The Provincial Wesleyan.

circumstances, too, were a source of great embarrassment. She was at her wits' end. The leader encouraged her from the words, "Seek first the kingdom of God and his righteousness," and then the promise, "all these things shall be added." She ventured her all into the hands of God, and her soul was made happy, and she literally realized during a long life that He who sustained Israel for forty years in the wilderness was the same to-day as he was then. Her resources being all cut off, God put it into the heart of a Christian man to provide her with a dwelling and with the means of support for forty years, even to the period of her death. Within the past month she died happy in the Lord, leaving a good testimony that she had finished her course with joy. We buried her with the assurance that she had entered the haven of eternal repose.

I think I could give an account of a hundred happy deaths did space allow. As the good Wesley said of "our preachers," "they die well," so say I of our members, "they die well." "Thanks be to God that giveth us the victory," which robs death of its sting and the grave of its gloom, and fills the soul unutterably full of glory and of God in the trying hour of death. Many years since I entered the chamber of one of my class-members, a lady aged about thirty-five years and near death. She had always been a timid, desponding Christian. On seeing me she exclaimed, "Brother W., I am so glad to see you! the cloud has broken, and my soul is unspeakably happy. My doctor says I am going to die, but I am fully prepared for my change." Another lady who was near her end with a most distressing disease, suffering greatly in body, but whose soul was very happy in the Lord, said, "O pray for me that my patience may not fail me!" so anxious was she to depart.

The many pleasant and profitable acquaintances and associations which class-meetings have been the means of forming, and the Christian sympathies which have been awakened, time would fail me to recount; but the remembrance of them is very precious. Through this means the timed and the halting may be encouraged and strengthened. I call to mind many who were apparently afraid to hear their own voice when speaking of God's dealings with their souls, but who subsequently became strong and stable Christians.

I can truly say that class-meetings to me have ever been "sweeter than honey or the honeycomb." I regard them as a precious means of grace. If leaders do their whole duty to those committed to their charge, if they watch over their members as those who expect to give account of their doings, they cannot fail to continue to be an incalculable blessing to the Church in the future, as they have been in the past. That the membership of our Church might be largely increased were class-meetings abolished, or our members no longer required to attend the class, no one can doubt. Where would be our spirituality as a Church? Would we not do well to hold fast to the old landmarks, and pray,

Save us from the great and wise
Till they sink to God's level;
Tamely to yield a single point,
Lay their honors at my feet.

E. Wesleyan in the Advocate.

General Intelligence.

Colonial.

DEPARTURE OF THE GOVERNOR OF NOVA SCOTIA.—On Thursday evening his Excellency the Earl of Mulgrave, now Marquis of Normanby, quitted our shores. The spectacle presented on the occasion was a splendid one, and most creditable to the city and citizens. His and his family embarked in the R. M. S. *Africa*, which sailed from this port at half-past eleven o'clock on the evening stated. The noble Marquis and family, who proceeded in a carriage, were escorted to the boat by the Halifax Volunteer Artillery, with swords drawn; they also carried torches, which served to lend a fine effect to the appearance of the immense procession which followed the equipage. His Excellency and family were accompanied by Major General Doyle, Commander of the forces in the Provinces, and R. G. Haliburton, Esq., A.D.C. The carriage used upon the occasion was the General's. The Scottish Volunteer Rifle Company offered their services as the guard of honor, and his Excellency was pleased to accept the timely proffered aid.—Agreeably to arrangements, this company drew up on Cunard's wharf, and in accordance with the usual forms observed upon such events, received and saluted the Marquis and his immediate attendants upon their arrival. The concourse of spectators was very great. Water street presented an unbroken throng of carriages and pedestrians, and upon arrival at Cunard's wharf gate, the crowd became packed in one dense mass, and for a brief period the street was almost impassable. The avenue leading from the street to the place at which the steamer lay was maintained by police, a feature of which arrangement was to guard against the contingency of the great crowd which gathered to witness the departure of a respected Governor, was characterized by excellent behaviour and the best of order.—*Chronicle.*

A despatch from Quebec, dated Sept. 10th, is published in the Boston papers of Friday. It announces that Lord Lyons had left Quebec for Montreal, and would go to Fredericton, N. B.; that new Governors are to be appointed for Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and that a survey is to be made in order to find, if possible, an "interior route" for the Intercolonial Railroad.

A young man named John J. Logan, belonging to Pictou county, received injuries at the Wine Harbor gold diggings, on Thursday of last week, from which, it is thought, he cannot recover. He fell from a hoisting tub to the bottom of the shaft while in the act of ascending.

The *Standard* says there was a frost in the interior of Pictou county, on Wednesday and Thursday nights of last week, sufficiently heavy to destroy all tender vegetation.

