planked up, against which a quantity of earth is thrown to make it frost-proof; it has a double door, and a southern aspect, so as to be entered on a mild day, during winter.

About the last week in October, is the time for the planter to settle his yearly account with his merchant, and get his winter supplies. The winter supplies are similar to the spring supplies, minus the articles requisite for the fishery. If the fishery has been good, or the planter independent, the winter supplies are always ample, the family live well; but if the fishery was poor, or the planter dependent upon his merchant, his winter stock of provision and clothing are very scant, and often, after the exhausting toil of the summer on his part, and the almost superhuman labour of his wife, his family would have to eke out an existence during a long winter, upon fish and potatoes, and even these articles of food would fail before the arrival of spring.

When the winter supplies are brought home, the fishing boats have to be hauled up or taken into some safe harbour, the fishing stages which are exposed to the action of the sea have to be taken in, and the double purpose to be secured against the elements is possible.

In many instances the Newfoundlander makes a number of articles for the woods during winter, to use a winter's work in mending boats, cutting hoop-poles, or staves for barrels. Sometimes they migrate for a short time, object of catching *fresh meat*, hares, or killing deer during winter, and wild geese in the spring, with both of which the country abounds. But going into the woods is not so generally a practice in Conception Bay.

The men in general do little else during winter than get "Room-stuff," and fire-wood. A man's wages in winter are very low, and a strong man can be hired for the season, for his board, with his *Cuffs and Buskins*. The cuff is for the hand, made like a mitten, but the substance is a stout white cloth, called "swanskin," it is doubled on the back of the hand, and stitched until it is almost impervious to water. The buskin is for the leg, to keep out the snow; it is also made of swanskin. While the man can be hired for this small remuneration, the wages of the females are nearly as much in the winter as in the summer.

As winter approaches the carriages have to be repaired or made for getting out the fire-wood. These are of two kinds, the *slide*, and the catamaran. The slide was a segment cut out of plank, the convex side to move on the snow. The catamaran was made like a "hand-sled." To these carriages two dogs were harnessed in tandum; and a man on the left side, to guide the carriage and its load with his right arm; while "a hauling rope" would pass over his left shoulder, with which he would assist the dogs in dragging their burden. This was the Newfoundland team. In some few places, there was an occasional horse, but this was the team generally used all over the country in those days, for getting out fire wood. The load that this team would drag for miles out of the woods, was surprising. In Bonavista one man and his two dogs would sometimes drag eight or ten 'turn' four miles. A turn is what a man can carry a short distance without resting. The Newfoundland dog is famous all over the world. They are usually fed on the offal fish.

The slide or catamaran can only be used on the snow. If wood be wanted before the snow fall, it must be "spelled out," that is carried on men's shoulders; and when some snow has fallen, but not sufficient to make a good path, the stick of wood is *nobbled* out. To nobble is to drag on the ground.

When the snow has fallen sufficiently deep, the "snow path" is formed. This is done by a number of men walking with *Pot-lid Rackets*. The word racket means a "snow-shoe;" the Racket of the Newfoundland woodsman, is made by nailing strips of board on a small hoop, about eight inches in diameter, the Pot-lid Rackets are fastened to the feet, and by using these several times the snow is pressed solid, and a smooth path is thus formed.

The Preacher some time during winter would have a "haul of wood," when all the men in the village would turn out, double man the slides, and take four dogs to each slide, and brag, in one day, wood enough for the whole year. In Burin this could not be done, owing to its insular position, but the wood had to be brought in a boat. One year the writer failed in getting wood in the fall; he had therefore himself to "haul the slide," accompanied by his "winter man," and thus drag from the woods all the fuel his family required for the season. But God gave him strength for his day, and he felt it no dishonour, as the circumstances of his missionary work rendered such labour necessary.

Parliamentary.

House of Assembly.

TUESDAY, March 8.

Several petitions against the Dalhousie College Act were presented. The returns of the various denominational Colleges and Academies were laid on the table, and present a very favourable showing. In reply to an inquiry by Mr. Longley, the Pro. Sec. said the returns applied for relative to Dalhousie College would be laid on the table as soon as they could be prepared. The Hon. Atty. Genl. introduced the Pictou Railway Bill, and in a speech of some length went over the Railway policy of the country in past years, justifying his position at the present; he looked at the Intercolonial line as being the more necessary now, considering the growing feeling of the States for Railway connection with the Provinces. Mr. Kiliam strongly opposed the policy of the Atty. Genl. The railway measure was fixed as the order of the day for Friday. The House in Committee on bills, passed the People's Bank Bill.

WEDNESDAY, March 9.

Several private bills were read a second time, and the People's Bank Bill a third time.

Some amendments of the Legislative Council, relative to the size of apple barrels, were not agreed to.

