his tried, tempted spirit, and hence seemed more angel than man, passed quickly through the entrance and was lost to view.

Mr. Clericus found his new grief changed by the novelty of his present position. He examined his companions curiously. Their craft was a large fishing boat, returning with supplies for "the voyage," as each summer's engagements are designated. She was manned by five robust, hardy fishermen, quite as solicitous in regard to their passenger and all his interests, as Mr. Clericus could possibly be respecting these specimens of human life in his now adopted country. Mutual good will was at once established. Hospitality was immediately introduced. That hospitality which Mr. Clericus was soon to find employed in a hundred little manœuvres to cheat the Parson's fastidious appetite, and compel him to gorge to satiety. The same which would lead each dame to fill his cup with colourless Hyson, the unsuspecting Parson afterward making the discovery, from the tremulous vibrations in his nerves, that the apparently weak beverage was essence double-distilled—which was to give full scope to the genius of a future hostess, who, observed that Mr. Clericus only took two cups at a meal, very cautiously introduced dishes larger and yet a little larger every day, until the pale student found himself confronting coffee-cups of extraordinary dimensions. But to return to the boat.

"Now Passon," said the skipper, "we've got some dinner ready. Here's a cup and plate, and maybe you've a jackknife yourself. Just cut in, before this here squall comes on, else maybe we may then have a heavy lopp when passing through the tickle, and you might be half sick; for these here fishing boats be onpleasant in a seaway." The honest fisherman spoke in words unfamiliar to the stranger's ears, save in the general invitation. The motive to promptitude in disposing of the meal merely meant that a shower, with wind was threatening, which might cause a sharp sea while passing through an adjoining estuary. Mr. Clericus was enlarging his vocabulary.

The meal thus proffered was hastily scanned by the passenger, but,—the dishes! It need only be said, that pork and coffee, and saltwater and molasses, with a few other ingredients, had all left their impress upon the ware, forming a coating which might possibly have preserved the Atlantic telegraph from decay. The appetite which lengthened familiarity with Neptune superinduces, moreover, is seldom so punctilious as to indulge in a discussion on colours, white or black. And so, Mr. Clericus aided good naturedly, and the hilarity of his companions, appreciating the joke, burst beyond all bounds into loud, ringing laughter.

The destination of the new Minister now appeared in view. A village numbering some 200 houses, clustered around a church, so large as to give hope that the majority of the people were worshippers. Preparations were made to land, a task often difficult, sometimes dangerous, where there is nothing to break the onward sweep of the Atlantic. Stages are built on long poles, placed in perpendicular form among the rocks. On each stage is built a house of rough material. On the outside poles are nailed others, four feet apart, from the bottom to the top. On this unwieldy ladder, Mr. Clericus was soon elevated, with all his goods and chattels, without pomp or duplicity, to a level with his parishioners. Hornby hands grasped his with the usual "How be you, Passon."

The scene upon which he now gazed was the strangest of his life. Could it be possible that these men and women, apparently holding high carnival, were the brave, honest, homely characters of whom Robert had spoken? The men were tossing huge fish from boat to stage, from stage to table, the poles on which they stood, the "pews" which they handled—matted with slime, and scales, and blood. The women literally revelled in their task. With arms bare, and gowns closely tucked up, they wielded their knives and grasped their victims with an energy which soon left them bleeding and gashed on an adjoining heap. It was the height of the "caplin scull" the season's first rush of codfish to these shores, and taking its name from the caplin bait which form the objects of attraction to the larger fish as they line the beaches, often in tens of thousands of barrels. The scene was one to be frequently coveted as a pleasing episode in Mr. Clericus' life during the future, though now looked upon with blank amazement. Men and women seldom appeared more attractive to him afterward than when, day and night, for continuous weeks, the hurry and din, and splash of fishing operations met his hearing. He learned to look upon it as the harvest of Newfoundland. His eye thenceforward readily transformed each murderous gullet knife into a sickle, each bleeding victim into a waving sheaf. The fisherman husbands his tiny tribes very much as the farmer does his golden cereals.

There are in each out-harbour a few at least who are possessed of a moderate education. As in all communities, one or two here rise above the ordinary mass, and assume positions of influence, perhaps of affluence. These occasionally become, with admirable sciflenial, village factums—to the minister most useful auxiliaries as advisers, stewards, collectors, perhaps preachers. Such was Mr. Lester who now met Mr. Clericus and conducted him to his new home. His geniality was unvarnished, and soon found its way through sighs and sorrows, down to the ministers heart.

"You are welcome, Parson. The Lord be praised for your safety. We have been looking for you, praying for you, and are now prepared to receive and love you. Come, sit, you must be tired and hungry."

Mrs. Solomon Lester was soon presiding at a neatly arranged and bountiful table, her smiles ever dispelling the shadows which stole over the features of her guest.

