

least had enough, according to Mr. Rand, to anticipate the result of such an arrangement, and to guard against it. Had the act been perpetrated, he would have had to mourn over even a greater diminution in the attendance at the school than the last year or two have witnessed.

I do not think with "Quis," that the falling off in the number of pupils at the Normal School is attributable wholly or chiefly to the smallness of the salaries offered to the teachers—or that the remedy would be found in taxation. There has been too much of the hot-bed about the system—too much forcing into the school, too much forcing in it—to make competent teachers. Pupils have been admitted when they were mere children—children not merely in attainments and understanding, but in years, for the 16 summers of the Normal School Act has been thought too aged. Once admitted, they have forthwith been put into the crucible of Languages, Mathematics, Natural Science, Metaphysics, &c. and in a few months have issued forth into the world with the Seal of the Institution, the accredited teachers of our youth. They have been tried and found wanting. Hence the disappointments, and hence, in part, the diminution in the attendance at the Institution.

The communications of "Quis" and Mr. R. contain a number of other topics worthy of consideration, but I cannot ask more space at present in your valuable journal. What I have written has proceeded from no desire to injure the Normal School, nor have I knowingly misrepresented any thing pertaining to it. My worst wish in regard to the Institution is that it may be far more successful than it ever has been.

Aug. 26th 1862.

For the Christian Messenger.

Obituary Notices.

MR. WILLIAM HENRY PENNAL.

Son of Edward and Margaret Pennal, of Lake George, Yarmouth Co., departed this life May 28th, 1862, aged 22 years.

Our beloved brother professed religion and was baptised by Rev. James A. Stubbart and united with the church in this place when about sixteen years of age. From that time until his death he maintained a consistent christian course. As a seaman, he was exposed to many temptations, yet it is said of him that his demeanor was such that his shipmates were always constrained to acknowledge that he was a christian. When at home his place was always filled in the house of God. The religion which he professed in his youth, and which had many times been the comfort of his soul when tossed upon the trackless deep, was his support in sickness and death.

This afflictive dispensation was improved by his pastor, Rev. James A. Stubbart, from Psalm lxxxix. 28.—"What man is he that liveth and shall not see death." May this solemn bereavement be sanctified to his afflicted friends, to the Church, and especially to his young companions.

Sad hour when in the tomb to fade,
The form that most we loved, is laid;
One thought alone sweet comfort gives:
We know that our Redeemer lives.

—Communicated by B. B. Moses.

MRS. HELEN AMANDA GOUCHER.

Wife of Mr. Ambrose Goucher, of Lower Aylesford, was called home on the 16th day of August, 1862, in the 28th year of her age.

Our esteemed sister evidently became a subject of renewing grace in the revival of 1859.—In the spring of that year she was baptised by the writer, and became a valued member of the Baptist Church; and she continued to be such to the close of her life.

Brother and Sister Goucher had an only child, of much promise, Milli Inghis, a little over five years old. On the 11th of August he was removed from them by diphtheria. During his illness his affectionate mother, oppressed with grief, and exhausted by attendance upon him and loss of sleep, was attacked with the same deadly malady, which in a few days terminated her life.

In the early part of her distressing illness Sister Goucher expressed submission to the Divine will, but seemed disquieted under a sense of distance from God. After a time, however, through the rich grace of her Almighty Friend, she became remarkably composed and happy.—She very faithfully and solemnly exhorted those around her, took an affectionate leave of them, and gave particular directions respecting her funeral, selecting the preacher, conductor, under-bearers, &c. She also chose the text, Job xix. 25. the chapter to be read, 2 Cor. v. and the hymns to be sung, Psalmist, 686, 1109, 1121.

In accordance with these instructions a funeral sermon was preached by the writer, with reference to the departure of both the mother and the child, on Lord's day, Aug. 17th, to a very large and solemn assembly of persons evidently sympathizing deeply with our bereaved brother, and the other relatives of the beloved ones, now doubtless removed from a world of trials to that of perfect and endless bliss.—Communicated by Rev. C. Tupper.

MRS. ESTHER CARTER.

