"Sir, this would be the prettiest little animal in the world, had he not one disorder!"

"What disorder is that?" replied the young fellow.

"Why, sir," said Sterne, "one that always makes him bark when he sees a gentleman in black."

"That is a singular disorder," replied the young fellow; pray how long has he had it!"

"Sir," replied Sterne, looking at him with affected gentleness, "ever since he was a puppy!"

AN IMPRESSIVE SCENE.—At the late Union meeting held in Chicago, a most thrilling and impressive scene occured. The Hon. Wm. Kellogg of Peoria was addressing the vast crowd in behalf of supporting the Goverment and the laws. Suddenly pausing, he exclaimed: "Would that I could lift to heaven the hands of these thousands which I see before me, and have an oath registered there, that never, *never*, while a rebel lives, or a foot of treasonable soil is to be found, shall this war cease; and that it shall be prosecuted with all the vigor and with all the terrible means at our disposal, until the entire Union shall be restored." "Administer it!" "Administer it!" shouted scores of voices. Administer it! swelled upon the air, as thousands took up the cry. Then lift up your hands," said Judge Kellog, and bending down he ran his eye over the vast crowd. "I can see no Copperheads," he shouted; "these uplifted hands are those of loyal freemen—patriots all." And amidst the most impressive silence he administered the oath, the substance of which is given above, and thousands of voices mingled in one mighty reponse. "We swear it!"

THE TELEGRAH OPERATOR.—At a recent meeting at Camp benton, the soldiers were peculiarly thrilled by the few burning words of brother Edgar H. Brown, a noble Sunday-school laborer. The meeting had far advanced; he suddenly mounted a bench, and said: "My fellow soldiers, this prayer meeting is a blessed privilege; I am one with you; I'm a telegraph operator; I dispatch hither and thither for supplies of men, money, and stores; I keep the lines busy; but my dear fellows, thank God that I have another line that reaches clear up to heaven to God's big office yonder; Jesus is the operator at the other end. [Here the men could not withold their joy; it seemed like an electric shock; 'glory to God' rung through the meeting, and involuntarily fell from a hundred lips.] I send many a message on it through the day. ['Praise the Lord, brother.'] And I get plenty of answers back that fill my soul with joy. ['Thank God, brother.'] I tell you, men, I keep that line red hot, and if I do keep the operator busy at the other end, I find the more I use the line the easier it is to work, and easier to bring back answers of peace." The effect of these words was of wonderful power. We left, feeling that of all meetings such a one was truly blessed.

EXAMPLE STRONGER THAN PRECEPT.—Rev. Hugh S. Brown is a very popular preacher in Liverpool, England. He takes a deep interest in the welfare of the English working classes. He has frequently lectured to them in the courses of free lectures given in Liverpool for their benefit. Every attraction was offered to induce the workingmen to attend the lectures, and many of them would gradually slouch in, dressed in their working clothes, "to hear what the man had to say." It was noticed that they seldom moved their hats, and Mr. Brown was advised to speak to them on the matter, but knowing their character better than his advisers, he felt that the advice would not be acceptable. Thinking that example was better than precept, he one evening advanced to the platform with his hat firmly fixed on his head and prepared to speak. When about to begin, when he had the eyes of his auditors upon him, he looked earnestly at them for a moment, and then deliberately raised his hand to his head, quietly and very slowly removed his hat; and every man in the audience followed, almost unconsciously, the signal example. Not a word was spoken, but there was no trouble after that about hats.

General Intelligence.

Colonial.

SABBATH SCHOOL PIC NIC.—An esteemed correspondent at Middle Musquodoboit has furnished us with an interesting account of a Sabbath School celebration in that settlement, from which we glean the following particulars. The school is under the efficient superintendence of Mr. W. Layton. Four years ago it consisted but of two classes; it now numbers eleven classes, the teachers of which were nearly all members of the first two classes. In connection with the Pic Nic a procession formed, at the head of which a large banner was carried, bearing appropriate mottoes, and having also the Union Jack in the corner as expressive of loyalty. Numerous smaller flags and wreaths contributed to the appearance of the procession. The pic nic was held in a beautiful grove—various innocent recreations were had by the children—and then the whole company—children, teachers, and friends, gathered around the well filled tables, and of course did ample justice to the good things provided. Then followed appropriate addresses by the Revs. J. J. Teasdale and L. Gaetz, and the singing of various sacred melodies, when the company separated, well pleased with the exercises anticipating further pleasure and usefululness in Sabbath School effort, and finally, a blessed reunion in the "Home beyond the tide."

