day—"I don't understand it. The Bible is full of such wonderful revelations, that I sa'n't read it without excitement, and yet I go to church to hear from the pulpit such mere commonplaces, such essays on small things, so without the great Spirit of the gospel, that I go away disappointed." He spoke the experience of thousands.

It is matter of apprehension that the church is too easily abandoning special efforts for conversion. We concede the importance of making the most of the ordinary stated means of grace, but where these are insufficient there must be extraordinary ones.. Where ordinary "biddings" do not bring guests to the feast there must be the threading of lanes, alleys, streets,'and the employment of spiritual compulsion that the house may be full.

Torpid men cry out against excitement; indolent men denounce special effort, men who can see souls go toward ruin without a regret, sneer at exhortation and appeal, while some excellent men have a fear of enthusiasm; but if any man will feel with Paul, "the love of Christ constraineth," he will be content to be counted a fool for Christ's sake, so that he may win some.

Cannot the church make at once a great movement against sin? Shall not united effort mark the coming up of the people in the name of the Lord?"

Parliamentary.

House of Assembly.

TUESDAY, April 5.

Atty. Gen. introduced a Bill to exempt the Police of the City from Taxes.

A Bill conserning wrecks and wrecked goods finally passed.

Mr. McLellan, from committee on private Bills, reported several bills—referred to committee on bills.

On the Bill to allow Drawbacks of Officers, Wines and Liquors being read a third time, Mr. Longley moved that the Bill be deferred for three months—lost, 7 for it, 35 against it—Bill finally passed.

Bill relating to Joint Stock Companies and a Bill to incorporate the Shipwrights and Caulkers Association of Halifax and Dartmouth were read a third time.

House in Committee on Bills, passed the following:—A Bill to incorporate the Boston and Bridgeport Railway company.

The Legislative Council by Message informed the House that they did not adhere to the amendments to Chap. 97, and that they did adhere to their amendments to the Bill relating to Sheriffs.

Committee resumed and took up the Probate Act.

Committee rose and House adjourned until 11 o'clock next day.

WEDNESDAY, April 6.

The House after the usual routine of business went into Committee on the report of the Committee on Halifax Bills. The City Charter, with the reported amendments, agreed to.

The Hon. Solicitor General introduced a new Militia Bill, based upon the suggestions made in the Adjutant Generals report. It provides that every man of the age of sixteen and not over sixty, except Clergymen, Members of the Executive Council, and Judges of the Supreme Court, shall be enrolled, and that the militia shall be divided into first and second class—the first to comprise men from 16 to 44 years of age, and the second class men from 45 to 60, the first class to be first for training and service, and the second not to be called out in time of peace, but to be a reserve for time of war.

Several members expressed dissatisfaction at the delay in introducing so importanta measure. The Bill then went through the first and second readings.

The House went into Committee on the Revised Statutes, and took up the Magistrates Bill, amended by increasing the jurisdiction of Justices of the peace—when two precide—to £20 suits.

The Solicitor General brought in a bill incorporating the Truro Cemetery Company; and Mr. J. McDonald one to appoint Stipendiary Magistrates in various actions of the Province.

THURSDAY, April 7.

The House met at 11, a. m., to-day, but adjourned immediately, to give the several committees an opportunity to get on with their work.

FRIDAY, April 8.

The Sol. Genl. introduced a bill to incorporate the Mutual Bank Company having ramifications throughout the Province—also a bill relating to mines and minerals.

Some amendments to the Magistrates Bill were adopted.

On the third reading of the Railway Extension Bill a shrp discussion arose as to an amendment affording encouragement to companies to undertake the work. Mr. Killam moved in amendment that no further lines be proceeded until the expiration of the period allowed for accepting the conditions of the Imperial Government. Messrs. Miller, Locke and Chas. Campbell followed in support of Mr. Killam's proposition. The Atty. Genl. and Sol. Genl. replied. The discussion was adjourned, and the House adjourned till Monday.

MONDAY April 11.

Hon. Mr. McFarlane introduced a bill in reference to agriculture, to establish a central board, and to encourage the organization of county societies.

Hon. Fin. Sec. reported from Committee on Fisheries, against the exaction of duties on the Labrador coast.

Hon. Pro. Sec. proposed a clause as an addition to the Railway bill—leaving former bill to stand, but giving power for the extension of railways by private capital.

Messrs. Miller, Locke, and Killam spoke against the proposal, Sol. Gen. and Prov. Sec. spoke in favour of the plan. The resolution of the Pro. Sec. passed 28 to 7.

General Intelligence.

Colonial.

The spring vessels from England, that arrived last week, made exceedingly short passages, the *Forest Queen*, 16 days, the *Spirit of the Ocean* 15 days.

It is rumoured that Judge Bliss proposes retirement from the Bench, conditional upon the allowance of a pension.

