

fore God for want of heartiness in their work by audible cries and tears. Christians moaned that they had neglected so many opportunities of usefulness, and when sinners were prayed for there was scarcely a dry eye in the whole building, so great was the power that accompanied the word uttered. An address by Mr. Offord, and a prayer by Mr. Stott (Baptist ministers), were given, and the whole congregation, moved by one common feeling and sentiment, responded to the earnest appeals of the two brethren. Indeed, for so ordinarily quiet an audience as that generally assembled in Mr. Spurgeon's Tabernacle, it was something wonderful that so universal a feeling of devout, yet burning zeal, should have burst the restraints of order and proclaimed itself so emphatically. Towards the close, Mr. Spurgeon—who himself was deeply affected throughout—reminded the audience of the revival which had most unmistakably commenced and been carried on for the last few weeks in the midst of his own church, and besought the members of the congregation present to continue in their earnest supplications to Almighty God for a real revival which should more than exceed their most sanguine anticipations. It was also agreed, seeing it was believed that this was the way in which God would bless the various churches that had joined in this movement, to hold another great prayer-meeting on the first Monday in February.

It is to be hoped, Sirs, that other large churches, not only in the Baptist, but in every denomination, will join as heartily in pleading with God for the conversion of souls. Surely so successful a meeting as the one I have endeavoured to picture, will serve as an incentive to other churches. A great number of enquirers met the ministers after the meeting was over, and it is believed that the means used will be owned and blessed by the Saviour of sinners.

Yours very truly,  
E. L.

January 2, 1865.

Our acknowledgements are due to our respected correspondent "An old friend." We hope to prove the truth of the proverb he has quoted, by becoming "wiser"; albeit we may not claim sufficient wisdom to entitle us to the positive appellation—"a wise man." Whilst we fully admit the importance of making timely preparation for possible emergencies, and that there are some clouds appearing at the horizon, threatening a storm, yet we have more confidence in the lessons which war teaches than to suppose that the U. S. hosts would very readily be directed to proceed northward. Our friend would not surely represent the United States as the "strong" and British America, united with Great Britain as it is, as the "weak." We think on that point the republic has more cause for fear than ourselves.

We have no desire to weaken our expression respecting the Fenian brotherhood, quoted against us, but we do think that much of what has been said about the Fenians had better have been unsaid, and has come from parties who expect to accomplish their own purposes by such statements and appeals, rather than from the real danger to be apprehended from them. The Archbishop very properly administers a reproof to the parties circulating what he asserts to be untrue, respecting the improper use of churches; and, we think, if called upon for evidence it would be as difficult to prove that a number of men sufficiently large to cause alarm, are combined in Canada for the insane object named, as that they have assembled for drill in the churches.

We would not allow the paralyzing influence of fear to control us, but under the consciousness of our real position would make timely preparation. By combination, and all other possible arrangements we would strengthen our position as a portion of the British Dominions, believing that we have heretofore failed to do all that we ought, but are now called upon to provide more efficiently for protection.

Why is it not creditable to make appeals to fear? we are asked. Because that by doing so, we convey a doubt about the good faith of Britain towards us, and her ability to defend her own subjects and territory.

We beg our friend's pardon, but we did not say "it is not creditable to look the danger in the face." We would, but we would not let fear deprive us of our better judgment.

The present circumstances of the United States along the Canadian frontier, may be a little unsatisfactory, arising from a few troublesome spirits; but other "circumstances" more than outweigh them, and we think that our legislators may proceed with the matter of Confederation on its own merits, independent of such circumstances. Some sort of Union we hold to be a necessity, and perhaps the Scheme of the Quebec Conference, all things considered, is the only practicable one. We would have had, were it possible, the Intercolonial Railroad as preliminary to such Union, but, as it appears, this cannot be, we have not hesitated to declare in favor of the Scheme

of "prudential and commercial considerations." Another important local inducement, in our estimation, for accepting the Scheme, is that by its provision is made for an extension of our Railroads westward, thereby doing justice to the western counties. If this circumstance were properly considered we doubt not the people in the western section of the Province would be as favorably disposed, as in other parts, towards Confederation.

OUR MINERAL RESOURCES.

