General Intelligence.

Colonial.

FIRE.—Messrs. Gordon & Keith of this city, who a few weeks since suffered heavy loss by the destruction of their ware-rooms by fire were subjected to still further calamity on Wednesday last, by the burning of their Factory. They have the deep sympathy of the community, and it is hoped they will soon be able to resume their business, and, by the blessing of Providence, make up their losses.

GOLD YIELD.—A few days since 428 oz. refined gold were brought from Sherbrooke, the result of the labours of ten men for two months, yielding a profit, after paying expenses, of about $7000.

HORSE RAILWAY.—This convenience in our city, it is expected, will be proceeded with forthwith.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.—It is rumoured that the N. S. and N. B. Delegates have arranged for building the line between Truro and Moncton.

BURGLARS.—The office of Mr. Scovil, St. John, N. B., was entered a few nights since, and $5000 abstracted. Other roberies are mentioned as having been committed in New Brunswick, it is supposed, by American burglars of notoriety.

MURDOCH'S HISTORY.—No. 6 of this history has made its appearance. As the work proceeds it will increase in interest.

GOVERNORS.—Gov. Gordon from New Brunswick went home by last steamer. Gov. McDonal goes early in September.

COLLISION.—The crew of the brig *Mercy Parker* of Parrsboro, collided with bark *Holbrook off Cape* Sable, and sunk; crew saved.

BRUTALITY.—A Barrack-street couple have been committed for trial for brutal usage to a child five years of age.

FIRE AT LIVERPOOL, N. S.—A telegram to the Merchants' Exchange states that a destructive fire occured at Liverpool on Monday last. Scott's Hotel, the Drill Room, and Marshall's house, were burnt to the ground.

FIRE IN QUEBEC.—On Thursday night last, a fire broke out on the corner of Curran and Queen Streets, Quebec, which destroyed an immense amount of property, including from sixty to eighty buildings.

HOME MANUFACTTRES.—We had the pleasure of inspecting a few days since, a very elegant close-carriage manufactured by Mr. J. M. DeWolfe, of this city, for John W. Young Esq., The vehicle in question is beautifully finished, and would do no discredit to any factory. We hope that those of our citizens who may desire to procure a handsome carriage, will follow the example of Mr. Young in patronizing the domestic manufactures.—*Express.*

THEATRE ROYAL.—A company of theatrical folk, who have been gathering up what change they could, in our city, have left for St. John. We are heartily glad to get rid of them. Besides being a most fruitful source of demoralization, they have been a nuisance in the neighborhood of the building devoted to their business.

A FIGHT.—Two men in City street fought last week, with so great injury to one as to cause apprehension for his life.

HON. JOS. HOWE.—The *Montreal Witness* remarks on Mr. Howe's mission to England as follows:—The calling of Hon. Joseph Howe, of Nova Scotia, to Downing street, at this time is significant. That gentleman has shown himself at the Detroit Convention to be a perfect master of the Reciprocity question; and, whilst his loyalty to Britain is of the warmest kind, his having long been a popular leader of the liberal party, his high appreciation of the United States, and the fact that his son fought through the war on the Union side, would render him peculiarly acceptable to the American Government. It is not, therefore, improbable that after full conference with the Home Government, he may be appointed special commisioner on the part of Britain to negotiate a new treaty of Reciprocity between the North American Provinces and the United States,—something in the same way as Mr. Cobden was appointed to negotiate a treaty with France.

DEATH OF THE AMERICAN CONSUL AT P. E. ISLAND.—Died at his residence in this City, on the 11th inst., of Congestion of the Lungs, J. H. Sherman, Esquire, United States Consul for P. E. Island, in the 63 year of his age. The deceased was a native of *Albany, New York, and previously to his appointment as Consul for* this *Island was a resident of Vermont. Possessing* a *well cultivated and active mind, he* was an able *an strenuous supporter of the views* and policy of *the Federal Government*; and he combatted with *great vigor and ability* the arguments adduced *in behalf of the* Southern Confederacy. His *letters*, which appeared in the columns of some *of our contemporaries during the early* period of *the recent rebellion, in defence* of the Federal *cause*, gave ample evidence of the writer's knowledge of the subjects at issue between the two contending parties; and the spirited and manly manner in which he defended the leading principles *of the North*, could not fail to secure for *the author* the esteem even of his opponents. Many of the *parents* and friends of those who left this Island, and entered the field of battle in the States of America, found in the deceased a kind and attentive friend—always ready and willing to do whatever was in his power to obtain for the bereaved every possible information and relief. His many acts of kindness, thus conferred, will long be remembered in this Island. His virtues were exemplified by a readiness to contribute to the wants of the needy, and every enterprise having for its object the good of society, be liberally patronized.—*Islander.*

