

For example, in the New Testament:
 Paul, the clear and powerful reasoner, is made to say; "I wist not;" "Wot ye not?" "I wot not;" "we do you to wit;" "albeit;" "shall not prevent them which are asleep;" "was let hitherto;" "who now letteth will let;" "were shamefully entreated;" "provoked unto love;" "your zeal hath provoked very many;" "my conversation in time past in the Jews' religion, how * * * I PERSECUTED;" "had our conversation in times past;" "the quick and the dead;" "word of God is quick;" "is waxed gross;" "wax wanton;" "shall wax worse;" "waxed valiant;" "waxeth old;" "waxing confident."

Luke, that transparent, cultivated writer of the Greek, is made to say: "Wist not;" "took up our carriages, and went;" "alive after his passion;" "well stricken in years;" "waxed strong;" "waxed bold;" "out of their coats," the "coats" of an INLAND city; "the more part knew not."

Peter: "I wot;" "having your conversation honest * * * they speak against you as evil doers, they may by your good works, which they shall behold;" "accuse your good conversation in Christ;" "eschew evil;" "seek peace, and ensue it;" of quick and dead;" "the quick and the dead."

Matthew: "Prevented him;" "bewrayeth thee;" "Bethlehem and in all the coast thereof, B. being an INLAND town;" "cast the same in his teeth."

Stephen: "We wot not;" "entreat them evil;" "evil entreated our fathers."

Mark: "He wist not;" "anon." John: "Are waxed rich"

"James: "The governor listeth." Pontius Pilate: "Whether of the twain?" Mary, the mother of Jesus: "He hath holpen."

Jesus himself: "Wist ye not?" "whatsoever they listeth;" "where it listeth;" "anon;" "entreated them spitefully;" "spitefully entreated;" "entreated him shamefully;" "I trow not;" "shall wax cold;" "wax not old;" "is waxed gross;" "waxed a great tree;" "whether of them twain?"

The correction of these obsolete expressions, so manifestly desirable, so necessary to make the word of God plain to the common mind, has been ably and satisfactorily made, in the Revised New Testament, published by the American Bible Union. Matt. 27: 44 is a specimen: "cast the same in his teeth;" "reproached him with the same thing" 17: 25—"prevented him;" "anticipated him." Also Acts 21: 15—"took up our carriages;" "packed up our baggage."

ALEXANDER.

General Intelligence.

Domestic.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
 4th July, 1866.

APPOINTMENTS:

To be Deputy Registrars of Births, Marriages, and Deaths:—Daniel Mosher, St. Croix, Hauts Co.; Peter Bosdet, Little Arichat, Richmond Co.; James McLan, River Bourgeois, Richmond Co.; William Brymer, L'Ardoise, Richmond Co.; Peter Gruchy, Petit Degrat, Richmond Co.; Hugh McLeod, Cape John, Pictou Co. To be Issuers of marriage Licenses and Deputy Registrars of Births, Marriages, and Deaths:—John Grant, Little Harbor, Pictou; Angus Sutherland, Rogers Hill, Pictou.

Antigonish Co.:—To be a Justice of the Peace—Ailan Cameron.

To be Issuers of Fishing Licenses for the Province of Nova Scotia:—Edward Binney, Halifax; T. E. Moberley, Yarmouth; Thomas M. Bowen, North Sydney; D. McCulloch, Pictou; Vincent J. Wallace, Port Mulgrave; Edward D. Tremain, Port Hood.

Guyborough Co.:—To be a Justice of the Peace—Walter Daniels.

A friend in Wolfville has sent us a box of splendid strawberries, but laid this injunction upon us: "Don't say anything about it in the Messenger." We supposed it was his modesty only that induced him to say this, we therefore have not mentioned his name, but regret to learn that he will have a very much smaller crop, not one quarter as many as last year.

We do not tell our troubles to everybody, but we like all to partake with us of our enjoyments. They were very good.

NAVAL PROTECTION.—A number of the gunboats, which has been for several days accompanied by the Ships of War Favorite, Wolverine, Jason and Barracouta, proceeded to Quebec last week. We are informed that the gunboats are to be stationed on the Canadian lake.

THREE YOUNG THIEVES were recently arrested for breaking into the residence of the Hon. M. B. Alison, and stealing therefrom several articles of jewelry. They were sentenced to three years in the city reformatory.