The thermometer on Wednesday last indicated 80 in the shade, at noon; 84 at 2 p. m.; and at 6 p. m. 80. On Thursday at noon it was 86, and at 6 p. m. 70.—*Sun.*

The Cape Breton *News* says that the prospects of the farmers in that country are highly encouraging. Oats and Potatoes promise to be abundant in quantity and sound in quality.

An accident occurred on Monday last at River John, Pictou county. Two young ladies, named Miss McKenzie and Miss McLeod, were driving a horse and carriage. The horse becoming restive, Miss McKenzie jumped out of the waggon, and fell over a bridge into a ravine between twenty-five and thirty feet deep, and the horse and waggon, and the other girl went over immediately after. The horse hung by the harness a short time, when Miss McLeod fell out of the waggon, and the horse finally fell upon her. Miss McKenzie was able to go to a neighboring house to give the alarm, but Miss McLeod was much injured. The horse subsequently died from the effects of internal injuries sustained. Both ladies received serious injuries, but hopes are entertained of their ultimate recovery.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Bilious and Bowel complaints are speedily cured by a steady perseverance with these medicines. In Fever and Ague the efficacy of this remedy is almost beyond belief; it should be restored to as soon as the disease is suspected from recurring chills and flushes, biliousness, loss of appetite, furred tongue and dry skin. Sold everywhere. 180

EVERYBODY INTERESTED.—R. Van Buskirk Esq., Newark, N. J., writes: "I know of several persons who have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum with gratifying success, and am desirous of becoming an agent for their sale. I am confident a large business can be done."

Sold by druggists everywhere. Depot, 199 Greenwich st, New York.—AYRAY, BROWN & Co Agents—Halifax.

American States.

The Royal Mail Steamer *Africa* arrived early on Thursday night last with New York dates to Tuesday and Boston to Wednesday last. The most important item of intelligence appears to be that the Army of the Potomac is in motion! advancing says a New York editor, to the closing scenes of the rebellion. Such an unusual piece of information concerning this army must naturally enough, cause considerable speculation and for our own part, we glanced eagerly over the columns of the latest journal to learn how far they moved and what success attended them. We are told by the war correspondents that on Sunday last a portion of the army crossed the Rappahannock. On the heights at a place called Brandy Station, a slight engagement took place with Stuart's (Confederate) cavalry and artillery, and according to these writers, the latter were driven from crest to crest by a series of brilliant and gallant charges." The former continued to advance and drove the enemy before them until they reached Culpepper, where they arrived just in time to see a train of cars leave for the South. We judge that they met with but little resistance, for they charged through the town "with the most splendid gallantry," capturing 104 prisoners and 3 guns. Elated with their success they continued in pursuit of the flying enemy, past Cedar Mountain, until they came to within *two miles* of the Rapidan, on the banks of which they were given to understand by the inhabitants of Culpepper, the enemy were in position, with infantry, artillery, and cavalry, to prevent their crossing. Here they rested, and we are told in another place that it is very much doubted in official circles whether Gen. Meade intends to hold Culpepper, or to advance much beyond that point at present.—*Rec.*

THE SIEGE OF FORT WAGNER.—The dawn of Friday last revealed a large United States banner—the hated flag of stars and stripes—flaunting from a work of the enemy within one hundred and fifty yards of Wagner. On the same morning which, from imperfect in formation, we, in our last issue, erroneously reported as comparatively quiet, the enemy opened just before 5 o'clock, with their Parrott guns upon the fort; firing first upon the flank curtain and gradually edging toward the centre. At a quarter past 5 o'clock the Ironsides drew up within 1500 yards, and commenced to shell with great rapidity. It was not until a quarter to nine o'clock that she retired, having kept up a continual fire for more than two hours and a half. The loss sustained at Wagner by this fire fell principally upon the Twenty fifth South Carolina volunteers. During this day the enemy advanced their parallels only a very short distance from the main approach. At 3 o'clock on Saturday the enemy again opened on Wager from all their land batteries assisted by the Ironsides, several gunboats, and an occasional shot from the Monitors. The bombardment—beyond all doubt the most fierce and long continued which has taken place against Wagner since the beginning of the siege—lasted throughout Saturday and Saturday night, and did not abate until Sunday morning at 8 o'clock. Nor was this abatement of much duration. The fire was soon renewed, and was continued with little less vigor all Sunday, the Ironsides—which maintained a position between Gregg and Wagner, and kept shelling Wagner and the beach—being especially active. It was on Saturday night, however, and on Sunday it raged with greatest fury. The shots—many of them coming together, as from the broad-side of a ship—were often more than sixty to the minute. Our batteries on James Island of course joined in the *melee*, and did their utmost to annoy the enemy's land batteries. But the bombardment of Wagner was not the only event of Saturday night. About ten o'clock the enemy displayed from the deck of a Monitor off Morris Island an immense calcium light, and several Monitors soon after moved up and opened on Battery Gregg. Moultrie and Gregg replied with spirit. As a quarter to 2 a rocket was thrown up, and ere many minutes had elapsed, the enemy were discerned approaching Morris Island at a point between Gregg and Wagner. They had come down in barges through a creek west of Morris Island, obviously with the design of assaulting Gregg in the rear. Advancing in line of battle, they were permitted to come very near when a 9 inch Dahlgren opened upon them at short range with double canister. Our howitzers then commenced a fire of sharpnel and canister, while our infantry admirably posted, poured into them a fire of musketry. Moultrie, Battery Bee, and Battery Mitchell, also opened upon them a rapid and most demoralizing fire this they could not withstand, and though for a very short while they maintained a fire of musketry and grape-shot from their barges, they were soon forced to withdraw, seemingly much surprised and confused by their reception and our admirable disposition. It is said that a few gained the shore, but these soon scampered to their boats, so that no prisoners were taken. The loss inflicted upon the enemy in this baffled attempt at an assault was probably not inconsiderable, but as all who were struck fell in the boats, the extent of that loss is, of course, unknown. Some bodies were found which floated ashore.

