leisure. Don't offer your back for a whole congregation to paste placards on!

There are other classes I ought to mention—those who hang round the door and talk till the sermon begins; those who stampede from the house like a drove of Texan bullocks, as soon as the benediction is pronounced; those who never kneel in prayer, and those who stare at everything, like star-gazers, all through the services, but it is time to dismiss you.

Remember, then, that you owe it to God, the church, the congregation and yourselves, to "know how you ought to behave yourselves in the house of God."

May you benefit by the suggestions of the sermon. Amen.—*N. W. Advocate.*

Charles Wesley, Esq., as a Musician.

MR. EDITOR,—We occasionally meet with a religious individual who speaks contemptuously of music and of musical performers. This in my humble opinion arises from one of two causes, either that he has a defect in his ear which renders him in a great measure incapable of the emotions which arise from "gushes of sweet sound;" or he does not discriminate between music and its abuse.

The subject of this notice, a very excellent and remarkable man, cannot fail to interest the readers of the *Provincial Wesleyan*, especially those who may not have met with it before. He was the eldest son of Rev. Charles Wesley, and the nephew of the Founder of Methodism. The father was not more distinguished by his genius as a writer of hymns, than the son as an organist. "An account of his early life, and of the development of his musical talents, was written by his father, and given to the Honorable Daines Barrington, by whom it was published in the Miscellanies," in the year 1781.

The following particulars are extracted from one of the Wesleyan Methodist Magazines'.

"Charles was born at Bristol, Dec. 11th 1757. He was two years and three quarters old, when I first observed his strong inclinations to music. He then surprised me by playing a tune on the harpsichord, readily, and in just time. Soon after he played several, whatever his mother sung, or whatever he heard in the streets.

From his birth she used to quiet and amuse him with the harpsichord; but he would not suffer her to play with one hand only, taking the other and putting it on the keys, before he could speak. When he played himself she used to tie him up by his back-string to the chair for fear of his falling. Whatever tune it was he always put a bass to it. From the beginning he always played without study or hesitation; and, as the masters told me, perfectly well.

Mr. Broadrip, organist of Bristol, heard him in petticoats, and foretold he would one day make a great player.

Whenever he was called to play to a stranger, he would ask, 'Is he a musicker?' and if answered 'Yes,' he played with the greatest readiness.

He always played *con spirito*. There was something in his manner above a child which struck the hearers, learned or unlearned.

At four years old I carried him with me to London. Mr. Beard was the first that confirmed Mr. Broadrip's judgment of him, and kindly offered his interest with Dr. Boyce, to get him admitted among the King's boys. But then I had no thoughts of bringing him up a musician.

A gentleman carried him next to Mr. Stanley who expressed much pleasure and surprise at hearing him; and declared he had never met with one of his age with so strong a propensity to music.

Mr. Madan presented him to Mr. Worgan, who told us, he would prove an eminent master, if he was not taken off by other studies.

At our return to Bristol we left him to ramble on until he was six; then gave him to Mr. Rooke for a master, a man of no name, but good natured who let him run on *ad libitum*, whilst he set by more to observe than to control him.

Mr. Rodgers, the oldest organist in Bristol, was one of his first friends. He often sat him on his knee, and made him play to him, declaring that he was more delighted in hearing him than himself."

To this account Mr. Barrington adds, So perfectly was his mind absorbed in music that he seemed incapable through the greater part of his life, of directing his undivided attention to any other subject. During his boyhood he received the rudiments of a classical education under the tuition of his father; but he was only able to learn his Latin grammer by setting his lessons to music.

He had a younger brother named Samuel. He exhibited the same propensities in early life; and excited great attention by his extraordinary musical compositions when very young. As the brothers advanced in life they acquired the highest celebrity as performers, and their concerts presented attractions to the first personages of the land. Their father cherished a full persuasion that music was their providential calling; but their uncle strongly expressed an opposite opinion.

King George the third is well known to have been very fond of music, particularly of that of Handel; and as Mr. Charles Wesley excelled almost every other man in playing the compositions of that great master, he became a special favorite with His Majesty, and received many marks of kindness from him, and from other members of the royal family. At one time he offered himself as a candidate for the vacant situation of organist at St. Paul's cathedral, when he met with a painful repulse. On appearing before the Ecclesiastics, with whom the appointment lay, and presenting his claims to their confidence, they said to him, with less civility than decision, "We want no Wesley here." The king heard of this unseemly act, and was deeply grieved. He sent for the obnoxious organist to Windsor, and expressed his strong regret that he should have been refused in such a manner, and for such a reason; adding, with his own frankness and generosity, "Never mind, the name of Wesley is always welcome to me."

After the king had lost his sight, Mr. Wesley was one day with His Majesty alone, when the venerable monarch said, "Mr. Wesley, is there anybody in the room but you and me?" "No, your Majesty, was the reply, The king then declared his persuasion that Mr. Wesley's father and uncle, with Mr. Whitefield and Lady Huntingdon, had done more to promote the spread of true religion in the country, than the entire body of dignified clergy, who were so apt to despise their labors.