Two respectable young men of St. John, N. B. tellers of different Banks in that city, absconded last week to the States, being defaulters, it is said, to a large amount. This distressing circumstance has been greatly aggravated by the subsequent suicide of one of the parties.

Arrangements are in progress for the celebration of Shakespeare's Tercentenary in this city, on the 23rd inst.

The city council have tendered the market house clock to the commissioners for the new Provincial Building, to be placed in the cupola of that edifice.

BARRATT'S GRAMMAR is highly recommended to those who desire the principles of English Grammar simplified and who wish to acquire a knowledge of the rudiments of the Latin, Greek, German, Spanish and French languages. We have no idea of valuable acquisitions of knowledge being secured apart from hard and patient study; and yet the aid which this book will afford to young men in the study of languages, will be worth vastly more than the price paid for it. The Agent is now in this city delivering the work to subscribers.

A countryman who visited a house of ill repute in Albermarle St. a few evenings since, was fleeced to the amount of $400.

A man named McDonald from N. B. has been committed to prison, charged with uttering counterfeit gold pieces.

N. B. RAILWAYS.—There are now before the New Brunswick Legislature four bills for the incorporation of Railway Companies, viz.: to incorporate the European and North American Railway Extension Company, who propose to build from St. John to the American frontier via the Douglas Valley; to incorporate another Company under the same name, who propose to reach the frontier via Lepreaux and St. George; to incorporate the Woodstock and Houlton Railway Company, and the St. Stephen Branch Railway Company. The list winds up with the gigantic Government Bill.

The Hon. Mr. Campbell reached Quebec yesterday, and consented to assist Col. Sir E. P. Tache in forming an administration, as leader of the Upper Canada section. The Lower Canada section is complete, and progress has been made in the other. It is not improbable that the new Ministry will gazetted to-day.—*Montreal Telegraph, March 26.*

CHURCH EXTENSION.—The Wesleyan Methodists of Montreal, we understand from the *Gazette*, are preparing to erect three churches; one of which will be opposite the residence of the Hon. J. Molson, another in the vicinity of Drummond and St. Catherine Street, and a third at point St. Charles. These churches, it is understood, will not possess the means of accommodation of those already in existence, but will be large enough to meet the demands of the populations in the midst of which they are placed. The cost is computed at about $50,000. A public meeting of the congregations of these future churches will be held during the latter part of this month, in the lecture room of the Wesleyan Church, Great St. James Street, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions for this object. It is anticipated that the whole of the money will be raised so as to leave the churches free from debt.

The Meeting above referred to, has since been held, and was largely attended, the Hon. James Ferrier in the chair, when the handsome sum of $35,000 was subscribed.

American States.

The Washington Correspondent of the N. Y. *World* writes as follows:—

Several officers in Washington, who do not believe that the success of our arms is attached to the promotion of a general, regret very much the order which has transferred General Grant from Tennessee to Virginia. They pronounce that order both unwise and impolitic, and say it will add nothing to the prompt termination of the war; this not on any account of deficiency in Gen. Grant's ability—quite the contrary—but on account of a difference of opinion in regard to the importance of our strategical position in Tennessee and Georgia.

These persons, among whom are found several generals of high standing, believe that the vital part of the rebellion is not in Virginia, but in the extreme South, and that a blow in that direction will be more sensibly felt by the rebels in a more and material point of view than the capture of Richmond.

They also believe that it is a far easier task for us to make an advance upon Atlanta than upon Richmond; that the rebels are not so well fortified there as they are here; that the battle-fields of Georgia are far from having the same prestige as those of Virginia in the eyes of the soldiers; that Richmond is but one of the extremities of the confederacy, while Atlanta is its heart; and that it was against Atlanta, and not against Richmond, that we ought to have sent our best and most popular general.

The same critics state that the withdrawal of General Grant from the Department of the Cumberland had cast a gloom among all military organizations now located in those regions, and that the most painful apprehensions are entertained as regards his successor. They say also that in many places soldiers are cast down and dispirited on account of the loss of their beloved chief, and that no one among his probable successors has sufficient reputation to inspire them with the same spirit they had before.

UNIVERSALIST AND UNITARIAN.—The *Iowa Religious News Letter* has the following:—

An Universalist chaplain of La Crosse, Wis., being recently at home on sick leave, was called upon to address a town meeting. In the course of his remarks he touched on the atrocious barbarities of the rebels. "My friends," he said "I have always preached to you against any such institution as hell or future punishment, but my experience within the last few months has modified my opinion somewhat; I believe there is a hell provided for those wicked devils, *as a military necessity.*" Have not evangelical Christians always held to future punishment, not as God's choice in itself, but as a governmental necessity? as a police measure for the security of the universe?

