Christian man of a family, with a
on and of extensive stock; one of a
a lucrative profession, and not
s paper.
Christian man at every monkey
xhibition of every wag who may
he will make people laugh, for the
ne, two, or even four bits, and yet
for a religious newspaper.
Christian man lay by money, in
good bargain which may chance
way, and still too poor to pay for
paper.
Christian man dress his children
fine clothing, and still plead too
a religious newspaper.
Christian man take a half dozen
wspaper filed with all sorts of
oods, and yet too poor to take a
aper.
Christian man spend time enough
gossiping, and things as bad or
riously employed to pay for, and
e a religious newspaper.

ncial Parliament.

se of Assembly.

MONDAY, Feb 14.

et at 7 o'clock, and immediately
to Government House, for the
ting the answer to the address
y at the opening of the Legisla-
was brief. The members im-
eturned to the Provincial Build-
al despatches, and a list of the
ttees were laid on the table. The
urned until 3 P. M.

TUESDAY, Feb 14.

et at 3 P. M.
nding Committees were agreed

Privileges—Hon. Attorney Gen,
d, S. McDonnell, S. Campbell,
d Hon. Mr. McFarlane.
ts—Messrs. Dost, G. S. Brown,
lian, Smyth.
on Prov Secy, Mr. Archibald,
non, S. Campbell, Dr. Brown,

Hon Mr. McFarlane, Mr. Black
McKinnon, Mr. Parker, Dr.
Smyth, Mr. Allison.
essrs. LeVesconte, Ross, Killam,
Balcom, Robicheau.
Hon Atty Gen, Messrs. Coffin,
man, Bourinot, Blanchard, An-
mphell, and Dr. Hamilton.
Generals—Hon Mr. McFarlane,
bell, Caldwell, Ross, Miller, D.
Slocumb.
Securities—Messrs. Robicheau,
Campbell, McLellan, Kaulback,

essrs. Tobin, Locke, Donkin,
aser, Ray, Bell.
Messrs. S McDonnell, Blanch-
Brown, More, Miller, J. Camp-

nts—Mr. Archibald, Hon S. L.
S. McDonnell, S. Campbell,
Hon James McDonald.
Manufactures—Messrs. LeVes-
Killam, Coffin, Cowie, Ray, Bill
rs. Pryor, Parker Jost, Heffer-
rney General, C. Campbell,
rinot, Levescomte, Blanchard,

—Hon. Mr. McKinnon, Messrs.
Heffernan, Smyth, C. J. Camp-
r.
tions—Messrs. Blanchard, Dr.
Allison, Ray, Caldwell, King,
Fraser.
Messrs. Hill, Balcom, Cowie,
Robertson, McKay, Allison.
Printing—Hon. Atty. Genl.,
l, Longley, LeVescomte, Ro-
aldwell.
Messrs. Brown, Cameron, Messrs.
pbell, Blackwood, Lawrence,

Bills—Messrs. Pryor, Blanch-
m, Hill, Tobin, and Miller.
—Messrs. G. Brown, More,
and King.
Hon. Fnl. Secy., Messrs
d.
s were presented praying for
resent School Bill. Mr. Locke
n from Shelburne praying for
vith Annapolis.
ed the Government to lay on
rly day, returns exhibiting the
of the trade of the Provinces
Brunswick, and Prince Edward
foundland, including a state-
value of public property, in-
steamers, public buildings, &c.,
perty that would be transferred
overnment in case of the pro-
the Colonies being consum-

resented a petition from the
on the subject of Dalhousie
s read and ordered to be laid

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 15.

aged teachers for free grants of
ed.
mpbell called attention to the
ect of the Militia Convention
the Court being composed
atives. The Hon. Prov. Sec.
onsibility in the matter, and all
the persons composing that

THURSDAY Feb. 16.

resented a petition from Syd-
ailly mail.
was held in relation to the
at Session.
to the contemplated enlarge-
atic Asylum were laid on the

called attention to the tax
dor fishermen by the Govern-
land.

FRIDAY, Feb. 17.

Sec. laid on the table a docu-
ames of the Militia convention,
unctions of that body, who it
ointed by the Commander-in-
f Advice in order to afford in-
e defences of the country and
ia law, preparatory to any
ect necessary to be taken by

troduced bills in relation to
Sydney and Louisburg rail-
orporation of the Caledonia

lled attention to the non-fulfill-
rements of the Franchise Act

on introduced a a Bill to in-
verley Gold Mining Co.
laid on the table the Report
ssioners; also the Report of
Crown lands. The latter called
scussion.
ented petitions in opposition

MONDAY, Feb 20.

re introduced for the incorpo-
mpanies. Petitions were pre-
he School Act, some praying
favourable to assessment. A
pool was presented asking for
Little Hope. Also sundry pe-
grants for roads. The Hon.
announced the completion
atytes. Mr. John Campbell
tion from coloured persons
e schools.

advertisements to be ad
very facility for executing
ne, and Job Work of al
speed and on reasonable

Mr. Shannon reported from Committee on bills, the bill to incorporate Sydney Railway Company, with amendment requiring 25 per cent. of the Stock to be paid up, and the meetings of Directors to be held in this Province. The correspondence relative to the Union of the Provinces was laid on the table. The Hon. Prov. Sec'y stated that the Government had no disposition to press the subject of Confederation hurriedly upon the consideration of the House. Due notice would be given as to the time when it would be brought forward.