Mr. Wesley was once dining with a venerable Prelate, remarkable for his theological learning, and for the zeal and ability with which he defended the principles of Protestant Christianity. In the company was a young clergyman who seemed desirous of attracting attention by the avowal of his partialities as a minister of the established Church. "My Lord" said he, addressing the Bishop, "when I was passing through ——, I saw a man preaching to a crowd of people in the open air, I suppose he was one of John Wesley's Itinerants." "Did you stop to hear him rejoined the Bishop, "Oh no," said the clergyman, "I did not suppose that he could say anything that was worth hearing." The Bishop effectually ended the conversation by saying, "I should think you were very much mistaken Mr. ——. It is very probable that man preached a better sermon than either you or I could have done. Do you know Sir, that this gentleman, "pointing to Mr. Wesley," is John Wesley's nephew?"

Mr. Wesley used to speak of George the fourth as an admirable judge of music. He was very partial to Mr. Wesley, not only on account of his abilities as a performer, but because such was the tenacity of his memory that he scarcely ever had occasion to refer to his books. Whatever favorite composition His majesty might call for, Mr. Wesley was prepared to play without delay or hesitation. In one of his visits to Carlton palace, one of the pages refused to admit him by the front entrance; and ordered him to go round, and seek admission by some less honorable way. He obeyed; the king saw him approach, and inquired why he came to the palace in that direction. Mr. Wesley explained; and his Majesty, sending for the page gave him such a rebuke as he was not likely soon to forget; and commanded that whenever Mr. Wesley visited the palace he should be treated with all possible respect.

As a performer upon the organ, Mr. Wesley has rarely been equalled, and perhaps never surpassed. Those who have not heard him can form but a very inadequate conception of his powers. The instrument under his hands, really seemed to speak and to be endued with intelligence and feeling; while the entranced hearer appeared to be transported beyond the precincts of the material creation, and placed in those regions of purity and love where are heard thousands of blessed voices uttering joy.

It does not appear that Mr. Wesley ever devoted much time to musical composition. A few of his pieces are known, and are admired by all competent judges, for their correctness and beauty; but his principal attention through life was directed to the performances of the best production of the great masters. In this he doubtless judged right; since few men have ever been known at once to excel in composition and in execution.

Mr. Wesley was never married, but in early youth he formed an attachment to an amiable girl of inferior birth. This was strongly opposed by his mother, and her family, who mentioned the subject with much concern, to his uncle, Mr. John Wesley. Finding that this was the chief objection, the venerable Founder of Methodism, who was superior to every feeling of this kind, said, "Then there is no family blood? I hear the girl is good, but of no family." "Nor fortune either," said the mother of poor Charles. Mr. John Wesley made no reply; but sent his nephew £50 as a wedding present; and there is reason to believe he sincerely regretted that the youth was ultimately crossed in his inclination.

After Mr. Wesley was deprived of his parents, he lived with his sister to the period of her death, in 1828. He needed the care of such a friend. He presented in his character several of the eccentricities of genius; and through the whole of his life seldom succeeded in dressing himself, so as not to disturb the gravity of strangers who might happen to see him, unless he was assisted by some friendly hand in the adjustment of his wig and apparel.

Few professors of music have passed through life with a more pure and upright character than that which Mr. Wesley maintained.

Mr. Wesley's powers of memory were prodigious. He was perfectly familiar with nearly the whole of Handel's music, as well as with the most admired compositions of other eminent men; and scarcely ever had occasion to make the slightest reference to his notes. This gave him a great advantage as a performer. It is said that king William the fourth, when once at Brighton, asked one of his musicians to play a particular piece, who apologized for his inability to fulfill the Royal command, saying that he had not the book with him. The king replied in a tone of mortification, "Mr. Wesley never wants a book. He can play from memory every thing that I request, after a few moments of reflection.'

I conclude with a poetical composition of the Rev. Charles Wesley, the father of the esteemed musician entitled—

AN APOLOGY FOR THE ENEMIES TO MUSIC.

Men of true piety, they know not why,
Music with all its sacred powers, decry,
Music itself—not its abuse—condemn,
For good or bad is just the same to them;
But let them know, they quite mistake the case,
Defect of nature, for excess of grace;
And while they reprobate the harmonious art,
Blamed, we excuse, and candidly assert,
The fault is in their ear, not in their upright heart.

Canso, April 1863. JUAN.

Parliamentary.

TUESDAY, April 21.

The House in Committee on bills passed the Magistrates bill. In consequence of the lateness of the session the Bankrupt bill was not pressed. The bill to prevent preferential assignments was referred to a select committee. The bill to incorporate the Halifax horse railway Company passed. The amendment of the Council to the Franchise bill were agreed to. The report from the Post Office committee was laid on the table. The adjourned debate on the Railway bill was resumed. The House was addressed by Messrs. Killam, Wier, Harrington, Shannon, Jas. McDonald, Tobin, Grant, Hon. Mr. Johnston and Hon. Prov. Sec. Mr. Tobin's amendment was lost 42 to 10, also Dr. Tupper's 28 to 24. The original resolution then passed 28 to 24.

