still more mark-
acher cannot help
an message, when
hom he has just
nfidential intercourse.
ercourse with his
warmed and set
f his sermon, but
perennial source.
e are two volumes
text. One is in
er is in the hearts
f his people open
d ready a sympa-
chool. There the
thoughful pastor
resent illustration
o be refuted, what
what mining is to
romises, when the
be pressed. The
pulse by which the
may be read, and

Sabbath-school, in
y identified him-
movement, which
s in the way of
the church. It is
re of things, that
ances can be with-
s the sunshine and
influences the soil
most surely germi
Sabbath Schools.

ummerfield.

AY, ESQ.

ings in New-York
t from what they
21 the New York
during its session
ge assembly, many
His text was 1 Cor.
me, even as I also
en had not marred
ere was a freshness
ribable brilliancy in
voice was sweet as
ar this discourse, but
y performance. No
nd melted the large
Summerfield's simple
fferings, in St. Paul's
in imprisonments ;"
W. Alexander, then
t, and said : "Never
Scripture recited with
ced a beautiful quota-
sions of Melancthon,
and Dr. Alexander
Mr. Summerfields's
more remarkable than
elf; all was child-like
fervid and pathetic
be communicated to
Many orators have
whose elocution and
and persuasive. The
His prayers were also
anner in which he re-
transcended all the
ctors.", Summerfield
city of New York,
God would be with
strong arm alone he

multitudes, when Me-
were words in every
If had no contracted
eloquence opened all
herever he preached
and we find this entry
my ensuing year's la-
pectations. . . . I
terminate my mortal
fect weakness; my soul
h my body, and wants
y I so much need; but
l things well."
his fellow-laborers, to
the Sabbath, and hence
" his name stands for
evening. Few who
forget his morning
were devoted to *Christ*
general congregation,
1821, I believe, Sum-
interrupted, for a few
first sermon after his
old John-street church,
September 30th, from
hat shall I render unto
his toward me? I will
, and call upon the name
my vows," &c. We, of
the crowd was immense.
coolness of that spacious
ere darkened with the
"singing boys" of that
ty, Ayres, we had a cap-
of the preacher. Dr.
y joined Summerfield in
re and said: "The only
see him, from among the
every accessible space,
cchus, not a tree but a
food in the northeastern
all been crowded in the
d a half before the time
small anxiety lest he
reach, but the fervent
re heard, and again his
eme of the Lord, and
in his hand. I cannot
mon, but well remember
tense power of riveting
hose in the side gallery
fashionable young ladies
f them remarkable for
fore the services com-
ed to change her very
but in vain. French a
ith Methodist bonnets
. Miss F. posture was
e moment Summerfield
were riveted upon him,
movement, until he
n deep sigh, as if then
. This was a daughter
k of the common coun-
erfield was to speak she
since has she disappear-
s of New York fashion,
May we not hope that
n in her heart, are now

f the oblest and most
day, was also present.
very large size, and most
nding appearance. He
ong Summerfield's most
n this occasion stood in
the multitudes after the
doors, some one said:
you in this great crowd."
"any man can afford to
hear this young preach-

valuable is great, but to
ount of one's accomplish-

The Provincial Wesleyan.

General Intelligence.

Colonial.

ACCIDENT.—A child in Dresden Row fell into a tub of water a few days since, and was drowned.

NOVA SCOTIA SALT.—A very fine article of table salt is now manufactured at the Salt Springs of River Philip.

SOUTHERN RELIEF.—A Bazaar is to be held in Liverpool, G. B. in October, to aid Southern prisoners. A ladies committee has been formed in this city, to receive and forward contributions.

The blockade runner *Constance* on going to sea on Wednesday last, mistook the steamer *Commerce* for a Federal gunboat, and ran into Ketch Harbour for safety.

The steamer *Commerce* collided with the steamer *Heather Bell* near Charlottetown. The latter was much injured, but got to Charlottetown safely, and has had all damage repaired.

THE TALLAHASSIE.—There is a report from P. E. Island that this Confederate cruiser burnt 22 American fishing vessels off North Cape, P. E. I., on the 26th inst.

CHURCH ORGAN.—The Grafton St. Church of this city has been furnished with an elegant Organ, excelling in purity and fulness of tone, and embracing a very choice selection of stops. This instrument reflects much credit upon the builders, Messrs. E. & G. G. Hook of Boston, who have built some of the finest Organs on this Continent. A large Organ for St. Mary's Cathedral is to come from the same establishment.

