temples on Mars' Hill at Athens, thanking God and taking courage on the broad stones of the Appian Way; clanking his chain as he writes in his hired house at Rome; where, and in what employ, do we not find this strange fervent man, this vessel of God's election for the second founding of His Church?

Such, then, was he whom the Lord grasped with his own hand, and rescued, from the ranks of foes and persecutors, for his own service.

General Intelligence.

Colonial.

THE MAYORALTY.—A requisition, numerously and respectably signed, has been presented to M. H. Richey, Esq., requesting him to allow himself to be nominated to the office of Mayor at the approaching election. His worship in reply, giving his consent to be re-elected, expressed himself to this effect:—"I regard it as a duty, and shall esteem it a privilege, to aim at the accomplishment of something more worthy your congratulations, and shall therefore strive, if re-elected through your nomination, to bring about these improvements in the management of civic affairs and institutions, which the experience of the past has shown to be desirable."

A Convention of delegates from the British North American Provinces, will be held in Quebec, on Thursday, the 14th inst. The object of this meeting is the subject of Reciprocity with the United States. Canada will be represented by two members, and Nova Scotia, New Brunswick Newfoundland, and P. E. Island, by one each. It is stated that Nova Scotia will be represented at the Convention by the Hon. John W. Ritchie.

The steamer *Rothsay Castle* is being put in a state of thorough repair, and it is proposed to place her on the route between Halifax and Yarmouth, calling at Lunenburg, Liverpool and Shelburne.

The *Recorder* is reliably informed that the fog trumpet is now in good working condition on Sambro Island, it having been satisfactorily proved on Tuesday afternoon. It will be kept in operation night and day, during fogy and boisterous weather. The blast will continue for the space of five seconds, and will be sounded at intervals of twenty seconds.

COAL.—A good deal of activity has recently been exhibited in different sections of the coal districts. A first cargo from a claim near New Glasgow was recently shipped, the coal being of very excellent quality. We understand that Mr. Campbell has not been carrying on any further operations in his area for a few weeks past, but the fact has already been demonstrated, that by far the finest seam yet found in Nova Scotia or Cape Breton has been proved to exist there; and also a large seam to the west, not less than 12 feet in thickness.

P. E. ISLAND.—The Steamer *Heather Bell* took over to Brule yesterday morning some one hundred and thirty Sheep and a pair of Oxen, we understand, for the Halifax market.—Sixty more Sheep crossed in the steamer *Princess to* Pictou, same day. When the Railroad is completed to Pictou, we shall be enabled to supply the Halifax market with any number of Sheep and Oxen.—*Islander.*

PROVINCIAL RIFLE CONTEST.—The firing at Bedford terminated yesterday evening, when the list of successful competitors in the several competitions stood as follows:

FIRST COMPETITION.

For the Provincial Rifle Association Gold Medal and £10, seven other money prizes ranging from £6 to £2, and eight prizes, each a company officers sword. Ranges, 300, 500 and 600 yards with five rounds each.

	Pts.
1—Sergt.-Maj. Hardwick, 4th Kings, Medal and £10,	43
2—Lieut. Maloney, Mayflower Rifles, $7 10	43
3—Sergt.-Maj. P. S. Archibald, 1st Col'chstr	37
4—Capt. Donald Fraser, 6th Pictou,	37
5—Qr.-Mr.-Sergt., C. H. Eaton, 1st Kings	37
6—Lieut. B. Smith, 3rd Kings, £3,	35
7—Lieut. J. W. Fraser, 5th Pictou, £2.10	35
8—Sergt. F. H. Blanchard, 1st Colchester	33
9—Capt. A. McLeod, 5th Pictou	32
10—Lieut.-Col. Kitchen, 2nd Pictou	32
11—Private W. Lawson, Chsh. Grays	32
12—Major McKay, 7th Colchester,	31
13—Capt. Gilroy, 5th Cumberland,	31
14—Capt. R. M. Rand, 2nd Kings,	31
15—Lt. Walton, 1st Kings,	30
16—Capt. Munro, 7th Colchester,	30
17—Pr. Wm. Barber, Windsor Rifles,	30
18—Maj. Creighton, 1st B. M. A.,	30

SECOND COMPETITION.

For the Cogswell Cup and £10 with seven other money prizes from £7.10 to £2. Ranges 300, 400 and 600 yards, five rounds each.