WEDNESDAY, April 22.

The Magistrates bill was read a third time. The committee on Statute labour law reported in favour of continuing the present law. Mr. S. Campbell reported a bill to render insane paupers a provincial instead of a county charge. Mr. Henry introduced a bill to change the name of Sydney County. The report of the Post Office committee, was adopted. The bills to raise the Railway loan, and to increase the operations of the Savings Banks were read a second time. Mr. Pryor introduced a bill to increase the police force, which was referred to a select committee.

THURSDAY, April 23.

The house went into committee on bills, and passed the following:—To provide for the erection of a public building on Hare's lot; to amend cap. 23, Revised Statues, of the Post-office; to altar division lines of polling districts in certain counties; to remove doubts respecting the County of Queens; to change the name of the County of Sydney to Antigonishe; to revest certain lands in John Lynch; to amend cap. 32, Rev. Statutes, of aliens; to enlarge the operations of Savings' Bank; to amend the Militia Law; to authorize the construction of a further section of the Truro railroad; a bill to provide for the distribution and settlement of industrious immigrant; a bill to provide for agricultural exhibitions and the improvement of stock; to increase the Police force in the city of Halifax—this bill also provides for the appointment of a stipendiary magistrate; relative to Dalhousie College.

Mr. Churchill, chairman of a select committee on Crown Lands, reported. The committee recommended that the government should have the vacant Crown Lands—(which amount in the whole to 770,000 acres)—laid off in blocks, and roads opened up through them.

The Railway bill was read a third time and finally passed. The report on the Militia was received and adopted. The report on the Lunenburg land claims was taken up, and a lengthy discussion ensued, but without arriving at any decision.

FRIDAY, April 24.

The report on the Lunenburg land case was received, and ordered to lie on the table. The question therefore remains to be arranged between the Government and the claimants. The bill to provide for the better regulation of the police force, and the appointment of a stipendiary magistrate was recommitted. It was strongly urged that the appointment should not be invested in the Council, but that it should be with the government.

SATURDAY, April 25.

The report of the committee on Agriculture was adopted.

The Legislative Council by message informed the house that they had agreed to the following bills:—to change the name of the county of Sydney to Antigonish—to authorize the purchase of the "Hare" lot, and erect a building thereon for public purposes—to incorporate the Halifax Horse Railroad Company, with an amendment—relating to the township of Chester—to defray the expenses of the Provinces—respecting the representation of the county of Queens.

The house went into committee on bills. The bill to extend the jurisdiction of the commissioners of streets in Tusket was agreed to without discussion. A debate arose on the bill concerning the Police force in the city of Halifax. The salary of the Stipendiary Magistrate was fixed at $2000, and the appointment of that officer vested in the City Council, subject to the approval of the Governor. Some discussion took place in reference to the road appropriations.

MONDAY, April 27.

The report of the Committee on mines and minerals was read and adopted. The Committee reported against the establishment of an assay office at present. The committee on land damages submitted their report, which was adopted. Hon. Fin. Sec. submitted the list of special grants in response to petitions. The Hon. Pro. Sec. announced that the prorogation would take place on Wednesday.

General Intelligence.

Colonial.

The Flower and Poultry Show held in Mason Hall last week is spoken of as a highly creditable affair. Very good collections were sent by Messrs. Downs, Harris and others. Some very fine specimens of flowers were sent by Miss Bessonett.

Lieut. G. R. Anderson's Lecture at Mason Hall was numerously attended, and was received with enthusiasm.

A large number of special constables have been sworn in, and, in company with a military picket, have paraded the streets every evening. There seems to be but little necessity for their services, as the city is now perfectly quiet.

As the Brigt. *Stanley* was proceeding to sea on Friday last some commotion was observed on board, and a man was seen to jump overboard. A suspicion of foul play led to the return of the vessel for the investigation of the matter.

The fire at the Drug Store of Messrs. Avery, Brown & Co. on Saturday was extinguished very quickly, by the introduction of a few lengths of hose from the nearest fire plugs.

REV. DR. EVANS.—The Toronto *Christian Guardian* mentions that the Rev. Dr. Evans had recently been in imminent peril, as a passenger on board a schr. wrecked at Vancouver's Island. The Dr. underwent severe exposure in connection with the disaster, but it was hoped that the injury to his health would be but temporary.