There are two clerymen at Chicago by the name of Collier—Rev. Robert and Rev. Robert L. Their letters naturally get "mixed." Not long since the former who is a Unitarian-Universalist, returned a mis-sent letter to his Methodist brother with this endorsement on the envelope: "There is no 'L' in my name and no Hell in my religion." On Thanksgiving day, however, this gentleman held forth as follows: "I know we must not over-look the dealers in shoddy of all kinds, whether to eat or wear—who do *not come within any theory of universal salvation* you may have heard at anytime advocated in this pulpit. Shoddy comes from the devil, and those who supply it to our gallent men go to the devil. Broad is the way, wide is the gate; it is a steep incline—there are no brakes on the train, and it serves them right." The levity of language excepted, such instances of a re-considered theology, *in certain circumstances*, are common. Those who deny the future punishment of the wicked are apt to blame those who receive it, as governed in their belief by bad temper toward their fellow men; while often, in a moment of excited feeling against *some* of their fellow-men, who are very wicked to *them*, they themselves admit that "if there is no hell, there *ought* to be for some people." We know of no orthodox instances of temper governing belief like these!

UNCLE SAM'S EXPENSES.—An idea of the gigantic proportions of the present war in the U. States may be obtained from the fact that eighty-three steamers, carrying 40,000 tons of stores, arrived at Nashville recently, having been enabled by the spring rise of the water, to ascend the Cumberland River, and that 200,000 tons are expected to be discharged at Nashville wharves during the high water season; this great supply being only for one of three or four armies into which the forces of the United States are divided.

Mr. Welles, the secretary of the navy at Washington, in a letter to the Senate says:—

"No transfer of seamen from the army to the navy have been effected under the recent act of Congress, and thirty-five vessels of war are now waiting a complement of men. Not only are these vessels awaiting for crews, but the terms of many seamen now in the service have expired, and the men are detained to manage our ships, though justly entitled to a discharge. Were they not detained many of the vessels on blockade duty would have to go out of service."

The New York *Times* publishes several documents which appear to establish the fact that the Confederate army has been supplied with "immense quantities of such articles as it required *from the United States*," and payment made in cotton. It closes a long article on the subject with the remark that "it is scarely worth while to maintain an army of soldiers to fight the rebels, if an army of office-holders is also in the field with authority to feed them."

ANOTHER TORPEDO ATTACK UPON THE CHARLESTON FLEET.—The Daily Advertiser has a letter giving a graphic description of an attempt to destroy the screw steamer Memphis, 7, in North Edisto Inlet, on the night of the 5th inst., by a cigar-shaped torpedo boat. It was discovered by the watch on deck, and the vessels escaped by sliping her cable and crowding on all steam. Many musket shots were fired at the strange craft, but they had no effect. The letter concludes thus:—

"It was a daring attempt, and we only escaped by the instant order to slip and start the ship.—Against such devilish contrivances we know not what to do or how to guard. We could only feel like exclaiming to the cowardly rascals, whom we fancied standing on shore to see us blown up: 'Come out here and fight fair,' I wish we could have captured them; but they did not find us asleep. I little supposed the attempt would be made on us next, after the Housatanic—though deserters told us we were to be attacked. These boats are scarcely to be seen, and no one is visible in them. You hear nothing, and only dimly see the snake-like object gliding swiftly towards you.—Your large guns cannot bear upon them, and musket shot seem to have no effect, and without any struggle—without the excitement of a fight—we are blown to pieces."

THE FORGED REPORT OF SECRETARY MALLORY.—The Richmond papers of March 17th, contain letters from G. P. Benjamin, Secretary of State, and S. R. Mallory, Secretary of the Navy, relative to the forged report of the latter department, which was extensively circulated by Yankee sympathizing journals in England and the Colonies. The evidences of the forgery are distinct enough to satisfy any one at all versed in such matters that the document in question was concocted in the United States for the purpose of misleading people abroad. Secretary Mullony says in his letter:—"This paltry forgery, widely circulated and generally commented on in England and France, originated in the United States, and bears intrinsic evidence of having been prepared by those having access to the Navy Department of the enemy. The main purpose of it seems to be to present the Government of the Confederate States as engaged in building iron-clads, and other ships in England and France; and as it may possibly be regarded as authentic by Foreign Governments, I deem it proper to advise you that it is *from beginning to end a forgery.*"

PORTLAND WRECKERS.—The Portland *Courier* says:—"Nothing has occurred in this vicinity for long years that has more powerfully operated to strengthen one's belief in human depravity than the scenes connected with the wreck of the Bohemian. If another cargo of equal extent, variety and richness should be cast upon our shores, it is hard telling who would be saved.

