General Intelligence.

Colonial.

Early on Saturday morning last, a fire broke out in Dresden Row which threatened a very considerable destruction of property, and which was not subdued until several cottages, workshops and barns were consumed, which were but partially insured. One of the sufferers lost $400 in cash.

The following description is given by the *Express* of the stand of colors imported by the City Council, for presentation to the Volunteer Battalion of this city:—"The Colors under notice are of the richest possible material,—silk worked up in the most approved fashion. The Regimental Color is of course Union Jack, with the letters H. V. B. worked in gold at the centre, and the flag gorgeously mounted with gold bullion, and appended to a stave of polished oak. The Regimental or rather Battalion Color, consists of a flag of similar dimensions as the Queen's, about four feet by five, comprising a blue field bearing a Union in the upper corner, the Prince of Wales' feather in the remaining three, the Arms of Nova Scotia in the lower part, with the motto "*Pro Aris et Focis*".—For our Altars and our hearths—conspicuously inscribed beneath, and the whole surmounted by the Armorial bearing of the City of Halifax, the supporters being a Seaman and a Fisherman, the latter holding in his hand a triplet of mackarel, and appropriately inscribed "*E. Mari Merces.*—In the sea is our riches. The Regimental flag is a rich sample of needle work. The wreath of roses, shamrocks, thistles and mayflowers, which enclose the Provincial and Civic emblemns, is most admirably designed and splendidly executed. Both of the staves to which the colors are attached are surmounted by the Crown and the British Lion most admirably wrought, and having massive tassels in golden bullion."

The *Express* learns that a very beautifully toned and exquisitively finished silver bugle—intended for presentation to the Halifax Volunteer Battalion, by a number of the ladies of this city—arrived in the last steamer from England.

A medal, to be fired for, has been presented to the Mayflower Rifle Company of this city by a number of ladies. The medal is made of Nova Scotia gold.

On Sunday morning, six prisoners who were confined in the County Gaol made their escape. Information was immediately lodged at the Police Office, and we learn that one of them (a soldier) was apprehended on Monday, by the Military look-out party at Margaret's Bay. The six were altogether, but the Military party allowed the five others to pass. The prisoners were on the road to Chester when intercepted by the Military.

ON DIT.—That in all probability the Legislature of the three Provinces will be convened somewhat earlier than usual, to take up the Inter-Colonial Railway question.

The steamer *Ospray* arrived at this port on Sunday evening, from St. John's, Nfld. The reports from the fishery are rather encouraging.—The steamer "Blue Jacket," while conveying passengers from Portugal Cove to Brigus, took fire, owing to one of her boilers being without water, and becoming red hot. At the time of the fire breaking out, the steamer was within three miles of Brigus. Fifteen persons, including all on board except four, escaped in a small boat. The captain, engineer, a female passenger, and a boy, the four left behind, succeeded in another boat but a short time before the boiler exploded. No lives were lost.—The Labrador men returned to Newfoundland had not met with much success.

FRUIT SHOW.—The Exhibition of fruit and cereals at the Horticultural Gardens, to-day, although not as large as might have been expected, was exceedingly creditable.—In the first department we observed some very fine apples, peaches, grapes, (grown in open air, from Cornwallis,) pears, plums, &c. While in the vegetable line the potatoes, turnips and mangels were remarkable for size and quality.—*Rep.*

The Woodstock, N. B. *Journal* says:—"During the past week the weather, with slight exceptions, has been very fine. Though the nights have been cool, verging far towards cold, yet we have had bright, clear, warm days—just the weather to put the finishing touch on the ripening crops, and to advance the work of harvest. Anticipations as to the abundance of the latter have been fully realized. The wheat crop is a good one in quality—much better than usual; while in quantity it exceeds, we believe, that of any year since the weavil set in determinedly. Buckwheat has in some places been touched by the frost, but will prove a good crop, as will oats. The potatoe crop, notwithstanding its forwardness, has suffered not a little from rot or rust; nevertheless it has not either in quality or quantity been equalled, or approached, for years.

In addition to the information first given on the subject of the Railroad, we may state that delegates are shortly to leave the Provinces for England in order to confer with the members of Her Majesty's Government, and to afford them such information and induce such action on their part as the various complications incident to such an important undertaking may require.—It is further said that the road will be built under the supervision of four Commissioners; two to be appointed by Canada, one by New Brunswick, and one by Nova Scotia.—*Fredericton Reporter.*

By late St. John, N. B. papers we learn that a fire broke out in Waterloo street in that city on Saturday night week, and before it was subdued six buildings were destroyed. The fire is thought to have been the work of an incendiary.

There was another fire in Dock street, St. John, on Wednesday morning, which destroyed about half a dozen houses.

