Wesley's Journals and Stevens' History of Methodism—I would suggest one method by which the necessity of the case might be the most readily met, viz., Congregational Libraries—and a more general patronage by Wesleyan Methodists of your valuable Journal would greatly tend to diffuse Methodistic, as well as general information, and would have a tendency to induce attachment to and interest in the cause of Methodism.

I have only in conclusion to subscribe myself, "A friend of all, an enemy of none."

And your humble servant,

A LAYMAN.

January, 1836.

[The article referred to in the foregoing, will be found in our first page, headed, "Methodism in the Family."—ED.

Parliamentary.

Opening of the Legislature.

The Legislature of Nova Scotia was opened on Thursday last by the Lieut. Governor, Earl Mulgrave with the usual formalities. The following is His Excellency's

SPEECH.

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

While neighboring States are still disturbed and impoverished by civil war, and large populous districts of Europe are threatened with destitution, it becomes us reverently to thank Almighty God that we can resume our legislative labors in a country where peace reigns, where capital increases, where the industrious can find employment, and the humblest classes food.

I am happy to be able to inform you that the general commerce of Nova Scotia, injuriously affected by the civil war in 1861, rapidly recovered its healthy activity in 1862, and that, throughout the year that activity has been maintained; that our Merchants have found new markets—our shipwrights profitable employment, and our vessels renumerative freights in all parts of the world.

A bountiful Harvest, a moderately successful Fishery, a yield of Fruit almost unexampled, an expanding Coal Trade, and the fair results of our experiments in Gold Mining, have supplied the materials for commerce, and it is satisfactory to know that among all classes of the people the happy results of a year of profitable exertion have been very generally diffused.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

The Public Accounts shall be laid before you without delay.

The increase of Revenue has been most satisfactory. The ordinary services have been met, the interest on our Debentures, and the sums borrowed under the act of last Session, have been paid, leaving, at the close of the year, a considerable surplus in the Treasury.

The income from the Provincial Railway has rapidly increased. Four years ago it was necessary to draw a large amount from the Treasury to the working expenses. During the past year the income has not only met the outlay, but yielded, besides, a sum nearly equal to one-sixth of the interest on the cost of construction.

Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

It affords me much satisfaction to inform you that the Volunteer Corps throughout the Province still maintain their organization and efficiency.

The period which has elapsed since the passing of the Militia Bill, last session, has not been neglected. Active measures have been taken for the re-organization of the Militia; and, although much difficulty and some delay were unavoidable in this reconstruction of a force utterly disorganised by long neglect, the result has proved that the loyal inhabitants of this Province are not unwilling to assume the responsibility of contributing to their own defence. In 41 out of 48 Battalions the enrollment has been completed, showing an aggregate of more than 43,000 men, and measures are now in progress for their thorough organization. Eight hundred officers, and applicants for commissions, are at present under instruction, while nearly two hundred have passed for their commissions.

The Report of the Adjutant General of Militia will be laid before you, and will show in detail the steps which have been taken. Much has been done; much still remains to be accomplished; but, by steady perseverance, I doubt not that the Militia will shortly attain an amount of discipline sufficient for the present requirements of the Province.

To pay and maintain the Militia as that force is maintained in England, would be difficult if not impossible; but, by a constant and efficient enrollment, by maintaining a thorough system of regimental organization, by careful training of the officers, and by occasionally mustering and training the men in their own districts, a force may be secured, without pressing unduly on the resources or industry of the country, at all times available for active service in the event of war.

I confidently rely on you to make such provision for this branch of the public service as its importance demands.

A despatch was received after the close of the session, from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, conveying a proposition from Her Majesty's Government with a view to the construction of the Intercolonial Railroad; and that proposition has, throughout the year, formed the subject of anxious deliberation to the Governments of the three Provinces concerned. A conference was held at Quebec in September, and the great interests involved were subsequently discussed with her Majesty's Government, by delegates despatched to England. All the papers connected with these negociations will be promptly laid before you, and I shall rejoice if a common measure can be matured for the early realization of the hopes entertained from the completion of this great enterprise.

Your attention will be invited to a measure, having for its object a fairer adjustment of the division lines of the Districts, and a more judicious and equitable distribution of the Franchise.

You will be gratified to know, that, at the Industrial exhibition, Nova Scotia was honorably distinguished; that her Court was attractive, and that those who contributed to the illustration of her resources, have not, in the distribution of prizes, been overlooked.

The experience of a year has enabled the proper officers to collect such information as will aid the Legislature to improve the measure passed at the last session for the regulation of our Gold Fields. When the commissioner's Report and accounts have been laid before you, your attention will be called to the consideration of the changes and modifications which would seem to be required.

