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THE COMET.—The comet now visible was discovered by Prof. Tuttle, of the Cambridge, (U. S.) University, on the night of the 18th July last. It is only lately that it has been seen by the naked eye. Its distance from the Polar Star is about 8½ degrees, being nearly on a line with Pointers, and also with the two larger stars in the body of the little bear.

NEW FORTIFICATIONS.—We learn from the *Express* that in addition to the new Battery already announced as being marked out on the elevated plateau between Point Pleasant and the Tower, it is understood that another fort will be constructed on McNab's Island, immediately opposite. Both these fortifications will, it is stated, be armed with Armstrong guns of a very heavy calibre. A party of the Royal Engineers recently arrived in this city for the purpose of assisting in locating these important harbour defences. A strong battery is also to be built at Sydney, C. B., Coal Mines—a very good move for securing their safety, as in time of war they would be invaluable.

The C. B. *News* says, the weather continues fine and favourable to the crops The yield of hay will probably exceed an average. Oats and barley are unusually heavy, but are somewhat backward. The potatoe disease is by no means extensive, and if limited to its present area of operations, there will be good hopes of a large yield of that valuable esculent.

The Pictou *Standard* says that the weevil is very destructive this season. In many parts of the country whole fields are destroyed by the ravages of this pest. The grain aphis which made its appearance last year is also very numerous this season, and infests the grain fields particularly oats, to an alarming extent.

Though times are dull, and trade depressed with but little appearance of there being any improvement for the better, still we have every reason to be grateful to an all-kind Providence, who has caused the earth to bring forth bountifully of its fruits, and blessed us with an abundant harvest. The hay crop, which in the early part of the season had every appearance of being short, owing to the dryness of the weather, has at last been gathered, and is a good average crop. Wheat and oats looks remarkably well, and there is every prospect that the yield will be large. So far there has been no appearance of disease in the Potatoes, and if the weather continues favourable, there will be an abundant crop.

Turnips and other roots look equally good and bid fair to be all that could be desired.—*Gleaner.*

The Woodstock *Journal* says, hay will be probably more than two-thirds or three quarters of an average crop. Wheat is much better than usual. Buckwheat, oats, barley and rye are described as being heavy crops; and the potatoes are paticularly good, both in yield and quality.

A telegraph despatch, received at St. John, announces the death of M. H. Perley, Esq., Fishery Commissioner at Labrador.

The Fredericton *Reporter* says that the commander of the forces in British America has issued an order that deserters, caught in the act, will be shot.

The Rev. Dr. Thomson, and a number of influential inhabitants of St. Stephen, have drawn up a strong protost against the unwarrantable assertions of the Editor of the St. Croix *Herald* respecting the cause of the destruction of his office a few weeks ago, and had it published in the Calais *Advertiser.*

Some Americans on the Southern side of the Niagara river lately hoisted the Confederate flag upon a small boat, set it adrift, with the intention of sending the skiff over the Falls to a destruction typical of that anticipated for the Confederacy. Unfortunately, for the design, however, the boat drifted between two rocks, above the cataract, became fixed, and there the Southern flag yet flaunts in the air, to the intense natural annoyance of all loyal Americans.

A fire occurred at Diamond Harbor, Quebec, one night last week, in a tenement house occupied by a Mrs. Hickey and several other tenants. A man named Mahar, with his four children, were sleeping in the attic. The fire was so rapid that Mahar and his family were prevented from escaping. They were all burned to death.

The Upper Canada Steamer Express, according to the Toronto *Globe*, in going down the Lachine Rapids, near Montreal, on Saturday night, about half past nine, struck a rock directly after passing under the Victoria Bridge, and a large hole was made in her bows. The stream here runs very rapidly. Fortunately, the steamer sailed on, but the situation of the passengers was a most perilous one. The steamer was rapidly filling with water, the fires were put out, and every moment the crowd of passengers, (over one hundred and eighty in number, mostly Americans and excursionists who had gone from Montreal to the Falls) expected to be swallowed up in the rapid stream; but she, amidst the most breathless anxiety, providentially reached the wharf, and the passengers had just time to get on land and to save their luggage. When she reached the wharf she had five feet of water in her. Had she been but five minutes later in reaching the wharf, the vessel would have sunk in the deep and rapid water, and to add to the terrors of the scene the night was very dark. The passengers speak highly of the conduct of the ladies on board when the crash occurred; only one lost control of her feelings. All maintained the deepest silence, and expected every moment that they would find a watery grave.

