

expect who refuse to engage in the Lord's work but to incur his displeasure?—

Thy name for ever, guilty Meroz, Is blotted out 'mong God's true heroes. Hadst thou stood on the side of right, Been valiant-souled and great in might, Deborah, then, had sung thy fame, Instead of casting on the blame, And to the latest generations Thy deeds extolled among the nations. True courage fled where thou didst dwell; The Sacred History this does tell.— To God's desire thy will ne'er bended— The curse of God on thee descended. Let us from this a lesson learn: Who would fair reputation earn Come to God's help without delay. There's barriers in the Gospel way— The greatest is Intemperance; It checks Christ's kingdom's quick advance— A deadlier foe does not exist: Against it may you all enlist.

No man can be truly on the side of God without faith in Christ. No one has good evidence of being a worker for God who does not set his face against every enemy. When intemperance is subdued we may expect peace and prosperity to the Church of God. All true Christian reformers are the Lord's helpers.

For the Christian Messenger.

Acadia College.

The Board of Governors are desirous of affording facilities of instruction to young men who wish to pursue their studies in the English branches of education only. Arrangements have been made for an "English Course," extending to two years. Those who enter for that course must be prepared for the same examination as matriculating students, the Latin and Greek Languages excepted. They must have a competent acquaintance with English Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, Ancient History, and Algebra as far as Quadratic Equations.

The studies of the "English Course" will be divided as follows, viz:—

FIRST YEAR.

First Term:—Algebra, Modern History, Rhetoric. Second Term:—Geometry, Modern History concluded, Logic.

SECOND YEAR.

First Term:—Moral Science, Political Economy, Chemistry or Mathematics. Second Term:—Evidences of Christianity, Geology, Intellectual Philosophy, Chemistry concluded. Mathematics will be attended to throughout the course.

Certificates will be given at the close of the Course to those who sustain a satisfactory examination.

This arrangement will take effect at the opening of next Term, Sept. 1.

On behalf of the Board,

J. M. CRAMP, A. W. SAWYER, S. W. DEBLOIS, } Committee.

June 10, 1859.

Christian Messenger.

HALIFAX, JUNE 15, 1859.

Progress.

PROGRESS is the law of life. Where progress is not secured in any natural or social organizations, the seeds of dissolution are sown, and may be expected to germinate and ultimately to bring forth death. Some advantages of a religious or social character may be made, yet if they are not the result of a righteous course of action, even that advancement may be but the approach of discomfiture, defeat, and ruin. Even success on an insecure basis may be far more disastrous than temporary defeat. It is much more important to enquire if we are right, than if we are going ahead. It is well for us to ascertain what are the elements of real progress. The only secure foundation for commercial stability, political honor, or religious progress, is truth and uprightness; "First pure, then peaceable," is the great rule of "the wisdom that is from above," and only where that course is pursued, can there be expected to follow, actions which are "full of mercy and good fruits, without partiality and without hypocrisy." Whilst then we may rejoice to know that the hosts of the Redeemer are being gathered out of the nations, and that men are being brought to acknowledge his right to reign, let us be careful also that the enemy does not make use of these very conquests to blind our eyes. Let us be watchful lest in the hour of victory we give up any portion of that truth by which alone we conquer, and on which we stand.

Prosperity is perhaps more dangerous than adversity, and it is well to consider this when rejoicing over the subjugation of Satan's kingdom, lest we open the doors for error and cor-

ruption, and they come in and take possession of the citadel of Zion, and thus paralyse our hands. Because a truth or a duty is unpalatable to ourselves or others, we must not allow it to be hid or the force of its demands upon us weakened. If we find it in the revealed Word it is enough for us to learn that God has made it known and requires our submission. Let us come more and more to the great fountain and source of light,—the cross of our Lord and Saviour—and we shall see many of the difficulties of God's truth removed, and its mysteries explained. From his example we shall derive strength to endure disappointment, and our joy at the progress which is being made by his truth will be of a far more elevated character, than that of merely knowing that error is being exposed and given up by its former adherents, and accessions are being made to the ranks of those who are called by his name.

Temperance Matters.

If we may rely on current reports we must conclude that sad havoc was made of the Temperance question and of Temperance men during the last election. Some who make high profession in the ranks of Temperance men, it is said, made no scruple about employing the potent influence of intoxicating drinks to accomplish their designs on behalf of their favorite candidates. In some cases, too, miserable attempts were afterwards made to cast the odium on the other side. Efforts have also been put forth by some members of the Order of the Sons from sheer party spite and malignity, to direct the shafts of their malice against those occupying prominent positions, by bringing a charge of dereliction against them, whilst perfectly aware that it could not be sustained. These false friends of the cause do more harm to it, than could be effected by any amount of defamation from its open enemies. Still, we shall not believe in any general defection in the order of the Sons of Temperance. Some have attempted to use the order for other than its legitimate purposes, and may have succeeded but too well in doing so, and in thwarting the action of the body. Yet we believe the bulk of its friends are good men and true. Prompt and proper action, we trust, will be taken with those who have disgraced themselves, so that the odium which belongs only to individuals may not rest on the cause.

earnest on the subject, to submit as a test question to their candidates irrespective of party considerations, they may command something more of respect from the Representatives elected to Parliament.

