Music.—Have you music in your family? Do you sing at morning and evening prayer? Before you go to great expense for silver-plate, costly furniture, or a stylish carriage, buy a beautiful melodeon or piano. And when bought, see that the children are encouraged and instructed to use it. The family is a school for heaven; shall we not be

"Learning here by faith and love
Songs of praise to sing above?"

Seldom have we witnessed a more beautiful sight than we saw the other evening in the family of Bro. W., whose guest we were. His four children, with ages ranging from four to twelve, gathered in a simicircle about the piano to sing to us some of their beautiful hymns and patriotic songs. It seemed to us that the music in this home was not an unimportant feature of its likeness to the great home above. Christian parent, by all means invest your home with this attraction. Cultivate music in the souls of your children. It may save them from "treason, strategem and spoils."—*N. Western.*

Egotism.—What is so offensive as egotism? And where is it so offensive as in the Christian minister? Like Æsop's fly seated on the end of the axle, he is continually exclaiming, "See what a dust I raise!" As Mrs. Poiser says of Craig in Adam Bede, he is like the "cock who imagines the sun gets up to hear him crow." Continually, and almost unconsciously, he is inventing ways of announcing his astonishing powers and amazing success. We very much doubt if the "meek and lowly in heart" would recognize his own gospel, when proclaimed by such lips. How vitally important, that every minister should be able to claim that first benediction, "Blessed are the poor in spirit."—*Ib.*

General Intelligence.

Colonial.

The congregation of Poplar Grove have in the most handsome manner provided their pastor with the "sinews of war" for a three months' visit to Britain. He left in the mail Steamer on Thursday night. The constant and arduous toil of years had told seriously on Mr. McGregor's health this Spring, and necessitated a season of relaxation, if not of absolute rest. We are sure that the good wishes of the whole community follow him to his fatherland; and we shall all hope shortly to welcome him back recruited and restored to perfect health.—*Pres. Witness.*

Mr. Brookfield's tender for grading three miles of Railway from Truro, towards Pictou, has been accepted. Amount £27,000.—*Sun.*

Mr. Stephen Wiggins, one of our wealthiest citizens, died at his residence, in this city, on Friday last, at the advanced age of 82. We learn from the *Globe* that he has made some munificent bequests for charitable purposes, among others—£22,000 for the erecting and endowment of an Orphan Asylum for Males, the same to be untouched until, by accumulation of interest, it shall have reached £25,000; and on which to erect a Female Orphan Asylum, provided others endow it to the extent of £10,000; £2,200 for the better accommodation of the inmates of the Lunatic Asylum; and £500 to the Church of England Diocesan Society.—*St. John Church Witness.*

Burglary.—The office of Messrs. T. A. S. Dewolfe & Son was broken into, and an amount of money taken. A pocket book containing about £50, belonging to Capt. Skaling and left in Messrs. Dewolfe's office was carried off. On the same night the establishment of James Scott was entered and the money drawers rifled.

Sons of Temperance.—The National Division of the S. of T. of North America, composed of Representatives from the Grand Divisions of the several Provinces and States where the Order is in operation, will assemble in this city on Thursday of next week. We shall be able in our next to give a programme of the public meetings and other arrangements for the occasion.

The Elections.—The following gentlemen have been elected to seats in the House of Assembly:—

Halifax, West.—J. Tobin, S. L. Shannon, and H. Pryor. *East.*—Annand and Balcam.

Lunenburg.—Dr. Slocumb, Kaulbacs, H. Jost.

Queens County.—John Campbell. *South*—A. Cowie. *North*—Lewis Smith.*

Shelburne County.—Thos. Coffin.* *Township*—Hon. J. Locke.* *Barrington*—R. Robertson.*

Yarmouth County.—Thos. Killam. *Township*—G. S. Brown.* *Argyle*—Isaac Hatfield.

Digby.—Robichau, C. Campbell, Wade.

Annapolis.—J. W. Johnston, A. Longley, Whitman.

Kings.—South—Dr. Brown, D. Moore. *North*—Dr. Hamilton, C. R. Bill.

Hants.—South—L. Hill, Jas. King. *North*—Ezra Churchill, G. Lawrence.

Colchester.—South—Hon. Attorney General,* F. R. Parker.* *North*—A. W. McLelan,* W. M. Blackwood.*

Cumberland.—Dr. Tupper, A. McFarlane, Donkin.

Pictou.—West—D. Fraser, A. McKay. *East*—Jas. McDonald, Jas. Fraser, (Downie).

Antigonishe.—W. A. Henry and John McKinnon.

Inverness.—H. Blanchard,* P. Smyth, S. McDonnell.

Richmond.—Miller, LeVisconte.

Victoria.—Wm. Ross,* Charles Campbell.

Cape Breton.—J. Bourinot, Thos. Caldwell.

American States.