INTERCOLONIAL TRADE.—It appears from a statement in the Quebec *Mercury* that the question of Intercolonial free trade was considered by the delegates from the Provincial Governments, and passed the preliminary stages. The *Mercury* says:

"The present circumstances of the lower Provinces render impractible any plan involving an immediate diminution of their Customs revenue. For the present, at least, a Provincial Zollvererin must be considered unattainable. The subject has, however, undergone discussion with a view to future action by the three Governments in their respective legislatures; and in due season we may hope to see satisfactory results. Something is gained when the ground is broken for the cultivation of a question which in the end will be really more than Intercolonial.

American States.

The war news as given in the various papers in the Union cause is so conflicting as to afford very little satisfactory or reliable intelligence. We have flaming accounts of brilliant victories which, upon examination, prove to be no more than fearful carnage on both sides, without any decisive result to either. The late battles have been among the most bloody of the whole war, but as far as can be judged the Federal loss was as heavy as that of the Confederates. Such appears to have been the case in regard to the battle of Sharpsburg or Antietam—claimed by the Federals as a brilliant victory. The Federals were successful, but they had so little the advantage in the fearful struggle, and were so weakened and fatigued, that it is no wonder McClellan was unable to follow the Confederates closely or interfere seriously with their retreat across the Potomac. The 15th Mass. went into the battle over 600 strong, and came out 208. Another Mass. Regiment mustered 38 after the battle. A brigade of 850 lost 432; another small brigade lost 800. The wing under Hooker, and afterwards under Sumner, fought from 6 a. m. to 7 p. m., and fought furiously. It is nonsense to suppose that after such a fight this army could follow and cut to pieces an army still almost equal to itself.

A New York paper gives the following account of the battle. "The last accounts from the battle field of Antietam state that the burying of the dead continues at the rate of a thousand a day, and that it would be finished on Sunday or Monday. There is no denying that the rebels fought well, but our heroic army, burning to retrieve their late disasters, and to strike a decisive blow at the heart of the rebellion, seemed actuated by one heart and one will—generals, officers and men. That our generals, to a man, did their duty, and threw their whole heart into the work before them is sadly yet gloriously proved by the list of *fourteen* general officers of our army wounded at the battle of Antietam (one of these, General Rodman, has since died of his wounds,) and one of our Major Generals killed—the brave, the active, the energetic Mansfield—whose mortal remains lying in state in the New York Hall on last Sunday.

Truly our losses in that regard begin to count heavily—but few days have passed since the remains of General Reno, and before him General Kearney, received the mournful honor which our city pays to the gallant dead. Gen. Stevens and General Williams both fell within the past month. The number of field and line officers who have lost their lives during these last terrific battles is almost beyond calculation, and is yet scarcely known. The whole country, North, East and West, has been, and is, in a state of feverish anxiety, owing to the difficulty of obtaining correct lists of the killed and wounded. Few families, and few individuals there are, throughout the loyal States, who have not some relative or dear friend "at the war," and as day by day the press furnishes additional lists of the "casualties" numbers of families are thrown into mourning, and the gloom of despair settles down on many hearts that had cherished hope till awful certainty extinguished it for ever.

There must have bene 100,000 men on each side engaged in this desperate encounter. How many pieces of artillery were on each side we are not informed, but an eye-witness of the battle states that he could count at least sixty distinct discharges of cannon on our side in a minute and this lasted nearly all day. The carnage on both sides was dreadful. We lost a great many good officers; we had twelve generals wounded and two killed. On the Sunday previous we also lost a good general—Reyno. A great number of commissioned officers of the various regiments were killed or wounded. We do not publish the names of any because, as yet, all such lists must be very imperfect, and are made up more or less from heresay. The Irish Brigade suffered severely, losing nearly half its number. We notice among the killed the names of several officers.

NARRATIVE OF A SURVIVOR FROM THE GOLDEN GATE.

Mr. A. Bates, a steerage passenger on board the California steamer Golden Gate, furnishes a San Francisco paper the following interesting narrative of the scene on board that vessel when she was burnt at sea:

"The day was very warm, and I was sitting on deck forward. This was about half-past four o'clock in the afternoon; all was quiet. I suddenly saw smoke issuing from the deck, about midships, and near the smoke stack. I watched it a moment when, becoming convinced there was a fire, I cried out. Just at this moment others saw the smoke too, and we all rushed toward the pumps or brakes, forward, which were chiefly used for cleaning the deck.

"We used the pumps as best as we could. We took turns in working. I worked a few minutes, when, seeing it would be no good, I went forward. All then began to crowd forward, and had no life preservers, for they were in the boats behind, and no one could go through the fire after them. In about five minutes from the time I saw the smoke the flames burst through the decks. It seems as if the means for extinguishing a fire had been neglected, for the pumps would not work.

"The flames kept coming forward every moment, and all pressed still closer to the bows. Ropes were now attached to the vessel and thrown over the sides to hold on to. Some were so frightened that the moment the fire came near them they plunged widely overboard and were drowned. Others climbed over and held on to the ropes as long as they could. They got exhausted, and dropped off, singly and in pairs, and were lost.

