Correspondence.

We are happy to record intelligence just received from several of the Circuits of our Conference in relation to the prosperity of the work of God.

ANNAPOLIS CIRCUIT.—Rev. C. Lockhart writes, "There is a blessed work of grace in progress at Hillsburg, in this Circuit, of which I will shortly give you the particulars."

AMHERST CIRCUIT.—The Rev. A. M. DesBrisay writes:—You will be glad to learn that at two of the preaching plans on this Circuit, (Shinimicas and Beharrell's Settlement) we have lately witnessed a revival of the work of God. At the former place, the Church has been refreshed, and eight persons received into Communion. At the latter, the power of the Holy Spirit has been displayed, in the restoration and re-establishment of backsliders in the faith and hope of the gospel, as also in the awakening and conversion of souls to Christ, twenty-six of whom have joined the Church on probation.

SHEFFIELD CIRCUIT.—The Rev. R. Weddall informs us of a gratifying visit made by him to an interesting section of country at the head of Grand Lake, N. B., where ministerial labour is much needed, and where the prospects of success are encouraging. "I have just returned from Gasperaux and Salmon River, and have had the pleasure of visiting a number of settlements, where I have preached the Word of God to listening crowds, and administered the Sacrament of Baptism to quite a number of subjects, both infant and adult. Bro. Parker has, by unwearied industry, procured you a long list of additional subscribers for the *Provincial Wesleyan*, which I enclose. Two grants of land have been procured on which to build Chapels and have been deeded to the Conference. One at Gaspereaux, generously given by Mr. Samuel White, the situation is most lovely; and another, 12 miles up Salmon River, given by Squire Briggs. With the exception of one visit from Father Temple some years ago, and two visits by Bro. Cowperthwaite last year, no Methodist minister ever penetrated into this beautiful new country. It presents the prospect of being a wide field of usefulness for a Wesleyan Minister.

PORTLAND.—Rev. John Prince writes, "I am now holding special services in the Portland Church, and with glorious results. Already about thirty persons have experienced the pardoning love of God, and many more are seeking after that blessing. Many of the older members of the Church are seeking for entire holiness, and seem resolved not to rest until they obtain it. I bless God for casting my lot where I may be of some little service in his cause, and where I am associated with such a band of holy and useful Leaders and Exhorters as we have in this place."

KEMPT.—Rev. W. Alcorn gives the following: "As the result of the special services we recently held on this Circuit, in the Kennetcook Church, with the efficient assistance of our much esteemed Chairman, and Bro. Gaetz, from Maitland, there are upwards of fifty persons who have united themselves with the Church of Christ, all of whom profess to have received a good hope, through faith in Christ. We held a very interesting and encouraging service last Sabbath in the above named Church. Immediately after the close of the sermon twenty-two persons came forward and received the ordinance of Christian Baptism, after which the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered to about seventy persons. We felt it good to be in the house of God, and to be engaged in the solemn services of the sanctuary.

Items from English Papers.

MISSIONARIES FOR THE EAST.—Six Missionaries and one female Teacher, embarked at London on Monday the 6th inst. for the Wesleyan Missions in India, having on the previous day been special commended to the Divine care and blessing in several of the large congregations of the metropolis. Two of these brethren are appointed to stations in North Ceylon, two to the Madras District, and two to the Mysore territory. They have all enjoyed the advantages of the Richmond Institution, and for several months subsequently have been engaged in the study of the several languages in which they will have to labour. The female teacher, who is appointed to Madras, has obtained a knowledge of the Tamil language.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION.—The *Watchman* thus remarks:—An evil and dark day for the Union was that in which Virginia finally threw her sword into the Secessionist scale. This State has proved herself to be so necessary strategetically to the South, that if two Republics issue from the Civil War, Virginia—at least that large part which lies east of the mountains—must belong to the Confederates, and the line of separation must run on the Potomac. So that this fatal war might stop, we could be content to take our chance of whatever America might attempt against us when she had leisure calmly to review the conduct of the British Government towards her in her affliction. And, heartily as we wish God speed to the cause of Emancipation, we cannot desire it to be promoted by more years of ruinous and murderous strife. Even such incense, rising from a land so defiled with blood, may be unacceptable. Has Mr. LINCOLN sufficiently considered that question,—"Shall the sword devour for ever? Knowest thou not that it will be bitterness in the latter end? how long shall it be then, ere thou bid the people return from following their brethren."