For many years a stream of emigration has been passing the British Provinces into the United States. The Governments of Canada and New Brunswick have made very creditable efforts to draw into those Provinces some portion of the surplus labor of the Mother Country, and it is desirable that we should follow their example. You shall be asked to consider a measure, to provide for the distribution and settlement of industrious emigrants, who may be attracted into this Province by the new light recently thrown on its resources.

Though the agricultural interests of the Province are steadily advancing, the annual Exhibitions, which, in other countries, create a generous emulation in all branches of husbandry and in the improvement of stock, are much required here. Your attention will be turned to the means, by which it is hoped the want may be supplied.

In committing to your charge the great interests of the country, I confidently rely upon the zeal, intelligence, and public spirit, with which I know your high duties will be discharged.

The House of Assembly since the opening has been occupied mainly with discussions arising out of the reply to His Excellency's Speech. Sometimes angry enough, and unworthy the dignity of our legislators—foreshadowing what further may be expected during the session. After several days debate, the address in answer to the speech at length passed without a division

General Intelligence.

Colonial.

On Tuesday evening of last week an instructive Lecture was given before the Young Men's Christian Association by His Worship the Mayor, on Physical Geography. The next Lecture will be on Tuesday evening next, by the Rev. Dr. Knox.

On Friday a house at Birch Cove Lake was consumed, and painful to relate, the owner, John Gillan, perished in the flames.

On Monday evening last the Annual meeting on behalf of the City Mission was held in Granville Street Church. The meeting was affectively addressed by Rev. Messrs. P. G. McGregor, and J. Lathern, and by other gentlemen. This Mission is accomplishing a good work in our city, and is worthy of liberal support.

The Rev. Mr. McArthur, P. G. W. P. of the Sons of Temperance, will lecture on Temperance at the following places on the days mentioned:—At Walton, Thursday, 19th; Cheverie, Friday, 20th; Kennetcook, Monday, 23rd; Newport Village, Tuesday, 24th; Brooklyn, Wednesday, 25th; Avondale, Thursday, 26th; St. Croix, Friday, 27th; Windsor, Monday, 2nd March; Hantsport, Tuesday, 3rd.

We regret to learn that the dwelling house of Stephen Glazier, Esq., of Lincoln, near Fredericton, was burned to the ground on the night of the 4th inst. The fire originated under the register grate, and every effort to stay the progress of the flames was unavailing. The loss is estimated at $6000, with only $640 insurance.

The Hon. Archibald Paterson of Tatamagouche has been appointed to a seat in the Legislative Council.

The revenue of New Brunswick for the past quarter is in advance 50 per cent. of the corresponding quarter for the previous year.

The St. John, N. B. *Church Witness* says, that the principal business to come before the Legislature, "beyond all question, will be the Intercolonial railway project. It is to be hoped that the members will sink all sectional jealousies and act like men who are responsible, not merely for the present, but the future welfare of the State they represent. We are glad to observe that the Hon. J. H. Gray, in his lecture at the Institute the other evening, expressed a strong opinion in favour of the Railroad."

American States.

Expectations are cherished in the Northern States that by means of the Expeditions recently fitted out, and intended to operate on the Southern coast, and on the different points on the Mississippi, the fortune of war may turn in favour of the Federal cause. This hope tends to check for the present the earnest desire for peace which widely prevails. The issue of the contest between the North and South may depend very much upon the course events shall take during the next few weeks. The N. Y. *Tribune* will be strongly in favour of peace, if present operations are not very favourable to the Federal cause. It believes that result of the campaign now commenced will be decisive, either in showing the Southerners the hopelessness of their enterprize, or in determining that the Federal Government should come to terms of peace—that the Great Powers of Europe will mediate against a continuance of the struggle as faithless, wasteful butchery, and urge a settlement in the interests of humanity and commerce.

The force against Vicksburg comprises 80,000 men, besides a large number of gunboats, steamers and transports. The chief of McClernand's staff was lately shot, and information obtained, by documents on his person, of the highest consequence to the Confederates, respecting the Federal forces, and intentions relative to the canal to cut off Vicksburg, upon which the Federals are now at work. The administration at Washington has finally resolved to call into the field 150,000 negro troops, but where to get so many, is a question. About 15,000 or one-tenth of the number required, may be found available, and of these a large proportion will not be worth their equipment.

The New York *Tribune* says:—"Still another set of Peace resolutions has been proposed in the New Jersey Legislature. They denounce the course of the Administration, protest against a war for unconstitutional or partisan purposes, against a war for the subjugation of the Rebel States, against anything being done on pies of military necessity, against arresting anybody in the Northern States, against suspending habeas corpus, against dividing States, against confiscating Rebel property, against liberating slaves, in short, against anything and everything that has yet been done or proposed that may annoy "our erring sisters," for New-Jersey has "no lurking animosity to the South," nor does she wish "to deprive her people of their property."