"There were ten boats on board—enough to save every soul on board—but only three of them could be got at. Two of these, loaded chiefly with the crew, got safely to the shore. The other sailed away for Manzanilla, and has not been heard from. The men that got into the boats leaped overboard, and were picked up. The officers seemed to do very well, and the men were not insubordinate, but appeared to obey orders and work well. I secured a rope and determined to stay on board to the last moment, and then to swim for the shore. I am a very good swimmer. I had stripped myself of everything but my shirt. I had about my waist a belt with some money; but a large sum which I had in my trunk was lost.

"While thus standing at the bows, grasping my rope," continued Mr. Bates, "a little girl, a lovely child about eight years of age, came up to me and asked me to save her. Her name was Addie Manchester, and her father lives in San Francisco. She said:

"'O, mister, can you swim?'

"I told her I could. She begged me so hard to save her that I determined to try to do so anyhow. I told her I would try to save her if she would do just as I told her. She said:

"'I will do just as you tell me. Save me, do, please—I don't want to be drowned.'

"I showed her how to act—to get on my back and grasp me tightly, but that she must not choke me. She promised to do just as I told her. She was quite cool. Just as the fire got up to us, the vessel struck the bar, I got over, taking Addie with me. She held on to me tight as I told her to do. I struck for the beach, not far off. The breakers ran high. I got passed the first one in safety with my burden. I got passsed the second one also. After I passed the third one, I found that Addie was gone. I turned round and saw her going down behind me. A man on the plank, who was passing, grasped her by the hair and pulled her on the plank. I saw she was safer than with me, so I continued on, and was dragged on the beach. I lay on the beach insensible for about half an hour. When I came to, I saw Addie. She was lively.

"I dug a hole in the sand to keep warm in. We buried the dead each in a separate grave, which we scraped out with our hands and pieces of board.

"Next morning we travelled inland. About five miles off we reached a spring; here we rested. Some of our party then started across the mountains to reach Manzanilla; others, including myself, were to remain until assistance reached us. We had nothing to eat. That afternoon, and after our friends had left us, the St. Louis came along and took us abroad."

AMERICAN DESPATCHES.

SEPT. 24th.—President Lincoln has issued a proclamation, declaring all the Slaves in States, or parts thereof, which shall be in rebellion on January 1st ensuing, thence forward and forever free!—The President says that at the next session of Congress he will again recommend pecuniary aid to the loyal States, for the purpose of inaugurating the gradual abolition of slavery.—The Confederate leaders are reported admitting a loss of twenty thousand men at the recent battle of Antietam, and of thirty thousand since their forces entered the State of Maryland.—There are active movements of the Confederate troops from Richmond. Ten thousand men are reported to have passed down the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad last Saturday.—The Confederates are enforcing the conscription in that portion of the State of Virginia formerly within the Federal lines.

SEPT. 25.—General Buell has arrived at Louisville with his army, causing great rejoicing. The city is now considered to be safe. Business not been resumed.—The Confederates are concentrating at Bloomfield, 12,000 being seen beyond Salt River on Sunday.—Col. McCook, with three Federal Cavalry regiments drove 8000 Confederate cavalry from Mumfordsville, proceeding to Elizabethtown in conjunction with Kennett's command, took 1500 Confederates prisoners.—Several Guerilla bands have been defeated in Missouri.—Col. Ritchie with 1000 Confederates has been routed near Carthage—about 70 killed.—Governor Curtin (Penn.) has disbandoned the volunteers recently called out.—The Federal army along the Potomac is reported to be in good condition.

SEPT. 26th.—It is rumoured that President Lincoln is about issuing another call for troops to increase the army up to a million of men! Another meeting of loyal Governors to be held at Washington.—All of General Pope's officers who are prisoners at Richmond to be exchanged.—Buell's army left Lebanon, and Bragg's Carthage, Tenn., on the same day, former following are, and the latter chord of circle. Buell marched three hundred and sixty miles to Bragg's two hundred, and beat him by one day at Louisville.—The Confederates are concentrating their forces at Winchester, Va., and fortifying the place.—Confederate Cavalry numerous in the vicinity of Leesburg.—Refugees from Richmond report prevailing apprehensions of famine among the lower classes, prices already placing provisions above their reach.—Federal loss at battle of Antietam semi-officially stated over 9,000 killed, wounded and missing.—The Richmond *Examiner* claims the Antietam battle as a great Confederate victory directed by General Lee, with 60,000 against 150,000.—Petersburg *Express* pronounces an attempt to raise Maryland as a dead failure; her destinies being with the North.—In late battles, the N. York *Times'* despatch says, Confederates left 5000 wounded within the Federal lines. Their loss estimated at 5000 killed and 5000 wounded. Over 20,000 stand of small arms fell into Federals hands.—Convention of loyal States Governors recommend forming camp of 100,000 reserves. To-day they called on President Lincoln and endorsed, fully his policy.

