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The Provincial Wesleyan.

General Intelligence.

Colonial.

The Horticultural Society will hold an exhibition of Fruit on the 30th inst. It was intended to have held a Flower Show at the same time, but it has now been decided, in consequence of the lateness of the season, and the shortness of time at command, to throw all the interest into the Fruit and Root departments, in order that a good collection may be made for the London Exhibition.

The sum of $600 was forwarded to England, by last mail, by His Honor the Administrator of the Government, being the amount subscribed in this city in aid of the National Memorial to the Prince Consort.

A piece of copper ore weighing 2½ pounds, brought from the mine in Annapolis with which Ald Nash is connected, has been exhibited in this city by that gentleman during the past few days.

A Nova Scotian, named George Leizer, has been arrested in Boston for endeavoring to get a number of Province $4 notes printed from a plate in his possession. The copper-plate printer applied to gave information which led to Leizer's arrest.

NARROW ESCAPE.—On Thursday, just after the morning down train had left the Junction, a door of one of the cattle cars was forced out, and four head of cattle fell through on the track. The brakes were put on, and the train stopped. Finding the Windsor down train fast approaching, the brakesmen were dispatched to give the danger signal, and had not some of the passengers volunteered to take their places, a collision must have been the consequence.

ACCIDENTS.—Four accidents, terminating fatally, have occurred during the past week.

On Saturday, a man named Thomas Hickey, who was employed in the Wellington Brick Yard, Eastern Passage, was immediately killed by a bank of earth falling upon him.

A young man, a native of Lunenburg, belonging on board a schooner lying at Stayner's Wharf, fell overboard on Tuesday morning, and was drowned.

On Tuesday afternoon a lad named Jackson was drowned by falling over Stayner's Wharf.

A lad named Birkenhead, of some twelve or fourteen years, was drowned on Thursday afternoon, in a pond situated in the Governor's pasture, near Richmond.

A young lad named Edward Winchester was drowned in Bear River.

The dwelling house of Mr. J. Fleet, on the Cape, near Annapolis, was destroyed by fire on Monday last.

Two barns were destroyed by fire in Antigonish on Sunday morning last. The dwelling house of W. A. Henry, Esq., was with difficulty saved.

BURNED TO DEATH.—A little girl of three or four years, the daughter of Mr. Thomas Kinread, of Moncton, N. B., was burned to death a few days ago by falling into the fire, during the temporary absence of the mother for a pail of water.

THE HARVEST AT PRINCE EEWARD ISLAND.—Judging from the present appearance we are going to be blessed with a bountiful harvest this year. Wheat is fast filling, and in a few days will be fit to cut in many places. The weevil and fly have injured it somewhat, but a few fine days to ripen it, and we shall have more than an average crop.—Oats look exceedingly well, and should the weather continue warm and dry, the crop will be far heavier than ever was raised on the Island before—so we are informed by men of experience. Barley also bids fair to be an average crop. Turnips look well. Potatoes look well in many parts, but the crop will in all probability, be below an average.

American States.

MANASSAS AND BULL RUN AGAIN.—The N. Y. *Spectator* says: The rebels are monopolizing all the dash in this war. For simple audacity, celerity of motion and a seeming ubiquity, they extort the highest praise from those on whom they are inflicting the grossest injury. No one can read the accounts of the sudden arrival of Stuart and Fitzhugh Lee at Catlett's last Friday, and at Manassas Junction on Tuesday, without envying the rebels the possession of men capable of doing so much to sustain the morale of the army to which they belong. It was the same men, too, who penetrated our lines North of Richmond, and pursued their riotous course to the Pamunkey, and then flashed back to Richmond before our commanders were aware of their presence. If this sort of thing is encouraging to the army that possesses such material, it is an exceedingly disagreeable and vexatious thing to those who suffer the losses, and those who see the gravest interests perilled by a policy which seems to ignore the methods and expedients adopted by the enemy.