Need we describe the dining room? There are thousands like it everywhere, save in one object of furniture or curiosity, which Mr. Clericus soon noticed, and Mrs. Lester brought for his investigation. It was a young seal's skin, stuffed, dressed, and supplied with glass eyes, otherwise so perfect as if the warm life-blood had been coursing through its veins—curiosity mongers covet these little objects and prize them.

The harrying scenes of the past few days having attracted, in part, the mind of the stranger, he wandered alone to the verge of the precipices which extended along the shore. The sun had set angrily behind a sullen sky over which the flitted betimes a cloudy storm-messenger, like an express train flying with ominous haste, or the warlike herald hurrying over the mountains waving a fiery cross. The elements were evidently surcharged with tempest, though such interruptions seldom disturb the summer serenity of the coast. He stood on the bald front of a rocky precipice which stretched along the sea, only broken by deep gulches, into which the Atlantic tossed its troubled waves, sighing and seething as they gurgled in the chasms below, or threw their wild blue spray over some jutting point of naked promontory. Flocks of gulls followed the land-mark, silent and motionless, save when the gusts of wind forced them from their course for a moment. Out over the [illegible] gazed the thoughtful being, whose dark fo[illegible] birds as they floated past. His thoughts [illegible] of home and loved ones far away. The moment most melancholy in all separations was this to him, when his spirit drank in the full vision of the past and vainly tried to peer into the vista of futurity. What minister has not realized this hour of stern, nervous anxiety—of heart misgiving; blended, too, with retrospective sadness and yearning longings—after hours forever fled? This one memorable hour on the first circuit when the great world seemed to be empty of everything but responsibility, and the soul nerving itself with a firmness which almost startled the man of God himself, bravely gasped through its anguish, "I do it unto Thee! my God, I do it unto Thee!"

The sombre hues of the sky were in harmony with the feelings of Mr. Clericus; but even the cloud-gatherings had their gleams of light, and his musings were not without hope. Great sacrifices made for Christ; bright commercial plans abandoned; fashionable circles and glittering festivals relinquished for toil and discomfort among strangers; what were these but a part of his essential discipleship! Turning his back upon a troubled sky and a fevrish dream, he sought a more congenial home-circle at Mr. Lester's.

General Intelligence.

Colonial.

FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.—A silver medal has been awarded by the Royal Horticultural Society to the Horticultural Association for the Fruit sent to England. The medal bears on one side a graceful figure of Pomona, who is accompanied by her attendant Dryads, and on the other a wreath of grapes and roses, with the following inscription:—"The Royal Horticultural Society, awarded to the Horticultural Association for Nova Scotia Fruit exhibited at London in October, 1862."

At the recent meeting of the Association at Wolfville, it was decided to have it incorporated, under the name of "The Fruit Growers' Association and International Show Society."

The highest rewards of the Royal Horticultural Society thus conferred upon our fruit, will be an encouragement to our fruit-growers to make the most of what Providence has blessed us with—a genial climate and a fruitful soil.

The "Royal Horticultural Society" have written out to a member of the "Fruit Growers' Association," to send to their gardens twelve grafts or trees, similar to those that produced the twelve varieties of fruit exhibited by the Association, which had excited special admiration among the fellows of the R. H. Society. This factsione speaks volumes.

RECOLLECTIONS OF HALF A CENTURY.—A Lecture, by the Rev. Mr. Cochran before the Y. M. Christian Association on Tuesday evening of last week, presenting with much ability and humour reminiscences of life in Halifax and in other parts of the Province in by gone times, was listened too with much interest, and we hope the various practical lessons deduced and enforced by the Rev. lecturer will be remembered with advantage.

Quite a number of gentlemen of the Legislature have arrived in the city. The session opens to-morrow.

A brakeman named McCarron on our railway was thrown from the train near the Richmond Depot, one evening last week, and killed by the fall.

The *C. B. News* gives an account of the murder of Donald McPerson in the vicinity of Sydney, as the result of a drunken quarrel.

Gold Mining Companies have been formed in the States with the intention of pursuing mining operations extensively in our Province during the year.

The *Church Record* is now issued under the proprietorship of Mr. J. B. Strong, and makes a good appearance. We wish it success.

The P. E. I. *Protestant* gives an inaugural address before the Y. M. C. Association, by the President, Hon. C. Young L.L.D., and published by request of the meeting, which want of room prevents us copying.

The St. John *Telegraph*, in notices to correspondents gives the following:—"P." of Springfield, King's County, had better devote what spare time he has on hand to improving his orthography. This will leave him little excuse to write sneering epistles respecting what he calls "methodist revivals." "If you insert the above, says this open hearted fellow, in a private note signed by his real name, "you can send me your paper for six months, and I will call in your office in about a month and pay you for it." If we comprehend the writer's motives, we would'nt credit him for fifty cents for five minutes.

