Mr. Miller introduced a bill to incorporate the "Charitable Irish Society," which was read a first time.

The evening was occupied in committee upon the mines and minerals bill. This bill purposes to unite the management of the gold mines with all the other mines of the Province, under one official, who is to be called the chief commissioner of mines. A subordinate officer is also to be appointed to perform the duties of an inspector.

THURSDAY, April 14.

Mr. Bourinot moved that the amendment of the Council on the Statute Labor law, be not agreed to, which was carried 22 to 18. Discussion arose on a city bill. Mr. Longley moved to prohibit the sale of both liquors and groceries in one establishment; to which Mr. Johnston moved an amendment that the City Council have the power to make any regulations necessary for the licensing of liquor stores.

Mr. Locke moved for a return of Joint Stock and Insurance companies. Mr. Longley reported in favour of paying certain Railway claims. Progress was made in the Agricultural bill.

FRIDAY April 15.

Mr. Locke introduced a bill to legalize Shelburne assessment roll. The House in Committee progressed with the revised statutes.

Dr. Slocomb laid on the table a box of quartz from the Ovens District.

Pro. Sec. in reply to inquiry said the Govt. would not recommend a geological survey of the Province this year.

Pro. Sec. moved for second reading of Equity Judge Bill, but at the request of Mr. Archibald consented to postpone his motion till Saturday.

A committee was appointed to prepare road scale for Victoria Co.

The House in Committee made progress in Mines and Minerals bill.

SATURDAY April 16.

The Pro. Sec. moved the second reading of the Equity Judge Bill.

Mr. Archibald ably addressed the House, for about three hours, against the bill and the policy of the Government.

The Sol. Genl. followed in a speech of two hours in favour of the bill. At the evening session the Fin. Sec. and Messrs. Miller, Blanchard, McDonald and others addressed the House, when the debate was adjourned till Monday.

MONDAY, April 18.

The debate on the second reading of the Equity Judge Bill was resumed. Speeches against the Bill were made by Mr. Locke, Mr. Killam, Mr. Blackwood and Mr. Steward Campbell, and in favour by Mr. Kaulback and the Provincial Secretary. The debate continued untill half-past 6 P. M., when the House divided as follows: *For the Second Reading*—John Campbell, Caldwell, Hatfield, Pryor, Kaulback, Whitman, D. Fraser, McKay, Jost, Allison, Lawrence, King, Sol. Gen., Bill, Tobin, Hamilton, McDonnell, Donkin, Miller, Slocumb, McFarlane, Longley, Bourinot, Prov. Sec., J. Fraser, Fin. Sec., Shannon, Colin Campbell, Chas. Campbell, 35. *Against it*—Heffernan, Blackwood, McLelan, Locke, S. Campbell, Blanchard, Robertson, Balcom, Coffin, Ross, Archibald, Parker, Killam, 13

General Intelligence.

Colonial.

THE SHAKESPEARE CELEBRATION in this city, will take place on Monday next, which has been declared a public holiday by His Worship the Mayor. There will be a salute fired by the Volunteer Artillery, a Procession—an Oration at Temperance Hall by Hon. Jos. Howe—the planting of an oak tree in Provincial Building grounds, &c. &c.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—By the bursting of a boiler in a machine shop on Cunard's Wharf, on Thursday last, R. Muirhead, head engineer, was so injured that he expired in a few hours. Three others were also badly hurt and scalded, but are expected to recover.

Hon. Arthur Gordon, Governor of New Brunswick, took passage for England from this port per steamer of last week. His Excellency visited our House of Assembly on Thursday afternoon, and was treated with due respect.

A colored seaman was arrested last week on suspicion of being concerned in the murder which took place in Dartmouth a few weeks ago.

DIPTHERIA.—This fearful scourge continues its ravages in our Province. Mr. Jos. Seewright of Windsor, within three weeks, lost eight children by this malady.

The barque *Halifax* brought for interment the bodies of three Nova Scotians, who died in Boston within a few days.

American States.

The House of Representatives at Washington has passed a resolution to the effect that the United States will not assent to any monarchial Government being vested in Mexico under the auspices of any European Power.

Washington is now encircled by a cordon of forts and batteries, connected by rifle pits, some forty miles around its outer circumference. About nine hundred cannon are mounted, and military authorities estimate that with twenty-five thousand men an attack of one hundred thousand men could be successfully resisted, while with fifty thousand men the works would be impregnable.

