Meade's army can keep Lee's army out of Pennsylvania, and I think can ultimately drive it out of existence; but no paper compromise to which the controllers of Gen. Lee's are not agreed can at all effect that army. In an effort at such compromise we would waste time—which the enemy would improve to our disadvantage, and that would be all. A compromise to be effective must be made either with those who control the rebel army or with the people first liberated from the domination of that army by the success of our army. Now allow me to assure you that no word or intimation from the rebel army, or from any of the men controlling it, in relation to any peace or compromise has ever come to my knowledge or belief. All charges and intimations to the contrary are deceptive and groundless, and I promise you that if any such proposition shall hereafter come, it shall not be rejected and kept secret from you. I freely acknowledge myself to be the servant of the people according to the bond of service in the United States Constitution, and that as such I am responsible to them.

But, to be plain—you are dissatisfied with me about the negro. Quite likely there is a difference of opinion between you and myself on the subject. I certainly wish that all men could be free, while you, I suppose, do not. Yet I have neither adopted nor proposed any measure which is not consistent with even your view, provided you are for the Union. I suggested compensated emancipation, to which you replied that you wished not to be taxed to buy negroes. But I had not asked you to be taxed to buy negroes, except in such a way as to save you from greater taxation to save the Union exclusively by other means. You dislike the emancipation proclamation, and perhaps would have it retracted. You say it is unconstitutional; I think differently. I think the Constitution invests its Commander-in-Chief with law of war in times of war. The most that can be said, if so much, is that slaves are property. Is there, has there ever been, any question that by the law of war property both of enemies and friends may be taken when needed, and is it not needed whenever taking it helps us and hurts the enemy? Armies the world over destroy enemies' property when they cannot use it, and even destroy their own to keep it from the enemy. Civilized belligerents do all in their power to help themselves or hurt the enemy, except a few things regarded as barbarous or cruel. Among the exceptions are the massacre of of vanquished foes and non-combatants, male and female. But the proclamation as law is valid or is not valid; if it is not valid, it needs no retraction; if it is valid it cannot be retracted any more than the dead can be brought to life. Some of you profess to think that its retraction would operate favorably for the Union. Why better after the retraction than before the issue? There was more than a year and a half of trial to suppress the rebellion before the proclamation was issued, the last one hundred days of which passed under an explicit notice that it was coming unless arrested by those in revolt returning to their allegiance. The war has certainly progressed as favorably for us since the issue of the proclamation as before. I know as fully as one can know the opinion of others, that some of the commanders of our armies in the field who have given us our most important victories, believe the emancipation policy and the aid of colored troops constitute the heaviest blows yet delt to the rebellion and that at least one of those important successes could not have been achieved were it not for the aid of black soldiers. Among some of the commanders holding these views are some who never had any affinity with what is called Abolitionism or with Republican party politics, but who hold them purely as military opinions. I submit their opinions as being entitled to some weight against the objections often urged, that emancipation and arming the blacks are unwise as military measures, and were not adopted as such in good faith.

You say you will not fight to free negroes. Some of them seem to be willing to fight for you, but no matter. Fight you then exclusively to save the Union? I issued the proclamation on purpose to aid you in saving the Union. Whenever you shall have conquered all resistance to the Union, if I shall urge you to continue fighting, it will be an apt time then for you to declare that you will not fight to free negroes. I thought that in your struggle to save the Union to whatever extent the negroes should cease helping the enemy, to that extent it weakened the enemy in his resistance to you. Do you think differently? I thought that whatever negroes can be got to do as soldiers leaves just so much less for white soldiers to do in saving the Union. Does it appear otherwise to you? But negroes, like other people, act upon motives; why should they do anything for us if we will do nothing for them? If they stake their lives for us, they must be prompted by the strongest motives, even the promise of freedom, and the promise being made must be kept.

The signs look better. The Father of Waters again goes unvexed to the sea, thanks to the great Northwest for it. Nor yet wholly to them: three hundred miles up they met New England, Empire, Keystone and Jersey, hewing their way right and left. The sunny South, too, in more colors than one, also lent a hand. On the spot their part of the history was jotted down in black and white. The job was a great national one, and let none be banned who bore an honorable part in it. And while those who have cleared the great river may well be proud, even though that is all, it is hard to say that anything has been more bravely and better done than at Antietam, Murfreesboro', Gettysburg, and on many fields of less note. Nor must Uncle Sam's web-feet be forgotten. At all the waters' margins they have been present, not only in the deep sea, the broad bay, and the rapid river, but also up the narrow, muddy bayou, and wherever the ground was a little damp, they have been and made their tracks.

Thanks to all, for the Great Republic, for the principle by which it lives, and keeps alive for man's vast future. Thanks to all.