Deaths by freezing and inebriation have been of frequent occurrence in Canada this winter. The Toronto *Globe* says that such occurrences have almost ceased to attract attention. "Day after day we have been called upon to record the death of some poor unfortunate through the combined influence of whiskey and of frost. The tale of each is soon told:—a visit to a tavern, a going out into the open air, a fall, inability to rise, and a speedy death is all we know. The policeman on his rounds finds a human form recumbent upon the snow, the coroner's inquest is held, a verdict of death from intemperance and exposure follows, and with that the curtain falls, and the great world passes on neither thinking nor caring for the human being who has perished.

"Nurslingers make but sad work here our
With all the miserlies of sin his head.

REV. MR. NARRAWAY'S LECTURE.—We are gratified at being able in our present issue to lay before our readers a brief outline of the Rev. Mr. Narraway's Lecture at the Institute last Friday night. The attendance on the occasion was one of the very largest of the season, the spacious audience room being crowded to overflowing with a highly respectable assemblage, comprising among others a considerable number of the Clergy of the Episcopal, Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist and Congregationalist Churches of this city. The lecture occupied somewhat over two hours in its delivery, and was heard throughout with unbroken attention.

The Rev. gentleman commenced his address by stating that his object in undertaking his English Tour was restoration to health, and that his pilgrimage was limited not only by the time at his disposal but also by the requirements of London Surgeons consulted by him, and by the demands of multitudinous relatives whose acquaintance he was glad to form or renew. His hope of visiting Scotland, Ireland, France and Switzerland, had been frustrated by sickness in London. He dwelt upon the feelings with which, after an absence of thirty-three years, he reskirted the coast and traversed the bosom of the renowned country which was his native land. He then proceeded to describe the various objects which, during his tour, had most interested him. He sketched the general appearance of the country, and referred to London as being in itself a most instructive study. He spoke of what he saw Grand or striking in English architecture—the Churches, Exeter Cathedral, Westminster Abbey, St Paul's, other public buildings, Town Halls, General Post Office, Mansion House, Barracks, Palaces, Tower of London, Hospitals, Docks and Dockyards, Bridges, Tunnels, &c. He alluded to the gratification experienced in surveying the various collections in Sculpture and paintings, as well as those of the Institution of Natural Science, British Museum and Zoological Gardens. He spoke of stately mansions, such as Windsor Castle, Blenheim House and Alton Towers. Various manufactories had been inspected—the Potteries at the Mint, every description of pottery, glass and paper, as I especially iron foundries, and iron-clad shipbuilding at London, Liverpool and Plymouth. England was, he thought, overflowing with wealth, life and power. The Rev. gentleman spoke gratefully of the almost uniform courtesy with which, during his travels, he had been met, particularly referring by name to Mr. Richard Wright, of Liverpool, and Mr. J. T. Thomas of Plymouth, both connected with our Colonial trade, to whose hospitality and personal attention he was much indebted.

The lecturer next presented the audience with some of the thoughts suggested by his tour. These were arranged as answers to the enquiry:—"*Saw I any indications of England's decline and fall?*" He examined the bases of England's prosperity and power—her various forms of industry, her agriculture, manufactures and commerce; the condition and character of her people, the working, the middle and the upper classes; the relative excellence of her government, the legislature, the judiciary, the executive, the Throne; the public press, its ability, independence and loftiness of tone as the guardian of a free constitution; the condition of the nation in relation to religion and religious parties, the Establishment, Nonconformists and Roman Catholicism—giving as the general result the confident reply. "*There was, as compared with past ages, no internal sign of decay anywhere.*"

The lecturer then addressed himself to a consideration of the external elements of disturbance which might affect England's tenure of power and prosperity. In this connection he spoke of the possible development of European jealousy of the effect of a European war against Russia; of the consequences of its successful invasion; of Palmerston's fortification policy and the Volunteer system, and of the tremendous power with which England could wage a great naval war should the said necessity be imposed on her. He made reference to British rule in India, and to its probable stability, despite any attempts from without to shake it. He felt himself compelled, for want of time, to forego the consideration of the events and influences which upon this side of the Atlantic, whether for good or ill, might affect the future destiny of England; and he closed with the prediction that the hour was far far distant when, from exultant foe or wailing friend, the cry would re-echo through the earth, "England is fallen, fallen to rise no more."

All who had the pleasure of hearing Mr. Narraway's splendid effort went away thoroughly impressed with the grandeur and stability of that great country upon which we still bestow the endearing name of "home," and with a confidence in their heart that, nothwithstanding the rage of her enemies and their predictions, Britain is destined to lead the nations of the world for many centuries yet. And they were doubly thankful to the gifted orator for the light shed by his talents upon the present condition of the Mother Country, and for the manly vigor with which he held high the standard of Britain for the admiration of her Colonial subjects.—*St. John Telegraph.*

American States.

