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ericton, presented gratis, not only the material required to burn, but also fitted up an additional pipe. That looks like "provoking one another to love and good works." In reference to the practical results, you will be gratified to learn that it was a decided success. Never was so much taken at the entrance gate on any former occasion, nor was the nett amount realized, ever greater than the present, except at the first ever held on these grounds. At present we cannot give the total results with accuracy, but are safe in stating that the gross receipts on the grounds were about 1300 dollars, besides this there are 6 persons who have each agreed to give 100 dollars, which with other smaller donations will swell the entire amount, to more than $2000, which will remove a heavy burden, from our friends and long suffering Trustees. Thanks be to God and to his faithful people in this and other places.

G. O. H.

General Intelligence.

Colonial.

At a meeting of the Horticultural Association and International Show Society, held at Wolfville, on Tuesday, the 18th inst., in connection with the Provincial Commissioners, it was unanimously *Resolved*, 'That this Association hold an Exhibition in connection with the Provincial Agricultural and Horticultural Exhibition, at Kentville, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 7th and 8th October next." The medals received from the Royal Horticultural Society, London, will be competed for. A grand display of fruits, roots, and cereals, may be expected. The prize lists will be published next week.

It is stated that His Excellency the Lieu. Governor goes to England on the 17th of next month, probably not to return in an official character. The English papers make a note of the fact of His Lordship's having resigned the Governorship of this Province.

The Rev. Dr. Forrester returned from Europe by the steamer *Asia*, after an absence of three months, during which time he has travelled considerably, and devoted much attention to Educational matters. The Rev. Mr. Maxwell also came by the Asia, to take the pastorate of Chalmers' Church in this city.

MR. MCGEE'S WARNING.—Referring to Mr. McGee's letter, setting forth the intentions of the Federal Government with respect to Canada, the Montreal *Gazette* says:—"The *Witness* complains of Mr. McGee's letter, and says if he has any information of the sort set forth there it should be communicated to the Government, not published in the newspapers. Mr. McGee feels the necessity as we do of rousing public attention to force the Government into action. We regret to feel that any possible Ministry should need it—but we are convinced this does. We have reason to believe they have been in possession for some time of the facts contained in Mr McGee's letter—their attention having been called to them, by a person holding an influential position."

The New York *Herald*, after quoting the substance of Mr. McGee's communication, says, "McGee is in Canada what John Mitchell is in Richmond—a blatherskite sensation monger. It is curious to find these two Irish rebels running so nearly the same course, and labouring, the one to establish in the Provinces the form of government of which he proclaimed himself the eternal enemy, and the other to preserve an institution against which he had professed himself determinedly hostile, and which according to his then declarations was irreconcileable with the interests of his emigrant countrymen. Too pair are beautiful specimens of consistency and truthfulness, and if they did not furnish their own parallels we might vainly look for them elsewhere."

THE CROPS IN N. B.—The St. John *News* says,—We learn from the Woodstock *Journal*, that in the up-river sections of country, the crops are in a magnificent condition, and the weather for harvesting never better than it is at present. Wheat, oats, rye, potatoes, etc., are said to be very promising; and buckwheat looks almost beyond precedent. Grain and root crops promise to be decidedly about an average. Wheat, in some places, however, is suffering from the weevil. The potato blight, too, has made its appearance, but its progress seems to be very slow. Our contemporary thinks that if the rot does not increase at a greater rate than it has hitherto, the potato crop will be unusually heavy and of excellent quality. From personal observation last week, we can say that the crops in about Fredericton are in a very forward state, and afford every indication of an abundant harvest.

The *Col. Presbyterian* says,—It is truly gratifying to hear the favorable reports of the crops that reach us from all parts of the country. Although in Saint John and Charlotte, the hay is light, in some other parts it is far more abundant than was expected, while the reports of the grain and root crops are most encouraging. On the farm of Thomas Parks, Esq., we recently saw a field of oats, comprising four or five acres, which it would be difficult to match or surpass any where and yet we are told that this is "a poor, a very poor farming country." Perhaps this merely means that we have poor farmers, and in that sense it is often true, but let us not be unjust to a fruitful soil, to the rain and sunshine, and ungrateful to HIM whose widely opened hand supplieth the wants of every living thing.

American States.

