good look at them by day light to-morrow, when he goes to see the Regatta.

The formalities of the levee were the same as these observed heretofore.

A considerable number of addresses were presented. Replies were given to but four.—The Lord Bishop of Toronto was allowed the precedence, and after reading the address of the Synod, took his place together with his Archdeacons along with the suite. The Rev. Mr. Clarke, who in the absence of the Moderator, presented the address from the Free Presbyterian Synod, was informed that had the Moderator been there he would have been treated as a Bishop, and allowed to take his place with the other two. There is some misunderstanding respecting the course persued towards Dr. Stinson, the President of the Methodist Conference, which has since, we believe, been cleared up The only address read previous to the general levee was that of the Anglican clergy, the others were read afterwards, and as it appeared to our reporter, in the order the various bodies chose to make their way through.—*Toronto Globe.*

General Intelligence.

Colonial.

Domestic

Mr. J. G. Taylor, of London, one of the largest shareholders of the *Great Eastern* writes to the London *Morning Star* a long letter concerning her. Mr. Taylor is in favour of Halifax, as being, as he says, the safest harbour on this continent; and, he suggests the running of smaller steamers as feeders for the *Great Eastern* at Halifax to Boston, Portland, to St. John. N. B., and the St. Lawrence, until the Great Canadian Line of Railway to Halifax is completed. This plan was suggested to us at the time the *Great Eastern* visited our harbor, and an article on the subject appeared in our paper of the 24th of August.—*Journal.*

Loss of the Schooner Emerald.—The steamer America, which arrived at this port Saturday noon, run into the schooner Emerald of Barrington, N. S., about four hours after she left Halifax, and sunk her. The steamer struck the schooner on her quarter, and running its bowsprit into the main rigging, held the vessel afloat until the captain and crew, consisting of ten men and a boy, were enabled to scramble aboard the steamer. The passengers and officers of the steamer subscribed $387, which they presented to the captain.—*Reporter.*

We understand that the Rev Dr. McLeod, of Sydney, C. B, is likely to be the first Moderator of Synod after the union of the two Presbyterian bodies in October.—*Chronicle.*

New Brunswick.

A severe thunder and hail storm passed over Sussex Vale and Norton on Thursday afternoon last—hail stones of an inch in diameter were picked up in that section of the country about the mouth of the Mill Stream. In Sussex Vale a building occupied by Mr. Wright and known as the Commercial Hotel was struck by lightning and suffered much damage In the Parish of Norton, the Superior School House in course of erection was struck and considerably damaged, three men who were working in the building at the time were prostrated, but not seriously injured. A man by the name of Isac Raymond was working in the hayfield when the storm came on. The lightning stuck the points of the hay fork in his hand, shattered the handle and followed up his arm, knocking him down, and he remained insensible for an hour or two. He is very much injured but is expected to recover.

It is thought that a number of accidents from the lightning must have occurred in other parts of the country, especially about the Parish of Springfield over which the black cloud was seen to hang but we have not as yet heard any accounts from that quarter.—*St. John Courier.*

A correspondent of the Christian Visitor writing from Grand Lake in speaking of the same storm says:—On Thursday last about four o'clock P. M, one of the most fearful tornadoes, accompanied with thunder and lightning, rain and hail, ever witnessed by "the oldest inhabitants," passed over this locality. It came from the North West, passed over Marquapet Lake Douglas Harbour, and Grand Lake, about five miles in width, and extended Eastward,—levelling to the ground fences, driving hail and window glass through the rooms of many buildings, destroying fruit and trees, oats and buckwheat Some large fields of the latter look as though it had passed through a threshing-machine,—not a bushel of grain left. Happily the excellent crops of wheat and grain were gathered in. Mr. D. Hansel says, he has sustained a loss of £20 on his farm In some places the hail fell to the depth of three inches, and some of it as large as common sized hen eggs. After the storm abated, Dr. Peters and Abner Balmain, driving through the settlement, the Dr saw the hail so large he slighted from his carriage, and gathered up three as large as above. An eye witness informed me that at nine o'clock that night, where the water had carried the hail together in heaps, he could gather in one place the full of a bushel as large as potato balls. Most of the hail was flat on one side, and in the center a ball of snow, resembling the eye of a fish, cased in clear ice, as hard as can be found in the month of January.

P. E. Island.

The Land Commission.—The Commissioners appointed by the Home Government, to investigate the exceedingly knotty land question, commenced their session in town on Wednesday last, at the Colonial Buildings. We are astonished at the apathy shown by all parties interested, in not coming forward and laying everything before the Commission bearing upon the subject. The three gentlemen composing the board, have a wide reputation, as men of intelligence, statesmanship, and integrity. They have been called by the people of their respective Provinces, to fill the highest offices within their gift, and being selected by the Imperial Government as the most suitable persons to fulfil the arduous duties which now devolve upon them, it cannot be doubted but that a fair, impartial, and just decision will be arrived at; therefore let the inhabitants of P. E Island come forward at once and give the Commission that help and information necessary to a final adjustment of the question.

