had the ordinary measure of pain and death, and still our extravagance is but little checked.

Now the tide of sin unchecked by these means, ordinary and extraordinary, must roll higher and higher till it breaks. In our case it rose to its extreme height in the Southern States, and broke in the engulfing rebellion. War follows. And it is this war that our heavenly Father purposes to employ, in removing this wordly spirit. Other means have failed, let this be tried. How?

1. Every family is to be represented. And as our sons and brothers, husbands and fathers leave home, with the likelihood of never seeing it again, our hearts losing human support, are led to lean on Christ.

2. As the war progresses, one dead lamb will be found in every flock. A son will be buried where southern suns forever shine, and waving pines shall nod to the melancholy sighings of the breeze. Our sorrows will increase, and we shall be led to lean on Christ still more.

3. In connection with these sorrows the burdens of taxation will come. The beds on which we sleep, the floors on which we walk, the panes of glass through which we look, the paper on which we write will be covered all over with the word "taxes." Then we shall begin to sigh for the mansions of glory, where taxes are unknown.

I might go on; but this will answer. A short war would have been unfruitful of such results. The prolongation is needed. The same result in a like manner, only to a greater degree, will take in the South. Meantime slavery will be abolished and the colored man shout for joy.

4. But you get along without generalship or armies, says some one. Not at all. To-day a man is peevish, fretful and passionate. Nothing goes well. He plans poorly, executes poorly, and the result is bad. The next day peevishness is gone, fretfulness has departed, and passion subsided. His vision is clear, and his heart heavenly. He plans well, executes well, and the result is good. Now the nation, with its generals and soldiers, is in the first day's condition. The prolongation of the war will bring us all into the second day's condition; when looking to Christ, vision will be clear, plans good, and execution admirable. Then victory will be ours, and the war close up.

5. Meantime it is the duty of every good man to fall at the feet of Christ, to bring his friends there, if perchance through suffering and sorrow our nation may become less worldly, our generals less self-confident, and our soldiers more given to heavenly devotion. Whether the army is made better or not, the families at home will become less worldly.

General Intelligence.

Colonial.

The *Chronicle* has learned that the Prov. Secretary will leave shortly for Canada on a Railway mission.

The Provincial Fruit Show is appointed to take place, in the Horticultural Gardens on the 13th of October.

The House of Mr. Richard Hare was destroyed by fire on Monday morning. The family could barely make their escape through a window.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—We regret to state that Mr. Cody, proprietor of the Country market in the vicinity of our office, on returning in his express waggon from the Railway Depôt on Monday evening, and attempting to recover the reins which had fallen from the hands of the little boy who was driving, was thrown under the wheels, and immediately killed.

The constitution of the *Provincial* Building Society, recently formed, has been laid on our table. This Society differs from the olden one in this city, in that its operations extend to the whole Province. For each cash share is required the payment of $120, in one sum, or in monthly instalments of $1,20 which in about 11 years will realize $240. The Society offers a safe deposit for capital, in smaller or large sums; and affords to persons wishing to borrow an easy mode of re-payment. Information as to the working of the Society can be had on application to J. H. Davar, Esq., Secretary,—Office, Bedford Row, Halifax.

The Steamship *Pacific* struck Mistaken Point, 6 miles to the Westward of Cape Race on the morning of Tuesday, the 4th inst., at 6 o'clock in a thick fog. Fortunately she was enabled to back off, and after picking up a pilot succeeded in getting into Powering Cove, about three miles east of Trepassey. She was homeward bound from New York with twelve hundred tons of cargo on board and with three passengers—no lives lost.

His Excellency the Lieut. Governor received intelligence during the past week of the death of his father, the Right Hon. the Marquis of Normanby. By this event Earl Mulgrave becomes the Marquis of Normanby, and inherits the family estates; and his eldest son becomes the Earl of Mulgrave.

One of the emigrants sent out by Miss Coutts, Rich'd Jarrett of London, was drowned at Liverpool last week while bathing in the river.

THE CROPS.—Favourable accounts are received from all parts of the Provinces as to the prospect of the harvest. The various crops promise well, furnishing cause of devout thankfulness. From P. E. I., the Rev. S. W. Sprague writes:—"The weather here for the last fortnight has been very hot, and the progress of the crops exceedingly rapid. The hay harvest now gathering is said to be rather light owing to the little snow and severe frost of last winter. The grain and other crops were never finer in appearance. Hitherto no kind of blight has been discovered, and there is at present the promise of a more than average ingathering. This is the season at which our little Island, famed for its beauty and fertility, appears in its fairest dress.

On Thursday last, Rose Bank, the delightful suburban residence of Dr. Almon, resounded with the happy shouts of forty or more Poor House children, invited there to a "Picnic" by the doctor and his hospitable lady. Tom Hood's lines, descriptive of the eager zest with which school-boys enter into their sports, must have often recurred to the thoughts of on-lookers as the most appropriate expression before them.

