

me to think that I was one of its first teachers, and received such a mark of friendship on my leaving. But I would have you know that it was for no worldly honor that I came here Sabbath after Sabbath, but with a hope that I might be the means, in God's hands, of instilling in your minds a reverence for the Word of Life, which is your only safe guide through life and a light that can enlighten your path to heaven. You cannot comprehend the value of this book, but could you go to lands of heathen darkness where the Word of God is not known, and see young children given to wild beasts, and burnt in sacrifice to their idols, and whose parents are wholly given to idolatry. Could you compare their lot with our present happy state, you would be the better able to set a value upon this token of your friendship. Let me now thank you, dear children, and my young friends for this gift of remembrance. The greatest blessing I can wish to you, and those around me is, that you may study daily this Word of Life, with a view to find your Saviour.—Should you do this, I doubt not we shall all meet in heaven.

It is but just to say that Miss Harriet Ward, now Mrs. Crandall, for a long time taught the children at her father's house on the Sabbath. When the new school house was finished she removed her class to it, and has ever since been a most active and efficient teacher of this interesting school.

ONE WHO WAS PRESENT.

Colonial & Foreign News.

Prince Edward Island.

The *Protector* says:—"Two letters were posted at the office in Charlottetown, on the 10th August last for Boston—the one containing a Bill of Exchange on London for £93 sterling, the other promissory notes to the amount of \$4000, payable to a house in Boston. For better security, these letters were both duly registered. Neither of them has arrived at its destination. These letters should have been duly forwarded through the Post Office in St. John, N. B. Information however, has been received from the Postmaster in that place, that no such letters have been received by the parties to whom they were addressed in Boston." Some remarks are then made by way of instituting a comparison between the efficiency of the present and late Postmaster General.

New Brunswick.

The ROMAN CATHOLIC BAZAAR held in St. John, N. B., is said to have realized over £1600. It is said that the sum was much increased by the opposition of some of the Protestant journals.

The *Morning News* states upon "sufficient authority" that the British Government will guarantee the interest of the money which may be required to construct the HALIFAX AND QUEBEC RAILWAY.

The Potatoe disease is said to be making unprecedented ravages in some parts of New Brunswick.

It is rumoured in St. John that the Hon. R. D. Wilnot is to join the present Government, with the office of Postmaster General of New Brunswick.

POLITICAL.—Rumors were rife in town on Monday last of a break up of the Government—of the political cauldron having boiled over and scalded several of the weird brothers of the Executive—how an ex-Surveyor General was Postmaster General expectant, and the present Hon. incumbent would not resign—that the Provincial Secretary had resigned—that the Attorney General was indefatigable in manipulating the political wires, endeavoring to produce a coalition, but that his electric battery was all too feeble to accomplish the desired result. So went the gossip day after day, during the week. All that could be ascertained with any degree of accuracy, however, was that the hand of the political barometer pointed to stormy weather, and the quidnuncs had to remain satisfied with that minimum of information.—*St. John Courier.*

Canada.

FLOATING ISLAND.—An island, about five rods square, covered with a luxuriant vegetation, floated down Lake Ontario a few days since. The soil was sufficiently firm to bear up a man, and was inhabited by small birds.

The Montreal Volunteer Artillery visited the city of New York recently, and met with a most enthusiastic reception at every town they came to on their route. In New York they were "shown round" to the institutions in the vicinity of the city. Immense crowds gathered to see the "British Soldiers."

The London *Times* censures the Canadian Parliament for voting down the Macdonald-Carrier Government upon the question of erecting new public buildings at Ottawa, the site selected by Her Majesty as the future seat of Government, and considers it a breach of faith. The *Times'* article concludes thus:—

"We regret that a great crisis should have come on a question involving an obvious violation of the faith of the Colony as pledged to Her Majesty, and we only trust some means may be found which will save the Colony from the imputation of bad faith, and prevent the disruption of the Union effected by the act of 1840. May not that means be found in a federation of all the British Colonies in the North East of America?—*Fredrickton Head Quarters.*

West Indies.