THE REV. MR. CAUGHEY.—The religious services which are now being conducted by the Rev. Mr. Caughey, in the Wesleyan Church of this city, are attended by crowded and attentive audiences, composed, together with the members of the Methodist body, of hearers from the other Protestant Churches of the city. In addition to the Wesleyan Ministers who took seats on the platform last evening, we were glad to notice the Rev. W. B. Clark, of Chalmers' Free Church.—The subject of the discourse delivered was, personal holiness, and the close and serious attention manifested by the congregation strongly indicated the power of the speaker, and his intimate acquaintance with the beautiful theme upon which he descanted. The prayer meetings, held immediately after the regular service, in the basement of the church, are likewise well attended, and deepen in interest each successive evening. Already many persons profess to have obtained a knowledge of salvation by the remission of sins, since the meetings began, and there is every reason to expect that the number will go on increasing as the services progress.—*Quebec Gazette.*

The reports from the Newfoundland sealing vessels are, so far, very favourable. It is hoped that, upon the whole, good trips will be made.

The steamer *Delta*, Capt. Sampson, arrived at this port from St. Thomas and Bermuda on Thursday night. The Bermuda *Mirror*, of the 1st instant, reports as follows:—"H. M. S. *Cygnet*, 4, while on a cruise near Havana, was fired at by two Federal war steamers, which approached her from opposite direction. It would appear that the "Cygnet," seeing the vessels approach, and supposing they wished to speak her, hove to, with ensign and pennant flying, when one of the strangers threw a shot across her bows. Com. Thrupp immediately boarded her and asked for an explanation of so gross an outrage; her Commander replied that he took the Cygnet for the Alabama, Florida, *or some other Confederate vessel.* This, if true, is a most extraordinary proceeding. It looks strangely as if the Federal Naval officers were anxious to embroil their country in war with some European power. No naval man could possibly have mistaken the Cygnet for the Alabama. It appears the same Federal war vessels fired at and brought to the Spanish Mail steamer plying between Havana, St. Domingo, and St. Thomas."

American States.

There has been but little news of importance received from the seat of war during the past week, beoond that relating to the passage of Admiral Farragut's fleet down the Mississippi. He happily made his escape past Vicksburg during a dark night, losing nothing but a transport. The arrival of Gen. Foster's force at Newburn from Washington, North Carolina, lacks confirmation. It is reported that Rosecrans is beleaguered in Tennessee, and is in need of reinforcements. The army of the Potomac, it is said, is expected shortly to advance. The sum $130,000 had been stolen from the army near Acquia creek. Two prominent clerks in departments at Washington have been discovered to be in correspondence with the Confederates, communicating important army movements. The Federal defeat at Charleston is felt to be a heavy discouragement, and all sorts of expedients are resorted to in order to inspire new hope in the public mind. The N. Y. *Times* draws from the disaster the comforting conclusion that American cities would be invincible against an attack by European navy—and then gives forth the following ridiculous bombast:—"Were we to have a war with England, it would be almost entirely defensive, save in two particulars: we should invade Canada, and should launch hundreds of privateers against British commerce on the high seas. Our defensive invincibility on the seaboard established, as it now is by the developments at Charleston, there is left no room for doubt but that England would get the worst of it in the struggle.

As for Canada, it is admitted that it cannot protect itself. The population of all the British Provinces is about three millions, extending over a breadth of more than a thousand miles. They are unaccustomed to the use of arms, and have little or no military spirit, as the ridiculous failure of the volunteer movement, in every Province, abundantly shows. A detachment of seventy thousand of our veterans might march through the whole heart of the country without serious impediment. The mother country would be powerless to prevent it.

England could not better protect her commerce. There is probably full six hundred millions worth of British merchandize now afloat. We have the swiftest clipper ships ever known, and a multitude of them; all of which would require but a trifling operation to be converted into the most effective privateers the world ever saw. The rebel privateers *Alabama* and *Florida*, furnished by England, have in their brief career despoiled American commerce to the extent of at least one hundred millions. This furnishes excellent data for reckoning the length of time which British commerce could hold out against a hundred equally effective vessels. It can safely put down that within six months of the commencement of a war with England, every commercial keel of that nation would be swept from the two oceans."

President Davis has issued an Address to the people of the South. He urges upon their attention the necessity of directing their energies towards procuring such supplies as may be necessary should the struggle be long continued, and speaks hopefully of their present position. We give an extract from his Address.

"We have reached the close of a second year of war, and may point with just pride to the history of our young Confederacy. Alone, unaided, we have met and overthrown most formidable combinations of naval and military armaments. We began the struggle without a single gun afloat. Yet we have captured, sunk or destroyed a number of vessels, including two huge frigates and one steam sloop of war, while four of their captured steam gunboats are now in our possession, adding to the strength of our little navy which is rapidly gaining in numbers and efficiency to oppose invading forces, composed of levies which already exceed 1,300,000 men.

We had no resources but the unconquerable valor of a people determined to be free, and were so destitute of military supplies that 10,000 of our citizens were refused admittance into the service from our inability to furnish them with arms; while for many months the continuation of some of our strongholds owed their safety chiefly to the careful concealment of the fact that we were without supplies of powder for our cannon. Your devotion and patriotism triumphed over all these obstacles and called into existence munitions of war, clothing and subsistence, which enabled our soldiers to illustrate their valor on numerous battle fields, and inflict crushing defeats on successive armies, which our arrogant foe fondly imagined invincible.