THE relinquishment of the Coal Mines of Nova Scotia to the Province, in the year 1859, and the subsequent discovery of Gold in various parts of the Country, appear to have opened an era of speculation and enterprise which is fast developing our mineral resources to an extent which a few years since was not even dreamed of. That such resources are as rich, as abundant, and as varied as those of any country in the world, is no longer doubted, and as little doubt need be entertained that the certain results must be to enlarge every industrial and every commercial employment among us to a vast and almost unlimited extent. Already is the profusion of our mineral wealth, attracting the attention and investing the capital of neighboring Countries in enterprises which are, even now, in many cases, making large returns. Capitalists from England, from New York, from Boston, from Montreal are almost daily opening and exploring our mines of Iron, Coal, Gold, Manganese and other deposits of the earth, and expending thousands and tens of thousands of money in speculations which, at the very outset, afford unquestionable evidence of future and not distant success. Coal and Iron Mines have been the chief ingredients in the wealth and prosperity of Great Britain. With us also they are inexhaustible sources of wealth. Deposits of Coal of almost every variety, are known to extend in endless abundance from the eastern shores of the Island of Cape Breton to the Grand Lake in New Brunswick, cropping up every few miles along the Northern shores of our Province, and at many points, as in Colchester and Cumberland, reaching far into the interior of the country. From all we can learn the Londonderry Iron Mines, producing iron of the richest and most valuable description, are becoming a highly remunerative speculation; and the vastly increased demand for coal, in this age of steamships and locomotives, will probably ere long enrich every company that have as yet invested a moderate amount of capital in working the mines. It is a source of regret, however, to all who have the welfare of the province most at heart, to see so little of the great amount of individual wealth among ourselves, expended in enterprises so replete with future prosperity to the Province at large.

The Bullfrog of Saturday last says: "The BULLFROG has become unwieldy, (almost an Ox, we suppose,) unmanageable for a staff so small as ours. Gentle public, do you want an independent weekly paper, or not? If you do, we can doubtless come to terms before next Saturday; if not, we shall make our bow next issue."

Will his frogship pause for a reply? or will there be an actual fulfilment of the fable?

The New Brunswick Messenger No. 2 published by F. W. Clear, St. John N. B. is received. This number is got up in good style and has a handsome title-page and is really creditable to the typography of St. John.

We intended to say something about its contents, but, having shown it to a young lady, she was so delighted with the pieces of music that we consented to her taking it "just to try" them, and we have not seen it since. We may have another word or two in reference to the music after its return.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The Cunard Steamer Canada arrived late on Sunday evening, after a very tedious and stormy passage of 14 days, leaving Queenstown on the 8th inst.

The Annual Returns of Revenue show a highly satisfactory state of trade and commerce in Great Britain. Reductions of duties had led to the conclusion that a large deficit would appear, but the actual decrease was only about a quarter of a million.

Her Majesty has commanded all ships of war to recommence firing salutes when passing Osborne during her stay there.

The death is recorded in London of Sir A. Bannerman, whose name is well known in connection with colonial administration.

THE CANADIAN DIFFICULTY.—The Army and Navy Gazette says, this difficulty will in all probability lapse but not harmlessly. The display of attachment to Great Britain, and of patriotic zeal, which recent events have called forth, will add many sources of irritation, which the contest in America has opened, and will transfer to the Canadians a full share of the overflowing animosity with which Great Britain is regarded by the mass of the Northern population, but Canadians have certainly established fresh claims to Imperial sympathy and support.

The following expressions given by Mr. Cardwell, Secretary for the Colonies, at a dinner at Oxford, will be read with deep interest by the people of British America. They may be taken as the sentiments of the Imperial Government on the great matter now agitating these provinces:

Referring to the affair of the St. Albans raiders, he said:—"I am sure that you have looked with great interest to the news which you have received from the Northern States of America, not only because you view with deep sympathy and regret the sufferings which the continuance of the conflict in that country has occasioned, but because you have been shocked to see that danger has been anticipated, lest friendly relations should be interrupted, and other countries be made the scene of preparing hostile operations against a friendly power. (Hear, hear.) I am not now in a position to speak on the precise merits of the questions which have arisen, but I have no hesitation in assuring you of my entire conviction that no men are more sensible than Lord Monk (the Governor-general of Canada) and his advisers, of that which is due to the honor of the British crown and to the inviolable neutrality of the British territory. (Hear, hear.) You may be certain that, if the present law in Canada be adequate, they will carry it into execution with promptitude and vigor; and that, if the present law be found inadequate, it will not long be suffered to remain so." [Cheers.] He spoke with the highest satisfaction of the proposed Confederation of the British North American provinces. The measure had been conceived in a spirit of the most fervent loyalty to the British throne, in a close attachment to the British crown, and in devotion to British institutions; and while it had received the cordial sanction of the Government, it would no doubt be supported by the entire community. It now remained for the legislators of the respective provinces to decide on the course which they would adopt and the ultimate decision would be reserved for the Imperial parliament. He then made some remarks on the colonial policy of the Government. "In the last century," he said, "we governed our Colonies with too much regard to our own views, and too little regard to their views and interests. The result was a disastrous and creditable conflict, and in the end we were compelled to say what we had much better have avowed in the beginning, 'Wayward children, depart in peace.' There is no subject of the Queen of England who wishes now to depart from the British constitution. What the policy of coercion could not do, the policy of confidence has effected. [Hear.] But some people say, 'Well, but you are now taking the other extreme, and are governing your colonies too much for the benefit of the Colonies, and too much at the cost of the mother country. Well, I am ready to admit, and I am sure the colonies will assent, that no permanent and enduring connection can be formed upon that basis and that principle. But what the colonists will be ready to assent to, and what we shall be prepared to go along with them to establish, is a connection founded upon the enduring principle of mutual sympathy, of mutual interest, of mutual advantage; and I believe that England may be proud to be the parent of such colonies, and that the day may come when they will be both able and willing to repay the assistance and protection which they have received from the mother country, and when England, speaking as the parent of those distant communities, may say that she will be glad to have her quiver full of them, and she will not be ashamed when she speaks with her enemy in the gate.'" [Hear.]

Notices, &c.

Foreign Missionary Board. The members of the Foreign Missionary Board are respectfully requested to meet in Tremont, on Tuesday, the 31st inst. at one o'clock, P. M. CHARLES TURPIN, Secretary. Tremont, Aylesford, Jan. 17th, 1865.

Letters Received. J. F. Eader, 13th. Rev. S. March, Ward Eaton, Esq., 16th, \$30. D. Mosher, 17th, 2 subs. B. B. Moses, Esq., 16th, \$9. Charles Crosby has paid to May 1, 1865. Rev. Dr. Tupper, 16th, \$4. M. McIntosh, 11th, \$2.50. J. Gammon, 13th, \$2. W. H. Chipman, 12th, per Avard Langley, Esq., \$20. 3 subs. J. M. Parker, 19th, \$5. Rev. H. Achilles, 11th, \$5. W. R. Doty, 17th, \$2.75. Rev. P. F. Murray, 16th, \$15. W. F. Catten, Esq., 12th, 1 sub. W. T. Hammond, 17th, \$2. Rev. N. Vidito, 18th, 1 sub. Rev. S. B. Kempton, 20th, \$6. Alex. McDrum, 19th, \$1. C. C. Jones, Esq., 22nd, \$4. Rev. I. J. Skinner, 21st, \$4. 3 subs. Jas. Higgins, 19th, \$5. Thos. Christopher, 13th.—Formal letter received with \$4. Rev. K. S. Marton, 15th. Rev. Chas. Randall, 29th, \$4. 1 sub. Rev. W. Chipman, 19th, \$2.50. —to June 30, '65. Rev. W. Burton. Rev. Jas. A. Stubbs, 16th, \$3.

EVERETT BROS.

HAVE received per Steamships Europa and Hecla, the balance of their Stock of Ladies Furs,

In Mink, Fitch, Store Martin, River Mink, Mountain Martin, Mountain Fitch, Musquash, Mock Ermine, Seal, Monkey, &c., &c., which we have marked at very low prices.

We would call particular attention to a New Cape designed for the use of skaters. Call and see them.

Ladies Fur Caps.

In Mink, Fitch, Musquash, Mountain Martin, Persian and Astracan Lamb, and in Lamb Cloth, constantly on hand and made to order.

Gents Fur Caps.

In South Sea Seal, Otter, Beaver, Persian and Astracan Lamb, Nutria, Musquash natural and plucked Seal, Coney, &c., &c.