There is little news of consequence from the seat of war. The forts in Charleston Harbour still hold out. The struggle there may prove more protracted than the Federals have anticipated. A late despatch says, that prominent officers in the Federal service, in private letters, refrain from exciting expectation of immediate and complete victory. Reports via Fortress Munroe state that the big guns had made sad havoc on Sumpter, and that the walls exposed to the fire of the batteries had been breached, and that a great fight was expected to come off very soon. With these conflicting rumours before us, it is hard to come to any conclusion as to the probability of any thing decisive taking place at Charleston at an early period. Great confidence is expressed that the attack whence once fairly made upon Sumpter will in a few hours result in a surrender, though it is admitted that the fort is stronger for resistance now than it was when attacked in April last, and that the other defences of Charleston have been increased. A Charleston correspondent of the *Baltimore American* says:—"The rebels have built numerous additional batteries on James Island, and we will no doubt have a hundred more guns to encounter than Dupont had. They are also building interior lines of defences, close to the city. Not less than seven thousand troops have landed on Morris Island during the past week from the North. They are landed in full view from Sumter. One of our picket-boats from the *Wabash*, under Acting Master Haines, attempted to capture the rebel steamer *Alve* under the walls of Sumter, on Wednesday night, but failed, and Haines was captured with twelve of his men. Eight of the crew jumped from the boat and were picked up and brought out by Ensign Porter, of the *Cheonduiqua*."

Information received at Washington from the army of the Potomac says, there has been no change in the relative positions of the two armies. It is believed that Lee will attempt a flank movement on the Federal left. It is rumoured that a large Confederate force is approaching Dumfries. Guerilla parties appear to be at work in the vicinity of Gen. Meade's forces, and have again captured a large amount of army stores, and private property. A portion of Longstreet's corps has occupied Fredericksburg, but the indications are that no attempt will be made by the enemy to hold that point. The rails of the Fredericksburg and Acquia Creek railroad have been all torn up by the Confederates and sent to Richmond, together with every species of property in that section available for military purposes. The railroad bridges, depots, &c., have been burned, and the whole country between the Rappahannock and the Potomac is swept of everything.

One of the crew of the steamer that lately made a reconnoissance up the James River, and that was stopped by a torpedo, gives the following account of their disasters:—"1 and several others were right over it when it burst, and such a report you can hardly imagine. I was sent about fifteen feet into the air, and came down in the water, which was whirling in all directions A tug that followed behind us picked me up. Two of our crew went down to rise no more; many others were nearly exhausted; two or three got wounded, not seriously though. One of them was by my side talking at the time; his head was cut with a piece of iron plating. The water was thrown up in torrents as high as our smoke-pipe, and then came down on our decks, overflowing everything for a time. Some jumped overboard before they were hurt. I was the only one thrown overboard. It ripped up our deck forward, and carried away considerable of our plating.

"We came down to the Monitor and anchored all night of the 5th inst. On the 6th, at 4 a.m., got under weigh and came down the river, which is very narrow, and with high bluffs all the way. At 6 a. m. about two hundred sharpshooters fired on us, which drove us from our guns, and then they poured in six pound howitzer balls with a vengeance. As we got past the bluff so that we could get range, we poured in the canister, but one of their shot passed through our boiler, and we soon lost steam and drifted ashore. We were leaking badly, having been struck two feet below the water. We had got out of their range then; we were aground three-fourths of an hour, and expected every minute they would be upon us. We were under a very high bluff and couldn't get our guns to bear at all. We were in a tight fix, and all that stopped them from coming on that hill was a long marsh that that couldn't cross. Finally the tug came back and towed us off. When we got down to the Monitor there was another tug there that had just come up the river. The tugs towed the Monitor and she towed us behind. We came out of it first-rate; not a man was hurt. When we got down to Malvern Hill they opened an awful fire on us, the same way as the others did—sharpshooters to drive us away from our guns; then the shell and shot were terrible, raking us fore and aft."

QUAKERS IN THE FEDERAL ARMY.—The Philadelphia correspondent of the Tribune gives the following account of the treatment of Pennsylvania Quakers drafted into the Federal army:—

Early this year the conscription fell upon the Friends. In one neighborhood, some twelve of them were drafted. In accordance with their well known principles, they refused to join the army. But everywhere the reign of terror prevailed, and they were forced into ranks. Here muskets were given to them, but every man of them refused even to touch the weapons. Every conceivable insult and outrage was heaped upon them; they were tied up, starved, and whipped. Still they remained firm to their conscientious convictions, and refused to fight. Finally, the muskets were actually strapped to their bodies.