The Amherst Gazette reports a very successful and highly interesting Sabbath School Concert recently at the Amherst Baptist Chapel.

COLLISION AT SEA.—The steamer *Delta*, hence for St. John's Nfld., when off York Road, Thursday night, ran into the schr. *Planet*, inward bound from Liverpool, N. S., with a cargo of lumber, and dismantled her. The steamer struck the schooner abaft the main chains on the starboard side, breaking the planking and one of the stanchions, and carrying away the masts and bowsprit. The spars, sails, &c., fell to the deck, and are now on board. The *Delta* took off the crew of the *Planet*, and towed the schooner up to Cunard's dock, where she is now lying—Sun.

HEAVY FLEECE.—At the sheep shearing on Dr. Lawson's farm this season, one fleece was found to weigh of clean wool as taken from the sheep 17½ lb. and when washed 13½ lb. It was obtained from a Leicester ram, one of those imported by the Board of Agriculture from Canada last year. As the present average weight of a fleece in Halifax county is about 8 lb., it may readily be imagined how much advantage will accrue to the country by the introduction of this valuable breed.—*Journal of Agriculture.*

SENDING COALS TO BRITAIN.—The ship "County of Pictou" sailed from the port of Pictou, on the 23d ult., for Glasgow, Scotland, with a cargo of Tintir and 570 tons Oil Coal, from the Mines of the Acadian Coal Company. We believe this is the first cargo of coal that has ever been shipped from this country to Great Britain, and certainly is the first cargo of Oil Coal. We hope this may prove a better speculation than "sending coals to Newcastle."—*E. Chronicle.*

TALL WHEAT.—There have been several specimens of tall winter wheat shown at the Merchants Reading Room during the past week or two; but we believe none equal to that on Saturday last, from the grounds of the Hon. Judge Johnston in Dartmouth. It was upwards of six feet high, without the root, and very stout—grown from Canadian seed.

One of our contemporaries thinks it a strong argument in favor of Confederation to see Canadian wheat flourish so in Nova Scotia soil.

A HARD ROAD TO TRAVEL.—The Rev. editor of the *Intelligencer*, St. John N. B., recently paid a visit to this province and after travelling from Annapolis to Harmony, Queens County says:—"The road over which we travelled, and which was about forty miles, was, much of it, the most terrible we ever saw. Miles of it were filled with granite boulders, and skilful navigation was required to avoid the largest, and care to get over the smallest. We did not know that any portion of the earth could bear such an intolerable load of stone as is seen along nearly the whole way from Annapolis to Keegan."

OUR RAILWAYS.—It is gratifying to find a gradually increasing revenue from this important public department. The improvement in the road since the abolition of rum is very apparent. It is now rare that any rowdiness is seen in the cars or any disturbance arising from a drunken man there. One of our contemporaries asks for *iced-water* to be kept in the cars for the accommodation of travellers! By all means we say, Let us have *iced-water*! if you please Mr. Commissioner Langley.

New Brunswick.

WRECK.—The St. John Telegraph reports on Tuesday morning, of last week the schooner *Economy*, of Harborville, Cornwallis, N. S. while going of the Harbour struck on the Round Reef and filled, giving the crew barely time to escape with their lives.

A Steamer of nearly 900 tons, has been placed on the route between St. John, N. B. and New York, touching at Eastport. Thirty cents per barrel is charged for flour, and \$15 is charged for passengers, which includes state-room and meals.

At the boat race in Boston harbor the *Thetis*, St. John boat took the first prize of \$125 and the *Young Neptune*, also of St. John took the second prize of \$50. The distance rowed was five miles, the former boat was 20 minutes and 39 seconds, the second 21 minutes and 1 second in making that distance.

LATEST FROM THE U. STATES.

CITY OF PORTLAND IN ASHES.—The telegraph has brought us brief messages, showing that the City of Portland was visited with a most disastrous fire on the 4th of July. The following was the despatch of Thursday last.

PORTLAND, July 5.—A terrible fire broke out yesterday afternoon, raged all night and had not been subdued at 11 30 this a. m. about half the city is destroyed up to this morning, about a mile and a half long had been burned. Over fifty houses have been blown up to stop the fire. All the city and county buildings, all the bank, all the new-paper offices, all the wholesale dry goods stores, several churches, the Telegraph offices and large majority of all the business places are destroyed. The fire has destroyed everything so completely that the streets can hardly be traced. Telegraphs have been sent to Boston for provisions and 1500 tents for the homeless families. No estimate can yet be made of the loss but it will amount to millions.