Peace does not appear so distant as it did. I hope it will come soon, and come to stay, and so come as to be worth the keeping in all future time. It will then have been proved that among freemen there can be no successful appeal from the ballot to the bullet, and that they who take such appeal are sure to lose their case and pay the cost. And then there will be some black men who can remember that with silent tongue and clenched teeth and steady eyes and well poised bayonet they have helped mankind on to this great consummation, while I fear there will be some white men unable to forget that with malignant heart and deceitful speech they have striven to hinder it. Still, let us not be over sanguine of a speedy final triumph. Let us be quite sober. Let us diligently apply the means, never doubting that a just God in his own good time will give us the rightful result.

Yours very truly, A. LINCOLN.

[From the Church Witness.]

We have important news this week from Charleston. Forts Wagner and Gregg, on Morris Island, were evacuated by the Confederate forces on the evening of Sunday, the 7th instant, and occupied by the Federals on the following day. It appears that Gen. Gillmore had pushed his sap up to the very moat of Wagner, and, it being then impossible to hold it any longer, it was evacuated by order of General Beauregard. The guns were first spiked, and the garrison —1,500 in number, retired safely to Fort Moultrie with the exception of about 70 men, who were captured in one of the boats employed to transport them. There were nineteen guns found in the two batteries, but it is stated that "most of them are completely and forever disabled."

The official report of this event is as follows:—

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, Headquarters in the Field, Sept. 7, 1863.

Maj.-Gen. H. W. Halleck, Commander-in-Chief:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that Fort Wagner and Battery Gregg are ours. Last night our sappers crowned the crest of the counterscarp of Fort Wagner on the sea front, masking all its guns; and an order was issued to carry the place by assault at 9 o'clock this morning, that being the hour of low tide. About ten o'clock last night the enemy commenced evacuating the island, and all but 75 of them made their escape from Cummings Point in small boats. Captured despatches show that Fort Wagner was commanded by Capt. Keitt, of South Carolina, and garrisoned by 1,400 effective men; and Battery Gregg between 100 and 200. Fort Wagner is a work of the most formidable kind, its bomb-proof shelter, capable of holding 1,300 men, remaining intact after the most terrible bombardment to which any work was ever subjected. We have captured 19 pieces of artillery and a large supply of ammunition. The city and harbour of Charleston are now completely covered by my guns.

I have the honor to be, General, very Respectfully, your obedient servant,

Q. A. GILLMORE, Brig.-Gen. Commanding.

The special correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, writing from Morris Island, 9th instant, gives the following details of this affair:

"During Saturday and Sunday the fire of all our guns and mortars was concentrated continuously upon Fort Wagner, and at night the bombardment was continued sufficiently to prevent the enemy from repairing the damages which the day's work had made. Some of the results of this terrible fire were obvious. We could see that the commissary building in the fort had been struck and destroyed. One heavy gun had been dismounted, and its great black muzzle projected into the air almost perpendicularly. Other guns had been struck, so as to give pretty good assurance that they could not be used. The fire of the fort was entirely silenced. Meanwhile the work of sapping had been pushed forward until one sap not only reached the fort, but went past its left angle (the right as seen by us), leading out upon the beach. Three storming parties were made up for a charge on Monday morning at eight o'clock. General Stevenson's brigade to go through the sap, follow the beach, till they could get around to the back of the fort, and there make the assault; Col. Davis' brigade to follow the same line of attack, covering the remainder of the rear of the fort, and preventing the escape of the garrison; and Col. Goss, with two regiments, to storm the front. The plan was well laid, and promised success—but who could have said at what cost of the best blood in our noble little army? No one who remembers the charges of July 11 and 18 could avoid a feeling of the deepest solicitude, even amid the general hopefulness. With these anticipations and anxieties Sunday closed. With early light on Monday we were awakened with the good news—'The rebels have evacuated and we hold the whole island." Two or three hours after midnight, deserters brought word of the movement that was taking place. A small body of our forces pushing forward found themselves treading with impunity the fastnesses of this long-dreaded stronghold. Another party skirmishing up to Fort Gregg, found that too deserted. During the day I visited both of the forts. Hardly less worthy of attentive curiosity than these is the extended system of parallels and saps by which was made our approach to the fort. A very epitome of the war and a transcript of the character of the Yankee nation are these approaches. While the chivalry rave, and with frantic rage pour shells on our advance, we shovel, shovel, till they are vanquished and circumvented by our steady, toiling energy. As one approaches the fort, he sees its front stuck full of pikes and pointed stakes, intended to impale a storming party. Passing around and entering it from the rear, he is struck with the immense labour that the fort had cost, and the strength which labour and art have given it. The rampart at its base cannot be much less than thirty feet thick. A perfect mountain of earth has been thrown up in the direction of the entire work. To a storming party, attacking it in front, it might truly be pronounced impregnable. It is rather a succession or congeries of forts than a fort, and if by any almost impossible good fortune and valor an attacking force could gain possession of one of these, they would have accomplished nothing but to win a spot for their own sacrifice. A very intelligent officer of engineers pronounced it the strongest work of the kind in the world A walk of about twelve hundred yards brought me to Fort Gregg, a small but very strong work, mounting three eight and ten-inch guns, and furnished with two howitzers. The inducements for staying long in Fort Gregg, or to rambling much between it and Fort Wagner, are quite limited. Shells from forts Moultrie, Beauregard and Johnson are falling perpetually upon this narrow area with a frequency and and an accuracy which pay the rebels' tribute to the value of the position we have gained. Yesterday afternoon, while standing on Fort Gregg, Captain Baker, of the Ninth Maine, was struck by a shot from Fort Beauregard on Sullivan's Island, and instantly killed. As the light dawned what a spectacle was presented by the interior of Fort Wagner! There were splintered timbers, dismounted and exploded guns, walls and traverses torn and furrowed by shot and shell, here a mangled fragment of a body, a leg, an arm, half of a head, there four bodies lying in a pile, on which the heat and sun had produced the frightful marks of decomposition (one of these bodies was of a lieutenant-colonel. Strewn all around were bodies of horses and mules. The air was unspeakably foul and loathsome with the stench from all these masses of decay. Those who went into the fort first could not help vomiting repeatedly. Attracted by a groan they found, in one of the bomb-proofs, a wounded man whose injuries had not been dressed at all He died while being removed to our hospital. Probably a number of causes combined to produce this abrupt flight of the rebels. The destruction of their commissary storehouse threatened them with starvation; the murderous effects of our shells (attested by the ghastly relics strewn through the fort) showed that their bomb-proofs and splinter-proofs were by no means impenetrable; the condition of the garrison, crowded into close shelters with but a narrow door, and that at times so closed up with the sand dislodged from above by our shells that the inmates had to dig themselves out, must have been one of nearly absolute suffocation. The progress of our sap and its extension past the angle of the fort showed them that they would soon be taken in the rear, where they had made little or no provision for defence. In addition to this, if the lieutenant colonel whose body was found in the fort, was in command, it is likely that his death threw the garrison into disorder and perhaps into a panic."

