ng that "the foolishness of God is wiser than men." It has pleased him, by the foolishness of preaching, to save them that believe. Human institutions wear out and become obsolete. Some new improvement displaces old machinery. But the stamp of of wisdom is upon God's everlasting ordinances. They endure the test of time, and justify the confidence they invite.

A remarkable fact it is, in the history of the aggressive efforts of the Church, that, with the progress of experience, the pulpit vindicates more and more fully its claims. Missionary schools for religious instruction have their place. The press accomplishes a great and noble work, but nothing can supply the place of the pulpit. The American Board has felt itself impelled to adopt a policy which concedes its pre-eminent importance. The Free Church of Scotland, at the recent meeting of its Missionary Commission, notwithstanding the eloquent plea of Dr. Duff, has been forced to adopt substantially the same policy. Mission and Sabbath schools, in our own land, are accomplishing great good, but their own greatest efficiency is in becoming auxiliaries of the pulpit. The Church is a divinely appointed institution, and the regular services of the sanctuary must be maintained. All possible experiments may be tried; all possible improvements may be devised; but we are confident that experience will only demonstrate that the pulpit must stand as the foremost instrument in the work of evangelization.

If its sphere has been somewhat narrowed, its powers may have been more concentrated on its own proper themes. If there has been an increase of general intelligence, this in many cases, doubtless has secured a fairer appreciation of the instructions and discussions of the pulpit. If the religious press has entered the field and speaks weekly to audiences of tens of thousands, it has yet secured the warmest welcome, as an efficient ally, from the occupants of our pulpits. There has been no change, amid all the revolutions of of the past, to modify our estimate of its importance. It claims the same place now that it did when Christ addressed to his Apostles the words of his great commission. Let its just claims, then, be fully appreciated alike in the liberal support of our missionary institutions, the cheerful aid extended to pastors, and the foresight and charity that secures needed provision for candidates for the ministry.—*New York Observer.*

General Intelligence.

Colonial.

TEMPERANCE CELEBRATION.—The Sons of Temperance twenty-first Anniversary, was celebrated in this city in the large room of Temperance Hall on Tuesday the 29th ult. The proceedings consisted of Tea, refreshments, music and addresses. About 500 persons sat down to Tea, after which addresses of much interest were delivered by the Chairman, Chas. Robson, Esq., Rev. J. Lathern, and Mr. T. M. Brown. The occasion was well fitted to call forth the enthusiasm of the friends of the cause. Similar celebrations were held simultaneously in all parts of the United States and the British Provinces, wherever the Order is in existence.

The civic elections came off on Thursday. There was but little excitement and no riot or disturbance during the day. The following are the returns of the voter [illegible] Mayor:—Coleman, 572; Hill, 1010.—Mr. Hill's majority 438.

The following Aldermen were returned:—For Ward 1—Hon. James Tobin, without opposition; Ward 2—Robert Richardson, Esq., without opposition; Ward 3—John D. Nash, Esq.; Ward 4—John Murphy; Ward 5—W. Roche; Ward 6—J. Mumford.

The following gentlemen were elected to serve as Ward Assessors:—Ward 1, John Hogan and Geo. Blaiklock; 2, John Doull and Thos. Kenny, jr.; 3, Jas. Donohoe and T. V. Woolrich; 4, Michael Power and James Flinn; 5, Stephen Peare and George Trider; 6, J. L. Whytal and G. E. Ritchie.

FIRE.—An alarm of fire was given on Thursday afternoon, about 2 o'clock. A store, used as a repository for junk, &c., on Fairbanks' Wharf, was found to be in flames, which were extinguished in a very few minutes after the arrival of the firemen with their apparatus.

A man named Thomas Tracey was found dead on Thursday afternoon, on the steps of a rum shop in the upper streets. An inquest was held and the following verdict returned: "Died from the effects of excessive intoxication."

The St. John's, N. F. *Ledger*, speaking of the Newfoundland Fisheries says:—We find that Capt. White has returned from the Labrador with no less than 1800 barrels of herring, having been absent on his voyage about six weeks only. This shows what can be effected by application and perseverance; yet it seems that no little energy and decision of character are necessary to protect the industrious against the idle and evil-disposed, who, taking advantage of the impunity which is supposed to belong to that bleak region, have no scruples of conscience about appropriating the proceeds of the thrifty worker. We believe, however, that a determined man can always command respect, even there.