CONVENTION UPON PROVINCIAL UNION.—The following gentlemen have been appointed as the representatives of Nova Scotia at the Convention to be held at Charlottetown: The Hon. Prov. Secretary, the Hon. Atty. General, Hon. R. B. Dickey, A. G. Archibald, Esq., J. Locke, Esq. The New Brunswick Delegates are Hon. Messrs. Tilley, Johnson, Steves, Gray and Chandler. The P. E. Islanders are Hon. Messrs. Gray, Pope, Palmer, McDonald and Coles. The Canadian Government have appointed Hon. Messrs. Cartier, Brown, Galt, and McDonald, with whom may be associated Hon. T. D. McGee, to confer with the delegates from the Lower Provinces upon the union of Canada with them. We hope that this movement to bring about a Union of the Provinces will not end in smoke.

BERMUDA.—We have just received the following from the Rev. R. Duncan, dated Hamilton, Bermuda, August 24th:

DEAR BRO. MCMURRAY,—Thinking you and other kind friends, northward, might feel a little anxious about us, in view of the epidemic now prevailing in these Islands, I hasten to drop a line by H. M. S. *Jason*, to leave in the morning for Halifax, to say that, through mercy, we are still numbered among the living. I regret to state that Bro. Percival at St. Georges has had a sharp attack of fever, but I am thankful to be able to inform you that he is now considered out of danger. With the exception of two or three cases which we had in this town about four weeks ago, and which, I regret to state, proved fatal, we have enjoyed immunity. How long we may continue to be thus favored, is known only to Him who "doeth according to His will in the army of heaven and among the inhabitants of the earth."

I was very glad to find that persons abroad would learn, from the *Wesleyan* at least, the danger to which they would be exposed by visiting Bermuda at present. Our local journals have not been as candid in this respect, as we think they should have been. It has been patent to almost every person in these Islands, that Yellow Fever has, during the last three or four weeks, been multiplying its victims, and yet nearly all the newspapers have maintained a studious silence respecting it until this week. The Governor's proclamation appointing next Wednesday 31st inst., "as a day of humiliation and public prayer to Almighty God on the occasion of the epidemic now prevailing in these Islands," has induced some of them to acknowledge that there is a fatal disease in our midst.

The mortality has been and still is greatest in St. George's, although we believe there have been a few cases in nearly every parish.

To the Doctors and others who may wish to argue the non-contageous or other character of the disease, we leave the settlement of that question—for ourselves we feel perfectly satisfied that it has not come upon us without the permission of the Great Ruler who "worketh oftentime with man to keep back his soul from the pit, that he may be enlightened with the light of the living." May His designs be fully subserved in this visitation.

I remain dear Brother, yours very truly,
ROBERT DUNCAN.

American States.

The Weldon railroad was held at latest accounts by the Federal force in the vicinity of Petersburg. Its importance may be seen by the great struggle and sacrifice of life on both sides in order to possess it. A desperate assault was made by the Confederates on Thursday last to retake the road, which resulted in their capturing three batteries.

The interest for and against the peace movement seems to be influenced greatly by electioneering motives, though no doubt very many of different shades of politics are sick of the war, and would have peace on any terms. But the great majority of Republicans will have peace on no conditions but the return of the South to the Union. There is reason to believe that the platform of the Chicago Convention will be the recommendation of an armistice, and a general convention of delegates from all the States to reconstruct the Union, and that Gen. McClellan will be nominated for the Presidency. It is rumoured that the Federal Government has decided to despatch five Commissioners to arrange preliminaries for peace. This rumour caused a decline of 4 per cent. in the gold market. It is denied on the best authority that President Lincoln has been in favour of an armistice; it is announced as his intention rigorously to enforce the draft to make up the additional 500,000 men.

The Chicago *Times*, in an article upon the approaching Convention, says:—"It will be the authoritative expositor of the principles of the Democratic party, and the only power which can legitimately declare the means by which these principles shall be carried into effect. Every member of the party will be bound by its action. After it shall have indicated the course of the party, there can be no such thing as a War Democrat or a Peace Democrat. There can be only Democrats with a single duty to perform—to support the action of the convention."

The Baltimore correspondent of the New York *World* gives the following:—RESULT OF GRANT'S CAMPAIGN AGAINST RICHMOND.—"The utter and hopeless failure of Grant's campaign against Richmond, and his confessed inability to accomplish anything at all, either against the city or Petersburg, has liberated from duty there the main body of Gen. Lee's army. My letters in the early part of Grant's campaign show that the rebel leaders clearly foresaw this result, as a necessary sequence of the folly of making an overland campaign, and that they were prepared to take advantage of it when the proper time should come. It is amazing that the President, who has directed all the campaigns himself, should have remained blind to this palpable fact so long, which ought to have been evident to him as early as the 20th or the 25th of June, and which no wayfaring man, even though a fool, could close his eyes against, after the 1st of July. Our armies in the east, however, during the last months, have been managed in such a manner as directly to forward and advance the rebel designs in the west; and the fruits of this short-sighted policy we are now beginning to reap at Atlanta. Nothing could accord better with the plans of the rebels, than to have Gen. Grant's magnificent army to spend sixty days, in the heat of the summer, before Petersburg, and to wind up the simless performance with such a *finale* as that of July 30. The consequences of this seige of Petersburg are, that the capture of that city, and of Richmond, are further off now than ever before; and that the main body of Gen. Lee's army, disdaining to stay there and watch Gen. Grant any longer, has gone to Atlanta.