It seems that the powers vested in the Commission, is much greater than has been supposed, and has taken by surprise those whom we thought were fully cognizant of all the minutiæ connected with this much vexed affair. The Commissioners have the power and will, it appears, go back to the original grants, and have the whole matter thoroughly sifted from that time to the present. That the report of the Board will cause a final settlement of the differences between tenantry and proprietors, is not disputed by persons of intelligence in the community.—*Ross's Weekly*, Sept. 6, 1860.

Canada.

The Toronto *Globe* makes the following among other comments upon the untoward treatment of the Presbyterian Church of Canada at the Prince's Levee, Montreal:—

Dr. Mathieson's conduct in declining to present the address was worthy of himself, of the body he represented, and of the Protestants of Canada. If he erred it was in resting his claim to be heard and to receive an answer, on the narrow ground that the Church with which he is connected is established in one section of the Empire. As the representative of one of the oldest and most numerous Protestant Churches in the Province, he had as much claim to be heard as the representatives of the Church of Rome, or the Church of England. Is the Church of Rome established in this Province? Is the Church of England? We should like to see a vestige of proof of the existence of such a state of things, in the statute book or elsewhere. If it could be found it would speedily be obliterated. In the preamble of an Act of Parliament, prepared and passed by the present Ministry, the separation of Church and State is so emnly declared. Is that declaration to be set aside at the mere will of Sir Edmund Head and his Ministers? Are the odious distinctions which we thought had been buried forever to be revived at this time of day? It is said that Sir Edmund Head gave as his excuse for refusing to allow the address to be read that there was no time for it. The excuse was a greater insult than the act itself. Sir Edmund could keep the Prince a whole day visiting Catholic colleges and nunneries, receiving addresses from the managers of these institutions, and making replies, acknowledging their services in the cause of education, but he could not spare ten minutes for the reading of a short address and reply from a Presbyterian Church. Nay, just before Dr. Mathieson and his friends presented themselves, an address from the clergy of the Church of England of the diocese of Montreal had just been read and a reply given. There was no time!! to hear Protestants speak, though there was no hurry when the Catholic addresses were read, *first in French* and then in Engliah. There was no time for Presbyterians, but ample opportunity for Episcopalians.

Sir George Simpson, Governor of Hudson's Bay, died at Lachine, on the 6th inst., of paralysis.

United States.

Among the most important political events of the past week belong the reception and the speeches of Mr. Douglas in some of the Southern States. With commendable frankness he has given his opinion on the duty of the South, to remain faithful to the Union, in case a Republican President should be elected. Mr. Breckinridge, it is asserted, will soon be called upon to define, will equal explicitness, his position in relation to that important question.

It is now asserted, that in New-York a fusion of all the three anti-Republican parties will be effected, an event which, it would seem, according to the statistics of the last elections, would make the result in New-York questionable. The bulk of the Douglas and Bell parties is still gravitating towards a union, while a fusion between the two Democratic wings met with greater difficulties on account of the violent opposition of some leading organs of either party.

The Republicans feel encouraged, by their victory in Vermont.

Texas still suffers from incendiarisms, followed by summary and lawless executions, to which our people, in cases of intense excitement, are, unfortunately, too prone.—*N. Y. Methodist.*

Terrible Steamboat Disaster!—287 *Lives Lost!!*—Chicago, Sept. 8.—The steamer Lady Elgin, in the Lake Superior line, which left here last night, was run into by the schooner Augusta off Wunkegan, (about 30 miles north of Chicago,) at half-past 2 o'clock this morning.

From 250 to 400 persons are said to have been on board, and among them were the Yagers, the Green Yagers and Rifles, and several fire companies of Milwaukee, who were on a visit to this city.

Col. Lumsden, of the New Orleans Picayune, and family, were on board, and are supposed to be lost.

At the time of the accident the schooner was sailing at the rate of 11 miles an hour.

The steam tug McQueen left this morning for the scene of the disaster.

Among the saved are Herbert Ingraham, member of Parliament and proprietor of the London Illustrated News, and his son Herbert.

"At the moment of the collision there were music and dancing going on in the forward cabin. In an instant after the crash all was still, and in half an hour the steamer sank. I passed through the cabin; the ladies were pale, but silent. There was not a cry or shriek,—no sound but the rush of steam and the surge of the heavy sea. Whether they were fully aware of the danger, or whether their appalling situation rendered them speechless, I cannot tell.

"A boat was lowered at once with the design of going round upon the larboard side to examine the leak. There were two oars belonging to the boat, but just at that moment some person possessed himself of one of them and we were powerless to manage the boat.—We succeeded once in reaching the wheel but were quickly drifted away and thrown upon the Beach at Winetka. Only two boats were left on the steamer. One of them contained 13 persons, all of whom were saved.