ANNEXATION PROCLIVITIES.—We take the following from the *Leader's* Quebec correspondence:—

Some conversation has been caused to-day by an incident that occurred publicly last night in the St. Louis Hotel. In the office of that establishment several American tourists were conversing with a number of members of Parliament, among them Mr. Christie of the Upper House, Mr. White, of Halton, Mr. O'Halloran, of Missisquoi, and Mr. Walsh, of Norfolk, when the subject turned on the probability of a war with the United States. Messrs. White and O'Halloran expressed the conviction that in the event of war not one-half of the active militia, or people of Canada, would consent to serve against the Americans, and that the manifest destiny and only safety of the Province was annexation to the United States. Mr. Magill, indignant at these sentiments, warmly repudiated them, and con[illegible]ened in just terms men who, having sworn as mem[illegible]ers of Parliament to sustain the throne and upho[illegible] the constitution, cast such slanderous imputation[illegible] upon the loyalty of the people of Canada. He sa[illegible]ing quietly to these dinators" Christie for liste[illegible] a tacit assent to loyal utterances, and givi[illegible] Americans, who them. Then, turning to the [illegible]a that Canadians were disloyal to the core, Mr. Ma[illegible] all asked them whether, if the case were reversed, [illegible] they would not despise men who could act towards their country as Messrs. White and O'Halloran acted towards this.

Mr. Magill has been praised for his manly vindication of Canadian loyalty and his castigation of the faithless Canadian legislators.

CANADIAN DEPUTATION.—From the official report of the Delegates, we extract the following:—

On arriving in England we lost no time in placing ourselves in communication with Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies; and a committee of the Imperial Cabinet, consisting of His Grace the Duke of Somerset, the Right Honourable the Earl de Grey and Ripon, the Right Honourable Wm. E. Gladstone, and the Right Honourable Edward Cardwell having been appointed to confer with us, negociations were opened and continued at interviews up to the close of our mission.

The subject to which we first invited the attention of the Conference was the proposed Confederation of the British North American Colonies. We reminded the Imperial Ministers how largely all the questions, with the discussion of which we were charged—and especially those of defence, Foreign Commercial relations, and Internal communication—would be affected by the Union, and how greatly their satisfactory settlement would be facilitated by it. We explained the reasons that existed for obtaining the assent of all the Colonies to the Union at an early date, and the promise to which the Government of Canada stood pledged to proceed without delay with Constitutional reforms for Canada [illegible] in the event of the larger measure fail[illegible] to be obtained. We received [illegible]once from the members of the Imperial Cabinet assurances of their hearty approval of the Confederation scheme, and of their hearty desire to promote its early accomplishment, by all the legitimate influence of the Imperial Government. In the discussion of the means to be adopted for effecting Confederation, we trust it is unnecessary to assure Your Excellency that the idea of coercing the Maritime Provinces in the measure, was not for a moment entertained. The end sought was to ascertain in what manner the question of Union in all its bearings, could be best brought under the full and fair consideration of our fellow Colonists, and the grave responsibility urged upon them, which they would assume by thwarting a measure so pregnant with future prosperity to British America, so anxiously desired by the great mass of the people to be affected by it, and which had been received with such marked satisfaction by our fellow-subjects throughout the British Empire. We received assurances that Her Majesty's Government would adopt every legitimate means for securing the early assent of the Maritime Provinces to the Union. In the course of those discussions, the question of the Intercolonial Railway came up as a necessary accompaniment of Confederation, when we sought and obtained a renewal of the promised Imperial guarantee of a loan for the construction of that work.

HEART'S CONTENT.—Capt. Orlebar, R. N., who took a prominent part in surveying the route for the first Atlantic cable, and has been engaged for a number of years surveying the coast of Newfoundland, in a communication to Cyrus W. Field, describes the harbor of Heart's Content as safe and capacious enough easily to allow the Great Eastern to ride at anchor in its waters. In its S.W. corner is a cove not frequented by shipping, where the cable will be landed. The village stands on the east side of the harbor. The number of inhabitants is about 700. The people are engaged principally in the fishery, are sober and industrious, supporting the minister and paying the greater part of the salary of the schoolmaster. A carriage road connects Heart's Content with Harbor Grace, 15 miles distant, and thence to St. John's, the capital of the island, 18 miles distant.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.—Much disappointment is felt at the want of success in laying the Atlantic Cable; although it is by no means yet to be regarded as a hopeless enterprize. The *Terrible* and the *Galatea* arrived at St. John's, Newfoundland, on 15th inst. They report that the *Great Eastern* had put back to Sheerness, on Friday the 11th. The cable parted on Wednesday 2nd inst., at noon, in 1950 fathoms. They grappled it three different times. Each time the grappling broke. On the 11th, having lost nearly all the grappling rope, the *Great Eastern* started for England to prepare better gear.