Those who rise to places of power and trust by the influence of Rum, must be conscious that instead of receiving honor by such election, they make a fearful sacrifice of their constituents as well as of themselves, for the purpose of obtaining power; and they must eventually have their electors' scorn and contempt rather than their respect and confidence.

The legislation we have hitherto had on the subject shews clearly that it is unsafe for a political leader to commit himself to Prohibition, and be willing for his party to stand or fall upon such a measure. Let him be ever so desirous of carrying a Prohibitory bill successfully through Parliament, opposition will be raised by even Temperance men connected with the other party, if they find they can form a combination which will upset such government. The work of Prohibition, we believe, can only come from the people themselves, and only when they are allowed to adopt it, on coming to that determination, can the question become a practical one.

A cry for a direct Prohibitory law may be raised for party purposes, but we do not believe those who raise it, expect or hope for such an enactment under existing circumstances.

PROHIBITION IN GREAT BRITAIN.—At the recent election in England the friends of Temperance made considerable efforts to induce the candidates for a seat in the House of Commons, to pledge themselves to vote in favour of a Permissive Prohibitory Liquor Law.

A "Test Question" was prepared by the United Kingdom Alliance for the purpose of ascertaining from the candidates previous to the election either on the hustings or otherwise, their sentiments on the question of prohibition. The question was:—"Will you, if elected, support a measure to confer upon a majority of two-thirds of the ratepayers of any borough, parish, or township, the power to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors within their respective districts?"

The Abstainer gives the answers returned by several of the candidates. We regret to find some otherwise excellent men, were far behind the age on this Temperance question.

AVON DIVISION, Windsor, initiated sixty-two new members in the Quarter ending 31st March last. It is still increasing. One member of the Division, in four months, proposed over fifty! Who will try to beat that?—Abstainer.

By two arrivals at New York we learn that active warfare has at last commenced in Italy.

The Austrians, with a force of about 15,000 men, on the 21st ult., attacked the French and Sardinian lines near Montebello, the scene of one of the First Napoleon's Great Victories. A sharp and obstinate contest, which lasted several hours, took place; during which the town was taken and re-taken. The French appear to claim the battle, as they took a number of prisoners. The losses in killed and wounded appear pretty equal on each side. A General of Brigade and several superior officers of the French and Sardinians were killed. The losses of the Austrians are not distinctly stated. The Austrian forces had withdrawn to the northern bank of the Po. They are said to be fortifying the passes of the Tyrolean Alps, being the outlets from Germany into the plains of Lombardy. The French fleet had commenced the blockade of Venice, which lies at the head of the Adriatic or Gulf of Venice. Prince Napoleon had arrived in Tuscany, to organize the Military resources of the Duchy. Revolutionary movements were becoming general in Italy.

The king of Naples is dead, and Francis II. (we believe his son) has assumed the Government. Garibaldi, the Roman Insurrectionary leader, is said to be at the head of 5000 men, in active operations against the Austrians.

The Atlantic Telegraph Company are about raising funds to attempt the successful completion of their important enterprise.

It is said that the Derby Cabinet are likely to be defeated, at the approaching Session of Parliament, although it is asserted in the London Journals that Lords John Russell and Palmerston, the two great Opposition leaders, are not likely to adjust their political differences or to act in concert.

The most dreadful sufferings have been experienced by the Kansas Gold diggers at Pike's Peak, and on the long and desert road which leads to it. Hundreds have perished in going and returning, from starvation. The prospect of Gold in that region appears to have been

We have given the most important extracts of European news, and trust before we go to press, the arrival of our English mail will furnish later and still more interesting particulars.

General Intelligence.

Domestic and Foreign.

THE 8TH OF JUNE.—Wednesday being the 110th Anniversary of the landing of Lord Cornwallis to found the City of Halifax, it was observed by all classes as a general Holiday. A large number of persons took advantage of the cheap fares to Windsor and Truro, including about 200 Sons of Temperance with their lady friends, who paid a visit to the Sister Division in the former place. A review of the troops was held on the Common at 1/2 past 10. General Williams and Major General Trollope were present, together with an unusually large concourse of civilians, who appeared greatly pleased with the varied and spirited evolutions of our gallant Soldiers, Marines, and Volunteer Artillery. Among the celebrities present may be mentioned the horse of General Williams, a most superb animal, standing eighteen hands high. We understand that he was a present to the General from the Emperor of the French. He stood during the firing with the utmost nonchalance, as if he was quite used to it; a Sham-fight closed the proceedings. In the afternoon a boat race took place on the harbour, when eight yachts contended for the prize, (a silver cup) which was gained by the "Foam," built by Messrs. Mosely, of L'Have. Altogether it was a very pleasant day, the fine weather enabling numbers of our fellow-citizens to enjoy a little innocent relaxation, fresh air, and change of scene, whose daily avocations confine them to the Store, Office, or Editorial Chair.

General Williams will proceed to Newfoundland, previous to assuming the command in Canada.