The Sanitary Fair is now all the rage in New York, and piles of money are being made. When Com. Vanderbilt was asked to contribute to the New York Sanitary Fair he said he would give what A. T. Stewart did. Stewart wrote his check for $100,000 and Vanderbilt immediately covered it with a check of his own for a like amount.

The N. Y. *World* in reference to the war movement says,—Our war news the present week is, in comparison with past weekly reports since the opening of the war, of no great importance. A few skirmishes, movements, and rumors of movements comprise the whole. To be sure, death and wounds are the invariable concomitants of each affair, however unimportant in its military results; but the people have become so accustomed to the destruction of life and the mutilation of humanity through the medium of war, that they care little or nothing, unless individually interested, for small losses; and a great battle, with long lists of killed and wounded, is the only thing which can excite their deepest attention. Happily we are unable to furnish a sensation of that sort this week.

The Army of the Potomac remains at the old camping ground, heavy storms having effectually prevented forward movements for a time.

General Grant has arrived just in time to make a thorough inspection of Virginia mud. It now threatens to be a serious obstacle to any forward movement. A heavy snow storm commenced three days since, leaving the roads in a very bad condition. A severe storm of rain commenced at noon to-day, and threatens to continue throughout the night and to-morrow. The country in this vicinity is low and level, and is almost completely inundated. If an immediate advance is contemplated this storm will delay it indefinitely. Should the army attempt to move in the present condition of the roads, the wagons and artillery would soon be as firmly stuck in the mud as was Burnside's army in the winter of 1862.

There appears to be an effort in some quarters to misrepresent the estimation in which General Grant is held by the soldiers of this army. They have heard of his victories in the Southwest, and they honor him for the ability by which those victories were won. As the general-in-chief of all our armies, they respect him for his high rank and the unquestionable military capacity which entitles him to the position. But there is one thing wanting. It is a bond of manly love, woven in hardship, privation and battle and an absolute, unlimited, and unqualified confidence and reliance in him as a leader. There is but one general in the country who holds this relation to the soldiers of this army, and he is General McClellan. I have often heard it asserted that his presence at the head of this army would be worth a reinforcement of thirty thousand men to us, and I verily believe if he were to assume command again, two-thirds of the veterans who have not re-enlisted would immediately do so. When they speak of him, they are absolutely unable to express their thoughts clearly. Their love for him knows no bounds, and no other commander can share it.

They have great faith in General Grant, and will go willingly wherever he may lead or order them. They hope for better success than has heretofore attended their efforts, and they know that in Gen. Lee Gen. Grant will find a more able antagonist than those he conquered in the Southwest.

Special orders of the government are being carried out in the general hospitals here to provide for the reception of wounded men from the expected battles. That success is anticipated is shown by the fact that arrangements are making to receive the wounded of both armies. A large number of extra ambulances have been taken for use in the field, which have been heretofore used by the army officers in this city as private conveyances.

STRATEGY OF THE CONFEDERATES.—A Baltimore correspondent of the N. Y. *World*, who claims to have an insight into the Confederate views and plans, says that all their efforts are now concentrated around Richmond, and all along the various outlets which lead from Washington and from the peninsula to that city. At the same time the points which were considered as the weakest and the most exposed to an inroad, such as Dalton, and the western ridge of Georgia, Bull's Gap, the seat of Longstreet's operations, and all the places along the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, are looked upon as comparatively safe. It is the opinion of most of the Confederate officers that the Army of the Cumberland and of Tennessee, hitherto the most successful of all the Union armies, will either remain inactive in consequence of the impregnable position occupied by Gen. Johnston at Dalton, or will come and swell the ranks of the Army of the Potomac, which is this time destined to play the first part in the coming campaign. In short, their estimation of the subsequent operations of this terrible war is that this year the battles will be less numerous, less desultory, less unexpected than in former times, but that all the fighting will be reduced to a couple of gigantic battles the result of which will decide the fortunes of the Confederacy.