FEARFUL RAVAGES OF THE VOMITO AT HAVANA.—A correspondent of the *National Intelligencer* says:—"An hour in Havana when the vomito reigus would effectually cure one of all filthiness to obtain residence there. Certes, no man in his right mind would accept it as a bonus, on condition of remaining the year throughout. Winter may diminish but cannot divest the city of its summer grief. As I left the harbor this morning, an officer of the British steamer said, 'And that ship you see by itself, its sails all hanging loose, was this morning towed from the wharf and moored there by the authorities—all having died.' The poison was never more plainly discernible than now; no one can forget its smell nor the stinking fog which, as the sun rises, shoots up and disappears from the hot harbor, like steam from the locomotive without a whistle; for, though all are upon his track, Death gives no warning. More than half the sailors have died, and as no fresh ones come, it must cease. Like stricken victims, a few vessels may be seen leaving the harbor by the first breeze; these few have enough left to sail away, but not enough to manage the empty ship. The truth can only be learned by visiting (at hotels) the sea captains, making acquaintance and becoming interested in what they tell you. The details would not be credited."

BARBADOES.—The prolonged drought had not been favorable to planters in prospective. Attention is being directed to the melioration of the laboring classes by improved dwellings. The public buildings in course of erection at a cost of some £50,000 are rapidly approaching completion. The quantity of produce shipped to the 26th ult. was:—Sugar, 46,222 hogsheads, 3000 tierces, and 11,276 barrels, against the following exports to the same period last year—36,491 hogsheads, 1,042 tierces, 7,188 barrels. Two arrivals of cod fish within a few days. The first sold, but the other sailed for Demerara, only \$5 having been offered. Pickled fish was wanted.

United States.

THE RICE CROP IN GEORGIA.—The planters of Georgia have commenced harvesting their rice, and there is a flattering prospect of an abundant yield.

Rev. Daniel C. Eddy, pastor of Harvard Street church, Boston, accompanied by Jesse Tirrell, Esq., also of the same church, arrived home in the *Asia* last week, after an absence in Europe of over three months. Mr. Eddy preached in the morning from the text, "I have seen an end of all perfection."

THE QUARANTINE DIFFICULTY.—Considerable fear and consternation prevails on Staten Island, in consequence of the sudden appearance of yellow fever. There have been five cases. Families have determined to "pack up and move," not being desirous of risking their lives. The Eighth Regiment, 100 strong, are encamped near the quarantine, and the police have retired.

THE HUGHES PRINTING TELEGRAPH AND THE ATLANTIC CABLE.—Private advices from London by the *Vanderbilt*, state that Prof. Hughes would have his machines in readiness to work the cable on or about the 8th inst., on which day the Atlantic Company expected to despatch a special steamer to Trinity Bay with one of Prof. Hughes' assistants on board. We may therefore hope to see the cable in complete working order on or about the 15th inst. Prof. Hughes, after such experiments as have been afforded his instruments, unhesitatingly asserts that he can transmit intelligence through the cable reliable and continuously at the rate of from three to six words per minute.

THE SLAYER ECHO.—The steam frigate *Niagara* has been ordered to Charleston, for the purpose of taking back to Africa the negroes captured in the slave ship *Echo*. Some of the Southern newspapers think it would be best to have them handed over to good masters. Half a million dollars worth of property, thus "providentially" thrown upon our shores, they think ought not to be thrown away. Besides, there is such a good opportunity to see if the negro, in his naked barbarous condition, can be civilized and Christianized. The law, however, seems imperative, and the negroes must go back to Africa. The event will give a new impulse to the discussion, as to the expediency of suppressing the slave trade.

GOLD FOUND IN THE STREETS OF BALTIMORE.—A chemist, while passing a few days ago through one of our streets, picked up a few stones used for grading. Struck by the resemblance to California ore, he examined his specimens and found them to contain about \$20 of gold to the ton of ore. The mystery was cleared up on ascertaining that these stones had been brought as ballast from California.

STARVATION AT FRASER RIVER.—Many companies make from 50 cents to \$2 50 per day, to the man; the richest bars in the river have yielded an average of \$4 per diem, and the working has only been continued because of a belief that the river would fall, and in the bottom of the bars rich deposits could be found. The stories of \$50, \$100, and \$150 per day are false. The stories regarding the commencement of want and danger of starvation, are true ones. Some report to me that they have lived on boiled nettles and snails, have paid \$2 per lb. for horse meat, &c. Pork, beef, and flour are selling at some of the points where the crowds have collected at \$1 50 to \$2 per lb. It needs no more than this to assure me that starvation will be the fate of many.—Boiled nettles and snails may do a man a week or so, but if healthful food does not then come in, that man is gone.—*Correspondent of the Newark Advertiser.*

SECOND EDITION.