Vicksburg is now the principal centre of interest in the theatre of the war. Confident expectations were entertained that the Federal Gen. Grant would before this have occupied that strong hold—but the prospect now is that the Federals cannot succeed in this project unless prepared for a very much more lengthened conflict than they had apprehended would have been necessary. It is evident that the Federal forces have already suffered greatly—they reported a week ago having lost 5000, which was probably much within the mark, and the number of the slain by this time may be fearfully multiplied. The issue is therefore very uncertain.

There is every reason to expect that the Virginia army will shortly attack Gen. Hooker in great force. Hooker has removed for safety nearer to Washington, and is expecting an onslaught by the Confederates.

Intelligence has been received that the Federal vessels lately destroyed by the Alabama and Florida are, with their cargoes, valued at one million. One of them, the ship Oneida, had on board half a million pounds of tea. The New York underwriters lose heavily.

The Present Opportunity of the South.—The Richmond Examiner of the 21st inst, has a leading editorial on the present condition of General Hooker's army and the favorable opportunity which the temporary weakening of that army, by the retirement of the regiments whose terms of service have have expired, affords for the initiation of an aggressive movement on the part of the Southern armies. It says:—"Within a short time, therefore, the Federal army will be weaker than it has been for a long time or is likely to ever be again. It will not only be weaker in numbers, but weaker in *morale* than at any past or perhaps future time. It has been beaten so often that it is thoroughly cowed, and the incompetent braggart who lately led it to the slaughter of Chancellorsville is retained to lead it again to destruction in some new Acaldama. If it ever will be possible to attempt anything beyond the offensive even, this would seem to be the time. Since the first battle of Manassas the Southern army, has never had so evident an opportunity to gain a victory—a gain the Southern army, which has so often repulsed the enemy with sanguinary effect, cannot be said to have made on any occasion or at any time. A victory signifies something more than preventing the success of an attack. Progress, conquest, or some step towards the conclusion of the war, is involved in the idea of a victory. With all our glorious battles we have not yet recovered a single lost city, or delivered any subjugated State from the thrall of the invader. If we can ever do such a thing we must hope to do it shortly, for we shall never behold our foe so weak again. Defensive operations are no doubt more facile and sure of success in kind. While the Confederate army is what it now is the enemy will be beaten whenever he crosses the Rappahannock or ventures again on the James. But defensive operations will never secure the acknowledgment of our independence or end the war. The Yankees will fight us for forty years on the present terms. No people are more pertinacious, and Washington well noted this peculiarly of their character, that they are perfectly fearless till they see a bayonet at their breast, though they are then remarkable for pusillanimity. So long as the war means the depatch of men and money to a distance, and so long as they fail to see the columns of an invading army blackening their fields, lit by the flames of their houses and towns, they will be stubbornly determined to prosecute it. From the first day the only reasonable hope of the Confederacy has been the transfer of hostilities to the enemy's territory. If we cannot do that, the progress of invasion, however slow, must, after a long time, overwhelm us. No treaty of peace is possible save that signed on the enemy's soil, and if our armies can go there at all the time is at hand when they will do so."

"The more I see of the Southern ladies," writes a Charleston correspondent of the *Times*, "and the more I hear of their actions, the more I wonder at their heroism and self-sacrafice. Words, indeed, cannot express my admiration for them. The war could not have gone on without them. The women of all classes have sent, without a murmur, their husbands, sons, and those they hold most dear, to the wars; and in the absence of the men they have tilled the fields, made clothes for the troops, and nursed the sick. When I contrast this firmness of purpose and spirit of self-sacrafice with the empty bragging and indifference so prevalent in the North, I have no doubt of the issue of the struggle."

Mr. Vallandigham arrived at Murfreesboro about 11 o'clock on Sunday night by special train; and after some hours' conversation with General Rosecrans and others he was put into an open waggon, and was thus conducted, surrounded by an escort of cavalry, to the outposts of the Union army, and delivered yesterday morning, at 9 o'clock, into the hands of the enemy, according to Mr. Lincoln's fiat. A private soldier of the Confederate army received him, to whom Mr. Vallandigham introduced himself as a citizen of Ohio, sent into the enemy's lines by force and without his consent, and therefore surrendered himself as a prisoner of war.

The N. Y. *Post* contains the following in relation to Genl. Grant's movements, and the importance of the issues of the present struggle at Vicksburg:—