NEGRO SOLDIERS.—The bill passed by the House of Representatives goes a long way in advance of the reasonable use of the negroes incidentally thrown upon our hands by the war. It authorizes the President to enlist, arm, equip, and discipline any number of negroes "he may deem equal to suppress the present rebellion." This looks formidable on paper, but it will probably amount to little in practice. The negro recruiting stations are not to be opened in the states of Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, or Missouri, without the consent of the governors of those states which is equivalent to enacting that they shall not be opened there at all. We do not believe five regiments of negroes can be raised by voluntary enlistment in the whole North. Fighting has proved in this war, as the free negroes well understand, a bloody business; and they have no such exuberant courage as will make them in haste to enlist after the military enthusiasm has so died out, in the communities where they dwell, that soldiers can no longer be raised except by draft. The negro armies, which are to do what a million of white soldiers have thus far failed to accomplish, must be raised, if at all, in the rebel states. The idea is chimerical and quixotic—quite of a piece with the expectation that the South could be frightened into submission by a paper proclamation. A few black regiments can be raised in the Carolinas, a few more in Louisiana; but this seems to us a slender resource for making good the places of the three hundred thousand men whose term of enlistment expires in the spring. We see no very serious objection to a few negro regiments in those states, if we could rely upon their fidelity and fighting qualities, in neither of which we have any confidence. If they should go over with a booty of arms and equipments to their former masters they would doubtless be kindly received; and when their courage is put to the proof against such desperate fighters as they know the rebel soldiers to be, they may think discretion the better part of valor. Nothing would be easier than for the rebels to tamper with them through negro emissaries, and it is characteristic of a servile race to possess a great deal more secretiveness and cunning than courage.—*N. Y. World.*

THE WAR ON THE COAST.—The news from North Carolina and the South Atlantic coast, from both federal and confederate sources, presents many new points of interest and shows pretty clearly that the southern as well as the northern public were deceived as to the real intentions of the government. The following facts seem to be pretty well established:

1. There is to be no movement inland in North Carolina, as was generally supposed, as the very large army at Newbern and Beaufort has been embarked on an immense fleet of transports, and have sailed south. The large rebel armies and intrenchments at Goldsboro'. Weldom, and other inland points, will therefore find their occupation gone.

2. The indications are that an attack is to be made at one time on the defenses of Savannah, Charleston, and perhaps Wilmington, and these various conflicts may have already commenced. This will thoroughly test the usefulness of the new Monitors and the Ironsides. A large army will assist in the attack on each city.

3. The capture of the J. P. Smith, gunboat, by the rebel at Stone Inlet was doubtless during a reconnoissance. The reported injury to the turret of the Montauk in the Ogeechee river is confirmed, and shows that the ball has been fairly opened.

From these facts it will be seen that exciting news from the coast may soon be expected. Indeed more than ordinary interest will attach to these important conflicts. They will test the value of the Monitors and the Ironsides—a vital matter to us as a naval power; they will prove or disprove the vaunts of the rebels as to the impregnability of their sea-coast defenses; they will show how much fight, if any at all, there is in the negro soldiers, as they are to have the advance in the very first conflict, and will be under the eye of the whole army and navy engaged in the fight.—*Ib.*

WHAT WE ARE COMING TO.—Old Dr. Witherspoon, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, is alluding to the era of continental money, spoke of it as a time "when creditors were seen running away from their debtors, the debtors pursuing them in triumph and paying them without mercy." It is clear that the legal tender note scheme is rapidly bringing about this state of affairs again. Debts which were contracted at the gold standard, with the expectation on the part of the creditor—founded upon the good faith of the government—that this standard would be adhered to, will, under the unjust operation of an act of Congress, be liquidated by paper money that is now depreciated thirty-three per cent., and may yet be at a discount of fifty per cent., or even more. This, of course, is simply legalized injustice and cannot fail to prove disastrous to all legitimate interests. Widows, orphans, poor people, and persons of small means, who had their little all invested in mortgages, bonds, stocks, and savings banks will lose half their property by the depreciation of the currency; "their debtors will pursue them in triumph and pay them without mercy."

COUNTING THE COST.—Judge Thomas of Massachusetts, has calculated the cost of adding three hundred regiments to our army, which now numbers a million of men—an army sufficient to conquer the rebellion, if it is to be conquered by physical force. While showing what an enormous item of expense this edition to our soldiery would be, he said that according to the estimates of the chairman of the committee of ways and means, the national debt at the end of the next fiscal year will vary from two to three thousand millions of dollars—the French would say from two to three billions.

