he would say to them to his own conscience, seeing that through the short-comings of himself and brethren in the ministry, the Gospel of Christ was held in little esteem. While lamenting that many were falling away from Sabbath sanctities, and right relations to the Church, he was compelled to ask himself whether along with others, he was not partly to blame for their preference of the flowers and the sunshine to such perfunctory speech of divine things as was sometimes addressed to them.

Emancipation Movement in England.

The London *Watchman* devotes an article to the enthusiastic Meetings recently held, got up by the active exertions of the Emancipation Society, for the purpose, if possible, of turning the tide of popular opinion more in favour of Lincoln's Emancipation policy. We make the following extract:—

Many reflecting minds distinguish the cause of Reunion from that of Emancipation; many humane hearts shrink from achieving the most desirable end by means of butchery and bloodshed. With such views and feelings we need not tell our readers that we have always sympathized. It is this hesitation which has kept Mr. Maurice and thousands more from attending the Emancipation Meetings, and which might have made those meetings a failure if the advocates of the South had not become also the apologists of Slavery. A great mistake was made by the writer of a letter which was read in Exeter Hall last Thursday, when he alluded to the pressure of "aristocratic sympathizers with slavedom," and to the "jealousy of a Republic based on democratic suffrage." Were the Emancipation Society to conduct its controversy on these assumptions, it would soon become a political and democratic propaganda. If, on the one side, there is a jealousy of the great Republic as such, there is, on the other, a support given to the North, ostensibly because of the Proclamation, but really because America is the type of a vast democratic Government. The friends of Emancipation must rise above these political influences on either hand; at all events, they must disdain subterfuges and false pretences. Mr. Schofield, one of the members for Birmingham, has argued with Mr. Bright, the other member, in favour of the recognition of the South; yet he, no more than his colleague, is an aristocratic sympathizer with slavedom. Mr. William Howitt, we suppose, is liberal enough, yet he writes:

"Mr. Newman Hall produced a great effect by imagining the hand of our excellent Queen being polluted by the kiss of the Minister of a Slave State. What! is that anything new?—Has not that hand been thus polluted ever since a Minister of the United States appeared at her Court? Have the United States ever been anything but a slave-holding republic? Is it anything but a slave-holding republic yet? The incident shows how ready an excited audience is, in the phraseology of our beloved Northerners, to pull the wool down over their eyes."

The question is, we must all allow, a complicated one. Were it Emancipation pure and simple,—speedy, safe, and equitable,—there would not be two opinions pronounced upon it in this country; for, if there were a minority against it, their voices would be hushed in prudence, if not in shame. But when it is Emancipation by a Civil War, carried on for so different a purpose that the immediate enfranchisement of the slaves could only be sub-introduced as a military measure applying exclusively to Secessionist territory, and coupled with a plan for the deportation of negroes from the country, it is not unnatural that there should be a division of sentiment among men who are alike Abolitionist in principle, and guided neither by democratic nor aristocratic prejudices. "There are many, as it seems to me," says Mr. Maurice, "who feel intensely on the subject of slavery, yet who are not willing to commit their cause—because it is so sacred a one in their eyes—to any confusion with the policy or the success of the North."—It is not for us to link a sacred cause with a war which is scattering a quarter of a million deaths and wounds annually among two sections of a kindred people. But, speaking reverentially, has not Providence permitted this? This is the question which must make Europe pause before thinking of the recognition of the South. England has no vocation to take any part; for, although an eccentric member of the French Senate has assigned as a reason for the refusal of our Government to unite in mediation with that of the Emperor, that we desire to see America weakened and exhausted by mutual strokes, the falsehood of this imputation of a Satanic policy is well understood at Paris, at Washington, and even at Richmond. It is ours to wait until we see the indications of some better issue than the perpetuity of a slave-caste in one-half of North America. An avenging hand, whose sweep has been terribly felt both in France and in Lancashire, has allowed the passions of men to raise on the American Continent a tempest to which the Atlantic storms are in comparison but a gentle heaving. But the remainder of wrath He will restrain, as surely as in due time He bridles the billows. No meddling of ours could at present liberate one slave, or stanch one of the wounds from which the two brother-gladiators are fainting.

Parliamentary.

TUESDAY, Feb. 24.

The house met at 3 o'clock.