Late despatches announce some fighting in the vicinity of Knoxville as having recently taken place, with loss to the Federal forces, and some triumph to Longstreet (Confederate). The latter has been heavily reinforced, and further fighting will probably soon be heard of. As far as can be judged by latest intelligence, a considerable amount of despondency and dissatisfaction exists in various portions of the Confederate domain which can be neutralised only by some very signal victories on that side. Deserters are represented as coming within the Federal lines on the Potomac in considerable numbers. Every inducement is held out on the Federal side to encourage desertion from the Confederate armies. This system is adopted wherever it will work. About three weeks ago Gen. Longstreet sent a note to Gen. Foster, complaining that Union soldiers were circulating the President's Amnesty Proclamation among his troops, and producing desertions. He suggested that Gen. Foster should have made any communication first with him. Gen. Foster replied that the proclamation was circulated in order to induce rebel soldiers to return to their homes, and that "it has been thought proper to issue an order announcing the favorable terms on which deserters will be received." He adds: "I accept, however, your suggestion that it would have been more courteous to have sent these documents to you for circulation, and I embrace with pleasure the opportunity thus afforded to inclose to you twenty copies of each of the documents, and rely upon your generosity and desire for peace to give publicity to the same among your officers and men."

FROM NEW ORLEANS.—The New York *World* correspondent at New Orleans states that the weather for the past few weeks has been in severity such as has never before been experienced in that latitude. Nothing is known, or at least nothing is made public, about the Texas Expedition, but rumors of disaster were prevalent. In regard to the Rio Grande expedition our correspondent says:

You must abandon any great expectations from the Rio Grande expedition. It has accomplished all it can do against the rebellion, and, until the arrival of French troops at Matamoras, nothing new will occur in that region.

An expedition had crossed Lake Ponchartrain, taken possession of the entire lake shore, and would probably go to Covington, Louisiana. The objects of the expedition (which was composed of about 1,500 men) were, primarily to punish those who burnt the schooners which some time ago went to the neighborhood of Madisonville after lumber or timber.

Circumstances justify the opinion that an important movement will soon be made from New Orleans, probably in the direction of Mobile. On this subject the New Orleans letter says:

The importance of that point (Mobile) both to the enemy and ourselves, cannot be too highly estimated. It is the terminus of the most important railroads in the confederacy; it is at the mouth of an important river; has one of their most frequented harbors, is the seat of extensive trade, and opens the way to another rich mine of agricultural wealth. It is believed that just now it is almost without a garrison, while its well-planned and constructed fortifications, if once secured, would enable us to laugh at any siege the rebels might then make, to scorn. A sudden movement might thus take it, but if there should be delay between the conception and the execution of the plan, there is almost a certainty that it would be so garrisoned that it would take such an army as that which captured Vicksburg to reduce it.

General McNeil reached St. Louis from Fort Smith, Arkansas, to act as a witness in the case of the late provost-marshall for Northeastern Missouri. He reports great suffering among the rebels in Arkansas from the cold weather, which was general throughout the South. Gen. Kirby Smith had given orders for an advance north, the Arkansas and Missouri troops in his command refusing to go further south.

The steamer Cornubia was run ashore and fired on the 7th inst., while attempting to run the blockade of Wilmington. She is the fourth steamer captured or destroyed at this point since July last.

The Vanderbilt arrived at New York from her cruise in pursuit of rebel privateers. She returns for repairs to her boilers and machinery, which are in a very bad condition. The cruise has extended over a year, the vessel having left on the 10th of January, 1863.

The Brooklyn Eagle tells the following story:—The Captain and owner of a sloop hailing from Rockaway, desiring to increase his worldly possessions in some way, hit upon a plan, and after mature deliberation put it into execution. Ascertaining the names of the different firms in South street who had no conscientious scruples about making money, even at the risk of a season in Fort Layfayette, he appeared before them a few weeks since, and represented that he knew every inlet and outlet of the coast of Virginia, and just the spot where he could land a cargo for the use of the rebels, and which would result to the great advantage not only of himself, but to every body that was connected with the enterprise by furnishing suitable goods. The merchants caught at the baits and after discussing the probabilities and possibilities, agreed to furnish what the Capt. demanded. He loaded his vessel with an sorts of useful articles to the value of seven thousand dollars, out of which he expected to realize at least two hundred thousand dollars. All being ready, one dark night he sipped out into the lower bay and thence into the broad ocean, without being seen by the guard vessels. The merchants felt jubilant, and commenced counting their anticipated gains; but a few days since all the romance, together with the anticipated profits vanished into the air, and like the useless fabric of a vision, resulted in turning their fond hopes to disgust and sorrow. The Captain, instead of going to Virginia and helping to feed and clothe Jeff Davis and his crew, steered for his own dear Rockaway, where he landed the goods and sold them for his own individual benefit. The merchants are in a fix. They cannot call in the aid of the law to recover their goods, for if they did they would render themselves liable to the military authorities for attempting to send contraband goods to the rebels, and would most assuredly receive a ticket for Fort Lafayette, besides being heavily fined. The capt. appears to be all right. The merchants are quite to the contrary.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.—Wherever is troubled with Coughs, Hoarseness, or Sore Throat, will find these "Troches" a most admirable remedy. Indeed at this season of the year, those at all inclined to bronchial complaints should not be without them. They are prepared by Messrs. John I. Brown & Son, who as Apothecaries, rank among the first in this city, and are sold by all the principal druggists.—*Boston Journal.*

European.

