the lips of our suffering but heroic soldiers. It is more than brute fortitude; it is a high moral sentiment—a love for their country—the thought that they have sacrificed themselves for it, which makes these young men, suddenly maimed, many rendered helpless for life, so utterly patient, so cheerful even, through the long weary days of excruciating pain.

Near by lay a young man whose mild blue eyes and fine-fibered frame indicated an organization exquisitely sensitive to suffering. One of his arms had been shot off close to the shoulder—his right arm—and the odor from the undressed wound made the atmosphere of the room almost unbearable. By his side sat the wife of a Senator, writing for him to his mother. Suffering had weakened his nerves, and, spite of an evident struggle to keep them back, as she indited his message of love, tears rolled down his emaciated face, and tears, too, rolled down the cheek of the lady while she wrote. The next morning, when the Surgeon dressed this arm, when he dug the clotted blood from the festering bone, and trust his keen knife into the live, quivering flesh, this poor fellow looked upon the operation with less emotion than he would had it been performed upon another person; not a groan escaped him—not a tear fell down his cheek then!

Entering another ward the first object on which my eyes rested was the form of a child, a boy not more than twelve years old, with one leg amputated. There he lay, outside of the coverlet, a beautiful, dark-haired boy; the lids shut over his sleeping eyes, the long lashes fringing his cheek. Directly over his head some womanly hand had hung the engraving of a kneeling boy, with seraphic face and lifted hands, praying to his Father in heaven.

General Intelligence.

Colonial.

Domestic.

RAILWAY DISASTER.—We alluded in our last to an accident reported to have taken place on the Railway at Pictou Mines. It proved to be much more serious than was at first supposed, resulting we deeply regret to record in the death of three ladies, and injury to several other persons. We take the following account of the accident from the *Eastern Chronicle*: "The afternoon train coming from the Mines to the Loading Ground, had on board fifteen passengers, seven of whom were ladies. When within about two miles of the wharf, it came in collision with another train coming up, when the passnger car was completely smashed. All the male passengers, with the exception of Mr. Kenneth Matheson, merchant of Pictou, jumped from the car before the collisen. Two of the ladies, Miss Ross of East River, and Miss McDonald of Merigomish, we are informed, were killed almost instantly, and Miss Smith of Truro, died in a short time after she was extricated from the wreck. The other ladies, though somewhat seriously injured, are, we are happy to learn, in a fair way of recovery. Mr. Matheson, we understand, is also much injured, but there are no fears of any very serious consequences.

We are not in possession of information sufficient to account for this unfortunate occurence, but there must have been a terrible mistake made somewhere."

ACCIDENT AT BRIDGEWATER.—On the afternoon of the 23rd, four young men, named Francis Flynn, Charles Andrews, William Andrews, and Cornelius Hyson, and a lad named John Cronan, were sailing in a boat on the LeHave River, and from some cause she upset, filled and sank, leaving them all struggling in the water. The four young men were good swimmers, but the lad was not, and they all made efforts to save him.—They were seen by persons on the shore, who launched a boat and went to their assistance, and succeeded in rescuing all the persons except Flynn, who sank before the boat reached him, and he was drowned. The deceased was a native of Liverpol, in this Province, and was highly esteemed by all his acquaintances.

It is with the deepest regret that we have to announce the death, by that fell destroyer diphtheria, of another child of our esteemed fellow-citizen, Alderman Kaye. The whole community sympathizes with Mr. Kaye, in the chastening which a mysterious Providence has subjected him to, during the last few weeks. Language entirely fails to depict the sorrow of those thus bereaved, and nothing can assuage such affliction but the lapse of time and the teachings of religion.—*Express.*

THE CROPS.—Having operations have commenced throughout the country. The yield is considered satisfactory, and although in the early part of the season it suffered much from want of rain, the recent favorable weather has materially increased the expected yield. Grain crops of all kinds look remarkably well. The growth for the last fortnight has been unprecedented—in some cases excessive. But little indications of weevil have yet been observed, and if the weather for the time to come will be as favorable for ripening as the past has been for growth, our farmers may anticipate a more abundant harvest than for the last 20 years.—*Col. Standard.*

The *Bridgetown Register* shows in the following what may be done in the way of gardening by care and industry:—Mr. Charles Hoyt's Garden in this town is a proof of what profits may be drawn from a small plot of ground by the judicious and industrious appliance of horticultural skill. It is now opulent in cherries, plums, currants, gooseberries, &c. Besides, the vegetables it contains are equal to anything of the kind we ever saw so early in the season. Cucumbers have been fit for use for some days, and tomatoes are already as large as hen's eggs. Such potatoes in July, both in yield and quality, we never saw before. The same may be said of beets, carrots and beans. But his present crop of plums is the glory of his garden. The *magnum bonums* are now as large as pullet's eggs; and the branches are so overloaded with fruit that they would break down were they not sustained by props. Why might not just such a garden be attachrd to every farmhouse in the County?