It is almost impossible to describe the terrible beauty of the scene in Charleston harbor as witnessed on Saturday night from the city. From Moultrie almost to Secessionville a whole semicircle of the horizon was lit up by incessant flashes from cannon and shell. As peal on peal of artillery rolled across the waters, one could scarcely resist the belief that not less than a thousand great guns were in action. It was a grand chorus of hell, in which Moloch might have assisted. All this went on beneath a waning Sept. moon, which, with its warm Southern light, mellowed by a somewhat misty atmosphere brought out softly, but distinctly, the most distant outlines of the harbor. The loss at Wagner during this awful bombardment was considerable. Up to 8 o'clock on Sunday it amounted to 150 in killed and wounded. Probably many more were added to these casulties in the course of the day As Gregg there were but eight casualities on Saturday night during the skirmish with the barges. Among them was a Captain of the 37th Georgia Volunteers. Under cover of their ceaseless fire, the Yankees had approached on Sunday within forty yards of Wagner. During the bombardment of Friday last the brave and zealous Major Warley was wounded at Wagner by the fragment of a shell. He was struck on the ankle, but the wound is said not to be severe. About 9 o'clock p.m. of that day, he was put into a barge—the *Leo*, belonging to General Ripley—to be brought to the city Of this barge, with its gallant freight, and of its crew, which was made up out of white men, nothing has been heard up to the present moment. The inference is that it was captured, with all on board, by a reconnoitering party of the enemy, whose small boats nightly patrol the waters between Morris Island and Fort Johnson. Colonel Rhett's boat, returning from Morris Island to Charleston Saturday night, with Lieut. Jones, passed between several of these prowlers, and was not fired on, probably on account of the contemplated attack on Gregg. On Sunday Commander A. F. Warley went down in the Juno, under a flag of truce, to carry certain despatches, and also with the purpose of discovering the fate of the missing officer. He was fired on fourteen times, but came to anchor under fire, and was met by Ensign Porter. This officer replied to the Commander's inquiries "that he had been away" on Friday night, and that, though he had heard there had been a capture, he was not aware whether Major Warley was among the prisoners or not. He added that he would enquire, and if Major Warley was a captive, he would inform the Commander when the despatches were answered. No reply has yet been received. It will scarcely be believed (though what would not one believe of a Yankee?) that the shore batteries fired for some time on the *Juno*, utterly regardless of her flag of truce. Eight shots were directed at her, even after she had come to an anchor, with the white ensign of peace at her fore. Nor did they fire badly. Several shots passed through her rigging, a few dashed the spray into the faces of the crew, and not one passed more than five steps from the ship.—*Charleston Mercury.*

MARTIAL LAW.—THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS SUSPENDED.—*By the President of the United States—A Proclamation.*—Whereas, the Constitution of the United States has ordained that privileges of writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it. And whereas, a rebellion was existing on the 3d day of March, 1863, which rebellion is still existing. And whereas, by a statute which was approved on that day, it was enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, that during the present insurrection the President of the United States, whenever in his judgment the public safety may require, is authorized to suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus in any case throughout the United States, or any part thereof. And whereas, in the judgment of the Presidents, the public safety does require that the privilege of said writ shall now be suspended throughout the United States in case whereby the authority of the United States, military, naval and civil officers of the United States, or any of them, hold persons under their command, or in their custody, either as prisoners of war, spies, or aiders or abettors of the enemy, or officers, or soldiers, or seamen enrolled, drafted or mustered or enlisted in or belonging to the land or naval forces of the United States, or as deserters therefrom or otherwise amenable to military law or the rules and articles of war, or to the rules and regulations prescribed for the military or naval service by authority of the President of the United States, or for resisting a draft, or for any other offence against the military or naval service:

Now, therefore, I Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and make known to all whom it may concern, that the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus is suspended throughout the United States in the several cases before mentioned, and that this suspension will continue throughout the duration of said rebellion, or until this Proclamation shall by a subsequent one to be issued by the President of the United States, be modified and revoked. And I do hereby require all magistrates, attorneys, and other civil officers within the United States, and all officers and others in the military and naval service of the United States, to take distinct notice of this suspension and give it full effect, and all citizens of the United States to conduct and govern themselves accordingly, and in conformity with the Constitution and the laws of Congress in such cases made and provided.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand caused the seal of the United States to be affixed this fifteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-eighth.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

The Richmond Despatch of the 9th inst. thus remarks respecting the French policy in Mexico: France has taken possession of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, placing a force at the town of Minatitlan which is situated near the mouth of the River Coatzacoleos, which enters the Gulf near the Southeastern boundary of the Mexican State of Vera Cruz. The river is on the line of the Tehuantepec route from the Gulf to the Pacific, a route which has many advantages and has attracted much attention in the politico commercial world. So Louis Napoleon is in time with his measures to control it and do what can be done with it. Some years ago a company of United States speculators obtained from the beggarly Government of Mexico some kind of grant for a trifling consideration, for right of way by this isthmus. Louis Napoleon will brush them away like cobwebs. He is determined not to have impediments in the way of plans touching Mexico, at least from the Yankees.

In further pursuance of his policy of occupying the important positions on the Gulf, he is about to throw a proper force into Tampico, the second largest seaport in Mexico. Having already occupied Vera Cruz and Matamoras, he leaves no commercial or military point of importance on the Gulf unoccupied, and we shall soon hear that those of the Pacific—Masatlan, Acapulco, San Blas, &c.—have not been overlooked. Maximilian will find his house pretty well in order by the time he arrives; but it is not improbable that he will find some troubles already matured to his hand in his relations with the Yankee Government. But the Emperor of France will settle them for him, and in that way the more effectually perpetuate his office of friend and protector of the Mexican Empire, deriving in it a such consideration, political and commercial, as will amply compensate him.

Indeed, the work of France in Mexico is going on as well as we could desire, and, we may well infer, as much to the discomfort of Lincoln and his Yankees as to our satisfaction. We shall probably soon hear some grumbling at Washington—some ominous mutterings of a storm that is to come—but it may not be allowed to break out uncontrolled. The Yankee Government may complain and threaten; but they have frequently declared through their organs that they cannot afford to have open rupture and war with any other power until they whip us. After that they will resent insult and punish encroachments.—They will bottle their resentment for the present. But it is not clear that they will be able, with all their cunning, to keep out of trouble, so beset are they on all sides with delicate and complicated foreign relations. The South means to be free, whether the Yankees quarrel with other powers or not: but it would certainly not be to our regret that they should be forced into war with some one else while we are fighting them.

THE REBELLION IN SAN DOMINGO.—A rebellion against the Spaniards in San Domingo had broken out in the city of Port au Platt. The commander was forced to shut himself, with the troops under his command, up in the fort. He despatched a request to Havana for aid, and a war steamer was sent off with troops.

This force, it is said, cleared the city of the insurgents; but it was reported that fighting was going on in other parts of the country. A Spanish fleet was about to leave Cuba for San Domingo.

By the arrival at New York on Tuesday of the steamer Plantagenet, from Kingston, Jam., 5th inst., and Port au Prince 7th, we have the intelligence that the Spanish frigates had bombarded Port au Platte, and nearly destroyed the place, killing a large number of the inhabitants. A passenger on board the Plantagenet states that no warning whatever had been given to the inhabitants of Port au Platte, and that the bombardment resulted in the destruction of the city, and indiscriminate slaughter of men, women and children. Notwithstanding the assault, the inhabitants who have rebelled against the Spanish Government refuse to surrender.

A fire at Aux Cayes has destroyed the sea side of the city, and consumed a vast deal of property.

European.

The steamship *Arabia* arrived at this port on Tuesday morning at 7 o'clock, from Liverpool via Queenstown, with dates to the 5th inst. The following digest of the latest news we copy from the latest Liverpool papers:—

Her Majesty the Queen will leave Rosenau on her return to England on Monday, the 7th of September. It is expected that her Majesty, on her homeward journey, will spend one day with the King of the Belgians, and arrive at Windsor Castle on Thursday, the 10th, where the Princess Louisa and Prince Arthur will meet her Majesty. The Queen will stop one night only at the Castle, and then leave for Scotland.

