

The Presbyterian Witness

Halifax, N. S., Nov. 4, 1854.

Opening of Free Church College.

Another Session of this Institution was opened at the Hall of the College, Gerish Street, last Wednesday evening, by an introductory address from the Rev. Professor Lyall, on the subject of "Mind." There was a small number of Students in attendance, many of those intending to prosecute their studies at the College not having arrived in town. We believe that an addition to their number will be made of several students, during the course of the present session. It is to be regretted that, as yet, no Hebrew Professor has been appointed, though every exertion will be made by the Colonial Committee at home to procure a suitable person to fill that Chair. The classical department in our Collegiate Institute is a most important one, and it is altogether impossible for the present Professors, along with their other duties, to do full justice to that department with the aid of another colleague. We are glad to notice that the several Presbytery within the bounds of the Society, of a restrictive necessary step, the public houses and gin-subscribed on Sundays; and by all accounts, though much obstruction has arisen in ment Furling into effect, it is yet producing stood, a signal reformation. It is somewhat remarkable that two separate measures with that object in view were simultaneously passed by the Legislature at the late session—one for England, the other for Scotland—for in both countries the evil was becoming appalling. Englishmen and Scotchmen being alike addicted to the baneful habit of "putting an enemy into their mouths to steal away their brains." The remedy adopted is put partial. Still it is important to recognise, in the first place, the principle of interfering with such a habit; it is an acknowledgement that, as a great social disturber, it must be grappled with, and, if possible, put down. John Bull, we all know, is apt to be apstrepous. He likes to be meddled with least of all in his social habits, and the lower in the social scale they descend in doing so the more difficult by far do they find him to deal with. The democratic element of English society in this respect is most tenacious of its rights, and we are not to be surprised, therefore, that resistance should have been made—in some instances of rather an exciting, not to say alarming character—to the execution of the new law for the regulation of even Sunday drinking in their favourite tipping houses.

But was there not a cause? We know the mischiefs which in this country are subjected to from similar habits, and in England and Scotland they were not one whit the less extensive or the less noxious. Think of as many as 100,000 persons being taken into custody annually by the police in England and Scotland for drunken and disorderly conduct. Such is actually the fact, as shown by the police returns now before us; and of that number as many as 80,000 were, shame to say, women. This too, only of the towns having a population of not less than ten thousand persons, of which there are 101 in England, and 16 in Scotland. But it is well known that this vile habit is the prolific source of all sorts of crime. The record of the criminal courts of Great Britain afford the most melancholy evidence of this. On the 5th of April, for instance—to which date the last accounts were made up—there were in the various gaols and Houses of correction in England as many as 20,143 prisoners, the offences of probably a majority of whom may be traced, it is believed, to indulgence in intoxicating drinks. But what else is to be expected from the varied and multiplied facilities provided for this popular addiction to this disorganising and debasing vice in that country? What are we to think of a country not much larger though more populous than this State of New York, having more than 100,000 establishments licensed for this mischievous purpose? A proportion of them are only licensed for the sale of beer, but these houses are generally the worst conducted of all, and, as respects the whole 100,000, they evidently contribute more to the disorder of society and the commission of crime than all the other influences, whether from without or from within, put together. What an evidence of their baneful influence is there not to be found in the fact to say nothing else, for it is pregnant with all evil—the duty alone of British spirits only, at mounting to upwards of £6,250,000 sterling, or more than \$31,000,000 annually!

One cannot wonder, then, at the prevalence of drunkenness and disorder in England. And although the legislative measure we have referred to, enacted for the purpose of checking, if not preventing, the indulgence of so pernicious a propensity on Sundays, does certainly seem but a partial dealing with the case, still it is turning out to be powerfully effective. Sunday, we must remember, is the idle day of the masses. Oh, that one should have to apply such a word to such a day! Idle on the very day, when above all other days, men should be up and doing in the service of their Maker, and in the advancement of their eternal interests! Yet so, alas! it is. They have leisure on that day for the sensual gratifications to which so many are prone, and they employ it accordingly. The law of England, then, has interposed to check this debasing devotion of such a day to such a purpose; and it appears to have done so, we repeat, with some effect. We find, for instance, according to a published statement of the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, that during the thirteen Sundays the new law had been in operation, the cases of drunkenness and disorderliness in that city had fallen off nearly one-half, having during that time been 192, while within the same period last year there were 371. In London too, we find there has been a great improvement produced by it already. So that, partial though it must of necessity be, as applying to only one day out of seven, still it may in time work a great reformation. It reads a more powerful lesson to us all—perhaps here as well as there—than may on a first impression be felt. At any rate, it is an example of the assertion of a principle in social rule and Government which may everywhere be followed with advantage to society at large, but especially to the victims of the degrading vice which it is calculated to arrest, if not to abolish.

