

American Baptist Missionary Union.

An abridged account of meetings of the Board of Managers of this important body is given in the N. Y. Examiner and Watchman & Reflector. They commenced on May 13th, and continued three days. More than ordinary interest in their proceedings has been caused by the recent difference of opinion between the Board and some of the Missionaries. Much earnest discussion arose as to whether the Board or the Missionaries themselves should have the direction of their movements as to the localities they should occupy, &c.

Several resolutions were offered on the subject—ultimately, however, Dr. Williams proposed the following:—

Resolved—that without endorsing in detail either all the history of the past, or the comments on that history to be found in the very able report of the Committee of Reference, this Board would gratefully and unitedly accept the general statement of principles as to the relations of missionaries to the churches, and the concluding recommendation that the brethren, abroad and at home, suspend further discussion, and await in mutual prayerfulness and patience, the return of that better intelligence yet to be hoped for on the present platform.

Which was unanimously adopted. The Annual Report contains a detailed account of the various stations occupied by their missionaries.

The following extracts will shew something of the extent of their operations.

"The number of missions sustained by the Union is 21, of stations 98, and of outstations 641. Of the outstations, 441 are connected with the German mission. The number of laborers sent from this country, including 57 female assistants, is 112; and of native laborers, 395; total 407. There are 278 churches. The number of baptisms reported from the missions the past year is 3,406. Aggregate membership in the churches, 21,104.

PUBLICATIONS.

The publications of the year were—1500 copies of the 41st Annual Report, and the monthly issue of 5,200 copies of the Missionary Magazine and 30,500 of the Macedonian.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The receipts into the Treasury during the year, from all sources, were \$129,493, 81; the expenditures \$106,898 42. Of the receipts, \$2,000 were from the American and Foreign Bible Society, 2,200 from the American Tract Society, and \$3,000 from the U. S. Government. As compared with the previous year, there was a decrease in expenditures, of \$38,629 89, and an increase in the receipts, of \$18,586 23. The indebtedness of the Union was reduced by the sum of \$23,595 39, and now amounts to \$38,737 86."

European Intelligence.

THE NAVAL REVIEW AT SPITHEAD.

The great naval demonstration at Spithead took place on Wednesday the 23rd, and passed off in a manner and under circumstances altogether favourable and entirely worthy of the occasion. Finer it could not have been. A brilliant morning sun danced upon the slight ripple of the Solent waters, and with a clear atmosphere and a pleasant breeze from the south east, just sufficient to have a tracing effect on the nerves, gave animation to the scene, and exhilaration to the spirits. The fleet lay anchored in two columns at Spithead, the Duke of Wellington, flag-ship of Rear-Admiral Dundas, and the Royal George, flag-ship of Vice-Admiral Seymour, heading the two columns. Westward of the twenty-two screw line of battle ships, followed in lines the sloop frigates and corvettes, to the number of twenty; and then eighteen paddle-wheel vessels; the four squadrons of gun-vessels and gun and mortar-boats. These four squadrons, the White, Red, Blue, and Light, numbered 160 tiny craft, carrying each from six to two guns; besides which there were in position fifty mortar-boats. The grand total of the fleet amounted to 240 vessels, carrying upwards of 3,000 guns, and impelled by steam power equal to 30,871 horses; and as it lay in position in the double columns we have mentioned, the different vessels not more than a cable's length apart, it stretched from east to west across Spithead, covering a space of nearly twelve miles. The appearance of this mighty flotilla was at once bewildering and imposing.

Immense numbers of visitors from London and other places had arrived in Portsmouth and Southampton on Monday and Tuesday, and from as early an hour as four o'clock on Wednesday morning, all the resources of the railways were insufficient to convey to the point of attraction the thousands of eager excursionists who presented themselves. It is said that at Portsmouth and its neighbourhood beds fetched fabulous prices; three or four guineas was the ordinary charge, and it is even said that in some instances the lodging-house-keepers had the conscience to demand 15l. for a single bed. Thousands of persons sat up all night; many slept on board various vessels in the harbour, and many, no doubt, spent the night walking about on the

ramparts, and took no horizontal refreshment whatever.