A matrimonial alliance has, it is said, been arranged between Prince Alfred and the Princess Mary of Saxe Altenburg. The Princess was born on the 26th of June, 1845, and has therefore completed her 18th year. Prince Alfred was born the 6th of August, 1844, and has just completed his 19th year.

The harvest is safely secured. In a few districts crops still remain wholly or partially ungathered, but these are the exceptions. In the southern counties the "harvest homes" have commenced; and in the midland and northern districts nearly all the wheat has been stored. Not only is the quantity abundant, but the quality is excellent.

Mr. Farnall reports that during the week which ended on August 22, there was a decrease of 1251 in the number of persons receiving relief, in the 27 unions under his inspection. To his usual report Mr. Farnall appends this week a statement which shows that in the districts alluded to there are 28,438 able-bodied males, 52,441 able-bodied females, and 109,981 children under 16 years of age, who are now maintained either out of the rates or by charity, together with 34,100 old and infirm persons who are dependent on the poor rates, making a total of 223 960 persons. The balance of the Central Relief Fund in the bank on Saturday was £307,297.

It is again announced that agents of the Federal Goverment are actively recruiting in Ireland.

The question about the building of armed ships in this country, to be used against the persons and property of a country with which we are at peace, is now assuming a serious tone. In answer to a memorial addressed to him on the subject, Lord Russell admits it to be "very grave and pressing," but he tells the memorialists that prosecutions cannot be set on foot, according to British law, on the ground of the violation of the Foreign Enlistment Act "without sufficient evidence, credible witnesses, as in other cases of important misdemeanours and crimes." Since the time when the case of the Alabama was discussed in Parliament, a marked change has come over the public mind, which culminated when it became generally known that two steam-rams, for the Confederates, had been launched in the Mersey. The change which has recently come over the London *Times* relative to this delicate question is very extraordinary and very instructive.—

The arrival of the Confederate steamer the Florida in the French port of Brest has, it is asserted, rendered the Northerners and their friends in Paris almost wild. Through the *Siecle*, a proposition has been made to seize and lay an embargo on the vessel, on the ground that she has burnt an American ship bound to Marseilles, and forcibly placed prisoners on board a French merchantman. The proposal has awakened the ridicule not only of Frenchmen but of the people on this side of the channel, who see that, even had the French Government the power to make such a seizure, with its Southern predilections such a course would be highly improbable.

With regard to the probable alliance between France, Prussia, and Russia, which has occasioned so much excitement in the political circles of France, there appears to be some truth in the rumour, but there is also great exaggeration. The *Pays* has published an article which is looked upon as explaining the views which M. Drouyn de Lhuys wishes to be believed are those of the French Government upon this subject. The Congress of German Princes at Frankfort and the proceedings of the Emperor of Austria are said to have inspired equal solicitude in the Cabinets of Paris, Berlin, and St. Petersburg.

It is almost impossible to close one's eyes to the indications of a coming struggle in Italy, the results of which will not be confined within the limits of that kingdom, but will be felt more or less the wide world over. An Anti-Austrian spirit is spreading though all classes of the people, and a demonstration in favor of united Italy would be popular, but the difficulty is how to carry it out. The party of action are desirous of promoting a rising in Venetia, but the Government is incapacitated for so bold and dashing a policy, and by many it is considered doubtful whether matters are sufficiently matured to justify such a course of proceeding. It is, however, only a question of time, for, whether the Government takes the initiative or not, the people themselves will not much longer quietly submit to Austrian domination.

We must, however, look in another direction for the great movement which is to startle the world. Rome, the city seated on seven hills, as once the mistress of the world, will be the scene of the conflict, for against the very throne of the Pope will the blow be struck. The movement is not a mystery. The Italian and French Governments are both aware of it. The Pope trembles in the Vatican; and Cardinal Antonelli, in resigning the office of chief adviser to his Holiness in favor of Merode, is accelerating the downfall of the Papacy that he may revenge himself on those who failed to appreciate his worth. The arrangements, satisfactorily progress, and it is stated by one party, writing from Leghorn, that "it is not within the power of the Italian Government to prevent what is about to happen, nor can the French Government avert it. As to the Pontifical Government, whether it be victim or executioner, it stands condemned. The Italian patriots do not aim at a triumph, and not a drop of French blood will be spilt, but their object will be amply attained."

FRANCE AND THE CONFEDERATES.—The *Herald's* Paris correspondent writes on Thursday evening:—"The *Pays* states that the two iron-clad ships building by Mr. Laird at Birkenhead are not constructed for the French Government, but that they have been ordered by the Government of Egypt, as their name indicates. As to the spies of the Federal Government (adds the *Pays*), as the ships are not intended for the Confederate States, they have not the slightest pretext for interfering in the matter."

