

Maynard and Welton who were satisfied that he possessed the inner life. The writer had the privilege of being with him the last few days of his mortal career. Praying with him and conversing on one occasion he replied to some observations made on the simplicity of salvation: "Yes!" he answered, "it is only believe and live." "Peace, peace, peace," were the last words he uttered. There was not the bright kindling up of hope, no joyous anticipations of future glory, in connection with his exercises. His intellectual idiosyncrasies were peculiar, giving a coloring to his religious thoughts, and having the peculiar reticence which marked the operations of his mind through life. It is to be hoped, that amidst all the uncertainties of his state, there was the germ of a spiritual union to Christ. His mind became clouded at the last. He would refer to his boyhood and his early life, and he sunk into the embrace of Death, so calmly, so gently, as if his exit were only a peaceful slumber. His politeness, so natural to him, never forsok him, apologising for the trouble he gave; when tried by his disease, a dry gangrene in the foot, no murmur escaped him. That magnanimous spirit, so long tried in life's thorny road, was unwilling to express its anguish of body, even in the presence of his own family. No stranger was troubled with any care in ministering to him, that duty was discharged most sedulously by the inmates of his household.

He died 21st July, and it was a duty, it was a privilege to follow his remains to their last resting place, by the side of the graves of my household, in that church-yard so familiar to our boyish years, and endeared by the most mournful recollections, for there repose my wife and children until the morning of the resurrection. As the earth fell upon that coffin, dust to dust, and ashes to ashes, the thought came to the mind: there reposes one, too unselfish for the selfishness of this world, too noble for the littleness of this poor earth, no stain rest upon thy memory, no dishonest act mars the honour of that character. No mortal can say he has aught against thee. Peace be to thy memory, my respected, my much revered Father. This tribute to his memory is presented by his youngest son

WILLIAM

CHRISTIAN LOY,

Departed this life October 14th, 1863, in the 90th year of his age. Brother Loy removed from Lunenburg to Lawrence town, Halifax Co., about fifty years ago. By prudence and industry, he gathered a good property on which he lived until his removal to the better land. His religious sympathies were with the Presbyterian communion, until he was in his 70th year, when he saw more clearly the way of life and the path of duty. He was willing to forsake all and follow Christ. He and three daughters with others were baptized on the same occasion by the Rev. Wm. Hobbs. A Church was organized and Bro. Loy was chosen to the office of Deacon. On his conversion to God all things became new, his house was opened for the preaching of the gospel, and here ministers of religion found a home, and God's people a hearty welcome. He was a man of prayer. In his last days he seemed to hold converse with the heavenly world. The last words he uttered were "Come Lord Jesus, come quickly." Two sons and five daughters are left to follow his worthy example. A number of grand children also have expressed a desire to live like him, and like him to die.—Communicated.

Lawrence Town, August 19th, 1864.

Mrs. ELIJAH SPINNEY

Died at Nictaux, on the 29th of July, Mrs. Elijah Spinney, in the 52nd year of her age. Sister S. was baptized by the Rev. I. E. Bill, on the 13th day of September, 1829, and united with the Baptist Church at Nictaux. She continued a worthy member until called to join the church above. Sister Spinney was for many years prevented by sickness from meeting with the church as often as was the desire of her heart, but was very free to converse upon religion. During the last winter and spring, she was confined to her house and suffered much in reference to her acceptance with God, but before she departed the clouds of darkness passed away and light again shone into her soul. She desired "to depart and be with Christ which is far better." She has left a sorrowing husband and friends to mourn her departure. May it be the happiness of all to meet in heaven.—Communicated.

Colonial and American News.

Prince Edward Island.

On Friday last some 200 excursionists from Nova Scotia arrived here in the Princess of Wales to witness the Cricket Match between the Pictou and Charlottetown Clubs. On Saturday night several visitors to the Island—among whom the Hon. Judge Parker, Master of the Rolls of New Brunswick; and Lady; and Mrs. W. Willis, Lady of N. P. Willis, Esq. (American poet and author.) arrived here by way of Shediac.—Vin.

HARVESTING is now in active progress throughout the Island. The weather is most propitious. It is reported that the oat crop is a most abundant one, the yield exceeding that of any former year. Wheat is slightly affected by weevil, but an average yield. Barley and other cereals are good. There is no sign of blight in the potatoes, which promise to be an abundant crop. Turnips also look well.

The small-pox is said to be still lingering in Prince Edward Island and has spread into Prince County, but no more fatal cases are reported.