THE REBEL FORCES AT ATLANTA.—"It is understood at Richmond that the main features of the rebel compaign for the next six weeks are as follows: The rebel leaders estimate General Sherman's utmost force at 75,000 men; and they doubt whether of these he can bring more than 65,000 effectives into the field. Gen. Hood's army consists of the two corps of Generals Hardee and Polk, reinforced by 15,000 newly raised recruits from Georgia, making his whole force, including 10,000 cavalry, 55,000 strong. He has besides a reinforcement of 8,000 troops recently brought from the Mississippi valley, and 5,000 recently brought from Mobile. Besides all these, he is now joined by a body of 36,000 troops from Gen. Lee's army, consisting of Longstreet's whole corps and two divisions of A. P. Hill's corps. This makes the whole rebel force at Atlanta little over 100,000 troops. This is the force with which the rebels hope to defeat Gen. Sherman and to save Atlanta.

REBEL PLANS FOR THE NEXT SIX WEEKS.—When this is accomplished, Gen. Lee expects to bring his 36,000 troops back to Virginia, to take them to Gordonsville, and from thence to advance towards the North. It is expected that Gen. Early with the reinforcements that have been sent to him will be able to keep Gen. Sheridan at bay at Gordonsville, even with the large force at command of the latter, and even if Gen. Sheridan deems it prudent to pursue Early as far as that point. If my information is correct, there is little probability of a battle any point north of that. Gen. Early is too good a soldier to risk the fate of the whole campaign, and Gen. Sheridan cannot force him to stop and fight. He will stop when he reaches Gordonsville. That place is strongly fortified; and there Gen. Early will make a stand and give battle. Gen. Lee, of course, will be joined at Gordonsville by the troops under Gen. Early, and it is expected he will then have 97,000 troops with which to advance towards the Potomac—namely, nine divisions of infantry of his own army, with the proper complement of artillery attached, under A.P. Hill, Early and Anderson, (the latter commanding Longstreet's corps), 72,000 men, and 25,000 troops from Hood's army.

THE RELEASED PRISONERS—GEN. SEYMOUR'S EXPERIENCE IN CHARLESTON.—Gen. Seymour, who has been confined for some time at Charleston, S. C., arrived in Williamstown, Mass., a few days since. The Troy *Times* says:

"He is quite feeble from the effects of confinement and insufficient food. Up to the period when he was transferred to Charleston, he suffered great hardships, and was afforded hardly sufficient food to maintain life. On the way from Richmond to Charleston himself and associates were subjected to the most outrageous indignities, and were often confined in common jails, along with the worst fellows. At Charleston, although they were nominally placed under fire, they were decently treated. During the six weeks he was there, only one shell came near them, and that did no damage. The city is badly cut up by the firing from our batteries, and as many as fifty shells a day are hurled into the secession hot-bed. Buildings on all sides are torn to pieces, and the damage is very great. From the 'wreck of matter' produced by our firing, it would seem that there will not be much of Charleston left if the shelling is continued as at present. Gen. Seymour is in good spirits, confident that we are making stendy progress in reducing the rebellion, and holding fast to the faith that we shall destroy it altogether.

General Seymour was stationed at Charleston some two or three years before the war commenced. He, therefore, had many influential acquaintances there, and to them he was indebted for generous courtesies during his late involuntary stay among them. He conversed freely with them about the war. He told them the North would never yield; that the determination of the people were to wipe out the rebellion and save the Union, no matter what sacrifices the great work should involve. Their chief hope based upon a political reaction in the loyal States, by which a peace Democrat should be elected to succeed Mr. Lincoln as President. He told them that event was not likely to occur, but if it did, it would be the result of a monstrous deception practiced upon the people, and they would never submit to such a peace, as the South required; there would be general revolution and chaos first. When intelligence came that President Lincoln had made a call for 'five hundred thousand more,' they were much depressed and manifested unmistakable indications of discouragement. We have only got to press right onward against the cohorts of treason, and spare not and the rebellion will inevitably collapse, and that much sooner than many persons believe.

"Disappointed from the first in not having been acknowledged by foreign Powers—more bitterly disappointed in their general expectation that Northern cowardice or dissention would secure their ends—but a single chance remains, and that is *the result of our next election for President.* If a Democrat succeeds Mr. Lincoln, they profess to feel sure of negotiations, and sure of their Confederacy. They believe a Democrat will be elected. In Mr. Lincoln's re-election they see only subjugation, annihilation, for the war must then continue, and continuance is their failure and ruin.