The most recent accounts of the fishery from the North Westward exhibit something like improvement; though, from all the information now available, we cannot anticipate that the general result will be a very favourable one; yet there seems no reason for despondency, and we think we are justified in believing that the whole voyage will hardly be short of an average amount.

The crops so far promise well, and if our potatoe crop only escapes the destructive blight, a good portion of the people's food for the coming winter will be drawn from this source.—*Newfld.*

The yellow fever has made its appearance at Bermuda; the captain of the British steamer *Kherosene* arrived at New York, in quarantine, reports having lost his wife, daughter, and two males by the disease, before leaving Bermuda.

American States.

The correct information which reaches us today from the army of Virginia, does not confirm the anticipations made in the morning journals of an advance and consequent battle between Jackson and Pope. The evidence continues to multiply that Jackson has taken up a strong and easily defensible position just below Orange Court House, and has not fallen back on Gordonsville as is generally believed. He is now occupying with his reinforcements the Northern end of the Southwest mountains, commanding the level country between that and the Rapidan and Orange Court House to Chesnut Hill, on the Northeast of that village—the rail road running between these two points. For a position to be defended with artillery, it is said, by those who have visited the ground, to be almost unexcelled. It commands the Rapidan at a place called the Punch Bowl and its junction with Boylon's creek, the latter supplying the rebels with water. A glance on the map will show that Jackson is holding this position in preference to Gordonsville, for if forced to abandon it he can fall back to his entrenchments at that place, and in either instance receive reinforcements and supplies from two rail roads. At the latter he has no mountain ranges on either side, and would be obliged to make an artillery fight with entrenchments. It is evident that the enemy has now a large army at Orange and Gordonsville.

Colonel Corcoran has given to one or two prominent gentlemen the reason which he thinks the rebels had for detaining him so long. It is that they desired to conciliate England by keeping him prisoner so long, and thus punishing him for his refusal to turn out his regiment on the occasion of the visit of the Prince of Wales to New York.

The retreat of Gen. Pope will bring untold horrors upon one class of unfortunate people; we allude to those who were either persuaded, frightened, or forced into taking the oath of allegiance to the United States. The rebels will, of course, wreak all their vengeance upon these weak brethren. It ought, however, to be a lesson to our generals never to exact an oath of this kind until there is no longer any danger of a recovery of the territory by the rebel troops. Treatment of this kind only serves to make the rule of our government contemptible as well as detestable in all the disputed territory.—*World.*

Contrabands report the arrival of heavy reinforcements at Gordonsville from Richmond. Our returned officers, Gen. M'Call and others, say that troops have lately poured through Richmond in surprising numbers. Over 40,000 men passed through there from Georgia and Mississippi on the 5th, bound to Gordonsville. One hundred and fifty cannon were sent in that direction on Monday week. About 150,000 men are around the city and 350,000 in Virginia alone, besides over 200,000 in other portions of the South. A new draft of 150,000 men is soon to be raised. These figures are large and no doubt beyond the truth, but that a desperate battle is soon to ensue there is every reason to believe.

The massacre of whites in Blue Earth and Brown Counties, Minnesota, by the Indians, though very horrible, are not quite as great as was supposed. Several supposed to have been murdered are now known to be alive. The whole number murdered is now said to be one hundred.

The White House is again in morning. Col. Todd, another brother of Mrs. Lincoln, and the commander of one of the Confederate regiments under Gen. Breckinridge, was killed at the battle of Baton Rouge. By a sudden raid of 250 guerillas upon Cattelle's Station under cover of the night, twenty supply trains were destroyed and their contents injured by the rebels. A hundred prisoners and many horses were taken. All the private papers and letters of Gen. Pope, copies of despatches and reports, memoranda relating to the campaign and to the army, copies of telegrams sent, all dispatches received from the President, Halleck and the War Department, orders issued to generals of the corps and divisions. All maps and topographical charts, containing information of the greatest value, in a word the whole history and plan of the campaign, the number and disposition of the troops are all revealed to the enemy by this disaster. Its seriousness can hardly be estimated. It is taking the rebel general into the confidence of Gen. Halleck, and may render it necessary to change the whole campaign.

The correspondent of the Philadelphia Enquirer says that the officers and soldiers of our army in Virginia are forbidden to write home to relatives, and no mails will be taken from the army, the officers have refused to give lists of those killed, as it is against orders, although 600 have been lost in the recent skirmishes.