Hon. Atty. Genl. introduced a Bill relating to the solemnization of marriage, and the registration of marriages, births and deaths, and explained its details. This bill provides better accommodation than has heretofore existed for issuing marriage licenses—the Post Master Genl. is in the first instance to issue for the Province—the licenses are to be deposited with the Post Masters, or Way Office keepers—the price of licenses to be reduced to $2.00, 25 cents of which to go to the issuer—it is proposed that the Post Masters shall be Deputy Registrars, and the Registrar of Deeds in each County to be the County Registrar—60 days after the marriage, with the marriage license, to be given to the Deputy Registrar within ten days after the celebration of the marriage. The bill also provides for the registration of births and deaths. Mr. Archibald spoke in favor of the measure.

House in committee on bills renamed the bill relating to county assessments. Lengthened discussions took place on the mode of appointing assessors, an amendment was agreed to giving the sessions the power to appoint a less number of assessors than the present law requires. Upon motion of Mr. Kiliam it was agreed to insert the clause compelling persons who appealed from the valuation of the assessors to make a statement upon oath of the grounds of their appeal.

A petition was presented from Parsboro' by Mr. McLelan, referring to a mail route.

THURSDAY, March 10.

The House met at 3 o'clock.

Several petitions were presented, one by Mr. Tobin, from Halifax merchants, praying the admission of Officers Wines free of duty.

Mr. Archibald asked the Government whether it was intended, on carrying the Railway Bill, to repeal the two Railway Acts passed last year.

The Atty General replied that those Acts would be repealed by leaving them out of the Revised Statutes.

Mr Archibald said that the repeal of the Intercolonial Railway Bill passed last year would be a violation of the faith of this province, pledged to England and New Brunswick.

The Prov Secretary replied warmly.

Mr. Kiliam reported from Committee on Stat. Labor Bill.

The Prov. Secretary by special leave introduced a Bill incorporating a number of persons to build a Railway from Spring Hill Coal Mine to Parrsborough.

Several Bills were read a third time.

The Chapter on Interest, was reconsidered. A resolution moved by Mr. Archibald, passed by a large majority confirming the Law as it is at present,—lawful interest at 6 per cent.

Mr John Campbell introduced a Bill to amend the Law regulating Petty Offences and Assaults

FRIDAY March 11.

The Atty. Gen. moved the second reading of the Pictou railway bill, upon which a lengthy and animated debate ensued.

Mr. Archibald spoke at considerable length, defended his past railway policy, reprobated the repeal of the railway acts of last session, would support this Bill as the next best measure.

Mr. Stewart Campbell followed on the same grounds.

Pro. Sec. in an animated speech complimented Mr. Archibald upon his patriotism and statesmanship, and thanked him for the sentiments he had announced in favour of the measure.

Sol. Genl. and Messrs. Bourinot, D. McKay, McDonald supported the measure.

Mr. Locke condemned the measure, and moved a resolution to the effect that it is unwise to embark in any local line until the Intercolonial line has been absolutely abandoned.

Messrs. Coffin and Annand spoke in favour of the amendment.

Mr. Kiliam moved that it was desirable to postpone this question until after the committee on public accounts had reported, and the estimates had been submitted. The debate continued till a late hour.

SATURDAY March 12.

House met at 11, took up routine business until one o'clock, and then adjourned until Monday.

MONDAY, March 14th.

Mr. Tobin's bill on insurance companies was read and debated. The object of the bill is to compel foreign Companies operating in this Province to invest here a certain amount of capital.

Mr. Jas McDonald introduced a bill to incorporate the Albion Mines Union Association, and the Hon. Atty. Gen. one to incorporate International Coal and Railway Company.

Hon. Pro. Sec. laid on the table Dalhousie College returns.

House went into debate on the Railway bill. Speeches were delivered on this measure, by Messrs. Kiliam, Annand, and McLelan, in opposition to it, and by Messrs. Blackwood, Churchill, Blanchard, S. McDonnell, Longley, Shannon, Lawrence, Bill, and Kaulback in support of the Bill.

Mr. Kiliam's amendment being withdrawn, the vote was taken on Mr. Locke's motion, which was lost, 5 in favour, 35 against.

Mr. McLelan moved an amendment to the effect that it was not wise for the government to proceed with any portion of the railway not common to both the Pictou and the Intercolonial line. The division on this motion was 4 yeas, 40 nays.

On the motion to commit the railway bill, the division was 42 yeas, 8 nays.

General Intelligence.

Colonial.

MIC-MAC MISSION.—The Annual Meeting of this Society was held on Monday evening in Granville St. Church, Dr. Avery in the chair. The Report read by the Secretary was highly interesting. The Missionary, Rev. Mr. Reid, addressed the meeting with good effect. There is encouragement to hope that this society will, in due season, reap some precious fruit.

