The Provincial Wesleyan.

And this, too, in one of the most staid and *aristocratic* congregations of the Wesleyan Church. Such facts as these show us that for the purpose of influencing the thoughts or actions of others, there is a power which the deepest thought and the most skillful arrangement of words is not equal to. It is the power of *utterance*—the power of utterance through all the organs of language in the body—the power of speaking what we think not only by vocal sounds, but also by expressive motions of grace and strength.

We know many of the public speakers of the present time who possess this masterly power over their hearers, that began life with less of promise than a great multitude of others; and we believe that the same labor which they expended for this purpose would make other orators like them. One of the Bishops of the M. E. Church, known to all of us, is a striking illustration in proof of this. I have heard him say that he never expected to attain to a position in the itinerancy beyond an exhorter, such was his difficulty and embarrassment in speaking. When he did take an appointment he had made marked improvement in his efforts at speaking in public; still, when he became at all animated, he had an awful grunt at the end of each sentence, which, added to his general awkwardness in the pulpit, detracted greatly from his ministrations. An observant and intellectual member of his congregation counseled him about his manner in the pulpit, and especially about the grunt, all of which the future Bishop, with his characteristic good sense, received kindly, and went to work upon the reformation. Every Monday morning he entered the office of his kind critic to know how he had done the day before, and receive from him such advice as he had to give. Thus persevering for a few months, he got rid of an impediment in his delivery which, if it had continued, must have prevented him from reaching his present position. The same careful training of a voice by no means good has, with other great endowments, made him, by the blessing of God, one of the most effective orators of the day.

To talk about the motion of the preacher's hand may seem to some to be coming down from the high elevation of the truth with which his discourse is concerned, to treat of a very trivial matter. The ancients, who gave great attention to gesture, thought differently, for they named the whole art of speaking *Chironomia*. If the whole art of elocution may receive its name from the use of the hand, then the right use of this member of the body must be an object deserving no small study. It is astonishing how very few know how to use their hands. As a general thing, the most obvious interpretation of the natural language of much of our manual gesticulation would be that of a threat to decapitate some of the audience, or to dare any one of them to a pugilistic encounter. It is the right use of this expressive member that should be studied and practiced: we say the *right* use; for, while the first of orators has said that the first, second and third requisites of effective speaking are embraced in action, he did not mean any action whatever, nor the action of any organ, exclusively. Action, indeed, may be as serious a defect in a speaker as the want of it. There is an incessant motion of the hands, for instance, which, by its very constancy deprives the hand of any meaning or any power to illustrate or enforce thought. The remark of the sailor, in respect to a sermon to which he had been listening, was founded upon a shrewd observation. The sermon itself, he said, was well enough, but he didn't see the use of the preacher's *lobstering* so with his hands. Many seem to think that to be graceful and impressive they have only to move their hands in some way, and so they toss them about at random, and the result too often is that the movement of the hand contradicts as flatly as possible the spoken sentence which it accompanies, and which it was intended to enforce. Strive, then, "*to suit the action to the word.*"

Much of the reputation and success of Spurgeon is due to the use he makes of his right hand and arm. He has but few gestures, but they are very striking; which, accompanied with an impressive and earnest manner, secures him the attention of his large congregations. How many preachers do we know who are equal to any argument, to any effort of reasoning, to any process of logical analysis, who in their religious discourses leave the rejectors of divine truth without a doubt to cling to or a sophistry under which to hide, whose power of argumentation is yet unfelt, or felt but feebly, because the setting forth of their words is lame or feeble, or something still worse! I have heard a preacher, who had charge of an intelligent and discriminating congregation in one of our large cities—who is a man of more than ordinary ability, and whose opportunities of education have been good—enter upon a logical argument, in support of a doctrinal point, on a high pitch of voice, which in a very short time amounted in volume of sound to a bellow. As he proceeded in this violent strain his face became flushed, countenance distorted, giving the impression of great bodily suffering; throat upon the rack, as if with every effort it was being lacerated; the act of respiration hurried, and producing a painful sound.—However much I might have been interested in the subject matter under discussion, or pleased with the argument, I found my sympathies running far ahead of my disposition to hear the gospel on that occasion, and could not help becoming terribly interested and alarmed for the safety of the man, hoping and praying that he might get safely through, and that the congregation might be spared the sight of witnessing a case of asphyxia. If a preacher have not the right things to say, and the right motives and spirit in uttering them, manner can do nothing for him or his hearers. But for men who are morally and intellectually qualified to preach the gospel, the importance of manner can scarcely be overrated; and to overlook it, is a proof neither of *piety, dignity or wisdom*. If there were some ethereal way of communicating with the mind—if the process of preaching were designed to mesmerize, and the people were to be put to sleep, instead of being aroused, in order to instruct and impress them, we might dispense with elocution and the culture it requires. But so long as men are in the body, it will be found requisite for the most effective ministry that apart of clerical education consists in the study and practice of oratory. A pure elocution is indeed a vain show in a man who has no other excellence, but it multiplies indefinitely the power of one who possesses the solid qualities of a minister.—*Dr. Wright in Pitts. Advocate.*

PERFECTLY SATISFACTORY.—Rev. Jas. Hoyt, Pastor First Presbyterian Church, Orange, N. Y., writes—"I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's Zylobalsamum or World's Hair Dressing with very great benefit in my family. Its cleansing and healing properties, removing dandruff, and giving the hair a natural and healthy tone and softness surpass those of any preparation known to me."