General Intelligence.

Colonial.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—A young lady of this city, Miss Gray, whose clothes accidently took fire a few days ago, expired on Monday last.

COAST STEAMERS.—It is expected that Steam communication with the principal harbours east and west of Halifax, will be opened next summer.

MARINE DISASTER.—The brigt. *Sarah* spoke on Friday last the ship *Bessie Hartway* of St. John, N. B. off Cape Sable, in distress. The Capt. and several of the crew were severely frost bitten, and one had died from this cause. The Capt. of the *Sarah* afforded what relief he could.

SOIREE.—The Soiree in the basement of Brunswick St. Church on Wednesday evening last, was an occasion not soon to be forgotten. The room presented a beautiful appearance, great pains having been taken, and much taste exhibited in the decorations. The entertainment provided by the ladies was tempting. The singing by the Choir contributed much to the enjoyment of the evening. But the principal attraction was the Rev. Mr. Lathern's Lecture on Havelock; which was received with much applause, and to those who had previously listened to it in Temperance Hall I at least none of its interest. The proceeds, $140 go to aid in the erection of a building for the infant classes of the Brunswick St. Sabbath School.

At a meeting of the Teachers of the School, on Monday evening, a vote of thanks was passed to those friends who contributed towards the entertainment, and also to those who loaned the flags for the decoration of the room. It will not be out of place here to remark that the contemplated erection will probably cost $1400, and that contributions toward this object will be very thankfully received from the lovers of Sabbath Schools by Messrs. F. Johnston and Jos. Bell. The first amount $2 50, consecrated to the intended School-room, came from the savings of little Gertrude Black, an infant scholar whom the Good Shepherd has taken home to the Heavenly Fold. The second amount was the bequest of her grand-father, Hon. W. A. Black, $200. To these have been added the proceeds of the Soiree; but $1000 additional will be required.

DISCREDITABLE.—We are sorry to observe from notices by the city Press of a lecture given by a coloured man at Acadia Hall on Friday last, that the proceedings on the part of the rowdies present were anything but justifiable. It appears that eggs and other commodities were showered freely upon the lecturer and his associates.

CANADA.—A dispatch from Quebec says the Canadian House of Parliament passed the estimate for 330 000 dollars for expenses of the Volunteers to be sent to the frontier to prevent Southern raids on the United States; also 50,000 dollars to make good the money returned to the St. Alban's raiders.

QUEBEC, 17th Feb., 1865.—First and test vote on Federation in Legislative Council taken tonight. — For amendment to the resolutions, eighteen; against amendment, forty-one. This will be the final vote on Scheme.

American States.

Sherman is represented as advancing northward toward Charleston. He captured Branchville, S. C, after three days hard fighting. A reconnoissance had been made up Cape Fear [illegible] city is now closely besieged. Confederates claim a victory by Gen. Wheeler over Kilpatrick in Georgia. There is some ground for the belief that even should the Federal forces obtain possession of the whole coast, the Confederates, by a greater concentration of their forces, will be able to prolong the contest indefinitely.

NO PROSPECT OF PEACE.—On this subject the N. Y. *World* observes:—Now that all hopes of an immediate peace have been dispelled by the failure of the memorable conference at Fortress Monroe, the public attention is once more directed to the pending and projected movements of our armies in the field. It is not, however, with the old zest; the excitements of battle no longer create the same keen interest in the public mind; for men of all parties begin to understand that blood enough has been shed, and to hope that this useless carnage will soon be over. Still, our friends and relatives are yet exposed to the possible contingencies of the battle-field, and for their sakes, if for nothing else, the movements of the contending armies possess a sort of languid interest to the general public.

It is no longer a secret to the rebels, as the recent extracts from the Richmond press show, that the coming spring will witness a heavy concentration of federal troops to overcome, if possible, their military power in Virginia, North and South Carolina. The movements of the best half of Gen. Thomas's army east, they believe, means the reinforcement of Gen. Meade's and Sherman's armies. The latter general they know is in motion with an army they cannot hope to beat in the open field, and they are of opinion that the forces besieging Richmond will soon make another attempt upon that city, to keep Lee's army employed, if for no more serious purpose. No doubt they reason correctly. Gen. Sherman at the last rebel accounts, was apparently marching upon three separate and divergent points—Charleston, Branchville, and Augusta—the loss of any one of which would be a serious matter to the confederacy; yet it is barely possible that the main forces in Georgia and South Carolina are operating upon a plan which involves something more than the capture of cities, however important. The news from that part of the field promises to be of extreme importance for some time to come.

