

every little way hundreds, and I think thousands of feet high close by our side. Nothing that I ever saw, or expect to, could exceed in grandeur some of them. Lake Maggiore is magnificent. Brian is most delightfully situated and a charming city. To day we ascended the tower of the cathedral, the eighth wonder of the world. The exterior is decorated with ninety-eight torrents, and 450 marble statues. This alone is worth a long journey to see. The weather here is extremely hot. Everything however in the manner of constructing the houses contributes to lessen the oppressiveness of the hot atmosphere. It is late and I must stop, leaving off until I have leisure to finish on my tour by and by.

Linns, 2nd July. Since writing the previous portion of my letter we visited the seat of war on the side of Lake Garda. But as it was uncertain how soon there would be an engagement, and as it was almost impossible to get anything to eat, we only remained part of a day. For a few hours it was a toss up with us whether we would volunteer under Garibaldi for two or three months or not, but finally concluded not to, and left for Lecco, whence we proceeded up Lake Lecco to Bellagio, and Menagio or Lake Como, through Lake Lugano to Maggioro where we now are. We go from this to Magadino at the head of the Lake, and so on through the pass of St. Gotthardt to Lucerne. I will not longer defer posting my letter. Please say to the good folk at home, that I am hearty and hope ere long to see them.

Believe me most sincerely yours &c., L. V. E. P.

For the Christian Messenger.

OBITUARY NOTICES.

The following reliable Obituary of an esteemed niece of mine, furnished by her sister, is respectfully submitted for insertion in C. M., by Yours, &c., C. TUPPER.

MRS. JOHN RAMSDEL,

Of Lynn, Mass., formerly Mary Jane Pearson, of Cornwallis, N. S., was naturally of a very modest and reserved disposition; and those who were acquainted with her in her youth can but acknowledge the power of grace in the heart, when they read how she was sustained, and enabled to rejoice amid all her sufferings. In her youth she was very thoughtful, and in her more mature years was deeply serious; but as she had not made a public profession of religion, she often joined in the amusements of the gay and thoughtless; but before she removed to the U. S., she manifested a strong desire to become a Christian. She said, however, that she feared there was some drawback, that she had not given her heart wholly to the Saviour; and she felt that she must devote herself without reserve before she could enjoy that peace which the religion of Jesus affords. I wrote to her about three years ago, asking her to inform me what her hopes were in the prospect of death; she answered, "I felt myself to be a great sinner; I remembered that there was One who knew all my heart, I went to Him and found peace." After that her heart and affections appear to have been set on religion, as her own words will testify. When speaking of another sister's death, which she deeply lamented, (although she died trusting in Jesus,) she says, "I feel her loss much more because religion was her theme, and there are so few who are willing to converse on that subject. During her last illness, which was lingering consumption, she manifested perfect resignation to the will of Heaven, and near the close of her life she was very happy. I will pen a few of her expressions, just as her Sister Lavinia, who was with her, wrote them to me. She says, when speaking of what Mary endured, "I hope it will never be my lot to witness such suffering again; but I will tell you of her strong faith in Christ." After enduring a spell of extreme suffering, and becoming a little easier, she said, "All is well, All is well.—Thy will be done—not one pain too many,—Jesus suffered." "The Lord reigneth, let the earth rejoice,—Let every thing that hath breath praise the Lord. I feel that peace that passeth understanding; my happiness is almost more than I can bear."

"Come welcome death the end of fears, I am prepared to die."

She then said, "Glory Hallelujah!" a number of times, and charged her friends to follow close after Jesus. At another time, a few days previous to her death, I called to see her; she rejoiced, and said, "Glory Hallelujah! this room is filled with Glory." When at the last they told her that she was dying, she said, "Glory, Glory, Glory!" and gently fell asleep in Jesus. Her Sister Lavinia says, "I wish every infidel could have seen her; her face glowed with happiness; I never saw a sight so beautiful or a countenance so expressive; if I had ever had any doubts about a Supreme being, they would have been at once dispelled."

Mrs. R. died on the 18th day of May, 1866, leaving a husband and two children to mourn the loss of a kind and affectionate wife and mother.

EMMA JEFFERSON. SUSAN SANDERS. CHARLES SANDERS.

I was called lately to visit some sorrowing

friends in West Sherbrooke. While there, in looking at their church record I found an entry like this:

Baptized.