AN ITALIAN CORVETTE AT GASPE.—The Italian sloop of war *San Giovanni*, Fas di Bruno, Commander, arrived at Gaspe Basin on the 10th ult. On her arrival, the English flag was honoured with a salute of 21 guns from the corvette, and the same homage was rendered to the Italian flag from Fort Ramsay, the residence of John LeBoutillier, Esq., M.P.P. The San Giovanni has on board 355 men, including 16 officers; she carries 24 guns, and was officially visited on the 13th, by the Italian Consul, Horatio LeBoutillier. It is understood that she will remain in the Basin of Gaspe for a month. She has visited all the principal American ports, just arrived from New Orleans. Two of her officers MM. Milon and Guglielmenetti came up on board the steamship Queen Victoria, on Sunday last, and have taken rooms at the St. Louis Hotel. They intend visiting the principal cities and other places of interest in Canada.

American States.

ANOTHER DRAFT.—NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—The Post's letter dated Washington, 28th, says the reverse in Northern Georgia compels the government to raise more troops than it had contemplated. The present draft will not give the government over 75,000 men, and it is said in some quarters that this estimate is too high by 25,000. Another draft will undoubtedly take place very soon, except in those States which prefer to raise the full quota, and can do it by volunteering. Nearly all the Western States will raise their quotas by volunteering, as the government offers a bounty of $300. The next draft will probably be for six hundred thousand men, and the expectation of the Government, will be, under new instructions, to obtain one-third of the men drawn as soldiers. The two drafts and the volunteering, it is estimated, will give about 300,000 men by the 1st January.

THE SABINE PASS EXPEDITION.—The correspondent of the Chicago *Times* gives a very gloomy account of our disaster at Sabine Pass. After describing the action, he goes on to state that the gunboat Clifton was so serviceable when abandoned to the enemy that the rebels in forty-eight hours could make her seaworthy. He also says:

"I am trustworthily informed that the number of persons lost there (at the Pass) from the gunboats and the fleet generally, will not fall short of 1900.

All the life-boats which plied to and from the head-quarters of Maj. Gen. Franklin, on the Suffolk, were driven ashore in a sudden squall, and the crews and boats captured and taken up to the rebel fort.

During the engagements of the gunboats and rebel batteries, several trains of cars, crowded with troops, were plainly seen coming into Sabine City. There were as many as five trains, supposed to have come from Galveston.

And now I must describe the return home. A violent gale arose some distance out of sight of land, off Southwest Pass. To weather the storm great loss of valuable property, ammunition, guns, stores, mules, horses, &c., had to be submitted to. Some of the boats, too, were in a shakey condition, particularly the Suffolk and Laurel Hill, and I may say the Continental, on the former of which was Gen. Franklin.

From the Suffolk they threw overboard, among many other things, the horses of Gen. Franklin's staff, his own included.

From the Laurel Hill, they cast into the angry sea three hundred head of mules, many army waggons, and two thirds of the ammunition. This boat was crowded with black troops.

The steamers Continental, Landis and others had to dispense with a share of their valuable freight to ride the waves. The Continental, too, had run into the Suffolk, damaging herself, and nearly sinking the other. In fact, but for the double hull or double sides—I do not know correctly which—that the Suffolk had, she would had gone to the bottom.

The Indiana and New York batteries were thrown overboard. The Indiana battery includes four 32-pounders. Perhaps sixteen or twenty sounded the depths of the sea.

I am informed, also, that the captain of either the Clifton or the Sachem shot the pilot dead who had asserted that there would be found ten feet of water in the Pass.

Among the captured on the Clifton were four of Gen. Franklin's staff; and either on the Sachem or Clifton—I think the latter—were seven companies of New York sharpshooters, captured of course.

My informant, himself in the expedition, believes if the rebels had permitted them all to land, every one would have been captured. He thinks the rebels supposed that the United States forces were fully aware of their position guns, numbers, &c., and had come in adequate force to encounter them; hence their desire to prevent the debarkation."

ARRIVAL OF A RUSSIAN FLEET AT NEW YORK.—The arrival of a fleet of Russian war vessels in New York harbor has caused quite a sensation among the Gothamites, who are greatly pleased by the event. The *Evening Post* attaches special significance to this unusual demonstration.

The Russian frigates are all large, well built, and nearly new. Their names are the Alexander Nevesky, (flagship), Peresvick, Osliaba, Variack, Vitease, Almaz, Izoomrood, and Gemstook.

A Washington correspondent says the War Department is convinced that it has made one mistake in reference to the draft. It has permitted its surgeons to be too particular in the examination of drafted men. The department finds that where it has had poor surgeons, yet men of practical sense, it has obtained most men, and where the most skilful and exact surgeons have had the handling of drafted persons, the Government has fared badly. The next draft will probably be for six hundred thousand men, and the expectation of the Government will be, under new instructions, to obtain one-third of the men drawn as soldiers. The two drafts and the volunteering, it is estimated, will give about three hundred thousand men by the first of next January.