Sept. 27.—Appearances indicate that the bulk of the Confederate army is along the bank of the Potomac—reconnoisance finding them in strong force and smoke of camp fires visible opposite all the fords. It is probable that a considerable portion of the Confederate army has fallen back to Winchester. A Pennsylvania regiment dashed across one ford, bringing off 400 rifles, &c. Picket-firing ceased by mutual agreement. The Naval expeditions fitted out at Pensacola and Port Royal will soon be heard from.—The gunboat Winona run Fort Morgan under fire below Mobile, firing on steamer inside, driving off crew and exploding shell in her bow. The Winona escaped unhurt.—The Connecticut has captured the English schooner Rambler, cotton laden, while running the blockade at Sabine Pass.—The vomit is making fearful havoc among French fleet at Vera Cruz.

Sept. 29. 1862.—Siegel's division reported advanced to Fairfax Court House, where he has his head-quarters. No enemy interposed. Reported that Confederates buried sixty heavy cannon at Hagerstown, putting up head boards bearing names of fictitious deceased. Reported that General Buell has been relieved of command in Kentucky, and assigned to Indianapolis, to organize paroled prisoners into regiments. Buell's army to be consolidated with Nelson's. Federal loss in battle of Antietam ascertained to be nearly 10,000. Reconnoisance from Shepardstown to Harpers Ferry on Friday found roads open. Griffin's Brigade pickets at Blackburn's and Reynold's Fords. About 12,000 Confederates, under Hindman and Raines, are in Arkansas, near Missouri line. Gen Schofield preparing to march against them. Col. Sibly had sharp engagement with Sioux Indians, near Yellow Medicine; latter fell back, losing 50 killed. Sibly followed. Expedition from New Orleans drove Confederates from town of Ponchatrain; latter returned with Reinforcements, driving Federals out. Latter lost fifty. Reported Confederate cavalry dashed into Augusta, Ky., on Ohio river, and burnt the town. Confederates rigidly enforcing conscription about Lexington, and other places in Kentucky.

SEPT. 30.—Three hundred and sixty disloyal persons in Carroll County, Missouri, have been assessed $100,000.—Major General Nelson has been shot at Louisville.—McClellans' head Quarters have been removed three miles nearer Harper's Perry, which is held by a large Federal force.—Humphrey Marshall and Kerby Smith's forces are reported at Cynthiana, Ky., 13,000 strong, moved towards Covington.—The Richmond Despatch mentions the arrest of five men attempting to leave Mobile for New Orleans. Charts and plans were found on them. One of them Dr. Rosibly, of New Orleans, was hanged.

Late from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE "SCOTIA" AT NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—The Steamship Scotia, from Liverpool 13th, and Queenstown 14th, has arrived.

The Daily News has an article in defence of American heroism and patriotism. The Liverpool Post advocates mediation and argues that England is the power to mediate, and Palmerston the man.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times gives the version of Butler's difficulty with the French Consul at New Orleans as very unfavourable to Butler.

Important discoveries are said to have been made to enable jute to be used to a great extent as a substitute for cotton. That article has advanced nearly 50 per cent. since the beginning of the month, and is greatly excited. Hemp is also considerably higher.

There are rumors of plots and threats of the Italian revolutionists very similar to those in the Orsini affair. It is reported that Victor Emmanuel soon visits France. Latest reports relative to Garibaldi say that it is all but settled that there will be a general amnesty with Garibaldi and his followers. A distinguished English physician has been sent to Garibaldi.

Liverpool, Saturday, p. m.—The Europa's news, via Queenstown, received about noon today, caused great sensation. It was generally regarded as disastrous and mos. discouraging for the North. American securities in London became dull.

The sales of cotton on Saturday in Liverpool were 7000 bales. The market closed irregular but firm, at a considerable advance on all qualities. Speculators and exporters took 4000 bales.

London, Saturday, p. m.—Consols for money closed at 93 1-2 a 93 5-8.

The *Times* to-day has an editorial on the justications which are just now being put forth in the North for war, and thinks the symptom a hopeful one, for if reason is to be the arbiter it is certain that the war policy can never be sustained. It refutes the arguments of Edward Everett and others.

LATEST.

By the R. M. S. *Europa*, which arrived yesterday at noon, we have English news to the 20th ult:

The harvest has proved to be quite an average one. The arrivals of grain from the American States are large, and will serve to keep the price of bread down to a moderate rate. With the corn market declining, with money at an unusually low rate of interest, and with the prospect that some substitute will soon be found for cotton, a buoyant feeling exists in commercial circles.