"The other boat had 8 persons but only 4 of them reached the shore alive, the others being drowned at the beach. Before I left the steamer the engine had ceased to work, the fires having been extinguished.

"In the first ward of Milwaukee, it is said there is scarcely a house or place of business which has not lost some inmate or employee.

"Nearly 100 persons arrived within 50 yards of the beach, but were swept back by returning waves and lost."

To be Court-Martialed.—Gen. Harney, notoriously the lomenter of the difficulties at San Juan, between the British and Americans, has reported himself in person to the Secretary of War at Washington. His recall is consequent upon the investigations of Lieut Gen. Scott, who ascertained that the complications and difficulties were entirely attributable to his turbulent disposition. So much does this seem to have been the case, that being court-martialed is said to be inevitable. This General Harney has given his government unnecessary trouble and concern wherever he has been sent; and he has been guilty of conduct not only unbecoming an officer, but has earned for himself the title "American Haynau." It will, doubtless, be made fully evident, that the moderation and firmness of the British Government, combined with the forbearance of the officers at San Juan, have prevented a collision which a Hotspur had made imminent. —*Montreal Witness.*

A Methodist Preacher Hung.—The papers say that a Rev. Mr. Buley was hung by a mob of about three hundred persons at Veal's Station in Texas, a few days since. The Central Christian Advocate thinks it must have been Rev. A Bewley, a member of the Arkansas Conference, and who was chosen as a delegate to the last General Conference.

Wonderful Cave.—A correspondent of the Scientific American gives an interesting account of a wonderful cave at Decorah, Iowa Before entering the cave the thermometer indicated 80 degrees. Commencing the descent, the atmosphere began to grow cold very fast, and the party soon began to see the frost on the walls, sparkling in the light of their lamps like millions of diamonds. This one sight is worth as much as all the natural exhibitions of every day life to every lover of the beautiful. As we came to our first stopping place we began to find ice, from a mere film up to six to eight inches thick. This part of the cave is in the shape of a wedge with the small end up; it being six feet wide at the base, the sides drawing together overhead about twenty-feet high—the one side covered with ice clear as crystal, and the other with sparkling frost. Now we hung the thermometer on the wall and waited the result; the mercury going down gradually to 30 degrees, where it remained. We also had a little water in a cup, and after leaving it on the rock for about ten minutes, it became skimmed over with ice. There is not near the usual amount of ice in the cave that there usually is at this season of the year, and no doubt it is owing to the dryness of the season. The present spring and summer, so far, have been very dry in Decorah, and I have noticed the more rain we have, the more ice forms in and around the mouth of the cave Two years ago there was so much ice in the first 50 or 60 feet of the cave that we had to cut steps in it with a hatchet to get down with safety. A great quantity of rain fell that season.

Cuba and Mexico.—The Havana journals of the 23d inst., discuss with some acrimony the "misconduct of Mexico" in refusing to permit the exportation of "coolies" from Yucatan and other Gulf States to Cuba. The Prensa de la Habana insists that it is necessary for Mexico to devote herself in every possible way to the good of the Spanish colonies, if she is to find internal peace and be restored to consideration abroad. The meaning of all which it is perhaps not very difficult to divine. The Cubans heave evidently been inoculated with the hope of a new slave-trade from the Carribean coast, to be guaranteed under the pleasing name of "An organized emigration," by the supremacy of Spanish influence in Mexico The Indians of Yucatan, as the Havana journals naively argue, can be of no possible use to Mexico, which is too much distracted to hope for a remunerative system of national industry in a long time to come. The best thing, therefore, which can be done for both countries, is to allow Spain to export these superfluous arms to her own thriving colony, while she is at work pacifying the Republic and preparing the way for its new destinies, under the benignant restoration of indirect Spanish influence, if not of a direct Spanish authority.—*N. Y. Times.*

Peru.—There are twenty thousand Chinese slaves now in Peru, and the demand continues. The last cargo of these coolies was landed about a month, since, and they sold for four hundred dollars each; the term of servitude being eight years; the wages four dollars a month; two suits of clothes in the year, and two pounds of rice per day. It costs the trader about thirty-five dollars to land a Chinaman on the coast, and as he is pretty certain of getting three or four hundred dollars for him, the profits are enormous The Chinamen are induced to leave their county by a small advance of money—a fortune in their eyes—for man is the cheapest production in the Celestial Empire, and labor is worth but little to him there. To this small sum of money the agent adds a judicious mixture of extravagant promises for the future in the new land. How many of these promises are fulfilled many be judged by the number of Chinamen who commit suicide. A man who lived at the Chincha Islands a few years ago cited an instance of seventeen of these unfortunates hanging themselves in one night in the same room.

Latest from Europe.

BY STEAMSHIP MELITA.

Dates to 5th instant.