FIRE AT WOLFVILLE.—We are sorry to learn that the residence of Thomas L. DeWolf, Esq., at Wolfville, wos totally destroyed by fire last week.

American States.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

JULY 30th.—It is rumored that the Federal forces have evacuated the Grand Junction, and that the Confederates are in possession of the Railroad between Memphis and Corinth.

Colonel Gunter, after severe fighting, has routed a large Confederate force in Missouri, capturing guns, ammunition, &c.

Dr. Williams, a returned Federal prisoner from Salisbury, North Carolina, states that, for ten days after the Richmond battle, one thousand Confederate troops passed through that place daily, for Richmand, from near Charleston, S. C., and Eastern Georgia.

Eleven thousand troops were at Charlotteville awaiting transportation to the scene of operations at Richmond.

Thirty thousand conscripts have been raised in Tennessee,—also in Georgia, since the 1st of July, and proportionately in other States.

The Federal Steamer Huntsville has captured the British Schoner Agnes off Abaco; also the Confederate Steamer Reliance for Nassau, N. P.

It is believed that there is a large and increasing Confederate force concentrating between Richmond city and the Appomattox River.

JULY 31st.—A movement is expected in McClellan's army—as he has ordered the troops to be in readiness for action. An attack from Stonewall Jackson may be expected.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to cut out the Confederate ram Arkansas, at Vicksburg.

The Confederate guerillas are exceedingly active in Missouri. Large numbers have gone to join General Price.

Intercepted letters from Mississippi, anticipated early Confederate re-occupation of Tennessee. All indications are in favor of this supposition.

It is believed that several iron-clad gunboats now at Richmond intend making a raid down the James' River.

Beauregard has resigned and gone to the Springs in Alabama State.

The Governor of Kentucky has called the Legislature together, saying that he was without power to protect the citizens from Guerillas.

The surgeons and other exchanged prisoners agree that the Confederates are gathering together an immense force at Richmond.—They are receiving accessions day and night from every point in the Southern Confederacy.

The South has now nearly three hundred thousand (300,000) men, in and near Richmond City.

The French fleet has blockaded Tampico and Alvarado on the Mexican coast.

AUGUST 1st.—The Confederates are concentrating between City Point and Petersburg. They have appeared in large numbers at Powhattan, to harrass transports and cut off communication with Fortress Monroe.

Ten iron clad gunboats, ordered in England for Southern Confederacy, arrived at Mobile harbor, mounting from ten to thirty guns each. Three more on the way.

Two Confederate vessels up Lipoak Creek James River, captured by Expedition sent by Commodore Wilkes. Two Schooners and a Steamer, found scuttled at same place.

Latest foreign advices at Washington do not indicate any official movements of European Governments towards intervention.

About 500 Confederate prisoners at Fort Delaware have taken oath of allegiance.

AUGUST, 2nd.—On Thursday night a battery of light artillery opened from opposite Head Quarters of the army of the Potomac principally directing its fire against the mail boat. Several men were killed. Thirty-two pounders finally silenced the battery.

The new "Merrimac" is expected down the river daily.—The Granada *Appeal* announces that the Steamer Cuba ran the blockade at Mobile, with a full cargo of arms, ammunitian, &c.—The Confederates now occupy Grand Junction.

The Chattanoga Dispatch says that the Federals evince great activity and that they are preparing for some movement.

The Navy Department has positive knowledge that only one vessel, purchased in England, is trying to leave.

AUGUST, 4th.—In the recent shelling of General McClellan's army, it is supposed that it was intended to entice the Federal gunboats down James River, all of them being at present above Harrison's Landing, in order to let the new Confederate iron-clad vessels out.

The British screw propellor "Memphis," eight hundred tons, nas been captured while attempting to run the Charleston blockade.—She had fifteen hundred bales of Sea Island cotton on board, and had previously ran the blockade into Charleston with a cargo of ammunition for the Confederate army. The vessel and cargo have arrived at New York.

The Federal gunboat "Adirondack" recently chased the British steamship Herald, which had ran the Charleston blockade, into Nassau, N. P., causing considerable excitement in that place.

About two thousand guerillas are in North Eastern Missouri, and their operations in that quarter are very troublesome to the Unionists.

The Federal fleet in the Mississippi will be obliged to drop down the river from Vicksburg, owing to the failing of the water at that place.

It is reported that the Confederate forces are about making a movement on Chatanooga and Nashville.

A formidable ram has been completed at Savannah. Confederates, in taking soundings for bringing her down, came within range of Fort Puiaski. Commodore Dupond making preparations to receive her.

Three thousand Confederate prisoners arrived at Fortress Monroe for exchange.

Burnside's corps embarked and moving.

Gunboats and mortar boats under orders.

President calls for three hundred thousand more men for nine months, unless sooner discharged; to be raised immediately by draft.