The Revenue schr *Daring* arrived on Saturday from Sable Island with 49 passengers taken from the wreck of the large iron steamer "Georgia." The vessel was bound from New York to Liverpool with a very valuable cargo. No life lost. The brig "Gordon," from St. John to Liverpool, with a cargo of deals—also went ashore on the Island. A marine belonging to H. M. S. *Nile*, while in a state of intoxication, jumped from the second story of a house in Water street, and was frightfully and mortally injured.

On Monday last an Address, accompanied by the gift of a gold pen and pencil case, was presented to Capt. Mosely of the "*Daring*," by the cabin passengers of the "*Georgia*"—in acknowledgment of his kindness to them in their distress.

DALHOUSIE COLLEGE.—The Rev. G. M. Grant, and Messrs. McKinlay and Robson have been appointed Governors of Dalhousie College. The Governors have advertised for Professors of Classics and Chemistry—salary £300 each, and for Professor of Modern Languages—to teach French, German and Spanish—salary £100.

A fire at Pictou a few days ago destroyed the shop of H. Narraway, Esq., with contents, besides doing considerable damage to dwelling house, furniture, &c.

The Pictou *Standard* says—"Haying has commenced, and the yield is heavy. Grain crops of all kinds promise well. The weevil has made its appearance, but where the ground was sown early, will not do much damage. Potatoes look well, and we have not heard of any indications of blight.

Canadian papers contain intelligence of rich discoveries of gold in the North West and Hudson's Bay Territory, and numbers of people have gone West to pursue mining operations. A speedy opening of the territory is anticipated.

P. E. Island papers state that a despatch has been received from the Duke of Neweastle by his Excellency Governor Dundas declaring the Land Commissioners award illegal, on the opinion of Crown Officers.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—For Indigestion, Stomach and Liver complaints, they have long borne the pain. They increase the appetite, invigorate the stomach, and cleanse the liver. In bowel complaints they are equally efficacious, and for sick headache, or lowness of spirits they stand without a rival.—Sold everywhere.

American States.

No important movement has been made by the army of the Potomac. Gen'l. Meade has not been able to intercept Gen'l. Lee's march. Whether the latter has any further purpose of invasion, or attack on Washington does not appear. His purposes have been well concealed. He has succeeded well in getting his vast stores, collected in Pennsylvania safely beyond the reach of the Federal forces. Latest accounts represent him as being largly reinforced and in strong positions.

The attack on the forts of Charleston harbour under Gen'l. Gillmore has not been as yet very sussessful. The attempts to take Fort Wagner have cost the Federal forces very dearly. Attention is now directed towards fort Sumpter, but whether his seige guns will serve his purpose a mile distant from the fort, remains to be seen. A Federal officer describes the attack on Fort Wagner as being a tremendous defeat, attended with awful slaughter. The Confederates have placed new guns in position in Fort Wagner, from which they have opened hot fire on the Federals, doing considerable damage.

The conscription, even where proceeding peaceably, does not promise large reinforcements for the army. The number of cases of exemption is wonderfully large. In one district in Boston, out of 94, 85 were exempted—in another district, on the same day, out of 120, 107 were exempted, and in similar proportions elsewhere. President Lincoln has issued a retaliatory order to the effect that there shall be hanging for hanging, and shooting for shooting on the Federal side as far as such punishments are inflicted by the enemy.

Gen'l. Neal Dow, prisoner by the Confederates, has been sent to Mobile, for what purpose is not stated.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *Herald* writes,—"The failure of Gen. Meade to pen up the rebel army under Lee is the more regretted here as it is manifest that through the prolongation of the civil war and the deferment of the punishment due to England and France for their conduct, under existing circumstances we may be precipitated into a foreign war before we have quite finished up the rebellion. The prudence of the British authorities may, however, avert this result. Earl Russell has ere this been informed that the United States will not permit the fitting out of vessels-of-war in British ports to prey upon our commerce, and that if it is allowed to proceed we shall not hesitate to go into British ports to capture such vessels. It this be war, England "must make the most of it." Uncle Sam is tired of British policy, and feels strong enough to crush the rebellion and give John Bull a lively turn at the same time. In a little while all the principal Southern ports from Virginia to Texas, will be garrisoned by Union troops, and our whole navy except what may be required to keep open the navigation of the Mississippi, will be liberated for operation against a foreign foe. There are indications that the British Government will take a sensible view of the course, and avoid any collision with us. But if it should not we shall unquestionably have a foreign war upon our hands without delay.

The Yankee threat of going into British ports to take vessels supposed to be fitting out for the Confederates, is a piece of impudent bluster, quite in character with much that we read in the *N. Y. Herald* and other sources in like stamp, but to which no importance is to be attached.