Mr. Bourinot presented a petition from Duncan McKenzie, of Sydney, relative to a land survey in Boularderie. Also, a petition from T. S. Bown and others, for establishing a money order office at North Sydney. Also, from J. Forbes, Postmaster, for increase of salary. Dr. Tupper presented a petition from Dr. Muir, of Truro, in reference to a man who had his arms blown off at Renfrew Gold Diggings. Mr. More presented a petition from an aged teacher, asking for a free grant of land. Mr. H. McDonald presented a petition from J. McLean, of River Denys, praying for a grant of land. Mr. Shannon presented a petition from Charles Cogswell, Esq., and a number of others, asking for certain amendments in the Gold Act—Petition laid on the table. Mr. Grant presented a petition from certain inhabitants in a district of Pictou, asking for an additional electoral district. Hon. Mr. Johnston laid on the table a Return from certain educational establishments. Referred to Committee on Education. Mr. Shannon introduced a bill to incorporate the Minas Navigation Company. Hon. Mr. Wier presented a petition from the inhabitants of Bridgewater, in reference to the purchase of a Fire Engine. The hon. member introduced a bill in accordance therewith. Mr. Tobin presented a petition from the Directors of the Gas Company, in opposition to a petition previously presented against the Company. He also introduced a Bill to extend the capital stock of the Gas Company to £60,000. Mr. McFarlane presented the petition of Robert Riply and others, of Nappan, in Cumberland, asking return to the former system of assessment by townships for the support of the poor in that county. Also one from Donald McKenzie and others, on the same subject. Another from John Forshner and others for an additional polling district in Cumberland. Mr. Tobin presented a petition of certain citizens of Halifax, owners of schr. *Will o' the Wisp*. Referred to Committee on Trade. Mr. Shannon introduced a bill in reference to ancient rights in the city of Halifax. Mr. Shaw presented a petition from Andrew Gilmore, a British soldier, Annapolis, praying for a free grant of land. Referred to Committee on Crown lands. Mr. Tobin presented a petition of Messrs. Keith, Jones, and other brewers, praying for a repeal of the duty on malt liquor. Hon. Att'y. Gen. laid on the table certain returns from magistrates, asked for last year. Mr. Tobin presented the petition of M. Lonergan, seeking redress for certain disappointments in not obtaining land grants applied for, at Lingan, C. B.—referred to a special committee, as follows:—Messrs. Chipman, Townsend, Robichean, Blanchard and Hatfield. Mr. Shaw presented the petition of William Muscle and a number of others, praying for certain privileges connected with the Setting of Nets. Certain papers connected with Mining claims at Isaac's Harbor were referred to Mining Committee. Mr. Longley moved that the petition from Mr. Kerr be referred to the Committee on Trade and Manufactures. Hon. Att'y Gen. laid on the table report of Commissioner of Crown Lands. Mr. Cochran presented a petition from Robert Fulton, complaining of the Collector of Londonderry, A. D. Morrison, Esq. Mr. Cochran presented a petition from certain parties in Hants County, who prayed to be relieved from Militia duty on religious grounds. Referred to Militia Committee. Mr. Longley introduced a bill to amend the Licence Law; read first time. Mr. McLellan presented a petition, praying for an additional Polling District in the North Riding of Colchester. Mr. Tobin presented a petition from a number of Pilots of Halifax, praying for an alteration in the Pilotage Act. Referred to Committee on Navigation Securities. Dr. Tupper presented a petition from Parrsboro', praying aid for a Packet. Sent to Financial Secretary. Mr. L. Smith presented a petition from the North District of Queens, praying for an additional Polling District. The hon. member introduced a bill in accordance therewith.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 25.

House met at 3 o'clock.

The following petitions were presented: by Hon. Mr. Howe from Thomas Dollen of Shubenacadie, praying a free grant of land; by Mr. Blanchard from William Quane on the same subject; by Mr. Shannon from the Halifax Horticultural Society asking for a grant for prizes for an annual Horticultural exhibition; by Mr. Cochran from Samuel Densmore and a number of inhabitants of Hants County on the subject of the cultivation of potatoes; by S. Campbell from the inhabitants of St. Mary's praying the removal of a Post Office to a place called cross roads, also a counter petition, also introduced a Bill to alter the division lines between the counties of Guysboro and Halifax; by Mr. Pryor of 250 inhabitants of Margaret's Bay, praying the erection of a Light House at Peggy's Cove; by Mr. Bourinott, from inhabitants of Lingan praying for an additional mail accommodation; by Mr. Shannon, from George W. Dupe, of the city of Halifax, complaining of the action of the government in relation to a water grant in front of his property. Mr. Pryor introduced a Bill to amend the act to restrain the erection of wooden buildings in the city of Halifax. Mr. P. Smith presented a petition of Alex. McDonald for a free grant of lands; Hon. Mr. Wier introduced a Bill to assess the inhabitants of Bridgewater for a fire engine; Mr. McKinzie from Daniel Shaw and others praying establishment of a way office; Hon. Atty. Genl. from Doctor Bent praying remuneration for services rendered to a deaf and dumb person; Mr. Heffernan from an aged teacher in Guaboro' for a free grant of lands; Also, for an additional Polling District in Guysboro, and a bill in accordance therewith; Hon. Atty. Genl. from Shubenacadie, praying aid for a ferry; Also, two from Richard Slade, the other from Symon J. Walker, on the subject of the return of duties and revision of the tariff; Mr. Martell, from the Custos and other inhabitants of Richmond, praying an alteration of the Jury Law. Mr. Brown introduced a bill to reduce the postage rate on letters from five to two cents on all letters passing between one post office and another in the same county. Hon. Mr. Annand presented a petition from certain inhabitants of the eastern district of the County of Halifax, asking for a change in the appropriation of school moneys. He introduced the two following bills:—To provide a polling district in the County of Halifax. To authorize a loan for the erection of a new jail in the County of Halifax. Mr. Shannon presented a petition from James Caldwell in reference to the loss by fire of $80 in Province notes. Also, a bill to allow notaries public to perform certain acts relative to the execution of deeds. Mr. Robertston presented a petition in reference to the sale of a certain school lot in Barrington. Also, a bill in accordance therewith. Mr. Ross introduced a bill to incorporate the Presbyterian church congregation of Cape North; also, another, to provide for the building of certain bridges and the improvement of certain roads in the county of Victoria. He then presented two petitions praying that some change may be made in the present regulations for the purchasing of title crown lands. Mr. Blanchard presents a petition from certain inhabitants of Inverness relative to the granting of crown lands. He also introduced a bill to limit the franchise in the city of Halifax.