That the armies of the Potomac and James will soon be in motion is also probable. Lee's forces must be kept employed to ensure the success of Sherman's daring movements. In this connection, the rumors which reach us from Washington to the effect that the rebels seriously intend to evacuate Richmond, Wilmington, Charleston, and the whole coast line, are worthy of more consideration than at any former period of the war. Gen. Lee is said to have long favoured that policy, as the defence of Richmond paralyzed the best army of the confederacy, and kept them on the defensive, when, without the care of that city, the confederate forces could be massed for offensive movements against the invading armies. It should not surprise the country, therefore, if news should come of the evacuation of Richmond, and a sudden movement of Lee's released army upon Sherman's now scattered forces. If we are not to have peace, the coming spring and summer will see the most desperate and decisive fighting of the whole war.

A Savannah correspondent of the New York *World* gives the following account of an interview with General Sherman:—

On my entrance into the room he rose from his seat and taking me by the hand, said: "What is the matter with you? What brings you here? Speculation? Oh! I understand, you are a cotton shark. Take care. I have decided to hang every one I can lay my hands on. Cotton sharks have brought ruin on the country and on the army, and I will not permit them to carry on their schemes in Savannah."

I disabused the General of this idea, and told him that my business was to set up some kind of an office in Savannah.

"Yes; I understand. You people of the North believe that a conquered city can be immediately converted into a commercial mart to the great benefit of the Union cause. I think quite differently. I believe that whenever we call trade and industry into captured cities we feed the rebel people out of our own resources; so that, in the end they gain more by their losses than we do by our victories. If I had my own way I would exclude trade from every captured city, and convert every one of them into a military post.

'This general,' said I, 'would be a severe blow to the business community of the Northern States, who, having greatly suffered by the war need some kind of compensation for their losses. And who,' said the general, 'in return for the privilege of trading, will supply the rebels with all kinds of military stores from a leather belt to a blanket. The business community sir, will make money even at the expense of our country's interest and the honour of our flag. They will make money anyhow. Look at the city of Memphis, for instance, open to trade immediately after its surrender. What has been the result of the privilege granted to commerce on that occasion? Why, to give Forrest all the supply he wanted, and ten or twenty thousand men besides. I know that my advice will be unheeded; the pressure of the commercial class, I am well aware will defeat all the measures I have suggested or can recommend; and I deem it my duty to clear my own responsibility by protesting against any effort having for its object the opening of the port of Savannah to American commerce.'

"General," I replied, "your popularity in the Northern States is so great that you can, I think, take such steps as you choose without fear of seeing them thwarted by the administration."

"Perhaps so," said he, "but mark this, I am here for a few days only; when I leave the city the cotton sharks will pounce upon it and devour everything they can lay their hands upon. As to the popularity you speak of, I know very well of what stuff it is made. I am popular as long as I am successful. Not only the American press but the London papers, praise me now as the great general of the age. Why? Because I have crossed a great extent of country, and by a long and perilous march have caused an important city to fall into our hands. All this is very well. But suppose in the campaign I am about to undertake, I meet the combined forces of Lee, Beauregard and Hardee, and fail; what would be my fate then? Why, every laurel I have won, everything I have done, would be forgotten; there is not a tree high enough to hang me upon; I should be dragged down from the pillar of fame to rot in obscurity in some remote corner of the West, and the great general would be a failure—an impostor."

"But, general, with all our recent successes, and with the plans in view, don't you think the war is nearly at an end?"

"At an end! the war at an end! Well, sir, if you wish my opinion on that subject, I will state that far from being at an end, the war is only about to begin; the policy of giving up their sea and river coast cities, although taking away some of the prestige of the Confederacy, is making it materially stronger than if they retained them in their possession; while the opening of the same cities to trade by the Federal Government is efficiently supplying the rebels with all the goods they used to receive by blockade runners, at a cheaper rate, and with less risk and inconvenience to themselves."

The following is from the Richmond *Whig*: Peace will come when victory comes; and the peace that precedes victory will be only dishonorable submission, speedily followed by disgrace, ruin, and slavery. The enemy and the world known that all men in these States desire peace above all other objects. We must now show the enemy that, if we cannot make peace without making ourselves and our children slaves, we will continue to make war. Let all, therefore, resolve that until the enemy who made the war shall offer honorable terms of peace, no men in these States will entertain the idea of, or even suffer himself to wish for peace; but that war and continual war, shall be the object and purpose of this people.