The barns of I. Foster and S. Neilly of Bridgetown, were consumed one night last week, destroying property to a considerable amount. The Wesleyan Church and Parsonage, and other buildings, were in danger, but through the blessing of Providence upon the earnest efforts of fire company and others, including help by the women in drawing water, the spread of the devouring element was prevented.

RELEASE OF THE CHESPEAKE PRISONERS.—The judgment of Judge Ritchie upon the case of the prisoners brought before him by *habeas corpus* is for their release, on the grounds that their offence would not entitle the United States Government to their surrender, under the treaty; and that the Police magistrate had no jurisdiction in such a case. Our go-ahead neighbours therefore, in preparing for the reception of these prisoners, in ordering a steamer to proceed for their conveyance, and in announcing the vengeance they were about to wreak upon them, went *a leetle too far ahead*.

The Quebec *Courier* gives an interesting account of the rescue of a man from death, who fell through a hole in a wharf, and who, after ineffectual efforts to get out, was discovered by the instinct of a faithful dog, who gave intimations of the need of the need of help for the man.

The friends of T. D'Arcy McGee have presented him with a testimonial of their appreciation of his services—in the shape of a magnificent mansion in Montreal, furnished in superb style.

His Excellency Lord Lyons, accompanied by his Secretary, arrived in town by special train on Saturday, and was the guest of the Governor General during his stay. On Sunday afternoon he left in company with Mr. C. J. Brydges for Riverdu-Loup, intending to proceed by way of the Grand Falls to New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, returning by way of Portland to Washington. What Lord Lyons special mission is on such a journey at this inclement season we do not know, but suppose it is in connection with Colonial defences and the construction of the proposed inter-colonial railway. His visit to the lower provinces will extend over a fortnight.—*Quebec Daily News.*

THE POWDER EXPLOSION AT QUEBEC.—Quebec, March 4.—The building destroyed this morning had stone walls four feet thick, with strong heavy timbers forming roof. At the time of the explosion there were 14 persons in it emptying condemned fuses, and filling them with good powder. Three escaped more or less injured. Capt. Mahon, the officer in command, who was almost buried in the burning ruins, but was rescued with some bruises, Corporal Brayshaw and gunner Robert Morant were burnt, but not dangerously. There are 11 killed, namely, foreman of ordnance; ordnance laborer; Private of the 17th Regt.; and 8 gunners of the Royal Artillery. All the bodies are recovered, most of them dreadfully mutilated. One head was found in St. John Street, and other portions of human bodies picked up in various places in the neighborhood of the Laboratory.

There were only seven barrels of powder in the Laboratory two of which were found in the ruins unexploded.

American States.

The movement of the army of the Potomac, of which we heard a fortnight ago, amounted to no more than the advance of a small body of cavalry to within three miles of Richmond, who returned to the lines with the loss of 200 men. The officers of this raid who were captured, are said by Richmond papers to have been placed in irons.

A despatch from Washington to the New York *World* reports that a Council of War was held there, in which the President, Gen. Grant, and leading military men participated. It is reported Gen. Grant favored the capture of Richmond, as first step in spring campaign, considering it useless to further penetrate the Confederacy until Richmond falls. It is supposed that the armies from Chattanooga and Mississippi River will be concentrated in Virginia, and be led by Grant, with Sherman, McPherson, Meade, and Hooker, for chief subordinates.

The draft has been postponed till 1st of April, to give time to the several states to make up the full complement of men, as far as possible before recourse is had to the draft.

A Savannah despatch reports, on Tuesday week, Confederate forces attacked Federals at Camp Finnegan in Florida retook Camp and Grove Federals to within 3 miles of Jacksonville. Confederate loss 7 killed, 23 wounded. Federal loss heavy.

Southern despatches mention great devastation made by Gen. Sherman along railroads and among public buildings. They report Confederates harrassing Sherman on his retreating to Vicksburg.

It is reported that Sherman's expedition penetrated 35 miles beyond Meridan, destroyed all the Railroads in the vicinity, 52 locomotives, and a large number of cars. Sherman's loss, killed, wounded and missing, 500. Large number of plantations also destroyed.

A correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, writing from Charleston harbour, represents the siege of that place to be hopeless, that there is no possibility of taking it from the sea, that the season when it might have been taken, was when Gillmore first landed his troops, but that since that time the place has been rendered impregnable, and that the probability is that the Federal forces there will be withdrawn, and disposed of to advantage elsewhere. The *Housatonic*, blown up by a torpedo in Charleston harbour is a total loss. It is feared that other vessels on the blockade will share the same fate.

An officer of the 3rd Rhode Battery writes to the Providence *Journal* the result of the Florida expedition thus:—In 90 hours we have marched 110 miles, fought a battle of three hours duration, got badly whipped, and what there is left of our little army is back again where we started from.

It is stated that Lieut. Braine, late of the *Chesapeake*, with another of the same company, reached Wilmington, N. C.