HUNTSVILLE, Alabama.—Correspondent of Herald states that it is currently believed that Magruder with 15,000 men is marching into Kentucky.

A Washington correspondent says it is stated that a band of Stuart's Rebel cavalry last night paid a visit to the vicinity of Hunter's Chapel, within five or six miles of this city, seized and carried off five prisoners. To-day the Union picquets have been thrown out in considerable strength in all directions for several miles from this city.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—A disturbance occurred on Saturday among the troops of the Empire Brigade at East New York. Barracks were tore down, and a hotel gutted. A military company and 100 marines were sent to aid the police in quelling it. Police inspector Folk was very badly cut in the head, and many police officers injured. The troops mostly stampeded to Brooklyn, and at nine o'clock only 100 were in camp. The whole affair is said to have been caused by the non-reception of bounties.

General Pope sent the following telegram from Manassas Junction on Thursday night:—"Finding the enemy turning his right towards Manassas, and the forces ordered two days previously from Alexandria not having arrived, I broke up our camp at Warrenton, and marched rapidly back in three columns.

A private despatch states that a battle was fought on Thursday night last at Bull Run. No particulars given. The Confederates, however, were in possession of Manassas Junction.—Burnside, McClellan's and Pope's forces had united.

Jackson's entire force crossed the Rappahannock on Friday last. Lee intended to do the same, and attack Pope before being reinforced by McClellan. A sudden storm swelled the river, preventing Lee's crossing, and obliging Jackson to retire, thus losing the opportunity for a big battle. Since Saturday, nearly all the firing had ceased across the Rappahannock.—The return of Stuart's Cavalry to Warrenton with the trophies from Pope's headquarters was received with wild demonstrations. Guerilla parties are increasing in Virginia. They made a raid on Bristow and Manassas Stations, capturing the 11th New York battery, destroying empty trains, &c. The recent Confederate raid on Manassas Station resulted in the destruction of half a million dollars worth of quarter-masters' stores. It is supposed the Confederates have destroyed all buildings, public and private. Meantime, Washington City is without a railroad or telegraph communication with the Federal army in the field. Jackson evacuated Manassas Junction a few hours before the Federal advance. Whilst retreating by Centreville, he was met by McDowell and Siegal, and a severe fight ensued.

THE LAST STRATEGIC MOVE OF THE GRAND ARMY.—Chronicling this somewhat remarkable event, a correspondent of the New York *Times* writes—

"The Army of the Potomac has to-day returned to view a second time the battle-fields of Williamsburg. Over four months have passed away since this army, powerful in its numbers and confident in its leader, drove the rebels out of their intrenchments at this place with unexampled slaughter, and pursued them towards Richmond. During this time, it may be safely asserted, *they have dug more miles of intrenchments, constructed more roads and bridges, and leveled more acres of forest than any other army has ever done since the world began.* They have also beaten the enemy in every engagement where they were not, *by accident or blunder,* greatly outnumbered, and ought, as they confidently expected they would, to have been in the rebel Capital to-day, instead of retracing their weary way over these roads, rendered doubly vexatious by the recollections of the past. *Delays, disease, and disaster,* have accomplished what the enemy could not—they have depleted the ranks, and have discouraged—not permanently disheartened—the soldiers, and *rendered it absolutely necessary that they should be transferred to another and more favorable field of operations.*"

LATE DESPATCHES.

AUGUST 30th.—Gen. Pope sent the following telegram from Manassas Junction on Thursday night:—"Finding the enemy turned his right towards Manasses, and the forces ordered two days previously from Alexandria not having arrived, I broke up our camp at Warrenton, and marched rapidly back in three columns. McDowell drove Longstreet back through Manassas Gap. Hooker's division also encountered the enemy, killing and wounding 800 and capturing his camp, etc. Jackson evacuated Manassas Junction a few hours before the Federal advance. Whilst retreating by Centreville he was met by McDowell and Siegel and a severe fight ensued. The enemy was driven back at all points, a thousand prisoners taken, and further discomfiture inflicted on the retreating enemy."

All fears of a sudden raid into Maryland and upon Washington have been entirely dispelled.

SEPT. 1st.—General Pope has telegraphed to General Halleck, from near Gainsville, on Friday last, of a terrible battle on Thursday previous, on Bull's Run field, with combined forces of the enemy, lasting all that day. The enemy were driven from the field, and retreated towards the mountains. The attack was made by General Pope. The Federal loss is estimated at eight thousand men killed and wounded. The Confederate loss is probably twice as great, besides large numbers of prisoners taken.—Pope's army was too much exhausted to push matters, until arrival of reinforcements to aid them.