We will take, if you please, the lowest ground. We will admit, and admit cheerfully, that it is pleasant to be insulted—that nothing can be more agreeable to a man of spirit than to be called a liar, a coward, a thief, a fool [illegible]

We will go farther, and say that it is delightful to be beapitted in the face, to have the jaws boxed, the shins tweaked, the ears pulled, the eyes gouged, and the hair torn out of the roots by handfuls. We will go still further, and say it is charming to be knocked down, trampled upon, dragged out and thrown into a ditch to perish. Still better to be murdered in cold blood, to be assassinated in bed at the dead hour of the night, or to have the throat cut at high noon in the public street, or in any other or more violent way to be deprived of existence.

Still better is it to have your cattle, your horses and your negroes stolen, your crops and agricultural implements destroyed, your furniture broken into kindling wood, your books, pictures, and private papers torn into fragments, your beds ripped open, your pickles and preserves emptied on the floor, your clothing to the last garment carried away, your plate and jewels purloined, your wines or liquors drunk or poured upon the ground, your barns and your mills set on fire, and your own house burnt over your head. Best of all is it to have your aged parents beaten with the butt of a musket, your wives and daughters violated, and your infants strangled or spiked on a bayonet.

We will admit that these things are blessings. But here we pause; for baseness itself can go no further. Baseness itself would doubt whether these blessings were altogether blessed when bestowed by Yankees upon Southerners. The Fijee, the Carib, the Kaffir may be regarded as benefactors of the human race, but idiots alone will so regard the Yankee.

The most senseless and slavish spirit in the South may consider the Yankee a benefactor, but even such a spirit will not regard it a blessing to pay such a benefactor the cost and charges of subjugating us. It has been no light matter to bring the war to the present pass. The sum total is counted by billions, and yet the work is by no means finished. Every cent of all these billions will have to be paid by the subjugated people.

Nothing is more certain than this. The coward who hopes by submission to save his slaves and his land will find, when too late, that his slaves and his land will not begin to pay the price of his submission—for submission is not the ending of the war, but the beginning of many wars—war with England, war with France, both of which wars will be immediate, with endless wars in the future.

If we own ourselves whipped before we are whipped, and because we are afraid of being whipped, we will but get a worse whipping, and have to pay for it in the bargain. We had better not be whipped. There is no necessity for it, and no possibility, if we stand up manfully to the fight and remember that submission to the Yankees does not mean the disbanding of our armies and the return to our peaceful homes, but a march into the snows of Canada and the deadly miasmas of Mexico.

REPORT ON THE PEACE CONFERENCE.—President Davis has submitted to the Confederate Congress the report of the Peace Commissioners, the following is a copy:—

To the President of the Confederate States:

"SIR,—Under your letter and appointment of the 28th, we proceeded to seek the informal conference with Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, upon the subject mentioned in your letter. The conference was granted and took place on the 30th, on board of a steamer anchored in Hampton Roads, where we met President Lincoln and Hon. Mr. Seward, Secretary of State of the United States. It continued for several hours, and was both full and explicit. We learned from them that the message of President Lincoln to the Congress of the United States in December last, explains clearly and distinctly his sentiments as to the terms, conditions and method of proceeding by which peace can be secured to the people, and we were not informed that they would be modified or altered to obtain that end. We understood from him that no terms or proposals of any treaty or agreement looking to any ultimate settlement would be entertained or made by him with the authorities of the Confederate States, because that would be a recognition of their existence as a separate power, which under no circumstances would be done, and for like reasons that no such terms would be entertained by him from States separately; that no extended truce or armistice as at present advised would be granted or allowed without satisfactory assurances in advance, of a complete restoration of the authority of the Constitution and laws of the United States, over all places within the States of the Confederacy; that whatever consequences may follow from the re-establishment of that authority must be accepted, but that the individuals subject to pains and penalties under the laws of the United States might rely upon a very liberal use of the power confided to him to remit those pains and penalties if peace be restored.

"During the conference the proposed amendments to the Constitution of the United States adopted by Congress on the 31st ult., were brought to our notice. These amendments provide that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except for crime, or any place within their jurisdiction, and Congress should have power to enforce this amendment by appropriate legislation.

"Very respectfully your obedient servants,

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS,
R. M. T. HUNTER,
J. A. CAMPBELL."

NEW YORK, Feb 20.—Gen. Grant telegraphs as follows: "The Richmond *Examiner* of today, just received, officially announces the evacuation of Charleston, S. C., last Tuesday."

The Mobile *Register* says: "The Southern people are not whipped but cowed; their souls and not their hands, are disarmed. Our strength is not sapped, but our courage is oozing out at the finger ends."

European.

Cardinal Wiseman was seriously ill.—The bulletin issued on the night of the 3rd inst., says, "he passed a very restless night, and is weaker to day."