The correspondent of the *Daily News*, at Turin, who has access to official quarters, announces the military arrrangements made by Count Cavour's Cabinet, in anticipation of the immediate fall of the Bourbon dynasty. The object is to prevent Naples becoming a prey to anarchy. The Neapolitan army is either conquered or broken up. The people are proclaiming Victor Emmanuel. Delay might cause the shipwreck of the monarchial principal, or a French Prince might turn the interregnum to his own profit. There will, however, be no delay.

The Piedmontese berseglieri are to land at Naples forthwith from the Sardinian ships. Gen. La Marmora is to arrive as speedily as possible afterwards with 30,000 men. If the rapid conveyance of so large a force should be impossible, the Pope will be asked to allow a passage through his dominions, the Pope has twice before conceded this passage—once to the Austrians, and once to the Neapolitans. The Sardinian Government is hiring every transport it can find, and the Pope's assent may not be required; but time is precious. The question is, what Lamoriciere will do in case a Piedmontese force passes through the Pope's territory. Other questions besides the Neapolitan may be hastening to a solution. The Sardinians say that Austria will not be touched, but she must cease making Ancona her military fort.

Francis II is ready and anxious to be off to Gaeta, as the last stage on Neapolitan soil on his route to Vienna or Madrid.

The Paris correspondent of the Liverpool Times says:—

"It is thus seen that events are advancing apace towards their final solution. At the present moment the whole of the western portion of the kingdom, from the Gulf of Tarento to the Roman frontier, is lost to the Royal authority, Garibaldi is scarcely a day's march from the capital, which only waits for his arrival, to pronounce against the dynasty of the Bourbons. As for the young Bourbon himself, he is still wavering between an armed resistance and a quiet departure.

A despatch from Turin, dated the 2nd, states that Garibaldi was at that date moving on Salerno; and a correspondent of the *Presse* writes that great preparations are being made there by the Neapolitans to resist him.

In Italy there are rumors of a convention between the Piedmontese Government and the Emperor of the French of a nature similar to that which is believed to subsist between Austria and Prussia. In the event of a fresh outbreak of hostilities, Piedmont and Lombardy would be occupied by French troops, as a counter-move to the occupation of the non-Italian portions of the Austrian empire by those of Prussia. Both the belligerent states would thus be enabled to bring the whole of their military force upon the debateable ground.

The *Patrie* informs its readers that there are reports current of a coalition being formed in Europe against France. It considers them absurd, but nevertheless takes great pains to contradict them.

The Paris correspondent of the Herald says that the French Government has just purchased ten large steam transports in the United States.

The King of Naples is to pay an indemnity of 3,000,000 francs for the losses suffered by the French inhabitants during the bombardment of Palermo.

The tour of the French Emperor is a very triumphant one, and will, no doubt, add to his popularity in the provinces visited. It appears quite undeniable that throughout the departments of France there is no lack of enthusiasm in favour of his Government.

LATEST.

Rome, Sept. 2.—It is stated in official quarters that the French garrison at Rome is to be increased by 3,500 men, in order to better protect that city as well as Civita Vecchia and Viterbo, General None has been appointed commander of the French division. All political manifestations have been prohibited Ancona has been declared in a state of siege, and the Papal delegate has been recalled. Ponte Corvo and Benevento are almost in a state of insurrection. Agitation likewise prevails even in all the other provinces.

Political and Military Movements in Italy.—The *Opinione* of Turin states that Garibaldi is at six days' march from Naples. The Italian journals remark that as Gaeta, though strongly fortified on the land side, is open to an attack by sea, it is not probable that Frances II., will linger there, as Garibaldi will soon have a formidable navy under his command.

General Caldini, who commands the fourth division of the army of Upper Italy, has transferred his head-quarters to Forb, in order to be nearer to La Cattolica, the well known strategical point which lies within the Papal frontier.

General Lamoriciere has concentrated 5,000 men at Macerata, and addressed an order of the day to the army, announcing that on the day of battle he would bring 50,000 men into the field.

The ultramontane journal *Le Monde* publishes a letter from Vienna, which states that Lord John Russell has addressed a confidential note, advising Count Cavour to abstain from any attack on Venetia.

The Debats says that the fall of the King of Naples will remove all cause of difference between England and Austria. England will then proclaim that the Mincio marks the limits of her sympathies for the Italian cause.

Naples.—*Naples, Sept.* 1.—The ministry tendered and then withdrew its resignation. The attempt to form a new cabinet under the presidency of Prince D'Ischitella failed. The chiefs of the national guard entered the Royal palace and demanded from the King the dismissal of Generals D'Ischitella and Cntrofiano. The confusion is increasing in the city. It is said that should anarchy ensue a disembarkation of Sardinian troops may be expected.

Austrian Italy.—*Verona, Sept.* 4.—On account of the rapid progress of Garibaldi's army in the kingdom of Naples, four batteries, sent from Vienna, have been added to the great artillery depot at this place. It is asserted that the seventh and eighth Austrian *corps d'armee* have received orders to join, at the first summons, the army of Venetia.