The following petitions are presented:—

By Dr. Tupper, from the inhabitants of Port Lawrence Cum., in reference to poor districts; several by Mr. Mosely, from Lunenburg, praying to be relieved from the operations of the statute labor law passed last session. He introduced a bill in accordance with the prayer thereof. Mr. John McKinnon introduced a bill to provide for the improvement of certain roads in the County of Sydney. Mr. Hatfield presented a petition from Argyle in reference to the erection of a Light House. Hon. Mr. Howe laid on the table the annual report of Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum. Also, a letter from Messrs. Sicotte and Howland, Canadian Delegates, in reference to the Inter-colonial Railway, which was read by the clerk.

THURSDAY, Feb 26.

MORNING SESSION.

House met at 11 o'clock.

Hon. Mr. Wier presented a petition from Chester, relative to municipal divisions. Also, a bill in accordance with the prayer therewith.

The following bills were introduced:—By Mr. McFarlane, to add a polling district in Cumberland; Relative to poor districts in Co. Cumberland; Relative to police regulations in certain towns of Cumberland. By Mr. Cochran to create a polling district in Hants. By Mr. Wade, to incorporate Digby Ship Building Co. By Mr. Mosely, to create additional polling districts in Lunenburg Co.

The following petitions were presented:—By Mr. Johnson, from certain miners of Renfrew, praying for an alteration in the present gold bill; by Mr. Harrington, from certain persons in Whycocomagh, C. B., relative to a lot of land; by Mr. Chipman, from Elkanah Morton and others, relative to Church Lands; by Mr. Longley, from the inhabitants of Annapolis, with reference to the holding of the sittings of the Supreme Court in that county; by Mr. Wade, from Wesport, in regard to a ferry; by Mr. Churchill, from Geo. Carr, an old pilot, asking for a lease of the Isle of Hope in the Bay of Fundy.

Hon. Mr. Archibald laid on the table papers from Falconer and others, making claims on the railway. Referred to Railway Committee.

The House adjourned until 3 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Henry presented a petition to change the locality of a Post Office at Guysborough. Also a petition from Cape George, asking for extension of post office accommodation. Also a petition of mail carriers for exemption from Statute Labour. Also, a petition for an additional Way Office in Guysborough. Dr. Tupper presented the petition of Ephraim Sandford in reference to the building of a bridge over Walton River. Petition laid on the table.

The Prov. Sect. laid on the table certain returns of civil suits from Rethonotaries. By these it appears that there were 2,648 writs.

Mr. Shaw presented a petition from the Overseers of the poor for District No. 1 Annapolis, relating to a transient pauper; also a petition from Annapolis Royal for a provincial grant for the erection of a pier or breakwater and wharf to extend to low water, to enable the steamers carrying her Majesty's mails, &c., to come alongside at all times of tide.

Mr. Tobin introduced a bill in reference to Board of Health, Halifax. Read first and second time. Hon. Mr. Wier reported from the Committee on Trade and Manufactures in reference to the charge against Mr. Morrison, Collector at Londonderry. The report fully sustained the Collector. Report received and adopted.

Hon. Prov. Sec. laid on the table the report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands in reference to the adjustment of titles to land in Cape Breton. Referred to Committee on Crown Lands. Also, report of Chairman of Board of Works.—Also, a despatch from the Duke of Newcastle relating to the licence to sell cargoes in American waters. Also, report of Medical Officer of the Insane Asylum. Also, railway correspondence between Hon. Mr. Tilley and the Colonial Office. Also, correspondence in reference to proposed reduction in Lieut. Governor's salary, &c.

Dr. Tupper presented a petition from Messrs. Douglas and Chambers, of Amherst, praying for return of duties. Referred to Fin. Secretary.

Hon. Provincial Secretary in reference to the petition for a Breakwater at Annapolis Royal, stated that he had directed Mr. Whitenon to proceed there and make a survey of cost &c.