Sir Charles Trevelyan, Finance Minister of India, has resigned in consequence of the impaired state of his health, and Mr. Massey, M. P. for Salford has been appointed to the vacant and responsible post. Before Mr. Massey departs for Calcutta he will be made a Privy Councillor.

There appears no prospect that Parliament will be dissolved until its full term has expired; and political animosity never was so nearly extinct.

The *Scotsman*, a journal which is occasionally favoured with official intimation, says that the Government does not intend "to introduce eny bill relating to the franchise or Parliamentary reform during the ensuing session."

At a public meeting held in Leeds, resolutions were adopted calling upon Her Majesty's Ministers to introduce a reform bill in the course of the approaching session, and, in the event of the Government shirking the subject, requesting Mr. Baines to again bring in his measure for the extension of the suffrage in boroughs. Mr. Baines, M.P., and Viscount Amberley (the eldest son of Earl Russell) were the principal speakers at the meeting. Viscount Amberley made his *debut* on this occasion as a parliamentary reformer. Though he is a very young man and cannot yet boast of possessing a seat in the legislature, the utterances of the noble viscount merit serious consideration, for it is well known that he aspires to a place in the House of Commons and that he has been chosen as one of the Liberal candidates for Leeds at the next general election. The public will note with some interest the appearance of the veteran reformer's eldest son, who has lately come of age, in a line so congenial to his father's tastes and opinions.

England has been enveloped in a sheet of snow. In some parts of the midland counties, the snow has drifted seven or eight feet deep, traffic has been [illegible] progress. Severe storms have also raged around our coasts, attended with shipwrecks and loss of life. The destruction of the Surrey Theatre by fire might have been attended with the most awful consequences, which were averted by the coolness and prudence of the manager, who stepped forward when the fire was discovered, assured the audience that there was no danger, and begged them to leave quietly. There was no panic; and although in another half-hour the whole building was in flames, lighting up the whole southern district of the metropolis, it is stated that no accident occured. By half-past twelve the building was gutted; so rapid was the progress of the flames that the performers were unable to change their dresses, and the clown and sprites were seen watching the conflagration in their stage costume. Had the discovery been delayed a few minutes longer, or had there been a sudden rush when the alarm was given, the consequences might have been terrible.

The French press teems just now with pamphlets for and against the Pope's Encyclical letter. The Emperor's prohibition, addressed to the Bishops, forbidding them to read it, except certain prescribed portions, in the churches, has aroused the indignation of the High Catholic party; and two Bishops have ventured openly to disobey the imperial edict. The vast majority of Frenchmen appear to side with the Emperor against the Pope; and probably Napoleon III. will feel his position to be strong enough to enable him to overlook the bravado of the two prelates.

Amongst the various topics which will engage the attention of the French Legislative Chambers during the approaching session, the Roman question is expected to occupy no unimportant or secondary place. Whatever may be the result of the proceedings taken by the Council of State against the protesting bishops of France, those ecclesiastics, it is said, are determined not to submit to what they characterise as "an infringement of their sacred rights;" for Cardinal Matthieu has announced his intention to appeal to the Senate on behalf of himself and his brother bishops. They demur to the right of the State to interfere in matters purely ecclesiastic, and they will therefore submit to the Senate the broad question whether the French bishops are amenable to the jurisdiction of the State, or responsible to the Vatican only.

It is said in a letter from Paris that "the relations of France with the Russian Court are far from amicable, and are even waxing cooler and cooler. The Czar will not re-enter France when he leaves Russia to fetch the Empress from Nice, but has requested her to join him at Darmstadt." The state of health of the Crown Prince of Russia, who is staying at Nice with his Imperial mother, is so delicate that the Empress has deemed it necessary to call the assistance of two leading French physicians.

HIGH APPROVAL.—Mrs. S.A. Allen lately received a letter from a lady, stating that at the suggestion of numerous friends she purchased a bottle of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, or Hair Dressing, and after using a few times, her hair, which was quite grey, was restored to its youthful color, and new hair was fast appearing. No lady's toilet is complete without these preparations. Every Druggist has them for sale.

Instruction in Writing.

MR. STAPLES gives instruction in Writing every day and evening at his Rooms, No. 57 Granville street. Gentlemen are taught a hand, rapid and business purposes; and the Ladies a fine, rapid and pretty style of writing.

Visiting, Wedding and Address Cards furnished and written to order. All orders by mail promptly attended to.

B. F. STAPLES,
Teacher of Writing.

jan 18 6m

To Subscribers and Agents.