Mr. Varley writes encouragingly. He says they found no difficulty in grappling the cable whatever, then in greatest depth, and that probably as soon as proper tackle is prepared, will grapple cable 100 miles east of the break, where water is only 1500 fathoms. The buoys rode the gale well, being fastened by pieces of condemned cable. The distance from Valentia to where cable parted, is 1063 miles; 1312 miles of cable had been payed out. Distance from Hearts Content, 600 miles. Break was caused by cable catching and chafing on mouth of hawse pipe.

Mr. Field, who has arrived at Heart's Content, publishes his diary during the operation of paying out the cable, of which the following is an extract:—All went on in the most satisfactory manner until 2.20 a. m. on Monday 24th, when a partial loss of insulation suddenly showed itself. Shortly after this the speed of the ships was reduced and cable paid out more slowly, while tests were applied to locate the fault which was found to be in the water some miles astern of the Great Eastern. At 8.50 a. m., the cable was transferred to the picking up apparatus and we began to haul in the cable. This operation was frequently suspended by want of steam in the boiler attached to the picking up apparatus, and during the day a portable boiler was connected with the former.

At five minutes past 8 the next morning the fault was brought on board and found to have been caused by a piece of iron wire similar to that used in the manufacture of the cable, about two inches long, having been forced between the outer wires and through the gutta percha into the copper wire; 10 1-4 miles of cable were recovered and fault cut out, and new splices made. The cable was re-transferred to paying out machine at the stern, and at 4.10 a. m. this day (25th) all was again in perfect order and the telegraph fleet on its way to America, having been detained 37 hours, and 50 minutes.

At noon, on Wednesday, 26th inst., the Great Eastern was 178 miles from Valentia, and there had been paid out, including the 27 miles of shore end, 199 of cable. Depth of water 1750 fathoms; tests very good.

Thursday, 27th—ship ran last 24 hours 141 miles, and paid out 158 miles of cable; water 2160 fathoms; tests very good.

Friday, 28th—distance made, 155 1-2 miles; cable paid out, 174 miles; water 1950 fathoms; tests very good.

Saturday, 29th—distance ran, 160 miles; cable paid out, 176 miles; depth of water, 1000 fathoms; tests very good. At 1.26 p. m. it was discovered that there was a serious fault in the cable which entirely cut off communication with the shore—the ship was stopped and the cable transferred to the picking up gear, and commenced hauling in at 9 14 p. m. After picking up 2 1-4 miles of cable the fault came on board, and on examination proved to have been caused by a stout piece of wire having been driven entirely through the cable. The 2 1 4 miles of cable were recovered from a depth of 1900 fathoms. The operation of picking up from this great depth was frequently interrupted from want of steam; the night being very dark and foggy the operation of lowering the splice and transferring the cable to the paying out machinery at the stern was postponed till next morning.—The Great Eastern was by the able management of Capt. Anderson kept all night up to the cable, and so prevented any strain beyond the cable's own weight coming upon it and injuring it. At 8 a. m. the splice had been successfully lowered, and the ship was again on her course. The detention by this fault was 18 hours and 44 minutes, and most anxious hours they were.

Sunday, 30th—distance made, 24 miles, and paid out 37 miles of cable; depth of water, 1960 fathoms; tests very good.

Monday, 31st—distance run, 134 miles; cable paid out, 158 miles; water 1770 fathoms; tests very good.

August 1st—distance made, 155 miles; paid out 179 miles of cable; water 1709 fathoms; tests very good.

Wednesday, 2d, at 5 20 a. m., on resuming the insulation tests it was discovered that there was a partial loss of insulation. The ship was soon afterwards stopped and the cable transferred to the picking up gear at the bows. The operation of hauling in commenced; by noon the engine used for picking up stopped for want of water, for a considerable time, two miles had been recovered and the cable was cut to see whether the fault had come on board. At about 12.30 p. m., the cable caught and chafed on the mouth of the hawse pipe, and was with considerable difficulty removed; and at 12 35, it parted on board where it was injured just behind the stoppers, and in a moment the end disappeared in the water. Distance run the last 24 hours 116 miles, cable paid out 132 miles, recovered 2 miles, depth of water 1950 fathoms; total distance from Valentia 1063 miles; to Heart's Content 600 miles; total of cable paid out 1312 miles, equal to 14 per cent. of slack. Steamed back towards Valentia about 12 miles, and commenced dragging for the cable.