THE SANITARY FAIR in New York has called forth unbounded enthusiasm and liberality.—Among the numerous departments all of which are mentioned by the papers as being highly creditable, some are reported as being really magnificent. Special mention is made of the following departments, Floral, Art Gallery, Machinery, Jewelry, Millinery, Musical Instrument and Fire Departments. Among the other devices, there is a military sword to be voted for, the poll tax for the privilege is $1—the chief military competitors are Genl's Grant and McClellan, the run between whom will be very tight, and of deep political significance. Stand No. 20, represents the joint contributions of nineteen contributions of the Methodist Episcopal Union, comprising camp tools, library chairs—many of which are valued at ninety-five dollars—silk sofa cushions, cloaks, Afghans, a large assortment of embroidered goods, infant's clothing, two large cakes, handsomely ornamented; wax and other artificial flowers, mechanical toys, dolls of all sizes and colors, shell work and perfumery. The assortment is one of the largest in the Fair.

In the House of Representatives Mr. Long, of Ohio, made a strong secession speech—one of the boldest and most unspoken that has been made on that side by any member of the House this session. He did not apologize for but fully justified the secessionists in the course which they had taken, and maintained that under the principles of our government they ought to have been allowed to go in peace, and that they could never be subjugated or the Union restored by force, and that restoration is now impossible. They are endeavoring to expel him.

MR. LINCOLN'S NOMINATION.—Some of the Republican Journals are advocating a postponement of the Republican Convention at Baltimore, appointed to be held early in June, fearing that his early nomination will be damaging to that party, should subsequent events in the military campaign cause his popularity to wane. The N. Y. *World* on this question remarks:—The Baltimore convention will *not* be postponed; Mr. Lincoln *will* be nominated. His bits are in the mouth of the radicals; his saddle is on their back; his foot is in the stirrip; and at Baltimore he will mount with as little difficulty as Alexander flung himself upon the back of Bucephalus, though we dare say he will prove a less skillful rider.

The Lincoln managers dare not postpone the convention lest the fortune of war should weaken him as a candidate. Looking more to the success of the person than of the party, they have resolved to commit the party irretrievably to Mr. Lincoln before disaster shall demonstrate his weakness. The Democratic party has every reason to congratulate itself on this determination. The decline of Mr. Lincoln's popularity during the summer will not insure to the benefit of some other Republican candidate, but to that of the Democratic party. The radicals, having once permitted him to mount, cannot afterwards threw him. A strong revulsion of popular feeling against him will simply defeat his party; while by a late nomination the party would be at liberty to select a more available candidate. There could be no stronger proof of utterly selfish ambition than Mr. Lincoln's eagerness to chain his party to his personal fortunes, and leave it no chance to reject him for damaging disasters that may occur during the summer.

Mr. Lincoln's absorption in his electioneering schemes augers ill for the success of the spring campaigns. We are prepared for a timid, indecisive military policy; vigorous campaigns and great battle are attended with risks, and Mr. Lincoln can afford to run no risk.

MISCEGENATION IN NEW YORK.—According to the New-York correspondents of the abolition press, practical miscegenation is making astonishing headway in New-York. The Philadelphia *Press* contains a letter from this city which tells the following curious story:—

There are several miscegenators of long standing in our our midst, and, singularly enough, they have attracted no peculiar attention to themselves previous to the present agitation of the subject.

* * * * * *

There are at present two ladies of wealth and former position—politics not known—who have black husbands, *and who reside in this city without molestation or unpleasant notoriety.* One was originally from Bridgeport, Conn., where her family, a most respectable one, resides. The case of the second is remarkable, and might furnish a page to romance. This lady is a stately, magnificent woman, possessing fine intellectual and moral endowments, and a culture in all that pertains to social accomplishments which, perhaps, it is only too rarely met with. She was an orphan, and possessed, in her own right, property valued at fifty thousand dollars. Some years ago while riding in her carriage, she was thrown violently to the pavement, and rendered insensible by the injuries which she sustained. The first man who reached her was black—purely African. He took her to his mother's house, and when she was sufficiently revived conveyed her home in a carriage. Every day during which the lady remained an invalid, the black called at the door, inquired after her health. He sent her delicate presents, and she accepted them. He proposed, and she accepted him. They were married, bought a house, and although living under one roof, have ever kept to their separate apartments. *Not unfrequently they walk arm-in-arm through the streets. She still moves in her original social sphere; he moves in his. The facts of the case are patent to all who know her; nor does she ever attempt their concealment.* Perhaps it was gratitude which led her to contract the nomial marriage; perhaps it was fancy, or love. We only have the result while the reason is hidden. Certainly the affair does not come under the head of Miscegenation but rather under that which Dr. Johnston used to call the anfractuosities of the human mind. *None who know the lady pretend to censure her conduct*, although many of her acquaintances, indeed the great majority of them, may reasonably be suspected of a loathing for the vile theory referred to.