The Galway steamship *Hibernia*, arrived at this port on Monday, not having been able to get into St. Johns N. F. She left for New York the same evening. The news by her is unimportant with the exception of that relating to the Schleswig-Holstein difficulty, which presents a warlike aspect.

The London *Globe* says—"We cannot imagine that Denmark will yield any further to German demands, and then the immense responsibility of breaking the peace will devolve upon the two great German powers. The conduct of England in this crisis will be firm and circumspect, having due respect to national honor, the welfare of the Empire and Europe, and the sanction of national opinion."

Austria and Prussia demand the retraction of the constitution of the 18th Nov., and the temporary return to the *status quo* before its promulgation; or on refusal they threaten all the misfortunes at their command, commencing with the withdrawal of their ambassadors.

The London *Post* says the Austrian and Prussian representatives will doubtless quit Copenhagen, and war may be formally declared, but it is still possible that active hostilities may not instantly follow. Neither Austria nor Prussia can possibly wish for serious war with Denmark.

The *Times* article says—"The news of the summary notification, sent to Denmark by Austria and Prussia, for the withdrawal of the obnoxious constitution, on pain of immediate occupation of Schleswig produced further depression on all the markets yesterday, which was aggravated by the increasing intensity of the drain of gold from the Bank of France, and the probability that its action on this side may induce an early return of the rate of discount to 8 per cent.

Halifax Missionary Anniversary.

The Annual Sermons in the Wesleyan Churches of this city on behalf of Christian Missions, will be preached on Sabbath 14th inst., as follows:—

Brunswick St. 11 a.m. Rev. H. Daniel,
" " 7 p.m. Rev. E. Botterell,
Grafton St. 11 a.m. Rev. E. Botterell,
" " 7 p.m. Rev. H. Daniel,

The Missionary Meeting in Brunswick, St. Church will be held on Monday 15th inst. at 7 o'clock; in Grafton St. Church on Wednesday evening the 17th inst.; and in Dartmouth on Thursday evening the 18th inst. A collection will be made at each service. We commend this holy cause to the friends of Missions, and trust that their prayers will be offered that the divine blessing may eminently crown the services of this Anniversary.

JOHN S. ADEY,
Superintendent.

Wesleyan Conference Office.

LETTERS AND MONIES RECEIVED SINCE OUR LAST.

Rev. C. Stewart (P.W. Jos. Tineley, new sub. $1), Rev. F. W. Harrison, Rev. W. W. Percival, Rev. J. Prince (one new sub.,—your efforts are appreciated.—Mag. sent, sub. exclusive of postage, Mag. $3, Early Days 25 cts., Guide $1), W. Sargent, Esq., Rev. D. Chapman (B.W. $2, P.W., G. Warman $2, Jos. Dogherty $2,—$6), Rev. D. B. Scott (P.W., J. Jackson $2), Rev. I. N. Parker (P.W., R. Parker, jr. $2, Jos. Crooks $1, Jos. Moir $1, Jon. Cleaveland $1, A. G. Fraser, Jas. England $1, T. E. Tourgis $1, M. McNeely $1,—$8, seven new sub., thanks), Rev. J. Jordan (P.W. John Faulkner, Esq. $5, pays up to next year), Rev. I. E. Thurlow (P.W. Wm. Chivers $1, C. W. Palmer $1, M. McDonald $1, J. S. Swim $2, B.R. 12½ cts., two new subs.) N. Mosher, Esq. $2, David V. Crow, Esq. new sub. Rev. C. Dutcher (P.W., C. Cornwell ($4, Capt. Leary $2, Capt. W. McKay $1. Saml. Morehouse $1,—$8), A. Henderson & Son, parcel sent, Rev. T. H. Davies (G. Mrs. McKay $1. Mrs. R. Chesley $1, P.W., V. Troop $2, W. Clarke $2, R. Bath $1, O. Troop $1,—$8), John Aylward $1, Rev. S. W. Spragne (B.R. 1.22 and 20 cts. postage, P.W., J. McRae $1.97, J. Leard $2, S. Leard $1, G. Muttart, senr. $1, Robt. Wright $2, G. Crosby $2, Wm. Inman $3.50, Wm. Marshall $2, P. McPhail $3, Lewis Wright $3.32, Thos. W. Howett $2,—$25), Rev. Jas. England (P.W., N. Franklin $2, Wm. Smith $2, L. Smith $2, Thomas Teasdale $2,—$8), Rev. S. F. Huestis (you are right), Rev. E. Brettle (P.W. Captain Pierce $2, S. Goosely $1, A. VanNorden $2, Thos. Watson $1, Seth Reynolds $2, D. Swain $2, Jos. Swain $2, B. Doane $2, Martin Thomas $2, Joshua Smith junr. new sub. $1,) Rev. S. B. Martin (B.R. $5, P.W. H. Morgan $1, $1 before sent, E. Morton two new subs.) Mr. S. Gooden (P.W. J. F. Ogden $1, R. Chappell $2, S. Davis $2, C. Gooden $1, Avard Wells $2,—$8), Rev. F. W. Moore (one new sub. deed sent), Rev. A. F. Weldon (G. $1, P.W. Wm. Steeves $1.) Rev. A. M. DesBrisay (R. Ripley $2, C.G. Donkin $1, E. Church $5, D. Pugsley $4,—$12 one new sub.) Miner Tupper (P.W. $2, F. Simpson (P.W. $2.)