The contrast between our past and present condition is well calculated to inspire full confidence in the triumph of our armies. At no previous period of the war have our armies been so numerous, so well organized, and so thoroughly disciplined, armed and equipped as the present.

The season of high water, on which our enemies relied to enable their fleets of gunboats to penetrate into our country and devastate our homes, is passing away. Yet our strongholds on the Mississippi still bid defiance to the foe, and months of costly preparation have been spent in vain. Disaster has been the result of every effort to burn or storm Vicksburg or Port Hudson, as well as every attack on our batteries on Red River, Tallahatchie and other navigable streams. Within a few weeks the falling of the waters and the increasing heat of the summer will complete their discomfiture and compel their baffled and dispirited forces to abandon expeditions on which were based their chief hopes of success in effecting our subjugation.

THE SITUATION AT PORT HUDSON, MISS.—The Richmond Examiner, says of Port Hudson:

Our batteries are located on a bluff, at the elbow of the river, and command a range of three miles above and below, compelling any vessel which may attempt the passage to run the gauntlet of a plunging fire. An officer who is well acquainted with the position, assures us that it is impossible for a fleet, however formidable, to carry the place. He says that the current is so rapid through the narrow channel, that it will draw the gunboats right under the cliffs, so that their guns cannot be sufficiently elevated to reach the batteries on the cliffs with any effect—just as was the case in the attack on Drury's Bluff.

THE REBELS IN TENNESSEE.—The Louisville Democrat's correspondent says, the rebels under Van Dorn are attempting to flank Rosecrans on the left. They are crossing the river at Palmyra. It is thought that Van Dorn has a heavy supply of artillery, and that the movements is aimed against Kentucky. It is rumored that a number of bridges are being constructed across the Tennessee above Florence, to connect the rebel armies of Tennessee and Mississippi.

THE REBELS NOT EVACUATING RICHMOND.—Notwithstanding the reports so freely circulated of late that the rebels were evacuating Richmond it it now known beyond a doubt that they are not only doing no such thing but have no intention of doing it. The roads on the Rappahannock have improved very much in the last few days, and are fast getting in a good condition.

THE DRAFT.—Rules for the board of enrollment for exemptions under physical and mental disabilities are being prepared by the medical board now in conclave here. It is decided that no one able to carry a musket at the time when he may be drafted shall be considered as physically incompetent.

TELEGRAPH DESPATCHES.

Marmaduke and Burbridge, with 8,000 men, attacked Federals at Cape Giradean, and were repulsed with heavy loss. Federals subsequently reinforced, and were ready for any emergency. Deserters report that 16,000 men from Vicksburg army, arrived at Tallahoma. Bragg occupies with large army. This is not fully credited. Also reported that Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri troops in Bragg's army lately very mutinous. Mobile Advertiser reports boats crew from Fort Gaines captured Federal tug-boat at Pass L'Outre, and run blockade into Mobile. Fort Munroe letters mentions General Corcoran drove enemy from rifle pits on Edenton road. Official news from Mexico to 1st inst., says French met repulses at Peubla. Supposed Mexicans holding out.

European.

ARRIVAL OF THE "PERSIA" AT NEW YORK.

England, France and Austria sent simultaneous despatches to Russia on the 10th inst. relative to Poland. They are all friendly, but all convey intelligence, warning Russia of active military preparations.

The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce call on the government to make the foreign enlistment act more stringent.

The steamer Alar arrived at Plymouth on the 11th. reports speaking the steamer Japan, alias Virginia, on the 9th of April, and received from her seventeen men, two of which had been wounded from an explosion in the machinery on the 4th of April. The Japan had been lying off the French coast for three days, and proceeded on the 9th. She is said to have received a large supply of arms and ammunition.

The Government has been in communication with the Lairds of Birkenhead, relative to the two gunboats building in their yards. The Lairds formerly asserted that they were building for the Emperor of China.

It is stated that the Japan, or Virginia, which sailed from the Clyde, had several guns on board. The *Morning Post* says the blockade is the only efficient mode by which the North now carries on the war, but the maratime powers may in time have to consider whether such mode of warfare is to be endured.

There is considerable activity in the Confederate loan, which is from 1 to 1½ premium. There have also been opened transactions in Paris at about similar figures.

The *Shipping Gazette* points to the expediency of convoys for British vessels in the West Indies, and learns that it is the intention of France to protect French shipping in the same manner.

The Polish rebellion continues active, and apparently gains strength.

It is rumored that Poland has asked Italy whether in case of certain eventualites, she would act as an armed ally and furnish a contingent of 60,000 men. The reply was prompt in the affimative.

The Russian army is about to be placed on a war footing, and other warlike measures adopted. It is said these measures are designed against Sweden.

