Churches who have not responded thereto, to do so as far as they can, and with as little delay as

Resolved further, That in the judgment of this Association it is highly desirable that the Governors of Acadia College should frequently bring the affairs and claims of that Institution under the notice of the Churches, with a view to ensure the continuance of their sympathy and aid.

#### Missionary work in Nova Scotia.

THE communication of our friend, "A Baptist," on another page, we think not altogether unnecessary. The brevity of the report we gave of the addresses on this subject, in our account of the business done at the Associations, may have contributed in some measure to the impression of our brother. Making all allowance for this, we agree with our correspondent, that Home Missions did not command so much attention as they ought to have done at the Central Association. The Annual meeting of the Society was, this year, held with the Eastern Association at Guysboro. This, perhaps, was one cause of the subject being rather summarily disposed of at the Central. The Rev. A. H. Munro gave a good speech upon the subject, which we were in hopes would have been followed up by others, but the traitors attacked that Government, and destroy Freuch and Foreign Missions being combined in the same meeting, it was not fully consid-

happy to learn, have been met by the contri- the imperilled source of our past happiness, butions received at the Associations, but the prosperity and peace? Does our excellent balance left to be expended in the employment brother in Baltimore suppose that the loyal peoof missionaries during the current year, is so ple of the North are willing to pour out their blood and treasure so lavishly for a mere absmall, that it will require all the ingenuity straction? His fundamental fallacy is in assumthe Board can command, to make it, to any ing that the "Union is destroyed." We deny extent, effective. We trust there may speedily it. The nation denies it. A quarter of a milbe some further means rendered available for lion of bristling steel denials have risen to ring this very important work. We were glad to out one loud and thunderous No to any and all learn, at the Eastern Association, of a mode of such treasonable propositions of disunion. We missionary operation which, in one or two in- do not propose to "restore the Union," or to stances, had been adopted with some success, and which, if more generally pursued, we doubt not would call forth more of the true we do propose to sustain the Government as the missionary feeling among both pastors and Constitution established it. When that is done, people : we allude to the pastors being sent heaven knows how thankfully we shall welcome, out for two or three weeks or more, under and how we shall rejoice at the cessation of this the direction either of their own church, or terrible and exhausting conflict. of the Missionary Board, on missions in neglected districts, and being sustained, in the mean time, by their churches. This would enable the minister to witness the destitution and at the same time induce their congregations to sympathize more with the work of tions. It is not in the slightest degree probable evangelization in the regions beyond their ordi- that those who have gone to war to extend nary labors. This was the course pursued by the Fathers, and also by the primitive disciples South, ever since the declaration of indepenof our Lord.

propriety of a member of the church, if pos- been training themselves to believe that slavery sible, accompanying the Pastor so sent forth. is both profitable and right. Men are now hung This, we believe, would be a pleasing and profitable service. The results of such missions, sent to the Board, would afford no small encouragement, and would do more than any-

spirit. These hasty thoughts we throw out, with the hope that they may induce some to treat on the subject more fully, and make practical what we give merely as a suggestion.

The St. John Colonial Empire we learn has for the present suspended its tri-weekly issue, and will appear henceforth only as weekly paper,-" the embarrassed state of trade and the scarcity of money" is given as the reason for this step.

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The cost of publishing such a paper, and it is certainly well got up, must of course be very great, and, we believe, as the editor remarks, "a large income from advertizers, as weil as subscribers, is necessary to meet such expense."

## The War.—when is it to end?

There is, in many minds, much misunderstanding of the real position occupied by the two contending armies of our neighbours, and much misrepresentation of the views of the Northerners exists, in other countries, on both sides of the Atlantic. We find it somewhat Whilst the abolition of Slavery, as an inevitable result of a Northern triumph, is rejected, by some; by others it is deemed the one for which the war is really being waged. The destroy it for any effectual operation on the South. Whilst the Anti-slavery men of the North may look for the destruction of slavery as a result rather than as an object which mended by the Christian world, and end the Morron & Cogswell, Agents, they seek to accomplish, the South have no war within three months."

Resolved, That this Association cordially ap- hesitation in making "the peculiar instituprove of the same, and earnestly exhort all the tion" and its permanent continuance, the principal thing for which they rise in rebellion.

When is the war end? is an anxious enquiry with tens of thousands.

Chronicle makes some pertinent remarks, as follows :-

"We believe there is not a Christian in all the North who would not hail with devout thanktulness the slightest prospect of an honorable paratory to their descent upon them. peace. Nothing short of the most absolute necessity has compelled us to go into this war. We did not desire it. We did not begin it. Whenever the seceded States cease to make wir upon the Government, the conflict will stop. When that day comes, from every hamlet and hearthstone of the land there will go up such a shout of tearful rejoicing as this continent has not seen before. There will be few dry eyes or thankless hearts when the tidings of such a peace is flashed over the telegraphs of our land. It will be second "independence day," more sacred and solemn than the first, and we shall celebrate it with such tokens of rejoicing as no national holiday has ever yet been kept.

