all classes of the people which may be further improved to their spiritual advantage, and the glory of God.

May every Sunday School, throughout the world, become a nursery for the vineyard of the Lord, out of which trees of righteousness shall arise in ceaseless abundance, and increasing fruitfulness.

Sackville, N. B., Aug. 28, 1863.

Provincial Exhibitions.

The Provincial Agricultural and Horticultural Exhibition for District No. 3, including the Counties of Kings, Annapolis, and Lunenburg, will be held at Kentville on the 7th and 8th of October next.

LIST OF PRIZES.

CATTLE.

Best pair of fat Oxen, 1st prize $20, 2nd prize $15; best pr of working Oxen, not under 5 yrs, 20, 15, 10; best pr ditto, 4 yrs old, 15, 10, 8; best pr Steers, 3 yrs old, 15, 10, 6; best pr do., 2 yrs old, 10, 5; best pr Yearling Steers, 6, 4; best pr Steer Calves, 5, 3; best Bull not under 4 yrs, 20, 15, 10; best Bull 3 yrs old, 15, 10, 8; best Bull 2 yrs old, 10, 5; best Bull 1 yr old, 6, 4; best Bull Calf, 5, 3; best Milch Cow, 15, 12, 10, 8, 6, 4; best Heifer, 3 yrs old, 10, 8, 6; do 2 yrs old, 8, 5; best yearling Heifer, 5, 3; best Heifer Calf, 4, 3.

HORSES.

Best Stallion above 4 yrs and under 8 yrs, $25, $20, $15; best do, 3 yrs old, 20, 15, 10; best 3 yr old Colt, Mare or Gelding, 15, 10, 8; best 2 yr Colt, 10, 8, 6; best yearling Colt, 8, 6, 4; best Sucking Colt, 7, 5, 3; best brood Mare, 20, 15, 10; best pr farm or working Horses, 20, 15; best carriage or saddle do, 15, 20.

SHEEP.

Best Ram 2 yrs old and up., $10, $8, $6; best Ram 1 yr old, 8, 6, 4; best Ram Lamb, 5, 4, 3; best 2 Ewes, 6, 5, 4, 3; best 2 Ewe Lambs, 5, 4, 3.

SWINE.

Best Boar, 1 year old and up, $10, $8, $6; best Pig under 1 year, 6, 4, 3; best breeding Sow, 10, 8, 6, 4; best and largest Hog, 10, 8.

CHEESE.

Best Cheese, not less than 30 lbs., $4, $8, $6; best Cheese, not less than 20 lbs. 8, 6, 4.

BUTTER.

Best 5 lbs. Butter, in rolls or prints, $4, $3; best tub Butter, not less than 20 lbs, 10, 8, 6, 5.

HONEY.

Best 10 lbs. Honey, in the comb, $5, $4; best 5 lbs., do strained, 4, 3; best 2 lbs. Native Beeswax, 2, 1.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Best Plough, $8, $6, $5, $4; do Harrow, 6, 4; 2; do long handle Manure Fork, complete, 2, 1; best short handle do do, 2, 1; best Hay Fork, 2, 1; best Dyke Spade, 2, 1; best Garden Spade, 2, 1; best Hoe, 1.50, 1; best Potatoe Fork, 1.50, 1; best Potatoe Hack, 1.50, 1; best Garden Rake, 1, 50 cts; best 2 hay Rakes, 1, 50 cts; best Ox Yoke complete, 3, 2; best Dutch Ox Yoke complete, 3, 2; best Potatoe Cultivator with steel teeth, 7, 5; best Grain Cradle complete with imported Scythe, 4, 3.

MECHANICAL PRODUCTIONS.

Best Riding Waggon, $20; best Hay or Ox Waggon, 15, 10; best Express Waggon, 20; best Sleigh, 12, 8; best Horse Cart, 12, 8; best horse hay Rake, 8; best 3 Chopping Axes complete, 3, 2; best 1 Broad Axes, 3, 2; best sett Horse Shoes, 2, 1.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE IN CLOTH.

Best 10 yds Sheep's Gray Homespun, all wool, $5, $4; best 10 yds Homespun, cotton and wool, dressed, 5, 4; best 10 yds Flannel, twilled or or plain, all wool; 4, 3; best 10 yds do do, cotton and wool, dressed, 3, 2; best 10 yds Homespun, cotton and wool, 3, 2; best 10 yards Woman's wear, cotton and wool, 3, 2; best 3 lbs. Dressed Flax, 3, 2; best 2 bundles Raw Flax, 2.50; best 6 prs Socks, 3, 2, 1; best 6 prs Mittens, 3, 2, 1; best 5 lbs Mould Candles, 8's, 1.50, 1; best Dipped do, 8's, 1.50, 1; best 2 Apple Barrels, 1.50, 1; best 2 Fish Barrels, 2, 1.50.