This is reducing the amalgamation theory to practice with a vengeance. It is not perhaps so extraordinary that out of a million of people two women could be found with tastes so depraved as to accept negro husbands, but that they should be women of wealth and refinement, and their conduct be approved by their acquaintances—that is astonishing. It shows that the preaching of abolitionism and negro-equality is having its effect in certain circles, and the natural repugnance of the white to the negro race has given place in Republican communities to a sentimental regard for them.

U. S. CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.—A clergyman who has visited the army of the Potomac, gives the following testimony of the services of the Christian commission:—It is impossible to computte the amount of religious truth published by the Commission in books and tracts, and through the lips of its agents. Impossible to measure its influence restraining, moulding, moving men.

How many wants are supplied, how many lives gladdened, how many souls converted by its instrumentality. Think of prayer-meetings held in almost every regiment of the army of the Potomac alone; think of the encouragement it gives to faithful chaplains and godly men, and of its rebukes to the unfaithful. Most of the men sent out by you labor beyond their strength. They live as the soldiers do, and must walk or ride by night and by day in the same exposures. But they work with great devotion and with blessed results. We could tell of thrilling temperance meetings, in which scores give their names to the pledge. A society in Camp Convalescence at this time has a roll of 1,500 names, extending almost across the large chapel. We could tell of prayer-meetings in which 2, 10, 20, rise for prayers, and often 12, 15, 18 soldiers give brief, pungent addresses. We could speak of meetings in the open air in which 700 men, with officers and ladies visiting the camp, (wives and sisters of the officers), gathered to hear the word of God.

My visit to the army has benefitted me every way. I have better views, see more largely what God is doing and feel a nobler manhood as a citizen. I will not say that a young man is more likely to become a Christian in the army than at home, but I am sure that he can avail himself of great religious privileges, and that there is in the army a more general and diffused Christian agency than in our cities—and that mostly through the agency of the Christian Commission, which, in my view, is the only agency that fully comprehends the real wants of the army, and applies itself thoroughly thereto—first aiming at the conversion of men, but promptly and fully supplying them also with bodily comforts.

The N. Y. correspondent of the London *Times* writes as follows:—None of the military heroes whom the war has produced has enjoyed a very long lease of popularity. There fame and favour have been as evanescent as the rainbow, and as unsubstantial as the foam upon the water. One General alone remains with a reputation which nothing seems capable of shaking; and that is M'Clellan. The present favourite is Gen. Grant, the recently appointed Commander-in-Chief under Mr. Lincoln, and the newest new broom that is expected to sweep everything before it. The General arrived at Washington yesterday, and, while quietly eating his dinner at that uncomfortable caravanserai known as Willard's Hotel, was recognised by a too inquisitive lieutenant, and compelled to get up and show himself to the 500 or 600 men and women who were all feeding together. The General made the best of the difficulty, suffered an immense amount of handshaking, and finally beat a retreat without finishing his repast. In the evening he presented himself before the President at his customary public reception, when the two remarkable men met for the first time, and surveyed each other, it is to be presumed, with mutual curiosity. The spectacle that presents itself to the General at Washington, if he study it attentively, is not of a nature to impress him strongly with the faith that his own popularity will endure much longer than that of his predecessors. He will find a divided Cabinet, as well as a divided people, and in the upper ranks of the army, which he is about to direct, an amount of professional jealousy and heart burning of the very worst augury for its discipline and efficiency. Every captain thinks himself fit to be a brigadier, every brigadier fit to be a major-general, and every major-general fit to be President. Everybody is in the way of everybody else; and self-seeking is the vice and bane and misery of every one above the rank of corporal. General Meade in winning the battle of Gettysburg made himself a host of enemies, and is accused by some of his subordinate brigadiers, who think themselves better soldiers than he, of having given the order to retreat in the very heat of the contest—of having, in fact, lost the battle, as far as his skill or generalship was concerned, and of having declared what hundreds of thousands who are not generals do not hesitate to avow, that the conquest of the South is impossible. For these offences—charged against him by persons whose business was to obey his orders and not to criticise them—General Meade has been examined before a Congressional Committee, to learn what answer he has to make, and, unless supported by General Grant, will probably be superseded by some other officer who has no friendship for General M'Clellan and no admiration for the military genius of the hero of Antietam.

European.