ARRIVAL OF THE "NIAGARA."

The Royal Mail Steamship *Niagara* arrived this morning at about half-past 5, bringing news from Liverpool to the 11th Instant. But little of an exciting nature is now transpiring in Great Britain. Her Majesty's visit to Leeds occupies a prominent place in the papers.

Some dissatisfaction appears to exist amongst the Directors of the Transatlantic Telegraph Company.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE considers himself to have been very unhandsonely treated by the Board of Directors of the Company, but of the dispute we know nothing beyond his statements. He complains of the studious suppression of his name, and certainly we have hardly seen it in the business, although "the first, and every electrical operation between the two countries, have been wholly under his direction." The important facts, however, are, that the force of the Atlantic swell on the west coast of Ireland is sufficient to endanger the thin deep sea cable near the shore; that it requires protection there; that he had to raise and repair the faulty part of the cable prior to the transmission of the Queen's and the President's messages, and thus restore the free inter-communication which had ceased. The sum is, that the defect is in the part most easy to repair, and that it cannot be very difficult to so protect the line as to obviate the present danger, which may be fatal any hour to the electrical communication.

The new Indian Council is constituted, and has held its first sitting, Lord STANLEY presiding.

The new Council will cost India about 18,000L. for salaries alone; and each councillor will have the patronage of about twenty cadetships.

The terms of the treaty of the United States with CHINA have reached us from what *The Overland Friend of China* considers to be trustworthy authority. They do not appear to be so full and satisfactory as those which, according to a letter from Hong Kong, have been obtained by the English. It would seem, however, that both Americans and Russians have "the most favored nation" clauses, which will probably obtain for them everything of importance which we have been at the expense and trouble of obtaining for all nations. Expense we should hardly say, since France is to receive six millions, and we sixteen millions, of dollars, as a compensation for instructing the Chinese in the principles of Free Trade and Religious Liberty; the money to be paid at Canton, and secured upon the revenues of that port.—The telegraphic accounts of attacks of a murderous kind on the Europeans are but too true, and it has been deemed necessary to retaliate by destroying the parts of the city in which they were made. Of the extent to which the seaports are declared open there is yet some doubt; some accounts specifying particular spots others mentioning all. It is expressly stated that the great central river which crosses the whole of China, the Yang tse-Kiang, is thrown quite open to trade; and there seems no reason to doubt that the free teaching of Christianity will be permitted and protected.

As had been anticipated, the bombardment of Jeddah, not immediately on the occurrence of the massacre, but after the Turkish Government had given us satisfactory assurances, and adopted satisfactory measures, is viewed at Constantinople with astonishment and perplexity. The explanation seems to be, that Lord MALMESBURY, perhaps rather too much elated by his success at Naples, was unwisely hasty in his measures with a Power which has fulfilled most honourably, towards us, all the duties of an ally.

THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.—The Conference at Paris on the Danubian Principalities has at length finished its sittings, and a semi-official authority has published to the world, what perhaps it was not quite according to rule to insert in the *Moniteur*. We are not to know the precise details till the ratifications are exchanged. The two parties were Russia and France, against England, Austria, and Turkey. The first wished the two provinces to be united under one government, obviously in order that she might find in Moldo-Wallachia a second kingdom of Greece, and make it like that Czar-ridden little kingdom, a thorn in the northern side of Turkey as Greece is in its southern side. It was also the wish of Russia to weaken the Turkish empire by diminishing its territory, and by weakening the hold which its suzerainty gave it on the provinces. This could not be better done than by uniting them into one little kingdom, which by the aid of the great Northern Conspirator, could soon work itself free of Turkey, preparatory to its sharing the fate of Poland at the hands of the Russian Cyclops. It is somewhat singular that France should back Russia in this.