At half-past eleven the signal was made that the Queen had arrived at Gosport, and shortly after her Majesty, with the Prince Consort and their children, went on board the royal yacht, and the royal standard immediately floated at its mainmast head.

As the majestic vessels moved past smoothly and steadily in close columns, ship following ship for upwards of an hour, one could not resist an impression of the imposing scene, and of the power of the enormous armament which England had that day assembled together. The motions of the columns and of the ships seemed as if regulated by some secret pervading sympathy, they were so symmetrical and regular, and as each vessel glided noiselessly past, she appeared to realise the image of the poet, and to "Walk the water like a thing of life."

The procession of the fleet was beyond all question the finest part of the spectacle, and although it occupied a considerable time, it was anything rather than tedious. The firing was close and heavy for about ten minutes, and if the destructive effect of a real bombardment bears anything like a proportion to the noise of a mock one, it must be enormous.

Considerable difficulty was experienced by the visitors from London in securing conveyance back to the metropolis; some thousands who anticipated reaching their homes the same night found themselves condemned to remain in Portsmouth. The members of the two houses of parliament were prevented from being present at the review until it was half over. The train that conveyed the lords broke down. The fires on board their steamer were extinguished. Two learned judges had to work a capstan; and their lordships did not reach London till four in the morning. The Commons fared no better. Still, although there was much disappointment, and great grumbling, no accident occurred; and the review went off, both afloat and ashore, with as much eclat and satisfaction as under any circumstances could be possible.

The only novel feature in the review was the illumination of the fleet, which took place at nine o'clock in the evening. The fleet was throughout illuminated by simultaneously lighting up the yards and portholes with blue lights. The people on shore cheered most heartily, and their cheers were given back with interest from the boats.

One of the papers says:—"A ludicrous scene occurred on Wednesday morning, at the Waterloo station of the London and South-Western Railway, in which the Premier played rather a conspicuous part, to the great amusement of several of his colleagues, and other members of the House of Commons. It seemed that the noble lord was rather late in his attendance at the station, the train which was to convey the members of the Lower House of Parliament to Portsmouth, to witness the naval review, being about to start, and had in fact actually got in motion. Seeing the dilemma in which the noble lord was placed, a fellow-member of the administration at once threw open a carriage-door for his lordship's reception. There was no time to be lost, and Lord Palmerston at once proceeded to make his way into the carriage, and had partly got in, when his motions were watched by a policeman on duty, who immediately rushed up to the carriage, threw his arms round the noble lord, and without more ado vi et armis lifted him on to the platform, and the train proceeded without him, to the astonishment of many members of the legislature who witnessed the occurrence. The noble lord subsequently proceeded, but his mishaps were not to end here, for on his arrival at Portsmouth, on making his way to the small vessel which was to convey his lordship on board the steamer, happening to mistake the gangway, he was roughly accosted, and suspicions were expressed that he was trying to get on board without a ticket, but an explanation taking place, his lordship proceeded without interruption, and nothing further occurred to mar the pleasures of the day. His lordship laughed heartily at these mistakes, and admitted that the policeman at the station had done no more than his duty in the circumstances in which he was placed."

THE AMERICAN QUARREL.

It has been said that the Journalists of England have blown up this quarrel by angry periods. Here is the American notion of moderation exemplified. The extract is from the Pennsylvania, quoted by Mr. Crampton:—"England for centuries has been bullying and bribing the world; her insolence is astonishing. In the Pacific, in the Atlantic, on the Isthmus, everywhere, that haggard voluptuary, Great Britain, who has been so long drunk with the blood of other nations that she now reels and totters with her own inanity, glares upon us with her red eyeballs, and bids us depart. England is a harlot, a whitened sepulchre, &c. Sir Gaspard Le Marchant and Mr. Crampton are base conspirators, and" in the opinion of the Editor "a disgrace to the order of the Garter, to which he thanks God, he being a simple Republican does not belong."—Illustrated News.