From Southern Papers.

It is reported that Gen. VanDorn has recaptured Holly Springs, Miss., with 700 prisoners and a quantity of army rations.

The Savannah *Republican* says that the confederate war steamer Florida, Captain J. Newland Maffitt, passed safely out of the harbor of Mobile, and is now riding on the high seas in search of Yankee rubbers. This news will shock the nerves of the "Lincolnites," but they will be worse shocked when the reports from Maffitt begin to come in.

The Richmond *Dispatch* says: We learn from Vicksburg that appearances indicate an early renewal of the fight there. Five thousand Yankees are working on the canal opposite the city. Their intention is to float their transports through when the river rises and land their troops below. The force of the enemy's fleet is one hundred and seven boats, including fourteen gunboats. There may be more arrivals of gunboats before the fight begins. The strength of the Yankee army will probably be 80,000 men.

On the 7th of Feb. a bombardment took place at Fort McAllister, at the mouth of the Ogechee river, sixteen miles south of the Savannah river, Georgia. Only one federal iron-clad was engaged, and she was forced to haul off, her turret being injured. Our solid shot broke to pieces as they struck her sides.

Major Reid Sanders was captured by being betrayed by the crew of his yacht. As soon as they got out of Charleston harbor, the crew tied him and steered for the fleet, and delivered him up to the Yankees. This will account for his dispatches not being sent to the bottom.

TELEGRAPH DISPATCHES.

FEB. 15.—The *World's* Port Royal correspondence says that Gen. Foster's expedition is at a stand still, or even worse, for the troops are disembarking from the Transports, and taking quarters at Helena Island. Many days must elapse before anything can be effected.—Reports are rife of disagreements between Foster and Hunter. The former would come North, but fleet would not be idle in the meantime.—The "Weehauken," one of Porter's fleet, broke her shaft, requiring three weeks to repair.—The leading book and newspaper publishers are at Washington, urging the committee of Ways and Means to reduce the paper duty.—Secretary Seward has laid before the Senate the French correspondence relative to mediation.—The Canadian Parliament met at Quebec yesterday. Alex. Campbell was unanimously elected Speaker of the Legislative Council.—From the tenor of the advices received by the last steamer from England, it is thought at Washington that the feeling regarding the American question is slightly improving in Great Britian and on the continent. Memphis papers mention a Confederate advance on the Mississippi.—It is reported at Okolona that the Confederates are trying to repair the railroad destroyed by General Grant, also that a large portion of the army of Virginia have been removed to Vicksburg, and Railroad facilities have been completed to rapid concentration there.—It is reported that the enforcement of the Conscription Act is driving many persons from Alabama and Mississippi, north.—Federals out Levee, Mississippi side of river below Helena, also at Greenville, Louisiana side.

The Illinois House has passed resolutions authorising commissioner to proceed to Canada to seek improvement of transportation to the Atlantic, Congress having defeated the Canal

Superfine Flour, $6.75 a $6.85; extra $7.10 a $7.30. Gold 159.

Feb 16.—The Naval Department has an official report of the rout, on the 3rd inst., of a body of Confederates. It is reported that over 4,000 under Genis. Wheeler, Forrest and Wharton, surrounded Col. Hardings's force at Dover, on the Cumberland River; several gunboats, conveying transports up the river, opened a terrific fire upon them, causing instant retreat, one hundred and twenty Confederates were left dead upon the field. Gen Banks is now about ready to take the field at New Orleans. A small steamer has made the passage through the Vicksburg Canal. The Viceroy of Egypt is about sending one thousand black soldiers to reinforce the French army in Mexico.

The schr. "De Hart" reports that on the 30th ult., was chased by the Confederate privateer "Retribution," off Cape Tiburon.—The Kansas people are agitating the putting down of traitors, called "copper-heads" among them.—*Alabama* called from Kingston on night of January 20th. *Florida* escaped chase of gunboat *Sonora*, off Bahama Banks. Five brigades of Confederates reported left Fredericksburg for Charleston. More schemes on foot for insulating Vicksburg, and passing far to left. Forces engaged cutting levees and overflowing country. Federal forces in full strength around the Vicksburg. Canal has six feet of water—current rapidly increasing. Arkansas refugee states three hundred *Jay Hawkers defying conscription*, were in Clark county mountains, and one thousand more in Montgomery county. The New York Times reports McClellan applying for active service. Tribune's Washington despatch mentions important but vague rumors through Confederate sources. Banks fought seven miles below Port Hudson. Confederates falling back to Port Hudson.

