ing at 8 o'clock. He is accompanied by Lady MacDonnell and several servants. A guard of honour from H. M. 17th Regt., was in attendance at the Cunard wharf to pay the usual compliments, and a salute of fifteen guns was fired from the saluting platform at the citadel. Immediately after the embarkation the guard of honour from H. M. 17th Regt., proceeded to the east front of the Province Building, where the troops were drawn up in line. His Excellency Major-Gen. C. Hastings Doyle, accompanied by His Excellency Sir James Hope, K. C. B., soon came to the Council Chamber, and was sworn in as Administrator of the Government of Nova Scotia.

OUR COAL FIELDS.—We learn from a gentleman just returned from a visit to Pictou County, that three new coal mines will shortly be opened and worked at New Glasgow. One of these is owned by an American, who purchased the land on which the mine is located, some months since, from Capt. Geo. McKenzie, for the sum of £50. The present proprietor now values his purchase at £25,000 to £30,000! The seam of coal is said to be *twenty feet* in depth. The other mines are owned by Messrs. Carmichael and Fraser, respectively, and considered to be almost equally valuable. That New Glasgow is destined to be a flourishing place in the future does not seem to admit of a doubt. The inhabitants of that already thriving village have been engrafted with the spirit of enterprise. They have a large measure of that virtue known as *self-reliance* the possession of which, according to Sir James Hope, makes small countries great, and the lack of it makes great countries small.

The ticket office of the Steamboat company in Dartmouth, was robbed of a large sum of money, on Thursday evening last.

THE CASE OF THE BRIG ZERO.—Our readers are already familiar with the fact that about ten days ago the brig Zero, built in this Province, but now owned in New York, was found by some fishermen abandoned off the harbor of LaHave, Lunenburg county, and subsequently brought into this port. Upon the brig being boarded by the sailors, it was found that she was plentifully supplied with stores and all the necessary appliances for navigating her to her destination. Upon further investigation it was discovered that an attempt had been made to scuttle her by cutting a hole in each side, from the exterior just at the water line, but the perforation was not complete. It was also observed that the name on the stern had been obliterated with black paint. The sailors took the vessel into LaHave, and reported these circumstances to the authorities. Suspicion was at once awakened that all was not right, and the circumstances of the case were telegraphed to the Provincial Government. In the meantime the mate of the Zero, the steward, and another of the crew made their appearance in the town of Lunenburg, and reported that the vessel had been abandoned in consequence of the captain having been knocked overboard by the boom whilst doing duty at the wheel. Word having arrived at the last named place from LaHave that it was suspected the captain had been foully dealt with, the mate and his companions were taken into custody, and subjected to an examination, but on account, it is said, of insufficient testimony to commit them, they were subsequently discharged. The mate then came to this city and caused his version of the affair to be published in one of the papers, but it now appears that the statement he then made was utterly false. Upon the direction of the Attorney General the mate was arrested by the Police and detained in custody. At this juncture it was ascertained that a boy belonging to the brig was in the town of Windsor, and thither detective Hutt of the Police force was despatched, who arrested the lad and brought him to this city. About the same time, intelligence arrived here that two of the crew (Germans) had been discovered in the town of Liverpool, taken into custody, and lodged in jail. Detective Hutt was immediately instructed to proceed to that place with the view of finding the steward, if possible, and bringing the whole party to Halifax. A few days ago Hutt telegraphed to the City Marshal that he had succeeded in arresting the steward—who is a colored man and described as being a desperate and determined villain—and secured him in jail. This being accomplished, the work of pursuit was done, as the whole crew, which consisted of five persons, were then in safe keeping—two in Halifax and three in Liverpool. The prisoners at the latter place will be brought to this city in charge of Hutt, in the packet which is expected to arrive on Monday.

On Tuesday, the 26th ult., the boy, who was arrested in Windsor, confessed to the City Marshal, in presence of other officers, that the captain of the Zero had been murdered on board the vessel, and his body cast into the sea. He alleged that the deed was committed by the black steward, in the cabin, *the instrument of death* used being a heavy iron belaying pin. *He further related that the steward, being a desperate man, kept the mate in absolute terror,* and had him *completely under his control.* This lad, who says his name is *Frank Howard*, and hails from the *United States*, states that the mate took no part in the murder, neither did any of the crew, *except one of the Germans*, who assisted the *negro to throw the captain* overboard. But subsequent to the murder, the mate ordered the boy *to burn all the vessel's papers*, which he did.