UNION OF NON-CONFORMISTS.—The possibility of a closer union than at present subsists between the various bodies of Evangelical Nonconformists being effected by mutual concessions, is a theme on which some discussion is taking place in the columns of certain of our contemporaries. The proposal appears to have arisen out of the remarks made by the Rev. Dr. Macfarlane, United Presbyterian, and the Rev. J. H. Hinton, Baptist, at the recent meetings of the Congregational Union, to the effect that they saw no reason why the Voluntary Presbyterians, the Baptists, and the Independents should not become one Church organization. Mr. Hinton said: "The difference between Independents and Baptists was so small that it was difficult to account for their not being united. The very name they had taken of late years—Congregationalists—was equally applicable to Baptists, and his own church numbered several pædo-Baptist members;" and Dr. Macfarlane warmly advocated the marriage, to which the Rev. S. Martin, the Chairman of the Union, gave his full approval. "A Nonconformist Trustee" avows it to be the result of his experience that nothing has so tended to weaken the moral and religious power of Nonconformists, especially in country towns, as the existence of small denominational interests; and, therefore, he argues, 'If we can only do something to stop the multiplication of small denominational churches we shall have gained half the battle over the spirit of schism." To this end he suggests fewer and larger colleges, the junction of the Missionary Societies, the disuse of denominational names for our existing places of worship, and some other preliminary steps. The Rev. C. H. Spurgeon is understood to have pronounced against any such Union, on the ground that it could not be brought about without compromise of principle on the one side or on the other.—An American correspondent of the *Freeman* strongly urges this opinion, and affirms that there is not a Baptist Church in the New England States that has pædo-Baptist members, which seems to say that there is far less liberality of sentiment among the Baptists of America than in England. This last Sabbath of the year witnessed a practical expression of Christian love at Halstead, Essex, between the Baptists and Independents of that and the adjacent towns. They had a United Communion Service, and suitable addresses were delivered by the various Ministers.

THE REV. H. GRATTAN GUINNESS, who gained a considerable popularity a few years ago by Revival Sermons at Whitefield's Tabernacle, is now preaching in Byrom-hall, Liverpool, situated in a densely-populated district where there is much ignorance, vice, and poverty. The effort is quite of a missionary character. A day and Sunday-school for destitute children is opened. A Bible woman is employed in the district, and other schemes of usefulness are in contemplation. Mr. Guinness has issued a stirring circular to the Christians of Liverpool, calling upon them to lay aside sectarian distinctions, and to unite in a true working evangelical alliance, to carry the Gospel to the houses of the poor and sinful, who will not seek after it for themselves. The Lord is owning Mr. Guinness's labours. Many have been converted.

COTTON FAMINE IN FRANCE.—In the department of the Lower Seine alone, 100,000 workmen—that is to say, 200,000 or 300,000 persons—are now reduced to absolute destitution, and their prospects show no chance of improvement for many months to come. According to the Archbishop of Rouen, the railway stations are besieged day and night by troops of children beseeching the charity of passengers as each train arrives, and bands of hunger-stricken artizans wander about the country from farm-house to farm-house imploring shelter and bread.

General Intelligence.

Colonial.

Mr. Wallace, a young lawyer, was committed to Jail last week by order of the Judge of Probate for contempt of Court, but has been released by the decision of Judge Wilkins, the Judge of Probate not having the power of summary commitment.

A countryman named Dodge was robbed in the market, on Saturday last of a purse containing all his money, the proceeds of articles brought to the city for sale.

The big nugget, reported some months ago as having been found at the "Ovens" diggings by a man from New Brunswick, turns out to be a hoax, got up for the purpose of fraud, the gold being worth but $12 instead of $1000, as represented by the owner.

MURDER ON THE HIGH SEAS.—By the steamer *Africa*, from Boston, James McCook of Yarmouth, who was lately charged in the United States with the murder of James Little on board a British vessel on the high seas, and who under the Extradition Treaty was delivered up to the British authorities at New York, was brought to Halifax. He was taken charge of by the Police authorities of this city. Four persons were also sent as witnesses to prove the case against McCook. The prisoner was a mate, and Little a seaman on board the *Margaret*, which sailed from Belfast, Ireland, for New York, on the 26th September last, and on board of this vessel the murder was committed. McCook was lodged in in the County jail, and the witnesses are also detained in custody. It was at first reported that the prisoner brought was an Austrian sailor, who on board the *Winthrop*, on the voyage from this port to San Francisco, murdered in cold blood the Captain, his wife and mate. That murderer was tried and convicted at the Winchester assizes, and was executed on the 20th ult.

The dwelling-house of Edmund Forristall, of the Strait of Canso, was accidentally burned down on Saturday, the 17th inst., with nearly all its contents, leaving himself and family almost destitute of clothing and food for the winter. The old man (now 81) has served the public as ferryman for the last twenty years, and during that time has been favorably known as being obliging and attentive to travellers. It is proposed to assist him in building another house, and providing for the immediate wants of his family; and to this end, subscription papers will be opened at the offices of T. S. Lindsay, Esq., Antigonish; D. Chisholm, Esq., New Glasgow; Jesse Hoyt, Esq., Halifax; and D. O. C. Madden, Esqr., Arichat,—where persons disposed to help the old man may have an opportunity of so. Parties nearer home will have other opportunities of contributing.—*Communicated.*

The new Wesleyan Church in Woodstock, N. B., has so far progressed as to admit of the spacious basement being opened for Divine Service. The Rev. S. F. Huestis, pastor of our Woodstock Exchange, was to preach therein on Sabbath last in the forenoon, and the Rev. Wm. Wilson in the evening.