REGULATIONS.

First—Stock and all articles intended for competition must be entered with the Secretary, Wm. Eaton, Esq., Kentville, on or before the 3d day of October, or with either of the members of the Managing Committee, viz.:—Hon. John Creighton, Lunenburg; Hon. S. L. Shannon, Halifax; Avard Longley, Esq., M. P. P., Paradise; Geo. Hamilton, Esq., Lower Horton; or Dr. C. C. Hamilton, Esq., M. P. P., Cornwallis.

Second—All articles (stock excepted) must be the growth, produce and manufacture of Nova Scotia, and all competitors must be the bonafide owners of the property exhibited.

Third—All articles (stock excepted) intended for competition must be on the ground on or before Tuesday afternoon, the 6th inst., and will be taken charge of by the Committee; and all stock as early as 9 o'clock, A M., the following morning.

Fourth—The Exhibition will be open to competitors from all parts of the Province.

Fifth—The public will be admitted from the afternoon of Wednesday until the close of the Exhibition.

Sixth—The Managing Committee reserve to themselves the power of awarding Premiums on Live Stock; and articles not enumerated in the list of prizes, or of withholding any premium offered on account of inferior merit.

HON. J. CREIGHTON, Lunenburg.
HON. S. L. SHANNON, Halifax.
AVARD LONGLEY, M. P. P., Annapolis.
GEORGE HAMILTON, Horton.
C. C. HAMILTON, M. P. P., Cornwallis.
President Horticultural Association.
WILLIAM EATON, Kentville, *Secretary.*

LIST OF PRIZES, *under the management and direction of the* HORTICULTURAL ASSOCIATION, *viz*:—

APPLES.

Winter, 6 sorts, 6 ea sort, 1st prize $8, 2d $7, 3d $6, 4th $5, 5th $4, 6th $3; Autumn, 3 sorts, 6 ea sort, 4, 3, 2; best 12 Gravestein, 2; best 12 Ribston Pippin, 2; best 12 Yellow Bellefluе 1; best 12 Nonpareil, 1; best 12 Baldwin, 1; best 12 Pomme Gris, 1; best 6 (N. S. seed) York and Lancaster, 1.50; best 6 Chebucto Beauty, 1.50; best peck Crab Apples 1.

☞ The sum of $5 to be placed in the hands of the Judges to be awarded for Seedlings, or newly introduced sorts, as the Judges may deem deserving or advisable.

PEARS.

Four best sorts, 6 ea sort, $4, $3; 2 do do, 1, 1.50; best 12 any sort, 2.

QUINCES.

Best twelve, $2.

GRAPES.

Best dish, not less than 3 bunches, grown in open air, $2; best 3 bunches European, 1.50; best 3 bunches American, 1.50; do do grown under glass, 2, 1.

PLUMS.

Best 6 sorts, 12 ea sort, $2, $1.50; best 4 do, 12 ea sort, 1.50; best 12 any sort, 1.50.

APRICOTS.

Best six, $2.

PEACHES.

Best 12 grown in open air, $2.

MELONS.

Two best Musk, 1.50; two best Water, $1; Two best Citron $1.

SQUASH.

One best Table, $1.50, $1

PUMPKINS.

One Largest, 1.50; Two Best, 1.50.

CUCUMBERS.

Best Brace, 1.

CABBAGE.

Best six Drumhead, 2., 1.50., do. do. Savoy, 2., 1.50; do. do. Early, 2; do. do. Any other sort, 1.50.

CAULIFLOWERS.

Best Three, 1.50, 1.

TURNIPS.

Best Six Swedish, 2, 1.50, 1; do. do. Any other sort, 1.50.

PARSNIPS.

Best Six, 1.50, 1

CARROTS.

Best Twelve Long Orange, 1.50, 1; Best Twelve Altringham, 1.50; Best Twelve Early Horn, 1.

CELERY.

Best Six head—solid, 1.50, 1.

BEETS.

Best Six Long Blood, 2, 1.50; Best six Turnip, 1; Best six any other sort, 1.

MANGOLD WURZEL.

Best six, 2, 1.50

ONIONS.

Best twelve, 2, 1.50; Best twelve Potatoe, 1.50, 1.