Subjoined is the substance of the confession of the mate, who says his name is John C. Douglas, and that he is a native of Scotland. This man made what is believed to be a full and unreserved confession concerning the whole tragedy. He *stated*, in substance, that the Zero sailed *from New York* in the month of August for Cow Bay to load with coals for the port of Boston, the negro being one of the crew. At Cow Bay some of the crew abandoned the vessel, and the two Germans above referred to, were shipped on board. The brig, having received her cargo, set sail for Boston, and all went well until they arrived off LaHave, when some dispute occurred between the Germans and the captain, respecting the terms and conditions upon which the former had been shipped; one party contending it was for the run, while the other maintained it was a monthly engagement. The colored man, who was cognizant of the misunderstanding which had occurred between the captain and the Germans, suggested to the mate that the former ought to suffer for his conduct, at the same time intimating that men had been "put away for much less," or something to that effect, and adding that "he would like to throw that fellow (the captain) overboard if he thought he would not be caught." On the morning of the 10th September the steward entered the cabin and, it would appear, attacked the captain with some kind of a weapon. A noise was heard in the cabin, and soon after the steward came on deck, beckoned the mate towards him and sought his assistance to throw the captain overboard. The mate alleges that he absolutely and determinedly refused to have any participation whatever in the affair, and went forward, and lay down upon a chest. *Finally* the negro induced one of the Germans to assist him, and wrapping the almost lifeless body of the captain in a blanket, they threw him over the rail into the sea. The water was very calm, and it is said the body floated on the surface for a considerable time before sinking. When cast overboard the captain was not quite dead as he was heard to moan, and the body seen to quiver.

The bloody deed having been accomplished, the steward besought the mate to navigate the brig to the West Indies and dispose of her there; but the latter replied that this could not be done, inasmuch as the vessel's papers would betray them, and to go without these would be equally fatal to any such enterprise. It was at last concluded to scuttle the vessel, go on shore, and escape in the best way they could. The steward and the German got axes and augers, and commenced cutting through the vessel's sides at the water line, but owing to the insufficiency of the tools employed, they failed to successfully accomplish their object. Hoping, however, that the brig would drift out to sea, and finally sink, the boat was lowered, but proved to be leaky. She was hoisted on board, caulked, and relaunched, whereupon the crew abandoned the vessel, embarked in the boat, and rowed to La Have.

A telegram received from Liverpool on Saturday states that the colored steward has confessed that the captain was murdered and thrown overboard, but charges the mate with having committed the deed. This is about all that is as yet known of this horrible tragedy, but upon arrival of detective Hutt with the prisoners from Liverpool, an official investigation of the whole matter will be made.—*Chronicle.*

The Montreal *Witness* says that a telegram to *LaMinerve* announces the confirmation of the discovery of coal at Levis, and says that it is equal in quality to the productions of the Pennsylvania mines.

FOR THROAT DISEASES and affections of the Chest, "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," or Cough Lozenges, are of great value. In Coughs, Irritation of the Throat caused by Cold, or Unusual Exertion of the vocal organs, in speaking in public, or singing they produce the most beneficial results. Sold by all Druggists.

THE MOTHER'S REMEDY.—For all diseases with which children are afflicted is MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the stomach and bowels, and during the process of teething, it gives rest and health to the child, and carries it safely through the critical period.

United States.

It is said that the President contemplates a visit to Wilmington, Charleston and other Southern ports, before the meeting of Congress, if the pressure of official duties does not prevent.

Colonel Bell, counsel for the steamboat burners who are to be tried in St. Louis, is in Washington for the purpose of persuading the government to send Jefferson Davis, Mallory and Sedden to St. Louis as witnesses in the case of his clients. It is quite certain that the government will not grant his request.

The war debt of Alabama, which the Convention sitting at Montgomery has refused to repudiate, amounts to two millions of dollars. It is held by citizens of that State, and forms no part of the Confederate debt proper.

Major W. N. McIntire, of the United States army, was arrested a few days ago in Louisville, Kentucky, by a government detective, and taken to Washington, on a charge of having defrauded the government out of large sums of money.

FORT LARRAMIE, Sept. 26.—Information was received to-day from General Connor's eighth column, under Colonel Cole, to the 21st inst. It has been encamped near Fort Connor since the 20th. He had lost 600 horses and 200 mules, which were frozen to death in one night on the first of September. He was attacked by a party of Sioux, Cherokees and Wapahoes on Powder River. They were repulsed with heavy loss. Our loss was only 4 killed and 2 wounded. The Indians appeared in force and were driven ten miles. The next day the engagement was renewed and lasted till noon. The Indians were again defeated with great slaughter, their loss being from 200 to 600 killed and wounded. The Indians fled in every direction. Our troops were unable to pursue on account of the poor condition of our stock. Our loss was one killed and one officer and two men wounded. The Indians lost a large number of horses.

