

seeming intent on observing to the letter the most rigid laws that the enemy of all social felicity could force upon them in this most sullen mood. And as if to change the monotony of the scene and render it still more intolerable, old Neptune began to bluster and foam in a most immoderate manner, tossing our little ship to and fro like a bubble on the wave; the sickening effects of which were soon evinced by the most unearthly sounds emanating from the prostrate victims of that distressing scourge—sickness—the extent of whose sufferings—none can know but those who have experienced the same; and as I have not, I shall attempt no further description of it. I must say however that while witnessing the incessant agony of so many—especially of the “weaker sex” for several days and nights in succession, I could not but wonder that among all the important discoveries in science and art, that in these latter days are filling the earth with wonder, that no effectual remedy has been found for so great an affliction, or if so, that it has not been brought into more general use.

Sunday, May 31st, being tolerably clear we had ample opportunity of surveying the “fishing ground” along the western coast of Nova Scotia. Vessels could be seen in all directions lying at anchor, their crews hard at work as on other days, regardless alike of heaven’s sacred mandates, the restrictions of law, and the accusations of conscience. No right thinking mind can fail to deplore the open Sabbath desecration so extensively practised by the fishermen along our coast. It is a flagrant and growing evil, confined to no particular class, being indulged in by many loud pretenders to piety, who not only subject themselves to the imputation of glaring and inexcusable inconsistency; but by their unholy example exhibit and encourage a system of impiety alike dishonoring to God and ruinous to the souls of their fellow men.

Boston.—The celebrated J. B. Gough has again made his appearance in this city. He addressed an overflowing audience the other evening at the Tremont Temple, on the subject of the effects which social drinking customs have in respectable society, especially among youth. He commenced by “declaring that it was every man’s duty to do all in his power for the removal of an evil; and that drunkenness was an evil there could be no doubt. He commended theorizing and advising against drunkenness so far as they were calculated to do good; but he preferred working and sacrificing in the cause of temperance, much more. Lord Palmerston was of similar opinion when he offended the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland by answering their application to the Government to ordain a day of fasting and humiliation because of the prevalence of cholera in Edinburgh and Glasgow, and telling that reverend body that it was their primary duty to look to the improvement of the drainage of those cities. Such had always been the opinion of Father Matthew who demonstrated that during the famine in Ireland, when thousands were dying for want of food, and efforts were being made by the English Government for their relief, sixty-four millions of bushels of grain were allowed by law to be made into intoxicating liquors. By working, everything could be done to deliver the land from the curse of inebriation—by desponding or doubting; nothing. The accomplishment was not impossible; nothing was impossible which had the truth to back it up, and He who was above all to give it countenance and efficacy. Let men then only try and they would succeed, and wonder at last at how much they had accomplished. At the laying of the foundation stone of Bunker Hill Monument in 1843, the crowd was great and the pressure immense, so that danger of the falling of the platform was imminent. One person shouted, “Keep back, we will be all killed here!” “We can’t,” returned the crowd. Another implored them to stand back, or the lives of hundreds would run the risk of sacrifice; and the reply was again, “We can’t.” At last the giant, Webster, came forward, and waving his hand, said, “My friends, keep back; otherwise the consequences will be fatal to many.” “It is impossible, Mr. Webster,” “Impossible!” he replied. “IMPOSSIBLE!” “Nothing is impossible on Bunker Hill!” And the crowd fell back immediately. With truth and heaven on the side of temperance, nothing was impossible that it could do in crushing out the causes of inebriation. Working and praying would do it; but praying alone would not.”

Truly yours,
J. C. HURD.

Boston, June 3rd, 1857.

For the Christian Messenger.

American Bible Union.

DEAR BROTHER,

Will you allow me a corner in your paper, to say to the Subscribers for Life Membership to the “Bible Union,” within the precincts of the Eastern and Central Associations, that I intend (D. V.) to meet with our brethren at Hantsport,

on the 20th inst., and at Onslow, on the 4th July, when I will be prepared to receive subscriptions for Life Membership, instalments on old Subscriptions, and Donations from 12s. cts. and upwards, either for the general purposes of the Society, or to aid Bro. Oncken in Germany. Come my brethren to our aid, the work is prospering, it is of the Lord and must prevail. Get our publications and see for yourselves how we are getting along, our enemies misrepresent us. We are doing the very same thing for which Wickliffe, Tyndale, Cranmer and Rogers suffered and died, but whose labours have brought so many blessings upon mankind.