Sold by druggists everywhere. Depot, 193 Greenwich st, New York.—AVERY, BROWN & CO. Agents—Halifax.

TO PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND SINGERS. "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Cough and Voice Lozenges, contain ingredients acting specifically on the organs of the voice, they have an extraordinary efficacy in all affections of the Throat and Larynx, restoring their healthy tone when relaxed, either from cold, or over-exertion of the voice, and produce a clear and distinct enunciation.

General Intelligence.

Colonial.

There is reason to fear that the long continuance of wet weather lately, will be followed by considerable injury to the potatoe crop in some portions of the country.

The *Express* is informed that information has been received by telegram that the Canadian Legislature would make the necessary appropriations for the immediate survey of the Intercolonial Railway.

By an explosion in a steam mill at St. John, N. B. five men were badly scalded, it is feared fatally. A stabbing affair had occurred at Reed's Point last week, as growing out of a drunken row. A drunken man lying across the Railway near Sussex, had been killed. Another person on the track at Gilbert's Island had his leg so crushed as to render amputation necessary.

Considerable excitement has arisen in Fredericton between the civilians and the military, as growing out of an insult offered to some ladies by officers of the garrison.

A man named Wm. Moore, belonging to Windsor was killed at the Waverly gold diggings on Wednesday last, by coming in contact with some portion of the machinery which drives the crusher.

REV. MR. NARRAWAY.—A letter was received by last English mail from this gentleman, dated off Holyhead. We understand that during the voyage the cough had left him, and the bronchial affection had wholly disappeared, his general health being excellent. Mr. Narraway's friends throughout the Province will be pleased to receive this information. It is hoped by many that English physicians will succeed in restoring his hearing if only partially.—*Telegraph.*

☞ The Hon. E. Palmer, Attorney General of P. E. Island, and the Hon. W. H. Pope, Colonial Secretary, have been appointed to proceed to England, to endeavor to effect a settlement of the land question.

DALHOUSIE COLLEGE.—The following preamble and resolution respecting the Dalhousie College were presented to the Baptist Convention at Amherst, by the Rev. Dr. Cramp, seconded by Rev. D. W. C. Dimock, and after lengthened debate, passed by a general expression in the affirmative, there being but one voice in the negative:—Whereas the Legislatures of the three Provinces included in this Convention have from time to time made provision for education in the higher branches of Literature and Science, or rendered assistance to Institutions established for the advancement of such education:—

And whereas the aforesaid Legislatures have recognised the equal right of all denominations to the aid and encourgement which it has been thought proper to afford to their educational efforts:—

And whereas, by an Act passed during the last Session of the Legislature of Nova Scotia, entitled "An Act for the regulation and support of Dalhousie College," provisions were made, the operation of which will probably place its funds and property in the possession of the Presbyterians of Nova Scotia:—

And whereas Dalhousie College being a Provincial Institution, the arrangemeuts referred to are likely to operate to the disadvantage of other Institutions of learning in the Province, and are inconsistent with the equal claims of all denominations to legislative aid and support:—

And whereas the Governors of Dalhousie College are indebted to the Province of Nova Scotia in the sum of £5000, lent to them in the year 1823 for the completion of the building, together with a large amount of interest thereon—which money ought to be repaid:

Therefore resolved. That the Board of Governors of Acadia College be instructed to take this whole matter into serious consideration, and to adopt such measures as in their judgment the case may require, whether by Petitions to the Legislature or otherwise; and that they report their proceedings at the next Annual Meeting of this Convention, or at a Special General Meeting of the same, should it be deemed advisable to convene such Special General Meeting for that purpose.

American States.