Richmond papers of the 8th, report Longstreet again advancing towards Knoxville, and say that in a week a great battle will be fought for the mastery of East Tennessee.

A despatch from Atlanta reports that the Confederates attacked the Federals 12 miles beyond Ringold, driving them towards Chattanooga. A Chattanooga despatch says that the new Federal position is considerably in advance of that held during the winter. Gen. Palmer's line embrace Chickamauga battle-field, Ringold, Taylor, and White Oak Ridges.

The Confederates at Dalton and Tunnel Hill estimated to be about 30,000

THE BARBARISM OF THE WAR.—That the country is fast running into a state of barbarism we have every day evidence in the work of retaliation as practised by the different commanders. The latest case has occurred in North Carolina. The rebel General Pickett hangs a negro for shooting a rebel colonel. The Union General Peck awaits confirmation of the report before he proceeds to hang in retaliation a white rebel prisoner. The rebel general responds by declaring that he shall hang every negro he can catch shooting his officers or men, and for every rebel Peck hangs Pickett will hang ten Yankees. Pickett commenced the work by hanging some twenty or thirty loyal North Carolinians, charged with desertion from the rebel ranks; and now, we suppose, the work of hanging will be commenced in earnest by the two commanders. In old times the war cry was, "Hang out your banners;" but in these modern days, in this horrible modern rebellion, the cry is, "Hang up your men;" and it seems that one section of the country is likely to grow as much hemp as the other. This is a most sad and shocking spectacle. Hundreds, perhaps thousands, of lives have been immolated upon the bloody altar of retaliation, and no good has been gained for either side. Is there no way for humanity to step in and stop these useless, brutal and revolting outcheries?—*N. Y. Herald.*

Governor Blamlett has addressed an earnest remonstrance to President Lincoln against the enrolment and enlistment of Slaves in Kentucky, and has notified him that he will execute the laws of Kentucky against all who attempt to take slaves from their owners without their consent.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN RICHMOND AND WASHINGTON.—The London *Times* correspondent, writing from New York, Jan. 27, gives an interesting account of the state of matters in the two Capitals:—

"There is a strange shadowy sense of unreality attached to passing 16 months in and about Richmond, and then waking up to find ourselves in Washington. To describe such a transition would demand not only unrivalled descriptive and antithetical excellence, but also some such quaintness of conceit as exhibited Rip Van Winkle starting from his long slumber in Sleepy Hollow. In Richmond the spectator has for months heard, and almost been fain lie with war about his path and about his bed, at his meals and under every roof. War is breathed in at every breath, wafted upon every breeze, heard in every sound, visible at every step. For grace and elegance and lettered ease their is neither time nor superfluity of resource; nor it must be added, are they compatible with the sublime earnestness of temper exhibited by man and woman. Sentries at the head of every street substantiate the passer's identity and investigate his right to be absent from the army. As earliest dawn breaks, you are awakened by the long monotonous chorus of thousands of negroes, engaged in completing the defensive works around Richmond, and going forth cheerfully to their labor, which has long ago assumed such proportions as to defy the assault 200,000 men. This is no idle statement of my own, but taken from the lips of the oldest, ablest, and least boastful Confederate officers, whose name will suggest itself to every reader.

Cannon are constantly seen in the streets—either 12-pounder Napoleons going up to the army from the Tredegar Works or guns which have undergone repair, or field pieces which are going North or South; the well known lean, lank, ragged, "gray-back" troops, with the same lordly defiant air of individuality and self-assertion as ever, constantly troop through the city, with their old wild, discordant yells, making day or night hideous. The familiar Southern tunes of "Dixie" or the "Mocking Bird," execrably interpreted by a few fifes, a cornet, and a drum, contrast marvellously with the rich swell of fine German bands in Washington, which render to perfection the "Last Rose of Summer," or one of Mendelssohn's superb marshes, crashing among the distant echoes of Pennsylvania Avenue. And yet there is a heart, a *nerve*, and a saucinss about the Southern "Dixie" and the mien of its interpreters, which are looked for in vain among the stolid German musicians of Washington and the gaudy troops bedizened with gold lace who follow them.