FRIDAY, Feb'y 27, 1863.

MORNING SESSION.

House met at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Martell presented a petition of Mr. Robin, praying an act of naturalization. Mr. Caldwell, a petition from Grace Bay Mining Company, praying for a law for the appointment of pilots at that port. Also, from inhabitants of Louisburg, complaining of a recent change of mail route in that locality. Hon. Mr. Howe, a petition from John McLeod, whose claims in connection with the cutting of St. Peter's Canal have been frequently before the House. The petition was handed to the Fin. Sec'y. He also laid on the table a report from S. P. Fairbanks, Esq., Commissioner of Crown Lands. Also, a report from Mr. Hendry, on the state of the coal mines of the Province. It appears from these reports that this branch of the industry of the Province is in a most flourishing condition. Mr. Hendry thoroughly inspected and surveyed the coal mines of Cape Breton during the past year. There were raised last year, from all the mines in the Province 370,000 tons of large coal, and 27,274 tons of other kinds, being an excess over the previous year of 7,000 tons.

Hon. Atty. General obtained special leave to present a petition from Archibald McDonald, of Sydney, praying that an Investigation may be had of the facts connected with the expenditure of a sum of money upon a bridge in the county of Cape Breton.

Hon. Mr. Howe laid on the table a letter from the Gold Commissioner.

Mr. Shannon introduced a Bill relating to Bankruptcy read a first time.

Hon. Mr. Johnston introduced a bill to prevent undue preference by Insolvent persons.

Mr. Henry, by special request introduced a bill to authorize an assessment in the county of Cape Breton.

AFTERNOON.

Hon. Prov. Sec. laid on the table a despatch from the Duke of Newcastle.

Hon. Mr. Johnston made reference to correspondence touching the proposed reduction in Civil List, and addressed the House on Government pledges as to reconstruction, &c. He moved for copy of correspondence between Hon. Mr. Howe and Messrs. McKinnon and McDonald. This gave rise to a warm debate which continued till midnight. When the question was taken there appeared for it 24, against it 28, Mr. Shaw voting with the government.

SATURDAY, Feb. 28.

The house met at 3 o'clock, and after the transaction of some routine business adjourned till Monday.

MONDAY, March 2.

The House met at 3 o'clock.

Mr. Bourinot introduced a bill to incorporate Union Coal Mining Company. Hon. Prov. Sec. laid before the House correspondence between the Government of this Province and the Secretary of State relative to Telegraph company—also notes by Capt. Shortland in reference to same—also despatch from Governor of P. E. Island, relative to tax upon vessels passing through the Gut of Canso,—also correspondence between His Excellency Lord Mulgrave and the Secretary of State relative to trade with Portland. Mr. Wade presented petition against Episcopal church incorporation bill—the bill in question referred to committee. Hon. Prov. Sec. laid on the table documents respecting difficulty with proprietors of land containing gold in Lunenburg County.

General Intelligence.

Colonial.

TRIAL FOR ROBBERY.—Two men, named John Moshier and James Brown, came before the Court last, tried at the Police Court for various acts of robbery, were found guilty and sentenced, the former to 18 months, the latter 9 months in the city prison.

A new Building Society is in course of formation in this city.

Through the liberality of the Fire Insurance Companies of this city, a fire bell is to be procured for the South End.

A cargo of apples sent from Annapolis Co., to the London market some months since brought highly remunerative prices.

The dwelling house of Mr. George Munro, Aylesford, was lately destroyed by fire, including a large portion of its contents.

The scourge Diptheria has been fearfully prevalent and fatal in some portions of the County of Lunenburg; and also in Baie de Verte, N. B.

We deeply regret to notice the death of John Simpson, Esq., of Fredericton, for many years Queen's Printer in New Brunswick; a gentleman of benevolence and Christian integrity, beloved and respected by all classes.

The Postmaster General of New Brunswick, recommends that all Newspapers posted in the Province, except by Publishers, shall be taxed one cent, to be pre-paid by stamp, and that two cents be paid upon all letters placed in the office designed for persons in the town or village where the office is located.

P. E. ISLAND.—The elections for Legislative Councillors, in P. E. Island, have resulted in the return of the following gentlemen:—*Government*—James McLaren, Edward Palmer, D. Montgomery, K. Henderson, George Beer, John Goff, James Yoe, D. Ramsey, Alex. Anderson. *Opposition*—P. Walker, James Dingwell, A. A. McDonald, W. W. Lord. The Legislature meets on the 3rd March.

By the *Delta* from Bermuda we learn that the Confederate Steamer *Florida* had recently captured a Federal East Indiaman, the *Jacob Bell*, and had destroyed vessel and cargo—the cargo valued at one million and a-half dollars ($1,500,000.) The *Nashville*, reported to be fully iron clad, was expected at Nassau.

American States.