On the evening of the 8th instant, Admiral Dahlgren despatched a boat expedition to capture Fort Sumter, with what result will be seen by the following despatch from General Beauregard:—

CHARLESTON, Sept. 10, 1863.—To General Cooper: Last night thirty of the launches of the enemy attacked Fort Sumter. Preparations had been made for the event. At a concerted signal all the batteries bearing on Sumter, assisted by one gunboat and a ram, were thrown open. The enemy was repulsed, leaving in our hands 113 prisoners, including 13 officers. We also took four boats and three colors.

(Signed) G. T. BEAUREGARD.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 10.—The enemy is silent to-day. Gen. Beauregard refuses to have any communication with Yankee flags of truce until an explanation is given of their firing on our truce boats. We took the original flag of Fort Sumter, which Major Anderson was compelled to lower, and which Admiral Dahlgren had hoped to replace.

A Morris Island letter to the New York *Herald*, gives the following account of this expedition against Sumter:—

The flotilla consisted of between twenty-five and thirty boats, manned by over one hundred sailors under command of Lieut. Commander Williams of the Wissahickon, and one hundred marines under Capt. McCauley. The entire force was commanded by Commander Stevens of the monitor Patapsco. Three boats under Commander Williams, Lieut. Remey and Ensign Porter, landed, and the parties attempted to run by the ruins to the parapet. They were fired upon by musketry, and hand grenades were thrown down upon them. The slope was sharp—they were unable to reach the parapet. A signal was given from the fort, and in an instant all the rebel batteries opened on the fort and shelled it terribly. The three boats were smashed and all who landed were killed or captured. Lieut. Bradford of the marines was mortally wounded. Among those captured were Commander Williams, Lieutenants Remey, Preston, Brower, Bunce, Dr. Wheeler and Ensign Porter. Forty or fifty sailors and marines were killed and wounded, and the entire list of casualties will number eighty. The remainder of the command retired in safety. A flag of truce states that our men were in Fort Sumter and well treated.

It appears from this statement that Federal Sumter is not yet "a mass of ruins," and "totally demolished' as we have been told over and over again. The latest news from Charleston is contained in the following Confederate despatches:—

CHARLESTON, Sept. 10.—There was no firing last night, except from our batteries. The enemy is now working hard on Morris Island. All is quiet this morning.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 13.—The Richmond *Sentinel* of yesterday has been received with Charleston, dates of Sept. 11, which says: "Last night we kept up a steady fire against Morris Island. The enemy did not fire a gun. The monitors and the Ironsides are apparently receiving ammunition. The enemy mounted two heavy guns at Battery Gregg, on Cummings' Point, bearing on Sullivans's Island. There has been but little firing to day. One of the shells from James Island exploded the magazine at Battery Gregg."