We have constantly on hand a large assortment of HATS and CAPS, of every description; Trunks, Valises, Umbrellas and Hat cases.

SILK HATS made to order by Conformatour Measure.

Agents for the Empire Sewing Machines.

EVERETT BROS. 191 Hollis Street, Opposite Province Building.

Oct. 26.

NEW GOODS FOR THE WINTER!

AT THE Commerce House, No. 144 Granville Street.

R. McMURRAY & Co.

BEG to call the attention of their Friends and Purchasers generally to the Large Stock of WOOLEN GOODS which they have imported this Season, and are now offering at the most reasonable prices—comprising: Lancashire, Welsh and Saxony FLANNELS, Anti-Rheumatic and Milled do. HEAVY KERSEYS, Scarlet and Blue FLANNELS and SERGES, Printed and Fancy Wools SHIRTING FLANNELS, MANTLE CLOTHS, New and elegant MANTLES in large variety; Handsome Wool SHAWLS, Paisley Filled do. A large stock of CLOTHS for Gentlemen, in Elysians, Wiltneys, Beavers, Meltons, Doonkins, Tweeds, &c., &c.

LADIES' WINTER DRESSES

In immense variety—Aberdeens, Wincoys, Barathras, French Merinos, Coburgs, Camlets, Popinotie Robes, Delaines. CHEAP PLAID, from 7d per yard and upwards. A Large Stock of Plain and Fancy KIRTLEINGS, very cheap. BLANKETS at 6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. per pair; Heavy do., 8s. 6d. to 11s. 6d.; Wincey do., 12s. 6d. to 14s.; Super. do., 17s. 6d. to 22s. 6d.; Extra do. (large size), 25s. to 50s.

Men's Winter Clothing:

Overcoats, Reefing Jackets, Coats, Vests and Pants, Hosiery and Gloves; CARPETS, DRUGGETS and Grand Cloths; White and Colored COTTON WARP. Also: A full stock of COTTON and LINEN STAPLE GOODS. And an unusually large variety of SILKS, FANCY GOODS and MILLINERY.

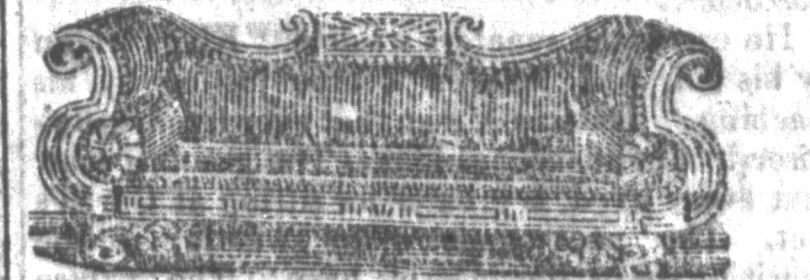
AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.

Dec. 21.

W. E. HEFFERNAN'S

FURNITURE HALL,

Prince Street, near Fuel Yard.



ALWAYS ON HAND.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

PARLOR & BED ROOM FURNITURE.

Also, Mattresses of all kinds, Feathers, Looking Glasses, Iron Bedsteads, &c., &c., selling at the lowest prices.

W. E. HEFFERNAN.

April 27. 1yr.



PIANO-FORTE

Manufactory & Warerooms,

No. 19 Barrington street.

H. ZEPP, & SONS.

THE subscribers beg leave to acquaint the public of Nova Scotia that they have on hand, at the above manufactory and warerooms a large assortment of PIANO FORTES, which they offer for sale at lower prices than the same quality of article can be imported for, either from England or the United States. As no expense is spared to procure the best material that can be had, every instrument sent from the establishment is warranted.

WM. FRASER & SONS.

Scale of Prices.

No. 1 Walnut semi-Cottage Piano, full iron string plate, round 91 octave, \$45 0 0  
No. 2 Do. fret-work and carved trussers, 47 10 0  
3 Do. elegantly finished, 1 check, 50 0 0  
4 Rosewood, Ogee fall, 1 action, 55 0 0  
5 Do. elegantly finished carved trussers and fret-work, 65 0 0  
6 Do. double octave, 80 0 0  
7 Oblique, 7 octave, 3 string unison, 70 to 90  
8 Grand Square Pianos, 71 octave, from \$75 to \$120.  
Oct. 14.