

gospel, its victorious influence, and the glorious triumphs of our blessed Redeemer. Revivals were reported in some of the churches, steadfastness in all, and a holy purpose to do and to suffer the will of the Lord. It was delightful to learn that several of the churches that long had received aid, and the continuance of whose existence had often seemed doubtful, were now self-supporting, supplied with an earnest and faithful ministry, and ready to assist those that were weak. Thus has the work of the Lord prevailed. In the sessions of the Association six sermons were preached, that were marked with evangelic sentiments, a glowing spirituality, and a lofty patriotism, avoiding whatever might savor of party politics. These frequently were followed by a Conference, in which ministers and laymen fervently united, possessing that unction which is from above. Such meetings increase christian fellowship, stir up believers to greater diligence in duty, and produce deeper longings for the communion of heaven.

As a new impulse has recently been given to your educational interests, it may not be unprofitable for me to lay before your readers what we also are doing for the advantage of our Common Schools. A Teachers' Institute is now in session in our Village. Such a convention has been held here in the autumn for several years. It is composed of persons who design to teach in our country. At its head is the County School Commissioner, who is elected once in two years to superintend its schools. All the teachers of the county are examined by him, and the schools while in session are regularly visited, carefully examined, and faithfully reported by him every year. He invites such men as are skilled in teaching, and have a large experience, to visit the Institute, deliver lectures, or impart in such modes as they choose their varied information, all of which is open to remarks, or criticism, by any who are present. At these annual gatherings there are often present several of the Principals of our best Academies, having their select duties assigned them, some of whom always remain until the Institute closes. Thus the teachers of our Primary Schools are prepared for their responsible duties. The Institute is always opened by prayer, and frequently addressed by the ministers of the place.

The large proportion of those who are present this autumn are ladies. It has not been so at previous sessions. This is caused by our terrible war. So many of our young men have rushed to arms to save the Union, that a sad desolation is felt at home in very many useful departments. Females are being employed in their stead. For our schools they are amply qualified; and by some whose opinions are to be valued, they are considered as the best instructors. This year they get a good compensation, even at our present extravagant prices. This is as it should be.

Three States have recently held their election. A great deal of interest was felt in the result. These States cast 60 votes of the 121 that are necessary to choose our next President. They have all given Republican majorities, and a gain of nineteen Congressmen to the Republican party. This will enable it to effect that amendment in our noble Constitution that was lost last session on the two-third vote, which will debar any more Slave States from coming into the Union, to mar its peace, disgrace its nationality, and inflict on humanity inexpressible woes, and which will consecrate the Territories to perpetual Freedom. Slavery has drawn the sword to save its own interests, and thus to crush those, who, made in the image of God, and purchased on the tree by the death of his Son, and now let it perish forever "by the sword;" "the seed of the woman shall bruise the serpent's head;" "In him shall all the nations of the earth be blessed." "Ethiopia" is now stretching out her hands unto God," and he is moved by her fervent supplications. "Those who are Christ's are Abraham's seed, and heirs according to the promise.

Intemperance with us is on the increase. This cannot be laid to the war. It was the case before it commenced. The progression has been steadily downward. All perceive it; many deplore it; but no one makes any effort against it. Even the pulpit, that was once so faithful, is now nearly silent on this important subject. A deadly apathy seems to have fastened upon all classes of persons. The organizations whose name was "Legion," have for the most part disappeared, or have lost their soul stirring influence. This in part results from reaction, but more from a deep feeling of discouragement. All means have been tried but an indomitable perseverance, to remove the evil and save men from ruin, and have hitherto failed to secure a triumphant success. Temperance was taken into party politics, and there the cause was marred in its glory, and shorn of its strength. The Lord only can revive his work.

Yours truly,
J. M. HARRIS.

Ithaca, N. Y., October 20th, 1864.

For the Christian Messenger.