THE EFFECT OF MR. SEWARD'S POLICY.—The London correspondent of the New York *News* closes a long letter to that journal as follows:—

"Depend upon it I fairly repeat the opinion, or rather the sentiment of an overwhelming majority of the people of England, when I state that the diplomacy of Mr. Seward and Mr. Adams has done good and not harm to the Confederates. An impression that cannot be removed is produced that if the British Government is firm the United States Governvment will 'cave in,' and that spirited despatches will be reserved for the leisurely reading of the Congress at Washington. Moreover, people are nettled at the demand from a foriegn Minister for a change in the law, and still more at the demand for the expulsion of the Confederates, specially as Mr. Seward must have known beforehand that such a demand could not be acceded to. You may see the correctness of my judgment in the altered tone of the Minister in Parliament, and by the unanimity of the Opposition in hampering the Government about the correspondence with America. You may see it in the haste with which orders were sent out to release the *Tuscaloosa*. You may see it in the haste which the 'Alexandra' case has been brought before the House of Lords. You may see it in the growing dislike to the emigration from Ireland. As you aware, the Opposition are gaining seat after seat, and in about all cases their triumphs are due to the popular conviction that they do not endorse the Government policy, or perhaps I may say, the present conduct in reference to America.

"Possibly there may be a change of law proposed, but if so it will be more sweeping than that conceived by Mr. Adams. My own impression is that the Government does not contemplate any such measure, or if so, an unimportant alteration in the mode of precedure, and that such measure will be strenuously resisted, and if passed will strongly enlist public sympathy in behalf of the South. What I write may not be pleasant, but I write the truth, and it is better that the United States should know the consequence of Mr. Seward's foreign policy in England. You have the consequence of it in France. The Empire of Mexico is established with great *eclat*, and the United States Government, contrary to all precedent, opens the blockade to permit the egress of produce bought of the public enemy since the beginning of hostilities. The Lancashire operatives are very sore about this tobacco from Richmond. If the United States Government lets tobacco come through the blockade to oblige France, why not cotton to keep them employed? What can we answer?

The New York *World* asserts that "the hasty departnre of the two-turreted monitor Onondaga is in consequence of a report which has reached the naval authorities at Washington, to the effect that the rebel iron-clad ram Richmond or 'Merrimac No. 2' is nearly ready to make a raid upon our iron-clads now stationed at Newport News in the waters of Hampton Roads, Va. So deeply impressed are the authorities with the truth of this report that they have ordered the Odondaga to be hurried off as soon as possible; and it may not be many days before new scenes of intense interest will be enacted upon those already historic waters. Our officers seem to have little doubt that the victory will be on our side, and that the rebel craft will be either sunk or forced to surrender. On the other side the rebels, according to the reports of spies, deserters and refugees, feel confident of sinking the Roanoke with one bold thrust and afterwards disabling or capturing the Atlanta at their leisure. This done, they expect that Norfolk and the Union shipping will all fall an easy prey to the flag of the South. It is also rumored that the rebel iron clads in North Carolina will appear at the same time to co-operate with the Richmond."

The Palmetto (S. C.) *Herald* says:—"Nothing has been done toward raising the iron-clad Weehawken, and it is doubtful if any measures will ever be taken to rescue her from the shifting sands in which she lies imbedded, thirty feet below the water's surface. The task of removing such an enormous weight at so great disadvantages, is one which neither Government nor contractors will willingly undertake. The varying currents where she sank will fix her there immovably. The Keokuk, which went down on morning of the 8th of April last, will also probably never be brought up."

CARE OF FREE NEGROES.—The Federal Government are finding a difficulty that was scarcely thought of until within the last four months. What is to be done with the free negroes? is the question which seems to be very difficult of solution. The following article on the subject is from the *Boston Journal*:

A perusal of the speech of Mr. Eliot of this State, on the bill to establish a Bureau of Freedmen's Affairs, recently made in the House of Representatives, has convinced us that the magnitude and importance of the work of caring for the freedmen are far from being appreciated by the public. That is not at all strange, considering the way in which the attention of the nation has recently been engrossed by the struggle for its own existence. And then, the subject is entirely novel in its conditions and difficulties. No other nation has ever encountered such a problem in time of peace, and yet we are required to solve it in the midst of a mighty contest. Great Britain's famous act of emancipation in 1833 affected about six and eight hundred thousand persons; but we are summoned, in the mysterious order of Providence, to give freedom to three millions of souls. England was six years about her work, and during that time, as Mr. Eliot says, her government published, in documents of all kinds, fifteen folio volumes comprising more than seven thousand pages, relating to the freedmen and the colonies. And yet, so diverse were all the conditions under which British emancipation was achieved, that there is very little in all that mass of matter to serve as a precedent and guide for us. The history of emancipation in Sweden, France, Denmark, Portugal and Russia are still less instructive.