The celerity of Grant and his noble army has been wonderful—on the 2nd at Port Gibson, and on the 20th at Vicksburg—with five strenuous and bloody battles between—but the judgment and prudence of management has been scarcely less worthy of note. Nothing could have been more hazardous in itself than the departure of the army from the river to a position some fifty or sixty miles inland, in the very heart of the enemy's country, if the advance had not been conducted with the most consummate skill. But Grant was aware of his dangers and of the method of meeting them, and, by masterly combinations, threw himself at once into the centre of the three considerable armies of the rebels, Johnson, Loring, and Pemberton tried to effect a junction against him, just as the allied armies came down upon the young Bonaparte in Italy, but a similar plan of attack kept their forces asunder and enabled him to beat each force in detail. He could not, of course, accomplish a work of such magnitude and activity without severe losses of men; our western homes will mourn again their slain; but these were inconsiderable compared with those of the enemy, particularly in guns and prisoners. Fifty or sixty field pieces, with eight or ten thousand prisoners, and we know not how many stands of colors, are immortal trophies for any army, even on the supposition that they have not yet taken Vicksburg. This capture, should it prove all that we believe and wish it to be, must become a turning point in the history of the war—the most momentous and important event that has yet occurred. It does literally what has so often been repeated vainly of other minor successes—"break the backbone of the rebellion"—separating the Confederacy into two parts—isolating and almost nullifying the armies of Missouri, Arkansas, and Texas—puting an embargo upon immense and fertile regions of supply, and giving to the Northwest once more the uninterrupted use of its great artery of trade, the rebels are shorn of quite one-half their resources and strength. The seat of war is now east of the eastern and gulf states; for the position of Bragg near Murfreesboro becomes more precarious in consequence; while Rosecrans may now be reinforced by veterans from Grant's body, who will not be required in the same numbers to hold what they have taken. Those invasions of Kentucky, of which we constantly read, must soon come to an end, even as menaces, and the war thereabout resolve itself into the guerilla, or little war, not difficult of suppression.

The enrolment of the "able-bodied male citizens" of New York, under the Conscription act, began this morning, under the orders of Assistant-Provost-Marshal-General Nugent. In the Fourth Congressional district the enrolling officers commenced operations with the election districts for the First ward, and in one or two districts of the Second ward. At least one month will be required for the collection of the names. The colored men are regularly enrolled and described on the lists. We do not learn that any opposition to the work of enrolment is manifested—on the contrary, good feeling is more general than was expected.—*New York Post, May 25th.*

A Draft.—The Washington correspondent of the Chicago Tribune says that a draft of 300,000 men will shortly be ordered by the President for the purpose of filling up the old regiments. It is not the present intention to form any new regiments. There is no time to drill and prepare regiments for this campaign. The draft has been delayed by the labour of organizing the machinery for it.

All the able-bodied contrabands in Washington are to be put to work on the abandoned farms in Fairfax County. The women and children are to be conveyed thither to do light work in Gardens, &c.

Taking the Oath.—Of 116 rebels prisoners that were in Philadelphia on Friday, 112 took the oath of allegiance to the United States Goverment and were released. The other four were sent to Fort Delaware. So many rebel prisoners have desired to take the oath and to be sent North, instead of being returned to rebeldom, that serious objections begin to appear. The benefit of their exchange for Union soldiers who have fallen into rebel hands is lost.

Two small Federal boats which have been running for some time from Norfolk through the Dismal Swamp canal to North Carolina, carrying mails, &c., were captured May 15th, near Currituck bridge, forty miles from Norfolk. They were the Emily and Arrow, and with all on board were taken off toward Franklin on the Blackwater. The Emily was captured from the enemy at commencement of the war. The rebels made our men work the boats in order to pass our gunboats without detection.

Union Convention in Maine.—The call for a Union State Convention in Maine has been issued by the Republican State Committee. It is addressed to all "who are unconditionally loyal to the Government of the United States, and who unconditionally support all its measures for the suppression of the rebellion, and who are resolved to spare no endeavor to maintain our National Union, both in principle and territorial boundary."

Work of the Confederate Privateers.—Since the commencement of hostilities 106 merchant vessels belonging to the Northern States have been captured by the Confederate privateers. The amount of damage done by the Alabama and Florida alone, it is stated, amounts up to the present time to about $8,600,000, including vessels and cargoes.

The Alabama.—The following particulars of the recent captures appear in the Philadelphia papers.

March 28, lat. 1 83 N, lon. 26 W, schooner King Fisher, Capt. Lambert, of Fairhaven, was captured by the Alabama, which took off the crew, put them in irons and burnt the schooner. The Alabama then steered S. E., under sail, with light winds. On the 25th captured ships Charles Hill, Percival, and Nora Adams, both of Boston, and burned them; then steered S W.

April 4, captured ship Louisa Hatch, Grant, of Rockland Me., from Cardiff with coal for Singapore; put a prize crew on board and made for the island of Ferdinand de Noronka, where we arrived on the 10th, and the steamer coaled from the prize. On the 15th, captured the barque Lafayette, of New Bedford, Capt. Lewis, and brig Kate Cory, of Westport, Capt. Flanders. She took them both off the Island and burned the barque, and anchored the brig and transferred all the prisoners to her, and afterward put them all on shore.

The Ship Louisa Hatch and brig Kate Cory were burned on the 17th. On the 21st, 61 of the prisoners took passage in a small Brazilian schooner for Pernambuco with fifteen men, being part of the crew of the ship Oneida, Captain Potter, from Shanghae for New York, with teas, and of the barque Henrieta Brown from Baltimore for Rio Janeiro, both of which vessels were burned by the Florida.