Aug. 15, 1858, by Rev. W. G. Goucher. Charles Sanders, Susan Sanders, Emma Sanders,

The above were all the children of Bro. Wm. and Sister Eliza Sanders of West Sherbrooke. That was a comforting day to the church when those three young persons united themselves to its fellowship. It was a day too, of great happiness to Bro. and Sister Sanders, such happiness as only christian parents know, in seeing their children give evidence of adoption into the redeemed family, and than in consecrating themselves to God for life.

Eight years have gone into the past since that date, and in them time has wrought its changes. Yet perhaps in the history of few families has it recurred darker pages than it has for Bro. Sanders.

About the 3rd of Dec. 1863, Emma became united in marriage to Elias Jefferson. They entered upon life's duties with cheering prospects. No cloud as yet arose to darken the pleasant sky.

But on the 5th of June, 1866, it pleased God to remove Susan from the family circle. She was in the 24th year of her age. That was death's first breach and oh! how painful! Yet the rod of affliction was laid by but for two months.

On the 13th of August, Emma, having walked in the fellowship and affection of the church below eight years, was taken to join the church above. Her death, like her life, was resigned, trustful, and happy. Her age 22 years.

Still sorrow's bitter cup was not quite drunk. One week only passed by and Charles too was sent for. The Master wanted him at home. On the 20th of August, in the 26th year of his age, he entered, we believe, into the rest remaining for the people of God.

Thus one afflicting stroke has followed another in quick succession till Bro. and Sister Sanders, are ready to say with Jacob, "Me have ye bereaved of my children; Joseph is not, Simeon is not, and ye will take Benjamin away. All these things are against me." But may they like Jacob, learn they are only working together for their good.—Communicated.

Colonial and Foreign News.

Prince Edward Island.

A frost visited the western portion of Prince Edward Island about ten days ago, but the crops were not materially injured thereby.

New Brunswick.

We are sorry to learn that the Rev. Samuel Robinson, of St. John, has been suffering for the past fortnight from typhoid fever. The Rev. I. E. Bill is supplying the Brussels Street Church.

ACCIDENTS.—Mrs. Crawford (widow), of Fort Howe, in attempting to cross a stream of water near her residence, on Tuesday last, was swept down by the force of the current and drowned. A family of three children have been deprived by this sad catastrophe, of a fond mother's care.—Visitor

A few days since a pile of boards fell down and seriously injured two workmen—James Tatten and Thomas Dolan.

Thursday last was declared by His Worship the Mayor of St. John a public holiday. A Masonic procession and a promenade of a boat race on the Kenebecus River were the amusements of the occasion.

Canada.

The Montreal Witness learns with pleasure that in one country neighborhood in Lower Canada, where the French Canadians are in a very great majority, they have allowed the Protestants of five or six school districts to unite in establishing and supporting one dissentient school.

DANGEROUS WORK.—The steamer Lord Elgin, on a recent trip from Odgenburg to Montreal, narrowly escaped being wrecked in one of the fearful rapids of the St. Lawrence. Just as she entered Cedar Rapids, the chain which runs the rudder broke, leaving the steamer to plunge without control through the most dangerous part. Twice she struck the rocks, but fortunately, instead of being dashed to pieces, the collision threw the boat back into the current and she passed through in safety.

The Government has granted nine months' leave of absence to the Rev. Dr. Ryerson, Chief Superintendent of Education for Upper Canada, in order that he may visit Europe to recruit his health, and at the same time take measures for the improvement of the Upper Canada educational system.

THE MILITIA.—An Ottawa, C. W., despatch reports further disaffection among the Canadian Militia from the dread of another fight with the Fenians, and poor payment for service. Public opinion inclines to the view that the government connived at the escape of Murphy and his companions.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Dressing. If your hair is thin, try it; if scurfy, try it; if harsh, try it; if turning grey, try it; if lustreless, try it; if none of these, still try it, for all who use it will preserve their hair through life. Sold by all Druggists.

LATEST FROM THE U. STATES.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 7.—The N. Y. Express publishes a letter from a Hamilton (Canada West) paper, which was said to have been picked up in the streets of Hamilton, containing a plot to burn Buffalo, especially the elevators. It was stated some time ago that a plot existed to burn the towns along the American border. The whole thing is thought to be a hoax.