COLUMN FOR THE YOUNG.

MY ALARM CLOCK.

An alarm clock not only tells the time of the day but it can also wake people up in the morning. I have such a clock in my chamber. Every morning about five o'clock, it sets up such a whizzing and a ringing that it wakes me up. What a nice way to be roused up, some of my little readers will say. Yes it is a very good way. If I always get up when it wakes me. But last summer one morning instead of getting up when my clock woke me, I turned over and went to sleep again. The next morning I did the same thing; and in the course of a few days my clock, though it made as loud a noise as ever, would not awake me. "Why how strange," you will say. Strange or not yet it is true; my clock would not wake me any longer; it would not wake me because I did not get out of bed those two or three mornings. I had formed the habit of neglecting it.

I have often thought that my alarm clock was very much like one's conscience, so much like it, that you might call every body's conscience their alarm clock. Every young person who knows God's will has such an alarm clock in his own breast, so that whenever he is going to do wrong, "whizz," "whizz," goes the alarm saying, "That is not right; you must not do that; God sees you." I suppose every reader has had his conscience checking him as he was about doing wrong. And if it were not for one's conscience, there is no telling what awful sins we should commit. How important it is to have a conscience that always tells us when we do wrong, and that checks us when we are going to do wrong.

But we must hear conscience when it speaks. If we always stop when conscience says stop; if we always do what it tells us to do, then we shall always hear it, and by the help of the Holy Spirit, it will keep us from sinning. But if we get into the habit of not doing what conscience tells us to do, after a while we shall not hear it at all; our conscience will become hardened, and we shall be ready to commit any sin, however great.

In the town in which I live, there is a boy now in jail for breaking into a shop at night and stealing money. This boy once went to a Sabbath School, and perhaps had as faithful a conscience as any boy that reads this. But he commenced doing wrong in little things. His conscience used to say to him, "Robert, this is wrong; you ought not to do that." But he did not obey his conscience. He went on doing worse and worse, until at last, he is now in jail for stealing money. Remember that you always get up when the alarm clock wakes you. Whenever your conscience tells you to do anything, do it; and whenever it tells you to stop, stop. Try to have your conscience instructed by the Bible, and then always obey it.

And be sure to remember what I have just told you, or you will go wrong. It is only when your conscience agrees with the word of God that we can safely follow its guidance. You may mistake conscience for the evil desire of an evil heart, and he that trusts in his own heart, says the wise man is a fool. So be sure you try if your conscience agrees with the word of God, and then, if it does, you may allow it safely. — *Children's Magazine.*

HARRY BLAKE; OR, "BE COURTEOUS." "Why is it every one likes Harry Blake, then? I have often wondered—he is half so good a hand to play as many of the boys. There are many who are better skaters, better at ball, hoop, and kite; there are many who use their pocket-money more freely, and many who invite more company at their houses. Why is it, mother? for you have often told me you preferred I should associate with him than with any other boy—I have always seen that he was a favourite with you."

"Harry Blake is a favourite, Frank simply for one reason," replied his mother, "namely, on account of his polite and courteous manners, which result from feelings of kindness and goodwill towards all. There are many who profess equal kindness of feeling, but who do not express it by gentleness and consideration of manners to those around them. I have always been forcibly struck with this in Harry, whenever he has been visiting

you. He never does a rude or uncivil thing to any one. It was but last Saturday he was here with Louis Neale, and I could not but observe the difference in their manners towards the little children. Louis did not seem disposed to play with them, and thought them in the way, and sent them from him several times; but Harry showed them such affection and consideration, and took so much trouble to amuse them, and they will always love him; and you must remember last week, Frank, when I met you and Harry in the street and walked with you, when suddenly turning a corner, and you accidentally threw down that little ragged boy, your exclamation was—

"Holloa, little fellow, clear out of the way!"