The *Advocate and Journal* says: The past week has been the most bloody of the whole war, and, perhaps, with the exception of that which witnessed the first battle of Bull's Run, the most exciting. The rebels have evidently planned a desperate and subtle game. The correspondent of the Philadelphia Press at Washington says:—By the curious process of war, we have once more on the shores of the Potamac the armies which were assembled here not many months ago. Burnside has come back from North Carolina, McClellan has returned from the James River, Banks has come down from the mountains. McClellan is again virtually at the head of as large an army as he ever commanded before. Our expeditions to the seacoast have been either interrupted or abandoned—the war on the peninsula has terminated in a virtual admission that the campaign was a magnificent mistake. The rebellion cannot be persuaded away from the Potomac. Here, at the heart of the nation, we must meet and grapple with the great enemy of the nation. The same correspondent under date of the 29th says: "In the afternoon about eight hundred of rebel cavalry force, under Stuart in person, moved down from Fairfax court house to Vienna, and this morning an advance of this cavalry came from Vienna to Falls Church, where they drove away our pickets and the telegraph operator at that point. This is but six miles from Georgetown and Washington, and at noon to-day rebel cavalry were also seen at Lewinsville, where Gen. McCall's reserves were once encamped, but twelve miles from Washington. A force, variously estimated at from five to ten thousand men, mostly or quite all cavalry, continued on down the Shenandoah in the direction of Harper's Ferry, when Jackson moved toward Manassas. Of this force I learn but little since their departure from Berry's ford; but I am of opinion that their design is to cross the Potomac into Maryland or divert attention from the more important fields of Virginia. Already we hear of a rebel force being in the rear of Winchester and between that place and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and it is more than probable this is the first appearance in a new quarters of this offshoot of Jackson's army.

THE CAPTURE OF MANASSAS NOT A RAID.—The lies we had indulged in here, that the capture of Manassas was only a successful raid by a body of rebel guerillas, is now dissipated. Jackson again occupies Manassas in force. He has captured and destroyed a vast deal of property—how much it is impossible to say; but this much is now known: there are eleven locomotives and eighty-four cars beyond the break. The Bull run bridge is destroyed as are two or three others in the vicinity.

The rebel version of the recent military movements on the Rappahannock is as follows: The rebels regard the whole affair as a decided success, and as a great triumph of Gen. Lee over Pope. They say that, after defeating McClellan, and compelling him to evacuate the peninsula, Lee has now defeated Pope, and compelled him to retreat to the shelter of the forts at Washington, and that thus the Unionists have been foiled in both of their attempts to Richmond—the one by way of the peninsula, the other by the way of Culpepper.

ASSESSING SECESSIONISTS IN NASHVILLE.—Governor Johnson is now pursuing a course similar to that initiated by Gen. Butler in New Orleans. The poor of Nashville are suffering from want and almost starvation. The disasters of civil war have deprived them of their husbands and fathers and that employment which would bring them bread. The wealthy classes of Nashville have continned willingly and liberally to aid the rebellion, and Governor Johnson has determined that they shall assist in supporting their victims. In his order he recapitulates the sufferings of those poor people and requests that the sum assessed each individual be promptly paid to the county Judge for distribution. His assessments range from $50 to $500 and amount to $4250 in the aggregate.

THE RAMS AT SAVANNAH.—The famous Savannah ram is still looked for, but, with the minute preparations that have been made for its reception, there is nothing of the alarm that existed here a fortnight since. It appears that the negroes who brought news of her failure, and whose stories had the effect materially to quiet apprehensions in regard to her, were not correct in all their statements. The rebels call their engine a "floating battery." It is still moving about the Savannah river, and yesterday came down and anchored off St. Augustine creek, thus approaching nearer to Pulaski than it has been before.