Experiments upon the offensive power of rifled artillery, of the newest and most approved kind, show that by these weapons of war a target can be penetrated which is thicker than the thickest plates which can, consistently with safety, be put into iron ships.

The International Exhibition was to have closed on the 1st of November, but it is now determined that it shall remain open for a fortnight longer, at an increased rate of admission, during which period articles may be sold in the building.

The old rumor has been revived that the Emperor of the French is anxious to recognize the Southern Confederacy, and only waits for the co-operation of England.

A disgraceful row occurred in Belfast, requiring the interposition of the military and police, 1300 of whom occupied the streets. A great number of persons were injured, and great destruction done to property.

The opinion of the English physician on Garibaldi's case was of a reassuring character. The wound in the ankle is rather serious and may render amputation necessary.

THE MIGHTY HEALER.—Let not disease, with its fangs, pray upon you, until the cold hand of death hurls you to an untimely grave. Shake off the feeling of despair and hopelessness, so liable to come upon the invalid. The plant born of the Sun we place within the reach of all. We care not what may be the specific form of the disease. The cause, the fountain af the disease itself, is impure blood, and through the different channels of the lungs, the stomach and the vital organs, *Judson's Mountain Herb Pills* will pass, mingling with the blood, search out and grasp and then expel all hurtful poison that there is in it. Thus cleanse the blood by a few dosec of these Pills, and disease, in any form, will dissipate and vanish. As the Sun, with its glorious beams first causes the morning dew to rise as mist, then growing stronger, casts his burning rays upon it—and behold 'tis gone—so cleanse the blood, and disease, like morning dew, retreats and vanishes. There is no blood purifier equal to JUDSON'S MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS.—Sold by all Dealers in Medicines.

sept 24 4w

JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE.—Removes worms without failure.

It removes Sour Stomach.
It increases the appetite.
It strengthens digestion.
It relieves sick headache
It cures Fever and Ague in Children.
It is a superior remedy for Thorea or St. Vitus Dance.
It is a valuable tonic for all kinds of Weakness.
It is a valuable remedy for Dyspepsia.
Poor, puny, crying, fretting, children get well by the use of it.

Sold by Brown, Brothers Ordnance & Squas Halifax.

Wesleyan Conference Office.

LETTERS AND MONIES RECEIVED SINCE OUR LAST.

Rev. J. Marshall, Annuitants claims will be arranged by the President, Rev. Dr. Pickard $40, Rev. W. Perkin, sent by Express, Geo. N. Fuller, Horton $2, Silas B. Alderkin, do. $2, Rev. C. Ladner B.R. $16, Rev. J. Lathern for Wm. Dayton, Fred'n $1, Rev. Dr. Dewolf (P.W., John Fraser $2 new sub.) Rev. J. R. Hart (B.R. 50c. G. Burnett P.W. 50c.), Rev. I. E. Thurlow, Parcel sent some time ago by Packet, Rev. Jas. Buckley (P.W., John Ells $2, John Coffin $2, Josiah Pinkham $2, Joseph Reynolds $2—$8), Magazines received for subscribers by last steamer—Those for ministers expected shortly. Rev. A. W. Turner (B.R: $2.50, Paper regularly sent Rev. E. Botterell, Rev. Jas. Dove, Rev. J. Goodison, Rev. C. W. Dutcher, Rev. J. Cassidy, (new sub.,) Jas. Archibald, Truro $2), Rev. W. W. Perkins (P.W., Mrs. M. Shaddick $1), Rev. W. H. Heartz.

Missionary Meetings.

LIVERPOOL DISTRICT.

Liverpool.—Oct. 5, 6, 7, Rev. Dr. DeWolf, J. Burns and J. Thurlow.

Yarmouth.—Nov. 2, 3, 4, Rev. Dr. DeWolf, and J. Buckley.

Barrington.—Nov. 30, Dec. 1, 2, 3, 4, Rev. J. Sutcliffe, C. B. Pitblado and C. W. T. Dutcher,

Shelburne.—Oct. 26, 27, 28, Rev. J. Buckley, and J. Hart.

N. E. Harbour.—Oct. 29, Rev. Dr. DeWolf, and J. Buckley.

Port Mouton.—Nov 2, 3, 4, 5, Rev. J. Hart.

Mill Village.—Nov. 30, Dec. 1, 2, 3, Rev. G. Johnson, and J. Hart.

Petite Reviere.—Jan. 2, 3, 4, 5, Rev. J. Burns.

By order of the District Committee.

J. HART, *Fin. Sec'y.*

ANNAPOLIS DISTRICT.

Horton Circuit.—Horton, Tuesday, 30th Sept.; Greenwich, Wednesday, 1st October; Kentville, Friday, 3rd Oct. Deputation, Brothers Hennigar and Smith.

Cornwallis, East.—Canning, Thursday 2nd October. Brothers Hennigar and Smith.