TOMATOES.

Best twelve, 1.50, 1.

POTATOES.

Best peck Early Blues, 1; do. Jacksons, 2; do Calico, 2; Seedling, 2; do any other variety, 2; best collection, 6 each sort, not less than 4 varieties, 3.

WHEAT.

Best half bushel Spring, 3, 2; do. do. Winter, 3, 2.

RYE.

Best half bushel Winter, 2, 1.50; do. do. Spring, 2, 150.

BARLEY.

Best half bushel, 2, 150, 1.

OATS.

Best half bushel White, 2, 1.50; do. do, Black, 2, 1.50.

BUCKWHEAT.

Best half bushel, 1.50, 1.

INDIAN CORN.

Best twelve ears, 3, 2, 1; Best half bushel (shelled), 2.

PEAS.

Best peck, 1.

BEANS.

Best peck, 1.50 1.

GRASS SEEDS.

Best 20 lbs. Red Clover, 4; do 10 lbs. do. 2; do 5 lbs. White Clover, 2; do half bushel Timothy, 4, 3.

GARDEN SEEDS.

Best collection, 10, 5.

HOPS.

Best one pound, 1.50, 1.

FLAX SEED.

Best peck, 3, 2.

There are in possession of the Association a SILVER MEDAL and SEVEN BRONZE MEDALS of the Royal Horticultural Society, London, awarded to Fruits, &c, exhibited in London last season, and which are open for competition by *members of the Horticultural Association only*, as follows:—

Best nine sorts of Apples, six of each sort, Silver Medal.
Best dish of Grapes, grown in the open air not less than four bunches, Bronze Medal.
Best eighteen Onions, Bronze Medal.
Best bushel of Wheat, Bronze medal.
Best Turnips and Mangle Wurzel, twelve of each, Bronze Medal.
Best lot of Turnips and Squashes, three of each, Bronze Medal.
Best half bushel Field Peas, Bronze Medal.
Best lot of Potatoes, not less than four varieties, twelve of each, Bronze Medal.

First—All articles intended for competition must be entered on or before the 1st day of October, with D. Henry Starr, Esq., Secretary, Halifax; Geo. V. Rand, Esq., Assistant Secretary, Wolfville; Avard Longley, Esq., M. P. P., Paradise, Annapolis; P. S. Burnham, Esq., Windsor; or C. C. Hamilton, Esq., M. P. P., Canard Cornwallis.

Second—All articles intended for competition must be on the ground on or before 9 o'clock, on the morning of the 7th day of October; but it is highly desirable that they be sent in on the previous day; they must be the growth of the present year, and raised by the competitor.

☞ Any deviation from this rule will prevent the competitor from receiving a prize.

Third—Competition, except for Medals, will be open to persons from all parts of the Province.

C. C. HAMILTON,
President Horticultural Association.
D. HENRY STARR,
Secretary.

General Intelligence.

Colonial.

In response to a requisition from citizens, numerously and respectably signed, W. J. Coleman, Esq., has consented to a nomination for the office of Mayor at the approaching civic election.

A soldier who assaulted a female on the common last week, has been committed for trial.

Alderman Spence presides at the Police Court this week.

A. P. Bradley, Esq., has been appointed Post Master at Parsboro.

The Pro. Sec'y. has gone to Canada on a Railway mission.

The St. John *Globe* learns that a new battery is on its way out for that garrison, and that the garrison is to be put on a thorough war footing.

A gentleman from Canada, at the Acadian Hotel in this city, attempted last week, while under *delirium tremens*, to commit suicide by stabbing himself. It is thought he will recover.

American States.

The news from Charleston affords every reason to believe in the ultimate success of the Federal forces operating there. Fort Sumpter is gradually crumbling away under the heavy pounding of large guns. The correspondent of the Baltimore *American* gives the following account of the bombardment:

The attack on Sumter commenced on Monday 17th, by the siege batteries of General Gillmore and the naval battery on shore. At 6 o'clock, Admiral Dahlgren proceeded on board the Weehawken, and with the Ironsides and entire monitor fleet attacked batteries Wagner and Gregg with great fury, completely silencing Wagner and almost silencing Gregg. The wooden gunboats—seven in number—also joined in the assault, and enabled all the shore batteries to pour their shot and shell into Sumter. At 10 o'clock the Admiral changed his flag to the Passaic, and with the Patapso proceeded to within 1400 yards of Sumter and shelled the sea wall with the rifled guns of these vessels for about an hour with marked effect. Sumter fired about fifty return shots, doing no damage to the vessels, while the walls of Sumpter were badly scarred.