But Harry stopped, helped him to pick up the contents of his basket, asked him if he was hurt, and then gave him a large apple from his lunch basket, which soon dried up the tears of the little ragged boy."

"I remember it, mother," said Frank; but Harry always does such things, and I did not think any thing of it at the time. He always lends his ball, hoop, and sled, and states, to any little boy who has none, and seems to take more pleasure in seeing them use his things, than in using them himself. Some of the boys call him silly, but they love him. I have many times seen him help a poor man or woman with a heavy bundle; and no boy ever goes to him for help in their lessons without getting it, if he is ever so busy."

"I wish you would follow his example in that particular, Frank," said his mother.

"Be courteous," is a command of the bible too often forgotten by those who keep many other of God's commands. If it had not been of importance, the command would not have been given. Courtesy of manners must be cultivated as a Christian duty. A person of kind courteous manners possesses double the influence over those around him, and consequently can do more good than a person of rough and unpleasant manners. Kind words cost nothing to the speaker of them, but they are oftentimes more precious than gold and silver to the receiver. — *Well Spring.*

LIVERPOOL HOUSE, No. 12, - Granville Street. HALIFAX, 24TH OCTOBER 1854.

EXTENSIVE IMPORTATIONS OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Per Steamers, and ships Mac, Albion, Humber, and Kate, and now READY FOR INSPECTION: Silks, Satins, Plaids, Dresses, Mantles, Shawls, Furs, Plushes, Ribbons, Velvets, Marinos, Colours, Orleans, Delaines, Cashmeres, Hosiery, Gloves; Pilot, Beaver, and Broad Cloths; Trowersings, Vestings; Blankets, Flannels, Prints, Tickings, Sheetings, Twilled Shirting Stripes, Gingham, &c. Holland, LINENS, Swans, Greys, Cottons, Warps, Braes, with an endless variety of FANCY & STAPLE GOODS, Wholesale and Retail.

Oct. 28.—4w. W. J. COLEMAN & Co.

PARLOUR AND COOKING Stoves and Ranges.

J. D. NASH will sell the "Boston Cooking Stove," which is the second best Stove used in this country, with all the Cooking Utensils, viz. 2 Metal Pots, with covers, 1 Teakettle, 1 Copper Bottom Wash Boiler, 1 sheet Iron Pan, 1 Frying Pan, 1 long Iron Pan, 2 tin Pans and Dippers, at the following prices, viz. No. 2, £2 17s 6d; No. 3, £3 5s 0d; No. 4, £3 15s 0d; No. 5, £4 10s 0d. The Elevated Oven's Cooking Stove, with same utensils, in a variety of patterns, at prices from £5 to £8 10s.

Parlour Grates and Franklins, various patterns, from 2s. 6d. to £2 10s. Cooking Ranges at £7 10s. to £12 10s. Marble Mantels and Register Grates, at prices from £2 to £25; sample book and pattern to choose from with the prices; will sell a Lot, Tea-kettle, or any of the utensils separate, at fair prices.

Terms CASH, or ready pay of some kind. He asks no credit, and gives, and can, and must sell lower than those who buy on credit. — Call and see.

Those who buy to sell again will make a liberal discount, say 10 to 15 per cent., according to amount and quality of Stoves.

Oct. 28.—1m. ins.

Halifax 21st Oct. 1854.

EXTENSIVE FALL STOCK

Books, Stationery, &c.