PROGRESS OF THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.—The Beaufort (S. C.) Free South has the following letter dated Morris Island, Sept. 20.—

Since my last nothing decisive or important to the public eye has occurred in front of Charleston. The fleet has not to my knowledge fired a gun since the Weehawken was got off the bar and out of harm's way. General Gilmore has formed a plan for future operations which should be learned by the rebels only by experience. They simply have the satisfaction of seeing Wagner and Gregg metamorphosed into loyal batteries by the free hands of those who were once their slaves.

The firing and shelling from Johnston and other batteries indicate that Beauregard has a greater anxiety about them now than he had when garrisoned by his own men. It is an important fact that Gregg is at least a mile nearer Charleston than the swamp battery, which scattered Greek fire through the city some time ago. Should it be in the General's plan to try that game from Gregg, the gunners at least will have the privilege of seeing where the shell strike and witnessing the effect produced, for the heart of the city is in fall view of Cumming's point. One of our heavy guns has been replying, and Fort Simpkins for the purpose of relieving, I suppose, our men at work in the forts. It does one good to see with what precision our gunners will explode a shell or plant a shot just where they want it, and do this as often as they have occassion to fire.

Furloughs have been granted to a small percentage of the army. Our siege works, however, will not be allowed to slacken in the least on this account. We can hold the island, for no land attack could dislodge us now, and prosecute the work preparatory to a further movement with a little less force than we have at present.

THE SECOND BREAD RIOT AT MOBILE.—"On Friday, the 4th instant, the women of Mobile, rendered desperate by their sufferings, met in large numbers on Spring Hill Road, with banners, on which were printed such devices as 'bread and blood,' on one side, and bread and peace on the other,' and armed with knives and hatchets, and marched down Dauphine street, breaking open stores in their progress, and taking for their use such articles of food or clothing as they were in urgent need of. It was, in fact, a most formidable riot, by a long suffering and desperate population.

LETTER FROM GOV. ANDREW.—The following characteristic letter from Gov. Andrew was sent with the iron necklace that is now on exhibition and which was taken from the neck of a slave girl who was nearly white:

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
BOSTON, Sept, 10, 1863.

To Messrs. Williams & Everett.

Gentlemen; your rooms are visited every day by multitudes of cultivated and refined Massachusetts women, attracted by your displays of art. I send you with this note an iron yoke, surmounted by three prongs, which was cut from the neck of a slave girl, nearly white, in New Orleans, who was liberated by military authority from a foul and narrow dungeon, where in darkness and fear this poor child of sorrow had borne the double torture of confinement and of this painful instrument for three weary months. She would have born it indefinitely had not our arms delivered her, as they did many more from her oppressors. Her offense, as it was stated by her mistress, was, that "*she runned away.*" An officer of Massachusetts Volunteers, whose letter I inclose to you, sent me this memento of a barbarianism soon, I trust, to become wholly extinct. And I send it to you in hope that you will permit it to be placed on exhibition for a few weeks in your rooms, where the sight of it and the story of the poor child who wore it may remind the mothers, wives and daughters, under whose eyes it may fall, of some of the good done by those whom they have sent from their firesides to encounter the hardships of war.

I am, very truly yours,
JOHN A. ANDREW.

ARREST OF DESERTERS.—WASHINGTON, Sept. 20. Provost Marshall Gen. Fry has perfected his arrangements for the arrest of deserters. Having a large number of deputies in addition to the Provost Marshals in all the Congressional Districts, the chances of escape are much lessoned. The reward for the arrest of a deserter is increased to $30. It is determined to treat such parties with the utmost rigor, in order if possible, to prevent the practice of desertion.

DESTRUCTION OF BLOCKADE RUNNERS.—WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Commodore Bell, commanding the Western Gulf Blockading Squadron, reports that on the 12th inst., the steamer Fox, captured by the rebels in April last was chased into Mississippi Sound and burnt. At the same time another blockade runner, called the Alabama, one of the river boats, from Mobile, was chased into Chandelier Islands and captured. Of this capture the Commodore says:—"On shore they have been deluded into the belief that the vessel captured is the privateer Alabama, and she may be so publicly announced."

The U. S. Steamer Connecticut, Capt. Almy, reports that on the 23d inst., she drove on shore and destroyed the Confederate steamer Phanfom, loaded with arms, &c., intending to run the blockade at Wilmington. She was built in England, and is supposed to have been intended for a privateer. The Connecticut chased her about four hours, and finding that she was about being captured, her officers run her ashore and took to their boats and escaped.

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN TO THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—WASHINGTON, Sept. 29. The 21st anniversary of the organization of the Sons of Temperance was celebrated here to-day. The procession on reaching the White House was invited to enter the East room, which was nearly filled by the ladies and gentlemen participating in the ceremonies. President Lincoln, on entering, was enthusiastically applauded, and in the course of his response to the address presented to him, said that when he was a young man, long ago, before the Sons of Temperance, as an organization, had an existence, he, in an humble way, made temperance speeches, and he thought he might say that to this day he had never by his example belied what he then said. As to the suggestions for the purpose of advancing the cause of temperance in the army, he could not now respond to them.