The New York *Times*, one of the ablest American journals, professes to have authority for announcing that the Emperor of the French will open the Southern ports prior to the 1st of April next. A new conscription law has been enacted by the Federal Congress. The negro enlistment bill has been defeated—but a threat has been thrown out by prominent members of the Government that it shall be forced through, by appending it to some other bill. The attack upon Charleston is still delayed, owing, it is said, to a dispute between the Generals of the Expedition. The mortar boats attacking Vicksburg have been driven back. The Federals have been repulsed at Fort Hudson. Several ships of war, sent to recapture Galveston, have not proceeded with their purpose, that place being strongly fortified. The great Federal ram, *Queen of the West*, upon which great confidence was placed for operations on the Mississippi, has been captured by the Confederates. The Southerners are accumulating an immense amount of munitions of war at Vicksburg. They have planted batteries along the banks of the river for miles above and below the city, and many of these fortifications are mounted with guns of formidable calibre. The cannon can doubtless be counted by hundreds, while the military stores will amount in value to millions of dollars. This accumulation has been made with a view to prevent the passage of the river. Nearly 3000 men are said to be employed on the canal which is to cut off Vicksburg. Strong doubts are entertained as to the success of this project. If opened it will require constant dredging, and a bar will naturally form at the upper entrance, which will soon render the canal entirely useless.

The failure of the iron claud *Montauk* to take the fort McAllister on the Ogeechee River was owing to the fort being iron-clad. Another attempt is shortly to be made. If an attack is made upon Charleston, it will not be iron-clads against stone walls and sand batteries—but iron against iron. President Lincoln has expressed his resolve that Gen. McClellan must shortly be restored to a high position in the army. Money matters in the Federal States are becoming and more embarrassing. The irredeemable paper currency is working badly.

THE SOLDIERS STOPPED READING.—An order has been issued prohibiting the circulation of all newspapers in the Army of the Potomac until further notice. This is a very strange benefaction, and one it will be very difficult for the administration to justify before the country. The soldiers are also American citizens and have a right to know what is going on in the world. Of course it is obvious why this order has been issued. The all but universal dissatisfaction of the country with the negro policy the radicals are forcing upon the government is very clearly indicated by the newspaper press, and the feeling is quite as common in the army as elsewhere. The administration hopes by this means to prevent a knowledge of the growing discontent from reaching the soldiers, for fear it would affect their *morale*. But in this, as in all other measures, civil and military, the administration shows its want of common sense and foresight.—*N. York World.*

THE NEW YORK OBSERVER AND ALBERT BARNES.—We have read with no little surprise the comments of the *New York Observer* of January 22, and February 5, on the conditions of peace as set forth in a Thanksgiving sermon recently published by Rev. Albert Barnes, of Philadelphia. We are surprised that the *Observer* should say that "Mr. Barnes now proposes conditions of peace that would have made the war impossible if they had been proposed by the North two years ago. And it is a most encouraging indication of a return to Christian reason and union, when such leaders in the anti-slavery movement in the North propose to settle our national quarrel by leaving the whole subject of slavery totally and exclusively to the States in which it exists. This is the proposition of Mr. Barnes."

How the *Observer* should suppose that this "proposition" is original with Mr. Barnes, who it says, "is well known to the whole country and the world as an extreme anti-slavery man," is to us unaccountable, in view of the fact equally "known to the whole country and the world," that the same proposition was incorporated into the Republican Platform framed by the Chicago Convention, unanimously resolved by Congress in 1861, and has always been the declaration of the Government from the commencement of the rebellion to the present hour. The North, in its civil capacity, has never proposed to interfere with the institution of slavery within the States. Such an interference has always been disclaimed by the party in power. If the *Observer* intends to be understood that the object of the North, as developed by the declarations of the Republican leaders, and the official documents and acts of the Government, has been from the beginning the overthrow of slavery within the States, except as a military necessity, it is most strangely blind to the record.—*Congregationalist.*

CHARLESTON, Feb. 17.—The following is a proclamation from Gen. Beauregard.

Headquarters Department of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, Feb. 18.—It has become my solemn duty to inform the authorities and citizens of Charleston and Savannah that the movements of the enemy's fleet indicate an early land or naval attack on one or both cities, and to urge that persons unable to take an active part in the struggle shall retire. It is hoped, however, that this temporary separation of you from your homes will be made without alarm or undue haste, thus showing that the only feeling which animates you in this hour of supreme trial is the right of being able to participate in the defence of your homes, your altars, and the graves of your kindred. Carolinians and Georgians! The hour is at hand to prove your country's cause. Let all able-bodied men from the seaboard to the mountains rush to arms. Be not too exacting in the choice of weapons. Pikes and scythes will do for exterminating your enemies, spades and shovels to protect your firesides. To arms, fellow citizens! Come to share with us our danger, our brilliant success, or our glorious death.

(Signed) G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General Commanding.

TELEGRAPH DISPATCHES.