Syria.—Constantinople, Saturday, Sept. 1. —(Official despatch.)—Fued Pasha to the Carimakan Pasha:—

"Damascus, Seffer 13, 1277 (Aug. 20)—Out of the number of 167 individuals lately arrested on account of having taken part in the late massacres at Damascus, 56 have been found guilty, and were hanged to-day in the streets of the city. The remaining 111 have been shot in the public squares of Damascus. Owing to the military measure taken, the penalties incurred have been thus publicly inflicted without tranquility having been anywhere disturbed. Among those found guilty and condemned to capital punishment there were individuals belonging to the highest families of the country, who were executed without any distiction. As soon as the trial of the remainder of the accused is concluded, and their guilt will have been proved, they will successively suffer. Those who are condemned to hard labor and detention in the fortress will be embarked at Beyrout and sent to Constantinople. The former Muchir and the officers who have been accused are undergoing their trial before the military council instituted for that purpose. No obstacle having to be apprehended in the arrest of those of the principal inhabitants implicated in the masacres, they will be arrested to-morrow."

Who Will be King of Jerusalem?—This is one of the two great exciting questions of the day in Europe. The knotty Italian complication is succeeded by another equally interesting—the Syrian difficulty—and the journals are already beginning to debate the question who will be King of Jerusalem? From recent news received from Europe, it is probable the army of Louis Napoleon is already in occupation of Palestine, including the Holy City. The Emperor of the French is the Warwick who will give it a king.

There are five millions of Hebrews scattered over Europe and America, who, in proportion to their numbers, hold a greater amount of 'monesh' than any other race. They excel all others in the quantity they possess of old gold, old silver and old clothes. Now the Jews have a deep interest in the question, and they are looking forward to the day when they will be able to return to the land of their circumcised fathers, from which they have been so long banished. Louis Napoleon is about to solve the question. By his advice young Baron Rothschild is here studying the institutions of the country, a study which is the main cause of the Emperor's own success in France, and which will probably be attended with the same effect in the case of the Prince of Wales, who is coming here for a similar purpose England having in recent years lost caste among first class nations, from want of ability in her statesmen—Rothschild will remaid here till after the election, watching the working of our institutions; and it is in contemplation to give him a public banquet in this city, in anticipation of a greater honor which awaits him.

The moment Louis Napoleon gets Syria under his thumb, as he has got Italy, he will fetch out the Baron Rothschild, prepared by his American training and experience, and he will place the crown of Jerusalem upon his head. The wealth of the Jews from every country and clime will soon be collected in the Holy Land, and railroads and hotels and civilization will be established in the wilderness, and European and American travellers will be able to get something better than "locusts and wild honey," the fare which John the Baptist found there eighteen hundred years ago, and which continues the food of wanderers to the present day.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Halifax District.

The following are the arrangements made a the late Financial District Meeting in reference to the annual Missionary Meetings in the District:—

Halifax, in the month of January.

Lunenburg and Petite Riviere Circuits, on January 14th and following days.

Mills Village and Liverpool Circuits, on Dec. 24th and following days.

The Superintendants of the last named four Circuits will make the arrangement as to the Deputation to each Circuit.

Windsor Circuit, on October 22nd and following days. Deputation—Rev. J. G. Hennigar.

Newport Circuit, on Oct. 29th and following days. Deputation—Rev. H. Pope, Junr.

Kempt Circuit, on Oct. 29th and following days. Deputation—Rev. R. E. Crane.

Maitland Circuit, on Oct. 22nd and following days. Deputation—Rev. W. Alcorn.

Finanical District Meetings.

TRURO DISTRICT.

The Financiel District meeting of the Truro District will be held at River John, on Wednesday, the 19th of September, to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. The Circuit Stewards will please meet with the Ministers at the time announced

THOMAS H. DAVIES,
Chairman.

CHARLOTTETOWN DISTRICT.

The Financial District Meeting of the Charlottetown District, will be held (D. V.) at Charlottetown, on Wednesday, 19th September, to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M. The Ministers and Circuit Stewards are requested to be in attendance punctually at the time appointed.

HENRY DANIEL,
Chairman.