To prevent intemperance in the army is ever a great part of the rules and articles of war. It is a part of the law of the land, and was so he presumed, used long ago, to dismiss officers for drunkenness. He was not sure that consistently with the public service more can be done than has been done. All therefore, that he could promise, was to have a coppy of the address submitted to the principal Departments, and have it considered whether it contains any suggestions which will improve the cause of temperance and repress drunkenness in the army any better than it is already done.

He thought the reasonable men of the world had long since agreed that intemperance was one of the greatest, if not the very greatest of all the evils amongst mankind. That was not a matter of dispute. All now agreed that intemperance was a great curse, but differed about the cure. The suggestion that it existed to a great extent in the Army, was too true, but whether it was a cause of defeat he knew not, but he did know that there was a great deal of it on the other side, therefore they had no right to beat us on that ground. (Laughter.)

The remarks of the President were listened to with great interest and were repeatedly interrupted by applause.

THE RESTORATION OF THE UNION.—Hon. F. P. Stanton, whose sterling patriotism has been conspicuously displayed in the present crisis, contributes an able article on The Restoration of the Union, to the October number of the *Continental Monthly*, which concludes as follows:—"The vast body of slaves in the South have not yet been incited to action, either by the movements of our armies or by the potency of the Proclamation. Whether they will be, and to what extent, depends upon the continuance of the war, and its future progress. What legal effect the measures of the Government may have upon the slaves remaining in the South would be a question for the decision of the courts; and doubtless most of them would be entitled to liberation as the penalty of the treason of their masters, who may have participated in the rebellion. But it is well worthy of consideration whether it would not be wise and better for all parties, including the slaves, to commute this penalty by a compact with the States for the gradual emancipation of the slaves remaining at the time of the negotiation. The sudden and utter overthrow of the existing organization of labor and capital in those States, coming in addition to the awful devastation which the war has produced, will deal a disastrous blow, not alone to those unfortunate States, but to the commerce and industry of the whole country.—It is desirable to restore the States to the Union with as little dissatisfaction as possible, and even with all the alleviation which can properly be afforded to the misfortunes of the people who have so sadly erred in their duty to themselves and to their country. After any settlement—the most favorable that can be made—heavy will be the punishment inflicted by the great contest upon the unhappy population of the rebellious region. A generous government, in the hour of its triumph, will seek to lessen rather than to aggravate their misfortunes, even though resulting from their crimes. Having received them back into the bosom of the Union, it will do so heartily and magnanimously, yielding everything which does not involve a violation of principle, and endanger the future tranquillity of the country.

MR. LINCOLN'S ANALYSIS OF THE PROBLEM OF PEACE.—Mr. Lincoln says in his letter to the meeting at Springfield:

There are those who are dissatisfied with me. To such I would say, "You desire peace, and you blame me that we do not have it. But how can we attain it? There are but three conceivable ways: First, to suppress the rebellion by force of arm. This I am trying to do. Are you for it? If you are so far we are agreed. If you are not for it, we are not agreed. A second way is to give up the Union. I am against this. If you are, you should say so plainly. If you are not for force, not yet for dissolution, there only remains some imaginary compromise embracing the maintenance of the Union is now possible."

In our judgment not only is this analysis incomplete but the element left out is the very one upon which the attention of all thoughtful patriots is now fixed with especial earnestness. We mean the coupling of policy with force by a positive and solemn assurance to the people in rebellion, that, whenever they return to their allegiance, they shall be protected in all their constitutional rights, as such rights were understood and declared by the national authorities at the outset of the war. Let the President add the element of sound policy to the element of necessary force, and the great body of "those who are dissatisfied" with him will be satisfied.

European.

The R. M. S. *Europa* arrived at this port on Thursday morning, in 11 3-4 days from Liverpool *via* Queenstown. Dates are to the 19th ult.

Though the steam rams in the Mersey have not been seized, it is a fact that Messrs. Laird have been required to give their own security that the vessels shall not be removed from the jurisdiction of the Crown until the Government shall be satisfied that they are not intended for the use of the Confederates. For this invasion of their rights, it is said that the shipbuilders will bring an action for damages against the Crown, which if they be successful, the country will have to pay.

The Queen has arrived safely in the Highlands. Her Majesty left Windsor Castle on Monday evening, and reached Balmoral on Tuesday afternoon. The Court will return to Windsor on October 9.

News from Poland tells of sanguinary struggles between bodies of the Imperial troops and bands of the insurgents, in which prodigious deeds of valour have been performed by the insurgents against overwhelming masses of soldiery.