A. & W. MACKINLAY have just received an extensive Stock of BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c., amongst which is a very superior lot of Books, viz. Day Books, Cash Books, Journals, Ledgers, Letter Books, and Bill Books, all of the best quality of paper and binding; WRITING PAPERS, Post, Post, Foolscap, Demijohn, and Super Royal Papers, Cartridge and Drawing Papers, White and Coloured Crayons, Bank Post, and Note Papers, Envelopes in great variety. School Books, Dictionaries, Universal, Murray's, Mavor's, and Carpenter's Spelling; Grey's, Walker's, and Chambers' Grammars; Lennie's and Murray's Grammars; Stewart's, Goldsmith's, Morse's, Mitchell's, and Woodbridge's Geographies; Pinckney's Histories of England, Greece, and Rome; Chambers' Educational Course, separate or in complete sets.

Norris's Navigation, Mathematical Instruments, Parallel Rulers, Gunter's Scales, &c. &c. In addition to which A. & W. MACKINLAY have been appointed Agents for the sale of all Admiralty Charts published under their authority.

ADAMS & DRAKE, STONE CUTTERS,

Opposite Collins' Wharf, Under Water Street, and south of Jerusalem Warehouse.

MARBLE MONUMENTS, Grave Stones, Tomb Tables, Mantle Pieces, Table Tops and Primers' Hosiery Stones, manufactured at short notice, in good style, and on as reasonable terms as can be procured from the United States, or elsewhere.

SOLVES LIVED WITH SOAP STONE AT SHORT NOTICE.

D. ADAMS, J. H. DRAKE

A. & D. have also a Shop at Windsor, Jan. 7, 1854.—1 year.

FALL—1854.

600 Cooking and other Stoves, Grates, and Canteen.

OLD STAND, NEAR H. M. ORDANCE.

AGAIN they come, landing to-day, from the South, via Boston, 100 more Cooking and other STOVES, 5 cases neat Gothic GRATES, in addition to extensive new supplies this fall, offer an unrivalled selection, which are now for disposal on very reasonable terms—at large discount, to wholesale customers, or for cash, or in exchange for country produce, at 3 to 9 months credit to our customers.

100 bales new Bedding FEATHERS. Orders from the Country answered with despatch. J. M. CHAMBERLAIN, Importer, Agent, & Dealer.

Oct. 28, 1854.—1m.

Creighton, Wiswell & Co.

IMPORTERS OF

British & American Goods.

SLOP CLOTHING, FURS, NET TWINE, &c., &c.

Have received their FALL STOCK, and solicit an inspection of the same from buyers who are in search of GOOD VALUE.

Warehouse, Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5, ORDANCE SQUARE.

Entrance from No. 3.

Oct. 28.—6w.

FALL, 1854.

The Subscribers have recently received, and now offer for Sale—

300 CHESTS and half chests CONGO

TEA, very superior

175 lbs. & 100 lbs. bright Porto Rico & Cuba Sugar

250 puns and 100 lbs. bright MOLLASSES

300 bales Glasgow, Liverpool, & Nova Scotia Soap

150 bales Mould CANDLES, 6's and 8's

250 bales and half bales superior Tobacco, manufactured for retailing

50 kegs No. 1 Fig TOBACCO

100 bales Larders of Glenfield STARCH

40 do Crown BLUE

200 do assorted PIPES

100 kegs MUSTARD

300 gross Lindsey's Matches, in 5 gross boxes

150 boxes Ground GINGER, PEPPER, CINNAMON, and ALLSPICE

50 bales Broma, Chocolate, and Prepared Cocoa

30 bales Beck's WASHING POWDER, 3, 6, & 12 dozen pack

100 dozen LAL'S large and small

100 puns Rum, 14 to 60 per cent over proof

30 hds and quarter casks GIN, DeKuyper's

30 hds & quarter casks, HENNESSY's & Martell's

25 casks PORT WINE

25 casks Malaga SHERRY

50 casks Vinegar, White Wine and Cider

500 reams Wrapping Paper, assorted sizes

30 bales CRUSHED and Leaf SUGAR

100 bales PINEAPPLE, Ginger, and Pepper

Boxes Indigo, kegs SALPETER, Alum and Vitriol, Logwood, Redwood, Copra, Cloves, &c.

Sept. 30. JOHN ESSON & Co.

Hoofland's German Bitters.

THIS Palatable and pleasant Preparation (from the original recipe of the late celebrated Hoofland) is one of the most useful and efficacious known remedies for Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Chronic and Nervous Debility, Disease of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver, Stomach, or Intestines.