1863

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO THE CITIZENS OF HALIFAX, N. S, AND VICINITY.

THE undersigned would respectfully ask attention to the preparations known as

HUNNEWELL'S

UNIVERSAL COUGH REMEDY,

For all *Throat and Lung Complaints.*

HUNNEWELL'S TOLU ANODYNE.

The great Neuralgic, Rheumatic, Head-Ache, Tooth-Ache, Loss of Sleep, and General Nervous Remedy. Also for the Pains in Monthly Menstruations a perfect relief.

HUNNEWELL'S ECLECTIC PILLS.

The most perfect form of Cathartic ever given to the public, which never requires more than *two* and seldom but *one* for a dose, act without the least griping and cure

INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, BILIOUSNESS, LIVER COMPLAINTS, PILES, WORMS,

and all derangements of stomach or bowels.

The above preparations, of such unbounded reputation in the United States have the confidence of and are used by great numbers of Physicians, and at prices within reach of all, are worthy the attention of invalids, who will find them a strict conformity to nature in medicine.

Without resorting to the common mode of columns of advertising, I would ask confidence to test them, which will be sacred.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—As a holiday gift nothing can be more appropriate, or useful than one of the superb machines of the Singer Machine Company, which can be seen at the shop of Mr. H. A. Taylor, corner of Hollis and Sackville streets. Of this machine we can speak with confidence from what we have seen of its use. Its song should be:

"Click! click! click!
While the cock crows loud and free,
And click! click! click!
Is a merry sound to me,
With bodice trim and neat
I seam, and gusset, and band,
With my dainty slippered feet
And a small white fingered hand.

Stitch to the click of the steel,
And never an aching head,
While I turn the gliding wheel,
With the gleaming silver thread.
Oh, women! no more a slave
To seaming and gusset and band,
Shall beautiful grow and brave,
In the light of our happy land."

R. R. R.

QUICK AS THOUGHT.
QUICK AS THOUGHT.

Radway's Ready Relief, when applied to the part of the body seized with pain, acts with the rapidity of thought. The lightning's flash is not quicker to the eye, than is the action of this marvellous remedy in stopping pain.

If afflicted with *Pain* use the Ready Relief; in an instant you will feel better. Let those who suffer with Rheumati, Gout, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Spinal Affections, Inflamation, Bilious Pains, Strains, Bruises, Lameness, swollen Joints, Headache, Toothach, Earache, Burns, Scalds, apply the Ready Relief—ease and comfort will follow in a few moments.

If seized with Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cramps, Spasm, Sore Throat, Influenza, Hoarseness, Diptheria, Croup, &c, use the Ready Relief. Price 25 cts. Sold by druggist and storekeepers.

The sale of the Plantation Bitters is without precedent in the history of the world. There is no secret in the matter. They are at once the most speedy, strengthening health-restorer ever discovered. It requires but a single trial to understand this. Their purity can always be relied upon. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Cascarilla Bark, Dandelion, Chamomile Flowers, Lavender Flowers, Wintergreen, Anise, Clover-buds, Orange-peel, Snake-root, Caraway, Coriander, Burdock,

S.—T.—1860—X. &c.

They are especially recommended to clergymen, public speakers, and persons of literary habits and sedentary life, who require free digestion, a relish for food, and clear mental faculties.

Delicate females and weak persons are certain to find in these Bitters what they have so long looked for.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy apetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhea, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted nature's great restorer.

The following startling and emphatic statements can be seen at our office.

Letter of Rev. E. F. Crane, Chaplain of the 107th New-York Regiment:

NEAR ACQUIA CREEK, March 4th 1863.