BY THE R. M. S. ASIA.

It is positively asserted that the Queen is to return to public life. An official announcement had been made of a Court at Buckingham Palace to be held on the 6th ult; and a second on a smaller scale 13th. These movements on the part of Her Majesty tell that the time of mourning is over. It would be impossible to over-estimate the importance of this resolve, on the part of the Queen of England, so far as the trade of the United Kingdom is concerned.

The Board of Trade returns for the month of February are extremely favorable as relates to the export trade of the country; and give promise of a year of unusual prosperity.

The loss of the steamer *City of New York*, which struck on Daunt's rock, near Cork Harbour, just when she had completed a successful trip across the Atlantic, is much regretted. She will, it is feared, become a total wreck, as it was found impossible to move her, the rock having penetrated her engine-room. Her passengers, mails, specie, and cargo, were removed into the tender, and the most gratifying circumstance connected with the event is that there will be no appreciable loss of property save the ship herself, and none whatever of life.—Later advices state that the ship will be saved.

Great preparations have been made to give Garibaldi a triumphant welcome to England.

SOUTHAMPTON, 2nd April.—A telegram announcing the arrival of the Kisson with Garibaldi on board, off Hurst Castle is momentarily expected. On its receipt signal guns will be fired; the town flag will be hoisted and peals rang from the different Church bells. The Mayor and Corporation will receive the General at the Docks and present the address. The General and his friends will then proceed in open carriages to the residence of the Mayor, preceded by bands of music and be entertained by his Worship. The Mayor of Bristol, and gentlemen from Newcastle, Glasgow, and other towns, have arrived as deputations to invite the General to visit these towns. The town is in a state of excitement; and all the hotels are filled.

A political agent, who had arrived in Paris from Pesth, has started for London on a mission to Garibaldi; the precise nature of his mission is not defined, but it is said to be of the gravest importance, and is supposed to have some connection with the anticipated revolution in Hungary. It is said that Garibaldi will be in active employment, probably against Austria, before many weeks pass over.

Affairs in France are becoming critical, and the people, as the recent election show, are extremely dissatisfied with the Government. Universal suffrage is all very well, but the citizens of France want something more. They sigh for a free press; they desire more personal liberty; they complain bitterly of the pressure of taxation; and, altogether, the state of public feeling is such as might render uneasy a man of less nerve than the Emperor. Paris is still France, and Paris during the last six months has twice pronounced against the Emperor in a way that indicates an unstable crown and a discontented people.

Another hitch has occurred in the arrangements for the settlement of the Crown of Mexico. Easter Sunday was the day fixed for the ceremony to take place at Miramar; but the Archduke Maximilian has deferred his formal acceptance of the throne on account of difficulties which have arisen with respect to the presumptive succession of the Imperial dignity in Austria.

The difficulty in the way of the Archduke Maximilian accepting the crown of Mexico will, as the Paris journals of last evening state, be got over in a short time. It is said that the Archduke was ready to renounce for his descendants the right for the throne of Austria, but not for himself. His chances of succession are small at present, but he is unwilling to resign them; but efforts will be made to reconcile all claims.

THE DANISH QUESTION.—There has been some severe fighting in front of Duppel; the Prussians attempted to storm the works, but were repulsed, with considerable loss on both sides. It was said the Austrians were about to abandon the siege of Frederica, in Jutland; but the Prussians appear to object to that step, and a portion of their army has marched to reinforce their allies and renew the siege. The important question at the present moment, is the meeting of the Conference; which is now almost certain to take place; for all the belligerents, and France and Russia, as neutral as ourselves, have consented. The day of opening has been fixed for the 12th of this month. France has a basis which she means to propose that the Treaty of 1852 shall be abandoned, and the ownership or kingship of the Duchies remitted to the decision of universal suffrage of the inhabitants; which plan, if it be adopted with the German armies still in these Duchies, can end only in one way, and be decisive under any circumstances of the separation of Holstein from Denmark.

ROME.—Although the Pope has been able to go through all the laborious solemnities of the Passion Week, his health is represented to be in a most critical state, and doubts of his recovery become daily more confirmed.

☞ A pamphlet on Baptism, by the Rev. A. Gray, can be ordered in any quantity, from the Book Room. See Advertisement.

☞ It will be seen by Dr. Addy's advertisement, that his office is now opposite the Genl. Post Office.

Wesleyan Conference Office.