THE BRIG "PAREHA" which left Charlotte-town, on the 22nd of December last with thirty-six emigrants for New Zealand from Nova Scotia and P. E. Island arrived at Auckland on the 26th of May last after a most pleasant voyage. The *Pareha* touched at the Cape of Good Hope on the 6th of March and took thence ten additional passengers for New Zealand.

New Brunswick.

A constable named Lyon, in St. John, employed in the collection of city taxes, has absconded with about \$200 of the city funds.

The *Miramichi Gleaner* reports five more launches on the North shore. The same paper states that the weather in that locality has been delightful for the past few weeks; that the grass is all cut, but the quantity is far short of last year's cutting; that the grain—wheat and oats—which some are already cutting, look well; and that there is every prospect of a good yield of potatoes.

Mr. Ebbit of Upper Gagetown had a valuable horse stung to death by bees lately. Some bungler had tethered it near a hive, and the bees objected to its company.

THE DEATH PENALTY.—The young man Amos Hicks suffered the extreme penalty of the law at Dorchester, N. B., on the 8th inst., for the murder, by shooting, near that town, of an old man named Hill. The execution took place in the presence of an immense crowd of spectators of both sexes, many of whom showed great sympathy for the unfortunate youth.

Canada.

Thirty or forty sailors are said to have been carried off from Quebec in three days, by crimps, to replenish the Federal army.

H. M. steam-ship *Himalaya* is to leave Quebec for England with the Guards this week.

The codfishery in the Gulf is rumoured to be rather poor this season.

LATEST FROM THE STATES.

[From Telegrams Associated Press.]

TUESDAY, Sept. 6th.—President Lincoln issued a proclamation recommending that on Sunday public Thanksgiving be offered for recent great victories in Georgia and Alabama. President also publicly thanks the army and navy engaged at Atlanta and Mobile.

Old Frigate *Brandywine* used as a storehouse was burnt at City Point, loss over \$1,000,000.

Evening.—The famous rebel General John Morgan was killed in a late skirmish in Virginia.

National salutes fired in honour of the late victories.

A conspiracy to effect the insurrection of slaves has been discovered in Georgia, and several persons charged with being ringleaders have been put to death.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 7th.—On Monday last General Grant fired a salute with shotted guns from every battery bearing on the Confederates in honor of the capture of Atlanta.

During the last ten days the number of men mustered into the Federal army has averaged three thousand (3,000) per day.

It is believed that no draft will be necessary.

Evening.—Official despatches state that in the fight before Atlanta, the Confederates lost 3,000 killed and wounded 2,000 prisoners including a Brigadier General, ten guns, and a large amount of camp equipage. Federal loss trifling.

Sheridan is strongly entrenched at Barrysville. All superfluous materials has been sent to the rear, and a decisive battle is reported imminent.

THURSDAY, Sept. 8th.—One hundred and fifty men were killed or wounded by the explosion of a Steamboat boiler on the Sacramento river Monday night.

Evening.—The election in Vermont on Tuesday shows a Union gain for Governor of five thousand votes.

FRIDAY, Sept. 9th.—McClellan has written a letter accepting the Democratic nomination for President. He declares the Union must be preserved at all hazards.

Admiral Farragut has been instructed by the Navy Department not to exchange his prisoners excepting for officers and men belonging to the Federal forces who were a long time ago captured by the Confederates and who are confined in Texas.

Evening.—General Sherman writes a letter dated Atlanta, September 7th, in which he gives the following summary of results:

"We have as the result of this quick, and, as I think, well-executed movement, twenty-seven guns, over 3,000 prisoners, and have buried over 400 rebel dead, and left as many wounded who could not be removed. The rebels have lost, besides the important city of Atlanta, and stores, at least 500 dead, 2,500 wounded, and 3,000 prisoners, whilst our aggregate loss will not foot up 1,500."

SATURDAY, Sept. 10th.—News from Atlanta say Hood's army is demoralized to condition of a mob.

The rebel Col. Hamilton was arrested at Island Pond yesterday; he was on his way to Canada.

A safe containing \$15,000 was taken from the stage by some robbers on Monday, near Portland, Ohio.

Evening.—It was rumored in Washington last evening that Mobile had surrendered. Deserters report that Lee has changed his

headquarters to Reams' Station, with the avowed intention of giving Grant battle.