Owing to the great exposure and terrible decomposition after the battle Antietam, I was utterly prostrated and very sick. My stomach would not retain medicine. An article called Plantation Bitters, prepared by Dr. Drake, of New-York, was prescribed to give me strength and an appetite. To my great surprise they gave me immediate relief. Two bottles almost allowed me to join my regiment. * * * * I have since seen them used in many cases, and am free to say; for hospital or private purposes I know of nothing like them.

REV. E. F. CRANE, Chaplain.

Letter from the Rev. N. E. GILDS,
St. Clairsville, Pa.:

GENTLEMEN.—You were kind enough, on a former occasion to send me a half dozen bottles, of Plantation Bitters for $3 50. My wife having derived so much benefit from the use of these Bitters, I desire her to continue them, and you will please send us six bottles more for teh money inclosed.

I am very truly, yours,
N. E. GILDS, Pastor Ger. Ref. Church.

Soldier's Home, Superintendent's Office, Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan'y 15, 1863.

I have given your Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our noble soldiers who stop here, more or less disabled from various causes, and the effect is marvelous and gratifying.

Such a preparation as this is I heartily wish every family, in every hospital, and at hand on every battle field.

G. W. D. ANDREWS, *Superintendent.*

Dr. W. A. CHILDS, Surgeon of the Tenth Vermont Regiment, writes,—"I wish every soldier had a bottle of Plantation Bitters. They are the most effective, perfect, and harmless tonic I ever used."

Willard's Hotel, Washington, D. C., May 22, 186

GENTLEMEN,—We require another supply of your Plantation Bitters, the popularity of which daily increases with the guests of our house.

Respectfully,
SYKES, CHADWICK & CO,
&c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

Be sure that every bottle bears the fac-simile of our signature on a steel plate label, with our private stamp over the cork.

P. H. DRAKE & CO
202 BROADWAY, N. Y

Sold by all respectable Druggists, Physician Grocers, Hotels, Saloons, and country dealers.

PRO BONO PUBLICO is a motto, "more honored in the breach than in the observance," but attached to Holloway's Pills and Ointment it is significant of their value throughout the civilized world. For the cure of asthma, coughs, colds, cutaneous eruptions, and bankrupt constitutions, they are the sheet anchor of the sick.

Marriages.

On the 21st ult., by the Rev. Charles Stewart, Mr Abijah Trenholm, to Araminta, second daughter of Mr Stephen Goodwin, all of Point de Bute.

At Crapaud, P. E. I., on the 26th ult., by the Rev. S. W. Sprague, Mr Peter Wadman, to Priscilla, only daughter of Mr. George Newson.

On the 29th ult., by the Rev. T. R. Thurlow, at the Wesleyan Parsonage, Port Mouton, Mr. Cornelius Harding, to Mary Ann, daughter of Mr. Jacob S. Decker, all of Little Harbour.

On Thursday, 24th Dec., by the Rev. G. Johnson, Wesleyan Minister, Mr. David C. Wilkie, to Miss Lucy Ann Hoar.

By the same, at Petite Riviere, Dec. 27th, Mr. Henry Wagner, to Miss Mary E. Leslie.

By the same, Dec 31st, at LaHave Islands, Mr. Charles Walfield to Miss Mary Burgin.

By the same, at Mount Pleasant, Jan 14th, Mr. George Richard, to Miss Joanna Baker.

At Dalhousie, on the 21st ult., by the Rev. Wm. Murray, A. M., Mr. William Lutes, of Armstrong's Brook, to Miss Annie, youngest daughter of the late S. DeBrisay, Esq., of Dalhousie, N. B.

By the Rev. F. W. Moore, on the 20th of Nov., at the Wesleyan Parsonage, Mr. James H. Weeks, United States Navy, to Miss Mary A. Gates, of the State of Maine.

By the same, on the 27th ult., at the house of the bride's father, Mr. Charles E. Sweeney, of St. John, to Caroline, eldest daughter of Capt. Hugh Maloney, of St. Andrews.

Deaths.

At Port Le Bert, on the 20th ult., Miss Margaret McDonald, in the 82nd year of her age. She died hoping in the Lord's Salvation. Be ye also ready.

At Port Joliie, on the 24th ult., Mr. Henry Vogley, in the 67th year of his age.

On the 12th Dec., at Armstrong's Brook, Restigouche, N. B., Mrs. Jane, widow of the late Hugh Barclay, Esq., aged 89 years.

At Restigouche, N. B., on the 12th Dec., Mr. Arthur Cleaveland, aged 23 years.

On the 27th ult., James Crosskill, Senr., Esq., in the 73d year of his age, leaving a wife and numerous family to mourn their loss of a kind and affectionate husband and parent.

Suddenly, at Windsor, on the 28th ult., Robert Young, eldest son of Stephen Bamford Smith, aged 15 years.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED

WEDNESDAY, Jan 27.