The following communication came to hand just after we had gone to press last week. We should have been glad to have had it a little earlier. It is just such a notice of passing events as we should like frequently to receive from many other places, so that our readers generally might know what is occurring in different parts of the province.

TRURO.

INCIDENTS OF THE WEEK.

Dear Brother,

Although there has been a general sameness, a common routine of duties to be daily performed, now and again an incident or two occurs to break somewhat the accustomed monotony. A few of these it may not be altogether useless to notice.

And first we have had a lecture from the Superintendent of Education. The meeting, from several causes, which could not be postponed, arising from the engagements of Superintendent, was small—but as one present remarked, select—well, be it so. The chief points in the present school act were discussed and its main principle was said to be, to all intents, a tendency to compulsory taxation for the support of schools—Advantage was taken of the present meeting, to prepare somewhat for the following Tuesday's campaign, by appointing a committee to make, and have in readiness, an estimate for the session during the incoming year.

It remains to be seen how the new Bill will succeed,—united action of each section, will do much to secure success, and place the Education of our country upon much more advantageous grounds than formerly.

Next we have had several lectures upon the Catacombs of Rome, by Prof. DeLauney. These lectures, illustrated by diagrams, were edifying and instructive. Prof. DeLauney appears a zealous and devoted christian man, and heartily interested in his subject—he lectured in the Presbyterian church twice, in the Baptist chapel once.

Then in the shape of public meetings, on Wednesday evening, a large audience listened to a short, but scriptural exhibition of truth from Numb. 14 : 21, and a somewhat lengthened address on the mission to the New Hebrides, by the Rev. Mr. Geddie, the returned Missionary, of the Presbyterian church. Mr. G. gave a brief geographical history of these Islands of the Pacific, then their religious history from the time of the immortal Williams, to the present time. None I think, who listened to his statements, would hesitate to say "What hath God wrought," and wish "God speed" to the missionary and Mission.

The last, and more painful incident I will mention, is the funeral of Carson, son of Rev. O. Chute. This I was called to attend yesterday.

After an illness I think short of a week, the youth of about thirteen years, was called, as we have reason to hope, to see, and enjoy forever his Saviour's presence and glory. On the blood of atonement he relied, from which alone he felt his salvation must come—nor did he trust in vain—the peace which flows from trust in Christ, he gave most satisfactory evidence of possessing—his desire was to "depart and be with Christ" and "God took him."

The Rev. Dr. Smith assisted at the funeral service who read the scriptures and offered a very impressive prayer. After which the writer addressed the congregation assembled to sympathize with parents and friends.

Yours truly,
D. W. C. DIMOCK.

Truro, Oct. 22nd 1864.

Religious Intelligence.

GOOD NEWS FROM MIRAMICHI.—Newcastle, Miramichi, Oct. 23rd, 1864.—Dear Brother,—We know you will rejoice to hear from us. God has heard and answered prayer, has poured out his spirit, and a revival of religion has followed. Sinners have been convinced and converted. To God be all the praise. Some five weeks ago a series of meetings commenced first with the Methodists and as we had a Union prayer meeting once a week during the past two or three years we united in the protracted meeting.

Every night for two weeks, some times till nearly midnight, the place became too strait for us and we had to divide the congregation. Both houses are filled every night and many are coming out and confessing Christ. Brother Power is with us and God has blessed the word preached. Br. Hickson's heart is made to re-

joice. To day he has led four happy converts to the Baptismal waters, and in the presence of a vast multitude they were buried with Christ in Baptism. The whole town seemed to be moved. Such a gracious revival has never been experienced in this region. May God in mercy continue to bless us until the wilderness shall bud and blossom as the rose.

We hope to continue the meetings as long as the people will come in such numbers to hear. Every night after sermon we have a social or conference meeting which could be kept up until midnight but we generally close at ten o'clock.

Bro J. H. Harding from St. John is with us his brother was among the happy number baptized to day. We hope to gladden the hearts of the churches in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick with the good news of a more gracious shower of divine Grace. Brethren pray for us, that the word may have free course and be glorified.