Thursday at 4 a. m., it being evident from the strain that the grapnell had caught the cable, began to haul in, and at 11.50, when 1,100 fathoms of grapnelling rope had been got on board, a shackle broke near the ship and 1,400 fathoms of rope sank with the cable to the bottom of the Atlantic. A buoy was lowered with 2,400 fathoms of cable and a mushroom to hold it and mark the spot. During the operation of picking up the machinery gave way. It is supposed that a tooth broke off by the strain, and this getting in between the pinion and the spur wheel smashed the latter. The accident happened twice, the operation of hauling in had to be performed by the capstan.

Friday, Saturday and Sunday weather was unfavorable for recovering cable.

Monday, 7th, lowered another grapnel at 12.10 a. m., and commenced dragging; at 8 in the evening began to haul in, and continued to do so slowly all night.

Tuesday, 8th, at 7.50 a. m., one thousand fathoms of grapnel rope hauled in, shackles broke just inside the ship; lost in this attempt fifteen hundred fathoms of rope. A second buoy was lowered to mark the spot. The balance of this [illegible] being now shackles made for the hauling in rope, altering capstan and making preparations for another attempt to recover the cable. Had the apparatus been ready, the weather on Wednesday was much too rough to attempt any operation. The two buoys rode out the gales in this depth perfectly.

Thursday, 10th, 7 a. m., began to lower grapnels, and at 8.55 had out 2460 fathoms, all that was left on board the ships, and commenced dragging for the cable, and continued to do so until the evening, when began to haul in slowly.

Friday, 11th, at 6. a.m., finished hauling in the 2460 fathoms of rope when the grapnels came up foul with its own chain. At 11 a.m., began to lower grappels again, and as soon as the 2460 fathoms were paid out, commenced dragging until 3 55 p.m., when began to haul in slowly; it was soon evident by the great strain that the grapnel had caught the cable. At 7 p. m., when 710 fathoms had been recovered, the rope parted, and as there was not sufficient rope on board the Great Eastern to resume grapnelling, it was decided that the Great Eastern should return at once to England.

DON'T FAIL TO PROCURE MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. It has been used for 30 years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers for their children. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Offices, No. 48 Dey street, New York, and No. 205 High Holborn, London, England. And sold by all Druggists.

A NEGLECTED COUGH, COLD, OR SORE THROAT which might be checked by a simple remedy, like *Brown's Bronchial Troches*," if allowed to progress may terminate seriously.

For BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CATARRH, and Consumptive Coughs, "*the Troches*" are used with advantage, giving oftentimes immediate relief.

United States.

It is now stated that Jefferson Davis is to be tried before a civil tribunal. The late Confederate Vice President, Mr. Stephens, is in confinement at Fort Warren, Boston. The apartment he occupies is described as partially underground, and so damp that fires are built in the after part of the day without reference to the external temperature. Mr Stephens is said to have appeared patiently submissive, expressing himself as never having been an enemy to the Government, but as having accepted public office in the Confederacy with hope of contributing more speedily to a settlement of the national difficulties. His health is precarious.

There has been great excitement in Wall street, New York, owing to the discovery of extensive forgeries by a young man named Ketchum, of gold checks amounting to nearly two millions, besides other acknowledged swindling, in which others are implicated with him, to nearly five millions. Upon this subject the New York *Times* remarks, among the wealthiest and boldest houses down town was that of Morris Ketchum & Son. Its operations during the past four years have been enormous, its bullings embarrassing to the government, and its credit, so far as mere cash was concerned, almost unlimited. The concern has smashed—gone entirely—and for the following reasons: The junior member of the firm, not content with the legitimate line of buiness in which his father had made a fortune and a name, dealt largely in stocks operated heavily in gold, lost, made again, lost more, hypothecated the securities of the house, continued to lose, forged gold checks with which to supply a margin, took up some of them with the proceeds of the stolen securities continued his speculations, lost, continued his forgeries, lost, kept on forging and losing until his doomsday came, the discovery was made public, and while his father's house fell crashing about his head Mr. Edward Ketchum took up his bag and ran.