A superficial glance at the question will lead many to say: "Oh, let the thing settle itself. Let the freed negro go to work, learn the duties of a freeman and find his place in the social economy as he goes along." But this is applying an ordinary rule to an extraordinary state of things, and it will not work. Take a single feature of the problem. There are now about one hundred thousand colored men in the army, greater part of whom were slaves two years ago. They had been suddenly transferred from chattalism to the armed defence of the United States, and they represent an average, say of three or four dependent persons, women and children, each.

What is to become of these? Are they to be left to find work or starve while their natural protectors are fighting for us? The Government which has often been charged with slowness, was quick to see that neither humanity nor expediency would tolerate any such neglect. But the able-bodied slave himself, taken from a state of entire dependence, is often as helpless as a child to provide for himself in the new and strange condition of freedom. He is at the mercy of sharpers, he has no habits of foresight, he knows nothing of his own powers or rights, and his will is feebleness itself. In the course of five or six years he will learn to take care of himself, but in the meantime thousands of the weaker and more unfortunate class would perish in misery.

THE DEFENCE OF THE LAKES.—Washington despatches contain the following item of news:—"The President communicated to-day the report of Chls. B. Stuart, consulting engineer, upon the improvements to pass gun-boats from tide-water to the Western lakes. The engineer assumes that upon the connection of those lakes with tide-water depends the jurisdiction of our government, common defence, as well as welfare, and that the Mississippi River should likewise be connected with the lakes; urges that the great food-producing region uses this chain of lakes for the transit of exports and imports, which is a line of communication at present utterly defenceless; leaving the lake cities to destruction by English gunboats on declaration of war by Great Britain, inflicting damage to which the cost proposed by the improvement would be utterly insignificant. He makes various recommendations, and gives, as the total estimate for improved gunboat locks for the Erie, Oswego, Champlain, and the Cayuga and Seneca Canals, with seven feet of water, over $18,000,000, and the cost of a canal around Niagara Falls at from $10,000,000 to $13,000,000.

THE SITUATION.—It is ascertained that the rebels have been engaged actively for the last two days in digging rifle pits along the south side of the Rapidan, near Raccoon Ford. It is further stated by deserters, that they are tearing up the railroad between Fredericksburg and Hanover Junction. Our correspondent at the headquarters of the Potomac army in the field confirms the statement that General Grant refused to occupy more than one seat in the cars, on his route from Washington. His walk is described as without animation; his eyes dull, if not absolutely stolid, but still lighting up at the cheers of the soldiers and the ladies as he went along. We are assured that the report that the Commander-in-Chief travels with a "bustlingcortege of ladies," and makes his camp quarters "pleasant with their smiling presence," is not true, at least as far as Fairfax Court House, for at that point the ladies are cut off, and not permitted to proceed further.—*N. Y. Herald.*

SPEECH OF PRESIDENT DAVIS.—The following is the address of President Davis delivered at the reception in Richmond of returned prisoners from the North:

Friends and Fellow Soldiers.—I welcome you to your native land. When I have heard of the sufferings you have endured, and the indignities to which you have been subjected, while helpless prisoners of cruel captors, my heart has yearned for you with a father's deep sympathy and affectionate solicitude; it has burned with indignation at your wrongs; but it has also pulsated with an unspeakable pride and exultation at the fortitude you have evinced under the severest trials, the integrity you have preserved amid the most insidious temptations, and the calm trust you have never ceased to repose in the righteousness of your country's cause. (Cheers.)

A color-bearer among you, when captured, secreted his battle flag in his bosom, and possessed it through a long captivity, until the proud moment arrived when standing on the deck of a Confederate vessel, he gave its folds, amid the cheers of his comrades, once more to the light of his native skies. (Applause.) With a no less jealous care, through the long weary months of a vile imprisonment, you have kept entwined around your heart of hearts an unfading love of that sacred emblem, and your faithful guardianship earns for you the admiration of your government, and is hailed by the plaudits of your grateful countrymen.

You have passed through many bitter trials. You know there are many more in store for you. You have followed that flag with unfaltering steps in many a bloody field. You will follow it again with no less enthusiasm, at each day makes it more precious and sheds a new radiance on its bright folds. To the spirit that has carried you forward to so many heights of victory in the past, will be added the inspiration of new wrongs and outrages, that will strengthen your arms and nerve your hearts to a resistance that nothing can overcome in the future.

Your brother soldiers have waited your coming with painful anxiety. They will welcome you with open arms. You will tell them, by the camp fires, of the horrors of your long captivity. You will contrast your sufferings with the generosity with which their prisoners have been treated at our bands, and, though you have felt many times this broad distinction, you responded to the sentiments of your comrades at home, that we must never forget what is due to ourselves as a civilized people, though the enemy have nothing to claim.

Your words will excite them to an unconquerable determination. They will arouse you to the highest pitch of martial enthusiasm by accounts of their glorious deeds in your absence.—Together you will be stimulated to renewed exertion until you plant your banner on the heights of Southern Independence and deck it with the rich fruits and fragrant flowers of an enduring peace. (Applause.)