Pope's corps occupied Orange Court-huse.

Reconnoisance made from McClellan's army within fourteen miles of Peterburg, Va.

Regiment of cavalry driven in, all their tents, equipage, &c., burnt.

Health of McClellan's army improving.

AUGUST 5th.—Information for various sources tend to confirm the belief that the Confederates have evacuated Richmond, and taken the South side the James' River for their line of defence.

There is suspicion of pestilence having broken out in the city.

In answer to a deputation urging the acceptance of negro regiments, President Lincoln said he could not accept them unless offered as laborers.

Governor Sprague, of Rhode Island, calls upon the colored citizens to form a regiment as part of the State's quota.

General Robertson's cavalry force is believed to have been withdrawn from the Shenandoah Valley.

A reconnoiscence from Pope's corps encountered and defeated them (Robertson's troop) on Saturday, taking the Orange Court House, killing eleven, capturing fifty-two and destroying communication between them and Gordonsville.

From Richmond Papers.

The Richmond *Enquirer* appears alarmed at the order of the Federal War Department concentrating the forces of McDowell, Fremont, and Banks, under Gen. Pope, and remarks of the latter, "that he is notoriously one of the most dangerous of the Union Commanders, an officer of great activity and daring, and is very apt to do unexpected things."

GENERAL MCCLELLAN'S OPERATIONS.—From gentlemen lately down the river as far as Jordan's Point, we learn that over one hundred transports, vessels of war, and gunboats, are at Harrison's Bar in the James river, while the remnant of McClellan's broken army lies at the northern bank from Heron Creek to Westover, extending back from the river about three miles. They are working day and night, displaying an energy in their defeat that we would very much delight to see evinced by the Confederates in the flush of their victory. Six long wharves already facilitate the landing of supplies and reinforcements. Houses are being built for stores and hospitals, and every preparation which a permanent base of future operations would indicate already exists at Harrison's Bar.

The enemy may not move at an early day, but that they have not abandoned the idea of capturing Richmond will be apparent to any man who may witness their operations at Harrison's Bar.

Commodore Wilkes of Trent notoriety, assumed on Saturday the command of the federal fleet in the waters of the James river. His abilities as an officer were never regarded above mediocrity, but the prestige among his countrymen of the Trent affair, has blinded both the federal authority and himself as to his capacity, and we should not be surprised at any moment to hear that Wilkes was battering out his little brains against Drury's Bluff.

ARMS CAPTURED BY THE REBELS.—It is found upon examination that comparatively few of the muskets captured from the Yankees in the battles below Richmond, have sustained serious damage. The fact is, they did not have time, on their famous retreat from the Chickahominy, to make the destruction of property complete, and hence we find, in a lot of twenty thousand, not more than a thousand than cannot be speedily rendered as good as new. These arms are generally of superior quality, including many of recent invention and European manufacture.

GOODS FROM ENGLAND.—We find the following cheering intelligence in the *Atlanta Confederacy* of Sunday last:—

A gentleman lately from Nassau brings the welcome information that very large amounts of goods from England have lately arrived in the Confederate States through Southern ports. No less than five vessels have run the blockade within a few days, laden with arms, munitions of war, and stores of various kinds for the Confederate States. The Government has now on hand an abundant supply of guns, shoes, blankets, &c., for the army next winter. The gentleman says that he speaks advisedly and knowingly when he says that the supply of these articles for the coming winter is abundant.

Then a very large amount of goods have lately run the blockade. Our own city is getting to be full of English goods, and the villages, and even the country stores, are commencing to replenish. Soon goods will be cheaper as they become more abundant.

FROM WASHINGTON.—THE NEW WAR POLICY.—The visit of President Lincoln to Gen. McClellan and the summoning to this city of leading generals, such as Pope, Mitchell, and Halleck, mean more than is generally suspected. The administration has determined upon a more vigorous prosecution of the war. No effort is to be spared by which a blow can be inflicted upon the rebellion. It is proposed to interrogate every leading general upon his opinion of the new confiscation bill, and each will be required to carry out its provisions so far as they relate to them as military commanders. In case any refuse to do so, they will be allowed to hand in their resignation immediately. Hereafter there will be a uniform policy for every one of the loyal armies, and it will be carried out for the express purpose of putting down the rebellion. Those who don't like it can stay at home; but those who remain in the service must do all in their power to carry it out. Now for work!

THE TERMS OF EXCHANGING PRISONERS.—The telegraph reports that there is to be a general exchange of prisoners on the basis of the agreement made between this country and Great Britain in 1814. It provided for an exchange of all officers, soldiers and seamen, whether citizens, subjects or residents of either country, who had been taken up to the 15th of April. No exceptions were made. The most important point in the convention was that those who were released were declared to be as free to serve the government in any capacity as if they had never been taken prisoners.