"There were some that ran and some that leapt
Like troutlets in a pool—
Like sportive deer they coursed about
And shouted as they ran;
Turning to mirth all things of earth
As only children can."

The cool breezes making melody through the grove, the hearty exercise, the bountiful fare provided for them, all combined to lighten up every face with an intense glow of satisfaction. After spending a most happy afternoon the children departed—boys marching, girls in a hay cart, and all with flags flying, giving before they left, "three cheers for the doctor."—*Reporter.*

GOLD NEWS.—We learn from a correspondent at Sherbrooke that during the last few days there has been a marked improvement in the prospect of the miners in that district. Several new leads have been discovered which give promise of being very productive. The Cumminger lead bids fair to compete with the celebrated blue lead. The last lot of 42 tons of quartz, taken from the lead yielded 116 oz. 9 grs. This will pay very handsomely, as the lead is upward of two feet thickness. The quartz taken off this week looks splendid, equal if not better than any yet seen on the diggings. Our correspondent says that he has been informed by a gentleman who has the means of knowing, that the quantity of gold taken from these mines during the last four weeks will average four oz. to every miner at work—a result which it is said cannot be shewn by any other gold district in the Province.—*Ib.*

THE FREDERICTON FESTIVAL.—The Festival and Bazaar, held in the beautiful garden and grounds of Judge Wilmot on Wednesday, was numerously attended, and proved a success in the object contemplated. The day was warm, but attended by a slight breeze, which had a tendency to render the heat less oppressive, which with the great tent that was spread, and the trees and arbors on the grounds, rendered the place as cool and pleasant as could have been expected. The number of persons in attendance must have exceeded two thousand. The entrance fee was twenty-five cents each, and we learn that the amount taken at the gate was something over five hundred dollars. The sources of income inside the grounds were refreshment tables, with almost every variety of eatables; one or two soda fountains, ice creams and fruit in abundance; a bazaar of fancy articles; a large number of flowers in pots, bouquets, &c; also, an excellent waggon, a set of silver mounted harness, and a cooking stove, which were contributed to be sold for the benefit of the object in view. We have not yet learned the amount realized from these, but probably not less than five hundred dollars, perhaps considerably more. Five persons contributed $100 each, and several smaller sums were also donated. We should judge the footing up will be from $1,800 to $2,000, a very pretty sum indeed for a benevolent object in these hard times. But as we said last week, our Wesleyan friends in Fredericton know how to do up these things, while the beautiful grounds of Judge Wilmot, combined with his liberality, always render their efforts successful. The Band of the 15th Regt. was on the grounds, and entertained the visitors with music.

We congratulate the Wesleyan church in Fredericton on the success of this effort to reduce the debt on their chapel; and we hope that when in a few weeks, our own church makes an effort for a similar object, as they now contemplate, we shall have similar success in proportion to the efforts put forth.—*Reb. Intelligencer.*

American States.

The only activity in war matters at present, of any consequence, is in relation to Charleston. Reinforcements to a large amount have been sent both to Federals and Confederates engaged in the fearful struggle in that centre of interest. The tremendous slaughter which we may very soon expect to hear of, as having taken place there, is, in the contemplation, horrible in the extreme. The Federals are confident of an early triumph, in the fall of Sumpter and of Charleston. In the new batteries now in course of erection very the largest guns are to be put, by which *they reckon*, short work will be made in the bombardment of Sumpter. In this they possibly may succeed; but what then? How small the result gained in comparison with the immense sacrifice of life in the struggle? The same remark in the broadest sense applies to the whole war. The hand of God is manifest in chastising a proud, vain-boasting and wicked people. But, at the same time, the war is, in itself, one of the most wicked and cruel, that a professedly christian nation ever pursued. Is extermination of the Southern people an object to be desired by the North? Will even the subjugation of the South, should the North succeed in this, be to the latter, in the end, of so much consequence as to justify this fatricidal war? Surely not. A fearful summing up there will be of the desolations of that fair country—the destruction of property and the pouring out of rivers of blood. Well does it become christian people everywhere to pray that "God will scatter the people who delight in war."

There is no probability of any immediate attack by the Federal army of the Potomac upon Gen. Lee. The latter, it is supposed by some who are considered competent to judge, intends another invasion of Federal territory—and perhaps an attack upon Washington. This will in some degree depend upon other movements, and may be influenced greatly by the issue of the Charleston battle. Gen. Meade is by no means in a position to advance upon Lee. Meade is reported to have resigned his command, and, it is believed, will be succeeded by Gen. Grant. Late telegrams inform us that hot weather and poor water are operating severely on the troops in Virginia. The U. S. steamer *Alabama* had arrived in New York having a number of cases of yellow fever on board. Eighteen had died—and thirty patients were in the New York hospital with the disease. The draft has not been resumed in New York, but it will be, it is said, next week. The N. Y. *World* speaks of the draft, in terms of strong denunciation, as being a Yankee trick, first to get people's money—$300 for each drafted man, and then by the second draft, to send to the war those who are unable to pay a second $300. The N. Y. *Albion* gives an account of an outrage upon an English merchant ship by a N. Y. merchant steamer—the Eagle—resulting in the capture of the British vessel by a U. S. gunboat—which the Albion describes as a clear case of piracy.