News from Mexico say that Cortinas declares he will defend Matamoros against the French. Cortinas demands of merchants of Matamoros a loan of \$150,000 in specie, which they refuse. Messrs. Zuru and Hurd, acting British and Prussian Consuls, have been thrown into prison, together with others, for resisting this demand for money.

MONDAY, Sept. 12th.—Valladigham rejects McClellan's letter of acceptance.

Guerrilla Mosby reported killed in a duel with one of his officers.

Intelligence from Grant's army says:—"The 2nd division of the 3rd corps at midnight of the 9th advanced, took a line of rebel works in their front with one hundred prisoners, and still hold it."

Whole of new Government Loan will be taken at four per cent. premium. Gold 226.

Evening.—A despatch from Washington says it is ascertained that Lee has made preparations for a grand attack on Grant to cripple him before his army has been reinforced.

News from Hilton Head says the condition of Union prisoners at Andersonville, Ga., is daily getting worse, 100 dying daily.

Prize steamer "Georgia" arrived at Beaufort, N. C., on the 9th. Gold 214.

IMPENDING TROUBLE IN ILLINOIS.—The *Chicago Times* speaking of the enforcement of military rule in Illinois, says:—"Illinois erected into a military province, and a satrap appointed over it. We await the development of the object of this performance. If the object be hostile—if the intention be to re-enact in Illinois the exploits of Burbridge in Kentucky,—we give notice that the people of Illinois are not in the temper for that sort of thing to any extent whatever. In Illinois there will be a free election or a free fight."

INDIAN ATROCITIES ON THE INCREASE.—Later advices from Fort Reilly say the Indian outrages have increased the past ten days.

Large bands of Indians are congregating in the neighborhood of Fort Lyon, and outrages are of daily occurrence.

The section of country traversed by the savages extends from the Platte to the Arkansas river, about four hundred miles from east to west. Our present force is entirely inadequate for the work before it, and immediate reinforcement is absolutely needed.

Over 2000 persons have been murdered on the Platte route, and 100 on Arkansas, the headwaters of the Smokey Hill and Republican forks, and \$300,000 worth of property destroyed or captured, besides 3,000 houses, 500 mules, and 2,000 oxen.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

In China and Japan political matters remained pretty much on the same footing. Apprehending, however, that the Taeping might recover their lost ground, and threaten the safety of Shanghai, General Brown, the Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in China, had left headquarters at Hong-Kong for that port. The principal places held by the rebels are Woochow and Nanking; but both are closely invested by the Imperialists.

In Japan the question of opening up the inland sea is still in suspense. A reinforcement of a battalion of English marines has arrived at Yokohama by her Majesty's ship *Conqueror*, and it is backed by a sufficient force, to reopen the inland sea to foreign shipping.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A GOVERNMENT IN EARNEST.—Letters from Rome speak of the determination come to by the Government there to have all French names erased from the shops and hotels. The words *table-d'ôte, modes de Paris, objects d'art*, and such like are now forbidden terms. In one case a French shopkeeper has held out stoutly for retaining on his sign the word *mercerie*, it being in the singular, French, and in the plural, Italian. The dealer maintains that he sells *merceries, mercerie*, whilst the authorities gravely insist that he disposes of *mercuries, merceria*. How the important point will be decided no one can say. Another incident which attracted attention was the refusal of the Hotel de Minerve to change its name. That establishment is the rendezvous of the most ardent legitimists and papalists, but this fact did not weigh in its favour, and the board in front was inexorably removed.

RIOT AT BELFAST.—The Belfast Orange men have been guilty of another of those disgraceful outrages which can only serve the cause of Popery by compelling sympathy with the persecuted, and which must render Protestantism increasingly odious to the great bulk of the Irish population. The Irish Catholics have at length bethought themselves of the duty of honouring the memory of Daniel O'Connell by the erection of a statue to his memory, and, while such things are done, every one feels that the Liberator had the most unquestionable claim to such an honour. Indeed, not to have paid it, would have been public ingratitude. We may well overlook his last agitation for Repeal; unwise as it was generally held to be; but O'Connell was the man to whom Ireland owes her liberties and her equal position in the British Empire, and to whom English Protestants owe the repeal of oppressive and persecuting Acts, so atrocious, some of them,

in their character, as to be a standing disgrace to us in the eyes of all Catholic Europe. We owe it to O'Connell that he delivered English Protestantism from its standing reproach, and left the bigotedly Popish countries of Europe alone in their shame. The procession at the laying of the stone for the pedestal was a monster one—five miles long. But everything passed off with the perfect order due to the memory of the man who in all his agitations strenuously denounced all violence, and relied on his own great genius and on moral power. The Orangemen of Belfast the same day got up a demonstration to burn O'Connell in effigy, just as the Catholics were returning from Dublin. The next day they renewed the insults. The Catholics appear to have taken all quietly; at length, when these Protestant heroes found they could not succeed in irritating the Catholics to a breach of the peace, they commenced rioting themselves, and at last provoked the Catholics to some window-smashing in return. Many houses, including a nursery, were wrecked; a penitentiary under the care of nuns attacked; mill-girls beaten, and several persons so injured as to be left for dead.—*London Freeman*.