This, in brief, is the history of a crime which yesterday agitated the banks and brokers and boards of the city beyond any thing since the surrender of Lee to Grant, which caused the market to throb, and the foundation of all that was deemed sound to shake. Public confidence knew not where to rest. Already stockholders of banks had worried directors, and the directors had badgered the officers concerning the way in which matters were managed, and now, when everything was upside down, and everybody on the *qui vive* for additional misfortune, came this climax, absolutely terrible in its proportions.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.—A terrible steamboat collision took place near Detroit on the 9th inst. The steamers *Pewabic* and *Meteor* ran into each other just after dark.—The Pewabic was struck on her port bow just aft the pilot house and sunk in three or four minutes. The boats were running at full speed and struck with such terrible force as to crush in the entire bow of the Pewabic. At the time the accident occurred it was scarcely dark and the boats saw each other six miles apart. When approaching they exchanged signals and the Pewabic bore off to pass, but the Meteor, for some unexplained reason turned in the same direction and struck the Pewabic. A number of passengers on board the Pewabic were killed by the crushing of the timbers, a few jumped on board the Meteor before the Pewabic sunk.

Life boats were immediately lowered from the Meteor and picked up those who were not carried down with the wreck. One hundred and seventy-five to 200 passengers were on board the Pewabic at the time of the disaster. Seventy-five of the passengers and twenty-three of the crew were saved. The loss of life cannot be correctly ascertained as yet, but will be nearly 100. The Meteor remained near the disaster till morning in hopes of picking up any persons that might be floating on the pieces of wreck, but none were found.

A frightful collision occurred on the 15th on the Housotanic railroad, near Bridgeport, Conn., by which six ladies, one man and two boys were killed and fifteen severely wounded.

PUBLIC DEBT.—The following estimate has been given:

The Federal debt in dollars weighs 330,000,000 lbs. These dollars would load upwards of 1,000,000 mules, which would form a train of 21,043 miles in length. The dollars placed one on another would form a silver column 6,313 miles high. Placed side by side they would extend thrice round the globe, and a man would take 127 years, working night and day, to count them. This immense sum is irrespective of the debt owing by the various States, amounting to many hundred millions of dollars.

A PROPOSITION.—The Chicago *Tribune*, at the close of an article denouncing the present Reciprocity Treaty as altogether too favourable to Canada, makes the following proposition:—

"The Canadian politicians may as well be informed, that if ever the United States consent to make a new Reciprocity treaty with the British Provinces, of which there is little probability, its provisions must include manufactured products of this country, as well as the agricultural. And furthermore, all colonial products seeking our markets must pay the same duties as are levied on similar American products under our internal revenue system. Our products of the field, forest, and workshop must not be taxed in the British Provinces any higher than the people of those Provinces pay to their Government on like productions."

In a later issue of the *Tribune*, we find the following: "It is a mistake to suppose that our people are specially solicitious of possessing Canada on any terms. So far as we know the popular feeling, we assert that the whole matter of political union is one to which our people, especially the people of the West, are indifferent. Men say and think that it is desirable enough that the whole country should be united under one flag and one form of government; and, hereaway, the opinion of the good qualities of our neighbors is so favorable that we rarely or never hear an objection to having them for friends and brothers. That is about all there is of it; hence the ordinary belief in Canada that the eyes of our people are longingly directed toward her, and that every mouth is watering with the expectation that the fat morsel will soon fall into our keeping, is both erroneous and absurd. The Americans are entirely confident of their ability to pay their debt and generally manage their affairs in a satisfactory way, without Canadian help; at the same time they would accept that help if it were tendered on terms honourable to both parties, and agree to do for Canada what she can never do for herself, as a return therefor.

The opinion is confidently expressed that the Government will not undertake the trial of Weste but cause him to give States evidence in the approaching trial of Jeff. Davis whereby it [illegible]

POOR COPY

Notice to Chairmen of Districts.

The Chairmen of the several Districts are hereby reminded that they are required, by Resolution of Conference, to adopt measures, at the approaching Financial District Meetings, to secure, for the next Conference, an accurate and complete Record of all the properties held by the Conference in their respective Districts.

A report from each Circuit, embracing the following particulars, will probably furnish the desired information, viz.:

1. How many pieces of land are held in each Circuit for churches?
2. How many for Parsonages?
3. How many for other purposes?
4. How many of these are secured by Deed?
5. How many of these deeds are recorded?
6. What is the date of each of said deeds?
7. What is the date of the registry of each deed?
8. In whose possession is each of the several deeds now kept?
9. What is the full number of Trustees required in each trust?
10. What trusts are incomplete as regards the number of Trustees now in office?
11. What other information can be given, from each circuit, to aid in securing a full and clear Record of our Connexional property?