The steamer Darlington, which arrived yesterday from Waraaw Sound, had on board four prisoners who belonged to a Georgia regiment of cavalry, and who came down to the beach and delivered themselves up to the navy on Sunday last. They say that the floating battery has thirteen guns instead of fourteen, they being but one 100-pound rifled piece on board. They also say that it is not the Scottish steamer Fingal, as Admiral Dupont's information at first led him to suppose. Work on the latter vessel, however, is rapidly and steadily progressing, and she will soon be ready for sea and service. The battery is of immense strength, her sides being very heavily mailed with rail road iron and her guns of first class manufacture.

The rebels intend to make the first attempt with the monster on Pulaski, and are quite confident of their ability to breach its was as easily as we breached from Tybee. This done, they will have completed the Georgia (recently the Fingal) and together they will make a movement to destroy the fleet at Port Royal. They are inspired by the brief success of their Merrimac and their Arkansas to continue their efforts at an iron-clad navy; but their great hope is grounded in the idea that they will be able to strike before our navy will be prepared to resist them.

GENERALS HUNTER AND PHELPS TO BE EXECUTED AS FELONS.—*War Department, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, Richmond, Aug. 21, 1862.—General Orders*, No. 60.—1. Whereas, Major-General Hunter, recently in command of the enemy's forces on the coast of South Carolina, and Brigadier-General Phelps, a military commander of the enemy in the state of Louisiana, has organized and armed negro slaves for military service against their masters, citizens of this Confederacy:—

And whereas, the government of the United States has refused to answer an inquiry whether said conduct of its officers meets its sanction, and has thus left to this government no other means of repressing said crimes and outrages than by the adoption of such measures of retaliation as shall serve to prevent their repetition:

Ordered, That Major-General Hunter and Brigadier-General Phelps be no longer held and treated as public enemies of the Confederate States, but as outlaws: and that in the event of the capture of either of them, or that of any other commissioned officer employed in drilling, organizing or instructing slaves, with a view of their armed service in this war, be held in close confinement for execution as a felon, at such time and place as the President may order. By order,

(Signed,) S. Cooper, Adj. and Insp.-Gen.

AMERICAN DESPATCHES.

Sept. 4.—On Monday night a series of skirmishes took place along the whole front of the army. Considerable fighting occurred between Fairfax Court House and towards Washington. Hooker's and Porter's commands held the enemy checked whilst the Federal army moved into fortifications on the Virginia side in order to protect Washington. On Tuesday morning the enemy captured a train of one hundred waggons laden with Commissary stores, between Fairfax and Centreville. The enemy's programme of inaugurating war in Maryland is in process of fulfilment.

Sept. 5.—The Federal army has got into a good position in front of Washington, nothing having been abandoned in the retreat. Many large bodies of Federal troops occupy the same positions as they did last winter before the city of Washington. The steamer *Nashville* has again run the blockade, getting out of Warsaw Sound with a cargo of cotton; and it is supposed that she is destined for England, via Nassau, N. P. Estimated that Federal loss in late battles amounted to six thousand wounded, one thousand killed and two thousand prisoners. Evacuation of Baton Rouge effected without casuality, and Federals encamped at Carrolton. Hooker's charge in Thursday's fight in Virginia is represented as a splendid affair; regular bayonet charge, penetrating two lines of enemy, and losing over five hundred in killed and wounded out of 2000. Gov. Letcher of Virginia calls for ten thousand men to form a division under Floyd. Two or three Confederate steamers recently left Havana for parts unknown.

SEPT. 6.—It is generally conceded in Washington that the Confederates are extending their lines into Virginia Valley with the view of crossing into Maryland and carrying out their programme. Confederates are some miles distant from most advanced outposts of the Federals. Evidences appeared on Thursday of activity in the Confederate army. Federal pickets are reported to have been driven in. Confederates threaten New Orleans.