	Pts.
1—Major D. McDonald, 5th Pictou Militia	43
2—Lieut. Fisher, Bellona Rangers, West Cornwallis, £7 10	43
3—Sergt.-Maj. Hardwick, Kings Co., £6	42
4—Sergt. Hickey, H. M. A., £5,	41
5—Lt. Leighton, Rothsay Blues, Truro, £4	40
6—Capt. Finney, Hx. Mil. Artillery, £3	40
7—Major Creighton, Hx. Mil. A., £2 10	39
8—Private Archibald, Truro, £5,	39

The tie between Fisher and McDonald was shot off last evening, when Capt. McDonald became winner of the Cup, making a centre, while Lieut. Fisher missed.

Eight Company Officers Swords, as follows: Capt. Gilroy, 5th Cumberland; Lieut. Walton, 1st Kings; Capt. Church, 1st Cumberland; Capt. Munro, 7th Colchester; Lieut. Viets, 1st Digby; Capt. R. M. Rand, 2d Kings; Sergt. Blanchard, Rothsay Blues; Private Muir, do.

THIRD COMPETITION.

For the Medal of the National Rifle Association of England and £5 with several other money prizes from £5 to £2, and four company officers swords. Ranges 300 and 500 yards, 5 rounds each.

	Pts.
1—Corpl. C. Logan, Rothsay Blues, 1 Col. Medal and £5	33
2—Pr. S. Ogilvie, Rothsay Blues, do. do., 2nd prize £5	32
3—Capt. J. McKeen, 2nd Lunenburg, 3rd prize £4 10	31
4—Lt. Jacob Walton, 1st Kings, 4th prize, £4	30
5—Capt. R. N. Rand, 2nd Kings, 5th prize £3 10	29
6—Sergt.-Major Hardwicke, 4th Kings, 6th prize, £3	28
7—Qr.-Mr. Sergt. C. H. Eaton, 1st Kings	27
8—Lt. Bullock, 2nd Queen's Hx.	27
9—Capt. Jackson, 5th Pictou	27
10—Sergt.-Maj. Hickey, 1 B. M. A.	26
11—Maj. McKay, 7th Colchester	26
12—Pr. J. G. Stenhouse, Dart. Eng'rs.	26

FOURTH COMPETITION.

The Ladies' Cup, value £50, and £10.

Sergt. Sandford, Hx. Vol. Art.	
2nd—£7 10s. Lt. Bishop, 1st Kings.	
3rd— 6 0s. Capt. Linton, 3rd Col.	
4th— 5 0s. Lt. Graham, Hx. Vol. Art.	
5th— 4 0s. Priv. John McKay, Rothsay Blues.	
6th— 3 0s. Lt. Cossit, 1st Digby.	
7th— 2 10s. Sergt Maj Hardwicke, 4th Kings.	
8th— 2 0s. Priv. George Campbell, Dart. Engineers.	

FIFTH COMPETITION.

All Comers' Prize.

1st—£8. Serj. Maj. Hardwicke, 4th Kings.	
2nd— 5. Qr. M. Sergt Eaton, 1st Kings.	
3rd— 4. " S. Mitchell, Scottish Vol.	
4th— 3. Capt. S. E. Morris, 1st. Kings.	
5th— 2. Lt. B. Smith, 3rd Kings.	

SIXTH COMPETITION.

A Silver Plated Tea Service—presented by Col. Laurie to the Winner.

Major W. H. Creighton, 1st B. M. Art.

SEVENTH COMPETITION.

A Government Enfield Rifle—presented by Capt. Clifford R. Kinnear.

Lieut. James Kean, 1st Digby.

EIGHTH COMPETITION.

A Patent Lever Silver Hunting Watch—presented by Alderman John McCulloch.

Major McKay, 7th Colchester.

The prizes were presented by His Excellency, Lady McDonnell, and the lady of Major Cogswell, with appropriate and interesting addresses and the formal proceedings in connection with the Rifle Tournament of 1865 were brought to a close.—*Citizen of Saturday.*

THE RICHES OF CAPE BRETON.—A writer in the New York *Scottish American Journal*, writing from Sydney, C. B., is doing good service to Cape Breton by directing attention to its remarkable natural resources, especially its inexhaustible coal fields. We make a few extracts:—

"Cape Breton is, after England and Scotland, the greatest coal country in the world. Each week's discoveries of this mineral are astonishing. Silver, copper, iron, lead, and I believe tin abound. The portion of the surface which has been cultivated abundantly proves that as an agricultural country, this need be excelled by none. The portion not cleared is covered by the finest timber of every description. The scenery is magnificent, its harbours very numerous and adapted to the accommodation of the largest ships. The Great Eastern could come within a stone throw of the house of our M. P. P. here in Sydney. Salmon and trout abound in the rivers, and the bays are literally teeming with cod and halibut, herring, mackerel, and every variety of fish. Such fish, in fact, as one has to see and taste before he can form an idea of its excellence. The herrings here are twice the size of any I ever saw in Scotland, and at least equally rich. The coal found here cannot for gas purposes, be excelled. Each mine opened seems to have some peculiarity to add to its value. One provides gas coal, a second produces a steam coal, while a third renders cheap fires possible to the poor man by answering best for household purposes."