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.—By the arrival of the *Una* at Havana, from Vera Cruz on the 9th, the rumoured defeat of the French by the Mexicans is reiterated, and it is remarked as confirmatory of the report, that no official contradiction of the first report brought by the *Osian*, which left Vera Cruz on the 3rd January, has yet appeared. Three separate defeats are described, and are said to be corroborated by M. Rosas, an *attache* of the Peruvian embassy at Mexico. Of the first of these reverses we learn that General Querada having ascertained that a convoy of ammunition and provisions was to leave Jalapa for Perote, determined to capture it, and succeeded in the attempt, killing twenty-seven, and losing seven men, and carried off fifteen carts. A second defeat was sustained on the 18th of December. It appears that on the 17th, Gen. Berthier left Jalapa with the advance of the French division, consisting of 4000 men. On the morning of the 18th, the Mexican Gen. Ricavera with 800 cavalry, which had kept watch of them, taking advantage of a dense fog which concealed their approach, and the French having pitched their tents and stacked their arms, came upon them like an avalanche, and, fighting principally with their lances and lassos, made sad havoc. The confusion was so great that the French killed each other. The loss of the French is variously estimated at from 1,600 to 2,500. Day breaking and more French troops coming up, Gen. Rivera left, having lost 130 men.—Many of the officers were lassoed and dragged away. An Arabian horse and a ring taken from his rider—a brilliant valued at $9,000—were taken to Puebla as trophies. This took place at Rio Seco. A third incident is mentioned, to the effect that the Mexican General Negretti left Puebla with 10,000 men, and, eight leagues from that city, encountered a division of French which had left Orizaba, said to consist of 14,000 men. He surprised them, and completely routed them at Acajete. The reported loss of the French is 2,000, that of the Mexicans is not stated, but was probably greater. The French retreated to Orizaba, and all things indicate that Puebla will not be taken for some time. The siege trains were still in Vera Cruz, and the road to Orizaba beset with guerillas, completely interrupting communications with that city.

Whether this disastrous intelligence will be indisputably confirmed or not we cannot tell. One thing, however, is beyond dispute, namely, that so far the attempt to subdue Mexico has been wonderfully retarded, considering the military prestige of the invading army and the disorganized condition of the defenders of the country. Can it be that Mexico will prove to Napoleon III., on a small scale, what Russia was to his uncle—a mortifying defeat, accomplished not by force of arms so much as by the operation of physical obstacles? *nous verrons.* If there be any truth in the report brought by the *Australasian*—that among the French diplomatic correspondence recently published, it is admitted by the emperor in a letter to Gen. Forey, that his object in this Mexican war is to prevent the United States from extending their authority southward over the American continent—our neighbours may well laugh in their sleeve at the humiliating reverses which have so far attended the efforts of his army.

Letter from Napoleon to Gen. Forey.—Among the documents in the "yellow book" just communicated to the French Chamber, is a letter from the Emperor Napoleon to Gen. Forey, commander of the French troops in Mexico, in which we read:

"There will not be wanting people who will ask you why we go to lavish men and money for the establishment of a regular government in Mexico. In the present state of the civilization of the world, the prosperity of America is not a matter of indifference to Europe, for it is she who feeds our manufactories and gives life to our commerce. *We have an interest in this—that the Republic of the United States be powerful and prosperous; but we have none in this—that she should seize possession of all the Mexican Gulf, dominate from thence to the Antilles, as well as South America, and be the sole dispenser of the products of the New World.* We see now by sad experience how precarious is the fate of an industry which is reduced to seeking its chief raw material in one market alone, to all the vicissitudes of which it has to submit. If, on the other hand, Mexico preserves its independence, and maintains the integrity of its territory, if a stable Government is constituted with the assistance of France, we shall have restored to the Latin race on the other side of the ocean its strength and prestige; we shall have established our beneficent influence in the centre of America, and this influence, by presenting immense openings for our commerce, will procure us the materials indispensable to our industry. Mexico, thus regenerated, will always be favorable to us, not only from gratitude, but also because her interests will be in harmony with ours, and she will find a powerful support in her good relations with the European powers. To-day, then, our pledged military honor, the exigency of our policy, the interests of our industry and of our commerce, all make it a duty to march upon Mexico, and boldly plant there our flag; to establish either a monarchy, if it is not incompatable with the national sentiment of the country, or, at all events, a Government which promises some stability."

Late from Europe.

BUDGET OF 1863.—The *Observer* says that in April Mr. Gladstone will be able to announce an increase of income of more than three millions pounds, and a decrease of expenditure of more than two millions pounds.