CONFEDERATE RAM "ARKANSAS."—The correspondent of the *Chicago Tribune*, who had unusal advantages for viewing the achievements of the "Arkansas" in passing down the river closes his graphic account as follows:—This unparalleled audacity and boldness elicits unqualified admiration of all. Such a thing never took place bfore, and will probably never take place again. In broad daylight, in the very teeth of a hundred guns, this craft slowly and deliberately made her way, selecting her own victims, and hurling the glove of defiance at the combined fleet. It is an example of cool, daring courage unexampled, and the name of "Catesby Jones," her commander, will be awarded by all men as deserving a place among the list of those "who know no fear."

The fact of her success is undoubtedly owing to the circumstances under which she caught us. Our position and everything worked against us. The Essex had discovered a burnt boiler the night before, and a new one was being inserted at the time. The Louisville was lying at the blacksmith's boat, repairing. The Sumter had her waste pipe out and a new one being inserted. Everything worked in her favor. Those boats that were all ready, could not use their guns for fear of doing more damage to their friends than their foes.

The Chicago *Times* notices the discussion on the subject of Canadian neutrality, which it treats as nonsense. It thus concludes its remarks:—

"But our neighbors are borrowing trouble. Before we swallow them we have the South to win back. When that is done we may have four millions of negroes to colonize, and if so, Canada shall have the privilege of sharing our negroes and national debt. If they are at all reasonable, this should satisfy them."

THE CAPTURE AT MURFREESBORO'.—The affair at Murfreesboro', according to the account in the Nashville *Dispatch*, which that paper says is derived from high authority and strictly correct, was one of the most disgraceful which has yet happened. The forces at Murfreesboro' consisted of four companies of Pennsylvania cavalry, Hewitt's battery of six guns, the 9th Michigan, and 3d Minnesota regiments of infantry. These forces were under command of a newly appointed Brigadier General, T. T. Crittenden of Indiana, who only arrived and took command on Friday evening, and on Sunday morning, after daylight, was taken out of his bed and made a prisoner by the enemy. The Nashville *Dispatch* of Tuesday says the enemy's force consisted of three regiments of Texas Rangers and two of Georgia Cavalry, under Gen. Forrest. The aitack was made about four o'clock Sunday morning, first upon the camp of the Pennsylvania Cavalry, and then upon the camp of the 9th Michigan. It appears that the Confederates had reached their camp entirely unawares, and poured a deadly volley into the tents where the men were sleeping, killing and wounding a large number. The Michiganders, then, with all possible haste, formed themselves into line of battle; but it was soon discovered that they were menaced by an overwhelming force, who fired another volley into their ranks, and they immediately surrendered. This regiment numbered about seven hundred strong, and were armed with Enfield rifles. The Confederates suddenly made a dash upon Hewitt's battery, driving the infantry away who supported it, and captured all six of the pieces before Capt. Hewitt had even an opportunity to spike the guns or injure the carriages. This compelled the regiment to surrender. The affair is a bad one, as it furnishes the enemy with a supply of excellent cannon, rifles and ammunition, and we lose the services of probably 1500 men, who, under a good commanding officer, would no doubt have fought well and beaten off the enemy, as they had no artillery or infantry. There will no doubt be a great deal of trouble with the enemy's cavalry. They are greatly superior to us in numbers in this arm, and vastly so in skill and daring. The Confederates captured about sixteen hundred stand of small arms, over five thousand pounds of ammunition, nearly one hundred tents, a battery of six brass pieces, and a large number of horses, mules, and waggons. A considerable amount of commissary and other stores was destroyed by the burning of the depot. By this successful raid the Confederates have possession of the railroad and telegraph beyond Murfreesboro, so that nothing more of their proceedings is known at Nashville."

Late from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE AUSTRALASIAN.

SANDY HOOK, July 30.—The steamship Australasian, from Liverpool the 19th, via Queenstown the 20th, arrived off this point at 5.30 this morning, and anchored to await the tide.

In the House of Commons on the 18th, Mr. Lindsey introduced his motion declaring that the confederates have shown such determination and ability to maintain their independence that the propriety of mediation with a view to the termination of hostilities is worthy of the serious and immediate consideration of the government.

Mr. Lindsay was pressed to withdraw the motion, but felt it his duty to proceed. He argued strongly in favour of it, so also did Lord A. Vane, Tempest, Whiteside and Gregory. Mr. Taylor and Lord Palmerston spoke against it. The latter earnestly advised that the question be left to the government. In the course of his speech he treated the issue of the war as a foregone conclusion, saying that the only satisfactory termination that could be anticipated was amicable separation. This, however, he thought would be impeded rather than facilitated by debate in Parliament.

He contended that acknowledgment by England could give the North no cause of offense, but thought the present position of the contest would not justify the recognition of the Southern independence. He again appealed to Mr. Lindsey to withdraw his motion, which was finally done.

The *Times* says every man can see that the time draws near when the government must give its opinion. If Gen. McClellan is proved incapable of resuming the offensive, the propriety of treating the Confederates as independent may be justly discussed in the Cabinet.