But other symptoms of war, with the exception of the uniforms in the streets, Washington has none to show. The redundancy of "greenbacks"—those evidences, according to Mr. Seward, of a mighty nation's exuberant prosperity—is very perceptible in the increased crowd of the streets and the hungry look of greed which every face wears. But, perhaps, there is no sadder sign of the times which have brought sudden wealth to all, and moral thoughtfulness to none, than the ubiquity and bold less of the frail sisterhood who throng every avenue and public resort, seeking the smiles of the contractors, speculators, and *nouveau riches*, and blending in a scene which could alone be photographed by the pen of a Juvenal. On every side money flows as though the Potomac were the Pactolus. The dome of the Capitol, which once promised to share the fate without rivalling the beauty of Cologne Cathedral, is finished, and surmounted by a Goddess of such Liberty as even Madame Roland never conceived. The hotels are thronged to bursting; Willard's, in particular, is occupied by an excited, pike-eyed, seething crowd, such as vibrates in the *coulisses* of the Parsons Bouffe. At night theatres, gambling-houses, "varieties," and worse dens of infamy, veiled under no pretence at disguise, vie with the attractions of the "inspired Maid of Philadelphia,' Miss Anna Dickinson. Mr. Seward's optimism, is accepted without thought or comment; no sound of war save the occasional boom of cannon being tried at the Navy-yard (a sound soothing to Yankee vanity) ever fills the senses; Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Chase, openly, and Mr. Seward secretly, are speculating much moreover to their chances for the next Presidency than as to the strength of General Lee or the designs of President Davis.

BAZAAR.

THE Ladies of the congregation of the Wesleyan Church Charlottetown, contemplate holding a BAZAAR, in July, 1864 in aid of the building fund of the NEW CHAPEL, now in the course of erection. As this is their first appeal, the Ladies confidently hope that they will be favoured with the same patronage which has been extended to other Bazaars. Contributions will be received by the following Ladies:

Mrs. Brewster,	Mrs. Lord,
Mrs. Butcher,	Mrs. H. Pope,
Mrs. Heard,	Mrs. Thos. Dawson,
Mrs. Duchemin,	Mrs. Muncey,
Mrs. S. Davies,	Mrs. W. Brown,
Mrs. Higgins,	Mrs. B. Moore,
Mrs. H. Johnson,	Mrs. G. R. Beer,
Mrs. Baker,	Mrs. G. P. Tanton,
Mrs. P. G. Clarke,	Miss Johnson,
Mrs. M. Murray,	Miss Longworth,

Miss MacGowan—Treasurer.

Wesleyan Conference Office.

LETTERS AND MONIES RECEIVED SINCE OUR LAST.

G. A. Perley (B.R. $20.) Geo. Craig (P.W. $3) Rev. A. M. DesBrisay (P.W. Jas. Elderkin $2, W. Trueman $2, Mrs. Weldon $2. Jno Ripley $2—$8.) Rev. H. P. Cowperthwaite (P.W. Jas Scott $2. Jas. Eider $2. Jas. Lockhart, new sub. $1—$5.) Rev. J. Cassidy, Rev. J. Read (P.W. S. O. Fulton $4.) Rev. G. Johnson (P.W. Wm. Rembr $4. Tickets sent, will inquire.) Wm. Forrest $2.

Not for a Day, but for all Time.

Sir Thomas Browne was a great metaphysician, and, like all that tribe of *theorists*, he made great mistakes. One of his sententious assertions was, that there was no general remedy for disease except death. The remark is terse and epigrammatic, but untrue. PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, the distinguished medical botanist, whose Pills and Ointment are everywhere transcending all human expectation, by the most astonishing cures of every bodily ailment, are not only general, but *universal* remedies. The whole country resounds with the fame of these remedies and their famous inventor. States and empires may flourish and fade, dynasties reign and be forgotten, but so long as the tide of time rolls on, the name of Holloway will be borne with it from generation to generation. By his labors for the amelioration of human suffering, he has earned immortality. His fame has a more enduring monument than the page of history; it will live in the hearts of grateful nations, so long as disease and pain exist. Compare the results of his great discoveries with the benefits conferred upon mankind by a Cooper, an Abernethy, or a Brodie. These were the idols of circumscribed constituencies, but he is the *world's physician*. Those only who could afford a munificent fee could obtain *their* advice, while the cheapness of his never failing remedies places them within the reach of the poor of every land. A hundred patients would be considered a very large number for the most eminent of our regular physicians. Holloway can count his by millions, and the cures wrought by his remedies are in the same proportion.—*Evening Journal.*

The sale of the Plantation Bitters is without precedent in the history of the world. There is no secret in the matter. They are at once the most speedy, strengthening health-restorer ever discovered. It requires but a single trial to understand this. Their purity can always be relied upon They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Cascarilla Bark, Dandelion, Chamomile Flowers, Lavender Flowers, Wintergreen, Anise, Clover buds, Orange-peel, Snakeroot, Caraway, Corianda, Bardock.

S.—T.—1860—X, &c.

They are especially recommended to clergymen public speakers, and persons of literary habits and sedentary life, who require free digestion, a relish for food, and clear mental faculties.

Delicate females and weak persons are certain to find in these Bitters what they have so long looked for.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.

They strengthen the system and enliven the mind
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhea, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.

They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted nature's great restorer.

The following startling and emphatic statements can be seen at our office.

Letter of Rev. E. F. Crane, Chaplain of the 107th New-York Regiment:

NEAR ACQUIA CREEK, March 4th 1863.