The Indians again attacked our troops on the 8th, and after a short and spirited engagement were totally routed and beautifully cleaned out. Their force was estimated at 3000. They lost many of their principal chiefs. Our total reported loss in the three engagements were seven killed, and one officer and two men wounded. Another battle was expected on Powder River, but the Indians suddenly disappeared.

Colonel Cole will camp at Fort Connor until information is received from General Connor.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—The ship Calhoun, arrived here from Liverpool, reports:—"On Sept. 21st the crew in a state of mutiny made an attack on the cook, who during the melee was shot. On the 25th was boarded by the revenue cutter Crawford, the crew being still mutinous, and two of the officers imprisoned. They were released and all the crew placed in irons. The Crawford remained by the ship until she reached port, and mutineers were placed in the hands of the authorities.

MR. MILL ON NEGRO SUFFRAGE.—A recent number of the Cincinnati Commercial contains a letter addressed by John Stewart Mill to Hon. W. M. Dickson of Cincinnati, giving his views of Gen. Cox's recent letter, to which his attention had been called by Judge Dickson. Mr. Mill takes the ground that while it is some gain that the negroes are nominally free, their freedom is not secure without some special provision for that end. Gen. Cox's plan of separating the races Mr. Mill regards as chimerical; it would be an act of extreme turpitude, in his opinion, to leave the negroes at the mercy of their late masters, while, as Southern society is now constituted, he believes that their freedom will have to be guarded by the U. S. in a manner inconsistent with self-government.

Mr. Mill urges then, that instead of reducing self-government to a fiction, for the sake of saving one half of the population from the other, it should be made real, by granting political power to a mixed community of whites and blacks. Mr. Mill believes that otherwise we shall have a large and powerful body of votes in Congress in favor of repudiation, and declares that it would be "generosity partaking of silliness" to enable the South to control the affairs of the Union without first exacting such changes as should make the relation a safe one. He has no objection to offer for an educational test for the enjoyment of the franchise, providing it is exacted of whites and blacks alike.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The Consul at Liverpool, Thomas H. Dudly, arrived here yesterday, and had an interview with Secretary McCulloch to-day. Mr. Dudley represents that the foreign importations this season will be enormous, and urges the Secretary of the Treasury to recommend to Congress an export duty on cotton, claiming that the constitutional prohibition can be overcome by levying an internal revenue duty of three cents per pound, with a drawback for home consumption, which will not injure the home manufacturing interest, but would apply only to cotton going abroad.

Mr. Dudley says John Bright has no intention of visiting this country at present. The rumor of Mr. Bright's visit arose out of the fact that Mr. Dudly extended an invitation to Mr. Bright, who subsequently declined it.

NEW York, Sept. 30.—Diplomatic correspondence of the United States with foreign governments has been published. Refering to depredations by rebel cruisers, Mr. Seward writes to Mr. Dayton, Minister to France, as follows:—"For all the losses and damages which the Government and citizens have sustained by the depredations of the vessels in question, the United States, as they believe justly, hold the Governments of the countries from which they have proceeded responsible, whenever they have been duly forewarned and have omitted proper measures to prevent the departure of said hostile expeditions."

Belmont & Co., of New York, were yesterday robbed of $25,000 in Government bonds.

The State Department has received official information showing that the cholera in Turkey was decreasing, but had broken out anew in Italy and Spain,

Advices from Havana state that two hundred slaves had been landed on the island of Anquila to be transferred to Cuba. Troops were sent there from Nassau.

Late advices from San Francisco state that the French had taken possession of Acapulco, landing fifteen hundred men. Alvarez had previously retired with five hundred badly equipped, but enthusiastic men, the greater part of the Mexican population leaving with him.

Henry Grinnell, Esq., has received a highly interesting letter from Captain Hall, the Arctic explorer. He has discovered that in all probability three of the men of Sir John Franklin's Arctic expedition yet survive, and are living among the Mawita. One of these supposed survivors is said to be Crosier, who succeeded Sir John Franklin in command of the expedition.

A despatch from New Orleans says:—"The equinoctial storm was severely felt along the Gulf coast. Several boats were thrown ashore, and others damaged.

A terrific storm passed over Grand La Mere, in this State a day or two ago, causing immense destruction. It is supposed that the inhabitants of that place, amounting to several hundreds, have been submerged by back-water from the Gulf.

European.

A Balmoral despatch of the 13th says that the Queen, with their Royal Highnesses the Princess Helena, Princess Louise, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold, arrived there that day, having travelled by special train from Windsor. Her Majesty and the Royal family partook of breakfast at Perth at 8 40 a. m.