It is now positively asserted that the Archduke Maximilian has accepted the throne of Mexico, and that he intends to carry out a liberal policy in his attempts to found a great empire. Till he has made the necessary arrangements for supporting the throne, maintaining order, and consolidating his Government, he will be supported by a French army of 20,000 men. The friends of this scheme are sanguine in their hopes of success, but very many persons interested in Mexico believe that the troubles incident to the founding of a new empire have only now commenced, and that the hostility of the United States will be inevitably awakened. The Enperor Napoleon, however, is determined to carry out what he has begun.

A war is likely to break out between Spain and Morocco unless the latter makes the reparation which has been demanded for injuries received.

Two Federal cruisers are on their way to Brest to watch the Florida and prevent her escape.

The Russian replies to the diplomatic notes of the Western Powers give no reason to hope that the object of the interference on behalf of Poland has answered. Russia will make no concession, and "assumes the full responsibility of her acts," which means that we have nothing to expect. The inference is that a reactionary policy has been inaugurated at St. Petersburg; and indeed the official organ of the Government in the Imperial city does not fail to declare, in the most marked and emphatic manner, that conciliation has reached its limits, and that the first duty which Russia owes to Poland is to put down the rebellion. His Majesty has declared that he must "first proceed to the re-establishment of material order." From this it appears that all we have lately heard and been led to expect about representative institutions being given to the Russians and Poles is pure invention—"the baseless fabric of a vision." These extraordinary changes of policy show a vacillation on the part of Alexander II. which do not augur well for his own safety or for the safety of those committed to his keeping. All the credit for humanity which the Czar realized by his emancipation of the serfs has been lost in Western Europe by his treatment of the Poles. It is difficult to account for his conduct on any well defined principle of action. But what will France say to this "snubbing?"

We believe we may now state positively that Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Fremantle, K. C. B., will succeed Vice-Admiral Sir Houston Stewart, K.C.B., as Commander in chief at Devonport, in October.—*United Service Gazette.*

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says that the Princess Royal, 73, will very probably be the flag-ship destined to relieve the Nile in the West Indies.

It is stated that Sir James Hope will succeed Sir Alex. Milne in command of the West India squadron.

The Supernumerary Fund.

We call the attention of our Ministers and people to the following minutes addopted by the Conference, at its last session in relation to the Supernumerary ministers' and ministers' widow's fund:—

1. The Conference is pained to observe that whilst several of its Ministers have recently been compelled by the failure of their health to become Supernumeraries, and consequently claimants on the income of this fund; the sums reported from the Circuits are below the amount raised by them in the year preceding, and the whole is greatly below the originally estimated, and very moderate contribution of an average of ten cents per member.

2. The Conference invites the attention of the members of the Church generally to this fact, and of the Superintendents, who are directed not only to make the required Public Collections, and the personal application to the members of classes for contributions—but also to carry out our rules for securing an income to this Fund, so considerately and earnestly, that the amount raised the next year, and in subsequent years, may become commensurate with the increasing claims upon its income which must inevitably occur.

The Conference observes further, that during the year, no special donation to this fund has been made, perhaps because that form of liberality may not have been the subject of remark to our kind and able people, who, we are sure, have no disposition to forget the Ministers who have worn themselves out in the service of Christ and His Church.

Missionary Meetings.

NEWFOUNDLAND DISTRICT.

St. John's Oct. 25, 27. *Dep.*, Rev's T. Harris and J. Winterbotham.

Blackhead, Nov. 9. *Dep.*, J. Winterbotham.

Island Cove, Nov. 10. *Dep.* W. E. Shenstone.

Perlican, Nov. 11, 12. *Dep.*, J. Winterbotham and J. Waterhouse.

Hanta Harbour, Nov. 16, 17. *Dep.*, J. Waterhouse and C. Ladner.

Carbonear, Nov. 25. *Dep.*, Jas. Dove and J. Pascoe.

Harbour Grace, Nov. 26. *Dep.*, J. Winterbotham.

Brigus, Nov. 30. *Dep.*, J. Goodison and J. Pascoe.

Port de Grave, Dec. 2; Bay Roberts, Dec. 3.
J. S. PEACH, *Chairman.*

Wesleyan Parsonage Aid Fund.

The Committee of the Parsonage Aid Fund, will meet in Sackville, on Thursday, Oct 22d, at 10 a.m. All applications to this Fund, which have received the sanction of the District meetings are required to be forwarded to the Secretary of the Fund, as early as possible.

By order of the President.

G. BUTCHER, *Sec'y.*

Committee,—The President, Co-Delegate, and Secretary of the Conference,—Revd's G. Butcher, *Sec'y*, H. Pickard, D.D., E. Botterell, J. Allison, A.M., C. Stewart, A. M. Desbrisay, G. M. Barratt, and C. Dickson, John Humphrey, Martin Trueman, James George, A. P. Bradley, Esquires.