Telegraph Despatches.

New York, May 29.—The *Herald's* Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac despatch dated May 28, says the rebel army is evidently moving. Gen. Lee has issued an order which was read to the troops a few nights since, congratulating them upon their past achievements and foreshadowing a raid into Maryland. He tells them that they are to have long and rapid marches through the country without railroads, and calls upon every man to be prepared for the severest hardships. Wonderful victories are of course promised them, and the overthrow of our army predicted as an inevitable event. The trains of the rebels have been seen for several days moving from the depot of supplies below Fredericksburg, and balloon reconnissances have discovered a large column pushing rapidly in the direction of Culpepper. Whether the enemy intend making a raid into Maryland or is endeavouring to get between Gen. Hooker's army and Washington, we are unable to determine. Every one is on the *qui vive*, and stirring news may be expected soon from the Army of the Potomac.

Everything remains quiet along the river. A few additional rifle pits are being throw up on the south bank, but the rebel pickets lounge in the shade as usual, apparently oblivious to all operations outside of their own sphere.

The *Tribune's* Washington despatch says no rebel camps are visible on the heights beyond Fredericksburg. Their troops are in motion and seem to be threatening to cross somewhere up the river, and the prospects of an early battle are canvassed in our army.

The *Herald's* Washington despatch says it is considered by most military men that the rebel strategy look to terrorizing the frontier, whilst every effort shall be put forth to crush Gen. Grant's army.

If he be not able to take Vicksburg by storm, he has acquired by a most perilous movement a foothold in the rear of the city, which cuts off the entire Yazoo region, and will thereby push back the rebel base to the great river of Alabama, and thereby ensure the early fall of Vicksburg and Port Hudson.

St. John, May 30, 1863.—Official despatches from Gen. Grant, May 25, represent the seige of Vicksburg as progressing satisfactorily.—He is able to maintain the investment and defend his rear. Other reports say there has been no fighting since Monday.—Gen. Johnson was in Jackson with 15,000 troops. The Confederates also hold Big Black River bridge.—Murfreesboro' advices of the 26th state that the movement of Bragg's army under Breckinbridge has become general.—Polk and Hardee have withdrawn their forces in the direction of Vicksburg.—Bragg's head-quarters is at Shelbyville.—Five thousand Confederates have reinforced the troops at Cumberland Gap.—The Eighth Illinois Cavalry, whilst scouting on the Peninsula between the Potomac and the Rappahannock, captured 125 prisoners, 150 contrabands, and 800 horses.—Gen. Elliott has burnt the town of Austria on the Mississippi in retaliation for being fired into while ascending the river.

St. John, June 1.—Commodore Porter officially reports that he destroyed three powerful steamers, a monster ram, and the Navy Yard at Yazoo city, after having taken Haines' Bluff. The property destroyed and captured amounted to over two millions of dollars.—A Confederate force—supposed to have been the advance of Price's army—crossed the Arkinsaw River, near Fort Gibson, on the 20th ult., and were driven back by Col. Phillips. The Confederates claim to have had eleven thousand men, and considerable artillery. Gen. Blunt had but three thousand men and one battery, but was well fortified.—Mosby's guerillas destroyed a forage train on the Alexandria and Orange railroad.—It is still reported that some movement is on foot in Gen. Lee's army. Large bodies of troops appear moving in the direction of Culpepper and Kelly's ford.—Southern despatches state that Vicksburg is still holding out bravely.

European.

Russian Atrocities in Poland.—The course which the Russian government is pursuing, according to our latest telegraph despatches, is certainly not calculated to divert the public sympathy of Europe from its present channel in favour of the Polish insurgents, or to facilitate the task of those whose duty it is to defend or to excute its policy. Prince Gortchakoff may set forth in epigrammatic sentences the danger to Europe of the cosmopolite revolutionary party, or he may describe in precise and even most convincing terms the situation of Russia with reference to Poland, but his insinuations and his logic will alike be unavailing if the whole civilised world is outraged by the ferocious and brutal acts committed by the chief instruments he employs, in frantic endeavours so extricate the Government from the difficulties into which an injudicious and precipitate act of legislation has plunged it. Had the measures adopted by the Russians for the suppression of the revolt been in accordance with the usages of civilised warfare, Europe might still have felt sympathy with the insurgents, but the more moderate and Conservative section of politicians would at least have made allowances for the difficult position in which the treaties of 1816 placed the Russian government. They would have admitted the force of that reasoning which has refused concessions to Poland, because, whenever they have been granted, the Poles have always converted them to their own insurrectionary purposes. They would not have denied that the existence of the European party of action has rendered the task of suppressing the revolutionary element within their dominious more difficult than it has before been; and they would have agreed in the position so often assumed by Russian statesmen, that to grant reforms in one portion of the empire—and that an annexed province—more ample than those enjoyed by the inhabitants of Russia proper, could not be reasonably expected of any government, and must give rise to endless murmurs of discontent in parts of the country where such reforms were impossible.