You will find your families suffering less than you have been led to suppose. You will find much of our territory devastated, but the people still true to spirit of '76. (Applause.) You will find the old State of Virginia, baring her bosom to the storm, with lion heart and eagle eye, defiant as ever.—So long as she has a crust you will share her hospitality. (Cheers.) After a short respite you will be called again to the front. I know you will come. (Applause.)

May God bless you.

European.

The London *Daily Telegraph* announces in prominent type that the Queen will soon make advances towards resuming her position in Court life.

The inquest on the sufferers by the Sheffield inundation has terminated, and the jury have condemned the want of engineering skill which was evinced in the construction of the works.

The Queen has evinced her sympathy for the sufferers at Sheffield by sending to Mr. Roebuck a very kind letter in which was enclosed a cheque for £200. The Prince of Wales has also contributed £200 and the Princess £50.

The Duke of Newcastle is ill, and in such a weak and critical state that he is physically unable to transact any public business. It is stated that it is probable he will shortly resign the secretaryship of the Colonies.

The Earl of Aberdeen died on the 22d ult., at Haddo House, Aberdeenshire, in the 48 year of his age.

The official returns of the 12th March compared with those ot the 27th February show a decrease of 6739 receiving relief in the cotton manufacturing districts.

Emigration from Ireland to the United States continues on a very large scale—so large, indeed that some of the agricultural districts are almost depopulated.

It is stated that a great coolness has arisen between the Russian and French governments, in consequence of an impression that the latter power is plotting mischief in European Turkey, and especially in Roumania.

As regards the Dano-German war but little of moment has lately occurred. A despatch dated Sonderberg, March 23rd, says the Prussian cannonade continues.

The Austrians have informed the commander of the Danish man-of-war stationed off the unfortified town of Horsten, on the first shot fired from the ship, the town would be given up to pillage and destroyed.

FRANKFORT-ON-MAINE, March 26.—At an extraordinary sitting of the Federal Diet to-day a communication from England was submitted to the members in reference to the Conference between Austria, Prussia, England and Denmark, as well as an invitation to the Diet to take part in the proposed Congress.

The "*Morning Post*," in a leader on Poland and Denmark, says, we shall be glad to discover that no holy alliance exists to crush the liberties of Europe, just as we should learn with satisfaction that the hostilities of Germany towards Denmark are prompted by sympathy with co-patriots, and not by abhorrence of liberal institutions. On the one point, however, as on the other, we we lack the information to justify us in drawing the wished-for inference.

FAMINE AT THE CAPE DE VERDES.—A few days ago we published accounts of the sad condition of the inhabitants of the Cape de Verdes, and the latest accounts received in Liverpool yesterday verify but too sadly the expectation which were then predicted. The Islands are fast becoming depopulated in consequence of the recent drought. As an instance, the condition of Brava and St. Thiago was truly fearful and desperate. The population of the two Islands amount to about 70,000, and for this population there were, when the advices left St. Thiago, only sixty bags of rice. But in the Island of Brava the case was even worse—there was no rice to be had. The effects of the fearful drought had overwhelmed both man and beast, and those were living on the bark of the banana tree and the flesh of animals which in this country are considered as vermin. Although rain had fallen the seeds sown in the earth were too much parched to sprout; and although the pastures were becoming green there were no cattle to feed on them, all had died for want of food and water. Can there be a greater calamity? can no succour be sent to the unfortunate islands of Cape de Verde?

Wesleyan Conference Office.

LETTERS AND MONIES RECEIVED SINCE OUR LAST.

Jas. Sterling senr., (P.W. $8,) Rev. R. Johnson (B.R. $1, P.W. M. Tomlinson $2, J. Skaling $2, Steph. Salter $1, Michl. Salter $2—$8) Rev. A. S. Tuttle (P.W. E. Boyer $1, Wm. Harnett $1, Wm. Corbitt $1, Geo. White $1—$4 three new sub.) Rev. Dr. DeWolfe, Rev. E. Brettle, one new sub. Rev. E. Slackford (B.R. $7, P.W. R. W. Mills, new sub $1—$8 parcel sent to Paraboro (Rev. S. F. Huestis (take it present rate is 36) Rev. H. Sprague (P.W. G. Hinton $4. J. Parsons $2—$6) Mrs. C. J. Card $4 Rev. W. Temple (will send parcel by packet) Rev. J. Read (B.R. 30cts., P. W. J. T. Smith $4) Mr. A. W. Doane.

Wesleyan Book Room.

NEW BOOKS BY LATE ARRIVALS.