D. D. CURRIE,
Journal Sec'y.

August, 1865.

Childrens' Fund.

The Financial Secretary of each of the several Districts, is hereby reminded of the necessity of forwarding, according to rule, to the Secretary of the Children's Fund, immediately after the Financial District Meeting, a list of names, &c., of all the children in the District, who will probably be claimants on the Fund the present year.

D. D. CURRIE,
Secy, of Childrens' Fund.

Liverpool, N. S., August 1865.

Dedication.

The new Wesleyan Church at Hantsport will, D.V., be dedicated to the worship of God, on Sabbath the 27th inst. Services will be conducted in it on that day, by the Rev. Edmund Botterell, Co-Delegate, at 10½ a.m., and 6½ p.m. And by the Rev., the Superintendent of the Circuit, at 2½ p.m. A collection will be made at each service. The sittings will all be free on that day. We hope our friends will avail themselves of the privilege of attending these highly important services.

ANDREW GRAY.

Hantsport, Aug. 15th, 1865.

☞ Late Boston papers have been received through kindness of Mr. Eckersley's American Express.

Wesleyan Conference Office.

LETTERS AND MONIES RECEIVED SINCE OUR LAST.

A. Elliot $2, Rev. A. Gray, (P.W., J. Johnston $2, Jas. Davis $2, Capt. Toy $2—$6) Rev. G. O. Huestis, (P.W., T. Pickard $2, W. Dayton $1.) Rev. H. McKeown, (P.W., S. White $4, I. Olive Senr. $2, T. Thompson $1, J. K. Taylor $2, R. Salter $2—$11.) Rev. J. Cassidy, (P.W., H. P. Warman $4.) C. Drysdale $4, Rev. Jas. England, (P.W. D. Scott $2, J. & J. Vaughn new sub $2,) Jos. Wheelock, Esq., (35 cts. for R. H. B. previous payment was up to June 65.) Rev. S. W. Sprague (duly credited,) Rev. J. G. Hennigar (9 too many sent by mistake, please return them by mail,) Rev C. Stewart (did not receive balance), Wm. Layton (B.R. $4.50, P.W. $1.)

COUNTRY MARKET—RETAIL.

Beef, fresh, per lb.	12½c.
Bacon, per lb.	13 a 16c.
Butter, per lb., (Tub)	20 a22c.
Butter, (box and rolls,) per lb.	20 a 22c
Cheese, per lb.	15 a 20c.
Ducks, per pair,	120c.
Eggs, per dozen,	18 a 20c.
Fowls, per pair,	75 a 80c.
Geese, (each)	75c.
Hams, smoked, per lb.	12½ a 15c.
Lard, per lb.	12 a 15c.
Mutton, per lb.	10 a 12½c.
Pork, fresh, per lb.	12c.
Turkeys,	20 c.lb.
Veal	6 a 9c

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 that had ever been felt before. Physicians instead of discarding 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.—*Louisville Courier.*

aug 9 4w.

I have used J. B. Fitch's Golden Ointment and find it to be the best article for drawing and healing any wounds or skin disease.

ROBERT McDONALD, *Pictou.*

July 19 4w.

Marriages.

On the 10th inst., by the Rev. James G. Hennigar, at the residence of the bride's father, at Pero, Mr. John Card, to Miss Mary Ann Cochran, all of that place.

On the 16th inst., by the same, at Scott's Bay, Cornwallis, Mr. George N. Davison, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Geo. Miner, of Scott's Bay.

On the 10th inst., at Avondale, by the Rev. H. McKeown, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Charles M. Sandford, to Miss Clarissa Blackburn, of Newport.

On the 12th inst., at Noel, by the Rev. G. M. Barratt, Capt. Henry Smith, of Newport, Hants Co., to Miss Isabella O'Brien, of Noel, Hants Co.

At Southwick, Mass., by the Rev. Dr. Field, of New York, uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Beals, W. B. Herbert, to Kate S., daughter of M. D. Field, Esq.

Deaths.

On the 16th inst., Carrie Reynolds, wife of Joseph Kaye, and daughter of the late James Cogswell, Esq. At Roxbury, Mass., on the 16th inst., James D. Hume, Esq., M. D., son of the late James C. Hume, Esq., M. D., of this city.

On the 9th of May last, at Melbourne, Australia, Harriet, beloved wife of Charles H. Hayward, aged 22 years. Deceased was the youngest daughter of the late Edward Smith, Esq, of Norway House, Pictou.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED

THURSDAY, Aug 17.