LATER—SUNDAY—The enemy has been heavily reinforced, on Saturday, and attacked Pope before the arrival of Generals Franklin and Sumner, when a severe battle ensued, the advantage being with the enemy. Pope fell back to Centreville in good order, where Franklin and Sumner's commands joined him. He occupies a strong position at Centreville. The Government clerks at Washington have been ordered to the field of battle to attend to the wounded. A large number of Surgeons have been ordered from the Northern States to attend to the wounded in the field. There has been but little fighting to-day. The Telegraphic communication has been restored to Manassas. Bull Run Bridge is nearly repaired.

No further action of armies since Saturday announced. Further particulars of fight on that day, according to prisoners, report that the Federal forces engaged the whole Confederate army—not less than 200,000—who were promised an easy march to Washington; they occupy extremity of old Bull Run field. On Saturday, Heintzleman commenced the attack with Porter in the centre. The latter fought desperately, but was overpowered by numbers, and broke and fled back in disorder. McDowell advanced to support, but both he and Siegel were enveloped. McDowell's corps being swept away by terrible cavalry charges. Another account says Pope received sixty thousand reinforcements on Saturday. McClellan, Pope and Burnside being in complete co-operation.

Late from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE "PERSIA."

SANDY HOOK, 27th, 10 a.m.—Steamship *Persia,* from Liverpool 16th and Queenstown 17th, is now passing this point. Her advices are two days later than those already received. News relating to Garibaldi is very vague and contradictory. No collision is yet reported. The fete day of Napoleon passed without anything of political significance being uttered in his Imperial speech.

FATHER POINT, August 26.—The steamship *Hibernian* passed this point at 4.40 a.m.

Despatch from Earl Russel to Mr. Stuart, British Charge d' Affairs at Washington.

FOREIGN OFFICE, July 28, 1862.

Sir: I have left hitherto unanswered and unnoticed a despatch of Mr. Seward's, which Mr. Adams delivered more than a month ago. I have done so partly because the military events referred to in it were, in the opinion of Her Majesty's government, far from being decisive, and partly because there was no proposal in it upon which Her Majesty's government were called upon to come to any conclusion. Events subsequent to the date of Mr. Seward's letter have shown that Her Majesty's Government in their opinion upon the first of these points were not mistaken. Victories have been gained and reverses have followed. Positions have been reached in near neighbourhood of the capital of the Confederates, and these positions have been again abandoned.—These events have been accompanied by great loss of life in battle and hospital. While such measures as the confiscation bill passed through both Houses of Congress, and the proclamation of General Butler of New Orleans, bear evidence of the increasing bitterness of the strife.

The approach of a servile war, so much insisted upon by Mr. Seward in his despatch, only fore-warned us that another element of destruction may be added to the loss of property and waste of industry, which already afflict the country so lately prosperous and tranquil.

Nor on the other point to which I have adverted have I anything new to say.

From the moment intelligence first reached this country that nine States and several millions of inhabitants of the great American Union had seceeded and made war on the government of the President, down to the present time, Her Majesty's Government have preserved a friendly, open and consistent course.

They have been neutral between the two parties to a civil war. Neither the loss of the raw material of the manufactories, so necessary to a great portion of our people, nor the insults constantly heaped upon the British name in speeches and newspapers, nor the rigor beyond the usual practice of nations with which the Queen's subjects, attempting to break the loose blockade of the Southern ports, have been treated, have induced her Majesty's government to swerve an inch from our impartial neutrality.

At this moment they have nothing more at heart than to see that consummation of which the President speaks in his answers to the Governors of eighteen States, viz.: the bringing of this unnecessary and injurious civil war to a speedy and satisfactory conclusion.

As to the course of opinion in this country, the President is aware that perfect freedom to comment upon all public events is, in this country, the invariable practice, sanctioned by law, and approved by the universal sense of the nation.

I am, &c., RUSSELL.