The *Commercial Advertiser* says,—"The details of the despatches sent out within a few days to our Minister in England are of course not known outside of official quarters, but authoritative insinuations are given which strengthens the belief that the government has taken a very firm and decided policy regarding the Anglo-Rebel vessels—even going to the declared extent that it will be the imperative duty of our authorities to seize those vessels anywhere they may be found, perhaps within a marine league when the proof is clearly in our favor that they are rebel vessels—provided the English government does not take more active measures regarding them than heretofore.

The vacillation of the Government in the enforcement of the draft is occasioning dissatisfaction in some quarters. The feeling has become portentous that the Government should either enforce the draft at once everywhere, or else pay back the money or call back the conscripts that have been obtained by the partial enforcement of the law.

Ninety cases of sun stroke mostly fatal, had occurred in New York.

Mosby's guerillas continued their depredations between Washington and Warrenton. Estimated they have captured in all one million dollars worth of goods.

The steamer *Suth*, with 8 paymasters, two and a half million dollars, and 400 tons commissariat stores for Grant's army, has been burnt near Cairo. Everything was lost. Some thirty persons perished.

The Atalanta *Appeal* says the Confederates are determined to stop the navigation of the Mississippi by well organized guerilla warfare.

The Baltimore correspondence of the Herald says that by the middle of August Lee's army will be reinforced to the number of 150,000 men, with 300 pieces of artillery, and if by that time Meade has not advanced, Lee will assume the offensive, and move from Fredericksburg direct on Alexandria by way of Banks' Ford, Dumfries and Occoquan, or else by way of Manassas Junction, Centreville, and Fairfax to Arlington Heights.

A FRENCH PROTECTORATE.—The New York *Daily News* of the 27th contains a letter from Washington, which states that a bearer of despatches has been sent to London and Paris, making the following proposition:—

"The bearer of despatches carries with him, I am told, a proposition of alliance to Louis Napoleon, in which the Confederate Government proposes to the Emperor of the French to acknowledge for ever the right of France to a protectorate upon Mexico, and upon the republics of Central America, and the offer of free trade with the South for the term of twenty-five years.

"At the same time, Jeff. Davis, in compliance with the well-known spirit of antagonism existing in Europe on the question of Slavery, proposes to modify that institution in a manner consistent with the requirements of civilization and humanity.

"In exchange, the President of the Confederate Government demands the recognition of the South, and raising of the blockade; and, should his measure cause a war between the Northern States and France, all that the Confederate Government requires in such a case is the co-operation of her Navy. Neither a man nor a musket is needed from Europe, but simply vessels of war and a few iron-clad ships.

"Mr. Slidell, to whom these communications have been transmitted, is authorized to offer the same inducements to every nation that may feel incined to comply with the wishes of the South, and particularly to Spain, to which the possession of Cuba and the southern part of San Domingo would be guaranteed forever, should she decide to lend her assistance to the permanent foundation of the Southern Confederacy."

THE OPENING OF THE MISSISIPPI.—The Chicago Times says:—The opening of the Mississippi is unlikely to produce any noticeable change in the general business of the Northwest the present season. Trade has accustomed itself to other channels, and cannot be instantly diverted, even when immediate advantages are offered. The commerce along the banks of the river below Cairo is almost destroyed. At New Orleans the changes in business, and facilities for the transaction of business, are not less marked than in the country above. Had we an abundance of produce to ship, and means for its transportation, aside from the purchases which government will make for our armies, there would be no market. The planters have nothing to buy with. Their sugar and cotton have been confiscated, their plantations plundered, and slaves driven and enticed away from them. In a word, the country has been desolated, and in its desolation, the trade of the Northwest, which formerly sought that channel for an outlet, has been deprived of a market. We can now realize the injury to ourselves which abolition policies have done along the banks of the Mississippi. The injury is permanent, and will be felt under the most hopeful circumstances for a quarter of a century. It has taken longer than that to improve the country laid waste. The destruction of the industrial system of the South, so far as it has already gone, now renders the opening of the Mississippi comparatively useless to us. Should not destruction be prosecuted as threatened, the Northwest will suffer in consequence as directly, and to nearly as great an extent, as the planters themselves. We have felt this when cut off from all trade with them; and shall feel it as sensibly when the channels of trade are opened, but the commodities which made it profitable are no longer in existence. The eastern States are entirely willing that our trade with the South should be destroyed. It is profitable to them. But of course, is urging what they know will destroy it, they are only working in the 'interests of God and humanity.'"