Wife of Deacon John Carter, Debert River, Upper Londonderry, seventh daughter of Wil-

liam and Sarah McCully, of Masstown, died suddenly July the 10th, 1862, aged 39 years leaving a husband and six children to mourn. The midnight cry was made, "Behold the bridegroom cometh go ye out to meet him" for between the hour of 1 and 2 she called her husband telling him she was going to die, O how needful to be prepared to meet God! She was impressed with the importance of religion when young, but did not experience the pardoning love of God until seven years before her death, when she immediately professed faith in Christ by being buried with Christ in baptism, by the Rev. Samuel Thomson. The funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. J. E. Balcom from Psalm xvii. 15.—Communicated.

HOME MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.

For the Christian Messenger.

MONTHLY MEETING OF THE HOME MISSIONARY BOARD.

ON MONDAY, THE 1ST SEPTEMBER, 1862.

Present:—The President in the Chair, Brethren Alexr. Robinson, Thomas Wesley, S. Selden, Geo. Robins, H. N. Paint, Rev. R. K. Philp and Secretary.

Letters received during the month:

From Revs. George Armstrong, J. E. Balcom, A. F. Porter, Wm. Dobson, and Brethren C. H. Harrington, Wm. Boggs, Chas. Myers and Jacob Allan.

Received by the Treasurer:

From members of the Willmot Church for Gaelic Mission, - - - - \$15 00

Amount in the Treasury, - - - - 568 00

Liabilities of the Board, say - - - - 404 77

Appointments:

Brother James Palmer, 4 weeks in—Walton, Han's County. Rev. Wm. Dobson, on Prince Edward Island.

R. N. BECKWITH,
Sec. H. M. Board.

American and Foreign News.

Latest from the States!

[From Telegrams to Morning and Evening papers.]

SEPTEMBER 3, 1862.—Col. Fletcher Webster, son of the late Daniel Webster, of the 12th Regt. who was wounded in the recent battle in Virginia, has since died. Gen. Taylor, also wounded, has recently died in Alexandria. Burnside his evacuated Fredericksburg, Virginia, and falling back to Acquia Creek, where his force is protected by Federal gunboats. Since Pope left the Rappahannock, fifteen separate battles have been fought. On Sunday last the Federal army was five miles beyond Centreville in battle array. Bank's command, which was supposed to have been cut off, reached Centreville on Sunday. McClellan is assigned to charge of fortifications and the command of troops for the defence of Washington. All Government clerks are to be organized into companies. One thousand Surgeons reached Washington on Monday, from various parts of the country, for service in the army. Jackson made another attempt to cut off the Federal trains on Monday last, near Fairfax Court House, when a severe fight ensued, and the enemy was repulsed with heavy loss. The Federal Generals Stevens and Kearney were both killed in the fight. There is considerable complaint in the Federal army of the inefficiency of certain Generals. Major Lefferts routed a thousand Guerillas in South Eastern Missouri, capturing their equipage, &c. Considerable alarm is felt at Cincinnati since the Federal reverses in Kentucky. Porter's James River flotilla has come down from the James River and is proceeding up the Potomac River to protect the Federals.

Falls Church has been evacuated. It is believed that General Lee has massed his troops north of Centreville. Jackson reported to be marching on Baltimore, via Leesburg, with 40,000 men, intending to cross the Potomac at Edward's Ferry. The latest information from Pope states that his whole column is falling back upon Washington. At Cincinnati excitement is high. Confederates, reported twenty-five thousand strong, forty miles from the city and advancing. Panic at Louisville; proposition has been made to call out 50,000 men to defend the State. Breckenridge, with a large force, demanded the surrender of Baton Rouge. Federals completely destroyed the city.

SEPT. 4th.—On Monday night a series of skirmishes took place along the whole front of the army.

Considerable fighting occurred between Fairfax Court House and towards Washington.

Hooker's and Porter's commands held the enemy checked whilst the Federal army moved into fortifications on the Virginia side in order to protect Washington.

On Tuesday morning the enemy captured a train of one hundred waggons, laden with commissary stores, between Fairfax and Centreville.

The works defending Washington are said to be in excellent condition.

There is no panic in the Capital, but much solicitude regarding the future.

The gun-boats lying in the Potomac have reported that the enemy are beginning to appear at Leesburg, and are spreading between that place and Chain Bridge.

The enemy's programme of inaugurating war in Maryland is in process of fulfilment.