EXTRAORDINARY NAMES IN AMERICA.—What odd names some mortals are blessed with! We heard of a family in Michigan whose sons were named One Stickney, Two Stickney, Three Stickney, and whose daughters were named First Stickney, Second Stickney, and so on. Three elder children of a family in Vermont were named Joseph, And, Another; and it is supposed that, should they have any more, they might have named them Also, Moreover, Nevertheless, and Notwithstanding. Another family actually named their child Finis, supposing that it was their last; but they afterwards happened to have a daughter and two sons, whom they called Addenda, Appendix, and Supplement. Another parent set out to perpetuate the twelve apostles, and named the fifth child Acts. A man in Pennsylvania called his second son James Also, and the third William Likewise.

It is rumoured in Paris that the United States Minister in England had been requested to demand the surrender of the men picked up from the *Alabama* by the *Deerhound*, but that Mr. Adams had deemed it advisable not to present the demand on account of its absurdity.

A PRESIDENT'S STIPEND.—The salary of President Davis is \$25,000 Confederate currency, which at the present value of paper, is equal to about 30000. A proposal to pay him \$2,000 in gold has been rejected by the House of Representatives.

MULLER the alleged murderer of Mr. Briggs was sent off to England in the steamship *Etna*, which left New York on the 3rd inst. The *New York Post* of that day says, "when taken out of his cell this morning Muller exhibited no particular emotion. A slight twitching at the corners of his mouth was observed—the only indication that he took any interest in the proceedings. He was shabby looking as he came forth; his head was uncombed and he wore no hat, having lost his own since he was placed in the cell. The officers were unwilling to see him leave the Tombs bareheaded, and they found a glazed cap and presented it to him. It was large enough to cover nearly half his face. Muller appeared to be ashamed to wear it, and carried it in his hand. Entering a carriage, he was taken to the *Etna*, which sailed shortly afterwards.

Parents.

And especially mothers who have the more immediate care of children, permit me to say with candid earnestness, never lay down to rest at night with the health and happiness of your children at heart, without having the *Pain Expeller* at hand—trust to no other Pain preparations or panaceas—they may, and often do fail in critical cases—but the *Pain Expeller*, never—no, never. If you heed not this timely warning, the fault is your own, as *Pain Expeller* is in nearly every store throughout the length and breadth of our land, and all over the civilized world.

Sold by Avery Brown & Co., and Brown, Brother & Co.

The Glory of Women is a Good Head of Hair.

Marriage is the goal of every girl's ambition, and nothing aids in the matter of beauty, so much coveted, like a splendid head of hair, which the use of Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S World's Hair Restorer and Zylolabium, or Hair Dressing, will produce.—They act directly on the roots of the hair, giving them the natural nourishment required. Every Druggist sells them.

Cures effected by Graham's Pain Expeller.

MR. ANDREW ELLIS, Safe Harbour Road, says his daughter was cured of a severe case of *Diphtheria* in one night by the use of the *Pain Expeller*, his wife has found it to give immediate relief in a severe attack of *Neuralgia* in the face.

MR. HENRY POWERS, Biltown, Cornwallis, N. S., by the use of the *Pain Expeller*, was cured of *Asthma*, and *Nervous Affection*, with which he had suffered for over five years. He also found it an effectual cure for *Palpitation of the heart*, to which he had long been subject. Since the use of this Medicine he has enjoyed better health than he had for many years previous.

MR. NELSON HARDENBROOK, says—"It is the best Medicine I have ever known for *Pain in the Chest*, *Coughs*, or *pains* in almost any form."

Mrs. H. JOHNSON, Brunel Street, St. John, N. B., has been afflicted with the *Pachia* from childhood, until she commenced the use of this medicine, more than three years ago and has scarce felt any symptoms of it since.

Mrs. Wm. Evans, Harbour Head, Pictou, says, "It is an immediate and effectual cure for *Heartburn*."