The writer enumerates the "wants," of Cape Breton—a bank, internal railways, and steam communication with the rest of the world are its chief necessities. He continues:

"Here is wealth at our very hands waiting to be gathered in. Such a field of enterprise, capital and skill never was offered to man. The county of C. Breton alone shipped more coal last year than the whole of British North America put together, including the Albion mines and Pictou. The following will show you the rate of progress in three years:—In the year 1863, the export of coal from here reached 220,000 tons; in 1864, 330,000 tons; and in 1865 it is anticipated that 450,000 tons will be shipped—your readers will please bear in mind that all this has been done in the teeth of the most unheard of difficulties. Ships have to load in very exposed positions, and this they cannot do in all states of the weather. If now, a railway could be constructed to connect the mines with Sydney, a distance of 24 miles, the international company alone could ship half a million tons with ease. There are other pits which would probably exceed this. The survey has been made for a line of railway to achieve the object I mention—the cost estimated at $600,000 in gold, including plants, wharfs, &c., cheap enough too. Why one year's profit on the working of one mine—calculating the profit to the coal masters at only one dollar per ton—would pay it, or nearly so. The British people must do this—here the capital is not to be had. In your country—I mean the States—the heavy premium on gold prevents its being done instanter. It is indeed, a small matter for British capitalists to be prevailed upon to fill their pockets safely, legitimately, *naturally*; they are, or ought to be, our natural supporters—we are of themselves. The last discovery of silver here shows 85 per cent pure silver! Copper in its neighborhood in paying quantities."

CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.—We take from Correspondence of St. John *Morning Journal* the following.—It is doubtful if there is a more *influential* speaker in the House than Mr. Brown especially when he is roused by a great occasion, though he does not speak so pleasantly as Mr. Galt, and is not an orator like McGee. I have seldom enjoyed a speech so much as that of Mr. McGee. It was full of argument, eloquence, fun, and satire. It was particularly effective and useful. It had no doubt been prepared for an other occasion, and was adapted and introduced most happily on the present occasion. His vindication of the policy of the Delegation to England and its splendid results as regards the feeling created in England in favor of all British America—not Canada only, but New Brunswick and Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, whose policy need explanation, remarked Mr. McGee, as he looked over towards his friends Messrs. Hatheway and Anglin, who "assisted" (by their presence) at the debate, as one of the French papers has it—was most complete. When Mr. Holton urged that the delegates had done "nothing"—"nothing"! exclaimed Mr. McGee—"it ill becomes the hon gentlemen to speak in that way—the gentlemen who lay in of a budget for six weeks and then brought forth—nothing!" This sally called for roars of laughter and cheers. It appears that when, at one time, Mr. Sanfield Macdonald called the great financier Holton to his aid, and when every one expected to see Mr. M's ministry wonderfully strengthened, after six weeks efforts to produce a budget Mr. Holton actually advised Mr. Macdonald to resign, where he did, without venturing to propound his budget! Of course his majority had been very small, but the want of pluck shown furnished a grand point of attack for Mr. McGee.

TO MOTHERS.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children, is an old and well-tried remedy. It has stood the test of many years, and never known to fail. It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, and gives rest and health to the child and comfort to the mother. And sold by all Druggists.

AN OFFICER IN THE ARMY WRITES: "At inspection I noticed that a large proportion of the men's knapsaks contained a box of Troches, being generally used by them for colds, etc." "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" should be in every soldier's knapsack or pocket, to be used upon the first appearence of a cold or cough.

United States.