The New York papers state that it was reported in Havana on the 1st inst., that the Confederate steamer *Georgia*, Capt. Semmes, had engaged and sunk the *Vanderbilt* off the "Great Isaaac," near the Bahamas. The news was brought by the Federal schooner *Sea Drift* from Key West, where it was derived from a vessel from Port Royal, and next by a pilot boat which spoke a vessel from New York to New Orleans. The same report was brought to Havana by H. M. gunboat *Steady*. The action lasted twenty minutes, and the Vanderbilt went down with all on board. The Georgia is said to mount twenty guns of the heaviest calibre.

Several of the army correspondents state that the terrible heat of the past few days causes much suffering in the army. Even the cool breezes that were wont to blow from the Blue Ridge have entirely disappeared, and nothing but the burning rays of the sun remain. The streams are rapidly drying up and the necessity of more water for man and beast may soon compel a change in the location of the army. In ordinary Summer weather the present situation would be delightful, but the entire absence of vegetation, with the extreme heat, causes one universal sigh among the troops "for a lodge in some vast wilderness" far away from these burning and devastated fields, that even but a few short days ago promised so much for health and comfort. One of the reasons why the rebels are adhering more closely to the Rappahannock is doubtless for a better supply of water.

At an address recently delivered before the Young Men's Christian Association in New York, the following startling statistics were presented:

There are in New York 100,000 German Infidels; 350,000 persons who don't go to church; 15,000 families without Bibles; 60,000 children who never attend school; 15,000 vagrant and homeless children who graduate thieves and vagabonds; 6,000 sailors in port all the time; a floating population of 50,000; all sorts of bad books in circulation and in any quantity; 99,232 arrests by the police last year, three fourths of which were traceable to drunkenness; 6,000 places where liquor is sold; 25,000 abandoned women keeping up their end of the so called "social evil," (or one to every six young men in the city); 2 000 brothels: arrests 1862 equalling one in every nine, commitments to prison one in every twenty-two, of the entire citizenship; the cost of crime, pauperism and moral obliquity, more than $3,000,000 this year; half a million of people living in tenement houses; 25,000 persons living underground. Bless us! talk about riots—isn't it a miracle that they don't have a riot every few minutes instead of one every ten or fifteen years.

THE SITUATION IN MISSISSIPPI.—The Meridian letter of July 19, to the Atlanta Appeal, says:—

On the line of their march from Jackson to Brandon, on the 18th, 19th and 20th instants, the Yankees, in addition to the destruction of the rail road laid waste the whole country. In Brandon they burned the whole of the South side of the public square, two large blocks of buildings, the rail road depot, and pillaged every house in town.

The rail road from Jackson to Canton is destroyed. They also burned a train of forty cars and two engines between Canton and Jackson. We will lose heavily in rolling stock by their depredations North of Jackson. There are from ninety to one hundred locomotives belonging to the New Orleans and Jackson rail road and the Mississippi Central rail road, which the destruction of Pearl river bridge prevented us from bringing off, which will fall into their hands, and of course nearly all the rolling stock will share the same fate. From everything we can learn the enemy don't intend occupying Jackson, nor does he intend leaving it in a position to be of any use to us. He never would have destroyed the rail roads if he contemplated permanent occupation. Jackson, he knows as well as Gen. Johnston knew, is no point of strategic importance, and he will simply make it impossible for its being of any service to us.

Mobile is now doubtless the next prize claiming his attention, and his movements would indicate an early approach to that city by way of Madsonville, La., on the lake, landing at Biloxi, Ocean Springs, or Pascagoula, thence marching overland and combining with a gunboat attack on the city with the iron clads relieved by the fall of Port Hudson and Vicksburg. He is too cunning an old fox to follow this army up among the sterile hills of Scott, when he would be at the mercy of the climate, the drought and the cavalry, his communication constantly in danger of being cut off, and his supplies destroyed. But we must wait and see.

THE POLICY WITH REGARD TO COTTON.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, July 15, 1863.

Hon. J. A. Seldon, Secretary of War:—

SIR:—The fall of Vicksburg and Port Hudson exposes to the enemy the cotton purchased by the government in Mississippi and Louisiana. I learn that many of the planters, in whose care this cotton was, will probably leave their plantations, so that there will be no person to whom the duty can be intrusted of preserving the cotten, if it can be preserved, or of destroying it where it is likely to fall into the enemy's hands. Under these circumstances I would respectfully submit that the subject be placed under the control of the commanding generals, and that they be instructed to destroy all such cotton as cannot be preserved from the hands of the enemy. With much respect, your obed't serv't,

C. G. MEMMINGER, Secretary of the Treasury.

BURNING COTTON.—A later despatch to the St. Louis Republican from Northern Mississippi under date of July 27th says:

The confederates are burning cotton far and wide. The whole country, south the Tallahatchee river, and between that and Jackson, Mississippi, is one vast cotton conflagration. The torch is put to every bale that can be found, and the smoke from the burning staple hangs like a dense fog over the land. And while this is being done South of the Tallahatchee, Chalmers is beginning the work of destruction North of that stream, and between it and Cold Water Creek.