Ladies Academy, Mount Allison.

Important connexional business has rendered Mr. Allison's return to England necessary. In the meantime the Ladies Academy under the efficient superintendence of Mrs. Allison and a full staff of teachers is performing its work under very encouraging auspices.—*Com.*

THE REV. E. BOTTERELL, begs to present his most grateful acknowledgements to those of his friends in St. Johns, Newfoundland, who sent to him the address, expressing their approval of his official course as Superintendent of the St. Johns Circuit, and as Chairman of the Newfoundland District. Also—his hearty thanks for the bill of Exchange for the balance of the "Purse" with which the Address was accompanied.

Sackville, N. B. Sep. 16. 2i

☞ The Book Steward having returned from the United States, is now ready to receive orders, and will fill them with all care and despatch. A good supply of Standard Works, Sabbath School Libraries, Gift Books, &c., &c., will be opened this week. Our parcels from England have been detained for the last month, owing to the amount of freight by the steamers, which will account for orders for Catechisms &c., not having been attended to.

☞ Our arrangements in securing Correspondence from Great Britain cannot fail to give satisfaction to that large portion of our readers who take special interest in matters relating to our fatherland. We hope to have evidence of the appreciation of our efforts in this respect, by an enlargement of our list of paying subscribers from week to week.

☞ The Missionary Report has been delayed in publication unavoidably. We hope to have it out very shortly, and shall then promptly forward a supply to the several Circuits.

Wesleyan Conference Office.

LETTERS AND MONIES RECEIVED SINCE OUR LAST.

Rev. J. J. Teasdale (B.R. $4), Rev. D. Chapman, Rev. G. W. Tuttle (P.W. W. Gammon $2, Mrs. M. Cook $1, Mrs. L. Hart $1—$4), Mrs. Cleary (P.W. $1), Rev. J. England (P.W. Capt. John Card $5), Rev. Jas. Dove, Rev. C. Ladner, Mr. H. A. Austen (P.W. $2—Paid up.—Will refund, or send books to your order), Rev. R. O. B. Johnson—(Duly credited—article next week), Rev. R. Smith (Magazine sent—cannot supply Sunday at Home till Dec), Rev. T. Smith, A. W. M. Hart, Esq. (The book is out of print), Rev. J. M. Pike, Rev. C. Lockhart (B.R. $12, P. W., G. Hardwick $2, E. B. Moore B.R. $3—give your order more definitely), Rev. A. M. DesBrisay (B.R. $12), Duncan McMillan, Isaac's Harbour, new sub. $1,—Sub. from J. Higgins, Musquodoboit, acknowledged a fortnight since,—should have been $1.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Indigestion, Flatulency, Billious disorders, Liver complaint, Nervousness and general debility, are speedily and permanently cured by these inestimable remedies. They do not merely vanquish the particular disease, but exercise so potent and lasting a benefit on the system as protect it from future affliction. Sold everywhere.

FOR CHILDREN laboring from Cough or Hoarseness, "Brown's Bronchial Troches" or Cough Lozenges, are particularly adapted, on account of their soothing and demulcent properties.

THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND.

Dr. Radway may truly be called the poor man's friend. His medicines secure to the poor health without loss of time, or any liability to the expense of a doctor. Let every man keep a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief in the house, and on the first experience of pain use it. Pain is a premonitory symptom of disease, and if the Relief is used promptly it will in a few moments stop the pain, and break up the disease. There is no occasion for a man, however exposed to sickness, to suffer one day if the Ready Relief is used when pain is first experienced.

(From the Richmond Whig.)

The Charleston Courier makes a timely suggestion in recommending the attention of our government to the naturalization and cultivation of Calisaya, for the preservation of the health of our soldiers. This article has a peculiar effect upon the liver, and guards the system against disease by exposure and irregular diet. It is said that the great success of the Plantation Bitters of Dr. Drake, which, previous to our unhappy difficulties was found in most Southern homes, was owing to the extract of Calisaya Bark which it contained as one of its principal ingredients—"In confirmation of this, we have heard one of our most distinguished physicians remark, that whenever he felt unwell from ordinary dietetic or atmospheric causes, he invariably relieved himself by Plantation Bitters. Now that these Bitters cannot be obtained, a substitute should be prepared.—We understand our government has opened negotiations with Dr. Drake, through a secret agent, but with what truth we do not know." * * * * * * * * * *

We are exceedingly obliged to the Richmond Whig for its remembrance of "Auld Lang Syne,' but we can assure "Our Government" that the Plantation Bitters are not for sale to any "secret agents," North or South. There is propably several other things that "Our Government" will yet want

We know that we have the best and most popular medicine in the world. We are not afraid to show what it is composed of:

Physicians are compelled to recommend it.