The North is not hostile to the South. The

North has no grudge against the South. While the Government was pursuing its peaceful We do not think that the abolition of Slavery course, while we were blessed as no people under heaven were blessed, a band of armed ed that peace. The Government had only to defend itself or die. And are men now to come forward with a mild plea for peace, and tell us more decisive character. It might possibly that "war will not restore the Union," and that on the other hand, prove the most effectual The amounts due to Missionaries, we are it will cost money and human lives to defend "subjugate the South," or do any of the other dozen nonsensical things which we are charged with by those who ought to know better. But

As to the project which our Baltimore brother suggests as a "peace offering," we should be glad to believe that there was the slightest prospect of its acceptability to those most interested. But we fear it is too late. Hitherto the South has contemptuously rejected all such proposislavery, will, at least for the present, listen to any project for its peaceable extinction. The dence, has been drifting more and more away We take the liberty of suggesting, too, the from all plans of emancipation. They have in the South for no other crime than that of Mission, as follows. I expect, the Lord willing, to be giving expression to the very opinions entertain- at each place at the appointed time. ed by Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Clay, and others of the foremost minds of that section. Is there any hope, therefore, that the politicians thing, we think, to cultivate the missionary who have for the moment succeeded in obtaining the control of the seceded States, and who have undertaken to establish an empire upon the single, distinctive doctrine of human slavery, will now be willing to abandon it for a pecuniary consideration? When rebellion at the South is crushed out, as crushed out it surely will be, then, perhaps, some such proposition as that of our esteemed brother in Baltimore, may prove acceptable to both sections.

Whether the rebellion can be crushed out

is a question yet to be solved.

The following brief summary from the Boston Watchman and Reflector places northern views on the subject in a very concise form :-

THE WAR-ITS OBJECTS AND ITS END.-1 Its object, as stated by its leaders, is the perpe tuation and extension of slavery; not merely as our fathers left it when they established this government, but to extend its privileges, and perpetuate it by the power of the government.

2. Its termination. The unconditional extinction of slavery in any manner that the civiiized nations of the world and the loyal of our They are mere slops,-inert and worthless, while a own land would recognize as right and just, would end the war; as the rebels, without any hope remaining of the gains arising from slavery, would soon ceas their aggressions, and at first sullenly submit; and then, the loyal spirit now smothered in that section would quickly become

a power that they could not resist. 3. The means to accomplish the work. Let difficult to gather from the various and conflicting statements of different parties in the Union, the true aims and objects of the war. Whilst the abolition of Slavery, as an inevitable of the war. throughout the land; provided that, in connec- Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying tion with the same resolve, there be instituted a the Blood. court or commission, with power to award a reasonable compensation to all loyal slaveholders open enunciation of abolitionism by the who shall, within one year, prove that they have physic.—Price 25 cents per Box: Five Boxes for Union army would doubtless cause a division not rendered any aid, either directly or indirect- \$1,00. amongst those of whom it is composed, and ly, to the rebellion; rebels to be declared outlaws, having no right to claim protection, either for

#### News Summary.

We have, at last, news of a fearful battle between the two belligerent forces near Washington. The telegram will be found on anoth-The Baltimore True Union proposes that er page. We have no reason to suppose it "compensated emancipation" shall be the incorrect. The previous intelligence from "peace offering." To this the New York | Washington on the 18th, shewed an approach to the Manasses Junction. The rebels appeared to retreat, probably to induce the Federal forces to move forward and advance nearer the body of the Southern troops, pre-

> It was reported that pestilence had attacked the Northern Army. It would be by no means strange if this sad and not unfrequent accompaniment of war, should attack such large bodies of troops, lying idle in encampment. Much commotion appears to prevail in the State of Missouri, where the population is strongly divided in their political views. We observe by the papers that Mr. Sumner has given notice of a motion in Congress for the abolition of Slavery, and the confiscation of the property of Secessionists. This is a measure of more decided hostility than any that has yet been proposed. We doubt much, however, if it will be adopted is by any means a leading object with the Federal Government-were such a measure carried in Congress, it would soon give the present conflict a very different and much more decisive character. It might possibly means of producing some adjustment of difficulties between the two great sections of the Union.

The prospects of the crops throughout the northern continent of America, appear, thus far, to be highly promising.

A considerable French Naval Force has been ordered to cruise on the American coast. The French Admiral, Raynard, is still waiting here for the arrival of his flag-ship.