THE BOMBARDMENT OF FORT MOULTRIE.

The firing had continued all day of Tuesday, the 8th, and up to six o'clock on Wednesday, the 9th inst., with great fury, and the injuries were of a character to indicate that the reduction of the fortress would be effected with comparative ease. The destruction of the magazine of Fort Moultrie is represented as terrific. Though facts are not positively known, there is no doubt in the minds of persons who witnessed the explosion that even if the magazine was not the main one of the fort, which is by no means clear, the havoc created was such as to lessen materially its capacity for resistance. The firing ceased on Tuesday night, except from rebel batteries. On Wednesday morning the fight was renewed, and two or three of Gen. Gillmore's batteries, which were in range of Moultrie, assisted in the cannonade, but only a part of the Monitor fleet renewed the conflict. The Ironsides, which has performed great service throughout, steamed toward Moultrie and was firing rapidly when the Arago left. The injuries to the walls of the fort were important. Observations were made late in the afternoon of Wednesday by passengers in the Arago, who were on Morris Island, and it could be seen through the hazy atmosphere that the parapet walls were broken. Two of the guns were dismounted. This fort, it was fully shown, would bear only a small amount of cannonading, compared with Sumter. Its reduction will immediately follow the planting of batteries at Cummings Point, a work which will now be accomplished.

BANGOR, Sept. 15.

New Orleans letter says that 17 regiments under Gen. Washburne, as part of the great Texas expedition, were to leave next day for the Rio Grande.

Many troops have gone and more are to follow.

Memphis despatch says refugees report bread riot at Mobile, 4th, by women bearing banners inscribed "bread or peace"—being soldiers' wives, soldiers resisted them feebly. Stores were broken open, etc.

Gen. Pleasanton advanced to Rapidan.—Enemy was in position to prevent crossing.

Federal casualties 313 killed and 40 wounded—guns captured in charge on enemy's battery.

Returns from 187 town, about ⅔ths of Maine vote, give Cony, Union candidate, rising 43,000; Bradbury democrat, 29,000.

The World's despatch says that Gen. Pleasanton's reconnoissance obtained very valuable information.

Longstreet unquestionably gone West, with one corps to succor Bragg.

Lee's army is now reported at but 40,000, and in no condition to take the offensive.

Stuart's cavalry a.l run down, and horses in miserable plight.

Confederates are reported to have six war vessels at Richmond, and several iron clad, and patterned after the Merrimac.

At last accounts Gen. Blunt was at Fort Gibson, preparing to start for F. Scott. In a recent campaign he marched 250 miles in nine days, clearing a hundred square miles of Confederates.

Refugees from Confederate conscription entering Blunt's lines by hundreds.

BANGOR, Sept. 16.

President Lincoln, by proclamation suspends the writ of habeas corpus, in certain cases, empowered by act of Congress, under the Constitution, deeming it required by the public safety.

An arrival at Fort Munroe from Charleston, reports Fort Moultrie terribly shattered, and half James' Island captured.

Monitors lying between Sumter and Moultrie.

White flag floated over Moultrie last Saturday afternoon, having fired her last gun Friday.

Federals captured at Bouvar, Mississippi, some Confederate paymasters, with an escort of 40 men and $2,000,000 scrip.

Southern despatch mentions upper batteries at Vicksburg manned by negroes.

Federals building new forts.

Federal Trans-Mississippi expedition been worsted.

BANGOR, Sept. 16.

Times Washington despatch says tenor of latest despatches from Minister Dayton, convey assurances from the French Emperor and Minister of Foreign Affairs, that France has no intention of recognizing the Confederacy, or to retain permanent possession of Mexico.

The President does not think Confederate rams will leave English ports.

Memphis despatch reports Johnson reinforcing Bragg.

Confederate force reported moving in Upper Arkansas to intercept navigation of Mississippi. All cotton ordered to be destroyed along Tellahatchie, but planters endeavoring to get it to Memphis.

Unconditional Union Central Committee of Maryland, in address to people, declare nothing but skeleton of slavery remaining in State, and favours removal, and sustain the Government in using colored troops, and every possible legal weapon in defence of the nation.

BANGOR, Sept. 17.

Steamer Mary Sanford from Charleston Bar night 12th arrived at New York—does not confirm previous report about Fort Moultrie.

Gen. Gilmore actively engaged erecting batteries at upper end of Morris Island, sustaining heavy fire from Forts Johnston and Moultrie. In latter are two fifteen inch guns.

Sumter is entirely silenced, but garrison still there.

Charleston despatch, 14th, to Richmond, says Federals perfecting arrangements for permanent occupation of Morris Island, erecting Telegraph along whole Island, converting Wagner into powerful work.