LATEST.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

R. M. Steamer *Asia* arrived from Liverpool this morning. There is no news of importance. We make a few extracts from *Willmer & Smith* of the 23rd ult:

To the present depresssion in monetary and commercial circles, the intelligence from America and Italy has added apprehensions of a grave nature as to the future. In America prospects of an early peace are now given up as hopeless; whilst from Italy, although the progress of Garibaldi is as yet uninterrupted, it is feared that collisions may occur which will precipitate the outbreak of war. Under these circumstances the markets for all descriptions of securities are heavy, whilst the general trade of the country, which has been very unsatisfactory for some time past, has anything but a cheerful prospect opening up before us.

The accounts from the various manufacturing districts show that the distress amongst the operatives is increasing at an alarming rate. The effect of the cotton famine is also making itself felt in Bristol, where the workpeople in the Great Western Cotton Factory have been reduced to half time, and are obliged to receive relief from their employers.

A large quantity, some say several tons, of Bank of England Note paper, have been stolen from the Bank's mills. The robbery was only brought to light by the large number of forged notes in circulation, which are so like the real thing that the most experienced in such matters have been imposed on.

The Garibaldian rising, and the Roman question, continue to be earnestly discussed in the Paris journals. The *Opinion Nationale* says:—"Let but Garibaldi succeed in crossing the straits, and in six weeks we must perhaps occupy Italy with 150,000 men to keep down Turin, Milan, Hologna, Florence, Naples, and Palermo." It is to this that we are tending, or rather that events are urging us on.

PARIS, Aug. 22.—The Paris journals of this evening say that orders have been sent to the squadron of evolution in the Mediterranean to return to Toulon, where it will remain at the disposition of the Government. The reason for this order is the state of affairs in Italy.

LISBON, Aug. 17.—It is expected that the royal marriage will take place in September. Tumults have occurred in the island of Fayal respecting the taxation. The Government is about to increase the military force there. Exchange on London rising at 90 days, 53¾.

TURIN, Ang. 22.—The *Discursione* asserts that Gen. Cialdini has been appointed civil and military chief of Sicily, with all the powers necessary for maintaining the state of siege. It is believed that Admiral Bassano will assume the command of the fleet.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent writes:—"A private letter from Turin mentions that a considerable number of the officers have declared that they will resign their commissions rather than act against Garibaldi. People here expect to hear from one moment to another that Garibaldi has landed in Calabria, and, soon after, that he is on his way to Rome. A private letter from that city states that the French army was greatly exasperated against him, and long to avenge those who fell in 1848."

CALCUTTA, July 15th, and BOMBAY, July 26.—Want of rain unfavorably affected the country in agriculture and in health. North-eastern district of Bengal remains in a disturbed state. Cholera raging in the Peshawur, and also spreading in the North-west Provinces.

THE SOLDIER'S TRUE FRIEND.—For over forty years, Doctor Holloway has been supplying all the Armies of Europe with his PILLS & OINTMENT, they having proved themselves the only Medicines able to cure the worst cases of Dysentery, Scurvy, Sores, Wounds and Bruises. Every knapsack should contain them. Only 25 cts per Box or Pot. 232.

BRONCHIAL COMPLAINTS, &c. Rev. D. P. Livermore, Editor of the Chicago New Covenant, says of Brown's Bronchial Troches: "We have frequently had occasion to test the efficacy of Brown's Bronchial Troches, and have invariably found them to answer the purpose for which they are recommended.—From our own personal experience and observation, we know them to be a superior remedy for colds, coughs, and bronchial complaints."

Liverpool District

The Financial District Meeting for the Liverpool District will be held (D. V.) at Shelburne, on Wednesday, Sept. 10th, at 10 o'clock, A.M. The Ministers and Circuit Stewards are expected to attend.

GEO. JOHNSON, *Chairman.*

Petite Riviere, Aug. 14th, 1862.

Charlottetown District.

The Financial Meeting of this District will be held in Charlottetown on Wednesday, the 10th September, at 10 A.M. Ministers and Circuit Stewards concerned will please attend at the hour.

S. W. SPRAGUE, *Chairman.*

Truro District.

The financial Committee consisting of Preachers and Circuit Stewards, are hereby notified that the meeting for this District, will be held (D.V.) at Wallace, on the 19th Sept., commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. A good attendance is requested.