One of the Friends was singled out especially obnoxious, and was whipped unmercifully. The officer in charge was lawless and brutal, and on one occasion ordered him to be shot as an example to others. He called out a file of men to shoot him. While his executioners were drawn up before him, standing within twelve feet of their victim, the latter, raising his eyes to heaven, and elevating his hands, cried out in a loud voice: "Father, forgive them, they know not what they do." Instantly came the order to fire. But instead of obeying it, the men dropped their muskets and refused, declaring that they could not kill such a man.

This refusal so enraged the officer that he knocked his victim down in the road, and then strove repeatedly to trample him to death under his horse's feet. But the animal persistently refused to even step over his prostrate body. In the end, they were marched with the Rebel army to Gettysburg. In that battle they remained entirely passive, fired no shot, and in God alone trusted for preservation. Very early in the action the officer referred to was killed. The Friends, all unhurt were taken prisoners and sent to Fort Delaware. Here by accident it became known in this city that several Friends were among the captured, and two members of the Society went down to enquire into the circumstances, but they were refused permission to see them. They went immediately to Washington, and they obtained an order for their discharge, conditioned on their taking an affirmation of their allegiance. This opened the prison door. The affirmation made, these martyrs for conscience sake were released, and are now here.

A RELIGIOUS VIEW OF OUR "GOOD SPIRITS."—This stereotyped expression—"in good spirits"—may be heard at any street corner, and even in any news journal of the day. It is the language both parties in this gigantic war employ, from time to time, to describe their respective feelings. It is sometimes sincerely uttered, sometimes hypocritically. It is the expression of a cheerful courage, it is also the deceitful language in which some disguise their anxieties.

If they mean what they say, very little good fortune seems needful to excite the happiest emotions of our enemies. When they escape an utter defeat, they are in "good spirits;" when they come against us in all the pride and pomp of their numbers, and flee back routed to their places, they have only changed their base, and are "in good spirits;" when they lay siege to a place like Vicksburgh, spend millions of dollars, throw away thousands of tons of iron, sacrifice in front of our guns ten thousands lives—without an idea how much good such sacrifices, otherwise devoted, might do—they are "in good spirits;" and when the beleagured city surrenders (though its capture cost them a hundred fold its value), in delirious animation, such as only those persons feel to whom a victory is very rare, they ring all the bells in Yankeedom, and fire off all the cannon they can spare for such celebrations, for they have reached the climax of "good spirits."

Now we do not envy the "good spirits" of a people who rejoice in wickedness, and glory in their own shame. The fiendish glee of those who take pleasure in the slaughter of men defending their own homes, is an enjoyment we hope our people may never realize. Their joy is the fruit of principles that disgrace them, and motives that will make them fill a page in history full of infamy.

If they were good men they would take no pleasure in witnessing the suffering even of those who were esteemed in error. They would rather weep over the necessity of war against their enemies. It is highly creditable to the South that the people of the Confederacy indulge, under no circumstances, in such demonstration of vulgar glee. When we defeat our foes, we humbly thank heaven, and sincerely pray God to give them a better mind. Our "good spirits" should flow from pure principles, holy convictions and an abiding faith in the true and living God. We ought to be so firmly fixed in faith that temporary reverses can not dismay, and the largest successes will only confirm our trust in the Lord of Hosts.

If we are merely circumstantial, we shall be the pitiful victims of life's vicissitudes. A people devoid of noble sentiments, governed by motives of policy, and without lofty principles, having no great, good end in view, will always be governed by shifting circumstances, and will be sad or gay, joyous or depressed, accordingly.

"Good spirits" will always be realized by people conscious of rectitude and hopeful in God. In such a cause as ours, we ought to be ashamed not to be in "good spirits" all the while, as far as hope of final success is concerned. We commend to our people the thirty-seventh Psalm. Read it carefully.—*Richmond Advocate.*

CHARLESTON.—A Washington correspondent of the *Tribune* writes: "An officer just returned from Charleston confirms our previous statements that the taking of Charleston is to be a matter of time. He says it is next to impossible to batter down Fort Wagner; that the men keep under the bomb-proofs, upon which our shot and shell produce no effect; the only way the Fort can be carried is by direct assault, which will not at present be attempted. The chances of knocking Fort Sumpter to pieces are better; indeed, it is generally believed that that fort will speedily fall. If it falls our forces cannot occupy it, as it will be battered to pieces. Even if we should take Forts Sumter and Wagner, the other forts have got to be overcome; and the rebels, who are as busy as bees day and night, are erecting battery after battery on the way to Charleston. The military force is not deemed sufficient, and will have to be largely re-enforced before the finale is consummated. The public may at once divest themselves of the idea that any *startling news* is to come from Charleston at present."