INSURRECTION IN POLAND.—BERLIN, Jan 24.—The *Nordeutsche Zeitung* of to-day says from news received from Thorn we learn that an insurrection has broken out in Poland. This is probably caused by the conscription which has taken place there. The telegraph wires round Warsaw have been destroyed. It is expected that the first conflicts between the insurgents and the military will take place near Plosak.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 24.—Three bands of insurgents have assembled in the direction of Minsk, some miles from Warsaw, the second at Blonic, near Sieroock, and the third at Putosk. The first was dispersed. Flying columns are traversing the disaffected districts.

A telegram from Warsaw, dated the 23rd, states that the Blonic insurgents, numbering 1000 men, had crossed the Vistula, in order to join the insurgents assembled in the forests of Nasielk. The bands effected a junction on the right bank, they were partly armed. A regiment had been sent against them. A general concentration of troops is taking place. The whole kingdom of Poland has been declared in a state of siege.

A telegraphic despatch at the News Room in this city, dated New York, Feb. 15, reports the arrival there of the R. M. S. *Asia.*

There are rumored fresh difficulties between the British and United States Governments in consequence of the alleged seizure of British vessels near the Bahamas.

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 compose 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 trifled with their constitutions that they think medicine cannot help them; let not even these despair; incredulity and scepicism is overthrow by a mass 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." They mark by their miraculous efficacy and power a new era in medicine. Sold by all Medicine Dealers. Jan. 21 1m.

TRURO, Dec. 15, 1862.

Having accidentally got my knee severely hurt by a heavy wagon passing over it about eight weeks ago, injuring the bone so much that I was unable to lay any weight upon my foot, until a few days ago, when I was persuaded to have some of Graham's Pain Eradicator applied, to which I consented without any expectation of benefit. It gave relief in less than 15 minutes and I gained strength so fast that I was enabled to lay aside the two stilts or Crutches that I had been obliged to use on account of the knee being so weak that I could not more around without them. The next morning I could walk about with ease, only requiring a cane, and I since find a constant and steady improvement that astonishes me, and I can confidentally recommend it as a remedy surpassing any that I have ever known and would willingly satisfy any one calling on me as my case in one well known in Truro. JOHN CUMMINGS.

What an amount of suffering and disease among the Volunteers would be prevented by the free use of Holloway's Pills & Ointment. For Wounds, Sores and Scurvy, the Ointment is a certain cure, and for Bowel Complaints, Fevers, Small Pox, &c., the Pills are the best medicine in the world. Only 25 cts per Box or Pot. 221

PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND VOCALISTS.—A noted clergyman and public lecturer says of Brown's Bronchial Troches: "In all lecturing tours, I put Troches into my carpet bag as regularly as I do lectures or linen." Public speakers, vocalists, clergymen, and all others who exercise the voice, should never fail of using these Troches. They surpass all other preparations in clearing and strengthening the voice, removing hoarseness, allaying irritation of the throat, and as a cough remedy are pre-eminently the best.—*Troy Whig.*

THOROUGHLY TRIED.—Rev. H. J. Campbell, Pastor of 1st Baptist Church, Lancaster, N. H., under date of Sept. 26, 1862, writes—"I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, and can cordially recommend them to those who wish to have their gray hair restored to its original color. I am satisfied the Restorer not a dye, as I have thoroughly tested it.

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

Wesleyan Conference Office.

LETTERS AND MONIES RECEIVED SINCE OUR LAST.

Rev. R. Duncan (P. W., R. D. $1, P. M. Bourke, new sub., $1, Thos. Sheidow, new sub., $1—second remittance sent last week); Rev. R. Tweedy (P. W., Jas. McKay $4, H. Wright $2, J. C. Smith $2, J. W. Montgomery, new sub., $1,—$9), Isaac Smith, Esq., (B. R. $2, P. W. $2), W. Sargent, Esq., G. A. Perley, B. R. $20, Rev. H. Pope, jr., for Windsor S. S., $29.45, Rev. C. Stewart $2.83, Hircanus Forrest, P. W. $3, (Rev. G. O. Huestis, B. R. $8, P. W., Wm. Bloomley $1—don't know who is agent for the Watchman); Rev. Jos. Hart (B. R. $8, P. W., Jas. T. Freeman $2, M. J. Drew $2, Capt. McClearn $2, Wm. Johnston $2, Jas. Hemmeon $2, Job Burnaby $2,—$2); Rev. Jas. Buckly (P. W., Jas. Doane $1, Theodore Smith $2, A. VanNordan $2, Thos. Taylor $2, Jos. Swain $2, David Swain $2, John B. Swain $2,—$13); Rev. G. O. Huestis (P. W., A. Gibbs $4, Rev. G. F. Huestis (P. W., Jon. Green $2, O. Porter $1, A. Lindsay $1, one new sub.) Rev. W. Tweedy (B. R. $1, P. W., Wellwood Johnson $2, Mitchell Burnes, new sub., $1), Bro. T. N. Parker, three new subs., Mr. Hugh Chambers $2.