People would not have been so unjust as to ignore the validity of these excuses, even though the result might be misgovernment and a certain amount of oppression; but any disposition to make allowances for the character of the Russian rule in Poland must vanish before the narrative of those horrors which have been resorted to to crush a people whom years of tyranny have goaded into revolt. The proceeding of Nazimoff, the governor of Lithuania, might touch a reponsive chord in the soul of General Butler, if, indeed, they did not cause him to feel a pang of envy at being outdone in his treatment of defenceless women. We are in possession of trustworthy accounts from persons just arrived from Lithuania and Livonia, which fully confirm the atrocities committed upon the Countess Mole, and other distinguished ladies. This young lady, who was only 16, and was *enceinte* at the time, was subjected to the most brutal treatment, in the presence of her husband, by Russian soldiery disguised as peasants.

The idea of disguising the soldiers quartered at Dunaberg as Raaskolnicks, and imputing the atrocities they have committed to this class of the population, is one which can only acquire for the Governor who devised it the execration of Europe. Some of the details of the outrages which these fiends in human shape perpetrated upon high-born ladies are unfit for our columns, and can only be paralleled by those which reached this country at the time of the Indian mutiny. On a deputation of the Lithuanian nobility applying to Nazimoff for protection against these terrible marauders, he only replied—"I have neither the wish nor the power to guarantee the lives or fortunes of the unhappy Nachtchoshebb. In Russia the term unhappy is applied to any one who is under sentence, pronounced either according to law or by the Czar, for offences, political or otherwise. The result of such an answer must inevitably be to drive the proprietors who might have been disposed to stand neutral to side with the insurgents, it being a lesser evil to be slain in fair fight than to be massacred in bed. Daily the insurgent band are increasing in the vicinity of Wilna, while that town is surrounded by guns placed on the neighbouring slopes, from which, in the event of a rising, it can be bombarded. Meanwhile, the terrible 13th of May is drawing near. The acts of barbarianism we have described are only a foretaste of those atrocities which will be inevitably committed under the measures authorised by the Government to be resorted to on that day. The Russian government may yet have the satisfaction of exciting European sympathy in favour of Poland to such a pitch that it will no longer be possible for Emperors or Cabinets to refrain from an active intervention.—*London Morning Post.*

A Parliamentary Return has recently been published, which gives an insight into the growth of cotton in India, and shows the exertions now making there to provide, as far as possible, material for the idle looms of Lancashire. From this document we learn that in the months of January and February, 1863, the quantity of cotton shipped from Bombay to Europe was nearly fifty-two millions of pounds, its monetary value being two millions and three quarters. The bulk of this cotton reached Liverpool. Upwards of three millions of pounds were sent to London, about one hundred thousand pounds to Queenstown, and a little more than a million of pounds to Havre. In the transport of this cotton, thirty-nine ships were employed, and the quantity shipped in the two first months of the year was pretty equally divided. But this instalment, encouraging as it is, is small as compared with the resources of India, and small with what may be expected hereafter. Misfortunes are said to make people acquainted with strange bed-fellows, and, to this principle, we presume, may be traced the gradually diminishing prejudice against the use of Surat cotton. In the absence of a dear article, the manufacturers now find that it works up better than they were led to believe it would, and that the adaptation of the requisite machinery for spinning it is much less annoying and expensive than they contemplated. It is a great point to break down prejudice in any shape, and the cotton of India, in the presence of the present dearth, is likely to have a chance of fair play.

Another Government return is devoted to harbours of refuge, on two of which—those of Dover and Alderney—large sums are now being expended. The estimate for the works at Dover exceeds half a million, for which £60,000 has been voted this year, and an additional £40,000 will be required for the completion of the undertaking. Alderney is a much more expensive business. Already more than a million money has been voted, and the completion of the work will demand another quarter of a million. Portland is to cost something more than a million, and already £985,000 has been spent. Of the three undertakings, the Portland breakwater is the only one respecting the utility of which competent judges are thoroughly agreed. In that part of the British Channel a harbour of refuge would be of the first importance to shipping, supposing it to be easily accessible in dangerous weather—an advantage which some of the other so-called harbours of refuge are said not to possess.

Conference Resolutions.

We beg to call the attention of the Chairmen of Districts, and the brethren generally, to the following Resolutions adopted by the Conference at its last Sessions:—

Missionary Lists.—*Resolved,*—That the Chairmen of each District shall be required to bring to the Conference a perfect list of all the Subscriptions and Donations to the Wesleyan Missionary Society, made in the respective Circuits of his District. Such list to be prepared on foolscap paper, and to be made up in decimal currency, as used in Nova Scotia.