Aylesford.—Aylesford, East, Monday, 27th Oct.; Aylesford, West, Tuesday, 28th Oct.; Margaretville, Wednesday, 29th Oct.; Morristown, Thursday, 30th. Oct. Brothers Black, Smith, Bent, and Johnson.

Wilmot.—Wilmot, Monday, 13th Oct.; Nictaux, Tuesday, 14th Oct.; Hanley Mountain, Wednesday, 15th Oct.; Laurencetown, Thursday, 16th Oct. Brothers Hennigar, Lockhart, McCarty, and Smith.

Annapolis.—Annapolis, Thursday, 2nd Oct.; Granville, Friday, 3rd Oct.; Clements, Saturday 4th Oct.; Hillsburg, Monday, 6th Oct. Bros. Davis, Black, and Taylor.

Digby and Digby Neck.—Digby, Tuesday, 7th Oct.; Sandy Cove, Wednesday, 8th Oct.; Trout Cove, Thursday, 9th Oct.; St. Mary's Bay, Friday, 10th Oct. Brothers Davies, Lockhart, and Pickles.

Collections to be taken up during each meeting in behalf of the Mission funds.

By order of the Financial District Meeting,

THOMAS H. DAVIES, *Chairman.*

SACKVILLE DISTRICT.

Sackville.—Oct. 27, 28.—Revs. M. Pickles and G. Butcher.

Amherst.—Oct. 6, 7, 8.—Revs. J. Snowball, G. Milligan, Ryan.

Baie de Verte.—Nov. 3, 4, 5, 6.—Revs. Dr. Pickard, G. Butcher.

Moncton.—Jan. 3rd, 1863.—Revs. G. Butcher, D. Chapman.

Coverdale. } —Feb. —— Rev. G. Barratt,
Hopewell. }

Dorchester.—Oct. 29.—Revs. J. Snowball, M. Pickles, G. M. Barratt.

Richibucto.—Dec. 30.—Revs. J. Allison, Jas. Tweedy.

Parrsborough.—Jan. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7th.—Revs. Dr. Pickard, A. M. DesBrisay.

By order of the D. M.

A. M. DESBRISAY,

ST. JOHN DISTRICT.

St. Andrews.—Monday, Oct 6.—T. Angwin,

St. David.—Tuesday, Oct 7.—W. Smith.

St. Stephen.—Wednesday, Oct 8.—G. B. Payson.

Mill Town.—Thursday, Oct 9.—R. A. Temple.

Sermons at the above places October 5th.

The Ministers of St. John South, North, West, and Upham, will arrange for holding meetings on these Circuits.

The Ministers of the Grand Lake, Greenwich, and Kingston Circuits, will also make arrangements for holding meetings in their respective Circuits.

THOS. ANGWIN, Chairman.

CHARLOTTETOWN DISTRICT.

Charlottetown.—To be arranged by local Committee and Superintendent.

Cornwall, &c.—Oct. 13th, 14th, and 15th; Deputation, Brothers Brewster and Brown.

Margate.—October 27th and 28th; Brothers Brewster and Jost.

Bedeque.—October 29th, 30th, and 31st; Brothers Brewster and Jost.

Souris, &c.—October 30th; Brothers Duncan and Wasson.

Murray Harbor.—January, 1863; Brothers Duncan and Brown.

Pownal.—February, 1863; Bros. Jost, Brown, and Wasson.

S. W. SPRAGUE, *Chairman.*

TRURO DISTRICT.

Truro.—Oct. 7th and 8th, Revs. R. E. Crane and J. L. Sponagle.

River Philip.—Jan. 27th and 28th, Revs. Thos. Smith and R. E. Crane.

Wallace, &c. —— Rev. J. L. Sponagle and Wm. Tweedy.

River John.—Feb. 24 and 25, Revs. J. Cassidy and H. P. Cowperthwaite.

Albion Mines.—Nov. 19th, Revs. Wm. Tweedy and H. P. Cowperthwaite.

Guysboro', *Sydney*, *Ship Harbor* } To be arranged by respective Superintendents.

GEO. O. HUESTIS, *Chairman.*

Bleeding at Lungs, a special disease, and special treatment. The cases and results of *Hunnewell's Tulo Anodyne* do not quite admit of actual accounts of cures, but this much is sure, and should meet with use and approbation by all, who have this uncertain tenure of life. The entire compound is perfectly consistent with cure, in all cases of Bleeding, which has been fully tested on cuts and bruises outwardly. Being perfectly adapted to the Lungs with the Tolu, and healing property of the Cannabis, we can hardly use expressions strong enough to meet our confidence in it, or to urge trial. Let it be taken in confidence by all. See advertisement and call for pamphlets.

Sept. 24. 4w.

COUGH. The administration of medicinal preparations in the form of a *Lozenge*, is of all modes the most eligible and convenient, more especially as regards a COUGH REMEDY. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," or Cough Lozenges, allay Irritation which induces Coughing, having a direct influence to the affected parts.