THE GUNS OF THE KOEKUK.—The guns which were taken from the turrets of the Keokuk, after she was beeched on Morris island in April last, are now doing efficient service upon the parapets of Sumter. It is represented that they are of a better class than almost any tha. the rebels have upon the fort and do greater execution.

HUMILIATION OF THE SOUTH.—The N. Y. *World* says,—Among the reinforcements sent to General Gilmore are all the negro regiments which have been recruited or drafted in the Middle, Eastern, and Southern States. It is estimated that he will soon have eight regiments of colored soldiers in addition to the reinforcements of white troops from North Carolina, Virginia, and elsewhere. This concentration of negroes in federal uniforms at that point, it is hinted, is to have a sufficiency of that arm of the service to act as a garrison to Charleston after that city is taken. Of course the intention is to humiliate the people of South Carolina as much as possible, by putting their own slaves in positions of authority over them. If such is the intention, it is unworthy a great nation, though it would be eminently characteristic of the malignant faction who control administration. "Treat your enemies" upon the theory that they will one day be "your friends," was the wise maxim of a wise ruler; but to go out of the way to needlessly insult and humiliate them is the suggestion of a narrow and a mean mind. As it is our intention to live again in political relationship with the people of the South, nothing ought to be done to add to the animosities which will outlive the war.

THE REMOVAL OF THE DEAD.—Ever since the battle of Gettysburg, until the 1st of August the work has been constantly going on, of removing the dead to their homes for burial. Although the military authorities very properly ordered this work suspended during the month, of August and September, yet this is but a brief and partial reprieve, for october will probably witness the renewal of the scene even there, and it is going on now, in the very hottest weather, in all the other numerous places where our men have fallen within our lines. Their bodies are carried to the most extreme parts of the North-West, generally attended by some at least of those intimately acquainted with them while living, and depressed with grief for their loss. Parents thus travel a thousand miles to carry home their sons; even widows will journey the same distance alone with the remains of their husbands. It is almost incredible, the number of corpses which even now daily pass through Harrisburg and this city, for the purpose of showing this sort of respect to the memory of the dead.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

DREADFUL CALAMITY.—A fire originated in the lower story of a five story building, Cahoes, N. Y., used as a shoddy mill. The combustible material in the building caused the flames to spread with such fearful rapidity as to cut off the egress of the operatives who were in the upper story. The Troy *Times* says:—In the knitting room in the fourth story forty girls were employed, under the charge of Peter McHugh. Before intelligence could be conveyed to them, they were entirely hemmed in, and none of them could escape by the stairs. It therefore became necessary for them to escape by the windows. Mr. McHugh remained so long as it was possible for him to do so, and then escaped by jumping out.

The spectacle presented at this time was perfectly horrible, and made more so by the impotence of those who saw it to render any help. Some of the poor creatures accepted the alternative of their fate, and dashed frantically from the windows. One struck on her head, her neck was broken, and she died instantly. Others had limbs broken by the concussion of their falls.

One, a young woman named Donnelly, in her descent was caught by her hoops upon a ladder, and in full sight of the screaming, horror-striken spectators, roasted to death, her blackened body falling to the ground. Another sprang through the flames, and as she descended, her garments took fire and she was burned to death upon the ground before it was possible to reach her.

Others ran to the windows and stood there wildly calling for help, until the wild sea of flame behind swept upon and wrapt them in its shroud of death, and they dropped out of sight.

The number of the killed is variously reported in the excitement. It lowest estimate is fifteen, the highest twenty-five. In addition to these, a number were very badly hurt by jumping from the windows, and some of them will, no doubt, die.

European.

Her Majesty accompanied by Prince Alfred and the junior members of the Royal family would embark on the 11th inst. for Antwerp. The embarkation would be strictly private, without any demonstration.

The Princess of Wales, says the *Morning Post*, is in the possession of good general health, and in recommending her to abstain from visiting Halifax her royal highness's advisers have only sought to save her from over-exertion, which is now desirable for her not to incur.

The *Globe* controverts recent statements as to the intentions of the Government at Washington, though perhaps the American Government expects from our own an active interference with the fitting of vessels of war which the law of England does not appear to sanction, yet there is no interruption of the general amity between the two.