The trial of Wirtz, the Andersonville prison keeper, reveals the terrible inhumanity shown towards unfortunate soldiers. The surgeon, Dr. Bates, testified to Wirtz employment of bloodhounds, to his vaccinating the prisoners with poisonous matter, and to the most cruel punishment inflicted upon them. His testimony as to those who perished from want of food, and from vermin, is most horrifying. This is a part of his testimony. "I judge 20,000 or 25,000 prisoners were crowded together. Some had made holes and burrows in the earth. I found them suffering with scurvy, dropsy, diarrhœa, gangrene, pneumonia, and other diseases. When prisoners died they were laid in wagons, head foremost to be carried off; I don't know how they were buried; the effluvia from the hospital was very offensive; if by accident my hands were abraided, I would not go into the hospital without putting a plaster over the affected part. If persons whose systems were reduced by inaction should perchance stump a toe or scratch the hand, the next report to me was gangrene, so potent was the regular hospital gangrene; the prisoners were more thickly confined in the stockade, like ants and bees; the dogs referred to were to hunt the prisoners who escaped; fifty per cent of those who died might have been saved; I feel safe in saying seventy-five might have been saved had the patients been properly cared for. The effect of the treatment of the prisoners was morally as well as physically injurious. There was much stealing among them. All lived each for himself. I suppose this was superinduced by their starving condition. Seeing the dying condition of some of them, I remarked to my student: "I can't resuscitate them. The weather is chilling. It is a matter of impossibility." I found persons lying dead sometimes among the living; thinking they merely slept went to wake them up, but found they had taken their everlasting sleep; this was in the hospital; I judge it was the same in the stockade.

PERSECUTION AND MURDER OF NEGROES.—The *Southern Christian Intelligencer* of August 5th says: "If one tenth part of the reports are true which are coming from all parts of the South thicker and faster, a most shocking state of things exists. From localities where there are no national troops come reports that negroes are being hunted down like dogs and despatched without ceremony. The newspapers in the South are filled with accounts of these brutal murders, which foot up an aggregate of several hundred deaths per day, which is doubtless only a small portion of the number noticed. An Alabama paper says this business has become so extensive and common that some planters even boast that they could measure their lands with the dead carcasses of negroes. If negroes can be shot down daily in garrisoned towns where the authorities are unable to stop this state of things, it is very reasonable to suppose that this brutal work is carried on more extensively where the blacks have no protection. This wholesale murdering of human beings is, we fear, the practical working of the constitutional amendment

the colored race, which is revolting to this Christian age."

SOUTHERN HATRED OF THE NORTH.—The Chicago *Tribune* publishes a letter from a gentleman who was for ten years a resident of Louisiana, and nearly four years an officer in the Federal service, and at present engaged in business pursuits which bring him in close contact with the people of the South, and give him abundant opportunity of knowing their sentiments. He says:

"I read in Northern papers that the whole population of the rebel States are now loyal to the government, and glad to see the beauteous folds of the flag float out upon the breezes of the South, and have in a few short months buried all disloyalty to Federal authority and hatred to Northern men deep in the rich soil of their favored land. But let me assure you this is utterly false. I have yet to meet one Southern rebel who has in the least changed his sentiments toward the hated Federal government or detested Yankee. They are completely whipped and subjugated, but not in the least changed or convinced. I hear every day, from the most intelligent of the people, bitter denunciations of the authorities in Washington, and vindictive invectives against the 'Yankees' by the ignorant masses. But one sentiment pervades this State, and that is hostility and hatred to the powers that have conquered them. These facts should be universally known in the North. Blindness to these on the part of the authorities would endanger the peace we have struggled so hard to establish. 'Eternal vigilance' on the part of the government will alone secure permanent peace in the rebel States.

"The quiet that to-day pervades these States is forced. Nothing but bayonets will make this people loyal. They are not an erring people who acknowledge themselves in fault and are willing to return to their allegiance to the best government in the world, but a subjugated and conquered populace who hate the powers that subdued them, and detest the government that has always protected them, and is to-day offering them a clemency that amounts almost to injustice. Let the people of the North and Northwest know the serpent is only crushed, not killed. These are simple facts. Follow me through the little hamlets, the wretched country towns, the princely halls, the filthy cabins, and even the large cities of the South, and listen with me to the voices that go up continually from all these, and you will know treason only slumbers, and in that sleep dreams of again lighting the torch of civil war."

This robbery and wanton waste were specially trying to the people, not only because contrary to right and the laws of war, but because it completed their utter and almost hopeless impoverishment. The death of their losses and present want can hardly be overstated. In the proclamation of freedom to the slaves, their laborers, they lost what at the lowest figures they valued at two thousand millions of dollars. This might have been borne if the able-bodied men of the white families had been at home to take the place of the released or absent idle freedmen, but they had been drawn into the war, many of them by a merciless conscription, and were now dead or hopelessly disabled for valuable labor on the farm. Further, four years of exhausting war had reduced the entire people to the barest necessities of life,—ladies of former wealth declared to me that they had lived on bread and water for two months at a time—others that they had seen meat but once per week, no tea or coffee or sugar for months; the demand of the army and the less efficient labor of the slaves during the war having cleaned out the granaries and meat houses of the entire population. Still more, the people are absolutely without money. The gold and silver have gone to Europe or the North, the State banks have ceased, the Confederate money is worthless, and men of large wealth formerly—hundreds of thousands—have not had a dollar for months. Now add to this accumulation of deprivations, robbery and wanton destruction of what little is still left them, and you can see how bitter their reproaches. I am persuaded that all other causes of estrangement will pass away and be forgotten, long before this one is forgiven, and because it has neither justification nor palliation.