In these provinces the war began, and they are the last relics of it. For the present Russia is the loser; she has lost that formal right of intervention she had before arrogated, and has now no recognised position in them. But what a false step to let the Wolf—the Bear rather—have a voice in the disposal of the prey which it required so much violence to wrench from his jaws! The Sultan has lost, on the whole, since he has no longer the appointment of the Governors of the provinces, and they now resemble, therefore, much more the independent Sovereign States of the American Union, than our own colonies with their assemblies, to which our Queen nominates the Governors. The future of these provinces, however, he must be indeed a hardy political prophet who would venture to foretell.—*London Freeman.*

NEW GOODS.

PER STEAMER "ASIA."

No. 12 Granville Street.

A Choice Selection of DRESSES, in Military Stripes, Two Flounces, Princess, Crossovers, Checks, &c., &c.

3-4 and 4-4 Black Glace SILKS, Black and Flounced Silks, Rich Printed Cashmeres and DeLaines, Neat Cheeked Challias, DeLaines, &c., Assortment of Ribbons, Fringes and Trimmings, Ladies' Silk and Chenec Neck Scarfs, &c., A few Reversible Crinoline SKIRTS.

WETMORE, VAUX & McCULLOCH.

Sept. 15.

AUTUMN GOODS.

PER STEAMSHIP "ASIA."

E. BILLING, JUNR. & CO., have received as above—

23 Cases and Bales

Black Glace and Fancy SILKS, Satins, Bonnetings, A very choice selection of RIBBONS, Cases Coburgs, Lustres, and Fancy DRESSES, 9-3 pieces 5-4 Printed Cambrics, Autumn Mantles, Trimmings, Worked Muslins, &c., &c.

All of which they are prepared to offer at prices very advantageous to buyers.

LONDON HOUSE,

September 14th, 1858.

NEW SCHOOL.

MISS MILLER, daughter of the REV. JOHN MILLER, formerly of this place, intends opening a

School for Young Ladies,

ON THE 4TH OF OCTOBER,

At No. 76 Barrington Street,

(The same building in which Mrs. Miller's Drawing Academy is held.)

The various branches of a thorough ENGLISH EDUCATION will be taught, with French, Italian, Drawing, and Music.

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English, First Class, - - -	2	0	0
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Sept. 15.



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MINIATURES taken daily, without regard to weather, in the finest style of the Art. Copying done in a superior manner.

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Of Invalids or deceased persons taken at their dwelling if desired.

Mr. M. has lately added to his Rooms a superior

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Perfect satisfaction given in every case.

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May 5.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE.

CLARENCE, ANNAPOLIS.

THE FALL TERM of this Institution will commence Tuesday, July 27, and continue twenty-two weeks.

INSTRUCTORS.—Miss CAROLINE WENTWORTH, Principal, (Graduate and Teacher at Mount Holyoke Seminary.) Miss GEORGIANNA B. PERKINS, Musical Department.

The course of instruction will embrace the following branches:—

JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.—English Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, History (Ancient and Modern), Familiar Science, Algebra, Elements of Geometry, French and Latin commenced.

MIDDLE DEPARTMENT.—Algebra continued, Eccl. History, Physical Geography, Analysis, Physiology, Nat. History, Nat. Philosophy, Astronomy, Botany, Chemistry, Euclid, French and Latin continued.

SENIOR DEPARTMENT.—Trigonometry, Rhetoric, Evidences of Christianity, Nat. Theology, Geology, Logic, Mental Philosophy, Moral Science, Butler's Analogy, Milton's Paradise Lost, French and Latin.

All will attend regularly to Reading, Composition, and Recitations in Poetry.

Instruction will be given in Pencil, Crayon, and Crayolithic Drawing and Music.

Board and tuition in all the above branches (Music excepted) £25 per Scholastic year.

Music per quarter £1. Pupils are admitted at any time when there are vacancies; but it is desirable for their own benefit that they should be present on the first day of the Term. And while they are enjoying the highest advantages for acquiring a thoroughly practical and finished education, together with moral and religious instruction, the discipline partakes more of the social intercourse of the home circle than of the common restrictive rules of the school system.

All communications addressed to the Proprietor or Principal will be cheerfully answered.

H. E. FITCH.

Clarence, N. S., June 25th, 1858.

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