Reader, if you want a mild purgative for children, or one powerful for adults, take Ayer's Pills. They are sugar-coated and pleasant to use and are well enough known to be good, without our recommendation.

sept 24 4w

Wesleyan Book-Room.

By *Europa* from England, and Sailing Packets from Boston, our Stock has been replenished. Further supplies expected per next Steamer from Liverpool, and next arrivals from Boston. We shall be most happy to receive orders, and shall attend to them with care and promptitude. Among various other popular works, we have on hand a few copies of Jobson's Australia:

Wesleyan Hand Book of Psalmody, only 30 cts.,
Pearson on Infidelity—cheap Edition,
Angus' Hand Book. Stevens' History,
Tefft's Methodism Successful,
Punshon's Sermons. Carter's Great Reformation,
Ralstone's Divinity. Macauley's England—and a large assortment of other Works.

Also, a good supply of PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS very tastily got up.

We call attention to the following book, one of great interest, just issued from the Press.

SCRIPTURE CABINET; or, Texts and Truths Illustrated, By Erwin House, A. M. A beautiful 12mo of 432 pages. Price, $1.

This work will not fail to interest the family, while it will prove a source of instruction and profit to the ministry. In sending for books don't forget to order one, and examine it; after which we think you will recommend it to your people.

This is not a volume of sermons, nor is it one of anecdotes, but it *is* a volume of illustrations. It is the result of a very successful attempt to illustrate passages of Scripture by the incidents of common life. Many of the illustrations are striking—all are attractive and readable.

Those brethren in the ministry, who are not in the habit of making their services interesting by the narration of appropriate incidents, would find themselves helped by carefully studying this book.

BOOK NOTICES.

Bengel's Gnomon of the New Testament, in 2 vols., pp. 1800. A new translation. "No other volumes within our reach combine so many excellencies. If a young preacher have but one commentary, let him, by all means, buy Bengel."—See Review in Prov. Wesleyan, Aug. 20, 1862.

WHEDON'S COMMENTARY ON MATTHEW AND ACTS.—Dr. McClintock says:—"I have tested it when engaged in pulpit preparation. It has special value as a homiletical book, giving in small space, and painting with some peculiar, and often very felicitous turn of phrase, the substance of meaning which more diffuse annotators spread over a great deal of space." Price $1.

PULPIT THEMES, PREACHER'S ASSISTANT, AND ART OF PREACHING: By Rev. F. V. Reinhard.—This work will be prized by the young minister as being richly suggestive of the best thoughts. Price $1.25.

MORAL AND RELIGIOUS QUOTATIONS FROM THE POETS: By the Rev. Wm. Rice, A. M.—Pronounced to be the best and the happiest compilation of its kind which has yet appeared. It embraces a wide range of topics, arranged under appropriate heads, so as to be easily available either for private reading, or for preparation for the pulpit or lecture-room. Price, in sheep, $1.50; in calf $2.

ELEMENTS OF LOGIC: By Dr. True.—Young students requiring an elementary work on the art of reasoning will appreciate this work. Price 50 cents.

MANUAL OF BIBLICAL LITERATURE: By Dr. Strickland.—This volume contains the pith of large and costly ones, gleaned from the best and latest authorities in each department, and will be found by the Biblical student and candidate for the Ministry, an admirable compend of Scriptural philosophy, criticism, exegesis, analysis, &c.—Price 80 cents.

BUNTING'S SERMONS.—Rev. R. A. West says: "No minister can read them without receiving new impulses in his holy work. They are emphatically a treasury of sound doctrines and practical counsels." Price $1.75.

Dr. Campbell says: "These sermons are by one of the greatest men of the times, and one of the most distinguished Preachers of a body renowned for its pulpit-power. The real man—for Dr. Bunting was a true man—appears equally in the choice of text and in their treatment. The desire of usefulness is everywhere apparent as a principle and a passion. These discourses are excellent examples of the best order of popular instruction, clear, strong, manly, and utterly divested of all that betokens the low desire of vain display."

KURTZ' CHURCH HISTORY: 2 vols., each $1.50, American Edition.—"We doubt whether a more readable compression of 'Ecclesiastical History' could elsewhere be found."—*Meth. Quarterly Rev.*

HISTORY OF THE GREAT REFORMATION: By Rev. T. Carter.—An impressive history; less voluminous than D'Aubigne, but more readable. The author possesses a true sympathy with his subject, and has presented its varied scenes and events in a clear, fresh, earnest style. $1.00.

HIBBARD ON THE PSALMS.—The Psalms, chronologically arranged and historically introduced. Dr. Spring, of New York, says of this work: "It is a volume of great research and merit. Had I studied it fifty years ago I should have been a wiser man and a better minister of the gospel."