The same Journal in an article on Canadian defenses says:—"We have a confident belief that the bluster of the Federal Government will produce very salutary effects on Canada. In spite of the urgent appeals of the Colonial Office, the Legislature of Canada has refused to place the militia on an efficient footing. As the Canadians have no sympathy with the North, the present aspect of affairs on their continent may induce them to show a little of the spirit which animated their fathers in 1812. Prudence, as well as self-interest, should lead them to adopt this course. We may add that it is the bounden duty of the Home Government to look after the naval defences of the Province on the inland seas. From Lake Superior to the St. Lawrence there is not so much as a gunboat or armed steamer, while the Americans profess to have in their ports flotillas, which, at any time, would give them command of the Lakes, and render the access to Canada a matter of comparative ease."

The *Shipping Gazette* remarks upon the correspondence published in the *Times* by Mr. Laird: We are driven to the conclusion, that the orders, although not acted upon, were genuine, and that the Federal Government really did contemplate obtaining iron-clad ships from Birkenhead. We do not say they were not justified in taking this course if they could, but we submit that, excepting they can show that this correspondence from first to last is a series of forgeries, they are stopped from complaining of the supply of Shipping to the Confederates by any parties in this country.

From the weekly returns of the Central Relief Fund it appears that the number of persons obtaining relief in the distressed districts of Lancashire and Cheshire is gradually decreasing.

The hopes that were formed some time back of the abundance of the harvest have not proved delusive. From all parts of the United Kingdom—east, west, north, and south—the accounts are most encouraging; and in the south of England the harvest has been unusually early as well as productive. In some parts of Kent the cutting of wheat, oats, and barley commenced soon after the middle of July; and the introduction of machinery into the fields and into the farmyards in that opulent part of the island has largely contributed to shorten the old and more tedious process of gathering the fruits of the earth. The accounts are almost unvarying in their sameness. Everywhere the cereal crops are declared to be excellent, and the same remark is held to apply with equal truth to the potato crop, which is almost everywhere pronounced free from disease—an announcement which has been a novelty during the last fifteen years. Ireland, whose wretched harvests during the last three or four years have beggared the country, and driven thousands and tens of thousands of the population across the Atlantic, seems likely to be largely compensated in 1863 for her past sufferings. From all parts of the sister island the most cheerful statements are made of the coming prospects.

The French papers strongly comment upon the conduct of England in not being willing to join with France in assuming a billigerent attitude against Russia. The good intentions of the British Government have been frustrated by the course of events.

Russia is preparing for the worst. She is fortifying her extended frontiers on every side, more especially in the Baltic, and seems prepared to bid defiance to all who wish to infere with her wholesale massacree of the Poles. It may be mentioned that, though England and Austria have drawn back, Sweden and Denmark are prepared to assist France in chastising Russia, and the King of Italy is willing to contribute 60,000 troops toward the same end.

If the Italians rise the Hungarians are certain to follow the example, and in a physical sense, Austria would possibly suffer less by aiding France against Russia in favour of the Poles than by attempting to suppress the revolutionary spirit which lies smouldering in her outlying possessions. The whole continent appears heavy charged with all the elements of combustion. Shall we look on with folded arms?

LATEST VIA CAPE RACE.

It is generally conceded that Maximilian will accept Mexican Crown.

Times says rumor current at Chatham that in consequence of recent menacing news from America, the Government intends sending additional troops to British North America.

Times says it should not be surprised if something arose out of alleged propositions from Jeff. Davis to Napoleon, for offensive and defensive alliance between Mexico and French, and Confederates, which would be quite consistent with late French policy. The world might look with favor on such contingency, but absolute neutrality would be England's policy.

Times looks upon election of Archduke Maximilian in Mexico as an important fact. It will have tendency to union between France and Austria, and to division between France and America. Northerners must be incensed against Napoleon and Federal power can hardly fail to come into collision with new empire.

Polish question exhibits no new phrase, but public opinion points to peace.

Reported Austria sent proposition to Russia containing slight nominal modification.

La France asserts that French note firmly maintains claims advanced by the three powers, but it is drawn up in spirit of moderation.

Engagements continue between insurgents and troops.

Twenty-seven German Princes accepted the Emperor of Austria's invitation to conference at Frankfort.

China telegram announces Japan affairs temporarily settled. American legation was burned.

Financial District Meetings.

ANNAPOLIS DISTRICT.

The Financial Meeting for the Annapolis District will be held at Bridgetown, on Wednesday, the 26th of August, at 9 o'clock, A.M. The Circuit Stewards are respectfully requested to attend with the Ministers. Missionary Meetings will be held as follows:—At Tupperville, Tuesday evening, the 25th; at Bridgetown, Wednesday, the 26th, at Granville, Thursday, the 27th of August.