The confident and sanguine anticipations of the early fall of Charleston have not yet been realized, and the probability now is that the work which was to have been accomplished by Federal skill and prowess in a few days, will require many weeks, perhaps several months. Sumter, though reduced to a mass of ruins, is still held by the Confederates, and, it is said, will be held to the bitter end. But little impression has as yet been made upon the earthworks of Fort Wagner. It is evident that the Coufederates are making a determined resistance, and will not be disheartened even by the fall of Sumter and Wagner, and the occupancy of Morris Island by the Federal forces. Great difficulties will still have to be overcome before the fall of Charleston takes place. The harbour is filled with obstructions from which danger is to be apprehended, while the defences of recent erection are said to be sufficient to withstand a most formidable attack. It is now well understood that the siege is likely to be protracted, and great disappointment is accordingly expressed in the Northern Journals on this account. It is rumoured in Washington that injury has been sustained by four of the Monitors engaged in the attack, but this intelligence had been suppressed. A rise in gold was the result. A remonstrance sent by Gen. Beauregard to Gen. Gilmore against the bombardment of Charleston without sufficient notice, and in the use of a terrible compound called Greek fire as being opposed to the usages of civilized warfare, and threatening retaliation if the bombardment were persisted in, had the effect of stopping further operations in that way for the present. What the retaliation was to be can only be conjectured at present. It is supposed that it is Beauregard's purpose to place prisoners in such portions of the city as would be exposed to the Federal fire, and thereby make Gen. Gilmore's death-dealing implements to be the means of terrible destruction to Federal life.

The Richmond *Examiner* says:—"*But what does startle is the distance from which the shells were thrown. The battery is in a marsh five miles from the city.* It has long been claimed by the inventors of the modern ordinance that the new artillery was available for such purposes at that distance. But this is the first practical test of their pretension on record, and necessarily attracts much attention. Not a doubt now remains that the spirit of Charleston is about to be tried in the terrible ordeal of a bombardment. It is well that the place is prepared. Gov. Bonham has lately issued a proclamation, informing the citizens that the plan of the defence admitted that contingency, and recommending all non-combatants to withdraw. After the confirmation thereof furnished by Gilmore there is little fear that his advice will not be attended to by families who have not deep cellars and firm nerves. Charleston will be shelled; but that will be a circumstance of minor importance in the successful defence of its fortifications and harbor. If we can retain them, and foil the enemy, that glorious victory will ample compensate for all the injury which bombs can do to empty houses."

The N. Y. *Times* says,—We will not attempt to conceal that we regard the task that remains an extremely arduous one. The fleet after passing beyond Fort Sumpter, will have to encounter the fire of the powerful batteries that line both sides of the harbor for four miles up to the city. On the right side are Forts Beauregard, Bee and Moultrie, with Fort Ripley, midway in the channel above. On the left side are the Wappoo batteries, Fort Johnston and the heavy guns taken from Fort Sumpter, are now mounted in batteries on the harbor side of James Island, above Fort Johnston. If only these batteries entered into the account, their fire might doubtless readily be run by the iron-clads, just as the gauntlet of the Forts below New Orleans were run by "iron hearts in wooden walls." But unhappily another element enters into the problem. We mean the piles and obstructive appliance which bar the passage of the harbor. The fleet will therefore, find itself stopped under the convergent fire of the strong batteries we have enumerated, and the issue will remain to be determined by the relative powers of offence and defence of fleet and forts. The trial of the Monitors against Sumter, in April last, though it may not be regarded as decisive regarding the powers of endurance of this class of vessels, yet developed in them elements of weakness that must not be lost sight of in our estimate of their capacities. If Admiral Dahlgren is able, however, as is intimated, to remove the obstructions, it will doubtless alter the whole aspect of the case. In the event of the failure of the fleet to penetrate the harbor and reach the city, the task of taking Charleston will fall on the army. But a land advance, with the present force which Gen. Gillmore has under his command, is only possible by the slow process of gradual approaches. Sullivan's Island is, of course, the key to the whole situation; but here the rebels appear to be very strong, and their batteries there have already proved very annoying."

The news of the week includes intelligence of the capture of two Federal gunboats, and of three sailing vessels at the mouth of Rappahannock. The prisoners were taken to Richmond.

It is announced upon reliable authority that President Davis will call into the field a force of 500,000 negroes. The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *Tribune* has seen a letter from Richmond, which confirms belief in the plan for the wholesale arming of the slaves. They are to receive their freedom at the close of the war, and a grant of fifty acres of land. The recent disasters in the South West have led to this resolve. The correspondent observes:—Outside of military and social considerations, the importance of which cannot be fully estimated now, one of the motives which urged the adoption of this measure is, I understand, the effect it is likely to have upon European powers. While the discussion on the measure was going on, a member of the Cabinet removed all the objections raised by stating that the enlistment of the blacks in the Confederate ranks, and the gift of their freedom and a portion of land as their reward for their services, would cause the great majority of the European people adverse to slavery to become friends of the South, and force their governments to interest themselves in its behalf. It would at the same time show that the black who had been represented as the enemy of his master, was in reality his friend, and the greatest mark of this friendship was to be found in the confidence the white man has in the obedience and fidelity of the black, who, by his call, was suddenly elevated to a position of trust and confidence unparalleled in the history of the world. All these considerations could not fail, it was said, to engage the attention of the European public, and to place the Southern Confederacy upon higher political and moral ground.