We are preparing for Spring Trade, and will be highly gratified to receive orders. We call special attention to the following:

THE MOTHER OF THE WESLEYS, by the Rev. John Kirk, with authentic Portrait, just issued. This volume has been favorably reviewed in the columns of the *Watchman* and the *Methodist Recorder*. It will command a wide circulation, and will be read with deepest interest.

MISSIONS, APOSTOLIC AND MODERN, by the Rev. F W Briggs The *Wes. Meth. Magazine* hails this Missionary offering. "as not the least of the costly tributes brought in this year of Jubilee, to swell our Great Master's revenue of praise."

Also by the same author, PENTICOST, or the Founding of the Church.

THE PURITAN DIVINES The late volumes of this cheap and excellent collection, will be found quite equal to, if not more valuable than those which formed the first of the series.

DIVINE PROVIDENCE, by Rev Thos Jackson. A valuable Treatise on an important topic; highly suggestive, one of Mr. Jackson's best works.

CHRIST IN THE WILDERNESS. Our Lord's Temptation, by the Rev. Luke H. Wiseman "A wise, good book; full of practical and soundtheology." *London Quarterly.*

FACTS AND INCIDENTS, Illustrative of Divine truth, by the Rev J. Gilchrist Wilson. Useful to Ministers, Local Preachers and Sabbath school Teachers.

HID TREASURES, and the search for them, by the Rev. J Hartley. "A charming volume."—*Wes Methodist Magazine.*

A COMMON PLACE BOOK, arranged in convenient form, highly valuable to Ministers and Students enabling them to store up the treasures they acquire by reading and study, so as to have the whole readily available at any time when wanted—by the Rev Dr. Porter.

SERMONS—by Dr. A. Clarke in 4 vols.
" Rev. Jos. Benson in 2 vols.
" Rev. Saml. Jackson 1 vol.
" Dr. Newton 1 vol.

WESLEYAN THEOLOGY, by the Rev. John Locke. This very valuable book has already had a large sale. It is worthy of the attention of Ministers, Local Preachers, and S. S. Teachers. As a text book of Divinity it is superior to Ralston, being unexceptionable in style, and purely Wesleyan in sentiment.

LADY MAXWELLS LIFE, a cheap edition, by the Rev W Atherton. A very precious biography.

THE LIFE AND TIMES OF DR. BANGS, by the Rev. Dr. Stevens. We can scarcely speak too highly of this book. It will be greatly valued for its historic interest, and for the information and christian edification it is well fitted to afford. Dr. Bangs was one of the hardy pioners of Methodism in Canada, where his memory is still fragrant. He will be long remembered in his own country for his exemplary piety, and great usefulness. His biographer, Dr. Stevens, it is hardly necessary to say, has given a most readable and interesting book.

PERSONAL LECTURES—in pamphlet form.

JUVENILE BOOKS AND SABBATH SCHOOL LIBRARIES, a good assortment, both English and American, at moderate prices.

The attention of Sabbath Schools is called to our assortment of Library Books.

Hymn Books in every size and style; Bible and Hymns, in roan, calf, morocco, morocco extra, also with clasps, morocco with gilt rims and clasps, &c.

The Charleston Courier makes a timely suggestion in recommending the attention of our government to the naturalization and cultivation of Calisays, for the preservation of the health of our soldiers. This article has a peculiar effect upon the liver, and guards the system against disease by exposure and irregular diet. It is said that the great success of the Plantation Bitters of Dr. Drake, which, previous to our unhappy difficulties was found in most Southern homes, was owing to the extract of Calisaya Bark which it contained as one of its principal ingredients—"In confirmation of this, we have heard one of our most distinguished physicians remark, that whenever he felt unwel from ordinary dietetic or atmospheric causes, he invariably relieved himself by Plantation Bitters. Now that these Bitters cannot be obtained, a substitute should be prepared.—We understand our government has opened negotiations with Dr. Drake' through a secret agent, but with what truth we do not know." * * * * * * * * * *

We are exceedingly obliged to the Richmond Whig for its remembrance of "Auld Lang Syne, qui we can assure "Our Government" that the Plantation Bitters are not for sale to any "secre agents," North or South There is propably several other things that "Our Government" will yet want

We know that we have the best and most popular medicine in the world. We are not afraid to show what it is composed of

Physicians are compelled to recommend it.

Calisaya Bark has been celebrated for over two hundred years, and was sold during the reign o Louis XVI, King of France, for the enormous price of its own weight in silver. It is remarkable for Dyspepsia, Fevers, Weakness, Constipation, &c.

Cascarilla Bark.—For Diarrhea, Colic, and diseases of the stomach and bowels.

Dandelion.—For Inflammation of the Loins and Dropsical Affections.

Chamomile Flowers.—For enfeebled digestion.

Lavender Flowers.—Aromatic, stimulant and tonic—highly invigorating in nervous debility.

Wintergreen.—For Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c.