In military affairs it is an excellent rule never to do what the enemy desires—it is not equally true in politics? Certain it is that *the only remaining hope of the South lies in Mr. Lincoln's defeat.*"

The Boston *Courier*, reviewing Mr. Gilmore's statement of his interview with Jeff. Davis, says:—"We learn from it is simply that Mr. Davis will not negotiate on the basis of emancipation, or the surrender of State independence to a numerical majority of individuals or States, however great. We shall yet see, perhaps, that when the government of the North is ready for union *without subjugation*, that the South is ready to meet us."

But Mr. Davis himself held no such position. He made light of confiscation and amnesty, treating them as of no consequence in the settlement of peace and declaring that the war

——"Must go on till the last man of this generation falls in his tracks, and his children seize his musket and fight his battles, unless you acknowledge our right to self-government. We are not fighting for slavery. We are fighting for independence—and that or extermination we will have."

The uniform testimony of the southern leaders and organs of opinion is, that, so far as they are concerned, peace is only attainable by an acknowledgment of their independence. So said Commissioner Ould to Mr. Gilmore and Col Jaques. So repeated Secretary Benjamin, and so emphatically reiterated Jeff. Davis. Here is the expressed opinion of the Richmond *Enquirer*:

"Save on our own terms we can accept no peace whatever, and must fight till doomsday rather than yield an iota of them, and our terms are:

Recognition by the enemy of the independence of the Confederate States.

Withdrawal of the Yankee forces from every foot of Confederate ground, including Kentucky and Missouri.

Withdrawal of the Yankee soldiers from Maryland until that State shall decide by a free vote whether she will remain in the old Union or ask admission into the Confederacy.

Consent on the part of the Federal government to give up to the Confederacy its proportion of the navy as it stood at the time of secession, or to pay for the same.

Yielding up all pretension on the part of the Federal Government to that portion of the old Territories which lies west of the Confederate States.

An equitable settlement on the basis of our absolute independence and equal rights of all accounts of the public debt and public lands, and the advantages accruing from foreign treaties."

Those provisions the *Enquirer* says comprise "*the minimum* of what we must require before we lay down arms," and hints at other demands to be enforced if they can destroy and scatter our armies, as "to enforce and collect treasure for our reimbursement out of the wealthy cities in the enemies' country, &c. The *Enquirer* says, and says truly, it is all or nothing."

The *Times'* Washington despatch says the recent simultaneous encounters with the rebels on both banks of the James river and also in the valley, prove that Lee has in Virginia a larger force than had been supposed, and the report of his having sent detachments to Georgia are not now credited. Lee's total force is estimated by our secret service at 70,000 men.

THE ARMISTICE QUESTION.—The *Times'* Washington dispatch says that the speculations of certain New York sensation journals upon the armistice question are all boan. Neither Mr. Lincoln's friends nor the leading Republicans are urging the experiment upon him, and his views, expressed only yesterday, in his remarks to returning Ohio soldiers, proclaimed his determination to devote all his powers to the suppression of the rebellion and the restoration of the Union.

THE TALLAHASEE.—It is stated that the U. S. gunboat Dacotah, which arrived at the Navy Yard on Friday afternoon, saw the Tallahassee some eleven miles ahead of her on Tuesday evening, and chased her at the rate of six knots per hour. The pirate steams twelve with ease, and, of course, was soon out of sight. The Dacotah burned two hundred tons of coal in five days, and had to put back for more.

BATTLE FOR THE WELDON RAILROAD.—The following is to the New York *World* of Wednesday:

"The part of Gen. Warren's line against which the brunt of the rebel shock came was to the left of the road, and held by the divisions of Genls. Cutler and Ayres. Our works cross the road somewhat in the form of a horseshoe, the left heel of the shoe resting nearly against the road, and guarding that of the left flank against the danger of being turned; the toe of the shoe so to speak, crosses the road, the divisions forming it being mainly to its left; this is the portion of the line held by Cutler and Ayres. The entire position is in open fields, surrounded by a belt of hard timber. Under cover of these woods the enemy formed their lines of attack, placed their artillery in position, and made their preparations for attack without danger of discovery by us. These all being completed, their infantry was rushed against the advanced divisions of Cutler and Ayres. At the same moment their artillery, which had been well posted, opened terrific converging fires on the whole line. Their attack was severe and determined. On it rested the only chance that they may ever have of recovering this road to their use. Knowing its importance, they were proportionally eager to repossess it. Our men, too, knew its value, and had the advantage of being behind strong works. Would they surrender it to the superior numbers of the enemy? Onward pressed the enemy across the open space intervening betwixt the edge of the woods and our works. Presently a sheet of flame is vomited over our parapets, the enemy stagger, recover, and return the fire. The artillery bellows murderously; the puny crack of rifle, augmented by the discharge of thousands, creates a crashing roar, sounding unlike any other roaring ever before heard. Not like peals of thunder, sharp or rumbling, not like the regular surging of an angry ocean, but combining in part the qualities of both these, being a successession of sharp, quick sounds, blended at times into a surging roar. Presently the enemy exhibits evidences of being satisfied with the experiment, and commences slowly to fall back. Our men, with a refreshing cheer increase the rapidity of their fire. The enemy move to the rear more rapidly, enter the belt of timber and are seen no more. The repulse was sanguinary and decisive. Along other portions of our line but little fighting of a serious nature was done. Griffin, on the left, was slightly engaged, but not seriously. Our loss was one hundred and fifty all told. The enemy's was quite large. Our line will be much strengthened by the addition of the returned Second Corps."