A London paper of Saturday, 16th says, Lord Lyons intended to leave England on the following Monday for Constantinople, to assume his duties as British Ambassador at the Court of the Sultan. Sir Henry Bulwer will not leave Constantinople till after the arrival of his successor.

The interchange of naval festivities at Cherbourg and Portsmouth has been speedily followed by municipal festivities at Poole, the honored guests being the mayor and corporation of Cherbourg. Steam communication was opened up between the two places a short time ago, and then the authorities of the quiet Dorsetshire town paid a visit to the shores of France. The return visit has just come off, and some very cordial speeches were made on the occasion.

The directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company are tempting the public by an offer of 12 per cent. preferential dividend, instead of the 8 per cent. originally suggested at the August meeting. It is calculated that if the enterprise were abandoned altogether, the 8 per cent. preference shares, which now stand at 2¼, would not be worth 10s. each, whereas if the money be forthcoming to complete the undertaking, they will naturally rise in value. However, in order to allow of due consideration, the question is to pass the ordeal of two meetings of proprietors, the second of which will be held next month. With reference to the much discussed charge of 20s. per word, it is said that it is only an experimental tariff fixed upon in order to prevent useless and unnecessary messages, over-crowding the instruments at the commencement of operation.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* states that during the Danish war the German seaports on the Baltic suffered enormously. At Konigsberg alone the imports diminished in value to the extent of 13,000,000 thalers, and the exports to that of 2,700,000 thalers. It is satisfactory to know this as it will deter Prussia from future aggression. She has no regard to the injuries of other people, but she may be influenced by those of her own.

Gen. de Lamoriciere is dead. He was one of the famous band of French soldiers who made Algeria a province of the Empire. Born at Nantes, in 1806, of parents in the upper ranks of life, he received a military education, and in 1830 left for the scene in which, as the opponent of Abd-el-Kader, he greatly distinguished himself. He retired in 1847, and during that period his military advancement was greater than that of any soldier in modern times.

Mr. Donald McKay the well known American ship builder is in Great Britain, and in close communication with the Admiralty on the subject of torpedoes, which are to be laid down in the channels leading to our harbours in case of war.

An official notice issued at Trieste treats as suspected of cholera all the ports on the South Coast of France, and all the ports in Asia Minor situated on the Black Sea. The British Consul at Aleppo announces that place has been declared infected with cholera.

The cholera has so far subsided in Constantinople that the services of twenty-four of the medical men who were employed on extraordinary duty have been dispensed with. It is estimated that the total number of deaths in the city has been 50,000, including 6,000 sailors and 9,000 soldiers. In Syria the disease is ravaging with great intensity, and at Marseilles the number of victims continues to increase.

The great cattle market of Rotterdam is closed for the present as a precationary measure against the spread of the cattle plesague. The reports, which come from english counties, are of a varied character. In Kent its first severity has been somewhat mitigated, while in Devon it is spreading rapidly.

The weather in all parts of the kingdom throughout the week having been of the most brilliant character, has enabled farmers to gather in the remeinder of the cereal harvest, which may now be considered virtually concluded, in fine condition.

THE MURDER OF PRINCE ALFRED'S COOK.—PARIS, Sept. 15—The *Courrier du Baskhin* publishes a letter, dated the 11th instant, from M. Drouyn de Lhuys, upon the case of M. Ott, replying to the Mayor of Strasburg, which says: "On receipt of the first intelligence of this affair by the Government, the French ambassador at Berlin was instructed to use all the crime commited upon a subject of the Emperor did not remain unpunished. A promise was made that no personal consideration should arrest the course of justice; and I have written again to Berlin, in order to be made acquainted with the proceedings, the impartiality of which is guaranteed to us by the pledge of the Prussian Cabinet."

FENIANISM IN IRELAND—INTERESTING PARTICULARS.—Newspaper reports from various parts of the country confirm the general impression as to the numbers and well organized character of the body, Irish Fenians, their foolhardy fearlessness, and the absurd opinions they have formed of what they can and will do at the proper time.

A Waterford correspondent of the Cionmal *Chronicle* says:—"At every corner there is to be found a regular street ballad-singer braying forth 'The Bold Fenian Boy.' At every corner one is met with some sensational story, of 200, 500, 1000 or 2000—according to the exaggerative powers of the narrator—Fenians who were drilling the previous night at Kilbarry bog, or some other waste. No case of drilling has yet, to my satisfaction, been shown to have taken place near the city. No doubt there are Fenians in the city, and that in no inconsiderable numbers either; but drilling, such as described to have taken place elsewhere, does not exist, in my opinion, in or near Waterford."