SEPT. 8.—Stonewall Jackson's Army crossed the Upper Potomac on Friday night last, and occupied Frederick, taking possession of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, destroying track, &c. The Confederates feel confident of receiving large reinforcements in the State of Maryland. General McClellan has been placed in command of the army of the Potomac and Virginia. McClellan has ordered these armies to be provided with three days rations. General Pope has been relieved of his command at his own request, and will prefer charges against several Generals for disobedience of orders. General Pope has been assigned to the command of the army of the North-west. New Regiments are being brigaded with old Regiments. Aquia Creek reported entirely evacuated. Reported Bragg left Chattanooga, and advanced on Nashville. Inhabitants of Fredericksburg were armed within two hours after Burnside vacated the place. General Hill arrived at Gainsville on Friday with thirty-five thousand (35,000)men. Lee, Hill, and Stuart, in command of Confederate forces, moving into Maryland. They advance in solid column. The inhabitants contribute largely to their subsistance. Lee is reported confident of Washington within a week. One object supposed cutting off Pennsylvania Western Central Railroad with ulterior designs on Baltimore and Washington. Jackson's force at Frederick estimated at forty thousand Saturday night. Immense bodies of Federal troops in motion for upper Potomac. Military movements continued yesterday. Nearly all Confederate troops apparently withdrawn from the front.

SEPT 9th.—A patroled prisoner who arrived at Washington yesterday reports that about a hundred and fifty thousand Confederates have passed into Maryland. Main body on the Manocacy. He passed through their lines, counting 27 batteries. Military men credit the report. Governor Morgan calls upon the citizens of Maryland to organize for the defence of the State. Confederates are reported to be entering Pennsylvania in force near Hanover. Their intention is undoubtedly to cut the Northeastern Central Railroad. They are expected at Hagerstown, Md. It is rumored that the enemy are gathering at Westminster, 22 miles from Baltimore. No front attack is expected from Cincinnati, but it is supposed that the enemy may attempt to cross above and below the city. A correspondent of the New York Post writing from Frederick Junction on Sunday says that the Federal troops are rapidly moving on the enemy. Yorktown Indian tribes are reported to be about rising on the whites.

Reports were current in Boston on the 4th that Mr. Stanton had resigned, that Gen. Halleck had been made Secretary of War, and Gen. McClellan Secretary-in-Chief of the Army.

An iron-clad war-steamer, supposed to be the Confederate war steamer "No 290," which eluded the U. S. Steamer "Tuscarora," at Queenstown some months since, arrived at Cardenas on the 19th ult. This steamer has already captured several merchant vessels off the Bahamas although they were heavily armed. Some think she is the Ovieto.

The Granada Appeal of Sept. 2, says that the forts below New Orleans have surrendered to a fleet of Confederate gunboats, and that Baton Rouge had been evacuated by the Federals, and the forces taken to New Orleans to defend that place. It is rumored that New Orleans has surrendered to the Confederates.

The Confederate infantry and cavalry were entering Paris Ky., on the fourth.

On the 3rd. Kerby Smiths (Confederate) forces were posted in a good position for an advance on Cincinnati, or Louisville, Ky.

From Late English Papers.

It is said that the visit of the Queen to Germany is rendered necessary, to a certain extent, as administratrix to the estate of the late Prince Consort.

A recent notice has called attention to the time when the Prince of Wales comes of age, and enters into the possession of his splendid inheritance. Since the birth of the Prince of Wales not only have the affairs of the Duchy been most carefully husbanded for his benefit, but the leases granted by William IV. are rapidly falling in, so that his Royal Highness will succeed to his patrimony very nearly in all its integrity, and with large accumulations.