Our arrangement for placing on each paper the time up to which payment has been made, commences with part of our issue this week, and upon the remainder will be given with our next. In this matter we will take the utmost care to secure accuracy, and hope the plan will be entirely satisfactory to our patrons, and a guard against what has been to us a source of great perplexity and loss. The letters and figures will be easily understood; thus ju 64 signifies pryment to have been made up to 30th of June last; ja 65 shows the paper to be paid for to January 65, and ju 65, that the advance payment to June next has been received.

THE GUIDE TO HOLINESS.—This very excellent monthly, devoted to the cause of Christian Holiness, has had incorporated with it another periodical of similar character, *The Beauty of Holiness*, and these united, are under the management of Dr. and Mrs. Palmer of New York. These beloved and highly honoured labourers in the work of God, are well known in portions of these Provinces, and their name will be a guarantee that the Magazine of which they have taken charge, will be so conducted as greatly to subserve the high interests to which it is devoted Subscription $1 per annum. Can be supplied in any quantity from the Wesleyan Book Room.

SEA DRIFTS, by Mrs. Georgie A. Hulse McLeod of Baltimore, published by Carter & Brothers, New York, is a charming book for the young. The many in these Provinces who have read previous works from the pen of this talented lady, will be prepared to appreciate this volume. It is a narrative of much interest, and its moral tendency is not merely unexceptionable, but really good.

THE LONDON REVIEW can be obtained though the Wesleyan Book Room at London price, with a discount to Ministers.

REVIVAL INTELLIGENCE.—Intimations have reached us of the prosperity of the work of God in Woodstock, Parrsboro, Wilmot, Horton, and other places. Such intelligence is gladdening to every lover of Zion.

Wesleyan Conference Office.

LETTERS AND MONIES RECEIVED SINCE OUR LAST.

Dr. Hamilton $2, Rev. R. H. Taylor (P.W. J. Nauffts $2, R. Kent $1 50, former letter not rec'd.), Rev. J. S. Addy (P.W. J. Low $2,) Rev. S. W. Sprague (B.R. $2, P.W. R. L. Harris $2, Carbonear Church $4—$8, one new sub.,) Rev. J. G. Bigney (P.W. G. Philips $2, W. C. Brehant $3, H. Brehant $2, D. Machon $2—$9, Rev. Jas. Buckley (P.W. I. Mader $1, D. Slawnwhite $2, J. D. Setig $1, Jacob Romkey $1, D. Heckman $2, W. Spindler $2, James Crawford $3—$12,) Rev. Jas. Read (P.W. E. Vickery $6—the sum sent last summer duly credited,) Mr. John Fewcett (one new sub.,) Jacob Young, Esq. (B.R. $2,) Rev. A. S. DesBrisay (Parcel ready,) Rev. G. Butcher (P.W. Alex. Black $2, E. Ayree $2—$4,) A. W. M. parcel sent by express—Rev. J. M. Pike (one new sub.)

HUNNEWELL'S Universal Cough Remedy.

There is, probably, no line of diseases which has been more erroneously treated than *Throat* and *Lung Complaints*.

There is also not a recipe written, nor a preparation before the public for the above complaints, *Opium*, in some form or other, which I claim to be *entirely* unnecessary in nine-tenths of such cases, as they produce nausea, cause the stomach to repel food, and allow disease to triumph over what nature requires to keep up strength.

Again, these objectionable components cause doses to be placed so far apart, that the irritation which causes the cough gets the upper hand, and the foundation of weak lungs or *consumption* is permanently laid.

A true Cough Remedy should not only be the *pocket, bedside*, or *nursery companion* of all, and to be used just as often as there is *tickling* in the *throat*, or disposition to *cough*, but to allow of its free use after the cough is checked, to clear away all remaining irritation, and make the cure perfect.

Cases of most violent *Sore Throat*, with all the symptoms of *Diptheria* have been entirely cured by making a constant use of the Cough Remedy as a Gargle. For Hoarseness it is invaluable.

JNO. L. HUNNEWELL, PROPRIETOR,
Practical Chemist, Boston Mass.

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Avery Brown & Co., Cogswell & Forsyth, G. E. Morton & Co., Wholesale Agents, Halifax.

Cleanses the Blood.

WITH corrupt, disordered or vitiated Blood, you are sick all over. It may burst out in Pimples, or Sores, or in some active disease, or it may merely keep you listless, depressed and good for nothing. But you cannot have good health while your blood is impure. Ayer's sarsaparilla purges out these impurities and stimulates the organs of life into vigorous action, restoring the health and expelling disease. Hence it rapidly cures a variety of complaints which are caused by impurity of the blood, such as *Scrofula*, or *Kings' Evil, Tumors, Ulcers, Sores Eruptions, Pimples Blotches, Boils, St Anthony's Fire, Rose* or *Erysipelas, Tetter* or *Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Cancer* or *Cancerous Tumors, Sore Eyes, Female Diseases* such as *Retention, Irregularity, Suppression, Whites, Sterility*, also *Syphilis*, or *Venerial Diseases, Liver Complaints*, and *Heart Diseases*. Try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and see for yourself the surprising activity with which it cleanses the blood and cures these disorders.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence bitter disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound "Sarsaparilla" and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. We think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistable by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. We can only assure the sick that we offer them the best alterative which we know how to produce, and we have reason to believe, it is by far the most effectual purifier of the blood yet discovered by anybody.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is so universally known to surpass every other remedy for the cure of *Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease*, that it is useless here to recount the evidence of its virtues. The world knows them.