Owing to the great exposure and terrible decomposition after the battle Antietam, I was utterly prostrated and very sick. My stomach would not retain medicine An article called Plantation Bitters, prepared by Dr. Drake, of New-York, was prescribed to give me strength and an appetite. To my great surprise they gave me immediate relief. Two bottles almost allowed me to join my regiment. • • • • I have since seen them used in many cases, and am free to say; for hospital or private purposes I know of nothing like them.

REV. E. F. CRANE, Chaplain.

Letter from the Rev. N. E. GILDS,
St. Clairsville, Pa.:

GENTLEMEN:—You were kind enough, on a former occasion to send me a half dozen bottles, of Plantation Bitters for $3 50. My wife having derived so much benefit from the use of these Bitters, I desire her to continue them, and you will please send us six bottles more for teh money inclosed.

I am very truly, yours,
N. E. GILDS, Pastor Gen, Ref. Church.

Soldier's Home, Superintendent's Office, Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan'y 15, 1863.

I have given your Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our noble soldiers who stop here, more or less disabled from various causes, and the effect is marvelous and gratifying.

Such a preparation as this is heartily wish every family, in every hospital, and at hand on every battle field.

G. W. D. ANDREWS, *Superintendent.*

Dr. W. A. CHILDS, Surgeon of the Tenth Vermont Regiment, writes,—"I wish every soldier had a bottle of Plantation Bitters. They are the most effective, perfect, and harmless tonic I ever used."

Willard's Hotel, Washington, D. C., May 22, 186

GENTLEMEN,—We require another supply of your Plantation Bitters, the popularity of which daily increases with the guests of our house.

Respectfully,
SYKES CHADWICK & Co.
&c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

Be sure that every bottle bears the fac-simile of our signature on a steel plate label, with our private stamp over the cork.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.
202 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Sold by all respectable Druggists, Physicians Grocers, Hotels, Saloons, and country dealers.

MEDICAL MEN APPROVE OF "GRAHAM'S PAIN ERADICATOR."—*Woodstock, N. B., Dec 11, 1863.*—Although prejudiced against Patent Medicines, I have been induced from observing the beneficial effects of Graham's Pain Eradicator to adopt it in my practice after an examination of its chemical properties, and find it to be a safe and the most reliable Liniment in use, and a superior remedy for various complaints when used as directed, and well calculated to relieve a great amount of human suffering.

S. G. WOODFORD, M.D.,
Practising Physician and Surgeon.

March 16. 4w.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES cannot be spoken of too highly. We have used them and received great benefit from 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.*

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are the only medicine for invigorating a debilitated constitution. Persons of nervous habit, suffering from impaired digestive organs and bilious affections, should give these remedies an impartial trial. Coughs, colds and asthma are speedily relieved and radically cured by a steady course of these medicaments. Sold everywhere.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—As a holiday gift nothing can be more appropriate, or useful than one of the superb machines of the Singer Machine Company, which can be seen at the shop of Mr. H. A. Taylor, corner of Hollis and Sackville streets. Of this machine we can speak with confidence from what we have seen of its use. Its song should be:

"Click! click! click!
While the cock crows loud and free,
And click! click! click!
Is a merry sound to me,
With bodice trim and neat
I seam, and gusset, and band,
With my dainty slippered feet,
And a small white fingered Hand.

Stitch to the click of the steel,
And never an aching head,
While I turn the gliding wheel,
With the gleaming silver thread.
Oh, woman! no more a slave
To seam and gusset and band,
Shall beautiful grow and brave,
In the light of our happy land."

1863

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO THE CITIZENS OF
HALIFAX, N. S., AND VICINITY.

THE undersigned would respectfully ask attention to the preparations known as

HUNNEWELL'S

UNIVERSAL COUGH REMEDY,
For all *Throat and Lung Complaints.*

HUNNEWELL'S TOLU ANODYNE,

The great Neuralgic, Rheumatic, Head-Ache, Tooth-Ache, Loss of Sleep, and General Nervous Remedy. Also for the Pains in Monthly Menstruations a perfect relief.

HUNNEWELL'S ECLECTIC PILLS.

The most perfect form of Cathartic ever given to the public, which never require more than *two* and seldom but *one* for a dose, act without the least griping and cure

INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, BILIOUSNESS, LIVER COMPLAINTS, PILES, WORMS,

and all derangements of stomach or bowels.

The above preparations, of such unbounded reputation in the United States have the confidence of and are used by great numbers of Physicians, and at prices within reach of all, are worthy the attention of invalids, who will find them a strict conformity to nature in medicine.

Without resorting to the common method of columns of advertising, I would ask confidence to est them, which will be sacred.

TEARS OF SYMPATHY.