The Cork correspondent of *Saunders' News Letter* says, with reference to the spread of Fenianism and the operations of the brotherhood:—"Since the termination of the American war every steamship which arrives off Cork harbour, on her homeward voyage from New York or Boston, lands on these shores large numbers of young men, who had served in the republican army, and carry revolver pistols, rifled guns, daggers, and short swords, which they openly expose in their perambulations through the city of Cork. Those arrivals are ever ready to intrude their conversation on all with whom they meet, boasting of the preparations making in America by the Fenian Brotherhood for the invasion of Ireland. Last week two of these gentlemen took a railway carriage some few miles from Cork, in which were seated two ladies and two gentlemen. No sooner had the train started than one of them announced that they were officers in the Federal army during the war, but now that they had conquered the rebels they had come over to Ireland to prepare for its invasion. They spoke without any reserve, announcing that ships are at present preparing to bring over 50,000 well disciplined Fenians fully armed, who would be met here by 200,000 well-drilled men, who would drive the British army into the sea. This brought a smile on the faces of the listeners, until one of the fellows, to the horror of the ladies, produced from a belt round his waist, a five-barrelled revolver, and the other, drawing aside the skirt of his coat, disclosed a short sword dangling at his side. After describing the efficiency of the weapons, they then assured the auditors that thousands of similar swords and revolvers were distributed among the brethren throughout Ireland, having been sent to them by their American friends. Astonishment is expressed that active measures are not adopted to check the spread of the evil."

The *Southern Chronicle* (Limerick) is answerable for the following:—"Within the past fortnight several letters have been received by farmers and others in the county Tipperary from their relatives in America, containing really startling intelligence, if it is to believed, relative to the line of action about to be pursued by the Fenians in that country. One young man writes to his father, enclosing an order for £40, and informs him that it will scarcely have reached him before his arrival (the son's) in Ireland jin concert with a large number of the deliverers of the 'old country.

LATER.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2nd.—Steamship *Allemania*, from Southampton 20th, has arrived.

Nine hundred thousand pounds in gold is *en route* from Australia to England.

The cattle plague was increasing in England. The London cow houses have been decimated.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says Donald McKay, of Boston, is in close communication with the Admiralty on the Torpedo subject. The authorities intend laying torpedoes in the channels leading into harbors.

The police have blockaded Parliament Street, Dublin, taking possession of the *Irish People* newspaper office. Twenty persons have been arrested. Several arrests had been made at Cork. The English squadron was still off Ireland. The *Times* says the information upon which the seizure of the *Irish People* office was made, was received from Washington.

THE GASTEIN CONVENTION.—Earl Russell's letter to British agents abroad censures the German powers, and says:—"Force alone is the power which has been consulted and recognized. Violence and conquest are the only basis upon which Austria and Prussia have established the Convention. England deeply deplores this disregard of public rights, and the legitimate claim of the people to be heard when the question affects their destiny."

Provisions quiet and steady. Breadstuffs quiet and easier. Produce firm. Consols for money 89⅞. U. S. 5-20's 69½.

District Meetings.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND DISTRICT.

Charlottetown—Sunday, Jan. 21. Sermons, 10½ a. m., Rev. E Evans; 6½ p. m., Rev. R. Smith.

Public meeting—Jan. 22 7 p. m. *Deputation*, Messrs. Smith, Pope, Ryan, and Evans.

Cornwall, &c—Jan. 23, 24, 25, 26. *Dep.*, Messrs. Richey, Smith, Ryan, Evans and Sprague.

Pownal—Feb'y 26, 27, 28. *Dep.* Messrs. Richey, Pope, Mosher and Sprague.

Bedeque—Nov. 1, 2, 3. *Dep.*, Messrs. Richey, Pope, Ryan and Evans.

Margate—Oct. 30, 31. *Dep.*, Messrs. Richey, Smith, Pope and Ryan.

Murray Harbour—Feb. 19, 20. *Dep.*, Bro. Ryan.

N. B.—A Collection in aid of the Missions to be made at each meeting.

MATTHEW RICHEY, *Chairman.*

SACKVILLE DISTRICT.

Bay De Verte Circuit—Bristol, Monday, Oct. 30; Bayfield, Tuesday, Oct. 31; Upper Cape, Wednesday, Nov. 1; Bay, Thursday, Nov. 2. *Deputation*, Revs. A. W. Nicolson and F. H. W. Pickles.

Coverdale Circuit—Jan. 23, 24, 1866 *Deputation*, Revs. W. McCarty and A. B. Watters.

Richibucto Circuit—Full moon, Feb. 1866. *Dep.*, Rev. W. McCarty and S. Humphrey.

Amherst Circuit—Nappan, Monday Oct. 30; Amherst Head, Tuesday, Oct. 31; Tidmish, Wednesday, Nov. 1; Shinimicas, Thursday, Nov. 2. *Dep.*, Revs. G Butcher and J. Read.