Feb. 27.—Advices from Vicksburg to the 20th inst., state that the Federal mortar-gun-boats still maintained their position before that place, and fire occasional shots, to which the Confederates reply when ever any boat approaches.—The enlargement of the Canal at Vicksburg continues steadily to progress. Three hundred negroes are engaged in the work. Port Royal advices to the 20th inst., state that there has been no movement of troops, and that the health of the Federal army in that quarter is good.—It is reported the Gen. Pryor has received reinforcements under Petigrew and Glover, making his forces twenty thousand strong, and it is also reported that he will attack Norfolk before the 4th of March ensuing.—The New York Times' army correspondent says the Conscription act has given great satisfaction in the Federal army, and much is done from its enforcement by Government.—Rich mines of Gold, Silver, and Copper, are reported to have been recently discovered on the Colorado River, California. The gun-boat "Freeborn" and "Dragon" have made a reconnisance up the Rappahannock River, silencing a Confederate battery in the vicinity.

Feb. 28.—Advices from Lake Providence say that the canal is almost completed, giving passage way into the Red River. It is reported that Van Dorn has crossed the Tennessee River at Florence with 800 cavalry to reinforce Bragg.—The expedition from Corinth has captured 200 Confederates at Tuscambia, and a large amount of stores, etc.—The British steamer *Soleni* left Aspinwall on the 7th inst., with $5,000,000 treasure.—The *Ariel* has arrived at New York from Aspinwall with less than $300,000.—Secretary Chase's recent decision that foreign vessels may participate in trade between California and the coast via Isthmus, excited considerable interest. Under the decision the gold stream may be turned back again to New York.

Super. Flour $7.00 to 7.60; Extra $7.65 to 7.85.

March 2.—The New York Herald says that rumors were rife in Washington yesterday that General Hunter is about to be relieved from the command of the department of the South, and that General Burnside will be his successor. Also that certain parties are preparing charges against General McClellan, with a view to a court-martial. Port Royal advices to 25th ult. received. Adjutant General Townsend had arrived at that place with power to adjust all differences between Generals Foster and Hunter's forces. Officers arrested by order of General Hunter will be honorably released. General Foster has returned to Newburn to arrange another expedition. Iron-clads are awaited for at Port Royal, and there are only two more to arrive when Charleston Harbor will be visited. The object of Smart's unsuccessful raid was it is supposed to reach Potomac Creek and destroy the Railroad Bridge over which the Federal supplies are chiefly procured.

March 3.—The New York Herald's Washington despatch says Gen. Grant gives much encouragement, in regard to favorable results at Vicksburg. Not only the capture of Vicksburg but of the Confederate army, is expected. Reported that Prest. Lincoln will immediately call out six hundred thousand men, under conscription act. British steamer *Columbia*, from Charleston, arrived at Bermuda with a cargo of cotton, and would take return cargo of arms. Confederates at Savannah reported launched a massive iron clad. People there constantly dread advance of negro regiments in interior. Officers of British frigate *Petrel* report Confederates have net work of torpedoes across Charleston harbor channel.

Late from Europe.

PORTLAND, Feb. 25, 1863.—"Jura" arrived at 10.30 this morning.

Mason Confederate Commissioner, heartily welcomed at Lord Mayor's Banquet, and received three cheers. Gladstone proposes to reduce duty on cigars.

Stormy slavery meeting at Liverpool. Secessionists mustered strong, but Emancipation carried two to one. French Minister explained that the Emperor's Italian policy is to reconcile Italy and the Pope, maintaining tranquility. Conflicts in Poland continue, but mostly in favor of the Russians—one exception. *Times* says the insurgents are increasing under lead of Catholic priests, and seizing and keeping whole provinces. King of Cape Coast, Africa is dead. Great fire at Lagos.

Funds dull. Discount moderate. Breadstuffs slightly declined. Cotton unchanged. Consols 92¾ to ⅞. Galway subsidy to be restored; their steamers will sail from Southampton to secure portion of continental traffic. Gibralter, late Sumter, left Gibralter 6th. No particulars. Fortescue in Commons, said Government refused to give direct aid to Interoloinial Railway, but would lend Imperial credit for the raising loan. English Diplomatic correspondence strongly favors withdrawal of French from Rome.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28th.—Asia arrived. Parliamentary proceedings are of little interest. Not expected that the Budget would be introduced until after Easter.

Meeting was to be held in Liverpool on the 19th to adopt an address of sympathy with Pres. Lincoln's emancipation movement.

Nothing later from Polish insurrection.

Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Provisions flat. Consols 92¾ a 92 7-8.

New Book.

A COMPREHENSIVE SYSTEM OF CHRISTIAN THEOLOGY; or, a Concise, Comprehensive, and Systematic View of the Evidences, Doctrines, Morals, and Institutions of Christianity. By Samuel Wakefield, D.D. New York: Carlton & Porter. On sale at the Wesleyan Book Room.