Fleet Captain, George W. Rodgers, took command of his old vessel—the monitor Catskill—and went up into the fight, going within 150 yards of the beach front of battery Wagner.—After firing a number of shots, a shot from Fort Wagner broke a piece of the interior lining, which struck on the head of Commander Rodgers, instantly killing him, as well as Paymaster Woodbury, who was standing at his side. Both of their heads were split open. These were the only persons injured on land or water during the six hours engagement. The damage done to Sumter by the siege batteries is visible without the aid of a glass. The rebels had erected a false wall against the wall exposed to our batteries. It extended to within ten feet of a top of a wall over forty feet high and ten feet thick, and this wall is now a mass of ruins, while the old wall is bored full of deep holes, the parapet crushed and ragged, and the northwest corner gashed and cracked down almost to the water's edge. The harbor and Stono river are filled with torpedos. About a dozen of them were picked up in the Stono, and one was exploded under the Patapsco, raising her a foot out of water, but doing her no harm. None of the vessels were injured in the least, and the Admiral and his officers are Confident in the ability of the monitors to batter down Sumter. He is, however, anxious to save the vessels for the heavy work required of them after Sumpter is taken, and to let the army reduce Sumter if possible. The fleet, except the Weehawken and Nahant, all retired before two o'clock, but they remained to keep Wagner silent during the afternoon and prevent the remounting of guns. The shore batteries continued firing all the afternoon and night with good effect. This morning is cool and clear, and the batteries are steadily at work. The Weehawken and Passaic are keeping the batteries of Wagner and Gregg silent, and up to noon, when the Arkansas sailed, the remainder of the fleet are lying at the moorings. The bodies of Capt. Rodgers and Paymaster Woodbury have been embalmed and go North in the Arkansas. General Gillmore announces that the work thus far had been entirely satisfactory that the fort is greatly damaged and the work progressing finely. Admiral Dahlgren is much depressed by the loss of Fleet Captain Rodgers, but is highly gratified with the operations of the fleet and army, and very hopeful of ultimate success. Up to the moment of sailing, at noon, the seige guns since the morning have been hurling about five shells per minute at Sumter with marked effect. Two monitors, the Ironsides and some gunboats are shelling batteries Wagner and Gregg.

Latest accounts from Charleston state that Sumter is but a pile of ruins and that Gen. Gilmore was turning his whole attention to Fort Wagner, and that Gen. Gregg is determined to have speedy possession of Morris Island. Twelve 8 inch Parrott shells fell in that city from 5 miles distance.

Gen. Gilmore, on Thursday, notified Gen Beauregard if he did not surrender fort, he would shell the city in 24 hours. No notice being taken on Friday night Gilmore threw some shells into the city charged with Greek fire. Beauregard protested against the missiles, asking for more time. Gilmore refused. The shelling was renewed on Saturday night. The ruins of Fort Sumter are now held by Fort Moultrie's guns—only men sufficient in works to keep the flag up. Gilmore's advanced works reported within stone throw of Wagner.

The Washington *Star* of the 25th, in commenting upon the telegrams from Charleston contained in the Richmond papers, says:—Sumter being subdued, the lion's share of the work of reducing the other harbor fortifications and removing the rebel channel obstructions falls upon the iron-clads, as the army cannot probably get another so available foothold as they have attained on Morris Island. We should, therefore, not look for the fall of Charleston to follow immediately upon that of Sumter, as the task of advancing will now present a new class of difficulties to be studied and overcome; but they will be overcome there is not the slightest doubt and that rebels think so too is evident from the order issued by Governor Bonham for non-combatants to leave the city.

The army of the Potomac is again on the move. The several corps on the Rappahannock have moved toward Alexandria. It is said that Lee is falling back, but for what purpose does not appear. Very probably as a piece of strategy, and if so we may soon again hear of another battle between the two armies.

Rosecrans and Burnside's armies in the West have moved forward, towards Chatanooga and Knoxville.

Gen'l. Johnston (Confederate) is at Mobile strengthening the defences of that city.

Malignant typhoid fever is doing its fearful work among the soldiers at Vicksburg and Port Hudson. New Orleans has been visited with yellow fever. Fever and ague also prevails widely among the soldiers. Gen'l. Andrews at Port Hudson in a skirmish with some Confederates, lost two pieces of cannon, and 150 killed and missing.