P. E. ISLAND.—The nomination of candidates for the new House of Assembly of this Island took place on Wednesday, the 14th inst. Some of the papers say that a disturbance was apprehended, but everything passed off very quietly. The Mayor of Charlottetown issued orders that no spirituous liquors should be sold within his jurisdiction on the day in question, and to this, in a measure, is attributed the good order that prevailed.

American States.

There has been but little war news of any account during the past week. The army of the Potomac is said to be on the move below Fredericksburg, and also ten miles above it; while late accounts say that another route has been chosen by which to reach Richmond. The short term of service yet remaining, of a large part of the force under Gen. Burnside, renders it necessary that operations be shortly resumed, if they are at all further to be made. The Federal disasters at various points have had a most disheartening effect both in regard to the military and the financial relations of the North. Monetary affairs appear to be in a very fluctuating and unreliable state, the tendency being quith unfavorable. As a consequence not only of the reverses, but also owing to the anticipated new issues of paper money, the value of gold, and the rate of exchange on England having gone up prodigiously. An improvement in this respect can be expected only as the result of decisive Federal successes, or a prospect of a speedy restoration of peace. This last would be hailed with delight by all, with the exception of those who are making money by war and army speculations; but we fear it is still distant, unless some turn in affairs, now quite unlooked for, should suddenly arise.

One of the most humiliating aspects of the state of things in the Federal States at present is the bitter, the unrelenting animosity exhibiting itself on all occasions between the Republicans and the Democrats,—denouncing each other as traitors and felons, and this in Congress, in their houses of State Legislature, at their various public gatherings, and in nearly all their political papers. This party strife has risen above the war feeling, and must be fraught with the very worst consequences. This was displayed at an enthusiastic Democratic gathering which took place not many days ago in New York, in the presence of a large audience, reputed to be of the highest respectability and intelligence. The principal speaker was the Hon. S. S. Cox of Ohio, who denounced New England Puritanism and abolitionism in the most unmeasured terms, and who exhibited the most bitter hostility against the Republicanism of the Eastern States. This is wholly uncalled for, it is all fearfully wrong, and can only involve their country in still deeper ruin. The same extreme of party hate has been enacted recently on the floors of Congress, and in the Legislative Assemsly of the State of New York. Whether the issue of this deadly hostility of sectional and political parties will be the further dismemberment of the Union is a problem which the future only can solve. Had the Federal Government, and the Republicans as a party, been honest and consistent on the emancipation question from the commencement of the rebellion, and taken a stand in favour of human freedom on a proper basis, independent of consequences in respect to Union feeling in the border States, instead of the truckling policy pursued throughout by President Lincoln and his Cabinet, that Government and that party would have had the sympathy of the friends of freedom everywhere, and would have occupied a proud position in the history of this fearful war. But the hand of God is working, and will bring great good to our race out of present evil.

The notorious Parson Graves, late Editor of a hard shell Baptist paper in Tennessee, and author of "the Great Iron Wheel" and other scurrilous productions, which exhibit the heart of their author to be intensely bigoted and rancourous, is a prisoner at Richmond. We do not rejoice in his misfortunes, but we hope he will come out of them a wiser and a better man, having been taught by affliction the lessons of humility, meekness and charity which he so much needed to learn.

It is believed that a Federal supply train from Corinth, escorted by 1600 men, has been captured by a Confederate force on the Tennessee River.

Rosecran's army, by the cutting off of their supplies by the Confederates, was obliged to live on horse-flesh.

A bill has been introduced to Congress to raise an army of 150,000 of African descent, to supply the place of soldiers whose term of enlistment will shortly expire by those whose constitutions fit them for the Southern climate. The operation of this bill, should it pass, may be to prevent further enlistment of white soldiers, and its endorsement by a vote of 83 to 53 would intimate that all hope of conquering a peace is over, in the estimation of Congress. The capture of the Harriet Lane by the Confederates has occasioned much uneasiness, as a dangerous vessel has thereby been added to the Confederate fleet.

NEWS FROM CHARLETON.—From the Port Royal correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer, dated January 7, we select the following items with reference to Charleston and its defences:—

Our news from the blockading squadron off Charleston is of no particular interest, except that every day the rebel tug boats are seen busily at work at the obstructions in the harbor. From the mastheads of our vessel can be seen a chain of rafts securely fastened to each other, and at the present time they are building abutments to more securely fasten their rafts to.

The shore of Sullivan's island is one continuous line of earthworks, in which are placed the heaviest of guns. Morris island is also well fortified, so that to enter Charleston harbor will involve the use of a large fleet of vessels.

There are about twenty thousand troops in and about Charleston; most of the residents have gone away, only a few favored and rich ones being allowed to remain in the city. Everything, excepting war matters, is at a stand still. A large side-wheel English steamer ran the blockade a few nights ago.