THE DIVORCE LAW IN CONNECTICUT.—The legislature of Connecticut is trying to amend its divorce law. The existing law is found to be too liberal. It authorizes divorce for "any such misconduct of the other party as permanently destroys the happiness of the petitioner, and defeats the purposes of the marriage relations." This covers all possible causes for which parties seek separation, and in fact it gives either party power to obtain divorce at will. It virtually annuls the sacredness and permanence of the marriage contract, so far as the law can do it. The new bill restricts divorces to those causes: adultery, bestiality, imprisonment for life, fraudulent contract, seven years absence not heard of, willful desertion for three years with total neglect of duty, habitual intemperance of three years continuance without prospect of reform, intolerable cruelty, or any other infamous crime punishable by imprisonment in the State prison. The Senate rejected this bill, and it will have to be greatly amended in order to pass. Some change will be made, or Connecticut will become as undesirably notable as Indiana for its free divorce system. There is no subject of legislation of more importance than this, or that needs more thorough discussion. The legislation of scarcely any two States agrees, and the whole theory of the matter is unsettled. Churches expel their members for getting divorces in accordance with State laws. If there is any one thing which needs to be settled by a grand judicial and ecclesiastical council it is this, and it is of more vital importance to the well-being, if not to the very existence of civilized society, than almost any other matter engrossing public attention. The churches generally adhere to the Christian doctrine that adultery is the only just cause for divorce, and yet their members procure divorces for scores of other causes some of them most trivial. Where is the judge or the doctor of divinity who can define and maintain the true doctrine on this subject?—*Springfield Repub.*

MEXICO.—BOSTON, Sept. 6.—Later advices from Mexico state that the French had occupied Chihuahua. Juarez and his Cabinet fled to El Paso, which is at present the headquarters of the Mexican Government. The indications are that Juarez will be driven from the last foothold on Mexican soil, and become a fugitive within the borders of the United States.

The *Tribune's* Matamoras correspondent, who has had an interview with Gen. Deleon, of the Liberal party, says that he learned from him that the wants of the Liberals are such that, if not soon relieved, the cause will be lost. They have no money, arms, ammunition, clothing, or even provisions, and if the United States do not soon lend her assistance, there will be no liberal party in Mexico to be assisted. The total force they now have in the field amounts to only 18,000 men.

Gen. Santa Anna's manifesto, addressed to his countrymen in Mexico, denounces Maximillian's usurpation in Mexico and the interference of Napoleon, and exhorts the Mexicans to resistance, declaring himself in favor of the republic. He says:

"We thought that the Archduke Maximillian of Austria would restore to us peace, and he has been the new element of discord; that with wise laws he would enrich our treasury, and he has impoverished us in an incredible manner; that he would bring us happiness, and the misfortunes are innumerable which, in so short a time, he has heaped upon the ruins of ensanguine Mexico; that in fine, he would be consistent in his principles and promises, and he accepted the views of President Juarez in all that related to reform, at the same time that he persecutes him and gives him war to the knife.

"European governors formed his guard of honor. The French bayonets are the foundation of his throne, and, in the meantime so many see themselves condemned to oblivion, to the contempt of the veterans of independence, once the glory of our nation, and now objects of derision and mockery for the foreign soldiery. Such insults cannot be tolerated any longer. The hour has come in which we should exterminate from the sacred soil of the free the farcical rabble who profane the land with their feet, and insult us with their presence."

SCENE IN A FREEDMEN'S COURT.—The following is from a correspondent of the *Cincinnati Gazette*:—An old and highly respected citizen of Giles County, named Abernethy—a good Methodist, by the way—refused to pay his colored laborers the wages he had agreed to pay them, and, as a last resort, two of the most intelligent of his employees came into the Freedmen's Court, made oath to the contract and to the fact of non-payment, and an order was accordingly issued to bring the venerable patriarch

the old gentlemen he was astonished beyond measure, and, doubtless, would not have deigned to respond to it had not a guard been present to enforce it. His neighbors, of course, were greatly excited. The venerable old Abernethy arrested and ordered to report forthwith at Nashville! Dispatches were sent to the city, and when he arrived he was met at the depot and escorted to Gen. Fisk's headquarters by a respectable body of old citizens, whose woe-begone countenances indicated the deep disgust and horror which swelled their chivalrous bosoms. Arriving at headquarters:

Abernethy—Is this Gen. Fisk?