The New York *Times* anticipates a war with France. It says, "whilst it is impossible to know the fact, we have very little doubt that Louis Napoleon has a secret treaty either concluded or in progress, with Jefferson Davis, by which *the cession of Texas* is to be received as an equivalent for recognition or for substantial aid to the rebel confederacy." It argues that preparations to resist it should be made at once, as "the language of the European press, the tone of the Emperor's organs, the hints of the *Moniteur*, indicate clearly enough his purpose to intervene in our affairs."

The United States brig Brainbridge foundered in a gale of wind on the 21st ult., while on the passage from New York to Port Royal. She carried six 32 pounders, and one 30 pound Parrot gun. Her crew consisted of 100 men, who were all lost except one man, the cook. The transport steamship George's Creek was also lost in the same gale. The Northern papers say that disasters never come alone, and report that two gunboats were also disabled on the same day by running into each other.

HOW TO CONQUER PEACE.—The Richmond *Whig* of August 21st says:—"The loss of Vicksburg and the failure of Gettysburg are the two events of the year, which seem to render highly probable a long and almost indefinite continuance of war. Apart from the victories we may achieve in the field, there are but two means of counteracting the baneful effects of these events and bringing hostilities to an early close. These are either foreign intervention or a determined and successful war by the conservative masses of the North to the abolition faction, which has the control of the government at Washington. A long and protracted war would prove a great evil, wholly unmixed with good; for the longer the war continues the more thoroughly saturated the Southern heart would become with the whole Yankee race and Yankee institution. We want the aid of France. We are able to pay for it. Let us do it. We shall then have peace or the power to wreak a rich revenge on our foul foe.

The army of General Rosecrans has reached Chattanooga, in Tennessee, where the Confederates under Gen. Bragg or Johnston are posted in force. We were told last week that Bragg was in full retreat from this point, but this is now contradicted, and a severe engagement is anticipated.

European.

FROM LATE ENGLISH PAPERS.

The Queen will return to Windsor Castle, from Germany on September 10, and on the following day take her departure for Scotland, accompanied by the Princess Louise and other members of the royal family. Her Majesty will return to Windsor at the usual time in October. We perceive from several announcements in the *Court Circular* that her Majesty intends to emerge from the strict privacy she has observed since the death of the Prince Consort. It is stated that on her Majesty's recent arrival at the Windsor Station from Osborne, she asked the cause of the absence of the inhabitants from the platform. On being told that the officials considered they were consulting the wishes of her Majesty by shutting out the public, the Queen replied, "Not now, not now." It is also announced, though not positively, that her Majesty's private band has been ordered to resume its duties at Christmas.

When the death of Lord Clyde became known in Germany her Majesty immediately wrote home expressing her desire that he should be interred in Westminster Abbey—an honour reserved only for the most illustrious men in arms, politics, literature, and science. Lord Clyde, with his instinctive modesty, never dreamed of such a destination.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES IN THE HIGHLANDS.—After a long and pleasant journey northwards, the Prince and Princess of Wales arrived on Saturday evening at their destination. It is the Prince's present intention to remain in the Highlands for fully two months' time. Should he not do so, it will be owing to some circumstance at present unforseen. The Princess is a little weak, and suffering from too continuous fatigue. All that she requires is what she will now judiciously have—that is rest and quiet. She is said to be much thinner, but at the same time looking well. Two months of the repose and bracing air of Abergeldie will prove to be the best prescription.

Intense excitement prevailed on Thursday in commercial circles in Liverpool in consequence of an announcement that the Confederate war steamer Florida was cruising of Tuskar, which is in the direct course taken by outward-bound vessels. The Florida was seen off Queenstown on the 17th, when she sent ashore three persons by a fishing boat. The *Cork Herald* says of the vessel:—

"She is a screw steamer of extraordinary swiftness, and is disguised in such a manner as to puzzle the keenest observer. Her hull is long and low; her sails look old and patched, and no external trace is visible of her real strength and power. Three hands have been, in one instance, struggling aloft to take in a sail, to master which efficiently ten would be necessary, while a visit to the deck would disclose to view a body of at least 200 men, scattered about in groups. The persons landed from the Florida are officers of the Confederate navy (one of them a physician), who avowed their profession and the service they belonged to, but refused to tell the name of their ship. Their business in Europe, of course, can only be conjectured." The general impression seems to be that the Confederate privateer has come to England for the purpose of taking on board Mr. Mason the Confederate Minister at Paris, who is about to return to the Confederate States.

It is understood that the question of the recognition of the Confederate States of America was discussed at the Council of French Ministers held at St. Cloud on Monday. Several of the Ministers thought the time had arrived for such an act on the part of France, but the Council was dissolved without any determination being arrived at. It is generally thought in France that the recognition of the Southern States will take place immediately the favourable opprtunity presents itself. An announcement of a very unexpected nature has just been made through the medium of the Vienna *Presse*, which says that an offensive and defensive alliance between St. Petersburg and Washington will shortly be ratified.