The troops are well armed, but only a few of them have ever seen service in the field. At the time of the Fredericksburg battle six regiments were sent to the theatre of war, and subsequently two more.

THE SOUTHERN MESSAGE.—President Davis closes his able message in the following terms: "The fate of the confederacy, under the blessing of Divine Providence, depends upon the harmony, energy and unity of the States. It especially devolves upon you, their representatives, as far as practicable, to reform abuses, to correct errors, to cultivate fraternity, and to sustain in the people a just confidence in the government of their choice. To that confidence, and to the unity and self-sacrificing patriotism hitherto displayed, is due the success which has marked the unequal contest, and has brought our country into a condition at the present such as the most sanguine would not have ventured to predict at the commencement of our struggle. Our armies are larger, better disciplined, and more thoroughly armed and equipped than at any previous period of the war; the energies of a whole nation, devoted to the single object of success in this war, have accomplished marvels, and many of our trials have by a beneficent Providence been converted into blessings. The magnitude of the perils which we encountered have developed the true qualities and illustrated the heroic character of our people, thus gaining for the confederacy from its birth a just appreciation from the other nations of the earth. The injuries resulting from the interruption of foreign commerce have received compensation by the development of our internal resources. Cannon crown our fortresses that were cast from the proceeds of mines opened and furnaces built during the war. Our mountain caves yield much of the nitre for the manufacture of powder, and promise increase of product. From our own foundries and aboratories, from our own armories and workshops, we derive, in a great measure, the warlike material, the ordnance and ordnance stores which are expended so profusely in the numerous and desperate engagements that rapidly succeed each other. Cotton and woollen fabrics, shoes and harness, wagons and gun-carriages, are produced in daily increasing quantities by the factories springing into existence. Our fields, no longer whitened by cotton that cannot be exported, are devoted to the production of cereals and the growth of stock formerly purchased from proceeds of cotton. In the homes of our noble and devoted women—without whose sublime sacrifices our success would have been impossible—the noise of the loom and the spinning-wheel may be heard throughout the land. "With hearts swelling with gratitude, let us, then, join in returning thanks to God, and in beseeching the continuance of His protecting care over our cause, and the restoration of peace, with its manifold blessings, to our beloved country."

President Davis, on his return from the West, was enthusiastically received at Richmond. In an eloquent speech at a public gathering he represents the prospects of the Confederacy as being in the highest degree cheering.

The Richmond despatch of the 10th inst., says, —If the whole Yankee race should fall down in the dust to-morrow, and pray us to be their masters, we would spurn them even as slaves. Our only wish is to be separated from them finally and forever—never to see the face of one of them again—never to hear the voice of another Yankee on the South side of the Potomac, or the North—to have no traffic and no intercourse of any description whatever with them. We are fighting for separation, and we will have it, if it cost the life of every man in the Confederate States.

On the state of the country the Boston *Courier* remarks:—

The situation of the country is "a very bad one," is the remark of an evening abolition contemporary. No rational and candid person can fail to see and to know it. It is bad in its military, its financial, its administrative, and its legislative relations. These are the forces which control and direct public affairs; and it is by the general effect of their mismanagement that a nation so powerful in men and means is reduced to a dilemma, in which it stands, for the time at least, so absolutely helpless and hopeless. It is not too much to say, that the cause is lost, in fact, though not, we trust, beyond recall. Sheer incapacity and inefficiency at Washington, discordent counsels, resulting from selfishness or weakness, and the preference of this or that "policy," to the steadfast pursuit of the sole legitimate means, and the preponderating influence of that villain "Pressure" have brought us to this miserable state.

"We have suffered defeat at Fredericksburg, defeat at Vicksburg, defeat at Galveston,—and if the hard fought battle at Murfreesboro' had a different result, all that can fairly be said of it is —that at the end of the struggle the Confederates left the field for another position, taking with them 4000 prisoners and twenty-six of our cannon, unpursued, and where they remained unmolested and somewhat aggressive ever since. Military matters are, therefore, at a certain pause and the army is undoubtedly dissatisfied to a degree not at all favorable to military success.

GEN. ROSECRANS IN DANGER.—The enemy, who has held a position near Harpeth shoals, above Nashville, for some days, has succeeded in capturing five steamers, besides the gunboat Slidell; Longstreet, with thirteen brigades of Lee's army, has arrived at Chattanooga and superseded Bragg in command of the rebels in Tennessee. He is preparing to attack General Rosecrans, and it was thought that he would advance for that purpose next week. The force at Harpeth shoals is under command of Forrest, who has devoted his attention to the cutting off of supplies for Gen. Rosecrans, and in this and his forays upon the line of rail road communication he has been successful.

Gen. Rosecrans is now seriously threatened. He has an augmented rebel force in front of him consisting of troops fresh from a season of inactivity. He has a force in the rear with which he cannot readily cope without endangering the safety of his main body. He is beyond the Stone river; his advance probably resting some distance East of Murfreesboro'. He is in danger of being cut off from reinforcements and supplies, and if the enemy succeed in checking both, then he will be obliged to retreat and recover his lines.