Gen. F.—Yes, sir.

A.—I should like to know what *I* am brought here for?

Gen.—Very well, give me your name, and I can probably inform you.

A.—*My* name is Abernethy, sir.

Gen.—Abernethy. Yes, I remember. Two *citizens* of Giles County, *neighbors* of yours, Mr. A., have appeared and made oath to a very grave complaint against you.

A—*Citizens* of Giles County! *Neighbors* of mine!! Good heavens, who can it be!!

"I will read the declaration," srid the General, as he took the document from a pigeon hole, and began: "Joseph and Paul Abernethy, of the county of Giles, in the State of Tennessee, being duly sworn, do testify," etc. etc. As the reading proceeded the old gentleman's eyes fairly bulged out, and he looked the very picture of amazement. At length, unable to restrain himself any longer, he exclaimed, 'Lor bless my soul, General, them arn't my neighbors, them's my niggers.' "You are mistaken, Mr. A.," replied the General, "there are no such persons in Tennessee now as 'your niggers.' Joseph and Paul Abernethy are citizens of Tennessee, and one of them claims even a nearer relation to you; and the striking resemblance he bears to you gives countenance to the claim."

This home thrust cut the old man to the heart, and he covered his face with his hands, bowing his head for some time. At length he said: "Well, General, what are you going to do about it?" "I am going to do *justice*," he replied. "Do you owe these men the amount they claim? If you do, you must pay it."

The old gentleman came down at once, acknowledged the debt, and promised to call and settle it the next day. The next day he came, paid the debt in full, and entered into a written contract with his employees for the future."

A PHILOSOPHIC NEGRO.—A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, traveling in Georgia, came across an aged negro, called, "Old Ben," of whom he gives this incident:

Old Ben brought us a watermelon, and, while we were eating, the old chattel startled its master by a sudden aggressive movement of its intellectual machinery.

"Massa William" (addressing his master), "da's one ting: if the slaves gwine to be free, what's gwine to become of o' de old folks?"

"What do you think should be done, Ben?" said I, interposingly.

"I tink you, Massa William, ought to take care of 'em."

"But," said his master, "why should I do that when you are free?"

"Cause I done work for you, massa, all my life. You got my labor; when I can't work no more, you have got to take keer o' me."

"Well, but that labor of yours, Ben, I haven't got now; it's all spent if the slaves are freed."

"Can't help dat, massa; dat's not my business. You has had de work; I haint had it. Now, what am I gwine to do if you don't take keer of me? Ef I'd been allowed to keep my own labor, I would now had enough. Dat's so, massa!"

"Well, but suppose I have not anything to support you with, Ben?"

"You got de land, massa. You jis gib me de use of a little patch o' land, I take keer of myself—you needn't feed me."

European.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—The steamship *Hibernia* has passed Father Point with dates to the 1st of September.

The Atlantic Telegraph Company having issued a formal notice, they will not attempt to recover the cable this year; the Underwriters consider this equivalent to a total loss, and have settled insurances on the cable. The Company has ordered a new cable to be laid next Spring.

Benjamin, the Ex-Secretary from America, has arrived at Southampton. The West India steamer in which he arrived, took fire when 50 miles from St. Thomas, and put back with all speed. After much difficulty, the fire was put out. She brought near £1,700,000 in specie.

The weather was favorable to harvest prospects.

The ravages of the cattle disease continued a fruitful theme of speculation.

Harvest prospects though still unsettled, but not sufficiently so to interfere with securing the crops.

Hospitals are to be established in London for diseased cattle.

Gen. Sir Geo. Brown, of Crimean fame, and Judge Halliburton, the Author, are dead.

The French fleet, consisting of nine first class iron clads, and four others, was being feted at Portsmouth.

Queen Victoria inaugurated the Prince Albert Statue at Coburg on the 26th August.

The cholera appears to be receding to parts from whence it came.

The reported capture of Pekin is not confirmed.

There was a vague rumour of the discovery of a conspiracy in Berlin.