The *Herald's* Paris correspondent says he has reason to believe that the recognition of the South in connexion with the Mexican question is very seriously contemplated by the French Government.

It is to be remarked that it does not now, as on former occasions, depend on the co-operation of England or any other foreign Power, for the Emperor has only French interest and his own inclination to consult.

The pamphlet which has appeared here under the title of "France, Mexico, and the Confederate States," puts forth the interest which France has to recognise the Confederate States and the impossibility of a re-establishment of the American Union. The pamphlet maintains that the American war will only be useful to France if the seperation between North and South be definitely pronounced, for (it continues) the Confederate States will be our allies, and will guarantee us from attacks by the North. Mexico, being thus guaranteed against attack from the North, will fulfil our hopes, and our manufactures will obtain the cotton which is absolutely necessary for them.

LATEST VIA LIVERPOOL, evening 6th.—China arrived here two this p.m. Stock exchange closed to-day. Result of her news on American securities not therefore developed. Bombardment of Charleston depressed Confederate loan. No business but nominally called 35 a 30 discount.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN, 7th.—*Globe's* Paris correspondent says pamphlet on Mexico heralds unmistakably, prompt, if not immediate, recognition of South by Emperor. Paris Bourse very firm 69.20.

Cotton quiet, prices unchanged. Breadstuffs steady. Wheat tending upwards. Provisions, quite, steady. Consols 96 5-8 a 3-4. Bullion in Bank of England increased £185,000.

A Noble Purpose

AND THE GLORIOUS RESULT.

There are as many roads to fame and fortune as there were gateways to ancient Thebes. Your ambitious warrior is for carving his way with the sabre—Your aspiring politician for mounting his way by subtlety and consummate art; but there is one broad grand path to the goal, along which nothing base can travel. It is the path set apart for the march of talent, energy, and noble purpose, and, though full of obstacles it contains none which a great man cannot surmount. This fact has been exemplified in innumerable instances, but in few more forcibly than in the career of Doctor Holloway, of London. For twenty-five years he may be said to have been climbing

"The steep where Fame's proud temple shines afar,"

scattering blessings at every step. He appears to have reached the summit at last. The staff upon which he has leaned in his ascent has been Advertising, and by its aid has not only realized a world-wide celebrity and a splendid fortune, but has been enabled to familiarize millions of the sick with the healing properties of his Pills and Ointment, who would never otherwise have been benefited thereby. The victims of dyspepsia in this country, and unfortunately their name is legion, have good cause to rejoice that so wide a publicity has been given to the virtues of his Pills through the columns of the American press; for, if we are rightly informed, they have cured and are now curing more cases of this distressing complaint than all other medicines combined. We hear, too, of cures of scrofula and other external disorders by the Ointment, which, if they were not vouched for by the best authority, we should pronounce incredible. These medicines seem to do what no other advertised medicines have ever done before.—*Julia the, premises of the advertisement.—N. Y. "Police Gazette."*

A PILE CONVENTION.

Let every man and woman in the world who suffers with Piles reflect and trace back the origin of their difficulties, and it will be found that ninety-nine out of every hundred have taken large quantities of drastic pills for the cure of costiveness, Indigestion, Constipation, &c. Those who suffer from Piles may truly charge the cause of their suffering to those worthless pills If you would be rid of your piles take Dr. Radway's Pills; they are the only purgatives that can be taken in successive doses with safety; they cure Costiveness, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Piles, Fevers of all kinds; they purge thoroughly, but occasion no weakness, irritation, or straining

THE VOICE.—"Brown's Bronchial Troches" or Cough and Voice Lozenges, clear the voice, which commends them particularly to Singers and Public Speakers.

Missionary Meetings.

ANNAPOLIS DISTRICT.

Digby, Sept. 21st; P. William, 22d; Centreville, 23rd; St. Mary's Bay, 24th; *Dep.* Bro's Davies, Lockhart, Taylor, Wasson, Dutcher.

Annapolis, Hillsburg, 25th; Clementsport, 28th; Annapolis, 29th; Granville Ferry, 30th; *Dep.* As above.

Aylesford E., 21st; Morristown, 22d; Aylesford W., 25th; Margaretville, 26th; *Dep.* Bro's Bent, Smith, Weddall, McCarty, Colpitts.

Cornwallis W., Grafton, 23; Harborville, 24 Berwick, 25; *Dep.* Bro's Daniel, Heanigar Weddall, Smith.

Cornwallis E., Canning, 28th; *Dep.* Bro's Daniel, Heanigar, Smith, Colpitts.