THOMAS H. DAVIES, *Chairman.*

Bridgetown, 4th August, 1863.

FREDERICTON DISTRICT.

The Brethren of the Fredericton District will please take notice that the Financial meeting will be held at Fredericton on Wednesday, Aug. 26th at 10 o'clock, a. m. The Circuit Stewards are respectfully requested to attend.

WILLIAM WILSON, *Chairman.*

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND DISTRICT.

The financial meeting of the Prince Edward Island District, will be held (D. V.,) at Tryon, on Wednesday, 2nd of Sept., at 10 o'clock, A. M. Circuit Stewards of the district are invited to attend.

S. W. SPRAGUE, *Chairman.*

Bedeque, P. E. I., Aug. 11, 1863.

HALIFAX DISTRICT.

The Ministers and Circuit Stewards of the Halifax District, are hereby notified, that the Financial District meeting will be held in the Vestry of Grafton St. Church, in the City of Halifax, commencing on Wednesday, the 2nd of Sept., at 9 o'clock, a. m.

WILLIAM SMITHSON, *Chairman.*

Newport, August 14, 1863.

SACKVILLE DISTICT.

The Sackville Financial District Meeting will be held (D. V.) in Amherst, on Wednesday, Sept. 2d, at 9 A. M. The Circuit Stewards as the financial representatives of their several Circuits, being equally with the Superintendents members of Financial District meeting, they are respectfully and most earnestly requested to attend.

E. BOTTERELL, *Chairman*

August 15, 1863.

TRURO DISTRICT.

The Truro Financial District Meeting will be held (D. V.,) at Truro, on Wednesday, Sept, 9th, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The Circuit Stewards throughout the District are most earnestly requested to attend with the ministers.

A. B. BLACK, *Chairman.*

August 19.

LIVERPOOL DISTRICT.

The Ministers and Stewards are hereby notified that the Financial Meeting, for the Liverpool District, will be held, (D.V.,) in the Barrington Wesleyan Church, to commence on Wednesday 9th, at 9 o'clock. A.M.

GEO. JOHNSON. *Chairman.*

Petite Riviere, Aug., 17 1863.

TEA MEETINGS AT AYLESFORD.—A public Tea-meeting to aid in reducing the debt on the Wesleyan Parsonage, will be held at Aylesford East, on Wednesday, 2nd Sept., on the ground near the residence of Alex'r Patterson, Esq., and on Wednesday, 16th Sept., a public Tea meeting will be held at Aylesford West, to assist in paying off the debt on the Wesleyan Church.

Aylesford, Aug. 6.

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 Gaetz, 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.

☞ The Quarterly Meeting of the Executive Book Committee will be held at the Conference Office on Thursday the 3rd inst. at 10 a. m.

☞ Obituaries and other articles intended for this No. crowded out.

Wesleyan Conference Office.

LETTERS AND MONIES RECEIVED SINCE OUR LAST.

H. Blois (P. W. $4, paid in Nov. last $2, will remit $2 to your order,) Rev. G. Johnson (one new sub,) L. W. Drew (Papers sent last week,) John R. Snell (Books forwarded by St. John,) Rev. J. W. Howie (Remittance duly credited, B R. $620, P. W. J. R. Hart $2, J. G. Murray $1,) Capt. Powell (P. W. $4,) Rev. T. Smith (will try M's papers via Annapolis,) Rev. W. Alcorn, A. DesBrisay, W. Sargent, Esq., Rev. D. D. Currie (Books sent,) Rev. J. B. Hemmeon, Rev. J. Burns, Mrs. Frost (B.R. $1.25,) Rev. E. Botterell (Minutes sent via St. John,) Mr. W. Layton (P. W. self $1, R. Taylor $1, W. King, new sub $1.)

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 innumer- 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 Rhumatism, Nearalgia, Abscess, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Asthma, Diptheria, Sore Throat, &c. Price—25 cents.—For sale by Druggists and Dealers generally.

Book Notices.

WESLEYAN BOOK ROOM.—Farrar's Theological Dictionary, Farrar's Ecclesiastical Dictionary, and Farrar's Manual of Biblical Geography, are among the most valuable of Books for Ministers, Divinity Students, Local Preachers and Sabbath School Teachers.

Libraries for Sabbath Schools at New York and Boston rates. Child's Cabinet Library, 50 small vols., $3; Child's Home Library, 50 small vols., $4. Meadow Side Stories, Books of Blessing, Willie Books, Cousin Anna's Library, Jessie Books, &c., put up in small boxes. Also, an assortment of large works suitable for young people.