Yours in Gospel bonds,
WM. GREMLEY.

American and Foreign News.

LATEST FROM THE STATES.

[From Telegrams to Associated Press.]

TUESDAY, Evening Oct. 25.—On 19th inst. a large naval fleet arrived off Charleston accompanied by tenders loaded with ammunition etc. Destination unknown.

An order has been issued by the Richmond War Office conscripting one-fifth of the employees in the ordnance and other Bureaus; thus securing 4000 to the military force.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 26.—A St. Louis despatch of yesterday says Price is moving through Kansas, sprinkling the road with the blood of his best men. The Federal loss in the late fight was 3500 killed and wounded. The rebels lost severely, including five hundred prisoners.

Evening.—The Tribune's Washington despatch says the authorities of the British Provinces have at length discovered their secession friends to be a source of trouble and are anxious to be rid of them. All possible aid will be extended in bringing these disturbers of international peace to punishment. Secretary Stanton is quite ill from a fever.

THURSDAY, Oct. 27.—Beauregard has superseded Hood in command of the Rebel armies in Georgia.

The Richmond Enquirer of Monday contains a series of resolutions passed at a meeting of Southern Governors declaring most emphatically for placing negroes in the Rebel armies.

Active preparations for movement in Grant's army are in progress. He has been greatly reinforced.

The last internal revenue report shows the income to be \$16,000,000 a month, or nearly two hundred millions a year.

Evening.—A new twenty-inch gun, throwing a solid shot weighing ten hundred and eighty pounds, was successfully tried at Fort Hamilton yesterday, with one hundred pounds of powder. The range is between five and six miles.

FRIDAY, Oct. 28.—We have some details of the defeat of the Confederate Gen. Price. He had been pursued into Kansas, where he was badly whipped losing 12 guns and 400 prisoners, among them Gens. Marmaduke and Cabell. The remnant of his army was completely scattered, and horrible atrocities by guerillas continue to be reported.

Several New York State agents have been arrested for tampering with and forging soldier's votes. They will be tried by military commission.

Evening.—Rebel Secretary of State has issued a paper on United States indebtedness endeavoring to convince European capitalists that Federal securities are the worst of investments.

A Federal force of cavalry attacked a superior force of rebels in Suray Valley on 25th, and routed them, capturing a number of prisoners and a battle flag.

SATURDAY, Oct. 29.—Official despatches from Grant are to Thursday evening. A reconnaissance in force was made on that day on both sides of James river. Rebel works were found to be of great strength, and manned at every point. Rebels attacked the advance, composed of Hancock's division, and were repulsed losing 1000 prisoners.

Evening.—Confederate papers of late date say that a message from the Governor of Alabama to the Legislature of that state, scolding them for not appropriating anything for the defence of State, was returned to him in a black envelope.

Sherman's communications have been restored and trains are now running regularly.

MONDAY, Oct. 31.—An official despatch from Knoxville, Tenn., says that Gen. Gillet had a fight yesterday with General Vaughan's Confederate command at Morristown, completely routing him, and capturing 1607 prisoners, including one Colonel, one Major, six Captains and Lieutenants, also five 12-pounders and one mountain Howitzer. The prisoners and artillery captured arrived here this morning.

Quite a fight occurred on Saturday night last in Philadelphia, on the occasion of a Democratic torch light procession. One man was killed, and several injured. A large number of arrests were made.

Evening.—President Davis appointed 16th November as day of thanksgiving for the many victories with which Confederate arms have been crowned.

Charleston, S. C., Mercury, frankly admits that Confederate States are living under a despotism, and that Confederate Constitution has been grossly violated by President Davis' administration, and that public faith is forfeited by compelling holders of Confederate currency to sacrifice one-third of it. It says late military disasters have encouraged re-constructionists to raise their heads.