Orders have been issued to burn all, and his forces are out in every direction, carrying them into execution. They swear not a bale shall be left for Federal confiscation, and we believe that in less than thirty days Mississippi—proud, and once prosperous, Mississippi—will be a desolate waste—a vast plain of smouldering ruins.

The following is an extract from President Davis' address to the soldiers of the Confederacy:—"After more than two years of a warfare scarcely equalled in the number, magnitude and fearful carnage of its battles—a warfare in which your courage and fortitude have illustrated your country and attracted not only gratitude at home, but admiration abroad—your enemies continue a struggle in which our final triumph must be inevitable. Unduly elated with their recent successes, they imagine that temporary reverses can quell your spirit or shake your determination, and they are now gathering heavy masses for a general invasion, in the vain hope that by a desperate effort success may at length be reached.

You know too well, my countrymen, what they mean by success. Their malignant rage aims at nothing less than the extermination of yourselves, your wives and children. They seek to destroy what they cannot plunder. They propose as the spoils of victory that your homes shall be partitioned among the wretches whose atrocious cruelties have stamped infamy on their government. They design to incite servile insurrection and light the fires of incendiarism whenever they can reach your homes, and they debauch the inferior race, hitherto docile and contented, by promising indulgence of the vilest passions as the price of treachery. Conscious of their inability to prevail by legitimate warfare, not daring to make peace lest they should be hurled from their seats of power, the men who now rule in Washington refuse even to confer on the subject of putting an end to such outrages which disgrace our age, or to listen to a suggestion for conducting the war according to the usages of civilization.

Fellow citizens, no alternative is left you but victory or subjugation, slavery and the utter ruin of yourselves, your families and your country. The victory is within your reach. You need but stretch forth your hands to grasp it. For this end all that is necessary is that those who are called to the field by every motive that can move the human heart should promptly repair to the post of duty, should stand by their comrades now in front of the foe, and thus so strengthen the armies of the confederacy as to ensure success."

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 7.—The flag of truce steamer New York arrived from City Point last evening with upward of two hundred prisoners of war.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 6th says, from Charleston *Mercury* of last Monday, the aspect of affairs at Morris Island and elsewhere, in our neighborhood, has not materially changed. On Saturday quite a spirited bombardment was kept up by the hostile land batteries, but the fleet did not participate. On Sunday some of the wooden gunboats steamed in and fired on Fort Wagner, but soon withdrew, leaving the fight, as the day before, in the hands of the land-batteries exclusively.

On Tuesday last, two monitors and three gunboats appeared on James river, and advanced as far up as Sandy Point, where they anchored and threw shells shoreward. Yesterday one of the monitors and two gunboats started up the river and halted within sixteen miles of Drury's Bluff, and commenced a vigorous shelling of the woods, right and left. The object of the expedition appears to be one of observation as to the depth of water and to ascertain the location of the torpedoes.

There is no doubt but that Gen. Grant, immediately after the surrender of Vicksburg, reinforced General Meade with 20,000 troops. The troops were sent on transports from Vicksburg two days after its fall, and arrived on the Chesapeake a fortnight since.

NEW YORK, 10th, 11 P. M.—The heat continues intense; several cases of sun stroke are reported to-day. The thermometer ranked all the morning at 100 in the shade. Seven deaths from heat occurred yesterday. The large barrack building at Staten Island was burned last night.

A Washington letter states that a letter has been received in this city by way of a flag of truce stating that Jeff. Davis continues ill in Richmond and doubts were entertained of his recovery. He has been ill more or less for several months.

Information has also been received here to the effect that Gen. Lee had addressed a letter to Jeff. Davis, calling on him not to inaugurate the work of retaliation by hanging the two Federal officers now confined in Richmond, as the Federal authorities had declared their intention to hang in return his son.

The Montreal *Adcertiser* states that a number of Montreel mechanics who recently went to the United States, enticed by the high rate of wages, have been drawn as conscripts, and in some cases immediately marched off to prison for security. Every impediment is placed in the way of proving their nationality; and they complained that the draft is so managed that in a shop of 200 workmen, where only fifty are foreigners, nearly the whole fifty are sure to be drawn, although not more than one in five native names are taken from the wheel.