A Mass Peace Convention was held at Syracuse, on the 17th inst. There was a large attendance, of the resolutions adopted we give an abstract:—

"The Peace Convention adopted resolutions thanking God for the subsidence of the passion and excitement which has convulsed the country, and calling on the people to take advantage of the lull in the storm to obtain a permanent suspension of hostilities, and for the perfection of some mode of conciliation which shall unite our country on a lasting basis of peace, prosperity and fraternity, enjoining on the Chicago Convention to nominate peace candidates; protesting usurpation and lawless despotism of the present Administration, and resolving that "we will not tolerate the rule of martial law or military interference with elections, or any more arbitrary arrests of our citizens, to the maintenance of which we pledge our lives, fortunes and sacred honor;" stating that the reply of President Lincoln to Messrs. Clay and Holcomb is unmistakable evidence that the object of the war is not the restoraton of the Union, but the destruction of Southern slavery or permanent separation. Thanking the fearless men who have stood up for the people's rights and declared for peace, and whose services will be rewarded when the Democratic party shall be reinvested with the reins of government."

NEW YORK, Aug 20.—The *World's* despatch from Charlestown, Va., Aug 18, says that Gen. Sheridan has fallen back to Berrysville from Strasburg. This retrograde movement was in consequence of the rapid advance of Early, reinforced by part of Longstreet's corps, also of movements of the enemy which threatened to envelope or at least flank him by way of the Gaps. Gen. Sheridan is now on the defensive, and it is understood is in a strong position. In executing this retrograde movement a portion of his command acting as rear guard was overtaken near Winchester, by the advance of the enemy, under Breckinridge, and overpowered; being completely surrounded and nearly all captured. The prospects of a battle depend upon the energy of Early's advance.

European.

There has been more desperate rioting at Belfast, Ireland.

A Prussian decree has been issued partially reducing the forces to a peace footing.

The decrease of specie in the Bank of France during the past week was over four million frances.

Owing to the protests of the American and English Ambassadors, the Turkish government permits the continuance of religious controversy in Protestant books.

In the Crown prosecution for shipping seamen in the Pirate Georgia, the prisoners were found guilty and bound over for judgment.

The drouth seems to have extended over England, Scotland, and Ireland, affecting the wheat crop very severely. The result of careful inquiries shows that 29 counties of the United Kingdom have below an average crop of wheat, 32 counties have an average crop, and 10 only are slightly above an average.

Much interest was exposed in England by rumors of Gen. Grant's movement north of James river; but pending the receipt of further advices the papers have little or nothing to say on American affairs—and the Confederate loan was flat.

The London *Athenæum*, reviewing Capt. Semmes' book on the Alabama, declares the impossibility of any recognition of the Confederate States as slave-holding States and says:—We can have no toleration of slavery, in any shape, under any excuse. *We can have no friendship with slaveholders. We can have no peace with a slave empire.*

It is well for all sides that there should be no illusions on this point. *If a slave empire should be founded in America by force of arms we can have no relations of amity with such a State;* and should that empire try to revive the trade in human beings, it would be our duty and our right to resist it with all our force.

It is only on condition of the Confederate States abandoning the principle for which Capt. Semmes appears to be an ardent advocate, that England can ever consent to admit them into the fellowship of nations."

LATEST.

The steamer New York, from Southampton, has arrived at New York, with dates to the 17th, four days later than those previously received.

On the receipt of the News in England of Gen. Grant's defeat before Petersburg, the Confederate loan advanced three per cent.

The Confederate steamer Florida destroyed a ship bound from New York to San Francisco, and took from her $70,000 in gold.

Political news is unimportant.

R. R. R.

CHILLS AND FEVERS.
CHILLS AND FEVERS.
CHILLS AND FEVERS.