THE EXPEDITION UP THE MISSISSIPPI.—It is probable that Admiral Farragut and a column from Gen. Banks' command are moving up the Mississippi, from Baton Rouge, with a view to attack Port Hudson, and ultimately, to menace Vicksburg. The former point is admirably calculated to resist assault, and its reduction will be matter of no inconsiderable labor. The batteries are formidable and situated on bluffs which cannot be reached with the guns of the fleet. The channel is obstructed so that it will be impossible, without removing the barriers, to run past the batteries. Hence the necessity for a combined land and naval movement.

The troops of Gen. Banks' command are mostly fresh levies. They have not yet been in any engagement. They are brave, however, and have a soldier's incentive to do their duty. Still, too much must not be expected from them. The enemy have everything at stake and will doubtless hold Port Hudson as long as they can, and the fight will be severe.

THE ATTACK UPON MOORFIELD, VA.—On the morning of the 3d the 116th Ohio volunteers and one section of Keepers' battery were attacked at Moorfield, Va., by the rebel General Jones, with three thousand cavalry and a battery of six pieces. The enemy drove in the Union pickets and threw his force all around the camp. The artillery attack was made on both right and left flanks almost simultaneously. The rebel guns were soon silenced, but the rebel cavalry swept around to the rear in force, but were held in check by three companies sent out as skirmishers. By this time two more guns had been planted by the enemy, directly in front, and commenced firing over the town. Matters were becoming quite serious when, happily, Col. Washburn, with the 12th Ohio and a battery of artillery, arrived from the direction of Petersburg and, after a brisk engagement, the enemy retreated. The total federal loss was 300 prisoners, who were captured at Petersburg in the rebel retreat.

TELEGRAPH DESPATCHES.

Jan. 22.—The Missouri Legislature memorialized the President, setting forth that a substratum of treasonable sentiment exists in that State, and urging caution and continued coercion against its breaking out in open collision. Richmond is much excited at reports of the presence of immense numbers of Federal troops in North Carolina. One division of Jackson's corps has gone Southward. The iron-clad *Merrimac* at Richmond is reported to be a complete failure. The main body of the Confederate army is stated to be midway between Fredericksburg and Richmond. The Confederates have massed artillery and infantry opposite the fords of the Rappahannock, above Falmouth, and are also constructing rifle pits and artillery redoubts. It is stated that twenty-five hundred troops accompanied the expedition for the recapture of Galveston. The Golden Gate sailed from San Francisco with thirteen hundred thousand dollars for England, and three hundred and fifty thousand for New York.

JAN. 23.—No confirmation of yesterday's reports of the movement of Burnside's army.—Burnside issued general order on the 20th inst. announcing that the Army was about to meet the enemy once more. The late brilliant actions in North Carolina, Tennessee, and Arkansas rendering the movement auspicious.—Iron-clad Wehawken arrived safety at Fortress Munroe, having rode out two day's terrific gale.—Iron-clad Nahant is also safe.—Senator Wade re-elected Senator from Ohio; also Doolittle from Wisconsin.—A despatch from the Army of the Potomac yesterday says—Storm of past three days moderate, leaving roads in worst possible condition.—Large number of steamers and barges ashore in Potomac, between Washington and Acquia Creek. Damage to them slight.—State and Western Flour a shade firmer.—New York *Times* letter from the Army of the Potomac, 20th says—Right and left wings in motion. Would endeavor to cross ten miles above Falmouth—operations below being feints.—The *World's* letter, same date, says—Hookor and Franklin moved that day with tents, knapsacks, &c.—The *Tribune's* letter, same date, confirms the report of active movements for crossing the river, but storm was raging severely.—The *World's* Washington despatch of yesterday says—Notwithstanding rumours, no reliable information received of any engagement.—Storm sufficient to prevent it.—Gen Hunter is about to transfer his head-quarters from Hilton Head to Brunswick, Ga.—A Tallahoma despatch of the 16th, says—Federals forty thousand strong resumed original position before Murfreesboro.

Jan. 24.—Advices from the Army of the Potomac of the 23rd say that the tempestuous character of the weather since Tuesday, and the consequent impassable condition of the roads, has readered an advance beyond the Rappahannock an utter impossibility. The same cause is given for the delay of the transportation of the pontoons and the heavy artillery to points designated. The storm cleared away yesterday.

The New Albany Ledger of the 19th predicts that another battle will take place very soon near Murfreesboro'. Rosecrans is effectively reinforced, and is confident of victory.

There are rumours from Mexico that the French are encamped in the vicinity of Puebla, and preparing for an attack. Secretary Stanton has communicated to the Senate the names of 51 Majors and 240 Brigadier-Generals in the service. Confederate despatches state that the steamer *Columbia* captured off Masonboro', was the gunboat formerly captured as blockade runner.