The *Daily News* and *Star* applaud Lord Palmerston's views, and contend that the time for mediation has not arrived.

During a debate in the House of Lords on colonial military expenditure, the Canadians were reproached for negligence in not providing a strong militia force.

English journals attack the Orleans princes for the course they have pursued with the Northern army.

The Princess Clotilde gave birth to a Prince on the 18th.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.—The sales of cotton at Liverpool on Saturday were 5000 bales, including 4000 to speculators and exporters. The market closed firmer for American with a trifling advance, but Surats were still declining. Under American advices per Arabia the market has generally recovered from the hoax per Glasgow.

Breadstuffs steady. Corn still advancing.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Herald* again asserts that the Emperor Napoleon is about to offer the mediation of France to America, and says the drift of public opinion is in favour of such a course.

The *Moniteur* publishes an account of the battle before Richmond, and says: "One thing is certain, the army of the North was crushed on the field by overwhelming numbers. If it had to give up foot by foot, several miles of ground, it has lost guns, prisoners and stores, and for the present Richmond is disengaged."

A Marseilles letter in the *Messager du Midi* states that General Lebœuf, one of the Emperor's aides-de-camp, has embarked for Rome, and that he is supposed to have a mission.

LATEST.

The R. M. Steamer *Arabia* ten days from Liverpool arrived at this port yesterday. We give the latest intelligence.

The China mail, arrived at Bombay on the 19th of June, is said to have brought an urgent demand for troops to be sent from India, our small force at Shanghai being considered in a somewhat critical position. The Teapings have repulsed the allies with loss, and killing the French Admiral (Protet).

The general condition of the population of the United Kingdom is still such as to warrant the belief that their ability to enjoy an average amount of imported articles of food and luxury will be fairly continued throughout the remainder of the year. The state of affairs in Lancashire, while involving much suffering, is yet not worse than has often been witnessed at periods of depressed trade; and although the climax has not been reached, and the stock of cotton has to be brought to its lowest point in a few weeks from this time, there are various encouraging facts to beget hope that the consequences will be mitigated to a much greater extent than has generally been supposed.

INCREASE OF PAUPERISM.—In the Union of Ashton-under-Lyne there are nearly five times as many "paupers," if we must use that hard word, that there were last year, and four times as many as in the bad time four years ago. For nine months the number of paupers has gone on increasing week by week, and at the last return there were 10,234. In Blackburn Union there were at the last return 11,435 paupers, which is more than four times as many as there were last year, and nearly three times as many as in the bad time of 1858.

We have omitted many unions in which the number of paupers is not quite twice as many as last year. The numbers are exclusive of lunatics in asylums and vagrants. Yet in the twenty-five unions before us there are, or were at the last return, more than 140,000 paupers, of whom at least 70,000 are persons to whom it is quite a new thing to find themselves in that miserablo case, who managed to get through the bad time of 1858 clear of that stigma, as late as last year could hardly imagine that they would one day be driven by fell necessity to join the wretched crowd of applicans gathered at the door of the workhouse, and marshalled by rough officials to take their turn before the Board.

The London correspondent of the *Moniteur*, which invariably reflects the views of the French government, contains the following:—

"The grave and serious tone of Lord Palmerston's speech against Mr. Lindsay's motion has produced general satisfaction. On this question the country has the most entire confidence in the Cabinet. However easy it would be, on grounds of international law, to justify the recognition of the Southern States, the inconveniences and dangers of such a course far outweigh, in the opinion of the English public, the advantages which might eventually result from it. Everyone sees that the recognition alone would not open the cotton ports; and as to a recognition to be followed by an alliance with the Confederates and a war with the Federals, the nation is quite averse to any such thing. The country therefore trusts to the Cabinet to watch events and turn them to the best possible account."

The publication of the above paragraph in the *Moniteur* (says the Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*), so completely at variance with the recent arguments of the *constitutionel* and *Patrie* in favor of intervention, is very remarkable at a moment when, according to general report, M. Thovenel has failed in a mission to London intended to entangle England in a joint mediation. It would appear that the French government is (officially) converted to the English notion that it is better to let the Americans alone.

"Having examined the prescription from which Woodill's Worm Lozenges are prepared, I can state that they contain the most wholesome ingredients. I can also certify that they are efficacious having used them in my practice.

(Signed) HENRY B. FORMAN, M. D.,
Halifax, February 9, 1860. "Surgeon."

"DARTMOUTH, October 18, 1861.

"I hereby certify that I have made use of Woodill's Worm Lozenges in my treatment of worm cases with much satisfaction to myself and patient; and, having examined the prescription from which they are are made, I am enabled to testify that they are perfectly safe and efficacious, and hereby cheerfully recommend them to the public.