The recent decision by the Lord Chief Baron of England in the case of the Alexandra is worthy of the special attention of our Secretary of the Navy. While that decision has to be affirmed by a higher Court to which appeal has been taken before it becomes operative, the probabilities of its being sustained are sufficiently strong to warrant preliminary steps on the part of our naval authorities toward the construction of a formidable navy.

The argument of the Lord Chief Baron, who rendered the decision in this case, derived its main force from a decision rendered by Judge Story, in an analogous case which arose some years ago in the United States. He decided that it was perfectly competent for ship-builders to construct vessels of any kind, and dispose of them as they would of any description of merchandise, only that they must leave the port where sold, carrying no warlike equipments. The English decision was in strict conformity with this and doubtless that decision will be fully affirmed by the Appellate Court, to which the case has been carried.

The policy of the United States, down to the period of the Crimean war, has been in keeping with this decision. The Yankees, in some instances, during the pendency of that war, even overstepped the limits which that decision prescribed, by equipping vessels sold to the Russian Government with arms and munitions of war; and that, as there is strong reason to believe, with the connivance of the United States Government. This manifestation of sympathy with Russia led to the establishment of intimate and friendly relations between the two powers, which are, doubtless, materially strengthened by that community of governmental policy which gives both an unenviable distinction among the civilized nations of the earth. England will not permit the precedent which the United States has furnished in the decision of Judge Story, and the practice to be pursued under it, to go for nothing. The monopoly which she would secure to her commercial marine, as the result of a decision which would open to us the privilege of constructing naval vessels in her ports, will be apt to blunt that pride of superior legal acumen which caused British jurists to sneer at American decisions in the past. The citation of Judge Story's decision is eminently opportune, and care will be taken by England to turn it to good account.

The advantage to us which an affirmation of the decision in this Alexandra case will afford cannot be over-estimated. If they are promptly availed of by our naval authorities, we will be in a position not only to give the death-blow to the commerce of our enemy, but to strike at some of his Northern cities. In the present state of the harbor defences of New York, Boston, Portland, and smaller Northern cities, such a vessel as the "Warrior" would have little difficulty in entering any of those ports and inflicting a vital blow upon the enemy. The destruction of Boston alone would be worth a hundred victories upon the field. It would bring such terror to the "blue-noses" as to cause them to wish eagerly for peace, despite their overweening love of gain, which has been so freely administered to since the opening of this war. Vessels of the "Warrior" class would promptly raise the blockade of our ports, and would even in this respect confer advantages which would soon repay the cost of their construction.—*Richmond Whig.*

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.—Again do I call upon the people of the Confederacy—a people who believe that the Lord reigneth, and that His overruling providence ordereth all things—to unite in prayer and humble submission under His chastening hand, and to beseech His favor on our suffering country.

It is meet that when trials and reverses befall us we should seek to take home to our hearts any consciences the lessons which they teach, and profit by the self-examination for which they prepare us. Had not our successes on land and sea made us self-confident and forgetful of our reliance on Him? Had not the love of lucre eaten like a grangrene into the very heart of the land, converting too many among us into worshippers of gain, and rendering them unmindful of their duty to their country, to their fellowmen, and to their God? Who, then, will presume to complain that we have been chastened, or to despair of our just cause and the protection of our Heavenly Father?

Let us rather receive in humble thankfulness the lesson which He has taught us in our recent reverses, devoutly acknowledging that to Him, and not to our own feeble arms, are due the honor and the glory of victory; that from Him, in His paternal providence, come the anguish and sufferings of defeat, and that, whether in victory or defeat, our humble supplications are due to His footstool.

Now therefore, I, Jefferson Davis, President of these Confederate States, do issue this my proclamation, setting apart Friday, the 21st day of August ensuing, as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer; and I do hereby invite the people of the Confederate States to repair, on that day, to their respective places of worship, and to unite in supplication for the favor and protection of that God who has hitherto conducted us safely through all the dangers that environed us.

In faith whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the Confederate States, at Richmond, this twenty-fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

By the President:
J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of State.

An officer who filled an important position in the confederate army during the Gettysburg fights has stated that General Lee set out with only 120 rounds for each infantryman in the army, thinking he could march through Meade's forces and capture as much as he needed; but what an unfortunate mistake! On this account, alone, he has been compelled to fall back. If the enemy had known this and attacked and pursued him, instead of falling back themselves, they could have annihilated our army. Now our men are in glorious spirits, feeling that they have inflicted more injury upon the foe than they have suffered.

An officer of the Army of the Potomac, of undoubted veracity, has written a private letter from which the following is an extract:

"Let me tell you that General McClellan was reported to our troops July 1 as commander-in-chief in place of General Halleck. It was received by the troops with the most enthusiastic cheering and beating of drums on the march that evening toward Gettysburg. They fought with that impression at Gettysburg, and officers say McClellan's ghost fought the battle of Gettysburg."