LETTERS AND MONIES RECEIVED SINCE OUR LAST.

Rev. A. B. Black (P.W. S. Rettie, Esq, $2, T. Crowe $2, J. Rennie, new subscriber $1—$5) Rev. W. Smithson (P.W. Jos. Forrest $4, G. Johnson $1—$5,) Mr. Bowden Smith, (paper sent to your address,) Jas. L. Bishop $2, W. S., next week, Rev. R. Wasson (P.W. A. Marshall $2, one new sub) R. Robertson Esq., (P.W. $2) Dr. Tupper (new sub $2) Rev. R. Weddall (P.W. C. Beals $5) Rev. T. Smith.

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:

Dr. JOHSON'S PAMPHLETS, a series, on subjects of highest interest—toned paper, coloured covers:
The Way of Salvation plainly set forth.
Visible Union with the Church of Christ.
Full assurance for the Children of God.
Perfect Love for Christian Believers.
Any of this series for 7 cents each, or 20 for $1.20. 5 to 6 cents by quantity.

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 deep 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 sound theology." *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.
" Rev. John Wesley, 2 vols,
" Rev. R. Watson, 2 vols.
" Rev. Dr. Bunting, 2 vols.

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 MAXWELS LIFF, 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 will 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.

PUNSHON'S 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.

Wayland's Gospel Ministry,
Parker's Fullness of the Gospel Mediator,
Arvine's Cyclopedia of Anecdotes,
Fish's Pulpit Eloquence,
Eadie's Analytical Concordance,
Leusden's Greek and Latin Testaments,
Kurtz Church History,
Bengal's Gnomon, 2 vols,
Hibbard on the Psalms,
Jackson's Life of C Wesley. 1 vol.
Do do Dr. Newton.

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.—A Family Sewing-Machine can not be justly called such unless it will do all kinds of family sewing. It ought to be able to sew neatly and well all kinds of clothes for boys and girls and grown persons. If the saving of labor be of any value, or that it is desirable to prevent the fairer portion of our race from wearing out the thread of life in weary hand-sewing, no family can afford to be without a *good* Sewing-Machine. The lady who lives amid the costly luxuries of city life would do well to purchase a good machine for her seamstress. Indeed, the Family Sewing-Machine is itself a "seamstress"—one which can be closseted in a cabinet-case at pleasure—one which is never in the way, and never out of it.

To the poor work-woman who has to sow for her daily bread, the Family Sewing-Machine will prove a treasure. No Vest-maker or Dress-maker can do without it.

With fingers active and fair,
With cheeks like roses red,
A woman sat in the morning air,
Plying her needle and thread.
Sew, sew, sew,
With a motion quick and alert—
And she sang with a voice of musical joy,
The "Other Song of the Shirt."

"Round, round, round,
Thou active little wheel!
Stitch, stitch, stitch,
Thou busy glittering steel.
I sing of all you give,
Of leisure hope, and health;
I would not change the time that's mine
For all a miner's wealth."

Agents for Nova Scotia, H. A. Taylor, Sackville st., Halifax; Jas. Burrill, Yarmouth.

ONE OF
HUNNEWELL'S GREAT REMEDIES.

HUNNEWELL'S ELECTIC PILLS.—THE TRUE FORM OF A CATHARTIC,—By the application of true Medical Laws, both character and economy are combined in this most valuable Pill. To prevent putting into the stomach such quantities of indigestible and injurious drugs usually contained in Pills that require from four to six to get a decent cathartic, and to prevent the *Griping Pains* so erroneously judged to be evidence of character, was the study in this developement. The dose seldom exceeding *one*, and never more than *two* Pills, settles the question of economy, and confidence is asked to test their true character in *Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Billiousness, Liver Complaints, Piles, all derangements of the Stomach* and Bowels, and as a true Family Pill, for *Worms* they are a sure cure.

☞ For sale by all Wholesale and retail Dealers.
JOHN L. HUNNEWELL, Proprietor,
Practical Chemist and Pharmaceutist,
2m. Boston Mass.

ASTHMA OR PHTHISIC.—A spasmodic affection of the Bronchial Tubes, which are converted with a dry, tenacious phlegm—"*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" will in some cases, give immediate relief. If of long standing, persevere with them—they will allevate in time.

"An old lady friend having tried many remedies for Asthma with no benefit, found great relief from the Troches."—REV. D. LETT, Frankford, Ill.