The New York Tribune's Washington despatch says it may positively be stated that Gen. Butler will resume the command of the Department of the Gulf, with his head quarters at New Orleans. Count Mercier, the French Minister at Washington, has repeated the assurances of friendly regards by the Emperor Napoleon towards the United States. Napoleon's offer of mediation and the Mexican expedition being consistent with these avowed sentiments. It is reported that the French Government opened a correspondence with the British Cabinet on the subject of the Confederate steamer *Alabama's* depredations. The French Minister thinks that her fitting out is in direct violation of the Treaty of Paris, signed in the year 1856, and constitutes a breach of the Law of Nations. It is reported that the British Cabinet has taken these representations into serious consideration. It is reported that dissensions have broken out in the Mexican garrison at Puebla, and that a conspiracy had been discovered in one Brigade, which led to the execution of six Mexican officers.

Jan. 26.—General Burnside had an interview, on Saturday last, with President Lincoln, Mr. Secretary Staunton, and General Halleck. Porter's fleet had ascended the White River three hundred miles, capturing St. Charles, Duval's Bluff, and Desarc. Two columbiads, numerous small arms, and one hundred and fifty prisoners were taken. It is reported that the Federal gunboat Wynona was sunk by the Port Hudson battery, and also that Stonewall Jackson with forty thousand troops, has reinforced Vicksburg. The Bahama Herald reports that the Commander of the British steamer Galliten (?) probably Galeatea, 26—has orders to capture Admiral Wilkes and convey him to Bermuda! It is reported that the British ship Vesuvius took a million and a half of dollars from Mobile bound to England. The steamers Annie Childs and Ferra arrived at Nassau from England, probably to run the blockade of Southren ports.—The steamers Douglas, Tristine, and Antonio, have sailed from Nassau for Charleston.

JAN. 27th.—Burnside has resigned. Hooker succeeds him.—Reported Sumner and Franklin relieved of their commands, but successors not known.—Struggle for the Speakership of New York Assembly resulted in election of Collicott (Republican.)—World's despatch contains a report that the army of Potomac is to be virtually disbanded. Great portion to go West, to cooperate in a grand campaign there; small portion to remain to protect Washington.—Herald's despatch says, Republicans will urge reconstruction of Cabinet, with such pertinacity that if not accomplished by March 4th, Congress will vote want of confidence in present Cabinet.—Tribune's despatch says, action of Republican causes will fully satisfy most energetic supporters that its recommendation will be bold and sweeping.—Times' despatch says, essential change of administration policy determined on.

☞ The St. John, N. B. *Church Witness* contains a report of the speeches delivered at the late Bible Society Anniversary in that city. It is rather surprising that the interest in the Bible cause is so much greater in that city than it has been in Halifax of late years. The Bible Society Meeting in St. John secures a crowded house; in Halifax the attendance on such occasions is small. This difference may in part be accounted for by the fact that in the former place every one of the Protestant clergy takes a lively interest in the cause; while in this city some of the clergy look on Bible Society operations with indifference, if not with actual opposition. The paper giving the proceedings of the Bible meeting in St. John, came to hand too late to admit of our copying therefrom in our present issue. We note, among other able speeches, one by the Rev. Mr. Narraway, which we hope to give next week

☞ The Lecture by M. H. Richey, Esq., before the Mechanics Library Association, postponed from Friday last on account of the weather —is to be delivered this Evening in the Temperance Hall. Subject:—The influence of Individual mind.

☞ Special Services are in progress in connection with Brunswick St. Church. They are held in the basement, in the morning at half-past 6, and in the evening of each day, at half-past 7.

Farmer's Market—Prices Current.

Oats, pr bush 45 *a* 50 cts. Oatmeal, per cwt $3.
Beef, per cwt $5.50 *a* $6 Eggs, pr doz. 18 *a* 20c.
Pork, per lb. 6 cts *a* 7 cts. Turkies, 10c. *a* 12½c.
Cheese, " 9 cts *a* 12½ cts. Fowls, per pr. 30 *a* 35c.
Geese, each 40 c. *a* 45c. Mutton, per lb. 5c. *a* 6c.
Homespun, pr yd. 55 c. Butter, per roll 18c. *a*
Potatoes—Nova Scotia, 20c.; packed 16 *a* 17c.
40 *a* 45c.; P. E. I. 35c. Bacon, 8c. *a* 9c.
Ducks, per pr. 40 *a* 50c. Hams, 8c. *a* 9c.
Apples, per bbl.,—first Veal, none.
[quality, $2, *a* $1 50, Hay, pr ton $15 *a* $16.
Lamb, 5c. *a* 6c.

Wesleyan Conference Office.

LETTERS AND MONIES RECEIVED SINCE OUR LAST.