Rev. James A. Davidson, having been commissioned by the Grand Division, Sons of Temperance, to travel through the Southern Counties of California, in behalf of the cause, thus sums up the result of his observations in the *California Christian Advocate*:—"Vice is popular. Vice is rich. Vice is strong. Vice rules and reigns. Churches are empty. Saloons are full. Clergymen are starved. Saloon men are stuffed. Jails are crowded. Policemen are kept busy. Coroner's have plenty to do. Crime is very costly. Murder stalks abroad at noonday. Midnight assassinations are reported. The death mill grinds away, and the liquor traffic keeps the hopper full."

THE ENGLISH PRESS ON AMEICAN AFFAIRS: The London Globe, in reviewing the situation of American affairs, contends that the rebels are far from being conquered, and thinks that Lee, at Culpepper, is as safe as ever. Gen. Grant's campaign is the most brilliant, but will be confined in its fruits to the immediate neighborhood of the river. The Globe says if the Unionists are wise they will exert themselves to secure what they have got for territorial arrangements, and abandon the impossible enterprise of subjugation.

The London Times of the 24 has an article on the speech of Archbishop Hughes to the New York rioters, and says the speech defies analysis, and rivals in obscurity the "Delphian Oracle. Hatred of England was the key note of the speech.

The Times is not surprised that the Archbishop, in a moment of "self consciousness," told his hearer that they might possibly consider his remarks as "mere blarney."

The London Morning post labors to show that the recent Federal successes are not likely to prove materially advantageous to the Federals.

The Army and Navy Gazette takes a most gloomy view of the military prospects of the Confederates. It says the retreat of General Bragg, and the flight of General Johnston before General Sherman's forces show sufficient signs of exhaustion. It adds, "Charleston is in real danger and if it falls Savannah follows." Still, it thinks that the Federal armies cannot be filled without a conscription, which may palsy the North and wrest victory from her grasp.

The London Times remarks upon the result of Lee's invasion:—"The real lesson that should be drawn from the political failure of these repeated and mutual invasions is that the issues sought are not to be gained by war at all. From the first the conflict was one of questions and principles which can only be settled by statesmanship. National madness has given them over for decision by the sword, and it is now evident to the world that fighting brings that decision no nearer. Opinion has marked out a frontier which armies cross in vain to compel submission. Whichever side attacks seems destined always to fail. The South, constantly victorious in Virginia, is baffled when it passes north of the Potomac."

"Whatever hopes we foster," says the Times, "in the absence of events or while victory is still in the balance, they are sure to be dashed by the first decided news. So long as armies are contemplating one another across a river or half a State, so long as the expedition seems to hang fire and the siege to stand still, we naturally hope that disgust and *ennui* may sicken both sides of deliberate fratricide. We forecast very naturally and pleasantly that, as reunion is impossible, and the only object of fighting is to have the last blow, the winning side will be glad to make a kind and generous use of that vantage. Over and over again it has been hoped that the losing side might just retrieve its credit, in order to have something wherewith to enter on a Conference. Whether these hopes are founded on a just estimate of human nature or not, it is too evident that they were not founded on a just estimate of American nature. There must be other influences at work beyond the hope of final success, which is impossible, or of an amicable compromise, or of any other national result. Let us look to what has just happened. On the 4th, so it is said, Vicksburg surrendered, its desperate condition having probably been known some days before. On the same day Lee was found to have commenced his retreat from Gettysburg back into Virginia. On the same day the Confederate Vice-President, with a Commissioner, came down the James River with a flag of truce, bearing letters from President Davis to President Lincoln, and wishing to be allowed to proceed to Washington and deliver them in person. That request, after some hesitation, was refused, and that in a way which implied that the Federal Government would not communicate with the Confederate, unless the subject of the communication was known before the envoys were even admitted within the Federal lines. Now, it is not too much to say that at the time the Federal Government returned this answer to a request which could only be of a pacific tendency, they had just been relieved of the worst of their fears with regard to the two most critical points of the war, even though they might not know the whole. They were just in that very mood of reinstated confidence and credit which English observers are very apt to think the most favorable for peace.

Such an incident casts an ominous shadow on the prospects of this war. Whether the Federals are ever beaten into peace or not, it is evident they will never be softened into kindness by success. The least advantage, however dearly purchased, and be it ever so trifling in the great ballance of war, brings them to the balcony and sends them to "the God of Battles" and "the eternal justice of their cause." When this is all that victory, all that religion teaches them, we reasonably ask when will they ever condescend to be reasonable and wise. The awful sanctions and sacred examples which they abuse might tell them another lesson. There is in the very manner of this obstinacy so much mere exultation that we must conclude the spirit of the Federal cause to be the chief obstacle of peace. The loss of a federation from Pole to Pole, destined probably to exalt the line of Presidents above Pharoahs, above Cæsars, above Popes, is a disappointment which cannot be borne. Though it be proven a rope of sand, the very sands are sacred, and must be clutched as drowning men clutch the rolling shingle and the floating straw. Better be blinded and scorched by the glorious vision than not to see it all, or to be faithless to its call. That is the hideous disappointment which rankless deep in the American mind, and drives it to the gamblers stake—everything or nothing. *Aut Cæsar, aut nihil*, is the real secret of the American obstinacy; and since it must be so—since America will play that game, and we cannot but feel we are ourselves included in the stake, and are humble counters on the board, we have no alternative but to acquiesce in this great and unexpected confusion of American tongues.