Provincial Wesleyan.—That in consequence of the annually increasing arrearages of the subscription for the *Provincial Wesleyan*, enquiry be instituted in the District Committees respectively, as to the fidelity of each brother responsible for the collection of such monies—the accounts previously being sent to the Chairmen, and distributed at the Financial District Meetings.

In regard to the last resolution, as we shall be obliged, in connection with the affairs of the Wesleyan Office, to report to the Conference the delinquent Circuits, we have to say that, it will be gratifying to us to receive the payments the brethren may have to make at anytime before the affairs of the Paper and Book Room are brought up; but it would be a great accomodation, in enabling us to meet early engagements, if remittances, as largely as possible, could be made prior to our leaving home to attend the preparatory Committees.

District Meetings.

Truro District.

The Ministers and Circuit Stewards, are hereby notified that the Annual Meeting, for the Truro District will be held (D.V.) at River John, on the 12th June, commencing at nine o'clock, A. M. Financial business the following day.

G. O. Huestis, *Chairman.*

The Ministers of the Truro District will find lodgings at River John as follows:—

Rev. G. O. Huestis, Chairman, George Perrin; Rev. Thomas Smith, Christopher Perrin; Rev. Roland Morton, William McLean; Rev. R. E. Crane, Parsonage; Rev. George W. Tuttle, William Perrin; Rev. John L. Sponagle, Oliver Langille; Rev. John Cassidy, Stewart Burns; Rev. John Howie, Christopher Langille; Rev. George Bigney, Thomas Bigney; Rev. John Johnson, Thomas Bigney; Rev. H. P. Coperthwaite, Alex. McDonald; Rev. Cranswick Jost, Ebenezer McLeod; Rev. J. B. Hemmeon, David Perrin.

Wm. Tweedy.

River John, May 30th, 1863.

Fredericton District.

The Annual Meeting of the Fredericton District will be held in the City of Fredericton, beginning on Wednesday, June 10th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The Brethren will please have *all* their Circuit returns ready *before* they meet.

James England, *Chairman.*

Liverpool District.

The Annual Meeting, for the Liverpool District, will be held, (D.V.) at Mill Village, to commence, June 10th, at 9 o'clock A. M. The Circuit Stewards are expected to attend on Thursday, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Geo. Johnson, *Chairman.*

Petite Riviere, N. S., May 7, 1863.

Charlottetown District.

The Annual Meeting of this district will commence (D.V.) at Bedeque, Tuesday 9th June, at 2 P. M. The Stewards of the Circuits are invited to attend at the same hour of the following day.

S. W. Sprague, *Chairman.*

St. John District.

The Annual Meeting of the St. John District, will commence its sittings on Thursday, June 11th, at Smith's Creek, Sussex Vale Circuit, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

The Circuit Stewards are respectfully requested to attend on Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when financial matters will be taken up.

N. B.—Carriages will be in attendance at the Sussex Station, to convey the Brethren to their lodgings on the arrival of the Train of Cars, which leaves St. John at one o'clock, P. M., Wednesday, June 10th.

Thomas Angwin, *Chairman.*

Wesleyan Conference Office.

Letters and Monies received since our last.

Rev. C. W. T. Dutcher (B. R. $2, P. W., Andrew Littlewood $2, S. Perry $2, J. King $2,) Rev. L. R. Smith (B. R. $12, P. W., J. Crooks $2,) Rev. R. Duncan ($15.20,) Rev. J. G. Angwin ($8, for books,) Rev. R. E. Crane—(can supply S. S. Books at low rates,) Rev. J. Snowball ($15—Library for Tantramar will go shortly,) Rev. M. Pickles, (Library in a few days. The advertisement in Mag. does not apply here,) Rev. Dr. Dewolf (P. W., Wm. Magar $1, J. D's. $2, duly credited,) Rev. G. O. Huestis (B. R. $1, P. W., A. Howie $2, B. Brookman $1,) Rev. J. G. Bigney (B. R. $4,) Rev. J. L. Spongagie (P. W., J. W. Holt $2.—M. Sayre last week should have been $2.50,) A. P. Bradley, Esq., (one fare, return tickets, about $12,) Rev. T. W. Smith (P. W., Archd. McLean $8,) Rev. A. W. Desbrisay (P. W., John Read $6, H. Smith $4,) Rev. R. A. Temple (one new subscriber, Accommodation with Rev. J. Lathern, Garden Road.)

The "Letter A" Family Sewing Machine *With all the New Improvements, is the Best and Cheapest Family Sewing Machine in the World.*

Singer & Co.'s "Letter A" Family Sewing Machine, with all the new improvements, is the *best* and *cheapest*, and *most beautiful* of all Sewing Machines. This Machine will sew anything—from the running of a tuck in Tarlatan, to the making of an Overcoat. It can FELL, HEM, BIND, BRAID, GATHER, TUCK, QUILT, and has capacity for a great variety of ornamental work.