The following extract from the Preface will give the reader a good idea of what the author aims to accomplish:

"And now, in regard to the character of the work itself, it is only necessary to say that it has for its basis "Watson's Theological Institutes," which the author has given in his own style; that to this is added a considerable amount of original matter, for the purpose of completing the system; that the whole is presented in a new and strictly systematic form; and that it assumes to a very great extent, as every candid reader will allow, the character of originality."

The volume embraces a little more than half as much space as Watson's Institutes, although it discusses quite a number of new topics.

The work is divided into seven books, as follows:

Book 1. Evidences of Divine Revelation. In this Book there are ten chapters.

Book 2. Doctrines Descriptive of God. In this Book there are also ten chapters, with numerous subdivisions.

Book 3. Doctrines Respecting Man. Five chapters.

Book 4. The Remedial Dispensation. Twelve chapters.

Book 5. Morals of Christianity. Eight chapters.

Book 6. The Institutions of Christianity. Four chapters.

Book 7. The Future State. Five chapters.

On subjects treated by Mr. Watson the author keeps close to the views of that distinguished theologian, but omits many of the extended quotations of this writer, and also a considerable amount of other matter which he conceives "has no direct connection with the subject under discussion."

Keeping so closely to Watson's views, when his views are known, is a sufficient guarantee that the writer is in the right path, and when he has introduced matter not found in Watson, he has generally followed approved standards.

The mechanical execution of the book is of the very best kind. The paper, printing, and binding are all that can be desired.

DEATH OF REV. WM. SMITH, OF ST. ANDREWS, N. B.—Upon opening the *Colonial Presbyterian*, published at St. John, N. B., we were startled by an announcement of the death of the Rev. Wm. Smith, of St. Andrews. Not having heard of Bro. Smith being ill, we presume his removal has been sudden; but however sudden we can have no doubt it has been safe. Bro. Smith was a good man, a sound divine, an excellent preacher, and a useful Minister of Christ. He, in company with the late Rev. Wm. Webb, of precious memory, came from England to Nova Scotia in the year 1827, so that he was in the 36th year of his ministry. He laboured usefully on various circuits in this Province and P. E. I. during twenty years, and for the last sixteen years has occupied some of the principal circuits in New Brunswick. With his bereaved family we deeply sympathize.

[illegible] one of the rural districts of this Province, who has seen better days, and who is now struggling to gain a livelihood for his large family in extreme destitution, makes known the particulars of his case to us, supposing we can interest ourselves on his behalf. Benevolent friends disposed to aid this christian brother and his family, either with clothes or other necessaries, can obtain information respecting the case at the Book-Room.

☞ The Rev. Mr. McArthur will Lecture on Temperance in Kings Co. at the times and places here named, viz., Lower Horton, Thursday, March 5th—Wolfville, Friday, 6th—Port Williams, Cornwallis, Monday, 9th—Canard, Tuesday, 10th—Canning on Wednesday and Friday, the 11th and 13th—Sheffield's Mills, Thursday, 12th—Centreville, Monday and Wednesday, 16th and 18th—Kentville, Tuesday, 17th—Lakeville, Thursday, 19th—Buckley's Corner, Friday, 20th, and Monday, 23rd—Berwick, Tuesday, 24th—St. Mary's School House, Aylesford, Wednesday, 25th—Kingston, do., Thursday, 26th—Lower Aylesford, Friday, 27th.

THE LONDON WATCHMAN.—Numerous applications having been made to us respecting this excellent journal, the cost of which has recently been reduced, we intend by next mail advising that an Agent be appointed. In the meantime, orders for that Paper, or for the *Methodist Recorder*, sent to the Book-Room, will be duly forwarded.

Revival Intelligence.

ST. JOHN, N. B.—An esteemed correspondent, whose letter we are obliged to defer till next week, informs us that a good work is in progress in connection with the Centenary Church.

SUSSEX VALE.—Rev. D. D. Currie communicates the following:—"We have been enjoying a blessed season of revival at *Smith's Creek*, on this Circuit, for the last four weeks. Many souls have been converted. The work is daily increasing in interest, power, and extent."

To Correspondents.

A Churchman is respectfully declined, as we have no wish to interfere in matters which concern especially our Episcopalian friends; nor can we see any danger likely to arise to any interest of the Church of England in this Province from the Act of Incorporation which is now sought. The fears of a *Churchman*, we conceive to be groundless. The Act will by no means give power to effect changes in the Articles or Liturgy.

Wesleyan Conference Office.

LETTERS AND MONIES RECEIVED SINCE OUR LAST.