The Richmond *Despatch* gives the following outline of a speech quite recently delivered in North Carolina, by A. H. Stephens, Vice President of the Confederacy;

He commenced by alluding to the invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania by Gen. Lee's army; said that it had whipped the enemy on their own soil and obtained vast supplies for our own men, and was now ready again to meet the enemy on a new field. Whatever might be the movements and objects of Gen. Lee, he had entire confidence in his ability to accomplish what he undertook, for in ability he was head and shoulders above any man in the Yankee army. He commended Gen. Lee for keeping his own secrets, and told the people not to be discouraged because they did not hear from Lee over his own signature. He would come out all right in the end.

Mr. Stephens next spoke of the surrender of Vicksburg, and said that it was not an occurrence to cause discouragement or gloom; more than the loss of Fort Pillow, Island No. or New Orleans. The Confederacy had survived the loss of these points, and would survive the loss of Vicksburg, Port Hudson and other places. Suppose, said he, we were to lose Mobile, Charleston and Richmond, it would not affect the heart of the Confederacy. We could and would survive such losses, and finally secure our independence. He was not at all discouraged at the prospect; he never had the *blues* himself, and had no respect for *croakers*. The enemy has already appropriated twenty-seven hundred millions of dollars and one million of men for our subjugation, and after two years' war had utterly failed, and if the war continued for two years longer, they would fail to accomplish our subjugation. So far they had not broken the shell of the Confederacy. In the Revolutionary war the British at one time had possession of North Carolina, South Carolina and other States; they took Philadelphia, and dispersed Congress, and for a long time held almost couple sway in the Colonies—yet they did not conquer our forefathers. In the war of 1812 the British captured the capital of the nation, Washington City, and burnt it, yet they did not conquer us; and if we are true to ourselves now, true to our birth-rights, the Yankee nation will utterly fail to subjugate us. Subjugation would be utter ruin and eternal death to Southern people and all that they hold most dear. He exhorted the people to give the Government a cordial support, to frown down all croakers and grumblers, and to remain united and fight to the bitter end for liberty and independence.

As for reconstruction, said Mr. Stephens, such a thing was impossible—such an idea must not be tolerated for an instant. Reconstruction would not end the war, but would produce a more horrible war than that in which we are now engaged. The only terms on which we can obtain permanent peace is final and complete separation from the North. Rather than submit to anything short of that, let us all resolve to die like men worthy of freedom.

In regard to foreign intervention, Mr. Stephens advised his hearers to build no hopes on that yet awhile. He did not believe that the leading foreign powers ever intended that the North and South should again be united—they preferred that the separation should be permanent—but they considered both sides too strong now, and did not deem it good policy on their part to interfere and put a stop to the war. Foreign nations see that the result of the war will be to establish a despotism at the North, and are therefore willing to allow it to continue a while longer.

The whole tone of Mr. Stephens's speech was very encouraging, and showed not the slightest sign of despondency. He concluded by expressing entire confidence in the ability of the Confederacy to maintain our cause and achieve independence.

FROM CHARLESTON, Aug. 5.—The New York *News* professes to have news from off Charleston, S. C., to the effect that not only have our land forces been repulsed, but that the iron-clads and Monitors are of little use against Fort Sumter. The rebels have a projectile which penetrates the decks of the iron-clads. There is scarcely a hope that Admiral Dahlgren will succeed in his attempt to reduce the fort.

Our losses on Morris Island have been so heavy that large reinforcements are needed by Gen. Gilmore to co-operate with him.

Lieut. Preston, U. S. N., special messenger from Admiral Dahlgren, has arrived at Fortress Monroe with despatches for the Secretary of the Navy. Nothing is known of their contents.

THE ELCTION IN KENTUCKY.—General Burnside has at last won a victory in Kentucky. He has elected a governor and at least two congressmen by an overwhelming majority of bayonets.

In such countries as England, where upon the occurrence of an election every soldier who may be in garrison in the neighborhood of the polls is sent away to a considerable distance, that even the appearance of military force may not cast its shadow upon the declaration of the people's will, this latest triumph of "Republicanism" must produce a striking sensation.

The details of this new experiment in American history have not yet reached us. We await them with interest, for the subject is charged with consequences the importance of which it is impossible to over-estimate.