It was stated that a French frigate had taken possession in the name of the French Government, of a valuable guano island in the Pacific.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

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

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

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

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

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

New countries have wants and habits peculiar to themselves. In our widely extended and sparsely settled territory, medicines ready prepared are more enjoyed, and are in fact a greater necessity than in the old countries. Dr. Ayer's preparations have given the public confidence in this class of remedies than had ever been felt before. Physicians instead of disarming them, really favor the use of such ready at hand antidotes for disease, when they can be depended on. And we wish our readers to know that in publishing J. C. Ayer's & Co's advertisement or any other of like reliable character, we think we are furnishing them as useful information as any with which we can fill our columns.

POOR COPY

Missionary Meetings.

ANNAPOLIS DISTRICT.

ANNAPOLIS, Oct. 30; Granville Ferry, Oct. 31; Clementsport, Nov. 1. *Deputation*—Messrs. Daniel, Huestis and Coffin.

BRIDGETOWN—Granville, Oct. 2; Bridgetown, Oct. 3; Tupperville, Oct. 4. *Deputation*, Messrs. Hart, Coffin, and Heartz.

WILMOT.—Nictaux, Sept. 25; Wilmot, 26; Lawrencetown, 27; Hanley mountain, 28. *Dep.* Messrs. Davies, Crane, and LePage.

AYLESFORD.—East, Oct. 23; West, Oct. 24 Morristown, 25; Margaretville, 26. *Deputation* Messrs. Davies, Bent, Weddall, and DesBrissay.

CORNWALLIS EAST.—Canning, Oct. 30. *Dep* Messrs. Sprague, Crane, and DesBrissay.

CORNWALLIS WEST.—Grafton, Oct. 2; Harbourville, Oct. 3; Berwick, Oct. 4. *Deputation*, Messrs. Hennigar, Crane, and DesBrissay.

HORTON.—Greenwich, Oct. 31; Horton, Nov. 1; Kentville, Nov. 2. *Deputation*, Messrs. Hennigar, Weddall, and Crane.

DIGBY.—Nov 20; St. Mary's Bay, Nov. 21. *Deputation*, Messrs. Coffin, Heartz, and LePage.

HILLSBURGH.—Nov. 2. *Deputation*, Messrs. Hart, and Huestis.

DIGBY NECK.—To be arranged by the Superintendent. A Collection in aid of Missions to be made at each meeting.

THOS. H. DAVIES, *Chairman.*

District Meetings.

TRURO DISTRICT.

The Missionary Meetings on the respective Circuits in this District will be held (D.V.) as follows:

TRURO—Jan. 29, 30, 31, Feb. 1. *Deputation*, Rev'ds. G. Johnson, and Jas. R. Hart.

RIVER PHILIP—Sept. 26, 27, 28, 29. *Dep.*, Rev. C. Jost.

WALLACE—Oct. 2, 3, 4, 5. *Dep.* Rev. Jas. R. Hart.

RIVER JOHN—Oct. 30, 31, Nov. 1. *Dep.*, Rev'ds. D. Chapman, and C. Jost.

ALBION MINES—Feb. 6th. *Dep.* Rev. J. V. Jost.

Guysboro', Manchester, and Ship Harbor to be arranged by the brethren on these Circuits.

Sydney and Block House Mines to be arranged by the brethren on these Circuits.

JER. V. JOST, *Fin. Sec'y.*

ST. JOHN DISTRICT.

St. John, South, North, West, and Fairville, to be arranged by the preachers on those Circuits.

St. Andrew's—Sept. 25., W. Wilson, T. B. Smith, and I. Thurlow.

St. Davids—26th, 37th, W. Wilson, G. W. Tuttle, and T. B. Smith.

St. Stephen—28th., W. Wilson, G. W. Tuttle and J. Thurlow.

Mill Town—29th., T. B. Smith, G. W. Tuttle and J. Thurlow.

Sussex Vale, Grand Lake, and Havelock, to be arranged by the brethren.

Greenwich—Oct. 30, 31, Nov. 1, 2. I. Sutcliffe, G. O. Huestis, and J. J. Colter.

Kingston—Feb. 20, 21, 22, J. L. Sponagle and D. B. Scott.

Upham—Feb. 20, J. S. Addy, G. B. Payson.

I. SUTCLIFFE, *Chairman.*

P. E. ISLAND DISTRICT.

The Financial Meeting of the P. E. Island District will (D.V.) be held at Charlottetown on Wednesday, the 20th of Sept., commencing at 9 o'clock, a. m. The attendance of the Circuit Stewards is requested.

MATTHEW RICHEY, *Chairman.*

NEWFOUNDLAND DISTRICT.

ST. JOHN'S—Oct. 22, Ser. Rev. J. Waterhouse and Rev. M. Harvey (of the Free Kirk), meeting Oct. 23. *Dep.* do.