WELLSFORD, Cornwallis, Feb. 6th 1863.

My son in the 13 year was attacked with Diptheria which occasioned us a great deal of anxiety his older brother having died about two years ago, of that fearful complaint, although under medical treatment in the case we commenced the use of Graham's Pain Eradicator, when his throat was so swellen that we could scarce speak or swallow and nearly covered with canker, by using it for three or four hours he commenced spitting up pieces of canker as large as a 5 cent piece, being very hard and tough, and the next morning the throat was quite clear of it as well as the inflamation and in two days he was able to return to his school. DAVID HAMILTON.

COUGHS.—We seldom have occasion to experiment in medicines—less seldom do we recommend to others that for which we have so great distaste ourselves. We have however of late, on one or two occasions, had occasion to use some of Dr. Brown's Troches, and experienced relief therefrom.—*Christian Mirror, Portland.*

The Miasma and Foul Vapors generated by the hot sun will be far more deadly to our Volunteers than the enemy's bayonets. In the Indian and Crimean campaigns, Holloway's Pills were used in enormous quantities. They kept the troops in perfect health. Only 25 cents per box. Soldiers supply yourselves. 217.

Mount Allison Wesleyan Institution.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

The Annual Meeting of this Board is appointed to be held in "Lingley Hall," Saturday, May 16th, at 9 o'clock, A.M. It is considered exceedingly desirable that the Meeting should be a full one. Each member is, therefore, earnestly requested to be in attendance, if at all practicable.

H. PICKARD, *President.*
J. MCMURRAY, *Secretary.*

April 24th, 1863.

The following constitute the Board of Trustees for the current year:—

The President, the Co-Delegate, and Secretary of the Conference, Rev. J. Allison, A. M., Rev. J. Snowball, Rev. J. R. Narraway, A. M., Rev. M. Pickles, Rev. E. Botterell, S. Fulton, Esq., Mariner Wood, Esq., W. H. Harrison, Esq., Jos. F. Allison, Esq., John Starr, Esq., A. R. McLellan, Esq., M. P. P., Hon. C. Young. LLD.

Notice.

The Annual Meeting of the Newfoundland District will be held in St. John's, commencing Wednesday, May 20th, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

Written reports of the Sub-committees for the examination of Probationers, are to be presented at the first sitting of the District on Saturday May 23rd.

E. BOTTERELL, *Chairman.*

St. John's, April 8, 1863. 4ins.

Wesleyan Conference Office.

LETTERS AND MONIES RECEIVED SINCE OUR LAST.

Rev. H. P. Cowperthwaite (B. R. $1,) A. Sim $1, Rev. J. W. Howie, Rev. D. B. Scott (P. W., A. Porter $3.)—Rev. W. Ryan (P. W., George Dodsworth $4, J. Durant $4, Erastus Morris, new sub., $1,—$9,) J. W. Killer $2, Rev. Jas. Taylor (P. W., Wm. Payson $4,) C. R. Allison, Esq., Rev. John Johnson (B. R. $3, P. W., John Burke $2, Wm. Watson $2, Jas. Cann $2, David Dunlap $2, Geo. Ingraham $1,—$12,) Rev. A. Gray (B. R. $29.50, P. W., David Langill $2.50.)—Rev. Thos. Augwin (B. R. $6, P. W., Mrs. Lydia Hill $2,) Rev. J. L. Sponagle (P. W., Jas. Hewson $2. No payment last year,) Rev. J. W. Jost (P. W., J. Balderson $2, John Sellers $4, L. Mayhew $2, J. A.'s last payment 6 years ago.)

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—We direct the attention, especially of our lady readers, to the Sewing Machine advertisement, in another column. Singer & Co's. machines are recommended as being the very best for family use, and for manufacturing purposes, of any that have been invented. Their letter A. family machine is a beautiful instrument—will do every variety of work, from the very coarsest to the very finest, and can be applied to every purpose for which such an article can be desired—the work being not only vastly neater than can be done by hand, but also much stronger—the great amount of saving in labour being also an important consideration—one of the latest improved machines will give 1000 stitches per minute. Mr. H. A. Taylor, Druggist, Corner of Hollis and Sackville streets, the obliging Agent for Singer & Co., will have great pleasure in showing the working of the machines, and in giving every explanation in regard to them. Call there and examine, before purchasing elsewhere.

'The World's Remedies,'
Holloway's Pills and Ointment.
For sale wholesale and retail by
AVERY, BROWN & CO.,
Halifax, N. S.

Marriages.

On the 11th inst., by the Rev. D. B. Scott, Mr. Jackson Dokendorff, of Presquile, Maine, to Miss Lucy Murchison, of Perth, Victoria County, N. B.

At the Wesleyan Church, Woodstock, N. B., on the 16th inst., by Rev. Wm. Wilson, Mr. F. T. Bridges, of the firm of Bridges & Estey, to Lizzie Jane, daughter of Joseph Connell, Esq.