Brigt Star, Allen, Cape Breton; schrs Commodore, Frolic, Labrador; Rover, O'Bryan, New Carlisle; Lark, McKenzie, Cape Breton; Bloomer, Gillis, Bay St George; Wasp, Tanner, Labrador; Ariel, Gushard, Labrador; Pursue, McDonald, Sydney; Sea Bird, Kehoe, do; Mary Ann, Cann, do; Perseverance, Fougere, do; Dancing Feather, Provost, do.

FRIDTY, Aug 18

Steamer Asia, Moodie, Boston; schrs Marie Victoria, Grovenelle, Shippegan; Lily of the West, Wentzel, North Bay; Rachel, Burke, Sydney.

SATURDAY, Aug 19.

Steamer Greyhound, Nickerson, Boston; brigt Cora, Day, Liverpool; schrs Vigilant, Gelson, Labrador; Br Pearl, Hadley, Guysboro'; Providence, Bay Chaleur; Susannah, Hays, Sydney.

CLEARED.

Aug 16—Schr Maria, Hemson, Montreal.

Aug 17—Steamers Alpha, Hunter, Bermuda and St Thomas; Delta, Guillford, Sydney and St Johns, Nfld; brigts Emily Jane, White, Porto Rico; Bridget, LeBlanc, Arichat; schrs Sarah, Pouline, Truesdale, Speed, Kenny, Barrington.

Aug 18—Steamer Asia, Moodie, Liverpool.

Aug 19—Steamer Greyhound, Nickerson, Charlottetown; schrs Ocean Star, Peterson, Plaister Cove;

HUNNEWELL'S

Universal Cough Remedy.

There is, probably, no line of diseases which has been more erroneously treated than *Throat* and *Lung Complaints*.

There is also not a recipe written, nor a preparation before the public for the above complaints, that does not contain *Ipecac, Antimony, Lobelia, or Opium*, in some form or other, which I claim to be *entirely* unnecessary in nine-tenths of such cases, as they produce nausea, cause the stomach to repel food, and allow disease to triumph over what nature requires to keep up strength.

Again, these objectionable components cause doses to be placed so far apart, that the irritation which causes the cough gets the upper hand, and the foundation of weak lungs or *consumption* is permanently laid.

A true Cough Remedy should not only be the *pacifier, bedside, or nursery companion* of all, and to be used just as often as there is *tickling* in the *throat*, or disposition to *cough*, but to allow of its free use after the cough is checked, to clear away all remaining irritation, and make the cure perfect.

Cases of most violent *Sore Throat*, with all the symptoms of *Diptheria* have been entirely cured by making a constant use of the Cough Remedy as a Gargle. For Hoarseness it is invaluable.

JNO. L. HUNNEWELL, PROPRIETOR,
Practical Chemist, Boston Mass.

☞ For sale by all dealers.

Avery Brown & Co., Cogswell & Forsyth, G. E Morton & Co., Wholesale Agents, Halifax.

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 normal 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 immensely 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 other. The sick want the best aid there is for them and they should have it.

and sold by Druggists,

New Advertisements.

CONSUMPTION

Not Incurable.

☞ REV. W. HARRISON'S MEDICINE positively cures Consumption, Bronchitis, and Catarrh in the first, second, and some have been cured who were said to have been in the third stages.

MORE CURES!

AURORA, Ill., Jan. 13, 1865.

Rev. W. Harrison—Dear Sir: For the last five years I have been afflicted with throat and lung disease—have raised blood from my lungs at different times. I have taken different kinds of medicine, from which I have received but little or no benefit. Last spring I saw your advertisement in the Northern Independent; I came to the conclusion to send for the medicine and give it a trial. I did so, and am happy to say to you, that I have received very much benefit from your valuable medicine. I think my throat and lungs are in a better condition now than at any time within the last five years. I am satisfied your medicine has done for me what others have failed to do. I am recommending it to my neighbors. Some are trying it with good effect. J. A. SHOEMAKER

Atchison, Kansas, wrote from Chicago, Ill, Oct 19, 1864.

Rev. W. Harrison,—Dear Sir.—I have been a great sufferer from Bronchitis for 30 years. Coughed and raised night and morning and through the day. Had pain in my lungs and chest, and had a dropsical affection of the heart, and could not lie on my left side without losing my breath. I am now cured of pain in my side, lungs and chest, and dropsy of the heart, and can lie on my left side and sleep sweetly all night. I am conscientious in giving my testimonial, having waited to see if my cure was permanent before I sent it. I have taken three packages of your medicine. My age is 65.