If there are a class of persons deserving the sympathy and pity of the sound in health, it is the poor dashed victim of Scrofulous, Ulcers, Chronic Sores, whose bodies are so disfigured with eruptive diseases as to forbid their seeking the society of their friends. To all such a cure is provided in Dr Radway's Cleansing Syrup, called Radway's Renovating Resolvent. One to six bottles of this Marvelous Remedy will cure the worst cases. Let those afflicted with Chronic Sores, Ulcers, Fever Sores, Sore Heads, Sore Legs, Scrpfula, and all Skin Diseases, use this remedy. In a few weeks they will be enabled to mingle in society, cured. Price one dollar per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

Marriages.

At Cornwallis, on the 9th inst., by the Rev. James G Hennigar, Mr. Samuel Morine, of Cornwallis, to Mrs. Annie Greene, of Horton.

On the 3rd ult., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. J. E. Thurlow, Mr. Alfred Pierce, of Ragged Islands, to Ann Maria K., daughter of Mr. Michal Decker, of Little Harbour.

On the 8th inst., by Rev. J. Read, Mr. William E. Holmes, of Mill Village, Parrsboro', to Miss Olivia Smith, of Fox River.

On the 12th inst., by the Rev John Lathern, Mr. James Frizell, to Miss Elizabeth E. Lambert, of this city.

At Salem Church, on the 3rd inst., by the Rev. J. C. Cochran, Mr. Nathaniel G. Brush, of New York, to Miss Elizabeth J. Thurston, of Dartmouth, N. S.

On the 10th inst., by the Rev. P. G. McGregor, David W. Archibald, Esq., formerly of Halifax, to Mary Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. John Hall, Jr., of Sheet Harbour.

Deaths.

On the 9th ult., Augusta Alice, infant daughter of Joseph and Augusta Ritzy, of Musquodoboit Harbor, aged 5 months.

On Saturday, 12 h inst., of scarlet fever, Charles Albert, only son of John and Mary Wilson, aged 1 year, 3 months and 12 days.—Boston papers please copy

At Port Mouton, Feb 25th, Elizabeth Ann, daughter of Mr Richard Cook, in the 23rd year of her age. "As a sad dream of slumber which wakens in bliss, She hath passed to the world of the holy from this."

On the 14th inst. Robert Willis Reed, a native of Winchester, Hants, England, aged 55 years

On Wednesday, the 9th inst, Mr. John Tufts, aged 42 years.

On the 8th inst., Mary, relict of the late Capt. Cuff, in the 83d year of her age.

On the 9th inst, Lucy, youngest daughter of the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, aged 3 years and four months.

At Lower Horton, on the 3d Feb., Mr. Joseph C. Caldwell, in the 79th year of his age.

At Lower Horton, on the 27th Decr., Mrs. Jane Fairweather, in the 78th year of her age.

At Cienfuegos, on the 8th ult., Richard Levi, aged 41 years, a native of Gravesend, England.

Lost overboard, from barque Jecumseh, on a voyage from Port Medway, to Liverpool, G B., January 27th, George Solomon, aged 20 years. Also, drowned in the harbour of Philadelphia, Feb 14th, Captain John Solomon, of brig Alma, aged 39 years The above were sons of G I. Solomon, Esq, of Lunenburg, who in one day received the sad tidings of the death of both of them.

At the Poor's Asylum, Martha Falls, aged 50 years, (coloured) a native of Liverpool, N. S.

At Weymouth, on the 10th ult, G. Carelton Jones, Esq., Registrar of Deeds, for the County of Digby, in the 74th year of his age.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED

WEDNESDAY, March 9

Brig Magnet, Roach, Cienfuegos; brigt Queen of the west, Jordymour, Cuba; schrs Chester, Eisnor, Cienfuegos, Ida Bagley, McConnell, Porto Rico; Arbutus, Gautier, St Pierre.

THURSDAY, March 10

Schrs A C Major, Perry, Port au Conservative, Burke, Grace Bay, William, Banks, Barrington.

FRIDAY, March 11

Schr Isabella Maria, Walsh, St Jago.

SATURDAY, March 12

Schrs Comet, Lang, Boston; Victor, Boudrot, Arichat, Hero, Crowell, Barrington; Agility, Pye, Marie Joseph.

SUNDAY, March 13

Brigs Reindeer, Griffin, Cienfuegos; Rover, Ryan do; schr Mary Jane, Hopkins do

MONDAY, March 14

Brig Fawn, Doat, Cienfuegos; brigt Stanley, Dickson, Portland.

CLEARED.

March 10—Schrs Hiram, Smith, Porto Rico; Durham, Chadsey, Ragged Islands.

March 11—Brigt Boston, McGregor, Boston.

MEMORANDA.

Holmes Hole, March 1—Arr brigt M T Ellsworth, Lawrence, Manzanilla for Boston 23—schr Phoenix, McBride, Cornwallis for New York.