THE DRAFT.—To one class of individuals the conscription ought to be a godsend. We refer to medical statisticians. As a general rule people do not pride themselves on their diseases, unless it be hypochondriacs and confined invalids who have nothing else but complaint to think of. Hence arises the difficulty of obtaining reliable medical statistics; and herein may be found the reason why folks "up and die" who have been supposed to be in the enjoyment of perfect health. But the conscription bids fair to remove all the impediments in the way of enterprising searchers for disease. It brings to the light so many complaints and sometimes such very queer ones. There are even cases on record of individuals who have been supposed all along to possess uninterrupted health, upon being drafted they have devolved internal troubles that would puzzle the skill of Galen and all his disciples. These are not rash assertions. They are founded on official advertisements in the Boston papers, wherein are printed the names of drafted souls who have been exempted, and the reasons for such exemption. The list is disgusting or enrapturing, according as you view it, as an ordinary mortal or a medical man. The diseases range all the way from "myopia" to "inguinal hernia," and in magnitude from the permanent contraction of a toe to the lack of a leg or an arm. "Feebleness of constitution" seems to be quite a common complaint, doubtless incurrred by over-agitation of the negro question. Negro-on-the-brain is said to be quite prevalent in this State of Massachusetts, but the unfortunate individual possessed by it is not exempted from the draft. Governor Andrews, it is said, being stilll solicitous for the "swarms" which he thought he saw crowding the roads last summer. It is impossible to read the lists to which we refer without coming to the conclusion that Massachusetts is a very unhealthy state. Perhaps this is one reason why a witty divine of Pittsfield once spoke of New England as being a good place to emigrate from; then, again, perhaps it is not. There are a great many reasons why we would not wish to live in New England. Clearly, it is unhealthy. And then, too, it rejoices in such odd diseases. The people are warlike enough, to be sure; they are fearfully loyal; they put down anti-draft riots and encourage anti-fugitive slave law mobs; they rejoice in a Phillips, a Garrison, and an Andrew; but they are so sickly. Diseased lungs, internal hemorrhoids, hypertrophy of heart, in-growing toe-nails, toes over-ride, aneurism of aorta, hæmoptysis, exoris near patella, conjunctivitis—these are a few of the troubles to which the Bay State flesh is heir. Astonishing, is it not? And yet these are only a few of the more prevalent diseases. Many rejoice in complaints peculiarly their own and often indescribable and unnamable.

But there is a brighter side to the picture. It is pretty certain that those who really go to the war as conscripts will be in perfect health. No fear of one's tent companion having the king's evil, need trouble any conscript in actual service. Each one has been examined by discerning doctors and has confessed all the ailments with which he has ever been afflicted, so that those who are really forced into the army will be fine, lusty fellows. How many such there will be remains to be seen, but if they are a tithe of the invalid corps that are compelled to stay at home, it will be more than one would infer from reading the Boston papers.—*N. Y. Herald.*

BURNING OF STEAMER.—The following particulars are given of the burning of a valuable steamer on the Mississippi, attended with the loss of a number of lives:—CAIRO, Ill., Aug. 5—The Steamer Ruth, valued at $10,000, was burned last night at midnight, at the foot of Island No. 1. She was bound for Helena, and had on board eight Paymasters and their clerks, with $2,600,000, to pay Gen. Grant's army. W. H. Jamieson of boston was on board, but was saved after being slightly scorched. The clerk of the boat, two negro deck hands, chambermaid and a colored woman (a passenger) were lost.

The captain, the 1st and 2d clerks, and all the rest of the crew were saved. The papers and all the books of the boat were lost. Thirty-one soldiers of Co. I, 9th Wisconsin regiment, acted as a guard to the paymasters, under command of Lieutenant Courier. Of these one corporal and four privates were killed by a plank falling on them while in the water. Altogether about thirty lives were lost. The boat had about ninety-nine head beef cattle, one hundred and twenty mules, four hundred tons of commissary and sutlers' stores, and one hundred tons private freight, which were lost. There were about two hundred persons aboard. The boat was insured for $5000. The fire broke out in the aft part of the boat.

As soon as the fire was discovered the boat was headed for the shore on the Missouri side, and struck the bank with full force, the fire having driven the engineers from their posts and the engines consequently continuing to work. As soon as she struck a number jumped ashore, but her stern soon swung around down stream, and as the engines were still working her bow was towed from the shore and she again started down the river. When she left the shore about 30 persons were aboard, all of whom must have perished. The soldiers heroically stood by the boxes containing the money until all was destroyed. The boxes were iron bound and too heavy to be removed. There is nothing satisfactory as to how the fire originated. It is believed to be the work of an incendiary in the interest of the rebel government.

THE LATEST.

Latest despatches indicate the probability of an early attack upon Mobile. Admiral Dahlgren promises stirring news from Charleston during the week. An expedition is said to be on foot in Kentucky. The organization of colored regiments by the Federals is proceeding. The steamboats on the Mississippi have not been molested by guerillas. President Davis has issued another earnest call for troops. Confederates are daily receiving supplies, in spite of the blockade.