THE LIFE OF OUR LORD UPON THE EARTH, IN ITS HISTORICAL, AND CHRONOLOGICAL GEOGRAPHICAL RELATIONS. BY THE REV. SAMUEL J. ANDREWS.

The purpose of this book is to arrange the events of the Lord's life, as given us by the Evangelists, as far as possible, in a chronological order, and to state the grounds of this order; and to consider the difficulties as to matters of fact which the several narratives, when compared together, present; or are supposed by modern criticism to present.

Considerable prominence if given to the great division of our Lords work, first in Judea, and then in Galilee, and to the character of His last journey to Jerusalem; both as explaining some peculiarities in the synoptical Gospels, and as showing that His work was carried on under true historic conditions. There is no fact more important to be kept clearly in mind in these studies than this, that Jesus was very man no less than very God. While recognising the supernatural elements in the evangelic narratives wherever they exist, we are not so to introduce them as to make these narratives the records of a life neither human nor divine. The Lord, in all His words and works, in His conduct toward the Jews, and His repeated efforts to make them hear and receive Him, acted as man, under those laws which God at the beginning established to guide human action. His life on earth was in the highest sense a human one, and it is this fact that gives us the key to the Gospel as real historic records. "There is no life of Christ in the English Language, so well adapted, both for purposes of instruction and for private reading, as Mr. Andrews'."—*The Princetown Review, for April*, 1863.

The Slaves of Prejudice.

DEATH ROBBED OF HIS PREY.

There are queer people in the world; people with the most absurd, unreasonable, and indefensible prejudices. For example, we have met with individuals who had a morbid antipathy to anything that was extensively advertised, no matter what might be its actual claims to the confidence of the public. These eccentrics looked with especial disfavor on advertised medicines. They could not see, for example, in Dr. Holloway's magnificent system of advertising, covering as it does, all the mediums of publicity which the world affords, anything but a gigantic scheme of mere speculation. True, they could not gainsay the testimony pouring in spontaneously from the highest sources, in favor of his incomparable Pills and Ointment, but still they shook their heads and muttered "humbug." Of course, there is no possibility of arguing with men who won't reason. The best way is to let them alone. Fortunately, such specimens of stupidity are "few and far between" in this enlightened era. The general feeling is, that if a thing is in itself excellent, its virtues should be proclaimed to the four winds of heaven, for the general benefit of mankind. Hence, the proclamations made by Dr. Holloway, through the entire newspaper press of the world, of the properties and operation of his remedies, meets with the cordial approval of thinking men. The value of the preparations as specifics for the various internal and external complaints peculiar to different climates, or common to the world at large, is conceded, not only by the masses, but by governments, men of science, and candid observers in every walk of life. Can such remedies be too widely known? Impossible!—*Cin. "Dollar Columbian."*

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

Every one 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.

ST. JOHN DISTRICT.

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS
DR. RADWAY'S PILLS
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Are superior to all other purgative medicines in the world. They are the only purgative pills that is safe to administer in cases of Erisipelas, Typhoid, Scarlet, Yellow, or other Fevers, or in Small Pox, Gastritis, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and other diseases, where a mild soothing and healing purgative is required. One dose of Radway's Pills will cleanse the bowels, and purge from the system diseased humors as thoroughly as lobelia will cleanse the stomach, without weakening the patient. One dose is sufficient to prove their superiority to all other pills.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—LIVER COMPLAINTS.—As these pills act on the general system through the circulation, there are few diseases which they cannot cure, but they are especially efficacious in all disorders of the liver. For these they are a certain remedy. Sold everywhere.

BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA.—Those suffering from Asthmatic and Bronchial affections, should never fail to put one of "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Cough Lozenges, in the mouth before going into a cold or foggy atmosphere. They are a great protection to the throat.

REPUTATION ESTABLISHED.—S. Rundall, Esq., Sullivansville, N. Y., says, in a letter recently, of Mrs. S. A. Allen's Zylobalsamum: "It is the best dressing for the hair we can get, and the most called for. Her Hair Restorer is a valuable remedy for baldness and grayness. I could procure many testimonials, but their fame is already too well established to require them."

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

Marriages.

At Mill Village, on the 18th inst., by the Rev. T. Smith, Mr. Wm. R. Calder, to Miss Abigail N. Mack, daughter of Mr. James G. Mack. (Pictou papers please copy.)