Quantrill's sacking and burning of Lawrence was accompanied with severe and indiscriminate slaughter of unresisting citizens in their own homes. The Mayor, clergymen and other prominent citizens murdered. About 180 killed and wounded, but majority instantly killed, 25 negro recruits among the victims.

Pursuits of Quantrell's murderers in Missouri continues. 80 of them reported killed. No prisoners are taken, and none will be. Much of their plunder recaptured. All houses of known guerillas destroyed wherever pursuers have gone.

It is reported that 1000 Kansas men will be in Missouri border counties within a week to retaliate for the destruction of Lawrence. A fearful retribution is contemplated.

Confederates destroyed 57 Locomotives, and 400 Cars at Grenada, on approach of Federal Expedition. This makes 77 locomotives and 600 cars captured and destroyed as direct result of Vicksburg campaign.

The U. S. brig *Bainbridge* is reported to have foundered on the voyage from New York to Port Royal in a violent gale. One of the crew had been picked up in a boat. All hands besides lost.

The draft had been completed in New York without any further disturbance of the peace. It appears that the amount of the damage in consequence of the riots, which have thus far been presented to the authorities of New York, amount to $1,305,740 29. The subscriptions to the fund in aid of colored people who suffered by the rioters, amount to $38, 696. Several of the rioters were tried and sentenced before Recorder Hoffman. All who were arraigned were convicted with one exception, and received awards of imprisonment varying in duration from ten months to ten years.

Once more, says the New York *Evening Post*, there is a rush of business at the Navy Yard. Over five thousand men, who receive some $200,000 monthly, are working as rapidly as possible to accomplish all the labor laid out for them. In addition to the hundreds of vessels overhauled and repaired at the yard during the past year, as many new men-of-war have been turned out as at any of the other navy yards. Within a few months the splended corvettes Lackawana and Ticonderoga have been built and sent to sea, and the fine steamers Mackinaw, Shamrock and Maumee launched.

The list of vessels repairing and overhauling at the yard is larger now than for some time.

All the vessels of war engaged in the late operations in the Mississippi, are to be surveyed in obedience to official orders, and such of them as need repairs are to be sent home. This is practically withdrawing the present fleet, as nearly every ship composing it has suffered severely in action, and must be relieved. The East Gulf blockading squadron and the Mississippi squadron proper conjointly acted in the great battles which have resulted in the opening of one of our most valuable rivers.

ANOTHER STATE COMING.—Another new state will soon stand at the door of the Union claiming admission into the family circle. On the second of September the people of Nevada Territory will elect delegates to a constitutional convention; by which the machinery for a state government will be put in motion. This territory was organized in March, 1861, and has a population of some sixty thousand. It lies west of 115 degrees of longitude and north of about 38 degrees of latitude, having Utah on the east, Oregon on the north, and California on the west. The whole territory is rich in mineral wealth, seven of its nine organized counties having mines of either gold or silver, while its agricultural resources adapt it to populous settlement and gurantee stable prosperity. The general election for territorial and county officers is held annually on the first Wednesday of September. It is not improbable that Nevada will be regularly admitted as a state at the next session of Congress, adding another commonwealth to the galaxy of free states.

VALUE OF SLAVES IN SOUTHERN KENTUCKY.—The Nashville *Union* says:

We have conversed recently with several large slaveholders from southern Kentucky. They say that the decline in the price of slaves is from thirty to fifty per cent, the average decline being nearer the latter figure. The price of a slave depends almost wholly on his personal situation and feelings. A steady slave who has a wife on or near his owner's farm is considered valuable in his neighborhood. But slaves brought from a distance, or young men and women who have no domestic ties to bind them, or slaves who have ever manifested a disposition to run off, will not bring any price at all. They are considered as intangible as the wind. A man would as soon think of investing his money in a contingent interest in a flock of wild pigeons, or a school of herring swimming in mid ocean, as to invest it in such fugacious children of Ham.

American papers describe the monster war vessel in course of construction for the Federal Government. She is 375 feet long—68 in breadth—32 deep. "Her hull is built of wood, and millions of cubic feet have been consumed in her construction. Her sides, decks and floors are of solid oak, covered over with pine, which is to form a bed for the iron plating. The upper portion of the hull is to be iron plated to six feet below the water line. Above the deck she has a large casemate to carry ten heavy guns, and in addition to these are to be placed two revolving turrets, each to contain two 25-inch guns. The sides of the vessel before the plating is put on, are over seven feet in thickness, and entirely of solid oak. She will have two rudders in case one should be shot away, which will be protected by the peculiarity of her stern. The ram is formed by her bow, which is of oak running back some fifty feet, which will be plated with the best quality of iron. The weight of her plating will not fall short of fifteen hundred tons.