PERFECT LOVE; or Plain Things for those who need them, concerning the Doctrine, Experience, Profession, and Practice of Christian Holiness: By Rev. J. A. Wood, of the Wyoming Annual Conference: 12mo. pp. 314.—This is a very practical work, aiming to be thoroughly Wesleyan. Were all our church members in the enjoyment of perfect love they would exercise a moral power which no human mind can estimate. We hope the book will contribute largely to this result.

NEW TESTAMENT STANDARD OF PIETY: By Rev. W. McDonald.—An excellent treatise, well fitted to promote living piety. The author keeps close to the Wesleyan theory of holiness,—regarding it as the only scriptural theory, 70 cents.

THE YOUNG MEN OF THE BIBLE; a Series of Discourses and Lectures by distinguished clergymen. The topics embraced are, The Value of the Bible, Joseph, Moses, David, Absalom, Solomon, John the Baptist, The Young Ruler, The Prodigal Son, Paul, Timothy and John the Evangelist, $1.

COMPERDIUM OF METHODISM by Rev. Dr. Porter; embracing the History and Present Condition of Methodism in all countries; with a Defence of its Doctrinal, Governmental, and Prudential Peculiarities. It is a work of much merit, and has received universal favour, $1.

THE HAPPY ISLANDS, or Paradise Restored, by Rev. W. F. Evans. One of the fundamental ideas of this work is that what we lost in the fall of our first parents has been restored in Christ; and when Paradise is formed within, we find the outward world in harmony with our redeemed spiritual nature. An excellent volume 75 cents.

NICHOL'S SERIES OF STANDARD DIVINES—PURITAN PERIOD—Now ready, in demy, 8vo., handsomely and durably bound. The works of Thos. Goodwin, D. D., in 3 volumes; the practical works of Thos. Adams, in 3 volumes; the works of Richard Sibbes, D. D., in 3 volumes; at the low price of $1.10 cents per vol. Can be ordered through the Wesleyan Book Room. The series is one of the most important ever offered to Clergymen and theological students. Published under the direction of a Council of Publication composed of Ministers of various denominations, and recommended by a large number of the leading Ministers of British Methodism. Each year's issue will comprise complete treatises. To those who have had an opportunity of studying the Works proposed to be reprinted, it is unnecessary to offer any observations, either regarding their general value, or their especial importance to Ministers and Students. Their authors, men of the highest talent, lived in times of active and earnest spiritual life, and were profoundly conversant with the two books which ought to be the standards of every Minister's study,—viz., the Book of the Divine Word, and the Book of Human Nature.

It has been justly remarked, that when the Puritan Theology is disregarded, and esteemed as superseded by much of a later age that is superficial and unsound, the dwarf will have taken the place of the giant, and a sicky atmosphere will be preferred to a pure and health-giving breeze.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S LIBRARY.

Designed to supply a class of popular and useful books for our young people.

The Object of Life: a Narrative illustrating the Insufficiency of the World, and the Sufficiency of Christ. With four illustrations, 75 cents.

The Story of a Pocket Bible. A Book for all Classes of Readers, 85 cents.

Missionary among Cannibals; or, the Life of John Hunt, 65 cents.

Words that Shook the World; or, Martin Luther his own Biographer, being Pictures of the Great Reformer, sketched mainly from his own sayings. By Charles Adams. Handsomely illustrated with designs from the German, 75 cents

The Missionary in many Lands. By Rev. E. House, 80 cents.

The Lost Will 70 cents; Tim the Scissors Grinder, 65 cents; Sequel to Tim, 75c.

Leila among the Mountains, 65c; Will Collins 65c. Only a Pauper, 75 cents; Straightforward, 75 cents.

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 16, 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 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."

"MR. WOODILL—Many thanks for that valuable box of Lozenges. A week ago my little girl was so ill, (without the ordinary symtoms of having worms) that we thought she could not live. One box of your Lozenges has destroyed hundreds of worms, and now she is perfectly safe. I will recommend them in all my friends, and have sent you many customers for them.

Halifax, Nov. 24, 1861.

G. W. CARTER."

IMPORTANT TO PARENTS.—This certifies that I have used Woodill's Worm Lozenges for my little children, which gave them entire relief. They were so agreeable to the taste that they ate them like candies. I gladly recommend them for general use.

MRS. H. NISB SMITH,
The well known lecturer on Female Education.
Antigonishe, July 26, 1862.

Hundreds of such flattering testimonials have been received, but the above will suffice to prove the superiority of Woodill's Worm Lozenges over every other remedy for Worms equally as efficacious in adults as in children.

February 28

Marriages.

At Wilmot, on the 24th ult., by the Rev. W. H. Porter, A. B., Mr. Ebenezer S. Condon, of Cornwallis, to Miss Sarah L., daughter of Mr. Clark Neilly.

At the residence of the bride's father, Great