At St. John, N. B., at the residence of the bride's father, on the 20th inst., by the Rev. A. W. Nicholson, Mr. Charles Fisher, to Sarah R., daughter of Charles Robinson, Esq.

Deaths.

At Wentworth, Wallace, on the 7th inst., Melbourn, thirdson of Rufus and Celia Purdy, in the 12th year of his age.

"Suddenly from earth released,
Lo! we now rejoice for thee;
Taken to an early rest,
Caught into eternity."

At Wallace River, on the 2nd inst., Mr. John O'Brien, in the 56th year of his age, leaving a large and greatly afflicted family to mourn their great loss, but it is cause of much thankfulness that they mourn not without hope, for his end was peace.

At Mill Village, Queens Co., N. S., on the 18th inst., Mr. Jonas D. Mack, after an illness of three months, in the 66th year of his age.—(Boston papers please copy.

On Sunday, 26th inst., Sarah Doane, only child of Charles R., and Sarah Sargent, aged 1 year and two months.

At Harbour Grace, N. F., on the 14th inst., Martha, wife of the Rev. Alexander Ross, Presbyterian Minister, and only daughter of H. L. Dickey, Esq., of Cornwallis, leaving in Nova Scotia a large circle of friends and acquaintance, to whom she was dearly attached. Her end was peace.

Suddenly, on the 25th inst., Joseph Darby, Esq., aged 76 years.

Washed overboard, on the 3rd of March, from the ship Observer, on the passage from Liverpool to Yarmouth, Francis A. Gray, aged 17 years, third son of the late James F. Gray, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, of this city.

Suddenly, at Truro, on the 15th inst., Donald Sutherland, in the 70th year of his age.

Suddenly, at Windsor, on the 6th inst., James L. DeWolf, Esq., aged 51 years.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED

WEDNESDAY, April 22

Brigt Onward, Doody, St John, N. B.; schrs Thos Clift, Cassidy, Baltimore; Harriet Samanthe, (Am) Small, Maine; Foaming Billow, Glawson, St Johns, Nfld; Antelope, Yarmouth.

THUSDAY, April 23.

Schr Oases, Stanley, Porto Rico; Express, McKay, Annapolis.

FRIDAY, April 23.

Steamer Delta, Sampson, St Thomas & Bermuda; schr Juliet, Simpson, St John, N B; Sea Flower, Preble, Maine.

SATURDY, April 25.

Steamr Ospray, Guilliford, St Johns, Nfld; brigts Spanish Main, Langenberg, Ponce; Boston, McGregor, Boston; schr Hiram, St Martins; Bengal, Hicks Rockland.

CLEARED.

April 24—Brigt Stanley, Dickson, Barbadoes; schr Resident, Anthony, LaHave.

April 25—Brig James Crosby, Parker, St John, N. B; schrs Blanche, Delap, B W Indies; Speed, Kenny, Barrington; Planet, Hain, Liverpool, N S; Sea View, Menlac, Port Medway.

Nos. 4 & 5 Pentagon Building!
Ordnance Square.
1863 Fresh! Good! True! 1863
SEEDS.
BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.

HAVE received from the usual sources their supply of Flower, Kitchen, Garden and Field Seeds, which are now ready for sale.

In the list of Vegetable Seeds, will be found a few new and superior sorts, among which are Dwarf, Mammoth Cauliflower, Carter's Earliest Peas, and the new Victoria Lettuce.

The Flower Seed Catalogue contains more choice varieties than were ever before imported by them, and they would call paricular attention to the Ornamental Grasses, Everlasting Flowers, the collection of new Annuals, the beautiful little Annual called Nemesia Compacta, and the new Tom Thumb Nasturtoins.

Brown, Brothers & Co. offer three different qualities of the new Dianthus Heddewigi, and two qualities of the beautiful new Double Zinnia.

☞ Call and get a Catalogue.

Nova Scotia TIMOTHY and choice CLOVER SEED, for sale at the lowest market prices.
April 8.

New Advertisements.

Advantages of Assuring before the 25th of May, 1863.

Third Division of Profits.

TO secure the advantage of this year's entry to the Profit Scheme, Proposals must be lodged at the office in Halifax, Nova Scotia or with one of the Agents, on or before the 25th May next.

TWO YEARS' BONUS will be allocated at the Division of Profits in 1864 to Policies opened before the close of the books for the present year.

THE COLONIAL
Life Assurance Company.
Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION. Stg.
Established 1846.
Governor,
THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF ELGIN AND KILKARDINE.
Governor General of India.

Head Office, 5 George street, Edinburgh; London—81 Lombard street, E. C., and 10 St. James street, S. W.

Board of Directors in Halifax, N. S.
The Hon M B ALMON, Banker.
The Hon Alex KEITH, Merchant.
CHARLES TWINING, Esq., Barrister.
J. J. SAWYER, Esq., High Sheriff of Halifax.
Medical Adviser—D M'NEIL PARKER, M. D.
Agent—MATTHEW H RICHEY.