Order of holding the Missionary Anniversaries on the various Circuits in the Annapolis District:—

CIRCUITS.	DEPUTATION.	TIME.
Digby	Rev. M. Pickles J. Taylor	Sandy Cove, Sp. 24 Trout Cove 25 Digby 26 St. Mary's Bay 27
Annapolis	Rev M Pickles J. Sutcliffe, W. Mc Carthy	Bear River, Oct. 22 Clements 23 Granville 24 Annapolis 25
Bridgetown	Rev. W. McCarthy J. Taylor, and A. B Black	Tupperville, Oct 26 Bridgetown 29 Granville 30
Horton	Rev. W Smithson, and Geo. Butcher	Horton, Oct. 22 Greenwich 23 Kentville, Nov. 19
Cornwallis East	Rev. T Angwin Geo Butcher	Canning, Oct. 24
Cornwall s West	Rev. T Angwin and W. Smithson	Valley Church 25 Berwick 26
Aylesford	Rev. A. B. Black F H M. Pickles & J Bent	Aylesford East 21 Aylesford West 23
Wilmot	Rev G. Tuttle and F. H W. Pickles Rev. M. Pickles & Geo Tuttle	Nictaux 24 Wilmot 25 Hanly Mo Nov 20 Lawrencetown 21 Margaretville 22

The Brethren on the Yarmouth, Barrington, and Shelburne Circuits will make their own arrangements for holding the Missionary Meetings on their several Circuits.

P S.—A collection will be taken up during each meeting in aid of the Funds of the Missionary Society.

THOMAS ANGWIN, Chairman.

☞ We omitted to notice last week the arrival of Mr. Gush with his portrait of General Williams. We have had the pleasure of looking upon this fine specimen of Art, and congratulate Mr. Gush upon the production, and the province upon the profession of so accurate a likeness of the great hero. Several of our citizens have seized upon the opportunity presented by Mr. Gush's visit, to have portraits painted. The opportunity thus afforded is certainly a rare one.

☞ Several communications crowded out.

Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer I have used with great success in my family, in cases of colds and coughs, and also had the happiness to see my son immediately relieved of distressing dysentery, and completely cured in a few days

Ward C. Copeland, Fall River

Dyspepsia and Consumption—Which of these diseases occasions the victim the most suffering? The Dyspeptic will say the former. It is, therefore, a consoling fact, that Oxygenated Bitters cures this most distressing complaint.

The Book Steward begs to intimate that he leaves this day on a visit to the United States to purchase Stock—orders received during his absence will be attended to—letters requiring answers will await his return, in a little over two weeks.

He confidently hopes that large remittances will be made to the office by the brethern, as the money is much needed.

Wesleyan Conference Office, Sept. 11, 1860

Rare Opportunity.

ISAAC HALE, Jr. & CO., Newburyport Mass.—Will employ Males and Females to act as local or travelling agents. Those now in their employ average from $30 to $60 per month We cannot, in this advertisement, particularize the business, but we will in a circular, (free of cost,) to all who address us upon the subject. This is a rare opportunity for those out of employment to obtain an honorable situation.

Sep. 5. 4w.

☞ A case of Toilet Requisite:—
Burnett's Cocoaine for the Hair,
Burnett's Oriental wash for the teeth,
Burnett's Kalliston for the complexion,
Burnett's Florimel for the handerchief,
Also—Rowlands Odonto for the teeth,
Rowlands Macassar Oil for the hair,
Saunder's Bloom of Ninoë for the face,
Glycerine Wash for chapped hands,
Delusan's Restorative for the hair,
Bloodgett's Persian Balm for shaving,
Rimmell's Benzoline for cleaning gloves,
Saunder's Fragrant Sachets for wardrobes,
Hooper's Silver Pills to sweeten the breath,
Mason's Alpine Balm and Hair Dresser,
Herring's Magnetic Hair Brushes and Combs.
At the Medical Warehouse of
G. E. Morton & Co.

☞ Observe the address—39 Granville street.

new publications:

Army and Navy Lists.
The Volunteer Review in Hyde Park.
Target Shooting at Wimbledon
The Rifleman's Weekly Newspaper
The Cornhill Magazine for August.
The Englishwoman's Magazine.
A new view of the Great Eastern—1s 3d.
Illustrated descrption of the great Steamship—10d.
Popular History of the Steam Engine.
Handbook of Etiquette.
Rary on Horse Taming, &c.
For sale at the News Agency of G. E. Morton & Co.

A Gem of Elegance—*Blodgett's Persian Balm*, for cleaning the teeth, shaving, bathing, beautifying the complexion, and all toilet purposes This is the most delightful cosmotic a lady or gentleman can use. It insures a sweet breath, white teeth, healthy mouth—removes all disagreeable appearances from the skin, such as tan. pimples, freckles, sunmark blotches, &c., and imparts freshness and purity to the complexion.

☞ Agents in Halifax, G. E. Morton & Co.

THE OXYGENATED BITTERS

Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Heart Burn, Water Brash, Sour Stomach, Jaundice, Flatulency, General Debility &c., find a ready relief and speedy cure in this great remedy.

The Oxygenated Bitters—Are believed by many who have been cured of the above complaints to be the only medicine which the materia medica affords for their infallible cure. It is not an alcoholic preparation, which, while giving a momentary stimulus, reduces the system in the same ratio; but one distinct and different from any medical preparation ever compounded, and which will, in most cases, extract the disease by the roots and restore the patient to pristine health. In proof of which, testimony of the very highest and unexceptionable character is presented.

