

vious offences had been adjudged to merit only a whipping.

Is this the treatment for a human being? If the perpetrators of such deeds, in the name of British justice, are allowed to escape, we shall be greatly disappointed.

By the latest advices from Jamaica we have the Speech of His Excellency at the opening of the Legislature at Kingston on the 8th of November. It goes at length into the details of the disturbances. His Excellency offers thanks to the more prominent parties who assisted to put the negroes beyond the possibility of future rebellion. Not a word of sorrow at the destruction of life amongst the negroes, but plenty of vindictiveness against those he denominates "pseudo-philanthropists in England and Jamaica." With remarkable coolness he then tells the Representatives.

"It is imperative upon you Gentlemen to take such measures as, under God's blessing, may avert such a calamity, (as turning Jamaica into a second Hayti).

These measures may be summed up in a few words. Create a strong Government, and then, under a firm hand, to guide and direct, much may be accomplished.

In order to obtain a strong Government, there is but one course open to you—that of abolishing the existing form of Constitution, (compensating the Officers whose offices are abolished) and establishing one better adapted to the present state and requirements of the Colony—one in which union, co-operation, consistency and promptness of action may, as far as practicable, be secured.

I invite you, then, gentlemen, to make a great and a generous sacrifice for the sake of your country, and in immolating on the altar of patriotism, the two branches of the Legislature, of which you yourselves are the constituent parts, to hand down to posterity a noble example of self-denial and heroism."

Notices of motions were given by members of the Assembly of Jamaica to introduce the following bills:—

"A Bill to amend the Constitution of the Island. A Bill to indemnify His Excellency the Governor and all others concerned in suppressing the late rebellion in this Island. A Bill for the confiscation of the property of persons engaged in the rebellion. To compensate certain persons for loss of office, consequent on the remodeling of the Constitution of this Island. To authorize the purchase by Government of cutlasses, now in the Island, and to prohibit the importation and sale of cutlasses, and to regulate the disposal of fire-arms. To regulate places of Worship and Meeting Houses and religious services therein."

Advantage will, probably, be taken of this outbreak to place restraints on religious teaching, which, if passed, will raise strong remonstrances in the mother country.

The following from the Toronto Globe gives an important correction to many of the statements made by those in authority:

"The Jamaica outbreak is, undoubtedly, traceable to the system of slavery which once existed in Jamaica. Though a generation has passed away since the abolition of the accursed institution, neither race in Jamaica has got rid of the prejudices which it engendered. The few thousand whites in Jamaica still regard the blacks as an inferior race, to be kept in subjection; while the blacks—or many of them—regard the whites as their natural enemies. The whites remembering that the Baptists were the originators of the agitation which resulted in emancipation, thirty years ago, eagerly jump to the conclusion that all the missionaries of that denomination are responsible for this outbreak, because Gordon and Bogle were concerned in it. Though it is evident enough that a very large portion of the blacks stood faithful to the cause of law and order, they get little credit for it. The Maroons were all true, and were most effective in bringing the rascals to justice. There is no hint that either the black troops or the black police of the island failed in their duty, though black soldiers and black policemen form a large share of the force at the disposal of the Government of the island. But the Jamaica whites ignore all this, and talk as though all the blacks were guilty."

"Many 'browns,' including the leader, Gordon, were implicated in the outbreak, which proves that it was not exclusively a rising of the blacks, and that the murder of all the 'browns' could not have been in the programme. If the whites of the island undertake to legislate in the spirit of the Standard they will make a very grave mistake. In place of getting greater security they will increase their danger. If the two races are to be encouraged by legislation to hate each other and to wrong each other, the minority will necessarily live in perpetual fear of repetitions of these massacres, and no permanent peace can be had. If anything can be done to prevent future outrages, it must be done by allaying instead of cultivating the hatred existing between white and black.

Since the above was in type we have received another letter from Dr. Cramp. It will be found on our sixth page.

We publish the letter of Mr. J. W. Crane, on another page, but do not see that any further comment on the subject is necessary at present, except to say that we have not seen the "History" of which he speaks.

Who will say, after reading the following paragraph on "Jamaica," from the Acadia Recorder of Monday last, that 'small countries produce only small men?'

"The British Government, no doubt, committed a most stupid blunder in emancipation. With regard to their colonies they have scarcely taken a step that was not a blunder. In America they blundered into a great war and the loss of half a continent. In the West Indies they blunderingly lost a great and growing trade and destroyed the morals of nearly four hundred thousand people. In India they blundered into a most dreadful mutiny, rebellion, and war. In Australia and New Zealand they have but narrowly escaped plunders which were sufficient to 'emancipate' their eastern possessions. They have blundered themselves out of the possession of the Ionian islands, and for a good many years they have been tampering with the British American colonies."