For General Inteligence, &c., see 6th page.

#### Letters Received.

A. Marshall, 17th, 20s. Rev. Dr. Tupper, 16th, 20s. Rev. J. C. Morse, 16th. W. Johnson, Esq., 19th, 20s. Rev. M. Normonday, 19th. Rev. E. F. Foshay, 17th. B. L. Teifer, 2nd .- Parcel sent by Liverpool packet.

#### NOTICES.

NOVA SCOTIA BAPTIST EDUCATION SOCIETY.

A Special Meeting of the Executive Committee will day the 31st inst., at two o'clock, P. M. A full at- New York; schr Vulture, do. tendance is requested.

A. S. Hunt, Secretary. July 22nd 1861.

## French Mission.

MR. EDITOR,-

Will you please announce the following appoint ments for Public Lectures on behalf of the French

Wednesday, July 31st, Upper Stewiacke. Friday, August 2nd, Lower Stewiacke. Lord's-day, August 4th, Truro. Wednesday, August 7th, Onslow. Friday, August 9th, Great Village. Saturday, August 11th, Portaupique. Wednesday, August 14th, Amherst. Saturday, August 18th, Pugwash.

At each place brethren will please make arrangements for the above days.

Your brother in Christ, M. NORMONDAY, French Missionary.

ACADIA COLLEGE.

A Special meeting of the Governors will be held in the Library on Wednesday, the 31st., at ten o'clock, A. M. A full attendance is requested. S. W. DEBLOIS, Secretary.

Wolfville, July 15th 1861.

## Ayer's Compound Extract Sarsaparilla.

No one remedy is more needed in this country than a reliable Alterative, but the sick have been so outrageously cheated by the worthless preparations of Sarsaparilla abroad, that they are disgusted even with the name. Yet the drug cannot be blamed for the impositions from which they have suffered. Most of the so called Sarsaparilla in market contain little of the virtues of Sarsaparailla or anything else. concentrated extract of the active variety of Sarapa-rilla compounded with Dock, Stillingia, Iodine, etc., is, as it ever will be, a powerful alterative and an effectual remedy.—When you have used AYER's—then, cures, we refer you to Ayer's American Almanac, which the agent below named will furnish gratis to lingan.

Lingan. and not till then, will you know the virtues of Sarsaall who call for it.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS, for the cure of Costive-Loss of Appetite, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Worms,

They are Sugar coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best Aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations which they more profit on. Demand AYER's, and take no others. The sick want

## Marriages.

At Dartmouth, 17th ult. by the Rev. T. S. deBlois, Mr. Francis Horn, to Miss H. Norris. By Rev. C. Tupper, on the 11th inst., Mr. William Austin Bowlby, of Cornwallis, to Miss Amoret Ogilvie,

At Ever Green Cottage, April 6th, by R.v. A. Stronach, Mr. Bryan Baker, to Miss Abigal Brown, both of Wilmot.

At Mabou, Cape Breton, on the 18th inst, by the Rev. Alexander McDonald, John R. Miller, Esq., of the Model School, Truro, to Annie, daughter of the Hon. W. McKeen.

# Deaths.

On Thursday last, after a lingering illness, Mr. William J. Rogers, aged 68 years.

Suddenly at Dartmouth, on Friday, of diptheria, Ida May, infant daughter of James and Mary A. Lyle, aged one year and 3 months.

On Saturday last, of consumption, in the 18th year of his age, William Henry, son of James Sweet. Suddenly, on Monday 15th, Mr. James Milward. On Monday 15th, Mr. George Brown, aged 53 years, leaving a wife and two children, to mourn their loss.

On Tuesday, i6th, after a long and tedious illness, Rev. Richard Preston, in the 71st year of his age. On Thursday, 18th, Thomas Eldred, eldest son of Thomas and Eliza Abbott, in the 10th year of his age.

SEEDS, RARE SEEDS.—Received ex Kedar from Liverpool:-Mangel, Ruta, Buga, Kohl Rabi and other Farm Seeds; choice Flowers, including Double Balsams, Lupins, Carnation and Picates, Antirhinum German and other Stocks, Wallflower and Zinnia.

Also, of Nova Scotia growth:-Timothy Grass Indian Corn, Bloodred Beets, &c. Catalogues furnished by G. E. Morton & Co.,

near the Province Building. PERUVIAN SYRUP; or, Protected Solution of Iron. -Cures all diseases arising from Disordered Digeston, Weakness, and bad state of the Blood. Get a pamphlet containing the most astonishing cures on

JEWETT & Co., Proprietors.

To be had of G. E. Morton & Co., Halifax, Agents wholesale and retail.