Calisaya Bark has been celebrated for over two hundred years, and was sold during the reign of Louis XVI, King of France, for the enormous price of its own weight in silver. It is remarkable for Dyspepsia, Fevers, Weakness, Constipation, &c.

Cascarilla Bark.—For Diarrhea, Colic, and diseases of the stomach and bowels.

Dandelion.—For Inflammation of the Loins and Dropsical Affections.

Chamomile Flowers.—For enfeebled digestion.

Lavender Flowers.—Aromatic, stimulant and tonic—highly invigorating in nervous debility.

Wintergreen.—For Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c.

Anise.—An aromatic carminative; creating flesh, muscle and milk; much used by mothers nursing.

Also, clove-buds, orange, caraway, coriander snake-root, &c,

S.—T.—1860—X.

Another wonderful ingredient, of Spanish origin, imparting beauty to the complexion and brilliancy to the mind, is yet unknown to the commerce of the world, and we withhold its name for the present.

Humbugs and quacks howl about the Plantation Bitters; but the following is what's the matter and they know it.

PLANTATION BITTERS WILL CURE.
Cold Extremities and Feverish Lips
Sour Stomach and Fetid Breath.
Flatulency and Indigestion.
Nervous Affections.
Excessive Fatigue and short Breath
Pain over the eyes.
Mental Despondency.
Prostration, Great Weakness,
Sallow Complexion, Weak Bowels.
LIVER COMPLAINT AND DYSPEPSIA.

Very particularly recommended to Clergymen, Merchants, Lawyers, and persons of sedentary habits. Also for delicate females and weak persons who require a gentle stimulant free digestion, good appetite, and clear mental faculties.

Sold by all respectable Physicians, Druggists, Grocers, Hotels, Saloons, Country Stores, &c.

Be particular that each bottle bears the fac-simile of our signature on a steel-plated label, with our private government stamp over the cork.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.
1y. 202 BROADWAY, N. Y.

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.

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, Neuralgia, Abscess, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Asthma Diptheria, Sore Throat, &c. Price—25 cents.—

For sale by Druggists and Dealers generally.

TO KNOW IS TO APPROVE.—Rev. Geo. Hewlings, Greenport, L. I., writes; "You are at liberty to use my name, if you think proper, as a recommendation both of Mrs. S. A. Allen's Zylobalsamum and World's Hair Restorer for restoring the hair. Their virtues should not be 'hidden under a bushel.'"

Sold by druggists everywhere. Depot, 198 Greenwich st, New York.—AVERY, BROWN & Co Agents—Halifax.

The Florence Nightingale of the Nursery.

The following is an extract from a letter written by the Rev. C. Z. Weiser, to the "German Reformed Messenger," at Chambersburg, Penn.—

A BENEFACTRESS.

There is a woman in the public eye, whose name had all along been associated, in our mind, with the "Yankee," "Quack," and "Humbug." But it is so no longer, and we desire to wrest her name from all such suspicious association in all other minds.—Whatever notions we may have of womanly delicacy and propriety, we will all admit, that woman alone is the Nurse—the good Nurse—the best Nurse. Whether we shall have Female Physicians or not, is a question which must be decided by time and principle, and not as a matter of taste. Pride, prejudice, caprice and custom, may as well behave themselves, for if there is really a want, there will also be a supply—if there be "a calling," there will be a coming. Nature and Human Society are always self-supplying, and though Art and Fashion may hinder, they cannot prevent.

Mrs. Winslow does not want to treat you Gentlemen! Nor does she prescribe a regimen for your wives: but modestly appears as a messenger of health and happiness to your Infants in the cradle. Is there anything improper in that? A Nurse of "ten years'" experience can boldly say what is or is not good for a babe—and ought to be listened to. God speed her on her humble but happy mission. She is the most successful physician and most effectual benefactress our little one ever enjoyed—her dotiug parents not excepted. Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the Nursery. Of this we are so sure, that we will teach "Susy" to say "A Blessing on Mrs. Winslow"—for helping her to survive and escape the griping, collicking and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the Prospectus. It performs precisely what it professes to perform, every part of it—nothing less.—Away with your Cordial, Paregoric, Drops, Laudanum, and every other Narcotic, by which the babe is drugged into stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life.

We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her "Soothing Syrup for Children Teething." If we had the power, we would make her, as she is, a physical savior to the Infant race.

Marriages.

By the Rev. George Butcher, at the Wesleyan Parsonage, Dorchester, Aug. 27, Mr. Thomas Robinson, of Shediac, to Miss Mary Elizabeth Fisher, of Memramcook.

By the same, Aug. 27th, at Dorchester Corner, Mr. John Wells, of Point de Bute, to Miss Abigail Ann Smith, of Sackville.