One tea-spoonful of Radway's Ready Relief in a wineglass of water, taken on rising in the morning and repeated every three hours, will break up this formidable complaint. This remedy is a better safeguard against Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever and all other Fevers, Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, than all othes medicines in use. One dose has frequently expelled the Ague and Fever poison from the system, and in case of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Diptheria, Inflnenza, Hoarseness, Colds, Strains Sprains, Burns, Scalds, Swooles Joints, Lameness, Spinal Complaints, there is nothing in the world that will relieve the patient so quick or cure so rapidly as Radway's Ready Relief. Price 25 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

GEL THE BEST.—Clergymen, as a class, do not recommend an article unles they have good reason to know it to be valuable. Procure at any Druggist one of Mrs. S. A. Allen's circulars of her World's Hair Restorer and Hair Dressing, and you can read over twenty testimonials of our most eminent clergymen, each one recommending in the strongest terms the use of these preparations. They restore invigorate and beautify the hair. If you wish to restore and retain your hair through life, use them. Sold by all Druggists.

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. "*The Troches*" have *proved* their efficacy. Sold everywhere.

St. John District.

JUBILEE MEETINGS.

ST. JOHN WEST, Sept. 11th, 11 o'clock, M. Pickles, 6 o'c. J. S. Addy; Pub. Meet., Sept. 13.

ST. JOHN NORTH, Sept. 11th, 11 o'c. J. R. Narraway, 6 o'c. J. Shenton; Pub. Meeting 14.

FAIRVILLE, Sept. 11th, 3 o'c. I. Sutcliffe, Pub. Meeting, 15th. The Brethren on these Circuits to assist each other.

ST. ANDREWS, Jan. 8, W. Wilson, Pub. Meet. Jan. 9.

ST. DAVIDS, Jan. 8, R. A. Temple, Meeting Jan. 10.

ST. STEPHEN, Jan. 8, F. W. Moore, Meeting 11th.

MILL TOWN, Jan. 8, G. W. Payson, Meeting Jan. 12. Deput. to these Circuits, I. Sutcliffe and J. R. Narraway.

SUSSEX VALE, Sept. 4, Dept. W. Temple, M. Pickles.

GREENWICH, Oct. 9. Dept. D. D. Currrie, L. Gaetz.

KINGSTON, Jan. 8, Dept. J. S. Addy, J. Brewster.

UPHAM, Feb. 8, 9. Dept. I Sutcliffe.

By Order Fin. Dist. Meeting,
R. A. TEMPLE, *Fin. Sec.*

Sussex Vale Circuit.

Sermons will be preached as follows, Sunday, Sept. 4th:—

Smith's Creek, 10, A.M.	Rev. W. Temple,
" 2½, P.M.	" M. Pickles,
Millstream, 10, AM.	" "
" 2½, P.M.	" W. Temple,
Pascobac, 10, A.M.	" D.D. Currie,
Centreville, 2½, P.M.	" "
English Settlement, 6½, P.M.	" "
Sunday, Sept. 11th:	
Smith's Creek, 10, A.M.	Rev. L. Gaetz,
" 6½ P.M.	" W. Temple,
Millstream, 10, A.M.	" M. Pickles,
" 2½, P.M.	" L. Gaetz,
Carsonville, 10, A.M.	" W. Temple,
Sussex, 2½, P.M.	" M. Pickles,
Roachville, 6½, P.M.	" L. Gaetz,
Canaan, 10 A.M.	" D. D. Currie,
Butternut Ridge, 2½ P.M.	" "
Cornhill, 6½, P.M.	" "

Public Jubilee Meetings will be held as follows—at which Rev. W. Temple, M. Pickles, L. Gaetz, and others will speak:—Millstream, Monday, Sep. 5th, 7, P.M.; Carsonville, Tuesday, 6th, 7, P.M.; Butternut Ridge, Wednesday, 7th, 7, P.M.; Smith's Creek, Thursday, 8th, 7, P.M.; Donegal, Friday, 9th, 10, A.M.; Sussex, Friday, 9th, 7, P.M.; English Settlement, Monday, 12th, 7, P.M. A collection will be taken up at each meeting.

TEA MEETING.

A Tea-meeting will be held in the Wesleyan Church, at Smith's Creek, Studholm, N. B., on Wednesday, Sept. 14th.—Tea at 4 o'clock.

Lecture by Rev. Jas. R. Narraway, A.M.—Subject: "Impressions of England—and its Future."

Tickets for Tea Meeting 40 cents. Tickets for the Lecture 10 cents.

Refreshments at the close of the Meeting.

Smith's Creek, Aug. 28, 1864.

Annapolis District.

MISSIONARY MEETINGS.

Bridgetown.—Granville Oct 10th, Bridgetown 11th, Tupperville 12th, *Deputation* Rev. Messrs. Taylor, Lockhart, and Moore.

Annapolis, Oct 13, Granville Ferry 14th, Clementsport 15th, Messrs. Daniel, Taylor and Lockhart.

Hillsburgh, Oct 18, Messrs. Daniel, Lockhart and Dutcher.

Digby Oct 19, St. Mary's Bay 20th, Messrs Daniel, McCarty, Lockhart and Wasson.