G. BUTCHER, *Fin. Sec'y.*

Parsonage Aid Fund.

The Committee of the Parsonage Aid Fund will meet (D. V.) in the College, Sackville, N. B., on Wednesday, Nov. 8, at 2 P. M. It is earnestly requested that all parties, authorized by their respective District meetings to apply for grants, will forward the required documents as specified in the minutes of Conference, to the Secretary of the Fund at the earliest possible date.

G. BUTCHER, Sec'y.

Point de Bute, Sept. 30th, 1865

☞ Letters and Monies will be acknowledged next week.

Consumption. and Chronic cases of other kinds

A London Medical Practitioner, formerly assistant Physician to the College of Civil Engineers—has treated these complaints with such extraordinary success, that he has been induced by his convalescents and friends to advertise that he is ready to receive patients at his residence, where comfortable accommodations will be provided for those suffering from critical and difficult diseases, and where they can be attended to under his own eye.

A beautiful residence has been selected, and the most respectable references given of those who have been under his care. The system he employs is very simple, and has answered beyond his expectations, and is according to the principles of the most approved medical science. For particulars apply to Dr. Reynolds—Lakeville, Williamstown, near Woodstock, N B.

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, that does not contain *Ipecac*, *Antimony*, *Lobelia*, or *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 *Diphtheria* 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.

☞ For sale by all dealers.

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

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

are the most perfect purgative which we are able to produce or which we think has ever yet been made by any body. Their effects have abundantly shown to the community how much they excel the ordinary medicines in use. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure Their penetrating properties stimulate the vital activities of the body, remove the obstructions of its organs, purify the blood, and expel disease. They purge out foul humors which breed and grow distemper, stimulate sluggish or disordered organs into their natural action and impart a healthy tone with strength to the whole system. Not only do they cure the every-day complaint, of everybody, but also formidable and dangerous diseases. While they produce powerful effects they are at the same time, in diminished doses, the safest and best physic that can be employed for children. Being sugar-coated, they are pleasant to take; and, being purely vegetable, are free from any risk of harm. Cures have been made which surpass belief, where they not substantiated by men of such exalted position and character, as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Many eminent clergymen and physicians have lent their names to certify to the public the reliability of our remedies, while others have sent us the assurance of their conviction that, our Preparations contribute immensely to the relief of our afflicted, suffering fellow men.

The Agents below named are pleased to furnish gratis our American Almanac, containing directions for the use and certificates of their cures, of the following complaints:—

Costiveness, Bilious Complaints, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heartburn, Headache arising from foul stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Morbid Inaction of the Bowels and Pain arising therefrom, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, all Diseases which require an evacuant medicine. They also, by purifying the blood and stimulating the system, cure many complaints which it would not be supposed they could not reach, such as Deafness, Partial Blindness, Neuralgia and Nervous Irritability, Derangements of the Liver and Kidneys, Gout, and other kindred complaints arising from a low state of the body or obstructions of its functions.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations which they make more profit on. Demand Ayer's and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them and they should have it.

Prepared by Dr. J. C AYER & Co., Lowell Mass., and sold by all Druggists. Aug 2.

I can certify that I was troubled with Salt Rheum for three years, and tried many prescriptions, but all proved of no avail. But having used J. B. Fitch's Golden Ointment was perfectly cured; and have much pleasure in recommending it to the public.

ELIZABETH CHIPMAN.
September 6 4w *Kentville, Kings Co*

Marriages.

By the Rev. D. Chapman on the 21st ult., Mr. Jas. Sloane, to Miss Margaret Holmes, both of Albion Mines.

By the same, at the same place, on the 23rd ult., Mr. Joseph Woods, to Miss Sarah A. McKay.

On the 27th ult., at Rose Hall, Halifax, the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. E. Botterell, assisted by the Rev. Wm. Temple, G. A. Kaby, Esq., of Port Hope, C. W., to Caroline Matilda, eldest daughter of Wm. Jordan, Esq. The happy couple left immediately for their Canadian home accompanied by the bride's sister. Canadian papers please copy.

At Trinity Church, Liverpool, N. S., on the 27th ult., by the Rev. Henry Genever assisted by the Rev. Edward Ansell, B. A., Henry W. Albro, Esq., of Halifax, to Mary, eldest daughter of Francis W. Collins, Esq.

On the 29th ult., by the Rev. J. J. Joplin, Minister of the Tabernacle, Capt. Thomas Davidson, of the "John Naylup" to Miss Lessie Meek, both of Falmouth, N. S.

Deaths.