New York, March 2—Arrd barque Return, Killam, Rochelle; brigt Polly Jones, Lunt, Matamoras; cld brigt S G Trask, McLellan, Havre 23—barque Venus, Parker, Cardiff; schr Onward, Nason, Cornwallis; cld ship William Quinn, Aylward Glasgow 5—Arrd brigts Advent, Crow, Matamoras; Nile, Whittier, Mansanilla; Agnes, Smith, Aux Cayes

The brigt Hermione has arrived at Matanzas for St John; Nile, was tow boat 27th Feb, on Grand Cay. Sails and rigging saved.

Militia Accoutrements!

THE Subscribers will supply, when ordered for an entire Battalion, the set of Accoutrements for Company Officers, viz.—Sword, Patent leather cross and waist belts, plated swivel; Regulation cap with badge and silver shoulder cords, for twenty three dollars and fifty cents; or, with first quality sword, other articles being the same, for Twenty nine dollars and fifty cents.

Field officers' and Adjutants swords, Full dress Cocked Silver stars and crowns, sword knots, &c., also scarlet and blue cloth for tunic and pants at low prices.

BELL & ANDERSON.

Feb 17 4w

Jas. R. Chamberlain,
DENTIST.
198 Argyle Street.

THANKS his friends and public in general for their liberal patronage, and that he still practices Dentistry in all its branches, at the above place, (near Temperance Hall.) nov 4

New Advertisements.

LANGLEY'S PILLS.

ARE a purely Vegetable preparation, and may be taken at any time by either sex without fear of danger as they are free from all deleterious compounds of *mercury* and Drastic Purgatives. Their action is gentle, without causing the east uneasiness, but effectual in removing all impure and acrimonious accumulations from the blood and system, gradually compelling the various functions of the body to act in a regular and spontaneous manner Unlike many remedies, they do not induce liability to take cold nor establish a necessity for the habitual use of purgatives. They thus strongly recommend themselves as a first class FAMILY MEDICINE.

Sold by GEO. JOHNSTON, London Drug Store, 148 Hollis street. March 16.

DARK DRESSES.

1000 Of that Large Lot, at Reduced Prices, yet on Hand, at the

"COMMERCE HOUSE",

No. 144 *GRANVILLE STREET.* To be cleared before the arrival of Spring Goods.

Mohairs for 5s 6d, 6s 6d, and 8s 6d, the Full Dress; *REPS, WINCEYS, KNICKERBOCKERS*, Plaids, Silk striped Fancies, 10s 12s, and 15s the Full Dress.

A choice Lot of Poplins, Poplinetts Silk Reps. Plain and Striped Saxony Cloths, etc., etc.

All at VERY LOW PRICES.

mar2 R. McMURRAY & CO.

Flower Seeds.

THE Subscriber has great pleasure in announcing receipt of a large and choice selection of FLOWER SEEDS per Cunard steamer of Feb 20th.

The selection comprises many new and beautiful varieties hitherto unknown here, with all the more popular and not less beautiful usually imported.

He would also respectfully intimate to the many Seed customers of the *City Drug Store* his determination to maintain the reputation of this old Establishment, and pledges himself to sell only FRESH SEEDS. In consequence of the death of the former Proprietor there were no seeds imported in 1863, so that at present there is not an Old Seed of any description in the establishment.

GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS

Expected per next English steamer, when each kind will be tried by an experienced Gardner of this city, and positively none sold but those which he can warrant as being

Fresh and True to their Kind.

CATALOGUES

Will shortly be issued and will contain the names only of Seeds in stock.

A. H. WOODILL,
Successor to
JAS. L. WOODILL,

March 2 City Drug Store and Seed Warehouse.

Hardware! Hardware,

WE have received per *Glenroy, Pascoe Grenfell, Pathfinder* and *Steamer Africa* from Liverpool; *Forest Queen* and *Scotia* from London. *Roseneath* and *Relief* from Glasgow:

—A part of our Fall Importations of—

Ironmongery, Hardware, &c.,

—COMPRISING—

Bar, Bolt, Hoop and Sheet IRON,
Cast, Blister, and Spring STEEL,
Window Glass, Putty, Glue, Whiting, Ochres
Brandram's best No. 1, WHITE LEAD,
Colored Paints, Boiled and Raw Oil,
SMITH'S BELLOWS, ANVILS, VICES,
Sheet Lead, Leadpipe, Shot, Gunpowder,
G Horse Nails, Wrought Nails and Spikes,

WITH A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

Shelf Hardware,

For Sale on the *best terms* for Cash.

☞ Remainder of our Fall Supply daily expected per "Hanuah," "Hattie Eaton," and "Rainbow."

DAVID STARR & SONS,
Nov. 11, 1863. SHEFFIELD HOUSE.

ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE
OF
CHEAP REMNANTS!
AT THE
"Commerce House",
*NO. 144 GRANVILLE STREET