Aylesford East, Oct 10th, West, 11th, Morristown 12th, Margaretville 13th, Co-Delegate, Messrs. Bent, Weddall and DesBrisay.

Cornwallis West.—Grafton Oct 17, Harbourville 18th, Berwick 19th, Messrs. Hennigar, Weddall and DesBrisay.

Cornwallis East—Canning, Sept. 12, Messrs. Davies and Sprague.

Horton, Sept 13, Greenwich 14th, Kentville 15th, Co-Delegate and J. G. Hennigar.

Wilmot, Sept 12, Nictaux 13th, Hanly Mountain 14th, Lawrencetown 15th, Messrs. Lochbar McCarty and DesBrisay.

Digby Neck—To be arranged by the resident Minister. A collection in aid of the Mission Fund to be made at each meeting.

By arrangement of Fin. Dis. Meeting,
JAS. TAYLOR, Secretary.

Missionary Meetings.

ST. JOHN DISTRICT.

The Annual Missionary meetings for the St. John District for the present year will be held as follows, viz:—St. John South, North and West, Fairville. The ministers on these Circuits to make their own arrangements.

St. Andrews, Sept. 5; St. Davids, 6; St. Stephen, 7; Mill Town, 8. The ministers on these Circuits to assist each other.

Sussex Vale, &c., Sept. 4, *Dep.*, W. Temple, M. Pickles, L. Gaetz.

Greenwich, Oct. 9, D. D. Currie, L. Gaetz.

Kingston, Jan. 8, J. S. Addy, J. Brewster.

Upham, Feb. 8, I. Sutcliffe.

By order of the Fin. District meeting.
R. ALDER TEMPLE.

AGENCIES.—Mr. Jas. A. Botterell has been appointed a General Agent for the *Provincial Wesleyan* and the Book Room in the Province of New Brunswick.

Mr. Arthur D. Morton has been appointed on a similar Agency for Cape Breton and eastern portion of Nova Scotia.

We commend these brethren and their work to the kind consideration and aid of our friends in these Provinces. We hope their efforts to collect arrears, and to obtain new subscribers will be largely successful. The Ministers and other local agents will kindly render to them all the advice and co-operation in their power. The outstanding arrears on *Wesleyan* account have accumulated so greatly from year to year, that we find it indispensable to adopt the most earnest efforts for their collection. This has become the more necessary because of the advanced cost of printing paper, on which account also we hope a canvass for new subscribers will result in considerable increase of paying patronage. We hope we shall not be under the necessity of unduly urging money matters upon the attention of our friends. "A word to the wise is sufficient.

Wesleyan Conference Office.

LETTERS AND MONIES RECEIVED SINCE OUR LAST.

Rev. T. D. Hart 2 new sub., Rev. I. N. Parker (P.W. Jno. Robertson $2.) Rev. J. L. Sponagle (P.W. Rich. Black $4.) Rev. S. F. Huestis (P. W. Jas. Simonson, new sub. $1, parcel sent) Rev. Jas. Burns (P.W. A. H. Cocken $2, Wm. Crews $1, J. Dexter $2, Jesse Dexter $2, Jas. Demings $1, W. Hagar, $2, A. Hagar $2, Jas. Hogg $2, C. Hagar $1, S. Irwin $2, R. Irwin, senr. $2, Jas. Muir $2.50, T. McGill $2, R. McKinney $2, J. F. Perry $1—$26.50.) Danl. McDougall, ($4 82) Rev. J. A. Mosher (P.W. P. White $3—due 40 cts.) Rev. W. W. Perkins (P.W. Mrs. E. Copp, $1, parcel ready, waiting for vessel) Rev. E. Evans (P.W. Jos. Bertram, new sub. $1,) Rev. J. G. Angwin, (P.W. R. Pentz, Esq., $1), Rev. J. W. Howie (parcel ready), Rev. W. Alcorn (sent by mail), Rev. T. H. Davies (rec'd too late).

The sale of the Plantation Bitters is without precedent in the history of the world. There is no secret in the matter. They are at once the most speedy, strengthening health-restorer ever discovered. It requires but a single trial to understand this. Their purity can always be relied upon. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Cascarilla Bark, Dandelion, Chamomile Flowers, Lavender Flowers, Wintergreen, Anise, Clover-buds, Orange-peel, Snakeroot, Caraway, Corianda, Burdock.

S.—T.—1860—X, &c.

They are especially recommended to clergymen public speakers, and persons of literary habits and sedentary life, who require free digestion, a relish for food, and clear mental faculties.

Delicate females and weak persons are certain to find in these Bitters what they have so long looked for.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.

They create a healthy appetite.

They are an antidote to change of water and diet.

They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.

They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.

They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers

They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach

They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.

They cure Diarrhea, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.

They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Head ache.