Steamer Alpha, Hunter, Bermuda and St Thomas.

THURSDAY, Jan 28.

Schrs Emily, Reid, New York; Laura Pride, Pride, Country Harbour.

FRIDAY, Jan 29.

Steamer Cossack, Ford, Matamoras—bound to Liverpool; brgts Leonard Berry, Steele, New York; Gen Washington, Steele, Sheet Harbour.

SATURDAY, Jan 30.

Schrs Julia, Fenton, Demerara; Pioneer, Morrison New York; Vision, Gynan, St Peter's.

CLEARED.

Jan 29—Steamer Cossack, Ford, Liverpool; brigs Cupid, Bradshaw, Bermuda; schrs Blue Jacket, Horn, New York, Native, Foster, Port Medway

Jan 30—Brigt Spanish Main, Langenberg, Porto Rico; schrs J M C M, Smith, Barbadoes.

MEMORANDA.

New York, Jan 19—Arrd brigt Louisa, Atwood, Shelburne; schr J W Hatfield, Wood, Anguilla. 20—schrs John Northup, Laird, Grand Cayman; G R C, Phalen, Cornwallis; Romaine, Card, Windsor; Albert Edward, Campbell, Juggins. 21—brig Romaine, Card, Windsor. 21—sld barque Cumberland, Dixon Glasgow.

St Kitts, Jan 7—Arrd schr Margaret Ann, Welpley, New York.

Holmes' Hole, Jan 26—Arrd brig W Alkens, Cornwallis, for New York.

CITY DRUG STORE.

20 packages per "America."

—Consisting—

RADWAYS, Reliet, Kennedy's Discovery, Lyon's Kathairon, Spalding's Rosemary, Margantan Balm, Holloway's Medicines, Clarke's Comp. Syrup; Electric Oil, Burnett's Essences; Davids'n's Hiemas, India Rubber Combs Rodiar'son's do.

Fourrels; Sugar Candy.

Chewing Gum, Gum Drops

Hops, etc., etc., etc., etc.

—ALSO—

2 Pkgs. Photographers Material

—Consisting of—

Cases and Trays, in great variety, Varnishes, Collodion, Glazing, Enamelled Cloth, Albumen Paper Mats, Preservers, Plates, Cotton, Chemicals, etc., etc.

Cameas imported to order.

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

English Drugs, Medicines, Perfumes, Pomades, Hair, Tooth, Nail & Comb Brushes.

Dec 27 A H WOODILL.

FOR FALL TRADE!

BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS!!

LENNIS & GARDNER, *Prince William Street*, St. John, N B, offer the following Goods at usual low prices:—

DRESS GOODS, in new styles and shades, in plain Cobourgs, Winceys, Kaiserbockers, Repps, Lustres, Melanes Cloths, Lamas, French Merinos, Fancy Tweeds, Cashmeres, Delaines, Mohairs, &c

BROAD CLOTHS, Fancy Doeskins, Cassimeres Tweeds, &c.

CLOAKINGS AND MANTLES.—Desirous of clearing off our Mantles, we offer the entire stock at cost of import.

SHAWLS.—Square and Wool Long Shawls, Fill'd Shawls, La Plata Queensland, &c.

Some deeded Needles and decided Bargains!

BERLIN WOOL GOODS.—In these Goods our stock was never better assorted. It embraces all the new shades. Hoods, Sontags, Pelisses, Infants' Jackets, Baubalds, Vests, skating Caps, Nubias, Armlets, Infants' Mitts, Gauntlets, scarfs, Gaiters Pinds and wool sets for children.

Many of these Goods will be sold less than manufacturers prices.

White and Grey wool and Merino Hosiery, the cheapest in the market. Men's, women's, and Children's Gloves, Furs, Felt Hats, Flowers, Feathers, Prints, grey and white Cottons, stripes, Ticks, Osnaburgs, Linens, Towelings, Warps, Flannels, Blankets, Horse Rugs, &c.

CARPETINGS.—Drugget and Drugget squares, Hearth Rugs, Matting, Oil Cloths.

100 dozen SKELETON SKIRTS, at less than Boston prices.

ROOM PAPERS.—English widths commencing 5 cents per piece. Nov 18

BAZAAR.

THE Ladies of the congregation of the Wesleyan Church Charlottetown, contemplate holding a BAZAAR, D V, in July, 1864 in aid of the building fund of the NEW CHAPEL, now in the course of erection. As this is their first appeal, the Ladies confidently hope that they will be favoured with the same patronage which has been extended to other Bazaars. Contributions will be received by the following Ladies:

Mrs Brewster,	Mrs Lord,
Mrs Butcher,	Mrs H. Pope,
Mrs Heard,	Mrs Thos Dawson,
Mrs Duchemin,	Mrs Muncey,
Mrs S. Davies,	Mrs. W. Brown,
Mrs Higgins,	Mrs B. Moore,