Her engines are to be six thousand horse power, which will give her extraordinary speed, and if she is used as a ram will be capable of sinking anything afloat or now building. The ward rooms and steerage are to be of a superior kind with plenty of light, air, and ventilation. She was originally intended for harbor defences, but it is now intended to give her a sea trial, on the ill a superior vessel in all respects.

The remarkable vessel has already assumed a tangible form, and large numbers of persons daily visit the yard and view her with wonder and amazement."

EXPERIENCE OF A SCOUT GOING INTO AND COMING OUT OF VICKSBURG.—On the 24th of May, General Johnston despatched Lamar Fontaine with a verbal message to General Pemberton, in Vicksburg. He carried forty pounds of percussion caps, besides his blanket and crutches. The narrative of the adventure published in the Mobile Advertiser, is very interesting:

He crossed Big Black river that night, and the next day got between their lines and the division of their army which was at Mechanicsburg. He hid his horse in a ravine, and ensconced himself in a fallen tree, overlooking the road, during that day. From his hiding place he witnessed the retreat of the Yankees who passed in considerable haste and confusion. After their columns had gone by, and the night had made it safe for him to move, he continued his route in the direction of Snyder's Bluff. As he entered the telegraphic road from Yazoo City to Vicksburg he was hailed by a picket but dashed by him. A volley was fired at him by the Yankees. He escaped unhurt, but a Minie ball wounded his horse mortally. The animal, however, carried his safely to the bank of the Yazoo river where he died and left him afoot. He lost one of his crutches in making his escape.

With the assistance of one crutch he carried his baggage, and groped along the Yazoo until he discovered a small log canoe, tied by a rope, within his reach. He paddled down the river until he met three Yankee gunboats coming up to Yazoo city. He avoided them by running under some willows and lying concealed until they passed. Soon afterwards he floated by Snyder's Bluff. He lay flat in his canoe and glided safely through the gunboats, transports, and barges. He reached the back-water of the Mississippi before day, and descended to the Mississippi, passing forty or fifty of the Yankee transports. In the bend above Vicksburg, he floated by the mortar fleet, lying flat in his canoe The mortars were in full blast bombarding the city. The next morning he tied a white handkerchief to his paddle, raised himself up in the midst of our picket boats at Vicksburg, and gave a loud huzza for Jeff Davis and the Southern Connfederacy, amid the cheers of our sailors who gave him a joyful reception and assisted him to Gen. Pembertonn's quarters.

After resting a day and night in the city he started out with a despatch from Gen. Pemberton to Gen. Johnston. He embarked on his same canoe, and soon reached the enemy's fleet below the city. He avoided their picket boats on both landed and floated near their gunboats. He passed so near one of these that through an open port hole he could see men playing cards and near them converse. At Diamond Place he landed and bade adieu to his faithful "dug-out." After hobbling through the bottom to the hills, he reached the residence of a man who had been robbed by the savages of all his mules and horses, except an old worthless gelding, and a half-broken colt. He gave him the choice of them, and he mounted the colt, but found that he travelled badly. Providentially he came upon a very fine horse in the bottom, tied by a blind bridle, without a saddle. As a basket and an old bag were lying near him, he inferred that a negro had left him there, and that a Yankee camp was not far distant. He exchanged bridles, saddled the horse and mounted him, after turning loose the colt.

After riding so as to avoid the supposed position of the Yankees, he approached with much fear on the next settlement. There he hired a negro for $50 to pilot him to Hankerson's Ferry on Big Black river, which he wished to reach near that point without following any road. After paying him he took the precaution to avoid the ferry, and to approach the river above it, instead of following the guide's directions. By this he flanked a force of the Yankees passed to intercept him; but as he entered the road near the river bank, one of them rose up within ten feet of him, and ordered him to halt. He replied with a pistol shot, which killed the sentinel dead, and wheeling his horse, gallopped through the bottom up the river, but the Yankees sent a shower of balls after him, two of which wounded his right hand, injuring four of his fingers. One grazed his right leg, cutting two holes through his pantaloons. Seven bullets struck the horse, which reeled under him but had strength and speed to bear him a mile from his pursuers before he fell and died. Lamar then divided his clothes and arms into packages, and swam Big Black river safely. He did not walk far before a patriotic lady supplied him with the only horse she had. On this he reached Raymond at two o'clock in the morning, changed his horse for a fresh one, and carried his despatch to Jackson that morning.