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

INDIGENTION, 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.

Holloway's Ointment.—The loss of beauty is regarded by females, as a heavier affliction than death, and consequently, Dr Holloway receives a large share of the patronage of the gentler sex; for all blotches and pimples which disfigure the face, arms and neck, the Ointment is a certain specific and restores the purity and brilliancy of complexion.

Sold by druggist everywhere. Depot, 193 Greenwich st., New-York.

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 expence. Many dealers will not keep my medicine on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other per-

BE NOT DISHEARTENED.
THE SUN SHINES IN THE NORTH.
THE SUN SHINES IN THE NORTH.

The sun still shines in desolate places. The hearts of the miserable sufferers of disease eaten bodies shall be made glad. A cure that will cleanse your blood from all impurities, and rid your body of *Sores, Ulcers*, Swellings, Skin Eruptions, and all Chronic and Scrofulous diseases, will be found in Dr. Radway's Cleansing Syrup, called Renovating Resolvent. One to six bottles of this marvelous remedy will cure the worst diseases and restore you to the society of your friends, sound in health pure and clean, and skin without a spot or blemish. Price one dollar per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

Marriages.

On the 9th inst., by the Rev. Archdeacon Willis, Mr. Austin Gilham, of London, England, to Miss Angeline Hickey, of Lunenburg.

On the 29th ult., at Margaret's Bay Road, by the Rev. John Ambrose, Mr. J. G. Locke, to Isabella Geazer.

Deaths.

At Wilmot, 17th ult., Ellen, wife Mr. Jos. Brown, aged 40 years.

At Wilmot, on the 4th inst., Mrs. Witters, aged 64 years.

At Wilmot, on the 2nd inst., Ada, infant daughter of Sampson Beals, aged 10 weeks.

On the 17th inst., Mrs. Mary Ann Simonds, aged 78 years.

On the 17th inst., Mr. John Schrage, in the 83rd year of his age, a native of Rahrback, County of Westphalia, Germany.

On the 16th inst., Captain John Day, in the 42nd year of his age.

Suddenly, on the 14th inst., Mr. Robert Muirhead, in the 52nd year of his age, a native of Edinburgh, Scotland.

At Mahone Bay, on the 23rd ult., Pawson Morris, Deputy Surveyor of Crown Lands.

At Guysboro', on the 6th inst., Edward Turner, aged 68 years, a native of Chatham, Cape Cod.

At New York, John Walker, a native of Falmouth, N. S., aged 28 years

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED

FRIDAY, April 15.

Steamar Africa, Anderson, Boston; ships Rosneath, Auld, Greenock; Sunderland, Curtis, Liverpool; barque Eliza Barss, Frith, Bermuda; brig Hound, Anderson, Cienfuegos; brigts Brisk, Nickerson, Cienfuegos; Eunice, O'Brien, Ponce; Wild Hunter, Genge, Demerara; Princess Royal, Newbold, Bermuda; Advent, Crow, New York; Magnet, Conyers, Bermuda; schrs Cornucopia, Grant, Cienfuegos; Acadie, Poer, Dorchester; Willo'-the-Wisp, Curtis, Glasgow; Kingston, Nickerson, Cienfuegos; Juliet, Simpson, St John, N B; Amelia, Richards, New York—bound to Newfld; Cornelia, Griffin, Boston.

SATURDAY, April 16.

Barques Halifax, O'Brien, Boston; Borelia, Kevan, Liverpool; brigts Elsie, Murray, Porto Rico; Mary Alice, Flynn, Cienfuegos; Annette, Curtis, do; Sarah, Mundy, do; Geo C Roberts, Campbell, Cuba—bound to St John, N B; schrs Emma, Saunders, Nassau; Swan, Vincent, Turks Island; Janet, McKay, Demerara; Lady Mulgrave, Hartigan, Cienfuegos; Nautilus, Davis, New York; Antelope, Porter, Yarmouth; Kate, Churchill, do; Zebra, Adams, Lallave; Rival, Dunlap, Liverpool; Durham, Chadsey, Ragged Islands; Wild Wave, Hemeon, Liverpool.

SUNDAY, April 17.