A rumour has gained currency in Paris that the Emperor of the French will proceed to Baden-Baden before his return from Chalons, to confer with the Emperor of Austria; and as the King of Prussia is there, it is highly probable he will also be present. This statement has been prviously made, but it has obtained very limited credence.

The official return show that the horrors of the earthquake at Manilla were not originally overstated. 6000 persons have perished, and two-thirds of the buildings, public and private, have been destroyed. The Government of Spain has sent out 40 millions of reals, and the Queen has sent half a million. The customs dues are to be abrogated in the Island, especially as concerns all building materials.

Cardinal Antonelli has now positively resigned, in opposition to the wish of the Pope. Cardinal Alfieri will be his successor.

DEATH OF DR. RAFFLES.—It is our mournful duty to record the decease of Thomas Raffles, D.D., LL.D., F.L.S., who died at his residence in Liverpool, on Tuesday last, in the 76th year of his age. For more than half a century Dr. Raffles has held a foremost place amongst the Nonconformist Ministers of the land. With a noble figure and a graceful bearing, were coupled fine and well-balanced intellectual faculties and a cultivated and effective eloquence. In the pulpit he had few equals. Elegant in composition, logical in arrangement, scholarly in exegesis, evangelical in tone, and searching in appeal, his sermons were models of pulpit excellence. By diligent reading, extensive travelling, and vigilant observation, he had fitted himself for a store of information and knowledge, which, in the circle of friendship, he would often pour forth with marvellous vivacity and with inexhaustible profusion. Firmly and intelligently attached to his own religious denomination, he had always a hand of warm and generous recognition for Ministers and members of other Evangelical Churches. Often, both in the pulpit and on the platform, did he advocate the interests of Methodism, especially those of the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society, the progress of which he noted with profound and grateful satisfaction. When he pleaded for that Society in Exeter Hall, four years ago, he said, "I am not a stranger in a Methodist meeting. I was born among the Methodists. My honoured and sainted mother was a Methodist, and she took me with her, when I was a boy, to that old chapel in Great Eagle-street, Spitalfields." In the death of Dr. Raffles we feel as though we had lost one of our own standard bearers. He has gone to join the fellowship of James, and Leifchild, and many other kindred spirits, whose memory will be precious to the Church of Christ to the latest generation.—*Meth. Rec.*

ALARMING PROGRESS OF PUSEYISM.—ARCHDEACON DENISON.—The Puseyites of Plymouth recently made an emphatic demonstration at St. Peter's Church, on the occasion of the jubilee anniversary of the English Church Union. Archdeacon Denison was the lion on the occasion. The services were as Papistical as the ingenuity of semi-Romanists could devise. An altar at the head of a flight of steps, surmounted by a massive crucifix and immense wax candles, lit at a certain stage of the proceedings, fanciful decorations and ornaments, a chancel railed off by lattice-work, a crayon drawing of our Saviour suspended in the chancel, a choral procession outside and through the church, a sermon delivered in surplice and hood, obeisance made to the crucifix by four priests advancing with crossed arms and bended head to the altar, and so on. The archdeacon, in his sermon and subsequent speech, urged strongly the necessity for maintaining intact the Prayer-book, and insisting on clerical subscription to its articles, and holding up the Prayer-book, indeed, in preference to the Bible as a basis for belief for those who desired to become acquainted with the verities of religion.—*Western Times.*

Russia is now said to be fully prepared for war, the extensive works carried on at the forts having been completed. At Cronstadt nearly 400 new cannon of heavy calibre have been mounted on the outer works; at the mouth of the channel the old and worthless ships of war have been sunk, as they were off Sebastopol, and the effective ships of the Russian fleet are cruising in the Baltic. The streets of St. Petersburg, which were formerly crowded with soldiers, are now deserted; and ramparts 30 feet in height, being constructed on each side of the Neva, to defend the entrance to the port, where only one cannon was formerly mounted. A railway, of 956 miles in length, is about to be made from Moscow to Sebastopol.

Nothing has for years transpired in Germany which has occasioned excitement equal to that produced by the appeal of the Emperor of Austria and the assembling of the German Princes at Frankfort. As might be expected, public opinion is much divided as to the probable results of this gathering of crowned heads; but even those people most favourable to the policy of the Emperor of Austria betray an uneasiness and a fear of failure, for they remark that "it will certainly not be the fault of the Emperor if the reasonable expectations of the Germans are not fulfilled."

REINFORCEMENTS FOR BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.—A rumour was current in military circles at Chatham on Monday, that, in consequence of the menacing news recently received from America, the Government intend to despatch some additional troops to augment the forces already in British North America.—*Times.*

THE CAPTURE OF NANA SAHIB.—The following extract from a private letter has been published:—

"Parroquet Bungalow, Ajmere, June 30.—You have by this time heard of the capture of Nana Sahib. I am glad the villain is at last caught; how lucky I was to be present at his capture. I had a full view of him. One of my native servants came running in with eyes and mouth wide open, to inform me that Nana Sahib had at that moment been captured by Major Davidson and his colleagues. I hastened up to the temple, and there in the custody of the military, and encircled by a crowd of spectators, who intimated their desire to tear him to pieces by loud yells and savage looks, I for the first time beheld the ruffian, the murderer, and the part instigator of the late disastrous rebellion. He is of middle height, and I should think about 40 years of age. He had calm, determined, but vengeful expression of countenance.