New York, Sept. 10.—The Fenian Congress had adjourned sine die, having been in session all night. Col. W. R. Roberts was elected President of the Senate, and J. N. Fitzgerald, Speaker of the House. Gen. Sweeney was deposed as Secretary of War, but no successor was named.—His accounts were satisfactory, but he was believed incompetent. Gen. O'Neil was appointed Inspector General of the Irish Republican Army, and Col. Bailey, Chief Military Organizer. Another movement on Canada will undoubtedly be made during the fall if contributions are plentiful.

MR. GEORGE H. BRIGGS, paying teller of the Nassau Bank, New York, and Mr. J. E. Lenny, teller of the First National Bank, Springfield, are both defaulters. The former to the amount of \$100,000, and the latter \$30,000.

A tremendous fire is raging in the Dismal Swamp, United States. Thousands of bears, and other wild animals have been driven out by the flames.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By Atlantic Telegraph.

ENGLAND.—Liverpool, September 3rd.—Two steamships of the Cunard line have sailed for Canada with troops. The Telegraph says that the only object in sending these troops to Canada, is simply to meet the spirit manifested by the colonists in the late Fenian raids.

Sept. 8.—A quantity of Fenian munitions of war has been seized in Liverpool.

London, Sept. 3rd.—The Times of this morning says that the solution of the Roman question will quickly follow the cession of Venetia.

Sept. 4th.—The troops sent to Canada will be armed with breech loaders.

Sept. 5th.—The first conference for the establishment of peace between Italy and Austria was held at Vienna on the 3rd inst. The draft of some of the articles of the treaty was signed, and the arrangements for the transfer of Venetia between Austria and France to Italy, and the evacuation of the Quadrilateral by the Austrians, are in progress.

Friday, Sept. 7th.—The Times of to-day editorially denies the report that had obtained some currency, of a projected matrimonial alliance between the King of Italy and the Princess Louise of England.

Saturday, Sept. 8.—Lord Northbroke, formerly Sir John Barrington, died to-day.

The Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, in a speech delivered at Salisbury last evening, enjoined upon the Liberals to support any good reform bill which should be brought forward in Parliament by the Derby Administration.

ITALY.—Florence, Sept. 5th.—Prior to the signature of the treaty of peace, Italy will dismiss one hundred and twenty thousand men.

Sept. 8.—It is rumored the Cabinet have tendered their resignation to the King. The "Nazione" says that until after a vote in Venetia no change will be made in the political or military administration of that portion of Italy.

GREECE, Athens, Sept. 5th.—Hopes are freely expressed, with some prospects of realization, that the pacification of revolt in Candia will soon be accomplished.

AUSTRIA, Vienna, Sept. 3rd.—Affairs in Saxony have re-assumed a warlike aspect. The Saxon troops have been withdrawn from the Hungarian frontier, and the army is being provisioned. The treaty of peace with Prussia, binds Austria not to interfere.

The South German journals charge Austria with a breach of her treaty obligations with Bavaria in making a separate peace with Prussia to her own advantage.

Sept. 3, p. m.—The Austrian government has given orders for the reduction of the army to a peace footing, and the work has already commenced.

Sept. 7th.—General Frank, the Austrian War Minister, has resigned in consequence of ill health.

The Austrian official journal denies that Austria has any idea of appropriating any national objects in Venetia.

Sept. 8.—The Saxon Royal Family held a council on the intention of the King to abdicate. The result is not stated.

PRUSSIA.—Berlin, Sept. 2nd.—In the Chamber of Deputies M. Bismarck said the views of the government and the Deputies were not so much opposed as they appeared to be, even on the question of internal reform, but the most important task now was the foreign policy of Prussia.

Sept. 3rd.—The war indemnity bill has been adopted by the Deputies by a large majority.

Sept. 4th.—Sixty thousand Prussian troops are ordered to the Rhine. Prussia is treating for the purchase of the Iron clad Druidenburg. Baron Weather has been appointed under Secretary of foreign affairs.

Baron Göttes Envoy at Paris, goes to Vienna. Count Metternich Austrian Ambassador has been recalled from Paris.

A treaty of peace between Prussia and Hesse

Darmstadt was concluded yesterday. It is said King William of Prussia will visit Holstein.

Count Bismarck has refused to receive a deputation from North Schleswig, who desired to present a petition for the restoration of their Government to Denmark.

The Armistice between Saxony and Prussia has expired by limitation. Peace is yet unsettled between these countries, and hostilities, it is thought may possibly occur.