What a pity we could not supply the mother country with a few cabinet ministers!

"The Editor of the Witness should not have forgotten to congratulate Mr. John Costley, the late Principal of Pictou Academy, on his appointment to office in connection with the Registration Law."

The ground on which we congratulate Mr. S. while we did not mention Mr. C., was that Mr. S. belongs to the Fourth Estate, while Mr. C. (ostensibly) does not. Brother S. might see also that we were sagacious enough to keep Mr. C. in the background lest peradventure the cry of "Presbyterian Ascendency" should come from a certain quarter which we need not name.—Witness.

Exactly so!

We have received another communication concerning the action of the Sessions of Kings County respecting the School Law of 1864; giving some further particulars. The pros and cons appear to us considerably involved, and understood by different persons in different ways. From information obtained since, from parties on both sides, we think there must have been some misunderstanding of the case, or misconstruction of the law, made and provided, on one side or the other. An appeal to the Supreme Court will probably settle the matter. There is doubtless great difficulty in making Assessment, whether for School or for another purposes, bear fairly and equitably on all alike. Our legislators should be able to adopt the most equitable mode of accomplishing this object. We have no idea that Provincial Free Schools can ever rest permanently on so uncertain a foundation as that of Subscription.

SPAIN.

ABOLITION OF SLAVE TRADE—WAR WITH CHILI.

That the present is an age of progress in more than one direction is undoubtedly true. In one important political event which has just occurred, we may fairly express our unfeigned satisfaction. Spain, the slowest and least civilized among European nations, has at length openly declared her abandonment on the slave trade. We firmly believe that a certain and peculiar punishment is received, in the providence of God, for national sins. Instances of such righteous retribution are even now visiting our own and our neighbouring nation. The growing enlightenment of the nineteenth century could no longer tolerate the curse of Slavery either in England or the United States. But the reaction and consequences that must inevitably follow even its abolition, are but the just inflictions of providence for long national perseverance in heartless and cruel injustice. We sincerely trust that the public repudiation of the slave trade by Spain may be sincere, for during the half-century just past, she has lent herself and all her influence to the nefarious traffic in human beings. She is, we believe, the last of the European nations, calling themselves christian, that has renounced the horrid trade.

Ever since the release from the mis-rule of Spain over what now composes the several Republics of South America, and their division into independent States, a chronic condition of anarchy and confusion has prevailed. Intestine and international wars appear to have succeeded each other almost without cessation, and new rulers and new constitutions, either civil or military have followed each other in quick succession for more than forty years past. A contest of this nation has lately been going on in Chili and Peru, on the Western shores of the Southern Continent, in addition to which, war has just been declared between Spain and Chili. The occasion of the quarrel, we believe, is connected with the claim of Spain to some Guano Islands on the coast. As both England and France have an extensive trade with the Southern Republics, it is hoped that their friendly interferences may lead to an adjustment of the dispute.

Notices, &c.

Colchester County S. School Convention. The Colchester Co. Sabbath School Convention will meet at Great Village, on Friday the 29th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M.

T. B. LAYTON, Secretary.

Acadia College. A Meeting of the Board of Governors will be held in the Library on Wednesday the 20th inst., at two o'clock, P. M. A full attendance is requested.

Dec. 2, 1865. The Terminal Examination of the Classes will take place on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 19th and 20th inst., commencing each day at nine o'clock, A. M.

There will be a Rhetorical Exhibition in the Baptist Meeting House, Wolfville, on Wednesday Evening the 20th inst., when Orations will be delivered by Members of the Sophomore Class. To commence at seven o'clock.

J. M. CRAMP, President. Acadia College, Dec. 2, 1865.

Letters Received.

Rev. Dr. Tupper, \$5; 1 sub. Rev. J. C. Morse, 40 cts. Asaph Marshall, Esq., \$13.45. J. R. Fitch, Esq., \$1. D. W. Logan, M. Kinsman, 1 sub. Rev. J. Shaw, \$3.75. W. Hunter. Rev. J. E. Balcon, \$4. T. B. Layton.

The Young Reaper

For 1866 will be published Semi-monthly.

It is published at Philadelphia, at 75 cents a year, for single copies. The Editor states that "The Engravings will not only be profuse but of the finest character. And six of the best writers for children are engaged as regular contributors for its columns." As this is the periodical for Youth, published by the Baptist Publication Society, we are willing to supply it to our friends at the following rates:—

Single copies every other week . . . \$0.50 a year. Three copies, do. . . 1.00 " Seven copies, do. . . 2.00 " Fifteen copies, do. . . 4.00 "

Any number of copies at the same rates. This charge barely pays for the freight of parcels and the expenses of mailing and postage, but rather than have our young friends deprived of their paper, we are willing to supply it to them when paid for strictly in advance.