Anise.—An aromatic carminative; creating flesh, muscle and milk; much used by mothers nursing.

Also, clove-buds, orange, caraway, coriander Snake-root, &c,

S.—T.—1860—X.

Another wonderful ingredient, of Spanish origin imparting beauty to the complexion and brilliancy to the mind, is yet unknown to the commerce of the world, and we withhold its name for the present

Humbugs and quacks howl about the Plantation Bitters; but the following is what's the matter and hey know it.

PLANTATION BITTERS WILL CURE.
Cold Extremities and Feverish Lips
Sour Stomach and Fetid Breath
Flatulency and Indigestion.
Nervous Affections.
Excessive Fatigue and short Breath.
Pain over the eyes.
Mental Despondency.
Prostration, Great Weakness,
Sallow Complexion, Weak Bowels.
LIVER COMPLAINT AND DYSPEPSIA

Very particularly recommended to Clergymen, Merchants, Lawyers, and persons of sedentary habits. Also for delicate females and weak persons who require a gentle stimulant free digestion, good appetite, and clear mental faculties.

Sold by all respectable Physicians, Druggists, Grocers, Hotels, Saloons, Country Stores &c.

Be particular that each bottle bears the fac-simile of our signature on a steal-plated label, with our rivate goverament stamp over the cork.

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202 BROADWAY, N. Y

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—For Scarlatina, diptheria, purpid sore throat, quinsy, numps. and all kindred local affections, these medicines prove a sheet anchor, holding the partial wreck in safety, till nature quells the storm and the sinking frame is resued. Sold everywhoee. 204

If the readers of this 'notice' cannot get a box of Pills or Ointmentr from the Drug Store in his place, let him write to me, enclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expence. Many dealers will not keep my medicine on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons make.

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, BILLIOUSNESS, 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 test them, which will be sacred.

PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND VOCALISTS. A noted clergyman and public lecturer says of Brown's Bronchial Troches: "In all my lecturing tours, I put Troches into my carpet bag as regular 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.*

SMALL POX CURED.
SMALL POX CURED.
SMALL POX CURED.

Startling as this announcement may be, it is nevertheless true. Let not skeptics doubt, or refuse the proffered remedy, but rather hail this blessed medicine as a truth until proved otherwise. This wonderful cure for Small Pox has been tried in over one hundred cases and succeeded in every one. The cure is

DR. RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS:

their indication of cure is to *draw* the poison from the skin, blood and other viscera, and purge it from the system through the bowels. By this means the patient is protected against pitting and eruptions of the skin. There are no other purgative pills or medicines that are safe to administer in cases of Small Pox and other eruptive fevers; the irritation and increased inflamation that a dose of the drastic pills would make in these cases, and the weakness that would follow, would prove fatal. Radway's Pills will thoroughly purge, and at the same time heal and soothe all internal eruptions.

THE DEATH TRAIL.

The horrible trail of miseries that are saddled upon the Small Pox patient, if he recovers under the usual treatment, are to be found in every form and variety of disease. Thousands of patients who have been treated for the cure of Small Pox, were previously healthy, yet after their appearance cured their system involved in a serious of difficulties. This is evidence of an imperfect cure of the original disease. Radway's Pills not only cure the patient of Small Pox, but will secure him against all further sickness. Price 25 cts. per box.

Sold by Druggists everywhere. Depot, 193 Greenwich st., New York. Avery, Brown & Co., Agents—Halifax.

Marriages.

On the 6th inst., in the Wesleyan Church, at Windsor, by the Rev. James England, Mr. Thomas Barlow Smith, son of Bennett Smith, Esq., to Miss Anna Scott, daughter of David Scott, Esq., all of Windsor, N. S.

At Sackville, N. B., on the 30th ult., by the Rev. Dr. DeWolf, Mr. Job Anderson, to Miss Emma R. Harris.

At Dartmouth, on the 6th inst., by the Rev Henry Sterns, Mr. Edward Seward, to Miss Mary Petipaw, both of Eastern Passage.

On the 10th ult., at St. John's Church, Kensington, by the Hon. and Rev. Annesley Gore, assisted by the Rev C. Robins, Lieut. Colonel George Whitworth Talbot Rich, 71st Highland Light Infantry, eldest son of Sir George Rich, to Adelaide, daughter of General the Hon Sir Charles Gore, G. C. B., of Kensington-park-Gardens.

Deaths.

At Avondale, Newport, on the 31st ult., in the 84th year of her age, Mrs. Lydia Chambers, widow of the late Mr. Wm. Chambers, of that place, deeply mourned and lamented by a numerous circle of relatives, and descendants, whose sorrow is cheered by the evidence of her life, and her happy and peaceful death, that she died in the Lord.

At St. John, N. B., on the 6th inst., Mary Partelow, beloved wife of W. Albert Lockhart, merchant