Prepared by Dr J C AYER'S & Co, Lowell Mass,
Feb 1 3 m

FANCY SILK DRESSES,
$10 to $20.
All at Reduced Prices!
No. 144 Granville Street.

R. McMURRAY & Co,
COMMERCE HOUSE.

jan 26

Fernelius calls disease an affection of the body, contrary to nature: a purtubation of its habit: a derangement of its courses. What disease is, sometimes eludes human intelligence, but some diseases are known—their origin, action and even their antidotes. Whoever has discovered an actual remedy for one disease, has done something for his race. Doct. Ayer has don more, for his medicines afford us the means to control and cure several dangerous disorders. We rarely speak on medical subjects, preferring to leave them to physicians, who understand them better. But such effects as are seen in our midst, on affections of the lungs by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, on scrofulous complaints by his Sarsaparilla, and on the several complaints that they cure by Ayer's Pills, should not be ignored.—*Keokuk, (Iowa) Journal.*

feb 15 4w.

Holloways' Pills.—Are you losing flesh? Do you suffer from low spirits? Have you a sinking sensation at the pit of the stomach and palpitation of the heart? Are you troubled with flatulency? If so, a course of Holloway's Pills, acting upon the secretions, will restore you to perfect health. Sold by all Druggist.

If the readers of this 'notice' cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the Drug Store, in his place, let him write to me, enclosing the amount and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicine on hand because they cannot make so much profit as on other persons make. 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per pot. Manufactories, No. 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and 244 Strand, London

TO MOTHERS,—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children, is an old and well-tried remedy. It has stood the test of many, many years, and never known to fail. It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, and gives rest and health to the child and comfort to the mother. Price 25 cents a bottle. Sold by all Druggist.

We the undersigned inhabitants of Cornwallis, having observed the astonishing effect resulting from the use of *Graham's Pain Eradicator and Magnetic Oil*, and having used it ourselves and in our families with the best success, for the removal of complaints for which it is intended, confidently recommend it to the public as surpassing any other Liniment or Pain Killer now in use.—

WILLIAM MURRAY, Pastor of the North Cornwallis Presbyterian Church.
JAMES PARKER, Pastor of the 3rd Cornwallis Baptist Church.
JAMES G. HENNIGAR, Wesleyan Minister, Canningi Cornwallis.
JOHN R. KEAN, Pastor of the Congregational Church, Canning, Cornwallis
DAVID FREEMAN, Pastor of the Baptist Church Canning, Cornwallis

Ebenezer Bigelow, J. P.	Amasa Loomer,
Levi W. Eaton, J. P.	James W. Sharp,
John H. Wallace, J. P.	Hanley C. Shafner,
David Ellis, J. P.	S. G. Kerr,
Philip Weaver, J. P.	Charles E. Burbidge,
Peter Wickwire, J. P.	Joseph Jackson,
Thomas Lovett, J. P.	Benjamin W. Jacques
John Northup,	John W. Ells,
James Blenkhorn,	James Huntly,
Arnold S. Burbidge,	James Tupper,
George E. Eaton,	Alert Chase,
Elijah Loomer,	Thmas H Giglist
Daniel Cogswell,	David Palmer,
Foster Woodbury.	Henry Porter,
David Harris Newcomb,	J. N. Coleman,
Charles E. Parker,	Thomas B. Jacques,

Campbell Bowles,

Marriages.

On the 14th ult., by the Rev. George Butcher, Mr. Alfred Bishop, of Hopewell, Albert Co., to Emma, daughter of Thos. Cochrane, Esq., J. P., of Rockland, Dorchester.

At East Aylesford, on Thursday, 2nd inst., by Rev. Wm McCarty, Mr. John L. Marshall, of Bridgetown, to Miss Arabella Farnsworth.

At residence of Theo. S Studley, Esq., New York, on the 12th inst., by the Rev. Thos. S. Hastings, Jessie Hoyt, Esq., Superintendent of the American Telegraph Company, Halifax, N. S., to Miss Cassie Cogswell, daughter of the late Winkworth A. Cogswell, Esq., of Flint, Michigan

At Yarmouth, on the 24th ult., by Rev. W. C. Weston, Mr. James Atwood, Jr., to Miss Bethia Hurd, daughter of Joseph Banks, Esq, Barrington.