T. B. DESBRISAY, M. D."

"MR. WOODILL.—Many thanks for that valuable box of Lozenges. A week ago my little girl was so ill, (without the ordinary symtoms of having worms) that we thought she could not live. One box of your Lozenges has destroyed hundreds of worms, and now she is perfectly safe. I will recommend them in all my friends, and have sent you many customers for them.

Halifax, Nov. 24, 1861.

G. W. CARTER."

"MR. WOODILL.—I can testify to the efficacy of your Worm Lozenges. I have given the box I got from you to my little girl, and found them a great benefit. Have tried other remedies, but found none equal to yours. Would recommend the public to try them.

T. R. MCKAY."

Halifax, Nov. 20, 1861

Hundreds of such flattering testimonials have been received, but the above will suffice to prove the superiority of Woodill's Worm Lozenges over every other remedy for Worms equally as efficacious in adults as in children.

February 28

Nervous Debility, and the chief of all causes of diseases, loss of sleep, finds in Hunnewell's Tolu Anodyne, one of the most perfect remedies, to which the young can testify as having no parallel, and the aged, even in cases where the sufferers were over 80 years of age, declare that they seemed to have a new lease of life.

These complaints are often aggravated by indigestion, and the giving of pills of doubtful components, or with mercurials are obstacles to its success. Therefore attention is asked to a Pill, not only designed to assist the Anodyne, and be in perfect harmony with it, but as a perfect Family Physic in the most simple form. They are more fully described in Phamphlet to be a found with all dealers, or may be had of proprietor by asking for them. See advertisement.

July 23. 4w.

"*Omnibus quae possunt sequimur*," or, "we labor for the good of all," is the inscription on one of the chime of bells given by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co. to the city of Lowell. That favored place may have the bells, but they cannot monopolize the Doctor's skill which is made available by his Cherry Pictoral and Cathartic Pills to all alike—not only in this country but in all countries where civilization and commerce have gone. While we admire the liberality and taste of those gentlemen in such a donation to their native town, we will remind our readers of the hallowing influence a chime of bells spreads over the whole community that hears them They are few in this country, and their influence is little known, but ask the exile from his home in Germany, France, England, whether the chime on Trinity Church does not make his heart leap into his mouth, and his eyes swim in the recollection it brings of the solemn notes his childhood, his boyhood, aye, and his manhood loved to hear at the soft approach of evening in his native land.

We wish our generous townsmen whom God has blessed with means would consider whether we too cannot add this one more attraction to make our children and ourselves love dearer and stronger and longer the place we call our home. *Madison, Ind. Banner.*

July 23 4w.

A THING OF BEAUTY IS A JOY FOREVER.—Who can be beautiful with a sickly pale complexion. Keep the pores of the Skin free, and the blood pure, and your cheeks will vie with the Rose and Lily. The Skin is formed with thousands of pores in every inch of surface whose office it is carry off the impurities of the blood—the acknowledged cause of all disease of mankind—when the skin is dry and parched—when it is covered with eruptions—when it is cold and clammy—when there is inward fever inflammation—it is impossible for the skin under these circumstances to perform its proper functions, and to carry off the impurities from the body as designed by our Creator.

Judson's Mountain Herb Pills remove these obstructions, and produce free and healthy blood, remove the eruptions from the skin, and cause it to brighten with the flush of youth and beauty. Beauty so much admired and loved. Beauty without paints and cosmetics—but beauty produced by health and happiness.—Judson's Mountain Herb Pills are sold by all Medicine Dealers.

July 23 4w.

FACTS FOR SOLDIERS.—Throughout the Indian and Crimean Campaigns, the only medicines which proved themselves able to cure the worst cases of Dysentery, Scurvey and Fever, were Holloway's Pills and Ointment. Therefore let every Volunteer see that he is supplied with them. Only 25 cts. per Pot or Box.

Wesleyan Book-Room.

☞ A good supply of Stationery on hand.—Portable Ink-bottles—very convenient for the pocket.—Portfolios, with pad—for writing and holding papers,—50 cents.

☞ Those who want a beautiful PHOTOGRAPH ALBUM, for holding 20 or 30 pictures, got up in finest style, will please order from the Book Room.

☞ Parcels have been forwarded to Rev'ds Chas. Stewart, J. B. Hemmeon, D. Chapman, Jas. Tweedy, W. Alcorn, W. W. Perkins, W. Heartz, E. Botterell, A. W. Turner, J. S. Peach, Thos. Harris, Thos. Fox, Jas. A. Duke, J. S. Phinney, Joseph Pascoe, P. Prestwood, T. W. Smith.

BOOK NOTICES.

MANUAL OF BIBLICAL LITERATURE: By Dr. Strickland.—This volume contains the pith of large and costly ones, gleaned from the best and latest authorities in each department, and will be found by the Biblical student and candidate for the Ministry, an admirable compend of Scriptural philosophy, criticism, exegesis, analysis, &c.—Price 80 cents.