THE REV. W. M. PUNSHON'S UNDERTAKING.—Mr. Punshon has made a most generous offer to attempt to raise, by his own exertion, within the next five years, the sum of £10,000, as a Fund to promote the building of suitable chapels in Watering-places. It is a magnificent offer, and the Conference has accepted it, with much admiration of the spirit which has prompted Mr. Punshon to make it. This great preacher's success, if he be spared to accomplish his purpose, will be his imperishable monument. The fear, however, rises, whether he can undertake such a task without doing himself serious, perhaps irreparable injury. It is well known how much he has suffered physically during the last eighteen months. Let us hope that his zeal and his exertions will be tempered by a due regard to what is due to his own well being.—*London Watchman.*

A discovery has been made, at Poupeii, of a mill with a great quantity of corn in excellent preservation, and an oven, with 81 loaves, arranged in rows, and but slightly affected by the heat of the lave, having been protected by a quantity of ashes which had covered the iron door fitted to the mouth of the oven. These loaves have all been got out entire; a large iron shovel for introducing the loaves into the oven has also been found on the spot, with a remnant of its wooden handle. This is the first discovery of the kind on record. Not far from this place fifty-three silver and 561 bronze coins have been found.

MARRIAGE OF PRIESTS.—The civil tribunal of Perigreux, France, has decided that a priest of the Roman Catholic Church may marry without any penalty from the civil law. This case was thoroughly tried, on appeal, and the final decision is a great blow to the supremacy of Popery in France.

From Cape Race by "City of New York:"—Tuscarora put into Falmouth 23d, was ordered to leave in 24 hours; arrived at Plymouth 25th, where she sought permission to remain and repair damages. Authorities referred the Captain to Ministers, but said he declined to apply in that quarter. She was allowed to remain while one of her officers went to London, but was ordered to leave on his return without repairs and without coals.

English journals have very little to say on American affairs.

Times sarcastically refers McClellan to his strictures on allies in the Crimea, and asks how his own proceedings will stand the test of those strictures. It treats affair at Culpepper Court House as signal discomfiture for Pope.

Morning Herald denounces continued violations of the Law of Nations by U. S. Navy, and complains of Earl Russell's apathy.

It is announced that Prince of Wales' marriage with Princess Alexandrina of Denmark takes place next spring.

The Moniteur, in a paragraph said to be from the Imperial hand, relative to Rome, says in view of insolent threats and possible consequences of Demagogue of insurrection, it is the duty of the French Government and its military honour obliges it more than ever, to defend the Holy Father. The world must be well aware France does not abandon those to whom when in danger she extends her protection.

Garibaldi and a portion of his followers got away from Catania in two steamers on 25th, and landed at Mileto, in Calabria.—Naval commander off Catania was arrested for permitting departure. Royal authorities re-entered Catania and captured 800 Garibaldians. Neapolitan Provinces declared in siege.

Great excitement in Calabria. Several towns have pronounced in favor of Garibaldi.

Ricasoli has gone to London to confer with Russell.

Garibaldi having issued a proclamation inciting Hungarians to rebellion, Klapka issued a counter proclamation, declaring time and method inopportune.

BY THE AUSTRALASIAN.—Italian affairs are anxiously convassed. The Daily *News* says that Napoleon cannot be permitted to assume the exclusive control in this matter, and urges the British Government to speak out.

Vague rumors exist that England has protested against any French occupation of Neapolitan territory, and even threatened a corresponding movement on her part in Sicily if restored.

Napoleon presided at an important Cabinet Council held at St. Cloud on the 28th ult., on Italian affairs. It is believed that the proceedings were very important.

A French squadron has been sent to Naples. It is said that an English squadron has been ordered there.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The *Moniteur* says that the insurrection has terminated,—Garibaldi having been compelled to surrender. He was sent to Sepersia in an Italian frigate.

The blockade of the Sicilian coast is raised.

Important to Mothers.

"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 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."

IMPORTANT TO PARENTS.—This certifies that I have used Woodill's Worm Lozengers for my little children, which gave them entire relief. They were so agreeable to the taste that they ate them like candies. I gladly recommend them for general use.

MRS. H. NIMS SMITH,
The well known lecturer on Female Education.
Antigonishe, July 26, 1862.

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

Sore Throat and Stuffness of Bronchical Tubes is readily relieved by Hannewell's Universal Cough Remedy. Being so pleasant to use, and the ease by which Sore Throat is relieved or stuffness cleared from the Bronchial Tubes, is among its excelled lent qualities, and should be at hand by all liable to such complaints. The pamphlets to be had of all agents, or of proprietor "free," give all directions. See advertisement. 4w. aug27.