European.

BY THE "HECLA."

Mr. Laird publishes an anonymous correspondence between his firm and some persons in Washington and New York, to show that propositions were pending in 1861, with Navy Department for his firm to construct vessels for the Federal navy.

Polish question unchanged. Chances of peace and war actively canvassed. London and Paris exchange continues depressed and speculative securities show continued panic. London *Morning Post* maintains that the Union of three powers against Russia has insured peace. *Herald* controverts this notion and maintains Russia is disposed to defy Western powers. Insurgents coutinue active. Continental news unimportant.

Queen's speech delivered by commission, says civil war continues in America and inflicts much evil, not only to contending parties, but other nations, but Her Majesty has seen no reason to depart from strict neutrality.

Japan advices report that, although Japan paid $400,000 indemnity, England and France demanded surrender of murderers of Richardson and further indemnity for outrages on foreign merchants. American Consul with families left Yeddo, fearing assassination.

Yeddo had been burnt by the French squadron. Thousands have perished.

Financial District Meetings.

ST. JOHN DISTRICT.

The Ministers and Circuit Stewards of the St. John District are hereby notified that the Financial Meeting for the District will be held in the School Room of Germain St. Church in this city, commencing on Wednesday, the 19th inst., at 9 o'clock, A. M.

MATTHEW RICHEY, D. D.,
Chairman.

St. John, N. B., Aug. 1, 1863.

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.

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. J. Brewster, (will send this week,) Rev. M. Pickles, (Remittance credited,) Rev. I. Ashley 50 cts.—Book will be sent shortly.)—Rev. I. N. Parker (P. W., L. Lypher, Esq., $1, Jas. Gray, senr., $1, Samuel White, senr., new sub., $1,—Acts. sent to Chairman.)—Wm. Bennett (no papers of those dates. Will send Minutes.)—Rev. A. B. Black (Paid previously—$10 placed to your credit), Rev. W. McCarty (sent via Canning), Rev. T. H. Davies ($2.37).

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 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.

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.

DR. RADWAY'S CLEANSING SYRUP,

Called Renovating Resolvent, is the extraordinary medicine for the cure of all skin diseases, Humors, Sores, Chronic Diseases, Scrofula, Ricketts, Sore Legs, Swellings of the Glands, Syphilitic Diseases, in the world. One bottle of this remedy will make more pure blood, and add greater clearness to the skin than a dozen bottles of the most popular Sarsaparillas. Infants afflicted with sore heads, "breakings out," cankers, &c., are cured in a few days. One to six bottles will cure the worst cases of skin diseases.

CLERGYMEN, LAWYERS, Professional Singers and Public Speakers generally, suffer much iron Bronchial affections, as Irritation of the Throat, which produces coughing. A speedy and effectual cure and preventive will be found in "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Cough Lozenges.

Marriages.

At Fredericton, N. B., on the 2nd inst., by the Rev. G. O. Hutchin, Mr. Ebenezer Johnson, of St. Mary's, County of York, to Miss Martha A. Delong, of Sheffield, N. B.

By the same, on Monday, 3rd inst., Mr. Joseph Scamberia, of the city of St John, to Mrs. Margaret Bart, of Fredericton.

By the same, on Tuesday, 4th inst., Mr. Edward J. Russell, of St. John, to Miss Julia Marsh, of Fredericton.

On Wednesday, 5th inst., by the Rev. W. McCarty, Mr Ambrose Goucher, of Greenwood Square, Aylesford, to Mary Amelia, eldest daughter of Mr. Samuel Tilley, of Upper Wilmot, Annapolis Co.—(Christian Messenger please copy.)

At St. George's Church, Pugwash, on the 6th inst., by the Rev. W. G. T. Jarves, Charles Creed, Esq., Surgeon, to Maria Louisa, third daughter of Charles B. DeWolf, Esq., all of Pugwash.

In the Bishop's Chapel, on the 4th inst., by the Rev. J. C. Cochran, Mr. John Boardwell, to Miss Elizabeth Morris, both of this city.

Deaths.

At Carleton, St. John, N. B., on the 22nd ult., Frederick Wightman, son of A. C. A. and Bessie Salter, aged 19 months.

At Rawdon, June 25, George, infant son of John and Nancy Wood, aged 10 years.

On the 8th inst., John, son of James and Maria Marshall, in the 11th year of his age.

On the 7th inst., Mary Jane Willis, aged 26 years, a native of Guysboro'.