The "Letter A" Family Sewing Machine may be adjusted for sewing heavy or light textures, anything from pilot or beaver cloth, down to the softest gauze or gossamer tissue, with ease and rapidity.

The "Letter A" Family Sewing Machine is so simple in structure, that a child can learn to use it, and having no liability to get out of order, it is *ever ready to do its work.*—H. A. Taylor, Sackville St., Agent for this city.

Port William, Horton, Feb. 25 1863.

Having got my wrist sprained about five years ago, which since remained weak and for some years has been so afflicted with Rheumatism as to render it almost powerless, and was often so painful that I could scarce endure it, and could only sleep with my arm hanging out of the bed, until I used Graham's Pain Eradicator, by six application has complete restored my hand and arm that it is only after some unusual exertions that I feel any pain in it, and is near as strong as ever. Although I had previously used some of the most popular Liniments and Painkillers, as well as being under medical treatment with hardly any benefit.

We have found it excellent in burns, sore throat, &c.

Mrs. James Hatchard.

Neglected Coughs and Colds.—Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "Common Cold," in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected soon preys upon the lungs;" in such cases, the value of "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Cough Lozenges, is most apparent.

Health for Soldiers!—For one who dies from the effects of the bullet, ten perish from damp and exposure to night air. Small doses of Holloway's Pills, taken every other night, will correct all disorders of the Liver and Stomach, purify the blood, and insure sound health to every man. Only 25 cents per box. 222.

Ne Plus Ultra.—Rev. Jos. McKee, New-York City, writes—"I recommend Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum as the best remedies to remove baldness and grayness yet discovered. They have relied on confidently."

Sold by Druggists everywhere. Depot, 198 Greenwich st., New-York.—Avery, Brown & Co., Agents—Halifax.

'The World's Remedies,'

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.

For sale wholesale and retail by

AVERY, BROWN & CO.,

Halifax, N. S.

Marriages.

On the 28th ult., by the Rev. J. S. Addy, Charles W. Wight, Esq., to Helen, only daughter of the late Capt. Wm. Moser.

At Cornwallis, on the 27th ult., by the Rev. R. Avery, Mr. Henry Fisher, of Devonshire, England, to Miss Georgina, eldest daughter of the late Mr. G. N. Woodworth, of Cornwallis.

At Blisville, Sunbury County, N. B., on the 31st of March, by the Rev. S. T. Teed, Mr. James Bell, to Miss Mary McArthur.

At the residence of the bride's father, on the 1st of Jan., 1863, by the Rev. W. Ryan, Mr. Leander Hatfield, to Miss Elizabeth N. Armstrong, both of Parrsboro' Shore.

By the same, on the 21st ult., at Mill Village, *Mr.* Thomas Hatfield, to *Miss* Elizabeth Hazel, both of Ratchford River, Parrsboro'.

At the Parsonage, Amherst, on 28th ult., by the Rev. A. M. DesBrisay, *Mr.* James E. Rockwell, to *Mrs.* Susanna Embree, both of that place.

Deaths.

At Falmouth, N. S., on the 19th ult., suddenly yet peacefully, in the 35th year of her age, Isabella Mary, beloved wife of Deacon Charles Bacon, and daughter of the late Adam Ross, she was beloved by all who knew her, and leaves a husband, an aged mother, and 5 children to mourn their irreparable loss.

On the 28th ult., Thomas Chalmers, son of the late John Mashlaston, in the 16th year of his age.

On the 27th ult., Margaret Nettles, aged 62 yeas, a native of Rothesy, Scotland.

On the 28th ult., Fanny Parkin, infant daughter of Mr. John Starr, aged 24 months.

On the 27th ult., Mrs. Helen McDonald, a native of Scotland, widow of the late Alex. McDonald, in the 64th year of her age.

Drowned, on the 9th of Feb., at Portsmouth, U. S., Capt. Wm. B. Munroe, a native Bridgetown, N. S., aged 33 years.

On the 30th ult., Mr. Sampson Sanders, a native of Cornwall, England, in the 51st year of his age.

At Amherst, on the 27th ult., *Mrs.* Ellen Bent, relict of the late Ezra Bent, Esq. For some years, she had been a member of the Methodist Church, and died as she had lived, resting on the atonement of Christ.

At Gray's Road, Cumberland Co, on the 5th of March last, Samuel C., son of Edward and Sarah Liddle, in the 15th year of his age.—(Borderer please copy.)

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED

Wednesday, May 27.

H M Gunboat Nimble, Com D'Arcy, Bermuda; ship Empress, Livingston, Eastport; brig Chanticler, Matson, St John, N. B.; schrs Amazon, Outerbrige, St Jago; Margaret Ann, Whelpley, New York; Prince, Yarmouth—bound to Labrador.

Thursday, May 28.

Schrs Spry, McPherson, St Johns, Nfld; Eliza Hooper, Hooper, Sydney.

Friday, May 6.