Send on orders early to the CHRISTIAN MESSENGER OFFICE, Halifax, N. S. N. B.—Those who are now receiving the Young Reaper monthly, and have paid over the present year after the 1st of January, will receive it semi-monthly until their payments have expired. Oct. 18.

MR. WILLIAM A. JOHNSTON, ATTORNEY AND BARRISTER AT LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC, ETC., Has resumed the practice of his profession in Halifax.

OFFICE—SOMERSET BUILDINGS, 25 PRINCE STREET. Opposite the South Side of Province Building. Dec. 14.

HALIFAX Piano-Forte Manufactory.

W. FRASER & SONS have removed their place of business to their new and commodious Warehouses, No. 70 & 72 BARRINGTON STREET, Where, with every facility for carrying on the various branches of their profession, and with late and acknowledged improvements in the manufacture of their instruments, to which they respectfully invite inspection. They feel confident in recommending them superior in purity and fullness of tone and durability, to those imported, and solicit a continuance of the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed. Nov. 1.

ALBERT FIRE, AND LIFE GUARANTEE Insurance Company.

OF LONDON.—CAPITAL ONE MILLION. Fire Department. Insurances effected on Buildings and goods &c., &c., at the lowest rates compatible with security to the assured.

Losses occasioned by lightning and explosion of Gas made good.

Life Department.

The Albert, offers advantages for Life Assurance, Attainable at no other office. Diseased as well as healthy Lives, taken at the most moderate rate of premium.

Guarantee Department.

In this department the company guarantees the fidelity of individuals filling, or about to fill, situations of trust where security is required for their integrity—thus obviating the necessity of being under compulsion to a bond-man. When a Life Assurance is combined with such guarantee, considerable reduction is made in the premium paid for the latter.

Office of the Albert, at Messrs. Johnston & Payzant, No. 11 and 12 Union Marine Buildings, Bedford Row. JAMES W. JOHNSTON, JR., Agent. April 5.

DAVIS' PAIN KILLER Is for external use.

"Joy to the World."

THE INTRODUCTION OF PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER,

To the Suffering Humanity of this Age. Has Relieved More Pain, and caused more Real Joy than any other one Thing that can be Named.

IT IS A "BALM FOR EVERY WOUND." Our first Physicians use it, and recommend its use; the Apothecary finds it first among the medicines called for, and the wholesale Druggist considers it a leading article of his trade. All the dealers in medicine speak alike in its favor; and its reputation as a Medicine of Great Merit and Virtue is fully and permanently established, and it is

The Great Family Medicine of the Age. Every Volunteer should have a Bottle, in case of Sudden Attacks of Disease.

TAKEN INTERNALLY IT CURES Sore Throat, Sudden Colds, Coughs, etc., Weak Stomach, General Debility, Nursing Sore Mouth, Canker, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Cramp and Pain in Stomach, Bowel Complaint, Painters' Colic, Asiatic Cholera, Diarrhoea and Dysentery.

TAKEN EXTERNALLY IT CURES Felons, Boils and Old Sores, Severe Burns and Scalds, Cuts, Bruises and Sprains, Swelling of the Joints, Ringworm and Tetter, Broken Breast, Frosted Feet and Chilblains, Toothache, Pain in the Face, Neuralgia and Rheumatism.

PAIN KILLER,

Taken internally, should be adulterated with milk or water, and sweetened with sugar, if desired, or made into a syrup with molasses. For a COUGH and BRONCHITIS, a few drops on sugar, eaten, will be more effective than any thing else. For SORE THROAT, gargle the throat with a mixture of Pain Killer and water, and the relief is immediate and cure positive. It should not be forgotten that the Pain Killer is equally as good to take internally as to use externally. Each bottle is wrapped with all directions for its use. October 18.

LONDON HOUSE GRANVILLE STREET!

WE beg to announce per the various steamers and sailing vessels, the arrival of a very LARGE STOCK of— WOOLLENS, DRESS GOODS, FURS AND MANTLES, HOUSE FURNISHING, &c., FLOOR AND OTHER OIL CLOTHS, DOMESTICS, SMALL WARES, FANCY GOODS, &c., &c., READY-MADE AND ORDER CLOTHING.

ALSO—EX "SPIRIT OF THE OCEAN," CHESTS GOOD CONGO TEA! THOMSON & CO.

To those unacquainted with this Establishment, if any, we would respectfully ask a call if only for comparison. Space does not admit of enumeration; but you will find almost every article usually kept in a FIRST CLASS DRY GOODS STORE and a good many others, all at strictly economical prices. N. B.—Three Lots much below their value. October 11.