Very soon we hope to be able to place in your hands a copy of the New Testament, such as will do credit to the “Union,” and will baffle the criticism of opponents to condemn.

On the final committee we are securing the services of some of the very best Scholars in the world, and from different Denominations. The names of Drs. Conant and Hackett are already before the public, the remainder will appear before long, and I have no doubt but that they will be found to class in scholarship with those already named.

Many of our friends are becoming impatient and begin to think that we are spending too much time, but those best acquainted with the nature and magnitude of the work will not say so, for it must be well and thoroughly done, cost what it may, and I am certain that the Union is conducting the business as economically as it can be done.

I expect to be prepared at the Associations to supply any of the publications of the Union, and they may be had at any time by applying to the Subscriber at Pugswash, N. S.

Yours, very affectionately,
W. H. ROGERS,
Agent, A. B. Union.
Cornwallis, June 5th, 1857.

For the Christian Messenger.

Obituary Notice.

THE LATE MRS. EDWARD MANNING.

The above named aged sister died at her daughter’s residence, Cornwallis, very suddenly on the morning of the 5th of April, in her 86th year. Our departed sister was almost as extensively known as her venerable and sainted husband—and was equally beloved. Her house was ever open to the ministers of the Gospel; and all who loved her Saviour and His cause, always received a hearty welcome. Her affections and efforts were at all times actively engaged with those of her devoted husband. She shared his burdens and his sorrows, and gladly participated in all the trials and labours that marked his eventful life, knowing no higher interest than the welfare of Zion. Until almost the close of life she spoke of the cause of God, and the growing interest in the Churches, as one who felt her happiness identified with the progress and triumphs of the Gospel. Her decided and elevated piety was apparent from the most limited acquaintance, and at all times secured for her the most profound respect and christian affection. By the Church, and all her neighbours, she was most sincerely beloved.

It is some years since our aged sister’s health began to fail; at times, however, she so far improved as to attend worship and occasionally visit her friends. But feebleness of body in no wise affected her faith and hope; these were well grounded. When at length confined to the house, and suffering from great weakness and prostration, she could meekly say God’s will be done. The painfully sudden death of her esteemed son-in-law was an almost overwhelming blow, she could only say, “Be still and know that I am God,” since which she often remarked that “she would be the next.” During the spring there were no particular symptoms of a speedy departure. She often complained of great feebleness and distress. The evening previous to her death, friend called to visit her with whom she conversed and joined in prayer. On retiring she spoke of the safety of the believer—and remarked with considerable emphasis, “They are so safe, so safe.” These were the last words spoken by her in the fatality.

At this time she was suffering from what seemed to be a slight cold. It, however, produced more than usual anxiety in the mind of her beloved daughter, who therefore decided to remain with her during the night—nothing, however, occurred until towards six o’clock the following morning, when there appeared indications of a sudden change. In a very few minutes without a struggle or any apparent distress, the spirit of this aged and much beloved disciple of Christ departed to her home, to meet in the presence of her reconciled God, a glorified Church, and to reunite with the sanctified spirit of her beloved earthly companion. An only daughter and three grandchildren mourn their loss.—Communicated by the Rev. A. S. Hunt.

[Many of our readers will be interested in the above Obituary Notice, not only because Mrs. Manning was the beloved companion of one of our “Nova Scotia Patriarchs,” but also from the place she occupied in the church, as a “helper in Christ Jesus,” and in the affections of many who were privileged with her acquaintance. A minister’s usefulness is often greatly affected by his domestic relations. On the occasion of a brief visit to Cornwallis, some time since, we remember to have observed the warm affection which existed in the circle of which the deceased was one of the principal centres. May her mantle fall on many who are left behind!—Ed. C. H.]



ARRIVAL OF THE “EUROPA”

Again we have the Steamer on the morning of our First Edition, after the matter for our present number is in hand. She arrived yesterday morning bringing news to the 6th inst. We lay aside matter already in type to enable us to give a few of the more important items.