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 well by the use of it.
Sold by Brown, Brothers, Ordnance & Squae Halifax.

Annapolis District.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR HOLDING THE MISSIONARY MEETINGS.

Horton Circuit.—Horton, Tuesday, 30th Sept.; Greenwich, Wednesday, 1st October; Kentville, Friday, 3rd Oct. Deputation, Brothers Hennigar and Smith.

Cornwallis, East.—Canning, Thursday 2nd October. Brothers Hennigar and Smith.

Cornwallis, West.—Berwick, Monday, 8th Sept.; Grafton, Tuesday, 9th Sept.; Harborville, Wednesday, 10th Sept. Brothers Daniel, Hennigar, and McCarty.

Aylesford.—Aylesford, East, Monday, 27th Oct.; Aylesford, West, Tuesday, 28th Oct.; Margaretville, Wednesday, 29th Oct.; Morristown, Thursday, 30th. Oct. Brothers Black, Smith, Bent, and Johnson.

Wilmot.—Wilmot, Monday, 13th Oct.; Nictaux, Tuesday, 14th Oct.; Hanley Mountain, Wednesday, 15th Oct.; Laurencetown, Thursday, 16th Oct. Brothers Hennigar, Lockhart, McCarty, and Smith.

Bridgetown.—Granville, Monday, 29th Sept.; Bridgetown, Tuesday, 30th Sept.; Tupperville, Wednesday, 1st Oct. Brothers Lockhart, Black, and Taylor.

Annapolis.—Annapolis, Thursday, 2nd Oct.; Granville, Friday, 3rd Oct.; Clements, Saturday, 4th Oct.; Hillsburg, Monday, 6th Oct. Bros. Davis, Black, and Taylor.

Digby and Digby Neck.—Digby, Tuesday, 7th Oct.; Sandy Cove, Wednesday, 8th Oct.; Trout Cove, Thursday, 9th Oct.; St. Mary's Bay, Friday, 10th Oct. Brothers Davies, Lockhart, and Pickles.

Collections to be taken up during each meeting in behalf of the Mission funds.

By order of the Financial District Meeting,
THOMAS H. DAVIES,
Chairman.

Death of the Rev. Dr. Stinson.

The Rev. Joseph Stinson, D.D., ex-President of the Canada Conference—after a severe illness of several months, exchanged mortality for life on the 26th ult., in the 61st year of his age, and the 39th of his ministry. The *Guardian* at the close of an extended notice of his ministerial course says:—

"In our connexional history this will be a memorable year; the two principal officers of the Church for the past year finishing their course within a few days of each other; Wilkinson the Co-Delegate called unexpectedly from his work, where his plans had been laid for a year's labour; and Stinson, the President, after the fire had played around him for eight long months. They repose within a few yards of each other in the Necropolis of the city, lamented by their associates in toil and hope, who seek to be "followers of them who through faith and patience are inheriting the promises."

On Sabbath morning, the 31st ult. the President, the Rev. Dr. Wood, improved the occasion of Dr. Stinson's death by an able discourse on 1 Tim. iv: 8.—"The life—which is to come. The Trustees of the Church had draped the pulpit in mourning, and many a tear from an interested congregation, paid a tribute to the memory of a noble captain and chief pastor in the Church; and—for we judge others by ourselves—the precious memory of a WILKINSON became blended with that of a STINSON, and will be blended henceforth, even as their praises are now mingled before the throne.