Ship Cycla, Kay, Liverpool; brigts Tyro, Holmes, Cuba; Matilda, Bermuda; schrs Messenger, McLean, Shelburne; Maine Law, Armstrong, Camden, Me.; Sultan, Siteman, New York; Minnie Arnold, Fraser, Philadelphia; Lucy Ann, Boudrot, Baltimore; Oasis, McDonald, Belfast, Me.; Ocean Gem, Wilson, Pubnico; Nancy, Taylor, Cape Negro; Louisa, Seabury, Porto Rico; Agility, Pye, Boston; Foam, Lessel, Cienfuegos.

CLEARED.

April 14—Steamers Asia, Moodie, Boston; Merlin, Sampson, St. John's, N F; schrs Lone Star, Farrell, New York; Victor, Boudrot, St Pierre, M[illegible]; Nile, Mitchell, Liverpool, N S.

April 15—Steamer Africa, Anderson, Liverpool, by S Cunard & Co.; schrs. Josephine, Cape Breton; Candour, McDonald, Cow Bay.

April 16—Brigt Wanderer, Laybold, B. W Indies; schr British Tar, Evans, Magdalen Island.

MEMORANDA.

Portland, April 6—Arrd schrs G Bent, Howard Windsor; British Queen, Clark, do; Lark, Moore Maitland; Morning Star, Miller, Newport.

New York, April 7—Arrd brig Florence, Green, Ponce; schr Harry Smith, Windsor. 9th—schr D Gillispie, Smith Farrsboro. 10th—brig C F Baton, Curry, Messina.

Ponce—Arrd brig Frank, Jones, Trinidad to load for Halifax.

The brig Rosanna, Barting, from Demerara, for Liverpool, N S, 42 days out, put into New York, on the 9th inst., for provisions and water.

The schr Emily, Reid, from Halifax for New York, was anchored at Monomy, near Chatham, on the 7th inst., partly full of water.

The brigt J Congdon, Forbes, from Philadelphia, for Halifax, with a cargo of flour and corn, put into New York on the 7th inst, leaky.

The schr Emma, Morris, of Cornwallis, from Black Rock, was reported to be ashore at Marshfield, U S, on the 12th inst.

1864.

Inland Route.

Halifax & Boston, via St John.

THE steamer "EMPEROR" will leave Windsor for St. John on WEDNESDAY, 30th March, and during the month of April, as follows.

Wednesday, 30th March,	at	4 p. m.
Saturday, 2nd April,	at	7. a. m.
Wednesday, 6th April,	at	11 a. m.
Saturday, 9th "	at	1 p. m.
Wednesday, 13th "	at	8 a. m.
Saturday, 16th "	at	7. a. m.
Wednesday, 20th "	at	10 a. m.
Saturday, 23d "	at	11 a. m.
Wednesday, 27th "	at	3 p. m.
Saturday, 30th, "	at	6 p. m.

Connecting with the steamers New England and New Brunswick, between St. John, Portland and Boston; also, with the Grand Trunk Railway at Portland, for all parts, Canada and the West.

FARES:

Halifax to St John		$4 00
"	Eastport	5 50
"	Portland	7 50
"	Boston	8 50
"	Quebec	16 00
"	Montreal	14 00

Through Tickets and any further information can be had on application to

A. & H. CREIGHTON,
mh28 Agents Ordnance Square

New Advertisements.

BRITISH SHOE STORE,
ARTHUR J. RICKARDS

HAS received the greater portion of his Spring supply of BOOTS and SHOES per steamers *Arabia, Kedar* and *Asia*, and ship *Rosneath* and Boston Packets. He now offers the largest, best assorted and cheapest stock of Boots and Shoes to be found in the market.

The newest styles in Ladies and children's Kid, French Merino Prunella and Memel Kid Boots, Elastic side, Balmoral top and Military heel.

Ladies' Fine Kid Elastic side Boots, Military heel
" French Merino Elastic side Boots
" Memel Kid Balmoral Boots, from 5s
" French Merino Boots, (without leather),
" Prunella Boots in great variety from 3s 9d
" White Satin and Kid Slippers.

Misses' and children's White Kid elastic side Boots
Black and Brown Button Boots, patent strap Shoes, Kid and Opera Slippers.

Our stock of Men's Boots and Shoes is very superior. Calf, Elastic side and Balmoral Boots, Enamel and Patent Boots, elastic side; Grain Waterproof Balmoral Boots; Grain, Chamoise and patent Leather Slippers.

A large stock of American Goods, VERY CHEAP—Men's Grain, Kip and Split Brogans Enamel, Grain skin and Buff Brogans; Woman's Kip, Goat and Enamel pegged