From Mr. John D. Nash, well known throughout the British Provinces as an extensive Auctioneer.

Halifax, N. S., June 16, 1860.

Messrs Seth W. Fowle & Co,. Boston, Mass.

& Gentleman:—Having a very high estimation of the value of the Oxygenated Bitters, for dyspepsia, and debility of the digestive organs, I take pleasure in giving you a statement of their operation in my own case. Several years since I was severely afflicted with a most aggravating form of Dyspepsia, which rendered my ordinary duties a burden. I tried many remedies with no benefit, until I made use of the Oxygenated Bitters and I can say with the utmost confidence that this remedy entirely eradicated every symptom of which I was suffering, by the continued use of eight bottles, although the first bottle produced a decided change for the better. I consider this remedy to be of inestimable value to those whose stomachs has become deranged by the use of intoxicating liquors or by high living. I now keep them by me, and find their use to be a great promoter of good health.

Yours respectfully,
John D Nash.

Prepared by Seth W. Fowle & Co., Boston, and for sale by Morton & Cogswell and G E Morton & Co, wholesale agents and retailed by all Druggists.

Aug 29 1m.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

These Pills have now been before the public many years, and through their own merits have gained a reputation of which Dr. Ayer may well be proud. They are *purely vegetable* in their composition—a fact of vast importance to those who desire an effectual and at the same time *safe* family medicine.

They have been introduced in nearly every country of the old as well as the new world, and we judge from what we hear from over the water, that their popularity there is only equalled by their popularity here. That this is not a transitory burst of favor but the result of a settled conviction in the public mind that they furnish the best purgative medicine of the times is self-evident.

MORTON & COGSWELL,
Agents, Halifax.

See Dr. Ayer's Advertisement in another column. 3m.

Scorbutic diseases are the parent stock from which arises a large proportion of the fatal maladies that afflict mankind.—They are as it were a species of potatoe rot in the human constitution, which undermines and corrupts all the sources of its vitality and hastens its decay. They are the germs form which springs, Consumption Rheumatism, Heart Disease, Liver Complaints, and Eruptive Diseases which will be recognized as among those most fatal and destructive to the races of men.—So dreadful are its consequences to human life, that it is hardly possible to over estimate the importance of an actual reliable remedy, that can sweep out this Scrofulous contamination. We know then we shall proclaim welcome news to our readers, of one from such a quarter as will leave little doubt of its efficacy—and still more welcome, when we tell them that it surely does accomplish the end desired. We mean Ayer's Sarsparilla, and it is certainly worthy the attention of those who are afflicted with Scrofula or Scrofulous complaints.—Register, Albany, N. Y.

Sept. 5 4w.

Burnett's Cocoaine.—This article, manufactured solely by that enterprising firm, Messrs. Joseph Burnett & Co., of Boston, is the best and most celebrated article for the hair that has ever been introduced, and is recommended by physicians throughout the whole country. This concern use nothing but the purest articles in their manufactures, which have a right reputation wherever known and introduced.—Louisville Democrat.

Sept. 5 4w.

Mrs. Winslow,—An experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column.

Sept. 5 1y.

From the Press.—Mr. John Jackson, publisher of the Calais Advertiser, writes: I know it to be all it is recommended; having used it in my family for six or seven years.

Every mother and housekeeper must often act as a family physician in the numerous illnesses and accidents that occur among the children and servants. For many of these cases, Davis' Pain Killer, is an indispensable article. In diarrhea it has been used and effected cures. For cuts and bruises it is invaluable.—N. Y. Examiner

Perry Davis' Pain Killer.—This Medicine has become an article of commerce—a thing no medicine ever became before Pain Killer is as much an item in every bale of goods sent to country merchants, as Tea, Coffee or Sugar This fact speaks volumes in its favor. Glen Falls Messenger.

Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer.—Notwithstanding the many imitations of this article, and many other medicines in the markes pretending to answer the same purpose, yet the sale of Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer is more than the whole of them put together. It is one of the few articles that are just what they pretend to be. Try it—Brunswick Telegraph.

Sold by G E. Morton & Co, Avery & Brown & Morton & Cogswell.

Sept. 19 2w.

Bogle's Celebrated Hyperion Fluid.

Overtops everything as the greatest restorer an best dressing for the hair in the world. Ye who have been deceived by nostrums, try this and be convinced. It never fails! To be had at W. BOGLE'S Hair Work Perfumery and Toilet Store, 202 Washington St., Boston—and for sale everywhere.

Sands' Sarsaparilla.—The extraordinary efficacy of this unrivalled preparation in all cases of scrofula, erysipelas, cutaneous and eruptive disorders, and similar complaints, would appear almost incredible, were not such wonderful cures of daily occurrence certified by persons of undoubted truth and respectability, establishing the incontestable fact that in this class of disorders as an alterative and renovating agent it is unequalled. Eminent physicians have proved by many years experience that they can produce the happiest results by its administration, and therefore use it with confidence.