They are entirely Vegetable! They do not contain NITRIC ACID, are free from Alcoholic stimulants, and all injurious ingredients; are agreeable to the taste and smell; and will remove impurities from THE BLOOD and other fluids of the system, and give health and vigor to the frame—more speedily than any other preparation for that purpose.

For sale wholesale and retail by

H. A. TAYLOR, General Agent for Nova Scotia.

Call and obtain the gratuitous pamphlet which contains numerous valuable recipes for the Farmer, Agriculturist, Mechanic, and Housekeeper.

Agency at No. 84, Sackville Street.

August 26.

Farmer's Boiler.

RECEIVED per last arrival of "M.E. Smith" from Boston, another lot of those very useful and convenient articles, the FARMER'S BOILER, will be sold at the following prices:—12 gallons, 35s; 15 do, 42s 6d; 20 do, 50s; 25 do, 65s; 30 do, 75s; 40 do, 90s; 50 do, 115s.

Attention Room, corner of Prince & Hollis-st.

Call and see these. J. D. NASH.

Oct. 28.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE Business hitherto carried on by the Subscribers under the firm of JOHN ESSON & Co. is this day dissolved by the withdrawal of Mr. Robert Boak, Jr.

JOHN ESSON, ROBERT BOAK, JR.

September 15.

Co-Partnership Notice.

IN connection with the foregoing, the Subscribers beg to inform their friends and the public that he has this day taken into Co-Partnership Mr. JAMES PARKER, and that the business (as hitherto) will be carried on at the premises, corner of Duke and Barrington Streets, under the firm of JOHN ESSON & Co.

September 16. JOHN ESSON.

Co-Partnership Notice.

THE Subscribers have this day entered into Co-Partnership, under the firm of JOHN ESSON, ROBERT BOAK, JR., and JAMES PARKER, and will carry on their business at Esson's Wharf (late Store's).

JOHN ESSON, ROBERT BOAK, JR., JOHN TAYLOR.

September 16

1854.—Stoves & Grates.—1854.

Just landing, and on hand from former importations and received from the Halifax Foundries, a large assortment of Stoves & Grates, comprising:

COOKING, Parlor, Office, Hall & Shop Stoves, portable Grates, Franklin, &c., for Coal and Wood.

FURNACES, Oven mouths, Stove Mts, Hot Air Registers and Ventilators, Holloware & Stove Pipes, Stove Mts, Black Lead in rolls, Canteen, Pacific, very heavy, Ellis's and Cobb's common do, Gothic Grates.—New York manufacture, very superior.—Iron Sink, House and Chain Pumps and Fixtures, &c.

A very superior jet black Varnish in bottles.

All Stores sold at this establishment are only such as can be recommended to give satisfaction with the fuel used in this country, and are offered for sale by the subscriber at very low prices for cash.

THOMAS W. McKIE,

59, Bedford Row, near the Market Square.

Oct. 21.

NOTICE.

UNTIL further notice, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor will see, daily, any persons having occasion to call upon him on public business, between the hours of Eleven and Twelve, in the Legislative Council Chamber.

By Command, E. RUSHWORTH, Private Secretary.

Halifax, August 24, 1854.

DRY GOODS: Fall Importation.

DUFFUS, TUPPER & CO.,

No. 3 Granville Street,

HAVE received by late arrivals from Great Britain and the United States, a large and varied assortment of STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS, which they offer for sale at low prices for cash or approved credit.

On hand—TEA and INDIGO.

October 21.—1m.

The Far-famed Medicine!

SURPRISING CURE OF A CONFIRMED ASTHMA, AFTER FIVE YEARS' SUFFERING.

The following testimonial has been sent to Professor Holloway, by a gentleman named Middleton, of Scotland Road, Liverpool.

Sir,—Your Pills have been the means, under providence, of restoring me to sound health after five years of severe affliction. During the whole of that period, I suffered the most distressing attacks of Asthma, frequently of several weeks' duration, attended with a violent cough, and continual spitting of phlegm intermixed with blood. This so shook my constitution that I was unfitted for any of the active duties of life. I was attended by some of the most eminent medical men of this town, but they failed to give me the slightest relief. As a last remedy I tried your Pills, and in about three months they effected a perfect cure of the disease, totally eradicated the cough, and restored tone and vigour to the chest and digestive organs.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

(Sd.) H. MIDDLETON.