To our brethren and friends who are exerting themselves to collect in arrearages, and to extend our circulation, we beg again to tender our grateful acknowledgements.

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. w 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 20c.; packed 16 a 17c.
Potatoes—Nova Scotia,	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 quality,	$2, a $1 50,	Veal, none.	
Lamb, 5c. a 6c.		Hay, pr ton	$15 a $16.

New Works.

TREASURES FOR THE CHILDREN.—We call attention the supply of Juvenile literature at the Book Room. In addition to a good assortment of instructive and entertaining works for young people, we have a variety put up in convenient form in small boxes and packages, among which are.

BOOKS OF BLESSING. These are eight in number, neatly bound in red muslin covers, and finely illustrated. They are 16mos. range from 105 to 168 pages. Most delightful and entertaining stories for the young abound in these volumes. We should think that children would hardly weary in scanning their illustrations, or poring over their simple and tender thoughts. The names of the volumes follows: The Little Black Hen; The Two School Girls; Martha's Hymn; Gertrude and her Cat; The Prince in Disguise; The Carpenter's House; The Rose in the Desert; and Althea. We commend these neat volumes to such as wish to make presents to the young.

ROBIN RANGER'S LIBRARY for good little boys and girls comprises ten volumes got up in the same style as the preceding. Their titles are, The Magic Lantern, Up in the Garret, Sunshine Hall, Summer Days, Johnny and his Mother, Out in the Garden, Naughty Jack, Winter Days, Out of School, Grandma Gray. Price, $1.25.

AUNT HATTIE'S STORIES for the Little Folks at Home consists of ten delightful little volumes in a box for $1.25. Their titles are, Henry Maynard's Account; or, What I Owe Papa and Mamma; Henry Maynard's "Book of Thanks;" or, What I Owe God; Henry Maynard trying to get out of Debt; The Little Captain; or, Ruling one's own Spirit; Our Looking-glass; and what it taught her; Cousin Robert's Story; Kate and the Cup of Cold Water; Work and no Work; Constance and Carlie; or, "Faithful in that which is Least."

Very similar to the preceding are, Aunt Alice's Little Library, Auntie Ray's Little Library, Aunt Gracie's Little Library, each of these have 10 vols. Cousin Anne's Library, in 8 vols. Meadow Side Stories, in 8 vols. Also Illustrated books in packages, 1 dozen in each package, 25c. and 35c. per package. The Jessie Books, in 5 vols. in box. The Willie Books, 5 vols. in box. The Casket Library 4 vols. in box.

ELEMENTS OF DIVINITY; a clear and concise system of Theology, with appropriate questions at the end of each chapter. By Rev. Thos. N. Ralston, D.D., Professor N. E. Cobleigh of McKendree College, gives the following recommendation of this useful compendium of Theology:

"Having carefully perused the above work, and having used it as a text-book in a class of young men during the last year, I am prepared to speak of it in high terms of commendation. It is systematically arranged, and eminently Scriptural. The author makes the Bible *prove* the doctrines of which he treats. It is not only written in an evangelical spirit, but in a simple, neat, and elegant style, which would not harm any young man to adopt as a model for his own composition. It is chaste, and free as it well could be from technicalities which are usually found in books of theology. The author looks upon the Bible as purely Arminian in its implied philosophy, and has produced a book which should be read in every Methodist family. It is not only designed as a Thesaurus for graduates in theology, but also as a household book for intelligent common people, which all our young people of both sexes ought to read and study. It ought to be used extensively in our Sunday schools, especially for adult Bible classes. Our young men, especially, need both the knowledge and the discipline which a careful study of it would impart."

THE PROVIDENCE OF GOD, viewed in the light of Holy Scripture. By Rev. Thomas Jackson. This work is worthy of attention.

"The excellencies of the book, in a word, are the excellencies of all Mr. Jackson's writings,—unfaltering loyalty to the Bible; impatience of whatever could nullify or becloud its obvious teachings; large and well-ordered knowledge of these teachings; a devout and tender spirit; and masculine sense, talking plain words, with just enough satire in them to show that the speaker must not be trifled with, and with a dash of humour now and again, which makes one feel Christian goodness is never lovelier than when it becomes as a little child."—*Wesleyan Methodist Magazine.*

BENGELS GNOMON of the New Testament. A new translation, in two vols. 1900 pages, printed on good paper, in bold clear type,—handsomely got up. We hesitate not to recommend this as a most useful commentary—one which will be valued increasingly as the student become familiar with it. Mr. Wesley calls Bengelins "that great light of the Christian world," and speaks in the highest terms of his *Gnomon Novi Testamenti.* The new translation of this invaluable work is recommended in very highest terms by competent judges.