On the 6th we learned from Boston that the loss by the Portland fire is estimated at from ten to twelve millions of dollars. Tents and large quantities of provisions have been sent from Boston and other places for the homeless and hungry multitude.

The Banks and Insurance Companies in Portland saved all their papers and money.

GREAT FIRES IN NEW YORK.—On Wednesday, the 4th of July, the extensive machinery works of Rogers & Co., near Utica, New York, were destroyed by fire. Loss \$200,000.

Also a large fire in Cherry Valley, New York State, on the 4th, destroyed property valued at \$100,000.

These are sad comments on keeping the 4th of July.

UNITED STATES IMPERTINENCE.—We learned from New York on Tuesday last that on the previous day that Mr. Banks introduced to the House of Representatives a bill establishing conditions for the admission of the States of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Canada East, and Canada West, and for the organization of territorial Governments for Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island and Columbia. Read twice and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

We know not what is meant by this movement. Perhaps it is a kite intended to secure the Fenian votes at the next election. Perhaps it would be well to make provision in the Confederation Act for the reception of Maine and New Hampshire.

Since the above was in print we learn that Mr. Skinner, M. P. P., for St. John, N. B., has moved in the N. B. House of Assembly for the admission of Maine, New Hampshire, &c., into the British American Confederation. "A Roland for your Oliver," Mr. Banks.

A special despatch to the Tribune from Montreal has the following: The Bill introduced into Congress for the admission of the British Provinces into the American Union has aroused angry feelings in Government circles, and a general feeling against any such step. Gold 152½

MEXICO.—The following, by way of New York, came on Saturday evening:

"The Herald's Mexican correspondence says the Mexicans are becoming more and more united in the rise of independence. The Imperial forces have lately met with a number of defeats some of which are important. The city of Tampico is closely besieged by the Liberals. There are large numbers of deserters from the Imperial to the Liberal Army. The idea of annexation to the United States is widely fostered in the Liberal ranks. The fever has considerably abated in Vera Cruz. A letter from Gen. Almonte says Maximilian's minister at Paris states that drafts for Salaries of Legations are not paid by the Financial committee.

There are probably U. S. Agents at work in Mexico, intended to bring about a change in its constitution.

REVOLT IN CUBA.—We learned from New York on Monday evening of a rising against the authorities in the island of Cuba.

About the 29th ult., information was sent by the civil and military authorities of Porto Principe to the Captain-General at Havana that in that place, as well as the neighborhood, a spirit of revolt had been observed for some time past, and treasonable language was used openly in the public places. The authorities at Havana, however, paid no heed to the warning until news came that a portion of the population had broken out in open revolt, and declared for the independence of Cuba, and separation from the Spanish government. On the 1st inst, a military force, consisting of five companies, stationed at Porto Principe, was sent against the insurgents to bring them to order. A fight ensued, in which a colonel was killed, and three officers mortally wounded. Three companies of the Spanish soldiers went over to the insurgents. The latter, thus reinforced, and numbering 7000 men, proceeded to the mountain region. The moment this news was known at Havana three steamers were despatched with troops to the place of revolt, but before they were fairly on their way, which was on the 3d, the stirring intelligence arrived that four steamers, with 2000 troops on board, had made their appearance near Neuviatas, bearing the Chilean flag, and effected a landing in the vicinity. All the discontented thereupon proceeded to the place of rendezvous, and it was believed that the revolt had ramifications throughout the whole island. Among those who left Porto Principe were about 1000 negroes, who, it is asserted, were armed by their owners to join the insurgents. The whole affair was looked upon as a general revolution of the natives to free themselves from Spanish rule.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The steamer *Saxonia* arrived at New York on Monday, with European news to the 27th ult. The following are the important items:—

The laying of the Atlantic Cable would commence on the 30th June.

In the House of Lords on the 25th, Lord Russell announced, that in consequence of the late hostile vote in the House of Commons, the Ministry had tendered their resignation, but the Queen wanted them to reconsider their determination.—They awaited the result of an interview with the Queen, which would take place on the 26th, before declaring a definitive resolution.

A military revolt took place at Madrid and Barcelona, and was suppressed. Seven hundred of the insurgents who took refuge in France, were disarmed, and conveyed to Crete. One hundred were killed and wounded in Madrid. Tranquility prevails.