Gold 223.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.

The steamer City of Manchester at Cape Race with dates to the 29th.

Political news unimportant. The Duke of Newcastle is dead. Commercial depression continues. Several additional failures have taken place. Great Panic in Rio Janeiro. Liabilities of four suspended Banks amount to eleven hundred thousand sterling. Breadstuffs still declining. Consols 88 1/2

ITALY.

Paris Oct.—The France and Patrie of this evening affirm that conciliatory ideas are beginning to prevail at Rome, and that an arrangement of the financial questions was not considered impossible. The same journals declare that a formal contradiction has been given to the statement that the Pope will refuse to reorganise his army.

Rome, Oct. 8 (via Marseilles).—At the meetings held by the cardinals since the 20th ult. ecclesiastical affairs only have been discussed. All statements to the contrary are erroneous.

The Correspondencia di Roma published a semi-official article on the strategical position of Florence as the capital of Italy.

The same paper declares itself authorized to treat as apocryphal a pretended allocution of the Pope, published by the official Dziennick of Warsaw, in which his Holiness is made to blame the Polish clergy for their political conduct.

AWFUL EXPLOSION IN KENT—A series of the most destructive gunpowder explosions ever recorded took place on Saturday Oct. 1st, at the magazines of Messrs. Hall and Sons and the Transire Company of Lancashire, situated at Erith Marshes, in Kent, on the border of the Thames, and about twelve miles from London. Two mills and three houses were reduced to a complete wreck, bricks and rubbish being hurled to a distance of a mile. Within a radius of four miles not a sound pane of glass remains, and the destructive effects of the explosions are observable at a distance of seven miles. The shocks were felt throughout the metropolis, and a far off as Cambridge and at Hastings, (60 miles off.) At Woolwich, some of the shop windows were so violently shaken that the goods were thrown out into the streets, and in some parts of the metropolis the shutters were thrown down. Nor does the damage end here. Great injury was done to the Royal Arsenal dockyard, and Artillery and Marine Barracks, at Woolwich; the stations on the North Kent Railway were all severely shaken, strong trees were thrown down, and the Thames subbankment works considerably damaged; and to add to the painful character of the dreadful calamity, it is also reported that eight or ten persons were killed. Amongst them were two men and a boy, who disappeared with two powder barges that exploded and sank alongside the pier. The persons injured are much more numerous. The scene of the disaster was first ascertained by invoices and other business papers of Messrs. Hall and Sons dropping over the district, after having been blown into the air by the explosions. The first explosion is believed to have occurred on board one of the barges, which was landing gunpowder to be stored in the magazines. The quantity of powder that exploded is said to be two million pounds! To the buildings and property in the vicinity the damage done is estimated at 200,000l., but it is said to be doubtful whether 1,000,000l. sterling will cover the total loss sustained in the wide district throughout which the explosions were felt.

An inquest was held at Guy's Hospital on the bodies of the sufferers who had died in that institution. The evidence threw no light whatever on the cause of the explosion, twelve persons in all perished through the explosion. Of these the bodies of six have been found and identified, and six are missing. The amount of powder which exploded is now known to be 104,000lb.

The statue erected at Cork in honour of Father Mathew, "the Apostle of Temperance," was recently unveiled. The ceremony is described by The Cork Examiner as the most imposing event that has ever taken place in that city.

A Trial Process It.

Words cannot describe the gloss, the silkiness, the luxuriance, the flowing wavy beauty of the hair that is dressed with Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S World's Hair Restorer and Zylolalsamum, or Hair Dressing. They keep alive the roots of the hair, fill them with nourishment, moisture, and produce a magnificent growth. Every Druggist sells them.

An Article of True Merit.

"Brown's BRONCHIAL TROCHES" are the most popular article in this country or Europe for Throat Diseases and Coughs, and this popularity is based upon real merit, which cannot be said of many other preparations in the market which are really but weak imitations of the genuine Troches.