At Bedford, on the 6th inst., Mary Ann, 3rd daughter of the late John Boyd, Esq.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED

WEDNESDAY, August 5

Barque Princess, Ryan, Sydney; brigts Hedley Vicars, Liverpool; schrs Amelia, Weekhaven, Swansea.

THURSDAY, August 6.

Schrs Volunteer, Taylor, New York; Palma, Nickerson, Newfd; Propellor, Raynes, Newfd; Samuel Noble, Tor Bay; Victoria, Cameron, Sheet Harbour; Village Queen, Nickerson, Barrington; John Henry, Sydney; Eagle, Grace Bay; Mary Ann, McCann, Cape Breton.

FRIDAY, July 31.

Steamer Africa, Stone, Boston; brig River, Ryan, Liverpool; schr Capacious, Quebec.

SATURDAY, August 8.

Govt schr Daring, Mosely, Sable Island; schrs Spey, McPherson, Aux Cayes; Nancy, Perry, New York; M Barrington, Maubrequette, Sydney.

CLEARED.

Aug 6—Steamer Merlin, Guilford, Sydney and St Johns, Nfld; schr Jenny Lind, Lorman, Tangier.

Aug 7—Steamer Africa, Stone, Liverpool; brig Chanticler, Matson, B W Indies; Amelia, Hollings, Grace Bay; Eagle, Dolling, Tangier.

Aug 8—Brigts Elgin, Murray, P W Indies; Queen of the West, Jollymore, Jamaica; Sarah, Mundy, Cuba; Clio, Willett, Lingan; Kate, McDougald, do; schrs Inkerman, Walsh, B W Indies; Western Pelt, McPherson, P E Island; Village Queen, Nickerson, Pictou.

Aug 4—Brigt America, French, Boston; schrs Reindeer, Rood, B W Indies; LaRocka, Davison, P E Island; Mary, Bagnall, Sydney.

Aug 5—Ship Ann Eliza, Davison, Pugwash; schrs Mary, Siteman, New York; Mary Martha, Fortune, Canada; B Wier, Rose, Newfd; Julia, Fenton, Cape Breton.

MEMORANDA.

Barbadoes, July 20—Arrd brig Frank, Jones, Halifax.

Liverpool, G B, July 24—Cld Lady Mulgrave, Halifax.

Deal, July 23—Sld Favourite Less, Facey, Halifax.

Clyde, July 22—Sld Victoria, Davison, Windsor.

55—Ldg for Halifax—Rosemeate and Chebucto.

The schr Vision, of St John, N B, before reported abandoned on the the Eastern coast, and afterwards towed into Owl's Head, arrived at this port on Saturday last, full of water. The Vision has a cargo of deals.

ENGLISH & CLASSICAL SCHOOL,
Maitland Street.

THIS INSTITUTION will re-open on WEDNESDAY, August 19th.

The course of instruction comprises Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, History, Book Keeping, Algebra, Mathematics, Latin and Greek Languages.

For particulars as to terms, &c. apply at the School Room, to D. STEWART.
July 23, 1863. 4 ins.

Hantsport Seminary.

THE next term of the above School will commence on MONDAY, 27th July.

Terms per Quarter.

Elementary Branches,	$2.00
More Advanced,	2.50
Including, History, Physiology, Latin, etc,	3.00
Music, $6, French 2s 6d.	

Drawing at usual rate.
Board may be obtained near the school at low rates.
By order of Committee,
JAMES RUDER, Chairman.
N. T. HARRIS, Treasr.
July 23, 1863. 6w

Notice! Notice!!

E. W. SUTCLIFFE,
WILL OPEN HIS
BRANCH GROCERY STORE,
95 Brunswick St.,
On Saturday, 18th inst., with a large and well selected Stock of
First Class Family Groceries, &c.
Which having been purchased personally for Cash in England and the United States, by which means he will be able to supply his customers with better goods, and lower in price, than can be had elsewhere in the City.
Also,—On the same day will commence at REDUCED PRICES, Wholesale and Retail, at the old Stand, Barrington Street, opposite the Parade. July 29.

INLAND ROUTE.
St. John, Portland, Boston, &c.

THE steamer EMPEROR, will leave Windsor for St. John during the month of July, as follows—connecting with the steamers "New England," and "New Brunswick," which leave St. John every Monday and Thursday morning at 8 o'clock, for Portland and Boston

Wednesday, 5th, at	3 P M
Saturday, 8th, at	6 A M
Wednesday, 12th, at	9 A M
Saturday, 15th, at	11 A M
Wednesday, 19th, at	2 P M
Saturday, 22d, at	5 P M
Wednesday, 26th, at	9 A M
Saturday, 29th, at	11 A M

FARES