Horton, 29th; Greenwich, 30th; Kentville, Oct. 1st; *Dep.* Bro's Heanigar, Daniel, Weddall, Smith.

Wilmot, Oct. 19th; Nictaux, 20th; Hanly Mountain, 21st; Lawrencetown, 22d; *Dep.* Bro's Davies, Lockhart, Weddall, McCarty.

Collections will be taken up at these meetings in aid of the Mission Fund.

By arrangement of Fin. District meeting.

T. H. DAVIES, *Chairman.*

SUSSEX VALE CIRCUIT.—Missionary Meetings will be held on the Sussex Vale Circuit as follows:—

Millstream, Monday, Sept. 21, 7 p. m.
Carsonville, Tuesday, " 22, 7 p.m.
Butternut Ridge, Wednesday, " 23, 7 p.m.
Smith's Creek, Thursday, " 24, 7 p.m.
Donegal, Friday, " 25, 11 a.m.
Sussex, Friday, " 25, 7 p.m.
English Settlement, Monday, " 28, 7 p.m.
Minnehaha, Tuesday, " 29, 7 p. m.

Revs. Leonard Gaetz, J. R. Hart, and others, will attend, and speak. A collection in aid of the Mission Fund will be taken at each meeting.

D. D. CURRIE.

Apohaqui, N. B. Aug., 20. 1863.

SACKVILLE DISTRICT.

Sackville,—To be held Oct, 21 & 22d. Deputation—Rev's. C. Stewart, G. Butcher, W. Alcorn.

Point de Bute,—Sep. 29, 30, Oct. 1. Dep. Rev's. the President, the Chairman, G. Butcher.

Bay de Verte,—Nov. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. Dep. Rev's E. Botterell, D. Chapman.

Moncton,—Sept. 21, 22d. Dep. Rev. E. Botterell, J Read.

Dorchester,—Sep. 23. Dep. Rev's the Chairman, C. Stewart, Prof. Milligan.

Hopewell,—Sep. 24, &c. Dep. Rev's. the President and ex-President.

Cocendale—Dep. Rev's. R. Wilson, B. Johnson.

Richibucto—Jan., Dep. Rev. W. Alcorn.

Amherst,—Oct. 20, 21, 22d. Dep. Rev's. the President, the Chairman, C. Stewart.

Parrsboro'—Oct. 26, 7, 8, 9. Dep. Rev's the Finan. Secretary, G. Butcher.

At each of these meetings a collection will be made in aid of the Society's Funds.

By order of the F. D. M.,
A. M. DESBRISAY, *Fin. Sec.*

FREDERICTON DISTRICT.

Fredericton, Missionary Meetings in Feb'y. Deputation, Bro's Wilson and J. Tweedy.

Sheffield, Oct. 20, 21, 22, Bro's Huestis and Colter.

King's Clear—Time to be arranged. Brother Huestis.

Woodstock, Sept. 28; *Northampton*, Oct. 28, G. O. Huestis, S. F. Huestis, and A. S. Tuttle.

Jacksonville, Sept 29, Bro's Wilson & Huestis.

Bloomfield, Oct. 22, North Richmond, Oct. 26; South Richmond, Oct. 27, Bro's Wilson and Tuttle.

Florenceville, Oct. 20, Bro's Wilson and S. F. Huestis.

Waterville, Sept. 30, Bro's Wilson, G. O. Huestis, and S. F. Huestis.

Williamston, Oct. 21, Bro's Wilson and S. F. Huestis.

Andover, Feb., Bro's Wilson and Tuttle.

Nashwaak, Oct. 27, 28, Bro's J. Tweedy and Pitblado.

Gagetown and Burton, G. O. Huestis and J. Tweedy.

Miramichi and Bathurst, Time to be arranged.

WM. WILSON, *Chairman.*

CHARLOTTE COUNTY, N. B.

The Missionary meetings for the present year will be held as follows, viz:—

St. Andrews, Monday, Sept. 21; Oak Bay, 22d; St. Stephen, 23d; Mill Town, 24th Sept. Deputation—Rev. J. Sutcliffe, with the brethren on the neighbouring Circuits.

TRURO DISTRICT.

Truro, Oct. 19, 20, 21. *Dep.* Bro's Crane and Sponagle.

River Philip, Feb. 15, 16, 17, 18. *Dep.* Bro's Black, Crane, Clark.

Wallace, &c., June 18, 19, 20, 21. *Dep.* Bro's Black and Tweedy.

River John, Oct. 26, 27, 28. *Dep.* Bro's Crane and Cassidy.

Albion Mines, *Dep.* Bro's Tweedy and Clark.

Guysboro', Sydney, and Ship Harbour. To be arranged by the respective Superintendents.