On the 13th inst., by Rev. Jas. Tweedy, Mr. John W. Lindsay, of Burton, N. B., to Miss Jane Cambridge, of Sheffield.

On the 20th inst., by the Rev. J. C. Cochran, Mr. Robert Brannon, to Mrs. Mary Ann Wilson, both of this city.

At Elmsdale, on the 20th inst., by the Rev. John Cameron, Mr. John Walker, of Scotland, to Miss A. C., second daughter of Mr. H. Horne.

Deaths.

At Cow Bay, on the 20th inst., Joseph Yorke, in the 20th year of his age.

On the 20th inst., Miss Cath rine Howlett, aged 30 years.

On the 17th inst., at St. John, N. B., Mary, wife of D. D. Stewart, Esq., formerly of Nova Scotia.

At Honolula, Sandwich Islands, 28rd Dec., 1862, John Blackadar, aged 39 years, eldest son of the late John Blackadar, of Halifax.

On the 18th inst., aged 1 year and 6 months, Shirley, son of the Rev. A. H. Munro.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED

THURSDAY, Aug 20

Barque Eliza Barss, Frith, New York—bound to Bermuda; schrs Sultan, Dixon, St Jago; Gazelle, Swain, Boston; Express, McKay, Annapolis; Cecelia Ann, Aberill, Tangier; Vista, Kennedy, Louisburg—bound to Boston; Primrose, Bank, Sydney.

FRIDAY, Aug 21.

Steamer Arabia, Moodie, Boston; schrs Ocean Bride, Ritcey, Labrador; Union, Oliver, Canso; Jas. Butler, Leybold, Sable Island; Watauga, Poole, Lingan—bound to New York.

SATURDYY, Aug 22.

Barque Wolf, Munro, Cardiff; brigt America, Boston; schr Rosando, Romkey, Labrador.

SUNDAY, Aug 23.

Schrs Onward, Spinney, Labrador; Loyal, Spinney, Labrador; Rose, Doane, Western Banks—bound to Boston.

MONDAY, Aug 24.

Brigts Geo Wheelright, Glasgow; Latina, McDonald, Porto Rico; Jabez, Ingham, Bermuda; Golden Rule, Patterson, Arecibo.

CLEARED.

Aug 19—Steamer Asia, Shannon, Boston; barque T & J. Megray, Pugwash; brigt Hedley Vicars, Rettie, Cape Breton; schrs Nancy, Perry, New York; Magnolia, Reynolds, P E Island.

Aug 20—Steamers Alpha, Hunter, Bermuda and St. Thomas; Merlin, Guildford, St Johns, Nfld; brigt Annie Collins, Smith, Sydney; schrs Ranger, Lassen, Kingston, Jam; Chester, Eisner, Newfd; Helen, Siteman, Gaspe; Antelope, Porter, Yarmouth; Nightingale, Bagnell, Gabarouse.

Aug 21—Steamer Arabia, Moodie, Liverpool; brigts John Smith, Venning, Havana; Forward, McFarlane, Porto Rico; schrs Unity, LeBlanc, Margaree; Spitfire, Kenny, Newfd; Planet, Hahn, Liverpool; Oswego Boyle, Lingan.

CLEARING OUT SALE
—OF—
SUMMER DRESS GOODS
At Cost!
SAMUEL STRONG & CO.

WILL SELL AT COST to Cash buyers until the 1st day of September next, their whole stock of Light Summer Goods, embracing SUMMER MANTLES in every style and Fabric SUMMER SHAWLS, in all the latest Fashions, Barege, Balzarine, Grenadine, Mohair, Muslin and other Fancy DRESSES. Fancy Dress Stuffs in all the light Fabrics of the season.

Real French Silk Repps, in newest shades.

A large assortment

Fancy Silk Dresses, Bonnets, Hats, Parasols.

☞ Intending cash purchasers will bear in mind that these Goods, with innumerable other articles of alike description, are offered positively AT COST during the whole of the present month at

150 Granville Street.

August 5

Singer & Co.'s
LETTER A FAMILY SEWING MACHINE,

THE SINGER SEWING MACHINES.—Our Letter A Family Sewing Machine is fast gaining a world-wide reputation. It is beyond doubt the best and cheapest and most beautiful of all Family Sewing Machines yet offered to the public. No other Family Sewing Machine has so many useful appliances for Hemming, Binding, Felling, Tucking, Gathering, Guaging, Brading, Embroidering, Cording, and so forth. No other family sewing machine has so much capacity for a great variety of work. It will sew all kinds of cloth