Battery Gregg fires upon boats plying in harbor.

New York Post's special says latest from Burnside state he has sent 10,000 prisoners northward from Cumberland Gap.

Times despatch says an idea is entertained in high army quarters that the bulk of Lee's army is going down east on the Tennessee and Virginia railroad to attack Burnside. Such a step ought to lose Richmond to the Confederates.

Tribune's despatch says many believe the Cotton States troops have departed homeward, leaving Virginia to be defended by Virginians.

Herald's despatch says a belief is prevalent that the enemy are about abandoning their recent line, and making a stand on the border of North Carolina.

Lee is believed to have but 40,000 men.

Pleasanton's reconnoissance in force towards the south bank of the Rapidan is stoutly resisted.

Position of the Confederate army will soon be developed.

Guerillas are very active on the Mississippi.

Reported that Gen. Gilmore tendered his resignation on account of a disagreement with Admiral Dahlgren.

President refuses to accept it.

Superfine Flour $4.15 @ $4.60. Extra $4.90 @ $5 Gold, 132½.

Receipts for the "Religious Intelligencer" to Sept. 18.

Subscribers will please see that their money is correctly acknowledged. The whole number of the paper to which they pay, follows the amount paid.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—S. Bancroft, 50.50, 534; Ezra Fosier, 50c., 505; I. Merritt, 1.00, 514; I. B. Celiff, 1.50, 475; Garland Cox, 1.50, 540; Mrs. J. S. Taylor, 1.00, 506; W. Cheney, 1.50, 558; John Doggett, 1.50, 558.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Scurvy and diseases of the skin—Fever, restless sleep, foul stomach, tainted breath, languor, depression of spirits, always attendant on the worst cases of cutaneous eruptions are speedily and radically removed by these medicines—the Ointment cleanses the skin, and the Pills purify the blood, stimulate the liver, and promote digestion. 185

HALIFAX, July 23, 1862.

For more than twenty years I have been troubled with Salt Rheum in my hands until last winter, when a friend advised the use of Graham's Pain Eradicator. Although I applied it without any expectation of benefit, yet three or four applications cured me, and there is no symptoms of a return of it since.

Yours, MRS. MARY A. ELLIS.

Prepared by THOMAS GRAHAM, Canning, Cornwallis, N. S.

Price 25 Cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists and Dealers in Patent Medicines. june 26

MARRIAGES.

On Thursday morning, the 17th inst., by the Rev. H. Vaughan, James L. Holman, Summerside, P. E. I., to Ada, fifth daughter of the late John Longmuid, of St. John, N. B.

On Thursday evening, 17th, by the Rev. A. W. Nicholson, Mr. Philip Brown, to Elizabeth, daughter of Captain McKellar, all of this city.

On Wednesday evening, Sept. 16th, at the Baptist Parsonage, Germain St., by the Rev. H. Vaughan, Mr. Stephen Bettle, to Miss Jane Doughty, both of this city.

On Friday, 11th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev Wm. Armstrong, Sergeant Wm. Bartrim, of H. M. 15th Regiment, to Mary Ann, daughter of Mr. Alexander Patterson.

On the 10th inst., by the Rev. William Alves, A. M., Mr. John M'Allister, to Miss Ann Jane Hastings, all of St. John.

On the 14th inst., by the Rev. James Baird, A. M., Mr. Edward Carter, to Miss Taylor, both of Lancaster.

Also same evening, by the same, Mr. Daniel Campbell, to Miss Isabella Carr, both of Carleton.

Also by the same, on the 17th inst., Mr. Henry Baird, to Miss Ewart, both of Pisariaco.

In Portland, on the 3rd inst., by the Rev. E. C. Cady, Mr. Henry Britton, of St. Martins, to Mrs. Mary Ann Scribner, of Portland.

On the 8th inst., by the Rev. Canon Harrison, Mr. Albert Cole, to Miss Eliza Jane Logan, all of the Parish of Portland.

At the Wesleyan Church, Hillsburg, in the Annapolis Circuit, on the 29th July, by the Rev. C. Lockhart, Rev. F. H. W. Pickles, Wesleyan Minister, to Miss Harriet Ricketson.

At Bathurst, on the 28th July, by the Rev. J. Allister Murray, Mr. William Thomson, to Miss Christianna McIntosh, all of Bathurst.

On the 5th inst., by the Rev. J. McLardy, Mr. Samuel Brinkworth, of St. John, to Miss Margaret Erskine, of Woodstock.

At the residence of the bride's father, on the 2nd inst., by the Rev. James Kidd, A. M., James Bell, Esq., of Woodstock (late of California), to Miss Olive, second daughter of George Dobeck, Esq., South Richmond.

On the 3rd inst., by the same, Samuel Kennedy, Esq., to Miss Louisa, fourth daughter of the late Capt. William McKenzie, South Richmond.