Prepared and sold by A. B & D. Sands, Druggists, 100 Fulton Street, New York—Sold also by Morton & Co, Halifax also by Druggists generally.

Holloway's Pills.—Premature decay, whether the result of intense application to business, free living, or any other exhaustive cause, may be checked, and the physical and mental energies restored to their original vigor, by a persevering use of this unequalled restorative. The stooping frame may be straightened, the trembling nerves quieted, and the whole muscular system braced, by a course of the Pills. They seem not only to purge the internal organs of all impurities, but to infuse into every fibre a new principle of vitality. Let not the sick say that their constitutions are broken down until they have tested the renovating properties of Holloway's wonderful restorative.

Bogle's Hair Dye and Wigs.

Are unapproached and unapproachable in their superior merits. Both are perfection. Try the one! see the other! and be convinced. Private rooms for dying Hair and fitting Wigs at BOGLE'S Hair work Perfumery and Toilet Bazaar, 202 Washington stree Boston.

Marriages.

On the 13th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Sprague, Mr. Anthony Shaw, Jr., to Jane Wilhelmina, 2nd daughter of Samuel R. Caldwell, Esq, Mayor of Halifax.

At St Luke's Church, on the 12th inst, by the Rev. Wm. Bullock, Captain J. T. Campbell, Royal Fusileers, to Mary Augusta, daughter of T. C. Kinnear, Esq.

On the 11th inst, by the Rev. W. S. Gray, James A, son of Jas A. Moren, Esq, to Martha Eleanor, eldest daughter of the late James F. Gray, Esq.

On the 11th inst., by the Rev. A. H. Munro, Mr Henry F. Foster, to Miss Sarah A., third daughter of Mr John Martin.

On the 8th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Crisp, Mr. Joseph A. Thompson, of Madeira, to Louisa Jane Tufts, of Halifax.

On the 13th inst, by Rev. G. W. Hill, Wm Henry Davies, Esq, M. D., to Bessie, youngest, daughter of J. G. A. Creighton, Esq.

Deaths.

On the 5th inst., Mrs Eliza Weeks, relict of the late Rev J. W. Weeks, of LaHave, N. S.

At Quebec, on the 7th inst, Alexander David, eldest and beloved son of Rear Admiral Sir Alexander and Lady Milne, aged 9 years.

On Monday evening, 17th inst., Mr. Charles N. Fitz, aged 80 years, late of the War Department. Funeral to-morrow, Thursday, at 4 o'clock, from his late residence, Brunswick street. Friends are requested to attend without further notice.

Drowned in Boston Harbor, on 19th June last, Mr. William O'Brien, Carpenter, a native of Halifax, N. S., in the 23rd year of his age.

On Saturday evening, 16th inst., Ellen Dunphy, daughter of John Dunphy, aged 19 years.—(Boston papers please copy.)

In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Sunday, Sept. 9, of consumpton, Robert Whidden, of Nova Scotia, aged 44 years, 6 months, and 15 days

At Lunenburg, on the 13th inst., Charlotte, widow of the late John C. Rudolf, Esq, and eldest daughter of the late Mr. Judah Wells.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED

Wednesday, September 12.

Brig Mary, Hutchinson, Liverpool.
Brigt Columbus, Campbell, Liverpool.
Govt schr Daring, Daly, Sydney.
Schrs Myrtle, Baily, Westport.
Fanny Stewart, Rose, Sydney.

Thursday, September 13.

H M S Nile, Quebec.
Brigt Emily Jane, Essex, Porto Rico.
Schr Plover, Nickerson, Tarks Island.

Friday, September 14.

Brig Richard Brown, Strum, New York.
Schrs Sir Colin Campbell, Vigus, New York.
Beverly, Binache, Newfld; Maria, Arichat.
Native American, Newburyport—in distress.

Saturday, September 15.

H M S Valorus, Capt Aldham, Quebec.
Brigt Lucretia, Maxwell, New York.
Schrs Margaret Ann, Burke, Boston.
Lark, Frank, Newfld.

Sunday, September 16.

Steamer, Melita, Little, Liverpool.
Brig Fawn, Jost, Portland.
Schrs Septimus, Morris, New York.
Emily, Perret, Newfld.

Saturday, September 17.

Barque Halifax, O'Brien, Boston.
Brig Azores, Barratt, Liverpool, G B.
Remous, Quilis, Trinidad.
Schrs Belle, Labrador.
Tuos Bagley, McConnell, Baltimore.
Prince Consort, Weser, Labrador.
Leading Star, Canso.

CLEARED.

September 10—Schrs Cecilia, Jenkins, Boston; Quickstep, Parsons, Newfld; Bloomer, Messervey, Bay St George; Kate, Messervey, Bay St George; Laurel, O'Hare, Cape Canso; Isab