THE CAPTURE OF A NEGRO PRAYER MEETING.—The capture of a negro prayer meeting in Mississippi by Lt. Col. DeCosta, of the Second Arkansas (colored) regiment, is thus described by a Helena correspondent:

On Sunday while reconnoitering the country, Col. De Costa came upon a negro prayer meeting in the woods, where a large number of blacks were assembled for worship. With his small party he lingered in the outskirts for awhile, and listened to the prayers of the black preacher. He was praying for the deliverance of his brethren from the chains of slavery with all the earnestness of the negro minister—for God to hasten the coming of the Yankees and the annihilation of their white enslavers. The colonel then suddenly made his appearance in their midst with his small party, and informed them that their prayers were answered, and that he had come to deliver them. They hailed them with shouts of joy, and raising their hands to heaven, called on God to bless their deliverer. Colonel De Costa instructed them to come to the shore immediately, and bring with them all the horses, mules and cotton they could lay their hands on. Shortly the entire assembly of worshippers was transformed into one vast caravan, pursuing its way to the river bank. The scene was novel and grotesque in the extreme—men and women on foot and mounted on mules and horses; children, cotton, household goods and subsistence stores in carts. The old and young, the lame, the halt and the blind were also there. It was a motly assemblage, and all seemed animated by the same desire—the desire for liberty—all singing "The year of Jubilee has come."

European.

London *Times* looks in vain for any sign from America that Federals are prepared to pursue with vigor, the success recently gained at all points. Each Northern army became in turn an army of occupation; and instead of endeavouring to assist his military measures by conciliatory policy, Lincoln, by employing negroes to fight, is doing his best to make it necessary for him to hold every inch of ground in the Northern States by sheer force. *Daily News* eulogises Lincoln's proclamation announcing a system of retaliating on South with reference to threat about negroes as prisoners of war. Thinks it cannot fail to have a very important influence on progress of war, and give immense impulse to negro recruiting.

Characteristic letter from Garibaldi dated Caprera, August 6th, is published, addressed to "Abraham Lincoln, Liberator of Slaves in Republic of America," and rejoices at noble efforts for freedom and human progress.

La France asserts acceptance of Mexican Crown by Archduke Maximilian is not doubtful, and believes negotiations entered into to secure adhesion of England. *La France* says present Government of Mexico will administer affairs for a year to organize the country, but the consent of the Archduke will probably be forwarded to Mexico in November next.

London *Times* article says it is vain to deny that feelings of London are that on whole Napoleon has done great service both political and commercial to the world, political in conforming to previous action of Spain, in extinguishing Monroe doctrine, and commercially, in restoring intercourse of nations with such an important territory.

The Morning *Post* considers it far from improbable that the French occupation of Mexico may lead to more intimate relations between Napoleon and the Confederates and create trouble with the Washington government.

The Osterreische *Zeitung* asserts that the Austrian Government has in no way interfered with or been consulted in the Mexican question. It is a mere personal question between Maximilian and Napoleon. It is asserted that the Spanish Ministry approve the Empire. The Madrid Journals are divided.

Polish question unchanged. Insurgents defeated Russians at Seersyne and captured 200,000 roubles.

The replies of three Powers, all sent to St. Petersburg, will be delivered on the 17th inst., and forthwith published. Each cabinet replied to the arguments addressed to itself, but terminate with an identical paragraph testifying unity of their views. The growing belief in Paris is that war was not to be apprehended.

A Plymouth paper calls attention to a suspicious sale of three of Her Majesty's vessels of war out of the Navy Yard at that port.

Two of these vessels, the Hecla and Merlin, which have been rechristened the Typoon and Sea Hawk, are said to belong to a London company and were advertised for a pleasure trip to the Mediterranean, but that has fallen through and circumstances justify a suspicion that they are intended for the Confederate States Government.

A correspondent of the London *Daily News* says it is well known that one iron-clad ram has been launched at Birkenhead and another is soon to follow, for the service of the rebel States, with which to make war upon the United States.

Congress of German Princes, headed by Emperor of Austria, was in session at Frankfort numerously attended.

Agent of Confederate loan announces September dividend will be paid in due course.

French Government revoked measure of confiscation in Mexico, and withdrawn opposition to specie exports.

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, Hennigar, Weddall, Smith.

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

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

Wilmot, Oct. 19th; Nictaux, 20th; Hanly Mountain, 21st; Laurencetown, 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.

Financial District Meetings.