They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted nature's great restorer.

The following startling and emphatic statements can be seen at our office.

Letter of Rev. E. F. Crane, Chaplain of the 107th New-York Regiment:

NEAR ACQUIA CREEK, March 4th, 1863.

Owing to the great exposure and terrible decomposition after the battle Antietam, I was utterly prostrated and very sick. My stomach would not retain medicine An article called Plantation Bitters, prepared by Dr. Drake, of New-York, was prescribed to give me strength and an appetite. To my great surprise they gave me immediate relief. Two bottles almost enabled me to join my regiment. * * * * I have since seen them used in many cases, and am free to say; for hospital private purposes I know of nothing like them.

REV. E. F. CRANE, Chaplain.

Letter from the Rev. N. E. Gilds,
St. Clairsville, Pa.:

GENTLEMEN.—You were kind enough, on a former occasion to send me a half dozen bottles, of Plantation Bitters for $3 50. My wife having derived so much benefit from the use of these Bitters, I desire her to continue them, and you will please send us six bottles more for teh money inclosed.

I am very truly, yours,
N. E. GILDS, Pastor Ger, Ref. Church.

Soldier's Home, Superintendent's Office, Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan'y 15, 1863.

I have given your Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our noble soldiers who stop here, more or less disabled from various causes, and the effect is marvelous and gratifying.

Such a preparation as this is I heartily wis every family, in every hospital, and at hand on every battle field.

G. W. D. ANDREWS, *Superintendent.*

Dr. W. A. CHILDS, Surgeon of the Tenth Vermont Regiment, writes,—"I wish every soldier had a bottle of Plantation Bitters. They are the most effective, perfect, and harmless tonic I ever used."

Willard's Hotel, Washington, D. C., May 22, 1863

GENTLEMEN,—We require another supply of your Plantation Bitters, the popularity of which daily increases with the guests of our house.

Respectfully,
SYKES, CHADWICK & Co.

&c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

Be sure that every bottle bears the fac-simile of our signature on a steel plate label, with our private stamp over the cork.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.
202 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Sold by all respectable Druggists, Politicians Grocers, Hotels, Saloons, and country dealers.

GRAHAM'S PAIN ERADICATOR.

How many Consumptives owe their afflictions to that fatal mistake of "*waiting for a Cough to get well of itself.*" Avoid this error, by availing yourself of that sure remedy for Coughs, Colds, and all pulmonary complaints—"Graham's Pain Eradicator."

Read the following from John Murphy, Esq. Coroner, Petersville, Queens county, N. B.

"In the autumn of 1861, one of my sons was seized with a distressing Cough which rapidly increased in severity, accompanied by pain in the chest, spitting of blood, etc.; under the combined effects of which he became rapidly reduced.—Hearing of the astonishing results of Graham's Pain Eradicator in the cure of disease, I procured a bottle, by the use of which, I am happy to say, he was restored to perfect health.—From this, and other instances of its efficacy, I can with increasing confidence, recommend it to the afflicted."

1863

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO THE CITIZENS OF
HALIFAX, N. S., AND VICINITY.

THE undersigned would respectfully ask attention to the preparations known as

HUNNEWELL'S

UNIVERSAL COUGH REMEDY,

For all *Throat and Lung Complaints.*

HUNNEWELL'S TOLU ANODYNE,

The great Neuralgic, Rheumatic, Head-Ache, Tooth-Ache, Loss of Sleep, and General Nervous Remedy. Also for the Pains in Monthly Menstruations a perfect relief

HUNNEWELL'S ECLECTIC PILLS.

The most perfect form of Cathartic ever given to be public, which never require more than *two* and seldom but *one* for a dose, act without the least griping and cure

INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, BILIOUSNESS, LIVER COMPLAINTS, PILES, WORMS.

and all derangements of stomach or bowels.

The above preparations, of such unbounded reputation in the United States have the confidence of and are used by great numbers of Physicians, and at prices within reach of all, are worthy the attention of invalids, who will find them a strict conformity to nature in medicine.

Without resorting to the common method of columns of advertising, I would ask confidence to tes them, which will be sacred.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Scrofula was considered incurable until the great discovery of "Holloway's Pills and Ointment flashed upon the world. Diseases which baffle the skill of the Medical Schools, readily yield to these peerless remedies. Scurvy, Erysipelas, Saltrheum, Itch, and all cutaneous eruptions are curable by them. Sold by all Druggists.

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

BAZAAR.

THE Ladies of the Wesleyan Congregation in Liverpool purpose holding a *Fancy Fair* about the middle of September next, in aid of the building fund of the Church recently erected. As it is most important that the existing debt should be speedily removed, they take the liberty of asking the generous aid of friends throughout the Province in suitable contributions to the tables.

Liverpool, Aug. 24, 1864. 4 ins.

Marriages.

By the Rev.