THE HARVEST IN ENGLAND.—The London *Christian World* of July 17th, says:—The heart that feels not moved by gratitude to God for the magnificent summer weather, with which he is favoring us, is in an unhealthy and unenviable state. Everywhere the crops look not only promising but splendid. An early harvest and an abundant seems certain, except some extraordinary change take place in the weather. The genial warmth of the past fortnight has wrought wonders on the face of the country. The cereals are healthy and fast ripening, and the golden tint, so grateful to the eye at this season of the year, speaks of the ripe harvest as very near at hand. "O, that men would praise the Lord for his goodness, and for his wonderful works to the children of men!" For whatever a cold philosophy may say about the laws of nature, and second causes, and so forth, the devout Christian delights to think of his "Father working" by sunbeam and shower, by balmy breeze and fertilizing dew, amidst the heat of the noonday sun, and during the darkness of the silent midnight. The seasons are to him messengers from heaven, each having its own story of an ever-watchful Providence, caring for the multitudinous host of creatures who "seek their meat from God." The resources of Divine beneficence are inexhaustible, and as that beneficence manifests itself seasonably it teaches most important lessons to man. It speaks of prescience, forethought, arrangement, order; and it suggests that gratitude should not be a mere feeling or sentiment, but an active power doing good to men as it has opportunity.

The Singer Manufacturing Company.

Messrs. I. M. Singer & Co., of New York, have been long and well known as enterprising and successful manufacturers of Sewing Machines. The public may or may not be suprised to learn that the members of that firm Dissolved their Co-partnership, by mutual consent, on the first instant. The Company which now manufacture the world-renowned Singer Sewing Machines, are a Joint Stock Company, with a capital large enough to conduct a mammoth business.

It has long been felt by the members of the late firm that the business of their huge establishment (whose Branch Houses are all over Christendom,) could be better managed as a *Joint Stock Company*, than in any other way, and that such would prove most conducive to the welfare of all concerned. This Company is now and will hereafter be known as the Singer Manufacturing Company.

We have reason to suppose that the members of the late firm of Messrs. I. M. Singer & Co., are *deeply* interested in their behalf.

The public need not hesitate to bestow on the Singer Manufacturing Company, their *confidence esteem and patronage.*

No labor or expense has been spared by the new Company in the making of machines of the best quality and most exquisite finish. Nor have they spared inventive skill in the application of all those interesting and useful devices, of the most approved kind, for hemming, guaging, binding, gathering, tucking, felling, cording &c., &c. A short time ago a great reduction was made in the prices of the Singer Machines, since which time, and especially during the organization of the New Company, great attention has been directed to the introduction of new and useful improvements, which have to do not only with the structure of the machies, but also their manufacture. The sales of the Singer Machines are daily increasing to an almost incredible extent.

This is particularly true of the Family Sewing Machines which are fast taking the place of all others.

To recommend their manufacturing machines would be to ask the attention of the public to something which they know as well as ourselves. But this is not true of their Family Machines, which are adapted to a greater range of sewing for family use than any other machines which have come under our notice. They have *wonderful* capacity for a great range of work, and their durability is only equalled by their correct action at all rates of speed. The Family Sewing Machines which the Singer Manufacturing Co. now offer to the public, are so simple in structure, so certain in action, so exquisite in appearance, so exceedingly well adapted to all the purposes for which they are intended, as to make one almost think that their cunningly adjusted muscles of iron and steel are not only imbued with life but intelligence.

Any one, even a child of six years old, can learn to use these machines, for the simple reason that they know their work and are willing to do it. They will sew on all kinds of cloth and with all kinds of thread, whether in the hands of a mere child or those of the most skilful mechanic.

The Singer Manufacturing Company have for their President, Inslee A. Hopper, Esq., a gentleman connected with the late firm. Mr. Hopper is greatly esteemed in commercial circles. He is an unassuming gentleman (as all gentlemen are,) of ability, whose suavity of manners and good heartedness have won for him many admirers, and not a few friends.

In conclusion, we repeat that the Singer Manufacturing Company are worthy of all confidence, esteem and patronage. They will be sure to receive what they shall merit, under the management of their able President, and we are among those who wish them all that fortune and happiness can bestow.

Financial District Meetings.

ANNAPOLIS DISTRICT.

The Financial Meeting for the Annapolis District will be held at Bridgetown, on Wednesday, the 26th of August, at 9 o'clock, A.M. The Circuit Stewards are respectfully requested to attend with the Ministers. Missionary Meetings will be held as follows:—At Tupperville, Tuesday evening, the 25th; at Bridgetown, Wednesday, the 26th, at Granville, Thursday, the 27th of August.