REV. EDWARD MANNING.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have recently received a finely Lithographed portrait of the late Rev. EDWARD MANNING, which may be had framed or otherwise. Price of print 3s. 9d. R & J. WETMORE, Carvers and Gilders, 38 Granville Street, Halifax. April 2.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



MAIL CONVEYANCE From Halifax to Guysboro', Via the Great Eastern Road.

PERSONS desirous of entering into a Contract for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails from HALIFAX to GUYSBORO', via the Great Eastern Road, passing through and serving the settlements of Middle and Upper Musquodoboit, Glenelg (St. Mary's) and Country Harbour, once a week each way, are requested to send in SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, stating the sum per annum in Halifax Currency, for which they would agree to perform the service.

The Conditions of the Contract are that the Mails shall be conveyed on such days and at such hours from either end of the route, as may from time to time be pointed out by the Post Master General, the rate of speed to be not less than Five Miles an Hour, and the Mails to be conveyed by Horse and Waggon or on Horeback.

A notice of Three Months to be given on either side to terminate the Contract. Security will be required for the due and faithful performance of the Service. Tenders (which must be made out in the proper form supplied by the Department for the purpose, and which can be had on application at the General Post Office, Post Offices Guysboro, Middle and Upper Musquodoboit, will be received until MONDAY, the 14th of July, next, (at noon) and the Service to commence on the 1st of August, 1856.

A. WOODGATE, P. M. G. General Post Office, Halifax, May 27th, 1856. Ins. e. w. until 14th July.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

DR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures

EVERY KIND OF HUMOR; FROM THE WORST SCROFULA DOWN TO A COMMON PIMPLE.

HE has tried it in over 1100 cases, and never failed except in two cases, (both thunder humor.) He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of biles.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate cases of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst cases of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effect of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial it always speaks for itself.

There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising; first that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846—second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day—in April, 1854, I sold over one thousand bottles per day of it.

Some of the wholesale Druggists who have been in business twenty and thirty years, say that nothing in the annals of patent medicines was ever like it. There is a universal praise of it from all quarters.

In my own practice I always kept it strictly for humors—but since its introduction as a general family medicine, great and wonderful virtues have been found in it that I never suspected.

Several cases of epileptic fits—a disease which was always considered incurable, have been cured by a few bottles. O, what a mercy if it will prove effectual in all cases of that awful malady—there are but few who have seen more of it than I have.

I know of several cases of Dropsy, all of them aged people cured by it. For the various diseases of the Liver, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Asthma, Fever and Ague, Pain in the Side, Diseases of the Spine, and particularly in diseases of the Kidneys, &c., the discovery has done more good than any medicine ever known.

No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults one table spoonful per day—Children over ten years one dessert spoonful—Children from five to eight years, tea spoonful. As no directions can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

The PRINCIPAL OFFICE for the STATE of MAINE and BRITISH PROVINCES, is at the Drug and Medical Establishment of H. H. HAY, 15 & 17, Market Square, PORTLAND, MAINE, to whom all orders should be addressed. Sold by respectable Druggists throughout the United States, and British Provinces. Price \$1.00

MORTON & COGSWELL General Agents; JOHN RICHARDSON; AVERY BROWN, & Co.; DEWOLF, & Co.; JOHN NAYLOR; Wm. LANGLEY; THOS. DUNN—Halifax Agents. G. W. McLENNAN, London-derry, and Druggists generally throughout the province. For Sale at Dr. CARRITT'S Drug Store, Amherst. May 21.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

“ACTIVE”

FOR AUSTRALIA.

THE Subscriber having purchased the handsome brig "Active," of 136 tons present register, intends to have her fitted, immediately on the return from her present voyage to West Indies, and sail for Melbourne, Australia, about 15th August. Invites all who desire a comfortable, pleasant, and speedy passage to the Gold Region, to join him, to whom he can furnish valuable information relative to their proceedings after arrival, having been to Australia himself. Being part owner, and interested in fitting up the Sabim in 1852, is acquainted with all the requisites, in arrangement and provisions, for the comfort of Passengers.