I pushed myself as near as possible to the prisoner, in order to obtain a good view of him. He surveyed the hooting crowd with proud disdain and a smile of derision, as much as to say, 'Ah, you feared me once!' But 'every dog has his day,' as the saying is—and the Nana has had his day. Now the day of retribution has come after the lapse of six long years. Murdered husbands and wives, and children will be avenged. Wasp led away, strongly guarded, he walked with a firm step and upright demeanour. The disguise he wore was that of an ordinary sepoy. The military appeared to be exceedingly jealous of any person closely approaching their valuable prisoner, and escorted him away to prison with a strong guard. There is not a shadow of doubt as to his identity from papers about his person, and unmistakeable marks on his body. A little circumstance occurred as he was being led away which illustrates his disposition: one of the soldiers just pushed him forward when they started, the prisoner instantly turned round, and with a demon's look uttered an oath, and tried to make a spring at the man, but he was bound. He dropped his partly raised arm, and with a dejected look proceeded on his way amid the hisses of hundreds, even of his own countrymen. The papers here are once more teeming with anecdotes of his atrocities, and traits of his character, details of his capture, &c.; his name forms the subject of leading articles and gossip. What I have written you may rely upon, seeing I was an eye-witness of his capture.

STRAINING IS HURTFUL.
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STRAINING IS HURTFUL.

Cramps, Spasms, wrenching pains attending an evacuation from the bowels, from a dose of medicine, is proof that the medicine thus taken is injurious. It is not the quantity of faces expelled that insures a cure. Pills and purgative medicines made of aloes and other drastic cathartics are injurious, inasmuch as purgation from these obnoxious drugs is induced only from the irritation they produce on the mucous membrane. They have no influence on the liver or chyle, but are carried to the lower bowels, and by their irritation evoke an evacuation. Dr. Radway's Pills are the only safe purgative to take. These pills act on the liver and other secretions; hence in their operation no straining or wrenching pains follow; the stools, instead of being thin and watery, are natural; it is the absence of the humors which these imperfect pills fail to eliminate from the blood, that causes thin watery discharges; and hence when the patient has an evacuation he has to strain without effecting the desired result. A dose of Radway's Pills will insure a through evacuation; this accomplished, no further physic is required.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The "heated term" is frequently productive of implacable consequences to many persons' Dysentery, Biliousness, acidity of the stomach, sick headache and debility are often the scourges of the summer. They are speedily subdued by a short course of these cathartic medicines. Sold everywhere.

Missionary Meetings.

ANNAPOLIS DISTRICT.

Digby, Sept. 21st; P. William, 22d; Centreville, 23rd; St. Mary's Bay, 24th; *Dep.* Bro's Davies, Lockhart, Taylor, Wasson, Butcher.

Annapolis, Hillsburg, 25th; Clementsport, 28th; Annapolis, 29th; Granville Ferry, 30th; *Dep.* As above.

Aylesford E., 21st; Morristown, 22d; Aylesford W., 25th; Margaretville, 26th; *Dep.* Bro's Bent, Smith, Weddall, McCarty, Colpitts.

Cornwallis W., Grafton, 23; Harbourville, 24 Berwick, 25; *Dep.* Bro's Daniel, Hennigar Weddall, Smith.

Cornwallis E., Canning, 28th; *Dep.* Bro's Daniel, Hennigar, Smith, Colpitts.

Horton, 29th; Greenwich, 30th; Kentville, Oct. 1st; *Dep.* Bro's Hennigar, Daniel, Weddall, Smith.

Wilmot, Oct. 19th; Nictaux, 20th; Hanly Mountain, 21st; Laurencetown, 22d; *Dep.* Bro's Davies, Lockhart, Weddall, McCarty.

Collections will be taken up at these meetings in aid of the Mission Fund.

By arrangement of Fin. District meeting.

T. H. DAVIES, *Chairman.*

SUSSEX VALE CIRCUIT.—Missionary Meetings will be held on the Sussex Vale Circuit as follows:—

Millstream, Monday, Sept. 21, 7 p. m.
Carsonville, Tuesday, " 22, 7 p.m.
Butternut Ridge, Wednesday, " 23, 7 p.m.
Smith's Creek, Thursday, " 24, 7 p.m.
Donegal, Friday, " 25, 11 a.m.
Sussex, Friday, " 25, 7 p.m.
English Settlement, Monday, " 28, 7 p.m.
Minnehaha, Tuesday, " 29, 7 p. m.