Deaths.

On Wednesday, 8th inst, at Lower Aylesford, Mr. Ezra Foster, in the 92nd year of his age.

At Pugwash, Co. Cumberland, on the 7th inst., Mr. Robert DeWolf, in the 65th year of his age. He had been a member of the Methodist Church about 40 years—and has no doubt joined the Church triumphant.

On the 20th inst, in the 26th year of her age, Eleanor Catherine, second daughter of the late James F Gray, Esq., Barrister at Law.

Suddenly, on the 17th inst; Mrs. J. W. Madden, aged 57 years.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED

THURSDAY, Feb 16

Steamer Europa, Moodie, Liverpool; schr Tickler, Liverpool, N. S.

FRIDAY, Feb 17

Steamer Africa, Anderson, Boston.

SATURDAY, Feb 18

Brig Rover, Rsan, Cienfuegos; brigts America, French, Boston; Arab, McCoy, Cienfuegos; Persia, Lassen, Matamoras—bound to Liverpool; Egeta, Smith, Cienfuegos.

CLEARED.

Feb 17—Steamer Commerce, Snow, Boston; brigt Princess Dagmar, Bruce, Sierra Leone.

Feb 16—Steamers Europa, Moodie, Boston; Merlin, Sampson, St John's, Nfld.; schr Latour, Kerr, Boston.

Feb 17.—Steamer Africa, Anderson, Liverpool; brigt Ctio, Nickorson, Boston; schr Twin Son, Forrest, Boston.

MEMORNDA.

New York, Feb 8—Arrd brigt Annie Geldert, Windsor, schr Volunteer, Jacmel. 9th—brig Florence, of Walton, East Harbour; schr Truro, hence. 10th—brigt Ido, of Digby, St Kitts; Volant, Aux Cayes; schr Dundee, Bonair. Cld, 8th—brigt Ocean Wave, Sagua la Grande, 9th—Cyprus, Matamoras; 11th—Six Freres, Ponce, P R; 13th—W Greenough, Nassau; J W Johnston, Barbadoes; Janet, Kidston, Ponce; Aurora, Cienfuegos. Ldg, 14th—ship Alexandra, of Yarmouth, London; schr Sea View, Halifax.

Newport, Feb 11—At anchor in Dutch Island harbour a brig reported to be the C C Vanhern, from Cornwallis for New York; 14th—schr Royal Arch, from Cornwallis for New York.

Philadelphia, Feb 13—Cld brigt Blue Wave, Matamoras.

Boston, Feb 11—Arrd schr Eliza, McDonald, Aux Cayes.

Barque S D Ryerson, Healy, of Yarmouth, from Havre for New York, 55 days out, was spoken Feb 1st, in lat 33 41, long 64 45, with crew in a state of mutiny.

Bark Maximilian, from Philadelphia for Antwerp, reports—on the 6th Jan., took off the crew of schr Compeer, of and from Yarmouth, N S, for Sydney, in a sinking condition and out of provisions.

Yarmouth, Feb 14—The schr Spray, Frost, master, from Cornwallis for New York, 23 days out, put in here. The crew have been on short allowance of water, and no food but potatoes for 13 days.

Brigt Eolus, of Halifax, from Liverpool, G B, was run into by a Yarmouth barque beating into Clenfuegos, and was nearly half full of water.

Schr Edith, of Cornwallis, for New York, recently reported cast away on Race Point, Provincetown, is high on the Beach. The cargo has been saved in a damaged state, and sold for 25 cents per bushel. She will probably be got off soon, if the weather should prove favourable.

Wesleyan Book Room.

—Just received—

Christain Miscellany, for 1864; Early Days for 1864; Sunday at Home do do.; Leisure Hour do. do.; Wesley's Sermons; Fletcher's Checks; Smith's Methodism; Stephen's Methodism; Martyrology, in 3 vols; Kirk's Mother of the Wesley's; Brigg's Modern Missions: Life of Entwisle; Dr. Clarke's Sermons; Benson's Sermons; Locke's Theology; Edmondson's Sermons; Bunting's Sermons; The Land and the Book, by Dr. Thomson. &c. &c. &c.

jan 11

ANNUAL
GREAT CLEARANCE SALE
OF
REMNANTS
AT THE
COMMERCE HOUSE,
144 Granville Street.

REMNANTS of White, Grey, and Printed Cottons. Remnants of Towelings, Table Linens, Sheetings, Bed Ticks, Cotton Flannels, Striped Shirtings, Wool Flannels, Fancy Flannel Shirtings. Remnants of Carpets, Druggets, Curtain Damasks, &c. Remnants of Cloths, Doeskins and Scotch Tweeds—many useful lengths for Mens and Boys Suits, Coats and Pants.

ALSO—