The Active being a very beautiful model, and a fast sailer, is expected to make a rapid passage, and offers the very best possible opportunity of attending Emigrants. She will be covered before leaving.

Those who intend to take passage will do well to make immediate application, as a considerable number are already engaged. The rate of passage will be forty pounds, one half to be paid on entering the names, the balance ten days before sailing, of which due notice will be given. No passage engaged till paid for. The Passengers will have to provide their own Bedding and Toweling, and the Ship all other requisites. A stateroom will be fitted with berths for every two passengers, and in their construction, reference will be had only to the comfort and convenience of those to occupy them.

Apply for further information to HARSS & HARRIS, who will receive the money and grant tickets, or to DAVID R. GABRIEL.

—ALSO—

CAPTAIN WANTED!

The Subscriber is desirous of procuring a Captain to take charge of the above vessel, with proper qualifications, who will require to produce unexceptionable references. Intending to trade in the colonies after arrival, would like to sell a part of the vessel to the Captain, who would have an interest in the voyage out, as well as in the trading there. He feels confident that it is a good speculation for any person willing to engage with him in the Enterprise. Apply as above.

DAVID R. GABRIEL.

Halifax, May 31.—4w.



NOTICE.

PRINTING

FOR THE

Post Office Department.

TENDERS for the above Service addressed to the Postmaster General will be received until FRIDAY, 20th June next.

The Tender to state the amount in currency, per ream, for each printed form.

A list and specimen of each blank printed form, and any information which may be required, can be had on application at this office.

The names of two good and sufficient sureties for the faithful and efficient performance of the work will be required to be sent in with the Tender.

The Contract to be entered into until the 30th June, 1856, and to commence from the 1st July next ensuing.

A. WOODGATE, P. M. G.

General Post Office, Halifax, 29th May 1856.

An Act to constitute Argyle, in the County of Yarmouth, a separate District.

[Passed the 31st March, 1856.]

Be it enacted by the Governor, Council, and Assembly, as follows:

1.—The District of Argyle shall comprise the Township of Argyle.

2.—The Sessions for the District of Argyle shall have the same powers within the limits thereof as if it were a separate County, but shall exercise no control over the affairs of any other portion of the County of Yarmouth.

3.—The Sessions for Argyle shall be held at Tusket, on the third Tuesday of April and the third Tuesday of October in each year. The Grand Jury shall only attend at the October Term.

4.—A Custos Rotulorum shall be appointed for the District of Argyle, who shall have power to appoint a Clerk of the Peace.

5.—All monies assessed and collected in the District shall be laid out solely therein.

6.—Separate Grand and Petit Jury lists shall be drawn for the District of Argyle, as if it were a separate County; and the Sessions for the District shall appoint a Committee to revise the lists therein; and the Juries shall be drawn at the Supreme Court at Tusket at the next Term thereafter.

7.—The Grand Jury for Argyle are empowered to fix the Salary of the Clerk of the Peace at such amount as they shall think proper.

8.—In case the Jury lists shall not be perfected, and the Jury drawn at the next Term of the Supreme Court at Tusket, the Grand Jurors drawn during the past year, and resident in the District of Argyle, shall form the Grand Jury of that District to attend the next October Sessions at Tusket; but in case there be not a sufficient Grand Jury in attendance, the Justices may appoint District and Township Officers to serve for the year then next ensuing.

9.—The Grand and Petit Juries now drawn and required to attend the next Supreme Court at Tusket, shall attend and perform the Duties of their respective Offices as if this Act had not passed.

10.—The Sessions may appoint a Committee of three Justices, who, with a Committee of three Counsellors, to be appointed by the Municipal Corporation of Yarmouth, shall, at the April Term of the Sessions at Tusket, make Regulations for the Fisheries of the County of Yarmouth in which the District of Argyle, and the other parts of the County, are jointly interested, and for carrying out, with respect to such Fisheries, the Provisions of Charter 95 of the Revised Statutes and the Acts in amendment thereof.

May 28. 1 m