Rev. Jas. Buckley (P. W., Elisha Atwood $1, Mr. Gardner $1, Seth Reynolds $2—two new subs.), Rev. A. Gray, B. R. $12, Rev. Dr. DeWolf, (L. Age 96), Rev. C. W. Dutcher (B. R. $5, P. W., Samuel McLean $2, Ad. $1,—$8), Rev. G. O. Huestis (P. W., Jas. Nicol $5, Mr. Armstrong $3), Rev. J. V. Jost, one new sub., Rev. J. B. Hemmeon (B. R. $14.50, Mrs. J. E. Hart, Rep. $2.50, P. W., H. Munro $2, Robt. Spears $2, Jas. Fellmate $2, Wm. Munro $1, Thos. Munro $1, Wm. Myers $1, D. Brodie $1, J. Matthews $1,—28—5 new subs.), Rev. W. Smithson (B. R. 79 cts., B. W., T. A. Smith $1, Paymt. was duly credited), Thos. Margeson, new sub., $1, Rev. Jas. Taylor (B. R. $1, P. W., Mrs. E. Sulis $2, A. Vantassat $2, A. Spurr $2, W. B. Bent $1,—$8), Rev. W. Colpitts (Guide, A. Mitchell $1, P. W., Geo. Fenerty, new sub., $1), Rev. J. R. Narraway, Yes, Feb. 10th.—Parcel duly mailed), Rev. G. W. Tuttle (P. W., Moses Barss $2, Jas. Hattie $1, Mrs. C. Jost $1, Jas. Nickerson $4, Jas. Songster $2, Louis Uloth $1, Wm. Scott $1,—$12—keep till Packet), Rev. Wm. Temple, Mr. E. Taylor, Rev. R. Weddall, P. W., Thos. Harrison $2, Wm. White $2, per Bro. Parker, Jas. Nichols $1, Nelson Wier $1, Eben Briggs, jr., $1, D. Briggs, Esq., $1, Wm. Connor $1, L. Syphers, Esq., $1—eleven new subs. Blessings on your head.)—S. G. W. Archibald $4, Rev. Jas. R. Hart (B. R. $4, P. W., Wm. Cassidy $2, David Smith $1, W. Fowler $1,—$8. Your corrections are all right), Rev. A. M. DesBrisay (P. W., R. B. Huestis $4, Thos. Bacon $2, Jas. Elderkin $2), Rev. J. Prince (B. R. $20, P. W., M. Spence $2, A. Myles $2, H. Pratt, new sub., $1, Ed. All. from Prest.), Rev. A. S. Tuttle (P. W., Jas. Phillips $2, Delancy Tomkins $1, Philip Dryer $1, Ed. Boyer $1—three new subs.), Rev. C. Jost, Reviews, &c., will be sent shortly), Rev. H. McKeown (P. W., Thos. Allen, new sub., $2), W. A. Fulmour (B. R. $1), Rev. C. Lockhart (B. R. $20, P. W., Stephen Troop $2, Capt. Porter $1, R. Mills, Esq., $2), Rev. W. Alcorn (B. R. $8, P. W., M. Salter $2, John Grant $2), Rev. R. Duncan—can be sent by mail or by—Express as you may direct.

Are you afflicted with Asthma—Dont despair —There is a remedy for you,
Bill Town, Cornwallis, Jan. 9th 1863.
For over five years I have suffered sorely with *Asthma, Palpitation* of the Heart, *Nervous Affection*, during that time I have scarce been able to work.
Having used every means from which I could hope for relief without obtaining any permanant relief until about three months ago that I was persuaded to try *Graham's Pain Eradicator*, which I without any faith in it and to my agreeable surprise I have so affectusily recovered that I have been able to work most of the time and have done more work since than I had been able to do for the five years previous and I believe that it has no equal for the above complaints and having used it in my family for various ailments and find it equally affectual and I would not be without it for any amount of money.
Having for several years kept the most popular patient medicine for sale I have never found any thing that sells so fast or gives such universal satisfaction, its sale increases daily and those who have used it would not let their houses be without it.
HENRY PORTER.

HEALTH AND PURE BLOOD ARE INSEPERABLE.—Recollect that all sick arises from impurity of the blood, and that Judson's Mountain Herb Pills will as surely find out and cleanse these impurities from the system, that disease cannot exist. So simple and innocent are the herbs and plants that compore them, that it is not necessary to have them sugar coated in order that the stomach can bear them. In most cases, Pills are sugar coated because the materials of which they are made are so griping and malignant, that otherwise a delicate stomach could not bear them.
These Pills deal with disease as it is, and will not only cure by removing the cause, but will build up and restore the broken constitution. There are many who have so trified with their constitutions that they think medicine cannot help them; let not even these despair; incredulity and scepticism is overthrow by a mast of testimony which is truly irresistible. At first the virtues ascribed to these Mountain Herb Pills were deemed fabulous. The public have been so often deceived that they could not believe the simple truths advanced by their discoverer. Yet facts undeniable, attested by witnesses of the highest character and respectability, have proved, and are proving each day, the virtues of this "mighty healer." I hey mark by their miraculous efficacy and power a new era in medicine. Sold by all Medicine Dealers. Jan. 21 1m.

JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE.—Removes worms without failure.
It removes Sour Stomach.
It increases the appetite.
It strengthens digestion.
It relieves sick headache
It cures Fever and Ague in Children.
It is a valuable tonic for all kinds of Weakness.
It is a valuable remedy for Dyspepsia.
Poor, puny, crying, fretting, children get well by the use of it.
It is a superior remedy for Thores or St. Vitus Dance.
Sold by Brown, Brothers Ordnance & Squae Halifax.

ONE BOTTLE DID IT.—REV. S. B MORLEY, Attleboro', Mass., writes—"The effect of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World Hair Restorer has been to change the 'crown of glory,' belonging to old men to the original hue of youth. This was done by a single bottle. Others of my acquaintances have used it with same effect. The Zylobalsamum I regard as an invaluable dressing for the hair."
Sold by Druggists everywhere. Depot, 198 Greenwich st., New-York.

SEVEN HUNDRED VOLUNTEERS SICK IN CAMP!—Young men, be warned in time, supply yourselves with Holloway's Pills & Ointment. They are guaranteed to cure the worst cases of Sores, Ulcers, Scurvy, Fevers & Bowel Complaints. Only 25 cts. per Box or Pot. 218

Brown's Bronchial Troches cannot be spoken of too highly. We have used them and received great benefit for them. They were recommended to us by one of our best physicians. Try them, reader, if you are suffering from any of the complaints for which they are recommended.—*Concord Standard*

Marriages.

At St. Mary's Bay, on the 16th ult., by the Rev. Jas Taylor, Mr. Joseph Lamberston, to Rachel, daughter of L. McKay, Esq.

At St. Mary's Bay, on the 28th ult., by the same, Mr. Albert Murray, to Miss Arethusa Dorty.

At the Wesleyan Church, Digby, on the 15th inst., by the same, Mr. Charles Wesley Burns, of Weymouth, to Lavinia, third daughter of Mr. Wm. Farnham.

At the Methodist Parsonage, Amherst, on the 12th inst., by the Rev. A. M. DesBrisay, Mr. Samuel Avery White, of Salisbury, Moncton, to Miss Ruth Buimer, of Sackville, N. B.

By the Rev. R. Johnson, on the 14th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. George B. Lockhart, to Amanda S., eldest daughter of Hiram Borden, Esq., all of Lockhartville.

By the Rev. G. O. Huestis, at Sydney Mines, on the 15th inst., Mr. Peter Burchell, to Miss Ellen Skillon, both of that place.

By the Rev. James Buckley, at the Parsonage, on the 30th ult., Mr. Hugh McKoy, to Miss Mary Munro, both of Clyde River.

By the same, on the 31st ult., at the house of the bride's father, Mr. Nehemiah Nickerson, to Miss Sarah Jane Atwood, all of West Passage.

By the same, on the 8th inst., Mr. Jonathan Smith, of Cape Negro, to Miss Matilda Jane Hopkins, of West Passage.

By the same, on the 13th inst., Mr. Rueben Smith Thomas, to Miss Sophia Marresy Doane, both of the township of Barrington.

By the same, on the 13th inst., Mr. George Slate, to Miss Martha N. Thomas, both of the Blanche in the township of Barrington.

At the residence of the bride's father, Carleton, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. H. McKeown, Mr. James H. Ganong, formerly of Springfield, K. C., to Susan E., eldest daughter of Wm. C. Brittain, Esq.

At the residence of the bride's father, on the 8th inst., by the Rev. John Allison, A. M., assisted by the Rev. Dr. Pickard, Capt. Robson M. Dixon, to Elizabeth, fourth daughter of Christopher Boultenhouse, Esq., all of Sackville.

On the 15th Oct, by the Rev. W. Tweedy, *Mr.* Thomas *Mingo*, to *Miss* Elizabeth *Mingo*, both of Tatamouche Road.

By the same, on the 30th ult., *Mr.* James Rogers, to *Miss* Elizabeth Redmond, both of River John.

By the same, on the 20th inst., *Mr.* Robert Langille, of Point Brule, to *Miss Mary* F. Jondry, of River John.

By the same, on the 22nd inst., *Mr.* George Langille, of Sand *Marsh*, to *Miss* Elizabeth Langille, of Tatamagouche Road.

Deaths.

At Digby, of diptheria, on the 29th ult., Ada A., and on the 13th inst., Helena A., aged 7 years, twin daughters of Mr. James Warringhon.

At New Harbour, on the 25th of Dec., Mr. David Kirby, in the 67th year of his age. Mr. K. had been for many years a member of the Wesleyan Church, and was highly respected in the community where he was known. He died in hope of a happy immortality: leaving a wife and several children to mourn the loss an affectionate husband and kind father.

At the same place, on the 28th Dec., Mr. Josiah O'Hara, (L. Age 96), Rev. C. W. Dutcher (B. R. $5, P. W., Samuel McLean $2, Ad. $1,—$8), Rev. G. O. Huestis (P. W., Jas. Nicol $5, Mr. Armstrong $3), Rev. J. V. Jost, one new sub., Rev. J. B. Hemmeon