TRURO DISTRICT.

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

A. B. BLACK,
Chairman.

August 19.

LIVERPOOL DISTRICT.

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

GEO. JOHNSON.
Chairman.

Petite Riviere, Aug., 17 1863.

☞ The following Reply to the Address of congratulation to the Prince of Wales, on the occasion of the marriage of His Royal Highness, forwarded from our Conference, has been received by the President:—

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE,
July 31st, 1863.

Lieutenant-General Knollys has been honored, by the commands of the Prince of Wales, to thank the Ministers of the Wesleyan Church of Eastern British America for their cordial congratulations on the occasion of his marriage. His Royal Highness is very sensible of the loyalty they evince towards the Queen, and is very grateful for the prayers they offer for his own happiness.

REV. CHAS. DEWOLFE, D.D.,
President.

☞ The Rev. Mr. Allison and Mrs. Allison returned from their transatlantic tour by steamer *Africa*, which arrived at noon yesterday. They enjoyed their trip exceedingly, and Mrs. Allison's health, we are happy to say, has been greatly benefitted. Bro. Allison was strongly solicited to remain to assist at the Jubilee Celebration in October, but the commencement of the next term of the Ladies Branch of the Institution on the 17th of this month prevented his longer stay.

It is contemplated that the Jubilee celebration in the affiliated Conferences, with the exception of Ireland, will be deferred till next year. The Rev. W. L. Thornton, A.M., who is to preside at the next Canadian Conference, will also be our President next year, and the Rev. T. H. Davies, Co-delegate.

Some of our contemporaries have announced the death of the Superintendent of Education in Canada, Dr. Ryerson. This is a mistake. The reverend gentleman recently deceased is not Dr. Egerton Ryerson, Wesleyan Minister; but Dr. J. E. Ryerson of the Baptist Church.

Wesleyan Conference Office.

LETTERS AND MONIES RECEIVED SINCE OUR LAST.

S. Fulton, Esq., (P. W., B. Treen $4,) W. Fulton—(have been sent—will send again,) Rev. A. W. Nicolson—(all right,) Rev. Jas. Taylor, —(you may return Review.)—Rev. C. Dutcher, (remainder next trip.)—Rev. Dr. DeWolfe, (sent by Parrsboro',) David Allison—(Thanks.) Rev. W. Temple, Rev. J. Read, (sent by Packet,) Rev. E. Botterell—(Books sent to Bro. Read to forward.)—Rev. G. O. Huestis, Rev. J. S. Peach (B. R. $1.64, P. W., J. Curtis $2.—To remit to Sackville $56.36,) Rev. J. S. Phinney (B. R $123.70,) Rev. J. Pascoe, Rev. C. Ladner, Rev. P. Prestwoood, R. Bowser, Rev. J. J. Teesdale.

RENEWED HIS AGE.—Rev. R. C. Smith, Prattsburg, N. Y., writes: "My gray hair is turned as black as when I was a young man by using Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum." These preparations have been used and approved for twenty years.

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

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—WORMS.—These Pills have the power of so far perfecting the digestion, that the Worm is destroyed in the stomach, or if attached to the bowels expelled by their action—the Ointment locally applied, kills on contact, the scaris or sent worm. Sold everywhere.

SICKNESS IN THE ARMY.

In the 8th Maine, 32d New York, 2d Rhode Island, 2d Maine, 2d Vermont, 9th New York, 3d, 4th, and 5th Pennsylvania, several Michigan, Indiana and Wisconsin regiments, Sickles' Brigade, and over 100 other regiments, have acknowledged, through their surgeons and officers, that Radway's Ready Relief have scores of times saved the lives of soldiers when all other remedies failed. Sergeant C. P. Lord, of the 8th Maine, Dr. Tingley of Sickles' Brigade, Capt. Whitlock of the 32d New York, Genl. Hall of Sickles' Brigade, and hundreds of others, testify the diseases incidental to exposure of climate, perfected cures where the surgeons of the regiments could do nothing. Let every soldier procure this remedy.

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, Dietheria, Sore Throat, &c. Price—25 cents.—For sale by Druggists and Dealers generally.

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.

Marriages.

On the 27th ult., by the Rev. A. H. Munro, Captain Leir Densmore, of Noel, Hants County, to Miss Jane Sweet, daughter of Mr. Wm. Sweet, of River Philip.

Deaths.

Near Digby, on the 15th inst., Sarah Jane, beloved wife of Mr. Israel Woodman, and daughter of Mr. John VanBuskir