FRANCE.

The closing session of the first Ministerial Assembly of the French empire was finished on Thursday, the six years to which the mandate of that body is limited by the constitution having expired. The Government circular announces that it is the will of the Emperor that at the elections universal suffrage shall be practised in all freedom and in all sincerity; that on the day of election the voting shall be secret; that the ballot-box be opened before the eyes of all, and that the truth and independence of the suffrage be guaranteed.

The Republican party, it appears, has decided on putting forth a certain number of candidates at the approaching elections in Paris—General Cavaignac and others. It is not said whether all or any will, in case of election, take the oath of allegiance to the Emperor.

The trial of the forty-five persons charged with having formed a secret political society for the overthrow of the Government, was concluded last week. Six of the prisoners were acquitted. The remainder were found guilty, and sentenced to punishments which appeared very light in proportion to the offence charged. From six months to three and four years’ imprisonment.

BELGIUM.

Riots occurred on Wednesday, in consequence of some statements made in the Chamber of Deputies to the effect that some working girls, who had been dancing at a Sunday fete, had been punished by their hair being cut off by the female religious superiors of a school. A mob of about 5,000 assembled, and the office of the journal *Emancipation* was broken open. The windows were smashed, and a portion of the type destroyed.

On Friday the troops were ordered to remain within barracks. In the evening, a large crowd assembled around the Palace, shouting, “Vive le Roi,” but “Down with the convents and the priests.” The windows of the Jesuit college and Capuchin monastery were broken. The Civic Guard was called out. Other troops have been brought into Brussels.

The King of the Belgians issued a royal decree on Saturday, May 30, proroguing the sittings of the Chamber of Representatives and of the Senate for an indefinite period.

Excitement continues to prevail at Brussels; and disturbances have also taken place at Antwerp, Mons, Liège, and Ghent. At Antwerp, all the windows of the Jesuit college have been smashed. The streets had to be cleared by the troops, but it does not appear that any collision has taken place. The people retire before the troops and then re-assemble.

Our Special Correspondent’s excellent letter would occupy too much space for insertion this week and would be injured by making a division in it. Interesting details are given on—the Princess Royal’s Dowry—The Grand Duke Constantine’s visit—The Races and the Holidays—Dr. Livingstone and the City Magnates—The Slave Trade—Foreign Affairs—New Education Movement—Anniversary Meetings—&c. &c.



THIS valuable External and Internal Remedy originated with a skillful and Scientific Chemist, who found it difficult to obtain an article that would with certainty, and in a short space of time, effect a cure of Wounds, Bruises, Cuts, Burns, &c. By various experiments he at length discovered a preparation which answered his most sanguine expectations, and its peculiar virtues becoming known to his friends, he was induced by them to prepare it for general use.

DYER’S Healing Embrocation

is a perfect pain destroyer and an invaluable Remedy for Rheumatism, Cuts, Wounds, Scalds, Burns, Bruises, Chelera Morbus, Diarrhoea, Sore Throat, Swellings, Cramp, &c.

It is indeed truly gratifying to us to receive such indisputable proofs of the value of this astonishing remedy, as are daily presented to us. We know its true value experimentally, and do not hesitate to recommend it as superior to any other Medicine for similar purposes, and we are willing at any time to refund the money, if it does not give entire satisfaction, or possess all the virtues we ascribe to it.

Be sure and get the genuine.
A. H. FIELD,
(Successor to C. Dyer, Jr.)
SOLE PROPRIETOR AND MANUFACTURER,
Providence, R. I.

D. Taylor, Junr., Broad Street, Boston, general agent for British Provinces.

Sold wholesale in Nova Scotia, by G. E. Morton & Co. John Naylor, Avery Brown & Co., Halifax, and by dealers generally throughout the Province.

New Goods! New Goods!!

PER STEAMER “AMERICA”

Beckwith & Major

HAVE Received by the above Steamer a choice assortment of
Flowers, Ribbons, Gloves, Head Dresses, and Dress Caps.

—ALSO—

RICH POPLIN and FLOUNCED

MUSLIN DRESSES,

BONNETS, in great variety, at a small advance on Sterling prices.

34 GRANVILLE STREET.

June 3.