The accounts from the farming districts of the country are of the most encouraging description. Crops of all kinds are remarkably forward, and there is every prospect of an unusually abundant harvest.

It is in contemplation to add another wing to the Provincial Asylum for the Insane at Dartmouth.

When General Williams visited this country last summer, he presented the College at Windsor with One Hundred Pounds, to aid in the erection of a library and hall. And on the occasion of his present visit he has generously contributed One Hundred Pounds towards the proposed endowment of the Church of England in this Province.

The Ladies connected with the St. Andrew's Church held a Bazaar to-day in Mason Hall. A band of music will be in attendance. Admission 7s.

Our citizens were disturbed from their slumbers a few minutes after one o'clock on Sunday morning, by the cry of Fire! occasioned by the burning of the premises lately occupied by Mr. Thomas R. Dewolf, a short distance to the Northward of Willow Park. The Fire Companies hastened to the spot, but the Dwelling House and out buildings were past saving before they arrived. The property was insured to the extent of £800.

After the rain of the past few days, the gardens and fields about the peninsula and Dartmouth, present a most refreshing appearance. The trees are now in full apparel, and the grass is under thrifty growth. Vegetation in general is much in advance of what it was this time last year. From all parts of Great Britain, Canada and the United States, the prospects of an abundant harvest is anticipated.

Fresh Salmon have been selling in this market during the present week at the rate of 7 1/2 to 9d. per pound.

The following extract of a letter from Magdalen Isles, dated 31st May, we take from the Express:—

"We have the Mackerel fleet here amounting to about 100 sail. The fish have struck in, and a good season is anticipated."

DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION.—The Directors thankfully acknowledge the receipt of the following Donations and Collections since the last monthly announcement:—

Table listing donations and collections: From the Union Engine Company, £5 0 0; Collection Card by Miss A. Freeze, 3 15 7 1/2; Ditto by Miss A. Logan, Maitland, 2 5 0 1/2; Collected by Masters Rowan, Sydney, and Minnitt, sons of Rev. D. Fitzgerald, Charlottetown, P.E.I., 1 16 3; Ditto by Miss Jost, Halifax, 0 4 4 1/2; Ditto by Frederick Hilton, 0 5 7 1/2; Ditto by Mary E. Rogers, (colored) 0 9 1.

Also—A barrel of Apples from Otis King, Esq., Windsor, (in good time), and two barrels received in Autumn last, from several kind friends of that town.

Articles for household consumption will always be acceptable.

JAMES C. COCHRAN, Secretary. Halifax, 6th June, 1859.

SUCCESS TO ENTERPRISE.—An incident occurred last week, so different from our general slow motion, that we have much pleasure in recording it. The brig, Ceylon, bound from St. John's, N. F., struck on a rock outside our harbour, and received much injury, on the night of Sunday week. She put in here for repairs, was taken up on the Marine Slip, at Dartmouth, without removing her cargo, which consisted of 1357 barrels of flour, and 400 barrels of pork. She was taken in hand by Mr. George Wilson, who put a new piece on her keel, and a piece on her stem, repaired her fore foot, recorked several streaks, graved her bottom, and had her in the water in a day and a half. The whole cost for slip charges and repairs did not exceed £30.—Sun.

We are glad to learn that the ship Roseath, previously reported ashore off Cape Henry, has been got off, and safely taken into Norfolk, where she will undergo the necessary repairs.

FIRE AT MILTON.—About 2 o'clock on Saturday morning, the inhabitants of Milton were startled by the alarm of fire. It was discovered to have originated on the premises of Mr. Chas. Ford, situated on the Western side of the river. Before any assistance could be rendered, a barn belonging to Mr. Ford was completely enveloped in flames, and had reached to the house occupied by him, and also the premises in the occupation of Mr. Elisha Ford, and owned by Mr. W. G. Hammond. At first the fire presented a very alarming appearance and threatened to extend to the mills in the neighbourhood. The inhabitants worked manfully, and the wind having slightly moderated, they were enabled to circumscribe the flames. Although the barn was totally destroyed, the houses were saved. Had it not been for the almost superhuman efforts on the part of the people in the neighbourhood, the fire would have been the most destructive one that has occurred in this country for many years.—Liverpool Transcript.

The Temperance Telegraph of St. John, advocated the holding of the next session of the National Division at Halifax. We believe there is every probability that this city will be so honoured. The Revs. R. A. Temple and J. M. Murray, are the delegates from the province, to the session at Philadelphia.

We learn from the New Brunswick that the fine steamer Emperor struck near the entrance of Apple River, at the head of the Bay, on Thursday night, on her upward trip, during a thick fog, but sustained no very great injury. The regularity with which the Emperor has performed her trips during the present season has reflected the greatest credit upon Capt. Chisholm, her skillful commander.

This may certify that I have used Perry Davis' Pain Killer in numerous cases, and believe it to be a very valuable medicine. I have prescribed it extensively in bowel complaints, (particularly for children,) and it is in my opinion superior to any preparation I have ever used for the relief of those diseases.

A. HUNTING, M. D.