At the Poquioc Settlement, on the 3rd inst., by the Rev. Alexander Smith, Mr. Alexander Orr, to Miss Jeunie M. Cochrane, of Houlton, Maine.

At Lake George, on the 27th ult., by the same, Mr. Wm. Lawson, to Miss Hannah Kelly, of the Parish of Kingsclear.

At Lower Southampton, on the 1st inst., by the same, Mr. Ross F. Woodman, of N. S., to Miss Isabella Munroe, third daughter of Mr. George Munro.

DEATHS.

On Wednesday, 15th inst., Austin B. Purdy, in the 55th year of his age, leaving a wife and two children to mourn their loss.

On the 5th inst., of consumption, at Blue Rock, Carleton, Miss Charlotte Ferguson, aged 19 years. Miss F. had for several years suffered much from a white swelling in her knee: some five or six months since she had her leg amputated, and had quite recovered from that, but being consumptive, her disease set in more rapidly, and continued to reduce her until she sank away in death. She was very amiable, pious, and intelligent in life, and in death was supported by the grace of God her Saviour.

On Saturday morning, Mr. Donald A. Cameron, aged 26 years.

On the 11th inst., Margaret wife of George McCeig, aged 38 years, leaving a large family to deplore their loss.

At Dorchester, Sept. 12th, on her eightieth birth day, Ann, wife of David Chapman, and daughter of John Keillor, Esq.

At Studholm, K. C., on the 15th ult., after an illness of five days, of diphtheria, Jacob S. Sharp, aged 29 years, youngest son Nathaniel and Elizabeth Sharp, leaving a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn their loss.—His end was peace.

At the house of her father, Long Reach, Parish of Kingston, on the 14th inst., after a long and painful sickness, which she bore with Christian resignation, Nancy C. Sweeney, aged 30 years. She was a member of the Free Baptist Church.

On the 22nd ult., at his residence in the Parish of Hampstead, Q. C., Caleb M. Sipp, in the 24th year of his age.

At Boston, Mass., on the 2nd inst., after a short illness, Peter Barbour, aged 26 years, formerly of St. John, N. B., leaving a wife and a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn their loss.

At Boston, on the 13th inst., Annie Eliza, aged 11 months and 13 days, only child of David A. and Mary Jane Sinclair, of St. John.

FLOUR AND HERRINGS.—Just received and in store —350 bbls Napier Flour, (extra state); 200 do Maxwell's best do do; 240 do Silver Lake do do; 393 do Walton & Evans' do do; 175 do Eagle Harbour do do; 150 do Bellefontaine do do; 75 do Valley of Genessee do do; 125 do Queen City do do; 200 do Metropolitan Superfine; 131 do Albion do; 132 Sciota and Washington (choice family flour); 130 do Mixed Brands do.
Also—200 brls No. 1 Shelburne Herrings; 250 half-brls. do do. For sale at very lowest (cash payments preferred) market rates by G. BENT,
sept. 18—wi 6 South Wharf.

REFINED SUGAR.—Just received from Boston per steamer—20 bbls Crushed Sugar. For sale low by
sept 18—wi CHAS. A. BOVEY.

CORN MEAL.—75 bbls. of the above, now lauding.
sept 18—wi CHARLES A. BOVEY.

CODFISH, POLLOCK AND HERRINGS.—A lot of the above, landing to-day from schr. Grapeshot.
sept 18—wi G. BENT.

FLOUR.—Landing ex brig Abeline—500 Bbls. Extra State Flour, Queen City, and Reindeer Mills.
sept 18—wi HALL & FAIRWEATHER.

PIANO AND FLUTE, PIANO AND VIOLIN, } DUETS.
FLUTE AND PIANO DUETS.—A collection of Operatic Airs, &c. Arranged for the Flute and Piano. By S. Winner, 50 cents.
UNION COLLECTION of Popular Duets, for the Violin and Piano. Arranged by S. WINNER, 50 cents.
Mailed, post-paid on receipt of price.
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, Boston.

NO PIANO IS COMPLETE without copies of the following elegant works, near at hand—"THE HOME CIRCLE." A collection of Marches, and Piano Gems, 2 vols.
"THE SHOWER OF PEARLS," a collection of choice Duets, with Piano Accompaniment.
"THE SILVER CHORD," a collection of Songs, Ballads, Quartets, Duets, &c., with Piano Accompaniment.—Price of each, Plain, $2, Cloth, $2.25, Full gilt, $3. Mailed post-paid, on receipt of price.
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, Boston.
sept 18.

OXFORD HATS.—Received per steamer Shannon via Halifax—4 cases Oxford Hats, new styles; cheap wholesale and retail. A. MAGEE,
sept 16.—wpi 27 King st.

MOLASSES.—30 hhds choice retailing Cienfuegos Molasses. For sale by
sept 16.—wpi CHAS. A. BOVEY.