BUNTING'S SERMONS.—Rev. R. A. West says: "No minister can read them without receiving new impulses in his holy work. They are emphatically a treasury of sound doctrines and practical counsels." Price $1.75.

WHEDON'S COMMENTARY ON MATTHEW AND ACTS.—Dr. McClintock says:—"I have tested it when engaged in pulpit preparation. It has special value as a homiletical book, giving in small space, and painting with some peculiar, and often very felicitous turn of phrase, the substance of meaning which more diffuse annotators spread over a great deal of space." Price $1.

PULPIT THEMES, PREACHER'S ASSISTANT, AND ART OF PREACHING: By Rev. F. V. Reinhard.—This work will be prized by the young minister as being richly suggestive of the best thoughts. Price $1.25.

MORAL AND RELIGIOUS QUOTATIONS FROM THE POETS: By the Rev. Wm. Rice, A. M.—Pronounced to be the best and the happiest compilation of its kind which has yet appeared. It embraces a wide range of topics, arranged under appropriate heads, so as to be easily available either for private reading, or for preparation for the pulpit or lecture-room. Price, in sheep, $1.50; in calf $2.

ELEMENTS OF LOGIC: By Dr. True.—Young students requiring an elementary work on the art of reasoning will appreciate this work. Price 50 cents.

St. John District.

The Financial District Meeting for the Saint John District will be held at Carleton (D.V.) on Wednesday, the 20th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The Circuit Stewards are earnestly requested to be in attendance.

T. ANGWIN,
Chairman.

Mill Town, August 1st, 1862.

WORTHY OF IMITATION.—The Bridgetown *Register* gives the following:

MISSIONARY TREE.—A short time since, a Gentleman in Wilmot, who is influenced by the spirit of Christian benevolence, and who has a splendid orchard, took us through it; and in showing us the trees, he pointed out one which he called his Missionary Tree. He told us that some years ago he sacredly dedicated that tree to religious purposes—in fact laid it as a fruit offering upon the altar of God. Since that time it has yielded *eighty-five dollars*, which he has sent to sustain the Baptist Mission in Burmah. What a tree!—The fragrance of its blossoms is wafted by the spirit of christianity to the other side of the globe, and its fruit is transformed into the 'bread of life.'

THE REV. DR. STINSON, Ex-President of the Canada Conference, is still lying in a hopeless condition. The last number of the *Guardian* says: "This faithful laborer in the Lord's vineyard is gradually yielding to the complaint which has prostrated his once vigorous frame. Extreme debility prevents his saving much; but the little he can make known is indicative of his peace and safety, revealing occasionally his joyous glimpses of the better land. If he linger on the brink, it is the will of God; but his happy countenance is radiant with the light of heaven when the subject of death is mentioned."

PRESIDENT OF THE ENGLISH CONFERENCE.—The English Correspondent of the *Zion's Herald* announces, that the Rev. Charles Prest, it is generally reported, will be President of the Wesleyan Conference this year. There will be little or no opposition to his election, although some votes will probably be cast for the Rev. W. L. Thornton, editor of the *Wesleyan Magazine*. Mr. Prest has been conspicuous of late years for the zeal and energy which he has displayed in the work of home missions.

BOOKS RECEIVED.—The *Ladies Repository* for August is on our table. The character of this Monthly is deservedly high for literary taste and moral excellence. $2 per annum.

Gody's Lady's Book for August has been received. It has a fine engraving of Daniel Webster at the tomb of Shakspeare.

☞ A good article of white soap, scented, suitable for general family use, or for the toilet, is manufactured by C. W. Anderson, 92, Argyle Street.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—D. H., *Mahone Bay.* The letter enclosing Postage Stamps has not been received at this office.

Wesleyan Conference Office.

LETTERS AND MONIES RECEIVED SINCE OUR LAST.

Rev. E. Slackford ($4 for P.W.—B. S. Weldon $2, R. Colpits $2), Mrs. Custance ($2 for P.W.), Chisholm & Chancey, N. F., (books forwarded), J. Hea, Esq., Horton—Rev. T. W. Smith—Rev. Thos. Smith—Rev. C. Stewart—Rev. R. A. Temple—Rev. H. McKeown—Rev. Dr. Cramp ($20 for B.R.)

JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE.—Removes worms without failure.
It removes Sour Stomach.
It increases the appetite.
It strengthens digestion.
It relieves sick headache
It cures Fever and Ague in Children.
It is a superior remedy for Thorea or St. Vitus Dance.
It is a valuable tonic for all kinds of Weakness.
It is a valuable remedy for Dyspepsia.
Poor, puny, crying, fretting, children get wel by the use of it.
Sold by Brown, Brothers Ordnance & Squae Halifax.

FROM REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER, N. Y.—"*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*" "It is five years since that I accidently entered your store for some sort of a preparation for Hoarseness—the Troches which you gave me entirely answered the purpose which I had in view. Since then in all my lecturing tours I put "Troches" in my carpet bag as regularly as I do lectures or linen, and I have never changed my mind respecting them from the first, except to think yet better of that which I began in thinking well of.