By the same, Sept. 10th, at Dorchester, Mr. John Chappell, of Bay de Verte, to Miss Jane Davidson, of the same place.

On the 23rd Sept., by the Rev. Geo. W. Tuttle, at the house of John Ehler, Esq., Crow Harbour, Mr Hugh Munro, to Miss Malinda Munro, both of White Haven.

At the Wesleyan Parsonage, Gottingen Street, by the Rev. John S. Addy, on the 2nd inst., Mr. Byron Wills, of Amherst, Cumberland Co., to Miss Jane Christie, of River Hebert, Cumberland Co.

At Musquodoboit Harbour, on the 29th of Sept., by the Rev. Alex. Stewart, Mr. Robert B. Seaton, to Isabella, youngest daughter of Wm Anderson, Esq.

At the residence of the bride's mother on the 24th ult., by the Rev. D. Chapman, Mr John Baillie of Chatham N. B. to Miss Elizabeth McBeath of Richibucto N. B.

At the Wesleyan Church, Amherst, on the 26th ult., by the Rev. A. M. DesBrisay, Mr. Christopher S. Lane of Moncton N. B. to Caroline Matilda Hillman, youngest daughter of Mr. Mitchell Burns, of River John, N. S.

Deaths.

At Dorchester, of Diptheria, Aug. 30th, Mary Adelia, age 3 years and 2 months, and on the 4th ult., Henry Franklin, aged 8 months, children of Henry J. and L. A. Macgowan

On the 3rd inst., Emily Cochran, aged 8 years, daughter of Mr. Joseph J. Northup.

On the 26th ult., Wm. McLeod, of Pictou, aged 45 years.

On the 7th ult., on board the schr Triumph, on her passage from Labrador to Halifax, Daniel Burns, aged 26 years, a native of St. Mary's, N. S.

Drowned, at Baltimore, on the 8th Sept, Mr. Geo. Hamilton, formerly of Parrsboro'

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED

WEDNESDY, Sept 30

H M S Medea, Com. Preston, Portland; barque Scotia, Cary, London; schrs Wm Taylor, Green, Labrador; Isabella, Muggah, Sydney; Sterling, Landry, Sydney.

THURSDAY, Oct 1.

Steamer Europa, Shannon, Liverpool; schrs Mary Jane, Blanchard, Newfld; Village Belle, Young, do; Villager, Watt, Miramichi; Zebra, Adams, Cape Breton; Sisters, McRae, Glace Bay; Sophia, and Lady Sale, Pictou; George, Sydney.

FRIDAY, Oct 2.

Steamer Arabia, Moodie, Boston; brigts Tomas Young, Young, Demerara—bound to Charlottetown; Henry, Boudrot, Sydney; Bridget, Bollong, Sydney; Bacalieu, LeBlanc, Sydney; schrs W D Bickford, Landry, Boston; Annie Maria, Muggah, Sydney; Jolly Gaf, Labrador; Sarah, McDermott, Cape Breton; Ninth of June, Boudrot, Sydney; Conservative, Daly, Sydney; Elizabeth, Kennedy, Sydney; Achiever, Banks, Barrington.

SATURDAY, Oct 3.

Barques Forrest Queen, Merriam, Loudon; Emelia and Agnes, Saltus, Oporto; schrs Mischief, Hopkins, Malaga; Mary Jane, Hopkins, Turks Island; Reindear, Rood, Jamaica; Jeux Auguste, Tobin, Newfld; Necumtaw, Shelnutt, do; St Maria, Boudrot, Cape Breton; Ferret Lass, Cbw Bay.

CLEARED.

October 1—Steamers Europa, Shannon, Boston; Merlin, Guilliford, St John's, Newfld; brigt Kate, McDougall, Lingan; schrs Labrador, Archer, Porto Rico; Matilda Hopewell, Ormiston, Gabarouse; Star of the East, Bragg, North Sydney.

Oct 2—Steamer Arabia, Moodie, Liverpool; schrs Emma, Saunders, B W Indies; Agility, Pye, Philadelphia; Sterling, Landry, Sydney; E K Brown, Barss, Liverpool, N S; Jenny Lind, Lorman, Tangier.

FELLOWS'
WORM LOZENGES

ARE without exception, the most extraordinary medicine of the age, comprising as they do remarkable power in expelling Worms, with pleasant taste and perfect safety. They contain no Mercury, no Mineral, no Turpentine, no Oil of Wormseed, no Poison, nothing injurious. They are entirely Vegetable. Make pale faces rosy. A health restorer. The children's friend. By their use the dwelling place of worms is made disagreeable to them and thereby they cause their expulsion.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

Itching of the nose, feverishness, twitching or starting suddenly during sleep, pain in the stomach, loss of flesh, paleness with hectic, appetite sometimes voracious at others feeble,