The Directors beg to direct attention to the following advantages and facilities afforded to Assurers:

The Local Board are empowered to accept Proposals without reference to Head Office.

Moderate rates of Premium and liberal conditions as to residence.

Premiums received in any part of the world where Agencies have been established.

Claims settled at Home or Abroad.

POSITION OF THE COMPANY.

Amount of Assurances effected since the establishment of the Company in 1846, upwards of	£4 300,000
Annual Income of the Company,	130,000

Profits divided every five years. Divisions took place in 1854 and 1859, when large additions were made to Policies. Next division in 1864.

Further information will be supplied at the Company's Offices and Agencies.

By order of the Directors,
MATTHEW H RICHEY,
Agent and Secretary to the Local
April 29. 4w. Board in Halifax.

DENTISTRY.
JAS. R. CHAMBERLAIN,
DENIST.
DENTAL APARTMENT, No. 198 ARGYLE-ST.,
Corner Building, near Temperance Hall, and opposite the Bishop's Chapel.
April 29 3m.

DENTAL NOTICE.

HAVING commenced practice in the Dental profession, after a regular course of instruction for some years past in practice, and under tuition of Dr. A. C. Cogswell of Halifax, in his Dental Surgery, I now solicit a share of patronage in my native city, and will be on hand, prompt and daily, at every hour, at my Dental Apartment at my father's residence, No. 198 Argyle street, corner building near Temperance Hall, and opposite the Bishop's Chapel.
April 29 JAS. R. CHAMBERLAIN.

To all Housekeepers.

BRIGHTEN up your Furniture, by using Howard's Cream Furniture Polish, so justly celebrated for its furnishing properties. Used last spring by the most judicious housekeepers, to their great satisfaction, as fingers won't mark the articles polished with it. Sold at 1s. 3d. a bottle, by GEO. JOHNSON, Druggist,
April 29 148 Hollis street.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

Hat, Fur & Shoe Warehouse!

THE Subscriber wishes to inform his customers, as well as the public generally, that he has received by the following arrivals, viz: Steamers—*Canada, Dido, Corsica, and Arabia*, from Great Britain, *Halifax*, and *Boston*, from the United States, the greater part of his SPRING STOCK, consisting of—

144 cases Boots and Shoes,
for Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children;
108 CASES HATS AND CAPS.

Including every variety of style and quality, far too varied to enumerate or to quote prices.

The whole of which is offered on our usual terms—Wholesale and Retail.

Purchasers are requested to examine the Stock—which will bear inspection—and judge for themselves.

Balance of stock daily expected per "Roseneath," and steamer from Liverpool.

—ON HAND—

80 doz best American SOUTH WESTERS; and 200 *GLAZE HATS*, our own manufacture.
EDWARD SMITH,
Late H. S. McNeil & Co.,
No. 3, Granville-street,
April 29 1m Duffus' Buildings.

Office of A. G. M.,
Halifax, 25th of April, 1863.

Circular General Order.
COMMANDING OFFICERS OF MILITIA BATTALIONS

ARE reminded of the general oiders already issued concerning Officers providing themselves with Uniform.

The Commander-in-Chief has reason to know that many Officers have as yet taken no steps to furnish themselves with the required equipment. Commanding Officers are to understand that they are held primarily responsible that the necessary regulations on this head are complied with by the officers under their respective commands.

As the Militia Officers will have to perform duty this year, the Commander-in-Chief wishes to give due notice on this point by this, which will be the last order on the subject, so that no officer after being approved and commissioned can excuse himself for not being uniformed and equipped on the ground of his not having been apprised.

Officers not in regimentals will not only be un-reorganized on parade duties, but their default in not providing themselves with uniform and appointments, if not accounted for to the satisfaction of the Commander-in-Chief, will be seriously noticed.

By order,
R. B. SINCLAIR,
April 28 3w A. G. M.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having succeeded to the business of his brother the late JAMES L. WOODILL, desires to info m the public that he is prepared to perpetuate the established reputation of the *CITY DRUG STORE*. His lengthened experience in the business of a Druggist both in this city and in one of the largett wholesale, retail and manufacturing establishments in Canada, and his having passed at McGill College nearly all the entire course of study prescribed to medical students, afford him peculiar qualifications for judiciously selecting his stock of DRUGS and CHEMICALS, and for intelligen ly serving the public.

He would solicit a continuation of the patronage so liberally bestowed upon the former proprietor of the City Drug Store, and will assure all who may favor him that their orders will be executed with punctuality and care.

All of his brother's many valuable preparations, among which are Woodill's Worm Lozenges, Woodill's Baking Powder, Woodill's Crimson Marking Ink, Woodill's Effervescing Citrate of Magnesia, Woodill's Glycerine Lotion, Woodill's Gargling Oil and Condition Powder, Woodill's Oleine