H M S Nile, Capt Bernard, Bermuda; steamer America, Moodie, Boston; barques Plesides, Smith, Liverpool; King Oscar, (Nor) Olsen, Cardiff; brigts Elsie, Mayaguez; Clyde, Sinclair, St John, N B; schrs Nonpareil, Angus, Philadelphia; Mary Ann Catherine, Newfld.

Saturday, May 30.

Schr Aurora, Thomas, Cornwallis.

CLEARED.

May 27—Brig Hasbet, (Nor) Montreal; brigt John John Smith, Yenang, Trinidad; schrs Ranger, Fenton, B W Indies; Thetis, Port aux Basque; Royal Wm., Mitchell, Labrador; Lord Lyons, Langston, Labrador; Aim Well, Bayers, do; P Blake, Crane, Lingan.

May 28—Steamers Merlin, Gulliford, Bermuda and St Thomas; Osprey, Sampson, Sydney and St Johns, Nfld; brigts Latina, McDonald, Porto Rico; Veteran, Gamage, Liverpool, N S; Brothers, Gerrior, Pictou; Tyro, Holmes, Cape Breton; schrs Swan, Vincent, Newfd; Shooting Star, Murray, Labrador

May 29—Steamers America, Moodie, Liverpool; Delta, Hunter, Sydney; barque Scotia, Cary, Pugwash; brigt Lilly Dale, Stephens, Cow Bay; schrs Margart, Delory, Antigonish; Saucy, Latter, Labrador; Elvinta, Martell, Sydney.

REMOVAL.

W. J. COLEMAN,

Wishes to inform his Customers, as well as the public generally, that he has removed his

Hat, Cap, and Fur Establishment

to the Stone Warehouse, No. 129 Granville street, lately occupied by Messrs. Cogswell & Forsyth, and invites attention to his extensive and complete stock of

HATS, CAPS AND FURS,

which will be sold, wholesale and retail, at the most reasonable prices for cash or approved credit.

☞ The highest cash prices paid for all kinds of Furs.

May 6 W. J. COLEMAN.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

Received by the steamer Arabia and schr Juliet, 2 cases new styles Dress Goods, 1 do Mantle Cloths and Tweeds, 1 do Small Wares.

Also from Boston, 7 cases Skeleton Skirts, a part of our spring stock, comprising over 500 doz., viz., The Bridal, The Empress, The Whitby, Tape, Gore, Kid Fronts, and Riveted and Common Tied; Women's, Maid's and Child's. The above Goods will be sold low, wholesale and retail. In stock, a quantity of Remnant in Stuff, Delaines, Prints, &c.

ENNIS & GARDNER.

May 6.

Exeter Hall Lectures.

By Rev. W. M. Punshon, A. M., John Bunyan, Prophet of Horeb, Macaulay. By Rev. Richard Roberts,—Self Conquest, Purpose of Being. By Rev. Luke H. Wiseman,—Things Secular and Sacred, Revival of Last Century. By Rev. George Smith,—Queen Elizabeth. By Rev Jas H Rigg,—Bible and Modern Progress. By F Jorderoy, Esq.,—Progress—Geo. Stephens,—Ancient Britons, The Reformation.

WESLEYAN BOOK ROOM.

NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The Subscribers (both late of Wollen Hall,) have entered into Partnership, and intend conducting a General Dry Goods Business in that concern known as London House, under the style and firm of Thomson & Co

JOHN THOMPSON,
WM. M'ALLISTER.

LONDON HOUSE.

In connection with the above announcement, we beg to apprise our friends and customers—to be—that we have opened the above well known House under new auspices. As a commencement we would intimate the arrival of our stock, consisting of all kinds of

WOOLLEN AND WORSTED GOODS,
COTTON GOODS,
LINEN GOODS,
UNION GOODS,
FANCY GOODS,
STRAW GOODS,
SMALL WARE GOODS,

RIBBONS, Flowers &c. FEATHERS &c., &c.

Trimmings, etc., Hosiery, Gloves, Shirts, etc. All fabrics of the above materials worn and in use Also—English and French Floor Oil Cloths, besides a superior stock of READY MADE CLOTHING, and Clothing made to order.

☞ In soliciting a share of patronage we care not to make professions, which are in themselves valueless—give us a trial for proof; we have the experience, and we hope to make it useful. The stock is bought for cash—all new and fresh, and all comes in under the reduced tariff, of which we intend giving purchasers the benefit.

THOMSON & CO.

☞ One Price. 2m. June 3.

REDUCTION IN PRICES

AT THE

GLOBE HOUSE,

85 Granville Street.

The Subscribers contemplating new arrangement in regard to the management of their business will offer, during the ensuing three months, commencing with Wednesday, 20th inst., the whole of the Stock of

Fancy and Staple Goods

At Greatly Reduced Prices for Cash.

The Goods reduced will include the

SPRING SUPPLY RECENTLY RECEIVED

—EMBRACING—

Dress Materials, Mantles and Millinery, of the newest styles and patterns,