Dated Jan. 1st, 1853.

A PERMANENT CURE OF A DISEASED LIVER, OF MANY YEARS' DURATION.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Gomis, Chemist, Yeovil to Professor Holloway.

Dear Sir,—In this district your Pills command a more extensive sale than any other proprietary medicine before the public. As a proof of their efficacy in Liver and Biliary Complaints I may mention the following case. A lady of this town with whom I am personally acquainted, for years was a severe sufferer from disease of the Liver and digestive organs: her medical attendant assured her that he could do nothing to relieve her, and it was not likely she could survive many months. This announcement naturally caused great alarm among her friends and relation, and they induced her to make a trial of your Pills, which so improved her general health that she was induced to continue them until she received a perfect cure. This is twelve months ago, and she has not experienced any symptoms of relapse, and often declares that your Pills have been the means of saving her life.

I remain, Dear Sir, yours truly,

Nov. 23rd, 1852. (Sd.) J. GAMIS.

AN ASTONISHING CURE OF CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, AFTER BEING DISCHARGED FROM THE HOSPITAL INCURABLE.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. W. Moon, of the Square, Winchester.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—I beg to inform you that for years I was a sufferer from Chronic Rheumatism, and was often laid up for weeks together by its severe and painful attacks. I tried every thing that was recommended, and was attended by one of the most eminent surgeons in this town; but obtained no relief whatever, and fearing that my health would be entirely broken up, I was induced to go into our County Hospital, where I had the best medical treatment the Institution afforded, all of which proved of no avail, and I came out no better than when I went in. I was then advised to try your Pills, and by persevering with them was perfectly cured, and enabled to resume my occupation, and although a considerable period has elapsed, I have felt no return whatever of the complaint.

I am, Sir, your obliged Servant,

Oct. 8th, 1852. (Sd.) W. MOON.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF DROPSY, AFTER SUFFERING FOR EIGHTEEN MONTHS.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. G. Briggs, Chemist, Goolle, dated February, 15th, 1853.

To Professor Holloway,

Sir,—I have much pleasure in informing you of a most surprising cure of Dropsy, recently effected by your valuable medicines. Captain Jackson, of this place, was afflicted with Dropsy for upwards of eighteen months, to such an extent that it caused his body and limbs to be much swollen, and water oozed as it were from his skin so that a daily change of apparel became necessary, notwithstanding the various remedies tried, and the different medical men consulted, all was of no avail, until he commenced using your Pills, by which, and a strict attention to the printed directions, he was effectually cured, and his health perfectly re-established. If you deem this worthy of publicity, you are at liberty to use it.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

(Sd.) G. BRIGGS.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

Ague, Biliousness, Blisters on the Skin, Bowel Complaints, Colic, Constipation, Dropsy, Dysentery, Erysipelas, Female Irregularities, King's Evil, Reverses of all kinds, Sore Throats, Stone and Gravel, Fie, Gout, Head-ache, Indigestion, Inflammation, Jaundice, Liver Complaints, Pleurisy, Rheumatism, Retention of Urine, Scrofula, or

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed to each Box and Pot.

Sub-Agents in Nova Scotia—J. F. Cochran & Co., Newport, Dr. Harding, Windsor, G. N. Fuller, Horton, Moore & Chipman, Kentville, E. Caldwell & N. Tupper, Cornwallis—J. A. Gibbon, Wilmot, A. B. Piper, Bridgetown, R. Goss, Yarmouth, T. R. Pattillo, Liverpool, J. F. Moore, Colebrook, Miss Carder, Pleasant River, Robert St. Bridgewater, Mrs. Neil, Lunenburg, B. Legge, Mahone Bay, Tucker & Smith, Truro, N. Tupper & Co., Amherst, R. B. Huestis, Walling, W. Cooper, Pugwash, Mrs. Robson, Pictou, T. R. Fraser, New