Revs. Leonard Gretz, J. R. Hart, and others, will attend, and speak. A collection in aid of the Mission Fund will be taken at each meeting.

D. D. CURRIE.

Apohaqui, N. B. Aug., 20. 1863.

SACKVILLE DISTRICT

Sackville,—To be held Oct, 21 & 22d. Deputation—Rev's. C. Stewart, G. Butcher, W. Alcorn.

Point de Bute,—Sep. 29, 30, Oct. 1. Dep. Rev's. the President, the Chairman, G. Butcher.

Bay de Verte,—Nov. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. Dep. Rev's E. Botterell, D. Chapman.

Moncton,—Sept. 21, 22d. Dep. Rev. E. Botterell, J Read.

Dorchester,—Sep. 23. Dep. Rev's the Chairman, C. Stewart, Prof. Milligan.

Hopewell,—Sep. 24, &c. Dep. Rev's. the President and ex-President.

Coverdale—Dep. Rev's. R. Wilson, B. Johnson.

Richibucto—Jan., Dep. Rev. W. Alcorn.

Amherst,—Oct. 20, 21, 22d. Dep. Rev's. the President, the Chairman, C. Stewart.

Parrsboro'—Oct. 26, 7, 8, 9. Dep. Rev's the Finan. Secretary, G. Butcher.

At each of these meetings a collection will be made in aid of the Society's Funds.

By order of the F. D. M.,

A. M. DESBRISAY, *Fin. Sec.*

FREDERICTON DISTRICT.

Fredericton, Missionary Meetings in Feb'y. Deputation, Bro's Wilson and J. Tweedy.

Sheffield, Oct. 20, 21, 22, Bro's Huestis and Colter.

King's Clear—Time to be arranged. Brother Huestis.

Woodstock, Sept. 28; *Northampton*, Oct. 28, G. O. Huestis, S. F. Huestis, and A. S. Tuttle.

Jacksonville, Sept 29, Bro's Wilson & Huestis.

Bloomfield, Oct. 22, North Richmond, Oct. 26; South Richmond, Oct. 27, Bro's Wilson and Tuttle.

Florenceville, Oct. 20, Bro's Wilson and S. F. Huestis.

Waterville, Sept. 30, Bro's Wilson, G. O. Huestis, and S. F. Huestis.

Williamston, Oct. 21, Bro's Wilson and S. F. Huestis.

Andover, Feb., Bro's Wilson and Tuttle.

Nashwaak, Oct. 27, 28, Bro's J. Tweedy and Eiblado.

Gagetown and Burton, G. O. Huestis and J. Tweedy.

Miramichi and Bathurst, Time to be arranged.

WM. WILSON, *Chairman.*

☞ The present postal arrangement, by which all periodicals, with the exception of weekly papers, pay on each number 2 cents postage, has prevented the issue of the last 2 or 3 numbers of *The Abstainer*. It is proposed to obvinte this difficulty by a weekly issue at $1 per annum, and a Circular has accordingly been published, calling upon the efforts of the friends of Total Abstinence for the support of their organ, to which, it is hoped, a favourable response, will be promptly given.

☞ The minutes of Conference have been sent to nearly all the Circuits. A few parcels not yet forwarded will go to their destination by earliest opportunity.

Wesleyan Conference Office.

LETTERS AND MONIES RECEIVED SINCE OUR LAST.

John I Brown & Son, Boston, ($21.25,) Rev. D. B. Scott, Rev. I. N. Parker, (one new sub.,) Rev. Jos. Hart, Rev. J. Cassidy, Rev. W. Tweedy, Rev. G. O. Huestis, Rev. Jas. England (P. W., W. H. Long $2, Mrs. J. Scott $2, M. Coburn $6,) J. H. Beat (B. R. 6.00, P. W., $2,) Rev. J. Buckley (P. W., E. Atwood $1, Jos. Coffin $2, Warren Doane $2, J. Knowles $2, J. C. Reynolds $6, Mrs. A. Swain $2—$15.) Rev. C. Lockhart (B. R. $5, S. S. Books $10.) Rev. J. Taylor (P. W., J. Leary $2, L. Morehouse $2.) Rev. G. W. Tuttle (B. R. $1, P. W., Jas. Randall $2, Mrs. C. Jost $1.) Rev. Jos. Hart, Rev. G. O. Huestis, Rev. Wm. Wilson (37½c. Cannot supply—will refund to H.)

Marriages.

At the Wesleyan Church, at Hillsburg, in the Annapolis Circuit, on the 29th of July, by Rev. C. Lockhart, Rev. F. H. W. Pickles, Wesleyan Minister, to Miss Harriet Ricketson.

At Nappan, on the 23rd ult., by the Rev. A. M. DesBrisay, Mr. George Collins, to Miss Miriam Lowe.

At St. John, N. B., on the 20th, by the Rev. A. W. Nicolson, Mr. James R. Woodburn, to Miss Catherine Jane Reid.