☞ With deep regret we record that two of our city merchants, occupying adjoining business establishments in Granville Street, have been removed by death within a few days past—Mr. Henry S. McNeil and Mr. Joseph B. Bennett. Nearly of one age, and suddenly taken from business cares and the embraces of friends, their removal is solemnly admonitory of the lesson, "In the midst of life we are in death." Mr. McNeil was returning from England in the *Asia*, when an illness from which he had partially recovered before taking passage, terminated his existence on Tuesday evening the 2nd inst., but a few hours before the arrival of the steamer at this port. Mr. Bennett, after a short illness, died on Monday mornfng last. Mr. McNeil was the son of the late Mr. John McNeil, for many years an office-bearer in our Church in this City—and Mr. Bennett was the son of the late Rev. Wm. Bennett. They both were connected with the Congregation of Brunswick Street Church, and their death will be deeply regretted by their numerous friends. May these bereavements be sanctified, and may the sorrowing ones be sustained by the rich consolations of Divine grace.

Dr. W. E. McRobert of Londonderry, Coroner, communicates to us the following intelligence:

"Three men were accidentally drowned by the upsetting of a small fishing vessel or boat near the shore at Upper Economy, on Saturday night, 23rd ult. during the gale. The body of Mr. William McDonald of Gibbons' Breakwater, N. S., was found on the shore on Monday, the body of Mr. Lewis Chapman of Little River, State of Maine, was found on Tuesday, and the body of Mr. Robert Green of Spencer's Island was found on Wednesday. They were all decently interred in the burying ground at Economy Village."

☞ The *Edinburgh Review* for July, and *Blackwood* for August have been laid on our table by Mr. Fuller. In the latter we note an article on Sermons which exalts the liturgy at the expense of the pulpit.

Wesleyan Conference Office.

LETTERS AND MONIES RECEIVED SINCE OUR LAST.

Rev. Wm. Perkin (B.R. $2, John Dawson P.W. $2—$4), Rev. J. Buckley, Rev. R. Duncan (B.R. $3, P.W., R.D. $2, N. Cousins $5—$10), Rev. J. Cassidy (P.W., Chas. A. McKay, $2, Henry Morley, new sub., $2—$4), Rev. G. W. Tuttle (P.W., Mr. Gammon $2, Jas. Randall $2—$4), Rev. Dr. DeWolf (P.W., Mrs. James Muir $4, James F. Demings $1—$3).

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Marriages.

At Shelburne, on the 6th inst., by Rev. C. DeWolf, D. D., Mr. Ephraim Brown, to Miss Elizath King, of Roseway.

At Point de Bute, on the 26th ult., by the Rev. M. Pickles, Wm. J. Robinson, of the parish of Moncton, to Margaret, daughter of Wm. Trenholm, Esq.

At Bathurst, on the 28th ult., by the Rev. Wm. Perkins, Mr. Wm. Moore, to Miss Elizabeth Ross, both of the above named place.

At the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. P. G. McGregor, on the 2nd inst., W. H. Wisswell, Esq., Secretary American Telegraph Company, to Agnes S., eldest daughter of H. Blanchard, Esq., M. P. P.

At Torquay, England, on the 18th ult., Norman Fitzgerald Uniacke, 60th Royal Rifles, second son of A. M. Uniacke, Esq., of Halifax, to Mary Augusta Molyneaux-Seel, eldest daughter of the late Capt. J. Winslow Philips, 7th Hussars.

At the North West Arm, on the 3rd inst., by the Rev. Professor McKnight, the Rev. Duncan McKinnon, of Parrsboro', to Harriet Lonina, fourth daughter of Thomas Hosterman, Esq., of this city.

Deaths.

On the 3rd inst., in Charlottetown, P. E. I., after great sufferings, and an illness of many years, which she bore with the utmost christian patience and fortitude, Margaret B. DesBrisay, relict of the late Rev. Albert DesBrisay, a devoted Wesleyan Minister in these Provinces.

At Maitland, on the 22nd ult., Agnes Mavourneen, infant daughter of the Rev. Joshua Jordan.

At East Walton, Hants County, on Friday, 15th ult., after a short illness, which he bore with christian resignation, John William, second son of Alexander Ritchie, in the 21st year of his age. He was a promising young man and