Mrs. CLARA LAMBERSON.

Fort Atkinson, Jefferson Co., Wis., April 8, 1864.

Rev W. Harrison,—Dear Sir.—After stating in December, 1863, that my wife, since taking your medicine had gained 30 pounds of good solid flesh, &c., I would now say that she has been afflicted five years with throat and lung diseases, which produced debility, feeblenes, paleness of countenance, and great loss of flesh. She had much pain and soreness in her lungs, head and back. She expectorated tubercular matter, had chills, hectic fever and night sweats. Pulse 120 per minute. All medicine she took proved a failure, and the disease was said to be incurable. Before she had taken one package of your medicine her hands and feet began to grow warm. She gradually improved, and a healthy action followed. Every difficulty is now removed by the use of your medicine, and she is restored to perfect health. W. C. SMITH.

☞ This medicine can be obtained on application at the Wesleyan Book Room, Argyle Street, Halifax, N S. Aug 23.

BAZAAR! BAZAAR!!

THE WESLEYAN BAZAAR at WOLFVILLE will be held on Wednesday the 27th of Sept. at 10 o'clock a. m.

The Trustees earnestly solicit the assistance of all the friends of the cause, as they have incurred a large debt, and the payment of interest is a heavy responsibility.

N B—Should the weather prove unfavorable the Bazaar will be held the first fine day after. Admittance 12½ cents.

Wolfville Aug. 18th, 1865.

Charming Songs for Children.

Over Two Hundred of Them—in the new Juvenile Music Book, by EMERSON,

"MERRY CHIMES,"

which will soon be in the hands of all the young folks from Maine to California. Over ten thousand Copies already sold. Price 50 cts. Specimen pages free. Sent post-paid.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publisher, Boston.

New and Pleasing Piano Songs.

We are Coming Home To-morrow. Song & Chorus. *Frank Wilder.*
Home the Boys are Marching, or The Merry Bells are Ringing. *F. Wilmarth*
Coming Home, or 'The Cruel War is over.' Song & Chorus. *Carrol Sawyer*
My Mother's Sweet Good-bye. Ballad. *M. Keller.*
Ela, The Pride of my Heart. *F. Wilmarth.*
Move my Arm-chair Dearest Mother. *F. Wilmarth.*

Price of each of the above, 30 cts., on receipt of which copies will be mailed post paid.

OLIVER DITSON & Co., Publishers, Boston.

au. 23

New Goods! New Goods!

Per Steamship China. Just received at the Commerce House,

No 144 Granville st.

BRIGHT Silk Glace Silks, all widths, Blk and col'd Lute Ribbons, Blk and Col'd Long Shawls, Mantle ornaments and Beaded Gimps in great variety, Bl'k and col'd Tubular Braids, Swiss Book Mull and Narrnook Muslins, Collar and Silk Illusions, Blk Fig'd Nets, Clos-inner and Hamilton Spot Falls, &c. Gray and white Cottons.

R. McMURRAY & Co.

au 23

British Periodicals!

1. The London Quarterly. (*Conservative*)
2. The Edinburgh Review. (*Whig*).
3. The North British Review (*Free Church*)
4. The Westminster Review (*Liberal*)
5. Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (*Tory*)

☞ The American Publishers continue to reprint the above named Periodicals, but as the cost of printing has *doubled*, the price of paper nearly *trebled* and taxes, duties, licences, etc., largely increased they are compelled to advance their terms as follows:

TERMS FOR 1865.

	Per annum
For any one of the Reviews	$ 4 00
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Subscribers in the British Provinces will remit in addition to these prices 24 cents a year for Blackwood, and 8 cents a year for each Review, to cover U S Postage.

The works will be printed on greatly improved quality of paper, and while nearly all American Periodicals are either advanced in price or reduced in size—and very generally both—we shall continue to give faithful copies of all matter contained in the original editions, on cover present prices will be found as cheap, for the amount of matter furnished, as those of any of the competing periodicals in this country.

Compared with the cost of the original editions, which at the present premium on gold would be about $100 a year, our prices ($15) are exceedingly low. Add to this the fact that we make our annual payments to the British Publishers for early sheets and copyright in gold—$1 costing us at this time, (Jan. 1865) nearly $2.50 in currency—and we trust that in the scale we have adopted we shall be entirely justified by our subscribers and the reading public.

The interest of these Periodicals to American readers is rather increased then diminished by the articles they contain on our *Civil War*, and, though sometimes tinged with prejudice