SEPT. 5.—Estimate that Federal loss in late battles amounted to six thousand wounded, one

thousand killed, and two thousand prisoners.—Evacuation of Baton Rouge effected without casualty and Federals encamped at Carrollton.—Gen. Gilbert's force was attacked yesterday near Shelbyville, Ky. Result unknown.—Heavy reinforcement approaching rapidly to Gilbert's aid.—Hooker's charge in Thursday's fight in Virginia, is represented as a splendid affair; regular bayonet charge, penetrating two lines of enemy, and losing over five hundred in killed and wounded out of 2000.—Gov. Letcher of Virginia calls for ten thousand men to form a division under Floyd.—Iron clad steamer Ovioto, now called Florida, had arrived at Cardenas.—Two or three Confederate steamers recently left Havana for parts unknown.

SEPT. 6.—It is generally conceded in Washington that Confederates are extending their lines into Virginia Valley with the view of crossing into Maryland and carrying out their programme.—Confederates are some miles distant from most advanced outposts of the Federals.—Evidences appeared on Thursday of activity in the Confederate army. Federal pickets are reported to have been driven in.—Federal troops had partially evacuated Acquia Creek—gunboats remaining.—Confederates threaten New Orleans.

SEPT. 8.—Court of inquiry into cause of recent retrograde movements countermanded.

The inhabitants of Fredericksburg were armed within two hours after Burnside evacuated the place.

Gen. Hill arrived at Gainesville on Friday with thirty-five thousand men.

Lee, Hill and Stuart in command of Confederate forces moving into Maryland. They advance in solid column. Inhabitants contribute largely to their subsistence.

Lee is reported confident of Washington within a week. One object supposed to be cutting off Pennsylvania Western Central Railroad with ulterior designs on Baltimore and Washington.

Jackson's force at Frederick estimated at forty thousand.

Saturday night immense bodies of Federal troops in motion for Upper Potomac.

Military movement continued yesterday. Nearly all Confederate troops apparently withdrawn from the front.

The Charleston S. C. papers are advertizing Dry Goods received by late arrivals.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 2.—Business is entirely suspended here. Railroads closed up. There is much excitement, and the people are preparing for defence. No male citizens are allowed to leave. Martial law has been proclaimed.

HEARING COALS OF FIRE.—The U. S. Gunboat Cuyler was boarded off Nassau, August 26, by H. M. S. Melpomene, who sent her Asst. Surgeon, Mr. Ratcliff, to render assistance to a number of the crew, who, with the ship's surgeon, were sick at the time with yellow fever. The commander of the Cuyler died 23rd August.

ACCIDENT TO THE GREAT EASTERN.—The steamship Great Eastern met with an accident while coming into Long Island Sound, by touching upon a sharp rock that opened a leak into her stern compartment.—N. Y. Com. Advertiser, 29th.

It is said by the St. John papers that the Great Eastern is to go to that city to be beached previous to her leaving this side the Atlantic.

General Fremont paid a visit to Boston last week, and made a speech in Tremont Temple in which he said:

The events of the war showed that there could be no lasting peace while Slavery exists on this continent. It was his belief, however, that there were not so many Unionists at the South as had been supposed, and the number is decreasing.

The dangers of their position and the uncertainty of the success of the Government had produced this unanimity. In the whole valley of Virginia there was not a Union man, and he was certain not a Union woman. With them it was now a question only as to the manner of separation.

AN ATTEMPT TO COUNTERFEIT N. S. NOTES.—The Boston papers give an account of the apprehension of a man named George Leizer in an attempt to get out a large quantity of counterfeit N. S. Province Notes. He is described as a strong muscular man of about 45 years of age and belonging to Nova Scotia. He was arrested at the office of the copper-plate printer to whom he took the plate. He made two attempts to escape and had a loaded pistol and a dangerous looking dirk-knife in his possession and was evidently prepared for desperate work.

An advertisement in our city papers cautions the public against receiving any of these counterfeits. It describes them as follows:—

The counterfeit may easily be detected by comparison with the genuine Note. The Lion and Unicorn in the former are rampant, (standing up), and in the latter couchant, (lying down), and also by the absence of the small Lion on the upper part of the shield.

One of the counterfeit Notes may be seen at the Receiver-General's Office.

Latest from Europe!

FRANCE.