THOMAS H. DAVIES, *Chairman.*

Bridgetown, 4th August, 1863.

FREDERICTON DISTRICT.

The Brethren of the Fredericton District will please take notice that the Financial meeting will be held at Fredericton on Wednesday, Aug. 26th at 10 o'clock, a. m. The Circuit Stewards are respectfully requested to attend.

WILLIAM WILSON, *Chairman.*

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND DISTRICT.

The financial meeting of the Prince Edward Island District, will be held (D. V.,) at Tryon, on Wednesday, 2nd of Sept., at 10 o'clock, A. M. Circuit Stewards of the district are invited to attend. S. W. SPRAGUE, *Chairman.*

Bedeque, P. E. I., Aug. 11, 1863.

HALIFAX DISTRICT.

The Ministers and Circuit Stewards of the Halifax District, are hereby notified, that the Financial District meeting will be held in the Vestry of Grafton St. Church, in the City of Halifax, commencing on Wednesday, the 2nd of Sept., at 9 o'clock, a. m.

WILLIAM SMITHSON, *Chairman.*

Newport, August 14, 1863.

SACKVILLE DISTRICT.

The Sackville Financial District Meeting will be held (D. V.) in Amherst, on Wednesday, Sept. 2d, at 9 A. M. The Circuit Stewards as the financial representatives of their several Circuits, being equally with the Superintendents members of Financial District meeting, they are respectfully and most earnestly requested to attend. E. BOTTERELL, *Chairman.*

August 15, 1863.

TEA MEETINGS AT AYLESFORD.—A public Tea-meeting to aid in reducing the debt on the Wesleyan Parsonage, will be held at Aylesford East, on Wednesday, 2nd Sept., on the ground near the residence of Alex'r Patterson, Esq., and on Wednesday, 16th Sept., a public Tea meeting will be held at Aylesford West, to assist in paying off the debt on the Wesleyan Church.

Aylesford, Aug. 6.

Wesleyan Conference Office.

LETTERS AND MONIES RECEIVED SINCE OUR LAST.

Rev. W. McCarty (P. W. Bayard Foster $2, Jer. VanBuskirk $2,) Miss A. Leek ($1,) Rev. E. Blackford (B. R. $4, P. W., Jessie Dickenson $2,) Rev. W. C. Brown (B. R. $17, P. W. Thos. Smith $2, J. M. Johnson, $1,) Rev. C. Lockhart (P. W. Walter Thomas $2, Ed. Barteaux $2, Locke costs $1.25,) Rev. R. Duncan, Rev. W. W. Percival, Rev. S. W. Sprague) B. R. $1.50, P. W. Solm. Wright $2, H. Farrow 50c.—$4,) Rev. D. Chapman P. W., I. Hicks $2, the trunk $6, Mr. S. forgot B. R. acct.,) Rev. Dr. DeWolf, Rev. A. W. Turner, Rev. J. B. Martin (one new sub.) Rev. J. Johnson, Rev. J. G. Hebbligar (one new sub,) Rev. A. Gray, Rev. T. D. Hart (B. R. $33.44,) Rev. W. Ryan (B. R. Nett proceeds $30.47,) J. W. Killer (will send book,) R. W. Henderson (many thanks.)

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 unparallelled success of this medicine, and the innumerable testimonials of its efficacy which have been received, warrant the proprietor in recommending his Pain Eradicator as being superior to any other preparation known for the cure of Rhumatism, Neuralgia, Abscess, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Asthma, Diptheria, Sore Throat, &c, Price—25 cents.—For sale by Druggists and Dealers generally.

Marriages.

At Charlottetown, P. E. I., on the 21st ult., by the Rev. Wm. Allen, Oliver Jones, Esq., President of the Westmorland Bank, Moncton, to Miss Elizabeth Jane, eldest daughter of the Hon. George Beer, M. L. C., of Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

On the 4th inst., by the Rev. John S. Addy, Mr. John Chatterton, to Mrs. Eliza Williams, both of Halifax.

By the same, on the 9th inst., Mr. James Baker, to Miss Mary Jane Streakes, both of Halifax.

At North Shore, Bedeque, on the 4th inst., by the Rev. S. W. Sprague, Mr. Wm. Hayes, to Bethia R., daughter of Mr. Michael Price.

In Grafton St. Church, on the 11th inst., by the Rev. John Lathern, Mr. Wm. Tay, of St. John, N. B., to Miss Mary Murray, of this city.

On the 11th inst., at St. John's Church, by the Rev. Thomas Crisp, A. B., James B. Knowlan, to Lucy Ann, daughter of the late Edward Holman, Esq., M. D.

At the Christian Chapel, near Upper Dyke Village, Cornwallis, on the 6th inst., by Elder John McDonald, John M. Barnaby, M. D., of Mill Village, Queen's Co., to Annie M., eldest daughter of George S. Barnaby.

Deaths.