At Albion Mines, on the 10th ult, Mr George Cummings, in the 26th year of his age. His end was peaceful.

On the 27th ult, John Longard, in the 78th year of his age.

At Dartmouth, on the 28th ult., Lawrence Hartshorne, Esq., City Treasurer, and Treasurer for the County of Halifax, in the 80th year of his age

At Windsor, on the 27th ult., Mary Ann, widow of the late John Graham, in the 47th year of her age.

On the 21st ult., at 9 a. m., of consumption, at his residence, Bridgewater, Dr. Wm. Slocumb, M. P. P. He leaves a small family to mourn their loss.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED

WEDNESDAY, Sept 27

Schrs Havelock, Nixon, Sydney; Annabella, do; Native, Muggah, do; J Laughlin, Livingston, Kelly's Cove

THURSDAY, Sept 28

Steamers Greyhound, Nickerson, Boston; Aleppo, Macaulay, Liverpool; barque Peiho, Johannes, New York—bound to Hamburg; brigts Jabez, Bulford, Bermuda; Hunter, Blagdon, New York; Kate McDougal, do; schrs Hawk, Gillis, Fort aux Basque; Perseverance, Nicholson, Wallace

FRIDAY, Sept 29

Steamer Asia, Moodie, Boston; schr Hiram, North Bay.

SATURDAY, Sept 30

Barque Halifax, O'Brien, Boston, schrs Julia, Simpson, St John, N B

SUNDAY, Oct 1

Brig Rover, Ryan, Portland; schrs Atlantic, Lockhart, New York; Thos Bagley, McConnell, Newfd; Jos Creighton, Heckman, Lunenburg; John Curry, Goodwin, Barrington; alexis, Gordon, Lunenburg.

CLEARED.

Sept 27—Barque Rosara, Wallace, Cadiz, Me; brigt Maria, Boudrot, Sydney; schrs Advance, Dickson, Nep Nep; Ocean Bride, Pippgy, Newfd.

Sept 29—Steamers Delta, Guilliford, St Johns, Nfld; Greyhound, Nickerson, Charlottetown; Aleppo, Macauley, New York; brig Hound, Gammon, Jamaica; brigts Forward, Essex, B W Indies; Empress, Lessaf, B W Indies; schrs Vincent, Boudrot, Margaree; Harmony, Rudderham, Sydney.

Sept 29—Steamer Asia, Moodie, Liverpool.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT!

Let the Afflicted read,

—AND—

Know of the Astounding Efficacy

OF THE

Great Humor Remedy!

HOWARD'S VEGETABLE

CANCER & CANKER SYRUP,

Surpasses in efficacy, and is destined to Supercede, all other known remedies in the treatment of those Diseases for which it is recommended.

It has cured Cancers after the patients have been given up as incurable by many physicians

It has cured Canker in its worst forms, in hundreds of cases.

It has always cured Salt Rheum when a trial has been given it, a disease that every one knows is exceedingly troublesome and difficult to cure

Erysipelas always yields to its power, as many who have experienced its benefits do testify.

It has cured Scrofula in hundreds of cases, many of them of the most aggravated character.

It cures King's Evil.

It has cured many cases of Scald Head.

Tumors have been removed by it in repeated instances in which their removal has been pronounced impossible except by a surgical operation.

Ulcers of the most malignant type have been healed by its use.

It has cured many cases of Nursing Sore Mouth when all other remedies have failed to benefit.

Fever Sores of the worst kind have been cured by it.

Scurvy has been cured by it in every case in which it has been used, and they are many.

It removes White Swelling with a certainty no other medicine has.

It speedily removes from the face all Blotches, Pimples, &c., which though not very painful, perhaps, are extremely unpleasant to have

It has been used in every kind of humor, and never fails to benefit the patient.

Neuralgia, in its most distressing forms, has been cured by it when no other remedy could be found to meet the case.

It has cured Jaundice in many severe cases.

It has proved very efficacious in the treatment of Piles, an extremely painful disease.

Dyspepsia, which is often caused by humor, has been cured by it in numerous instances

In Female Weaknesses, Irregularities and diseases peculiar to that sex, has been found a most potent remedy.

In cases of General Debility, from whatever cause the Syrup can be relied on as a most efficient aid

It is a most certain cure for Rickets, a disease common to children.

Its efficacy in all diseases originating in a depraved state of the blood or other fluids of the body is unsurpassed. Its effects upon the system are truly astonishing and almost beyond belief to one who has not witnessed them.

This Syrup will as certainly cure the diseases for which it is recommended as a trial is given it, and the cure will be permanent, as it, by its wonderful searching power, entirely eradicates the disease from the system. The afflicted have only to try it to become convinced of what we say in regard to it, and to find relief from their sufferings.