Marriages.

On Monday evening, 4th inst., by the Rev. J McMurray, Mr. Ronald R. McMillan, to Miss Elizabeth Wilcrox, both of this city.

On the 2nd inst., at the Wesleyan Parsonage, No. 8 Gottingen Street, by the Rev. John S. Addy, Mr. W. H. Woodaman, to Miss Jane Warner, both of Halifax.

At Moncton, on the 29th ult., by the Rev. G. M. Barratt, Alex. McBean, Esq, to Bessie, daughter of Capt. W. D. Faulke.

On Tuesday, 29th ult., by the Rev. Dr. Knox, Minister of the Tabernacle, Mr. James Henry, of Halifax, to Miss Frances E. Cushig, of Bath, State of Maine.

On the 31st ult., by the Rev. Wm. Bullock, at St. Luke's Church, Thomas Dunsmoen, Esq., R. N., of Dunfermland, Scotland, to Laura Blowers, fourth daughter of S. S. B. Smith, Esq., merchant, of this city.

In Boston, on the 24th ult, by the Rev. Dr. Stowe, Harshaw Scott, formerly of Halifax, to Ann McLeod, third daughter of the late Henry N. Blackadar, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, of Pictou.

Deaths.

Very suddenly, at the residence of Dr. Hugh McNeil, Rollo Bay, P. E. Island, George Lampton McNeil, youngest son of Felix McNeil, Esq., of Lindon Cottage Farm, Wilmot, N. S., in the 22nd year of his age. His premature death is deeply felt by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

(Provincial papers please copy.)

On Monday evening, 4th inst., after a lingering illness, Jane K., widow of the late Edward Lockhart, of St. John, N. B., in the 74th year of her age. Funeral, to-morrow, Thursday, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of W. J. Coleman, Spring Gardens. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

At Granville, on the 30th of June, of heart disease, Edward Herbert Bent Parker, second son of Obadiah and Marilla Parker, in the 13th year of his age. His end was peace.

On the 3rd inst., Mrs. Ann Roberts, in her 63rd year.

On the 3rd inst., Mr. James Myles, a native of Herefordshire, England, in the 58th year of his age.

On the 4th inst., Robert Pengilly, aged 83 years, a native of Devonshire, England.

On the 24th ult., at Boston, Mass., Mr. James B. Howell, eldest son of the Rev. Mr. Howell, Congregational Minister of Liverpool, N. S., in his 24th year.

On the 1st inst., Caroline Ellis, second daughter of Joseph Kaye, in the 14th year of her age.

At Maitland, 25th ult., Adelaide, wife of Wm. Douglas, and daughter of the late John Douglas, in the 30th year of her age.

On the 31st ult., Mary Jane, second daughter of Mr. James Watt, in her 16th year.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED

WEDNESDAY, July 30.

Brigts Onward, Dooly, Ponce.
Boston, O'Brien, Boston.
Schrs Hiram, Lessel, Mayagues.
Wm Stairs, Mars, St Jago.
Leo, Mills, St John's, Nfld—bound to Boston.

THURSDAY, July 31.

H M S Rinaldo, Com Hewitt, New Orleans. (Has several cases of yellow fever on board.)
H M S Adventure, Com Lethbridge, Portsmouth, via Queenstown.
Schrs Eliza Catherine, Martell, Boston.
Flying Cloud, Carson, St George, N. B.
Mary Jane, Cumner, Portland.

FRIDAY, August 1.

Brigts Fleetwing, Foster, Glasgow.
Sophia, Banks, St Jago de Cuba.
Albert, Crowell, Turks Island.
Havelock, New York.
Schrs Condor, Romkey, Turks Island.
Challenge, LeBlanc, Philadelphia.

SATURDAY, August 2.

Schrs Mary Ann, Murray, St John, P. R.
Emery, Priest, Cuba; Sultan, Dickson, New York.
Cousins, McLaren, New York
Agillity, Pye, St John's, Nfld.
Bar, Hooper, Fouche.
Conservative, Cadegan, Cape Breton.

SUNDAY, August 3.

Steamer Merlin, Sampson, St John's, Nfld.
Schrs Joseph, Ham, St John, P. R.
Brisk, O'Brien, Ponce.

MONDAY, August 4.

Brigts Union, Strong, New York.
Esquimaux, Chisholm, New York.
Mary, Holland, Liverpool.
Hannah, Allen, Turks Island.
Schrs Bloomer, Shaw, Newfd.
Margaret Dill, Dill, Cape Breton.
Louisa Agnes, Walsh, New York.
Thrasher, Hunter, New York.
Mary Jane, Hulan, Bay St George.

CLEARED.

August 1.—Barque Halifax, O'Brien, Bo