Monday, 15th.—Brigt Sarah, Crowell, New York 6 days; schrs Alfred Vittery, Rarey, London 35 ds. M. Tobin and others; Valorous, Al en, Cienfuegos 21 days-Young and Hart; Mary Glawson, Newfoundland 6 days; Friend, Westhaver, Lunenburg; Brilliant, Purdy, Picton 5 days; Isabella, Hadley,

Guysboro. Tuesday, 16th.-R. M. steamer Delta, Hunter, St. Thomas 8 days, Bermuda 4 days-15 passengers; ship Kate Swanton, Hocken, London 35 days-put in for orders; brigt Gem, Young, Ponce 16 days-J. M. Watson & Co; Esquimaux Chisholm, Portland be held in the Library of Acadia College on Wednes- 6 days; Salmah, Crowe, Sydney 5 days-bound to

Wednesday, 17th .- Barks Valetta, Mitchner, Liverpool 50 days; Alexander, Mills, do 92 days, Ply-mouth 35 ds-S. A. White & Co; brigs Hound, Anderson, Turks Isand 9 days; Eclipse, Townsend, Sydney-S. Cunard & Co; schrs Hiram, Langenburg, Cienfuegos 21 days; Julia, Wright, St. John, N. B. 5 days; Julia Parsons, Lapkins, Gloucester; Alice, Stevens, Port aux Basque 6 days; Perseverance, Garret, Bay Chaleur-James Cochran & Son;

Isabella, Muggah, Sydney. Thursday, 18th.—Brigt Stanley, Davidson, Cuba 16 ds. T. C. Kinnear & Co: Latina, Fanning, Cienfuegos 19 days; schr Quickstep, Newfoundland-

Friday, 19th.—Schrs Sea Star, Boston 4 days—S. A. Wite & Co; J. B. Huey, Huey, St. Lucia 30 days -bound to Newfoundland.

Saturday, 20th.—Brigt Boston, O'Brien, Boston 3 days, J. M. Watson & Co. and others—30 passengers; schooner - Friend, Westhaver, Lunenburg 7

Sunday, 21st.—Brigts Alice, (new.) Marshall, Shelburne, to T. C. Kinnear and Co; Faustina, Berry, Newport, Wales, 42 days, to Naval Yard; Schrs Diadem, Bartlett, Gloucester-bound to Bay Chaleur; Latour, Lauchner, Inagua, 16 days; Julia, Bressan, Pictou, 5 days; Foam, (new) Ryan, Canso to B. Wier and Co.; Willie, (Am.) Brown, New York, 8 days; Tamauliyas, Auckley, Matanzas, 30 days—bound to Falmouth, G B.—foremast sprung; Maria, Sims, Newfound and, 6 days; Unior, Lent, New York, 7 days, to S. F. Barss; Camilla, Annapolis, 2 days; Prince of Wales, Montreal, 11 days. Monday, 22nd.—French man-of-war steamer Fou-

dre,——, Sydney, C. B.; French steamer Pomone, Sydney, C. B.; R. M. S. Ospray, Gulliford, St. John's, N. F., via Sydney, to S. Cunard and Co.; Schr Morning Light, Westhaver, Lunenburg.

Monday, 15th .- sehrs Sylvia, Young, Lunenburg and Liverpool; Friend, Westhaver, Lunenburg. Tuesday, 16th .- steamer Eastern State, Churchill, Yuarmouth and Boston; ship Kate Swanton, Hocken, New York; bark Halifax, O'Brien, Boston; schrs Robert, McInnis, Sydney; Eclipse, Connaugh-Lingan; Agility, Pye, Sydney. Wednesday, 17th.—Schrs James Wixon, (Am.)

Young, United States ; Reward, Boudrot, Ship Harbour and Descouse; Curlew, Cunningham, Barring-

Thursday. 18th.—schrs British Crown, Harbour, F. W. Indies; Kalafat, Martell, Arichat and Pictou; Ellen, Curry, Sheet Harbour; Flirt, Burke, North Bay; James McNab, Heison, Sydney; Uncle Tom, Duffett, Placentia; Margaret, Landry, Arichat.

## Memoranda.

Captain Chisholm of the British brig Esquimaux, from Matanzas for Portland, U.S., reports, that when off Cape Hatteras, June 28th, was boarded by armed boat from a steamer stated to be the Union (no colors)-deck crowded with men-demanded from Capt. C. his ship's papers, which were shown to the officer in command of the boat, who. after examining them, left. Previous to leaving, he warned Capt. C., from entering any port south of the Chesapeake. On the following day was boarded by a boat from H. M. S. Gladiator, to whom Capt. C. reported what had taken place. The Gladiator immediately after left in pursuit of the Union.—Read-