On the 16th inst., Capt. Robert B. Harding, in the 42nd year of his age.

On the 16th inst., Mrs. Susan Watson, aged 76 years, relict of the late Capt. John Watson, of Halifax.

Shipping Notes.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED

WEDNESDAY, Aug 12.

Steamer Alpha, Hunter, St Thomas and Bermuda; brigts Thomas Albert, Crowell, Mayagnez; Florence, Harding, Shelburne; schrs Susan, Evans, LePolle; Ocean Belle, Blackburn, Newfd; Gentile, Crowell, Newfd.

THURSDAY, Aug 13.

H M S Medea, Capt Preston, Bermuda; brigt Annie Collins, Smith, New York; schr Osprey, Beazley, New York.

FRIDAY, Aug 14.

Barque Thames, Glasgow; brigts Ocean Wave, Ranley, Boston; Mary Bell, Day, Port Medway; Wild Hunter, Gregg, Cienfuegos; schrs Weatherage, McCuish, Newfd; Oswego, Boyle, Liverpool; Spitfire, Kenny, Newfd.

SATURDAY, Aug 15.

H M S Plover, Com Corry, Bermuda; brigt Forward, McDougall, Ponce; schrs Thetis, Poole, Nfld; Golden Era, Badet, Newfd.

SUNDAY, Aug 16.

Steamer Merlin, Guilliford, St John's Nfld; brigts Sarah Crowell, Crowell, Matamoras; Sophia, Cochran, Inagua; Govt schr Daring, O'Bryan, Sable Island; schrs Swan, Vincent, Newfd; Lima, O'Bryan, Cienfuegos; Sisters, Sydney; Hiram, Penney, Montego Bay; M Hopewell, Ormiston, Cape Breton; Dart, Conrad, Sydney; Juliet, Simpson, St John, N. B.; Jenny Lind, Lorman, Tangier.

CLEARED.

Barque Halifax, O'Brien, Boston; brigts Mary Ann, Balcam, Montreal; Leandre, Cloutre, do; schrs Eclipse, Smith, Malaga; Volunteer, Taylor, B W Indies; Volant, Bonnell, Newfd; Rachel, Roche, Lingan; Harmony, Hays, Sydney.

Aug 13—Barque Princess, Ryan, Pictou; brigts Brisk, Harding, B W Indies; Devonshire, Masters, Bermuda; Florence, Harding, Cow Bay; Autumn, Densmore, Lingan; schr Josephine, Farrell, Sydney.

Aug 14—Schrs Isabella, Muggah, Sydney; Achiever, Banks, Glace Bay; Mary, White, Margaree; Cuppella, Bayne, Newfd; Hope, Stone, St Paul's; Nancy, Cunningham, Antigonish.

Aug 15—Brig Fawn, Dost, Kingston, Jam; schrs Sunbeam, McIntyre, Sydney; Lydia, David, White Head; Palm, Nickerson, Newfd; Gipsey Queen, Atwater, Sydney.

STEAM SAW-MILL

For Sale or to Let.

THE Subscriber is authorized to dispose of the *Victoria Steam Saw-Mill* and freehold property connected therewith, at Charlottetown, P. E. Island owned by Hon. Dr. Young.

Said Mill is well situated for business with plenty to do, and in good working order.

If SOLD, the payments may be made easy, viz.—to reach over ten years, or it can be leased for ten years with the Lessee having the privilege of purchasing. If the property be not disposed of entire—the machinery will be offered for sale apart from the building.

Full particulars can be had on application to Hon. Dr. Young, Charlottetown; Jas. Harris, Esq St John, or to the subscriber S. LINGLEY.

St John, N B, 13th July, 1863.

STEAMSHIP ASIA.

NEW GOODS.

Just received per steamship Asia.

8 Cases Summer Goods,

Comprising Mantles, Swiss, Grape and Muslin Dresses.

Also—150 pieces superior Printed COTTONS.

July 16. S. STRONG & CO.

MOUNT ALLISON LADIES' ACADEMY

REV. JOHN ALLISON, A. M.—*Principal.*
MRS. M. LOUISA ALLISON, A. M.—*Preceptress.*

THE next Session of this Branch of the Mount Allison Wesleyan Academy will commence on Thursday, the 17th of Sept., 1863.

THE SECOND TERM will commence November 5th, '63
THIRD " " " February 11th, '64

The Expenses for the First Session of Seven Weeks will be one half the usual charges for a whole Term

CHARGES PER TERM OF 14 WEEKS.

Board & Instruction in Elementary Branches,	$36.75
Sciences and Languages extra (each)	1.00
Instrumental Music	10.00
Vocal "	2.00
Oil Painting	8.00
Water Colors and Crayon (each)	5.00
Pencil Drawing	4.00

Under the prospective arrangements for the ensuing year, the expenses will be less than usual, and the period of the pupils' absence from home will be shorter. It is hoped that with increased efficiency and attention on the part of the Faculty of Inst