The Italian army crossed the Mincio without meeting any opposition from the Austrians. It then pushed over towards Pesquera, but was repulsed by a short cannonade from the forts and strongholds. The Italian army was encountered by the Austrians in great force, in the vicinity of Verona, a great battle com-

menced; the Austrians repulsed both wings of the Italian army. The fight was still going on. The Prussians had advanced into Upper Silesia, and Bohemia, they easily repulsed the Austrian Hussars, owing to the effective power of the needle gun. Prince Charles' Army met with no resistance in crossing the Bohemian Frontier. The Prussians arming Coblenz and Shrenhstain, against the Southern Germans.

Sunday's engagement between the Austrians and Italians, near Verona, lasted a day, and ended in the complete defeat of the Italians, who were commanded by the King. Both armies fought most bravely. The Italians were repulsed at all points after a severe and bloody struggle. The Italians recrossed the Mincio on Sunday evening. Prince Amedeus was wounded. The Austrians captured 200 prisoners; the Austrians then took Castozza by assault. The Austrians occupied Bormia in Lombardy. Nothing is known of Benedek's movements.

The Prussians attacked Aswincin in Gallicia, but were beaten off, with loss, by the Austrians. Garibaldi intends marching through Tyrol, direct to Munich.

A later telegram asserts that the Hanoverian army is still completely surrounded. The King of Hanover demanded 24 hours for deliberation on the conditions upon which his army is to capitulate. The demand has been granted. The King expects to receive assistance from the Bavarian army.

A Florence despatch of the 25th says, the papers there assert that the want of success in the first battle is but a new motive for a double energy and perseverance. The country has full confidence in the army, and the war against Austria will be continued until the complete liberation of Venetia has been accomplished.

An official despatch dated Brescia, Evening of the 25th says: "To day in an engagement between the Italian Volunteers and the Austrians, between the Bridge of Coffaro and Londzone, the latter were repulsed, leaving several killed and wounded."

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
 MR. H. N. PAINT having become a partner in my business, the same will be carried on from this date under the style and name of
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 April 18.

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It has cured **CANCERS** after the patients have been given up as incurable by many physicians. It has cured **CANKER** in its worst forms, in hundreds of cases. It has always cured **SALT RHEUM** when a trial has been given it, a disease that every one knows is exceedingly troublesome, and difficult to cure. **ERYSIPELAS** always yields to its power, as many who have experienced its benefits do testify. It has cured **SCROFULA** in hundreds of cases many of them of the most aggravated character. It cures **KING'S EVIL**. It has cured many cases of **SCALD HEAD**. **TUMORS** have been removed by it in repeated instances in which their removal has been pronounced impossible except by a surgical operation. **ULCERS** of the most malignant type have been healed by its use. It has cured many cases of **NURSING SORE MOUTH** when all other remedies have failed to benefit. **FEVER SORES** of the worst kind have been cured by it. **SCURVY** has been cured by it in every case in which it has been used, and they are many. It removes **WHITE SWELLING** with a certainty no other medicine has. It speedily removes from the face all **BLOTCHES, PIMPLES, &c.**, which though no very painful, perhaps, are extremely unpleasant to have. It has been used in **EVERY KIND OF HUMOR**, and never fails to benefit the patient. **NEURALGIA**, in its most distressing forms, has been cured by it when no other remedy could be found to meet the case. It has cured **JAUNDICE** in many severe cases. It has proved very efficacious in the treatment of **PILES**, an extremely painful disease. **DYSPEPSIA**, which is often caused by humor has been cured by it in numerous instances. In **FEMALE WEAKNESSES, IRREGULARITIES** and disease peculiar to that sex, it has been found a most potent remedy. In cases of **GENERAL DEBILITY**, from what ever cause, the Syrup can be relied upon as a most efficient aid. It is a most certain cure for **RICKETS**, a disease common to children. Its efficacy in all disease originating in a depraved state of the blood or other fluids of the body is unsurpassed. Its effects upon the system are truly astonishing and almost beyond belief to one who has not witnessed them. This Syrup will as certainly cure the diseases from which it is recommended as a trial is given it, and the cure will be permanent, as it, by its wonderfully searching power, entirely eradicates the disease from the system. The afflicted have only to try it to become convinced of what we say in regard to it, and to find relief from their sufferings.
 Price \$1 per Bottle—or \$5 for Six Bottles.
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 Aug. 30.