FLOUR.—400 brls Flour. For sale at lowest market rates by [sept 16.—wpi] CHAS. A. BOVEY.

SALT.—500 sacks Liverpool Salt. For sale by
sept 16.—wpi CHAS. A. BOVEY.

FURS—FURS.—2 cases Furs per steamer Shannon, which, together with those received during the summer, will make the largest assortment of Ladies' Furs in the city. Mink, Real Sable, French Sable, Stone Martin, and Fitch Skins, on hand, of superior quality. Will be made to order at short notice, on reasonable terms, and warranted.
Ladies' Furs of every description, quality and price.
Gents' Fur Coats, Caps, Collars and Gloves.
Sleigh Robes and Skins of all kinds.
Furs altered, cleaned and repaired.
Cash, and the highest price, paid for shipping Furs.
sept 16.—wpi A. MAGEE, 27 King st.

APPLES, PEACHES, PEARS, &c.—Just received ex steamer from Boston and New York: 65 brls Apples, all kinds; 27 boxes Peaches, very choice; 15 boxes Tomatoes, nice; 10 brls Onions; 2 do Water Melons; 1 do Cantelope do; 1 do Mush do; 2 do Bartlett Pears, nice; 2 do Lepern do; 1 do Flemish Beauty do; 1 do Sweet Corn; 1 do Sweet Potatoes; 1 do Marrow Squash; 3 do Hams, 600 lbs; 30 boxes Cheese, choice; 6 do Clothes Pins; 4 do Square do; 10 dozen Wash Boards, zinc and wood. For sale very low by JOSHUA S. TURNER,
sept 16.—wpi 22 Water street.

FLOUR.—Expected per brig Abilim from New York: 50 brls Napier Flour; 50 do Bellfontain do; 50 do West Liberty do., a superior article for family use; 5 do Cream Brand Graham Flour. All for sale low by JOSHUA S. TURNER,
sept 16.—wpi 22 Water street.

FALL FISHING.—A good supply of Rods, Reels, Lines, Hooks, Gut, and other Fishing Tackle. For sale low.
F. A. COSGROVE,
sept 16.—wpi 48 Prince Wm. st.

CLEAR PINE BOARDS.—A large stock of best quality Dry Pine Boards, just received and for sale at lowest market rates by M. T. BREWER,
sept 16.—wpvi Britain street.

BURNING FLUID.—Just received: 10 brls. Burning Fluid. For sale by
Sept. 9. J. F. SECORD, King's Square.

PINE LUMBER.—One hundred thousand of Pine Boards and Plank, now landing, and will be sold very low for approved payment. [Sept. 9.] M. T. BREWER.

S. T.—1860.—X.
Persons of sedentary habits troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try the celebrated
PLANTATION BITTERS,
which are now recommended by the highest medical authorities, and warranted to produce an *immediate* beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and must supersede all other tonics where a healthy, gentle stimulant is required.
They purify, strengthen, and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhea, Cholera, and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya bark, wintergreen, sassafras, roots, and herbs.
"* * * I have given the Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our disabled soldiers, with the most astonishing effect.
G. W. D. ANDREWS, Supt. Soldiers' Home, Cincinnati, O."
"* * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me of liver complaint, of which I was laid up prostrate, and had to abandon my business. H. B. KINGSLEY, Cleveland, O."
"* * * I owe much to you, for I verily believe the Plantation Bitters have saved my life.
Rev. W. H. WAGGONER, Madrid, N. Y."
"* * * Thou wilt send me two bottles more of thy Plantation Bitters. My wife has been greatly benefitted by their use.
Thy friend, ASA CURRIN, Philadelphia, Pa."
"* * * I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and had to abandon preaching. * * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me. Rev. J. S. CATHORN, Rochester, N. Y."
"* * * Send us twenty-four dozen more of your Plantation Bitters, the popularity of which are daily increasing with the guests of our house. SYKES, CHADWICK & Co.,
Proprietors Willard's Hotel, Washington, D. C."
&c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.
Such are one in thousands of certificates daily received. They are immensely beneficial to weak persons and delicate females.
Be cautious of re-filled bottles. See our signature on a fine steel plate label. They are not sold by the gallon. They are only sold in our patent log cabin bottles, by respectable druggists, grocers, hotels, saloons, steamboats, and country stores.
P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
Sept. 3—i. p. 202 Broadway, N. Y.

SMALL Pine Boards.—25,000 feet small Pine Boards, sound and good. Will be sold at a small advance on cost by M. T. BREWER,
sept 16.—wpvi Britain street.

SHELBURNE HERRING.—Now landing ex schr Sarah, 200 brls No. 1 Shelburne Herrings; 250 hf. brls do. For sale at market rates by
sept 16.—wip G. BENT.