Rev. J. Snowball (Guide, Self $1, Jas. George, Esq., $1, Ch. Fawcett $1, Jos. B. Bowser $2,—$5.) Rev. Wm. W. Perkins (B. R. $4, P. W., E. Copp $1,) Rev. G. W. Tuttle (P. W., Chas. Morgan $4, Capt. Hadley $2, W. Hart, Esq., $2, John Jost $2, Mrs. M. Cook $2, Jos. Hart $2, Richard Ross $1, John Henderson $2, Edward Cunningham $2,—$19.) Rev. G. O. Huestis (B. R. $1, P. W., J. Ormiston $3,) Jno. Robertson (P. W. $2.50,) Rev. T. H. Davies, (P. W., J. Currell $2, Mrs. D. Foster $2, A. Wheelock $2,—$6.) Rev. D. D. Currie (P. W., Brown Harrison $2, Mr. Curry $6,—$8.) Rev. J. A. Mosher (B. R. $3,) Mr. S. Gooden (P. W., J. F. Gooden $1, C. Gooden $1.50, W. W. Wood $3.50, A. Wells $2, Rev. I. E. Thurlow, (Guide $1, P. W., Graig $3, Tilley Richardson $1,—$5.) Rev. W. McCarty (P. W., Marsden Foster $2, Jacob Miller $2, Reuben Loomer $2, R. Nicolls $2, Wm. Foster $4, E. L. Palmer $2, —$14.) Mr. W. Layton (P. W., Mrs. J. Bates $2, Mrs. J. Higgins $1, Rob. B. Taylor, new sub., $1.) Rev. W. Ryan (P. W., Jeptha Elderkin $4, Moses Bass $2, Jesse Dickenson $2.—$8.) Joseph Steele (P. W. for self, $2, Mrs. Miner $2, Daniel Jess $2,—$6.) Jas. E. Moore, Esq., (P. W. Self $2, Jas. F. Carder, new sub., $2.) Rev. Dr. Dewolf, (P. W. Thos. Muir $2, Elijah Hagar $2.) W. Sargent, Esq., the two papers are regularly sent, H. McCallum $1.

DIPTHERIA is again making fearful ravages and we have been called upon to record a fatal mortality in Lunenburg County and most other parts have felt its effects in carrying of some of their inhabitants. It is therefore the duty of the heads of families to have some reliable remedy on hand as in this disease it may be truly said that "delays are dangerous" for it perhaps so rapidly that it often proves fatal before a remedy is procured. Whilst many enquire where can be found such a remedy we would direct their attention to the following certificate which was lately handed to us as well as other already published.

NEW CANAAN, Horton, Feb. 12, 1863.

I have had a very severe attack of Diptheria some years since which left me afflicted half my time with sore throat until last year I commenced the use Graham's Pain Eradicater with the most beneficial results until I had been some months free of it. About a month since I was again attacked with the Diptheria and not having any of the Pain Eradicator on hand I use the remedies employed on the former attack for one or two days without benefit I then got the Pain Eradicator which cleared the throat of the swelling and kantar, it had been so much swelled that I could scarce speak or swallow, it cured me in 24 hours and I have some similar effects in other cases in my family and other. MR. HENRY REID.

FROM A DISTINGUISHED MINISTER.—Rev. R. P. Stone D.D., Concord, N. H., writes: "Having made an experiment of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, I can truly say it is successful. My hair, which was quite gray, is now restored to its original color. I recommend them to the public as the best articles yet discovered for the hair.

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

JUDSON'S MOUNTAIN HERB WORM TEA.—The following is an extract from a letter received by us from Dr. Rush of this city, it speaks in trumpet tones for this great remedy; read it—"As I before remarked I have used your Worm Tea in my practice:—now I never said a word in favor of a Patent Medicine before, but I think it just to say to you that your medicine is no humbug, I have tried it and I know it will do all it claims. It must be one of the most successful medicines of the day, for it is one of the most valuable, those who have children should never be without it.—Sold by all Dealers.—25 Cents per Package.

February 25 1m.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.—We know of no article which so richly deserves the entire confidence of the community as this. We have noticed the most flattering commendations from the most celebrated Clergymen, Lawyers and Public Speakers; and we can also speak from personal experience.—*Troy Whig.*

VOLUNTEERS ATTENTION!—For the derangements of the system incidental to the change of diet Wounds, Eruptions, and exposures which every Volunteer is subject to, there are no remedies so safe, convenient and reliable as Holloway's Pills and Ointment, 25 cents per box.

Marriages.

At the residence of the bride's father, on the 17th ult., by the Rev. A. S. Tuttle, assisted by the Rev. S. F. Huestis, the Rev. D. B. Scott, Wesleyan Minister, to Sarah A., daughter of Francis Tibbits, Esq., all of Andover.

At St. John, N. B., on the 25th ult. at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. J. R. Narraway, A. M., Capt. Francis Cassin, of Digby, N. S., to Anna Barker, second daughter of Capt. M. Thompson, of that city.

At N. E. Harbour, on the 24th ult., by the Rev. C. DeWolf, Mr. Robert Greenwood, to Miss Letitia Swaine.

At Wallace, Cumberland, on the 19th ult., by the Rev. R. Temple, Mr. John E. Evans, of Stoke, Eng., to Fannie Fenna, second daughter of Mr. Thos. M. Morris, merchant, of Wallace.

At the Wesleyan Parsonage, Wallace, by the Rev. R. S. Crane, on the 25