Price, $1 per Bottle—or $5 for 6 bottles.

Prepared by Dr. Howard Randolph, Mass

James O. Boyle & Co, (Successors to Redding & Co, 8 State street, Boston. Proprietors, to whom all orders should be addressed—and by all Dealers in Patent Medicines.

☞ Cogswell & Forsyth and Thomas Darney, agents for Halifax. Aug 30 1y

1865 SEPTR. 1865

INLAND ROUTE.

St. John, Portland, Boston, &c

THE Steamer EMPEROR will leave Windsor for St. John, during the Month of September as follows:

Saturday, Sept 2nd at	8 A M
Wednesday 6, at	noon
Saturday 9, at	3 P. M
Wednesday 13, at	6 A. M
Saturday, 16 at	9 A. M.
Wednesday 20, at	noon
Saturday, 23, at	2 P. M
Wednesday 27th, at	4 P M.
Saturday 30th, at	7 A. M.

Connecting with the Steamer "New Brunswick," and "Montreal," which leave St John every Monday and Thursday morning at 8 o'clock, for Eastport, Portland, and Boston.

—FARES—

Halifax to St. John	$4 00
" Eastport	$5.50
" Portland	$7.50
" Boston	$8.50

Connecting also with the Grand Trunk Railway at Portland for all parts of Canada and the West

—FARES—

Halifax to Quebec	$16.00
" Montreal	16.00
" Toronto	19.00
" London	20.00
" Chicago	29.50

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

m29 A. & H. CREIGHTON, Agents, Ordnance Square

Prince Wm. Street, St. John, N. B.

FINE WHITE COTTONS—Now open—A superior assortment of Fine White Shirtings, LIGHT PRINTS.—Light French Prints, Muslin Patterns.

WHITE SKIRTINGS.—White Embroidered and Tuck'd Skirtings.

WE WILL SELL at old prices (not) the remainder of Stock SKELETON SKIRTS, now coming in of only the following—89 dozen Children's Tie; 50 doz. do. Whitby; 80 doz. do. Tape; 75 dozen Women's Cord; 186 doz do. Tape; 23 doz do. Alexandra; 28 doz. do. Empress.

CHEAP HOSIERY—We will sell the balance of Summer Hosiery at very low prices.

Aug 30 ENNIS & GARDNER.

B. Wilson Higgs,

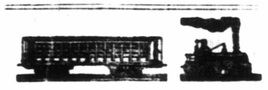
General Commission Merchant,

CHARLOTTETOWN,

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

sep 6—3m.

New Advertisements.



NOVA SCOTIA RAILWAY.

Fall Arrangement.

ON and after MONDAY, 2nd of October, 1865, Trains will run as follows:

Between Halifax and Truro.

	A M	P M
Halifax—depart,	7 15	2 45
Truro—arrive,	10 30	7 00
Truro—depart,	6 30	3 15
Halifax—arrive,	10 45	6 30

Between Halifax and Windsor.

	A M	P M
Halifax—depart,	8 00	3 50
Windsor—arrive,	10 45	7 00
Windsor—depart,	8 10	4 15
Halifax—arrive,	11 15	7 00

AVARD LONGLEY
Commissioner

Railway Office,
Halifax, 27th Sept, 1865 } 1 in

British Shoe Store!

ARTHUR J. RICKARDS

HAS received per "Africa" a further supply of Boots and Shoes

Ladies' Kid, Elastic Side Boots (extra fine)
" Cashmere Elastic Side Boots from 6s
" Kid Elastic Side and Balmoral Boots
" White Kid Elastic Side Boots
" White Jean do do
" White Kid do do M H
Children's French Merino Button Boots
" Brown do do do
" Bronze Kid Elastic Side do
Men's Calf Wellington Boots
" do Elastic Side do

—IN STOCK—

A large variety of Women's Kid Elastic Side and Balmoral Boots, rivetted, from 4s 6d
Men's Congress and Balmoral Boots
" Brogans, Calf Lace Shoes
" Calf, Grain and Wax Boots.

We offer the above Goods at very low prices.

GRANVILLE STREET.

Aug

Manchester House,

140 Granville Street.

AUTUMN AND WINTER

DRY GOODS.

WE have opened a portion of this season's Stock per Tripoli, St Lawrence and Mail Steamers; and on the arrival of the Rosseneath our stock will be complete. A look through our establishment will disclose a large and well selected stock of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

Comprising White, Grey and Printed COTTONS, Sheetings, Tickings, Drills, Denims, fine & coarse Linens, Table Damasks, Towellings, Curtain Damasks, Cotton Warp, Batting, &c.