FLOUR.—Landing ex schr Halatia and brigs Elba and P. I. Nevius: 200 brls Extra Wisconsin Flour; 200 do Extra Illinois do: 250 do Napier Mills do; 300 do Home do do; 300 do Extra Genesee do; 550 Extra State do. For sale by
sept 16.—wi HALL & FAIRWEATHER.

NEW Flour.—Landing ex P. I. Nevius from New York: 175 brls "Shelby Centre," from New Wheat; 300 do Extra Wisconsin; 10 do Graham Flour; 10 barrels New Mess Pork. For sale by
sept 16.—wi JACOB D. UNDERHILL.

DOMESTIC.—300 dozen Country Knit Socks; 400 yards Grey Homespuns, all wool; 150 yards White Country Flannel; 100 lbs Woollen Yarn, white and colored. For sale low at the Imperial Buildings, 2 King street.
sept 16.—wi SIMON NEALIS.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHS.—A splendid stock, in Beaver, Witney, and Sealskin Cloths; Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Scotch Tweeds, Chevoits, Mantle Cloths, &c., just opened at the Imperial Buildings, 2 King street. Will be sold low, wholesale and retail.
sept 16.—wi SIMON NEALIS.

CHEAP CLOTHING.—If you want to buy Clothing of any description, good and cheap, go to the Imperial Buildings, 2 King street.
sept 16.—wi SIMON NEALIS.

SUGAR.—Landing ex P. I. Nevius from New York:—30 bris Crushed and Ground Sugar, "Stewart." For sale by [sept 16.—wi] J. D. UNDERHILL.

FEED.—160 bags Coarse Corn Meal. For sale by
sept 16.—wip G. BENT.

WANTED by the subscriber, a good Book Binder. Apply to T. H. HALL,
sept 16.—wiv 25 Prince Wm. street.

COLONIAL BOOK STORE.—Just received, a new supply of Lovell's School Geography. Also, Easy Lessons in Geography, by John Lovell, Montreal. Price 60 cents.
sept 16.—wiv T. H. HALL.

DOWN'S VEGETABLE BALSAMIC ELIXIR.—Just received from the Laboratory in Canada.
sept 17. FELLOWS & CO.

NEW FALL GOODS.—DAVIES & MARSHALL, 37 King street, have just received the following per steamer via Halifax; New styles in Shawls; Fashionable Mantles; Mantle Cloths; a large assortment of Fall Flowers; the new shapes in Hats. sept 9.

ARRIVALS.—From England: Sulphate Quinine. From the United States: S.—T.—1860.—X.; Down's Elixir; Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup; German Fly Paper; Lightning Fly Paper; Holloway's Pills; Brown's Bronchial Troches; Park's Prickly Plasters; Burnett's Cocoaine.
sept 9.—wiv FELLOWS & CO.

PINE, CEDAR AND SPRUCE SHINGLES.—240 M. Good Shingles. For sale at less than market rates.
M. T. BREWER, 2d Wharf East of Steamboat
Sept. 9.—wvpi. Landing, Reed's Point.

Concentrated Lye.—Just received, 1 gross Concentrated Lye, for making Soap, hard or soft, in 25 cent boxes that will make 26 gallons Soft Soap. For sale by
sept 9.—wivp J. F. SECORD, King Square.

COD OIL.—Just received: 5 brls. Cod Oil and 2 brls. Lard Oil. For sale by
Sept. 9. J. F. SECORD, King's Square.

DEALS.—40,000 feet merchantable Deals, of very long length, suitable for Joists, &c. For sale low by
aug 26.—wpvi M. T. BREWER, Britain street.

SHINGLES.—140,000 Sawn Spruce Shingles, a good article for walls of buildings. For sale very cheap.
aug 26.—wpvi M. T. BREWER, Britain street.

RAISINS.—Just received from Halifax, ex "Juliet"—120 Half Boxes Raisins.
sept 4—wpi JOSH. S. TURNER, 22 Water St.

MORE FRUIT, &c.—Per steamer New Brunswick: 27 brls Apples; 6 brls Beans; 13 boxes Peaches; 10 do Tomatoes; 1 do Oranges; 1 do Magnum Bonum Plums; 2 brls Sweet Corn; 2 do Water Melons; 1 do Sweet Potatoes; 10 do S. S. Onions; 3 cases Eleme Figs; 5 boxes Essence Peppermint; 5 do do Lemon; 21 boxes Cheese, 900 lbs. For sale low by JOSHUA S. TURNER,
sept 9.—wpi 22 Water street.

BUTTER.—Just received per railway—14 firkins choice Butter. For sale low by JOSHUA S. TURNER,
sept 9.—wpi 22 Water street.

TEA, TOBACCO, DRIED APPLES, &c.—Just received ex steamer New England—A supply of the above goods, including a lot of Choice Sanit