The Prussian Chamber of Deputies has passed the Government indemnity bill by a large majority.

Sept. 5th.—Darmstadt has complied with the demands of Prussia, and will pay the latter three millions of florins besides ceding to Prussia some of her territory.

Sept. 5.—Since the expiration of the armistice between Prussia and Saxony, the plenipotentiaries of the two governments have met, and peace negotiations have been formally opened by the representatives of Saxony.

Reports have been current that orders were issued, a few days since, to the military commanders to prepare for a material reduction of their effective force, and it is now stated in official circles that the reduction of the Prussian army commenced to-day.

In addition to three millions of florins paid by Hesse Darmstadt in compliance with the demand of Prussia, that Duchy has ceded to the latter twenty square miles of her territory as indemnity for war expenses.

Sept. 6.—It is said that the king of Saxony will be deposed, in case he refuses to accept Count Bismarck's terms, and he will be succeeded on the throne by a member of the Coburg branch of his family.

Sept. 7.—The bill to annex Hanover, Hesse Nassau and Frankfurt to Prussia passed the Chamber of Deputies.—The Prussian Constitution is to take effect October 1st, 1867. Count Bismarck has introduced a bill for the annexation of Schleswig and Holstein to Prussia, with the exception of one District ceded to Oldenburg.—Saxony gives Prussia the fortress of Konigsburg.

Friday Evening, Sept. 7.—The Prussian Chamber of Deputies has passed the bill for the annexation of Hanover, Hesse, Nassau, and the city of Frankfurt.

A bill for the annexation of Schleswig and Holstein has been sent in by Count Bismarck. The German Gazette and the Berlin Press are hostile to these movements, and fears for the future are entertained.

SAXONY.—Dresden, Sept. 7.—The Prussian Governor of Saxony has prohibited the holding of public meetings throughout the kingdom during the state of siege under which it is situated.

FRANCE.—Paris, Sept. 3.—It is said Count Bismarck is endeavouring to form an alliance between Prussia, Austria, and Russia.

Sept. 6.—A rumour is prevalent that the Emperor Napoleon intends to issue a Manifesto, announcing his views upon the state of Europe.

Friday morning, Sept. 7.—Napoleon's health is not good, and it is doubtful if he will go to Biarritz. The Queen of Spain has paid a visit to the Empress Eugenie at Biarritz.

Sept. 8.—Earl Cowley has resigned his position as British Ambassador in France.

RUSSIA.—St. Petersburg, Sept. 1.—700 Circassians captured the Sukum Kalkuly on the 27th of August.

The Russians received reinforcements, retook the town and repulsed several attempts to recapture it.

Later news states that the insurgents were willing to submit.

Moscow, Sept. 1.—The U. S. Embassy have gone to Novogorod. An invitation to visit the cities on the Caspian Sea was declined.

Jassy, Aug. 31.—The Hospodar has made a triumphant entry into Jassy. He was met on the way by overtures from the inhabitants.

CHINA.—Shanghai, Aug. 6, via London, Sept. 8.—The Chief of the pirates in the China Seas has been caught.

Cocals 89j. 5 20's, 72j. Breadstuffs and provisions firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Paris letter states that the accounts of the harvest in France are not favorable. Corn has risen nearly twenty-five per cent. during the last four months.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Dressing, keep alive the roots of the hair, fill them with nourishing moisture, and produce a magnificent growth. They are the life blood of the hair. Sold by all Druggists.

Accounts from nearly all parts of Great Britain speak of the slow progress of the harvest in consequence of the unfavorable weather. Some of the new wheats are deteriorated in condition, but, generally, standing crops are healthy, and as yet no serious mischief has been done.

TEETH EXTRACTED BY THE USE OF NITROUS OXIDE GAS.—We take pleasure in announcing to our friends and the public that we are now prepared to extract TEETH by the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas. By this process we are enabled to extract Teeth without the slightest pain or inconvenience to the patient.

Anesthesia, by Nitrous Oxide, acts as a healthy stimulant, unattended, like other stimulants, by subsequent depression. By superoxidizing the Blood it gives to the patient a vigor for resisting the exhausting effects of the operation. Ether and Chloroform, on the contrary, deoxidize the blood, and act as sedatives to depress rather than elevate the tone of the system.

COGSWELL, MACALASTER & MACKAY, 111 and 118 Hollis Street, Halifax.