A. B. BLACK, *Chairman.*

The following are the arrangements for holding the Annual Missionary meeting in the Prince Edward Island District:—

Charlottetown—To be arranged by Local Committee and Superintendent.

Cornwall,—January. *Dep.* Bro's Brewster and Bigney.

Pownal,—Jan'y. *Dep.* Bro's Brewster and Bignel.

Margate,—Oct. 19, 20. *Dep.* Bro's Ryan and Evans.

Bedeque,—Oct. 21, 22, 23. *Dep.* the same.

Souris, &c.—*Dep.* Bro. Bigney.

Murray Harbour.—Feb. *Dep.* Bro. Brewster.

West Cape,—January or February. *Dep.* Bro's Brewster or Evans.

S. W. SPRAGUE, *Chairman.*

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 Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Abscess, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Asthma, Diphteria, Sore Throat, &c. Price—25 cents.—For sale by Druggists and Dealers generally.

Wesleyan Conference Office.

LETTERS AND MONIES RECEIVED SINCE OUR LAST.

Rev. A. Gray (B R $6, P.W. Jacob Gaetz $1, Philip Ross, new sub. $1). Rev. J. Snowball—(Pay to Dr. P.), Rev. E. Brettle, Rev. F. Moore, (P.W. $4, Geo. Cole $2, John Balsom, new sub. $2, John Higgins $2. Rev. Jas. R. Hart, P.W. $2,—for David Smith, $1. Wesley Fowler $1, Rev. F. H. W. Pickles, B.R. $20.

Marriages.

On the 9th inst., in the Wesleyan Church, at Barrington Head, by the Rev. J. Brettle, Charles Sutherland, Esq., 3rd son of James Sutherland, Esq., merchant, Clyde River, to Jemima L. Cox, eldest daughter of James Cox, Esq., of Barrington Head.

At the Wesleyan Parsonage, St. Andrews, on the 4th inst., by the Rev F. W. Moore, Mr. Harris Hill, to Miss Mary B. Blaki, both of Charlotte County, N. B.

At Calais, Me., on the 5th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Theeler, Mr. Henry Wier, of Halifax, to Miss Phebe McGregor, eldest daughter of Mr. Wm. McGregor, of the former place.

Deaths.

On the 17th inst., Mr. Thomas Graham, a native of Edinburg, Scotland, aged 74 years.

On the 15th inst., Mary, daughter of Peter and Jane Graham, in the 28th year of her age.

At Truro, Susan, beloved wife of Isaac Christie, in the 49th year of her age.

Shipping Notes.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED

WEDNESDAY, Sept 16.

Schs Labrador, Romkey, Labador; Merlin, Vogler, Labrador; Rover, O'Bryan, New York; Herald, Grimm, Sydney; Emma, Muggan, Sydney; James Fraser, Cow Bay; Cornelia, Sulis, Digby; Laura, Leblanc, Sydney; Pensel, Smith, Liverpool, N S; Emerald, Freshill, Boston; President, Poole, Sydney.

THURSDAY, Sept 17.

Steamer Africa, Stone, Boston; brigt Eureka, Quebec; schs Nepson, Watt, New York; Perseverance, Burke, Sydney.

FRIDAY, Sept 18.

Steamer Shannon, Harris, New York; schs Romp, Ellinger, Boston; Margaret Ann, Whelpley, New York; Juliet, Simpson, Hillsboro'; Ceci la Ann, Aberill, Tangier; Ellen, Shelnutt, Salem.

SATURDAY, Sept 19.

Barque Halifax, O'Brien, Halifax; brig Frank, Jones, Boston; brigt Elsie, Murray, Mayaguez; schs Gazelle, Swain, Boston; C W Wright, Jackson, Labrador; John Joseph, Shaw, Bay St George; Perseverance, Beasley, Liverpool, N S; Hope, Steel, do; Lady Sale, DeBoste, Boston; Chester, Eisnor, Sydney.

SUNDAY, Sept 20.

Barque Glacier, Fisher, New York; brigts Express, Howard, Mayaguez; Queen of the West, Jollymore, Kingston, Jam; Capid, Bradshaw, New York; schs Lima, O'Brien, Sable Island; Tactic, Poole, Sydney; Mary Adeline, Jerrean, Cape Breton; Arouse, Sydney.

MONDAY, Sept 21.

Steamer Edward Hawkins, Mytamoras; brigts Onward, Dooley, St Jago; Falcon, Wilson, Sydney; schs Hark Away, Frith, Bermuda; Mary Valentine, Cow Bay.

CLEARED.

Sept 14—Brigts Dasher, Murphy, B W Indies; Acadia, Priest, Bermuda; schs Charlotte Arnold, Arnold, New York; Ocean Belle, Blackburn, Rockland; Conservative, Cadigan, Glace Bay.

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