CYCLOPAEDIA OF MORAL AND RELIGIOUS ANECDOTES; a collection of nearly 3000 facts and Incidents, arranged and classified on a new plan, with copies indexes, adapted to the fireside, the Sabbath School, the Platform and the Pulpit, by Rev. K. Irvine, A.M.

PULPIT ELOQUENCE OF THE 19TH CENTURY, containing Discourses of Eminent Living Ministers in Europe and America, with descriptive Sketches, of the most prominent Divines of England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, Germany, France and America, by Rev. Henry C. Fish,

Burns' Cyclopædia of Sermons and Pulpit Cyclopædia, in 2 vols.

NEW PRONOUNCING BIBLE. Royal octavo—The proper names are divided and accented so as to be easily pronounced. Each book has an introduction—Maps, Marginal readings &c., in sheep $2.75. Roan Embossed $3.25. Morocco Gilt $5.50. A very complete Bible for private devotional reading, or as a family Bible, or for the Pulpit.

COVEL'S BIBLE DICTIONARY for Sunday School Teachers and Families with Maps and Engravings. 60 cents.

COLES'S CONCORDANCE. Price $1.00.

COMMON PLACE BOOK.—Prepared for Students by Rev. Jas. Porter, D.D. A valuable Book for men of system, industry and reading, simple and convenient in its arrangement, enabling the student to store up a vast amount of knowledge, and to have it at all times readily available.

ELEMENTS OF LOGIC: By. Dr. Tron.—Young students requiring an elementary work on the art of reasoning will appreciate this work. Price 50 cents.

Marriages.

At Sunnyside, Guysborough, on Wednesday morning, the 11th inst., by the Rev. R. Morton, Wesleyan Minister Abram Whitman Hart, Esq., merchant, of Cape Canso, to Maria Wylde, daughter of Edward J. Cunningham, Esq., of the former place.

By the Rev. James Buckley, on the 29th ult, Mr. Wm. Worthen, to Miss Rhoda Madden, both of Baccaot, in the township of Barrington.

By the same, on the 28th ult, Mr. Cornelius Shepherd, to Miss Hannah K. Wilson, both of Barrington.

On the 7th ult., at LaHave Islands, by the Rev. George Johnson, Mr. Henry Walfield, to Miss Hannah Tumbling, both of same place.

On the 29th ult, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Robert Wasson, Mr. Charles LeLacheur, to Charlotte I., third daughter of Mr. Henry Seneabaugh, both of White Sands, P. E. I.

Deaths.

At Charlottetown, on the 1st inst., after a protracted illness, which she bore with Christian resignation, Eliza, beloved wife of Mr. William Ladner, aged 58 years.

Suddenly, on the 14th inst., Elizabeth, third daughter of the late Wm. Way, aged 27 years.

Suddenly, on the 12th inst., Alexander Adams, aged 58 years.

On the 9th inst., Sarah Ann, beloved wife of John Morash, of Cole Harbour, and daughter of the late John Kiser, of Kingsburg, County Lunenburg, aged 26 years. Also, on the 2nd inst., her infant daughter, aged 9 months and 3 days.

At Lower Horton, on the 8th inst., Nancy, widow of the late Abel Harris, in the 92nd year of her age.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED

WEDNESDAY, Feb 11.

Schr Brant, Lang, New York.

THURSDAY, Feb 12.

Brig Rover, Ryan, Cienfuegos; brigt Tyro, Davison, New York.

FRIDAY, Feb 13.

Brigt Onward, Doody, Cienfuegos; schr Gold Liner, Roche, Bermuda.

MONDAY, Feb 16

Barque Halifax, O'Brien, Boston; brigts Eureka, New York; Agneoria, Dickson, New York; Dasher, Murphy, St John, P. E.

CLEARED.

Feb 11—Schrs Camelia, Lassen, Cuba; Juliet, Simpson, St John, N. B.

Feb 13—Schr Morning Star, Miller, New York.

Feb 14—Schr Janet, Crowell, B W Indies.

MEMORANDA.

Liverpool, G B, Jan 12—Arrd Clyde, Perry, New York. 22nd—Pathfinder, Crerar, Boston. 23—J W Lovett, Crosby, Philadelphia. 24—Ldg Squando and Nevo for Halifax.

St Thomas, Jan 10—Arrd brigt Elba, Beckwith, N York; 12th—schr Alma, Foley, do.

Queenstown, Jan 18—Arrd barque Young Nova Scotian, Bogart, New York.

Penarth,