On the 2nd Sept., at St. Paul's Cathedral, by the Rev. George W. Hill, M. A., Lieutenant-Colonel John Wimburn Laurie, Inspector of Militia, N.S., eldest son of John Laurie, Esq., of 10, Hyde Park Terrace, London, to Frances Rose, youngest daughter of the Hon. Enos Collins, of Gore Brook, Halifax, N. S.

On Tuesday, by the Rev. Mr. Addy, Captain Angus Atwood, of Barrington, to Louisa, daughter of Mr. John Parker, of this city.

Deaths.

At Upper Dyke Village, Cornwallis, on the 23rd August, in the 38th year of her age, Clarissa, wife of Mr. G. E. Morton, and daughter of Holmes Morton, Esq., of Western Cornwallis.

At Wilmot Springs, on the 11th ult., Mrs. Sarah De Wolfe, of Hantsport—leaving a beloved husband and only child, and a wide circle of friends, to mourn over the loss they and the church have sustained.

At Wilmot, on the 11th ult., aged one month, the infant son of Jacob Slocumb.

On Wednesday, Lucy Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Donald McLean, in the 48th year of her age. Funeral from her late residence, Dresden Row, this day, Friday, at half-past three o'clock.

On Sunday, at the "Halifax Home," Mary, the beloved wife of Mr. Augustus Fenerty, in the 30th year of her age.

GRAHAM'S PAIN ERADICATOR.—By the admission of all who have used it, is the most perfect remedy ever known for all cases of external Pain and Inflamation, and for restoring nerves and muscles to a healty tone and action. The unparalleled success of this medicine, and the innumerable testimonials of its efficacy which have been received, warrant the proprietor in recommending his Pain Eradicator as being superior to any other preparation known for the cure of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Abscess, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Asthma, Diptheria, Sore Throat, &c. Price—25 cents.—For sale by Druggists and Dealers generally.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—A bad Sewing Machine, as the purchaser will very soon discover, is worse than useless—it's in the way.

Everyone who has Sewing Machines to sell, claims that his is the best. It is the business of the buyer to find out the best, and not to purchase on mere hearsay or laudation. It is the business of the buyer to see that the Machine about to be purchased will do all that is claimed for it—to see that it is easy to learn to use it—that it can be easily adjusted for all kinds of work—that it has durability, and that it can be used without liability to get out of order.

Singer & Co.'s "Letter A" Family Machine is ready for each and all of these tests.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2.

Steamer Shannon, Harris, Liverpool via Queenstown and St. John's, Nfld.; Ship Spark of the Ocean; schrs. Sarah, Fouchere, Miramichi; Foaming Billow, Gleason, Newfoundland; John Medeldth, Newfoundland; Arno, LaHave; Thetis, Poole, Sydney; Luck now, Mitchell, Wallace.

THURSDAY, Sept. 3.

Brig Milo, Alkens, Inagua; Brigt Falcon, Wilson, Trinidad; schr. Sprightly, Amanda, Labrador.

FRIDAY, Sept. 4.

H. M. Steam Sloop Rinaldo; Steamers Asia, Shanghai; Pactolus, Johnston, Liverpool, via St. John's Nfld.; brigts Favorite Lass, Posey, London; Jane Bell, Hearsey, Havana; Boston, (packet), McGregor, Boston.

SATURDAY, Sept. 5.

Brigts, Margaret, Fanning, Kingston, Ja.; Bruce, McDougall, Barbadoes; Adventurer, Banks, Rockland; Schrs. Charles, Arichat; Gypsey, Fenta, Labrador; Margaret Ann, Thomas, Canso.

CLEARED.

Sept. 1—Steamship Africa, Stone, Boston; Schrs. Jenny, Lind, Lormann, Tangier; Rising Dawn, Mills, Magdalen Islands.

Sept. 2—Steamer Shannon, Harris, New York; brigts Golden Rule, Patterson, Porto Rico; Africa, Newell, Kingston, Ja; Geo. Wheelwright, Ralph, Liverpool, N. S.; schrs. Janet, Crowell, B. W. Indies; Amelia, Bolberg, Charlottetown.

Sept. 3.—Steamer Merlin, Guilford, Sydney and St. John's, Nfld.; schrs. Eliza, Coty, Port Mulgrave; Maria, Murdoch, Sherbrooke.

Sept. 4—Brigts Sarah Crowell, Crowell, Philadelphia; schrs Victoria, Martin, Dalhousie; Star of the Sea, Blouin, Gaspe; W. H. Hart, Evans, Codroy, Nfld.; British Pearl (pkt.) Hadley, Guysboro'; Allegro, Oxner, North Bay; Switcher, Lewhalen, North Bay.

Sept 5.—Barque Wolf, Munro, Pictou; brigt Wild Hunter, Genge, Demerara; Schrs. Mary, Day, Baltimore; Weathergage, McCulsh, Nfd; Sandwich Abbott, Liverpool N. S.; Margaret