At a Council held at the Government House on the eighth day of May, 1857.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor,
&c. &c. &c.

IT is ordered that the Commissioner of Crown Lands do notify the several Deputy Surveyors and applicants for the purchase of Crown Lands, that on and after the first day of June next, the regulated price for ungranted lands is to be paid only to the Receiver General, who will give a receipt therefor to the applicants, respectively, and a duplicate thereof to the Crown Lands Commissioner, and that no other payments for the purchase of Crown Lands after the date before mentioned, will be recognized, the Commissioner and Deputy Surveyors of Crown Lands being hereby strictly prohibited from receiving any sums for or on account of Crown Lands.

Crown Land Office, May 16, 1857.

May 20.

3 m.

Professor O. J. Wood’s

HAIR RESTORATIVE,

FOR PRODUCING HAIR ON BALD HEADS,
AND RESTORING

GREY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL COLOR.

THIS ASTONISHING AND UNEQUALLED PREPARATION HAS NEVER FAILED TO PRODUCE A growth on Bald Heads, when used according to the direction, and turn hair back to its original color, after having become gray and restores it in all its original health, lustre, softness and beauty. Removes at once all scurf, dandruff and unpleasant itching, scrofula, eruptions and feverish heat from the scalp. It also prevents the hair from becoming unhealthy and falling off, and hence acts as a perfect

HAIR INVIGORATOR AND TONIC.

A gentleman of Boston writes to his friend in New Bedford thus:

“To your inquiry, I would reply, that when I first commenced using Professor Wood’s Hair Restorative, my hair was almost white, and had been so for the last ten years and it was very thin on the top of my head, and very loose, and pulled out freely; but I found that before I had used all the second bottle, (which was eight weeks) my hair was entirely changed to its original color, light brown, and is now free from dandruff and quite moist. I have had my hair cut five or six times since the change, and have never seen any thing like white hair starting from the roots; and it is now as thick as it ever was, and does not come out at all. It has proved in my case all that I could wish to ask.”

Yours, etc.,

July 1, 1855.

[From the Boston Herald.]

SOMETHING WORTH KNOWING.—By using Professor Wood’s Hair Restorative, gray hair can be permanently restored to its original color. The subjoined certificate from Johnston & Stone, Gardiner, Maine, is but one of the many instances that are daily coming to our knowledge, of its wonderful effects. It is no longer problematical, but a self-evident truth, as hundreds in our community can testify.

GARDINER, Maine, June 22, 1855.

DEAR SIR: I have used two bottles of Professor Wood’s Hair Restorative, and can truly say it is the greatest discovery of the age for restoring and changing the hair. Before using it, I was a man of seventy. My hair has now attained its original color. You can recommend it to the world without the least fear, as my case was one of the worst kind.

Yours, respectfully,
DANIEL N. MURPHY.

Professor O. J. Wood.

BROOKFIELD, Massachusetts, Jan. 12, 1855.

DEAR SIR:—Having made a trial of your Hair Restorative, it gives me pleasure to say that its effect has been excellent in removing inflammation, dandruff, and a constant itching tendency with which I have been troubled from childhood; and has also restored my hair, which was becoming gray, to its original color. I have used no other article with anything like the pleasure and profit.

Yours, truly,
J. K. BRAGG.

Pastor of the Orthodox Church, Brookfield.
Professor Wood.

[From the Missouri Democrat.]

WOOD’S HAIR DYE.—This admirable article is rapidly improving the hair. No article of a similar kind, now before the public, enjoys a better reputation as a restorative and invigorating hair tonic. Its peculiar chemical qualities have a beneficial effect upon the growth and character of the hair, giving a silky and glossy texture to that which was formerly of a coarse and dry nature. It has also, we understand, a tendency to preserve the youthful color and appearance of the hair, and destroying or counteracting the effects of age. With such recommendations in its favor, we hardly perceive how any lady or gentleman should be without so valuable an adjunct to their toilet.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 312 Broadway,
New York, and 114 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.
June 10. 3 mos.

PENGILLY’S SCRIPTURE GUIDE TO BAPTISM, and BOOTH’S VINDICATION OF THE BAPTISTS, from the charge of bigotry, both in one volume, price 1s. 9d.

“Christian Messenger” Office.