A new journal has made its appearance called La France, edited by M. de la Gueronniere, and supposed to represent the opinions of the Empire. In an immensely lengthy programme, the editor explains what he conceives to be the policy of the Empire. It is to restore to France,

without a propagandist movement, her legitimate influence in the councils of Europe, broken by the events of 1815, and by the feebleness of successive Governments. In this process, France has been aided by the alliance of England, but there is, nevertheless, a divergence of the ideas of the two countries. In Italy, for example, England, which up to Solferino was Austrian, is now Garibaldian, while France, "if she was at Rome from duty, will remain there from honour." She "recognises as a superior and permanent interest the necessity of maintaining the Pope in his territorial sovereignty, in order to secure against all human contingencies his spiritual sovereignty." In Turkey, moreover, France has different interests from England. England simply supports Turkey—France protects the races which are bound to her by community of faith, and her "intervention will shortly be necessary for the settlement of one of the greatest questions of the world." It is said that the Emperor is displeased with this programme, and more especially with the sentence which relates to Rome.

ITALY.

If we are to believe telegrams which reach us from Turin, the volunteer movement in Sicily is on the very eve of suppression. The Royal troops are reported to have completely surrounded Garibaldi's band, and the commander, it is announced, was about to summon them formally to lay down their arms. There can be little doubt that this demand will not be complied with; and it is painful to have to conjecture what the next act in this extraordinary drama is to be. We must remark, however, that the accounts which reach us from other sources by no means confirm the Turin representations.

According to some informants there is not the slightest appearance at present of Garibaldi being surrounded, or anybody attempting to surround him. It is impossible now to decide which story is true. A very few days must inevitably settle the whole question.

Baron Ricasoli has, it is said, written to King Victor Emmanuel, and also to several of the leading Italian noblemen and others, suggesting the propriety of joining Garibaldi if he should march into Rome. This step Ricasoli recommends even in the face of probable opposition from the French army of occupation. After having had a large circulation in Italy, this letter has, it seems, got into the hands of some of the most influential men in Paris, and to ward off the threatened danger, Prince Napoleon has, it is reported, written to Garibaldi, urging upon him the exercise of moderation in his movements and designs. If prevented from embarking for the Calabrian coast, Garibaldi threatens to proceed along to Naples and there personally appeal to the people. Spain, viewing the position of the Pope as critical, has sent a frigate to Civita Vecchia, to be placed at the disposal of the Sovereign Pontiff. This kind fore-thought is evidently dictated by an impression that the Holy Father may soon require to find a safer retreat than Rome promises to afford.

In spite of Victor Emmanuel's proclamation against Garibaldi (says The Times correspondent), and Garibaldi's disregard of it, not a few here are convinced that at bottom there is complete accord between them. Disavowals quite as earnest were not wanting when Garibaldi made his first trip to Sicily; there were protests, and assurances, and very strong denials of complicity or of approbation. Garibaldi disregarded the protests, and disobeyed the orders both of King and Minister, and went on his way without heeding anybody. That the Turin Government is more sincere now is greatly doubted, and the Emperor of the French would probably bear with even worse language than Garibaldi has yet used if he gave him a fair pretext for taking the army away from Rome.

NEW ZEALAND.

Another outbreak amongst the natives has occurred at New Zealand, respecting the ownership of blocks of land in the Auckland settlement. Two or three encounters have already taken place, and it is apprehended that these are only the commencement of a long and bloody war. From Australia we learn that after the 1st of July the export duty on gold had been reduced from 2s. 6d. to 1s. 6d. per ounce. A desperado named Gardiner, with twelve of his companions, had attacked a gold escort on its way to Sydney, and succeeded in carrying off about 14,000/ worth of gold.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE PRINCE CONSORT MEMORIAL.—The documents forming the report of the Queen's committee, with respect to the proposed memorial, have been read before the general committee. As previously stated, the Queen's committee recommended a group of statuary, and a large Hall for science and art meetings, and the documents include a letter from General Grey, conveying her Majesty's approbation of the scheme.

NATIONAL PRAYER-MEETING (IRELAND).—On Tuesday August 5, a National Prayer-meeting was held in the Metropolitan Hall, Dublin, for the purpose of imploring that God, for Christ's sake, would pardon and forgive the crimes and sins of murder and Sabbath breaking which had lately defiled the land, and made it a by-word throughout the empire. The large edifice, which is capable of holding between 3,000 and 4,000 persons, was crowded in every part by a highly respectable and seemingly very devout assemblage. On the platform were clergymen belonging to the various denominations of the city, and some were even present from the provinces.