BLACKHEAD—Nov. 5, Ser. Rev. P. Prestwood. Nov. 6, meeting.

ISLAND COVE—Nov. 5, Ser. Rev. T. Fox, Nov. 7, meeting.

PERLICAN—Nov. 5, Ser. Rev. H. L. Cranford, Nov. 9, meeting.

GRATES COVE—Nov. 5, Ser. Rev. T. Harris, Nov. 8, meeting. *Dep.*, Rev'ds. P. Prestwood, T. Harris, T. Fox, J. Waterhouse, H. L. Cranford.

HANTS HARBOUR—Nov. 12, Ser. Rev. P. Prestwood, Nov. 13, meeting.

SCILLY COVE—Nov. 12, Ser. Rev. H. L. Cran ford, Nov. 14, meeting. *Dep.*, Rev'ds. P. Prestwood, T. Harris, T. Fox, and H. L. Cranford.

CARBONEAR—Nov. 19, Ser. Rev. J. S. Allen, and Rev. A. W. Turner, Nov. 22, meeting.—Freshwater, Nov. 21.

HARBOUR GRACE—Nov. 19, Ser. Rev. J. Dove and Rev. A. W. Turner, Nov. 23, meeting.—*Dep.*, Rev'ds. J. S. Peach, W. E. Shenstone, J. Dove, A. W. Turner, and J. S. Allen.

BRIGUS—Nov. 26, Ser. Rev. A. W. Turner, Nov. 27, meeting. Cupids, Nov. 28.

PORTE DE GRACE—Nov. 26, Ser. Rev. W. E. Shenstone, meeting, Nov. 29.

BAY ROBERTS—Nov. 26, Ser. Rev. W. E. Shenstone, meeting, Nov. 30. *Dep.*, Rev'ds. J. S. Peach, W. E. Shenstone, T. Harris, J. Dove and A. W. Turner.

J. S. PEACH, *Chairman.*

NEW MUSIC.—"Dixie Doodle," words and music by W. H. Stevens, Comic, suited to the times, referring to the return of Dixie to the Union. "Were I but his own wife," words by Tom Moore, Music beautifully adapted by Mrs. Parkhurst. Publisher, H. ... waters, Broadway, New York.

Wesleyan Conference Office.

LETTERS AND MONIES RECEIVED SINCE OUR LAST.

W. Johnson (B. R. $4,) W. C. Trowan (B. R. $40,) Rev. R. Tweedy (not recv'd,) Rev. T. B. Smith (P. W. L. Lentz $1, list sent.) Rev. Jas. Taylor (B. R. $2, P. W. H. Titus $2,) Rev. R. E. Crane (B. R. $1.20, P. W. I. Hamilton $4, J. Lee $2, H. Tupper $2, B. Foster $2—$11 20,) Rev. Jas England (P. W. Mrs. B. Brown $2,) W. Hooper $1, S. Gooden (P. W. R. Chappell $2, R. Gooden $2, W. Taylor $4—$8—all were sent to F. W. We supply Jan. and Mar.,) Rev. J. Prince (Deed sent,) S. B. Fiderkin $4, E. A. Forsyth $2, Rev. Jas Dove, Rev. T. Fox, Rev. W. E. Shenstone, Rev. W. Tweedy, W. G. Strong, Esq., (will send shortly,) Rev. E. Brettle (B. R $2, P. W. E. Atwood $1, O. Davison $2, J. Gardner $1, J. Taylor $2, Jos. Reynolds $2—$10,) Rev. R. Morton P. W. Capt Fraser $5) —Rev. J. G. Hennigar (P. W. Chas. F. Eaton $6, C. Northup $2—too late for this week.

COUNTRY MARKET—RETAIL.

Beef, fresh, per lb.	12½c.
Bacon, per lb.	13 a 16c.
Butter, per lb., (Tub)	22 a 25c.
Butter, (box and rolls,) per lb	25c.
Cheese, per lb.	15 a 20c.
Ducks, per pair,	$1.20c.
Eggs, per dozen,	18 a 20c.
Fowls, per pair,	75 a 85c.
Geese, (each)	75c.
Hams, smoked, per lb	12½ a 15c.
Lard, per lb	12 a 15c.
Mutton, per lb	9c.
Pork, fresh, per lb	12½c.

Consumption, and Chronic cases of other kinds.

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

A beautiful residence has been selected, and the most respectable references given of those who have been under his care. The system he employs is very simple, and has answered beyond his expectations, and is according to the principles of the