G. O. HUESTIS, *Chairman.*

☞ The Toronto *Christian Guardian* announces the death of the Rev. Henry Wilkinson, after a short illness. "He has been a Minister of the Wesleyan Conference for thirty-one years, most of the time the Chairman of a District, once President of the Conference, and last year the Co-Delegate. Few men in Canada were more generally known, and few have been so extensively useful, or so greatly esteemed and loved. He was an able and most powerful and effective preacher; in prayer he seemed to take hold of the strength of God, which was the secret of his pulpit power; and as a pastor, he was indeed abundant and incessant in his labours. A more diligent labourer in the Lord's vineyard has never been among us, and hundreds of his spiritual offspring have already welcomed him to the fellowship of heaven, while hundreds more, we doubt not, are pressing after him. His character was without reproach, and irreproachable, and his last hours were passed in a state of resignation and exultant hope."

☞ The Boston papers give intelligence of the death of a distinguished Novascotian, the Hon. E. A. NEWTON, a native of this city, his father having been for many years Customs' Collector of this port. Mr. Newton was for some time Agent of the East India Company at Calcutta—but for the last thirty years resided at Pittsfield, Mass., where he died. He is spoken of as having been a gentleman of rare moral worth, active in every philanthropic object, a zealous worker in the cause of Christ, and a liberal benefactor to the poor—his large charities being sedulously concealed. As we perused the eulogistic notices of Mr. Newton—we were forcibly reminded of the striking similarity of his character to that of his most estimable brother, Joshua Newton, Esq., of whom it is scarcely possible to speak in too high terms. This latter gentleman died at Liverpool, N. S., about thirteen years since—where he had been for upwards of fifty years Collector of Customs, and for the same period a most devoted and exemplary member of the Methodist Church. "The memory of the just is blessed."

☞ We have been shewn some fine potatoes raised by Mr. Thompson, of Wolfville, said to be the second crop this season off the same piece of land. A third crop has been planted. This is something very extraordinary.

☞ The Chairman of Districts, in accommodation of our limited available space, will oblige by having the notices for the Missionary Meetings of their several Districts prepared in as concise a form as possible.

☞ We have just time to announce that the President of the Conference, the Rev. Dr. Pickard, came passenger in the Steamer from England which arrived this morning.

Wesleyan Conference Office.

LETTERS AND MONIES RECEIVED SINCE OUR LAST.

Mr. J. W. Allison (P.W., Mrs. Nelson Mosher $2), Rev. R. Weddall (P.W., Moses Coburn $2, J. H. Hunter $2, E. L. Burpe, Esq. $1, Stephen S. Briggs, Esq. $1, Thos. Davis $1, Peter White $1, Geo. Bennison $1, Henry Tibbetts $1—$10—6 new subs., Brother Parker has our thanks), J. Brookfield, Esq., St. John, new sub. $2, Rev. T. Smith, new sub., Rev. G. O. Huestis, R. Brecken, Esq., Rev. B. J. Johnston, Rev. T. D. Hart (B.R. $24), Mr. W. E. Dawson—Papers have been regularly mailed—Rev. J. S. Peach, Rev. J. A. Duke, Rev. J. R. Narraway, Mr. J. P. Thompson, the B.S. is confined to city securities, Rev. W. Alcorn (P.W., Jas. Allen $2, Robt. Hazel $4, Mr. Jeremiah Card $1, John Skaling $1, Stephen C. Card $1—$9), Rev. Wm. Smithson (P.W., Hiram Miller $1, new sub.), Robt. Burgess, Kempt $2, Rev. A. Gray,—(B.S., B.R. $1—P.W., Robt. Winter $1, Thos. Ritcy $1, John Young $1—$4), Rev. D. B. Scott, Rev. W. Smith.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—From those of our brethren and friends who can use the pen to advantage,—and their name is legion,—we want carefully-written articles—doctrinal, experimental or practical, or on Church matters in general, but let them be short. Lengthy epistles are not read with any patience, unless they possess a more than ordinary charm. Obituaries should be merely "notices." Controversial articles are not desired, except there be a very urgent necessity for defence of the truth. A word to the wise is sufficient.

Important to Mothers.

"Having examined the prescription from which Woodill's Worm Lozenges are prepared, I can state that they contain the most wholesome ingredients. I can also certify that they are efficacious having used them in my practice.

(Signed) HENRY B. FORMAN, M. D.,
Halifax, February 9, 1860. "Surgeon."

"DARTMOUTH, October 18, 1861.

"I hereby certify that I have made use of Woodill's Worm Lozenges in my treatment of worm cases with much satisfaction to myself and patient; and, having examined the prescription from which they are made, I am enabled to testify that they are perfectly safe and efficacious, and hereby cheerfully recommend them to the public.

T. B. DESBRISAY, M. D."

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