

doors came in who could read, they would get them to read a chapter. I have just learned with feelings of satisfaction that they are nobly redeeming their promise. May the Lord bless the reading of his word to their souls, and also to the souls of those who read to them and to his name through Jesus Christ be all the praise."

Religious Intelligence.

For the Christian Messenger.

LOT 49, P. E. I.—Rev. B. Scott informs us that on leaving Onslow he went to Antigonish for two Sabbaths, and since then has been spending a short time in Prince Edwards Island. He says:—

The first Lord's day after my arrival I spent at Lot 49 in company with Bro. Archibald, who is laboring a part of his time here. Three persons were baptised, and the Lord's Supper dispensed. The attendance to the word was good, and the cause is advancing.

I propose remaining a few weeks in the Island, if the Lord will, to visit my brethren and see how they do; and then return to Nova Scotia. My excursion, so far, to say the least, has been pleasing and beneficial to ourselves. The fields here are white to the harvest. Could not more laborers come over from Nova Scotia to occupy?

General Intelligence.

Domestic.

The 117th Anniversary of the City was celebrated on Thursday last. The Volunteer Artillery marched to the Parade at 6 o'clock, a m., with their guns, and fired with precision rounds until 117 guns had been fired. The steamers Emperor and Neptune were well freighted with passengers to Downs' gardens. Some chose the land route, and took cabs or omnibuses. The Yacht Club had their annual race—seven boats started in fine order. The course was about 15 miles. The following is the time occupied by the different competitors.

Table with 4 columns: Name, Hours, Minutes, Seconds. Rows include Whisper, Wave, Petrel, Blanche, Lurline, Kate, and Falcon.

The 1st Prize Cup was won by the Whisper last year; it becomes the property of the owner of that boat—it having won two years in succession.

There was a Military Concert in the Horticultural Society's Gardens in the evening. An immense number of persons probably 12 or 1500 were present to hear the sweet strains from the band of the 4th.

The Horse railway cars were well patronized. We are informed that upwards of 6000 persons were carried in them during the day. It was no holiday for the poor horses and drivers.

The iron-clad ship Favorite was thrown open to visitors and was inspected by a large number of citizens. The weather was most exquisite—a fine breeze for sailing on the harbor, and yet delightfully warm.

The Rev. Mr. Osborne, recently arrived from London, preached in "The Tabernacle" on Sunday last.

FRUIT.—Although the weather a week or two since was very cold, there does not appear to have been any frost to injure the fruit blossoms, and the probability is now that there will be a pretty large crop this year.

DROWNED.—At Windsor, June 18, 1866, while bathing with other lads in a pond, George Franklin aged 15 years, eldest son of L. L. Cobb, Esq. He was a prominent member of the Baptist Sabbath School in this place, and one of the best boys in the school, or I might safely say in Windsor, kind and prompt to parental authority, affectionately fond of his younger brother and sister, a universal favourite in the community, always prompt in his attendance at the Sabbath School and concerts, ever ready with his scripture lessons—Only the day before his death our concert came off. He had chosen for himself the very striking passage in John xiv. "In my Father's house are many mansions, &c." He stood up and repeated very correctly several verses of this chapter—He said on one occasion "O, if I had money I would fill up these missionary boxes in the school," and often expressed a wish that we would sing his favourite hymn:— "Sabbath Schools must have their concert," &c.

He has gone we trust to the upper sanctuary to join in the concert of praise for ever and ever. May God sustain the weeping parents and may this sudden and unlooked for visitation of the Almighty, arouse the scholars of the Sabbath School to "Remember their Creator in the days of their youth."

When blooming youth is snatched away By death's resistless hand, Our hearts the no awful tribute pay Which pity doth demand.

The children of the Sabbath School, and the Juvenile Lodge with a large procession of sympathizing friends, followed his remains to the grave on Wednesday, 20th inst. SUPPLEMENTARY Windsor, June 22nd 1866.

ESCAPED.—A convict named Wade escaped from the Provincial Penitentiary on Monday last.

Many of the newly-shorn sheep in Antigonish County died in consequence of the late cold wet weather.

A SWORD and accoutrements were presented to Capt. Chearnley by the Chebucto Greys on Friday last at Mason Hall.

On Sunday last as three persons were crossing the harbor, the boat was capsized and they had a narrow escape of drowning.

JUDGE DESBARRÉS was presiding over the Court at Amherst last week, when, hearing of the death of his daughter, the Term was suddenly terminated.

WHEAT.—There was on Monday last, an exhibition at the Reading Rooms, some stalks of wheat upwards of three feet in height grown at Ellershausen, from seed sown in September last.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—Mathew Warren a truckman was at work in a gravel pit on Monday, when several large stones fell on him, one of which crushed his skull. A coroner's inquest returned a verdict accordingly.

DROWNED.—On Thursday afternoon last, Mr. Alfred N. Womb (son of Mr. W. Newcomb) a clerk in the dry good store of Bell & Anderson, Mr. J. Stamper, in the employ of E. W. Chipman & Co. and Mr. Thomas Woods went out in a sail boat. When in the Eastern passage, a squall struck the boat and she capsized. Mr. Stamper and Mr. Woods succeeded in catching hold of the boat, but Mr. Newcomb, unfortunately, sank and was drowned. Efforts have since been made to recover the body, but without success.

FISHING LICENSES.—We are informed that in deference to the wishes of the Imperial Government, the Provincial Governments have been obliged to consent for the present to the licensing of American fishing vessels to the privilege of our coast which they have hitherto enjoyed under the Reciprocity Treaty.

The Hon. Provincial Secretary and A. G. Archibald, Esq., left Halifax for Canada on Friday last, on matters relating to the Fisheries.

PRESENTATION.—The watches purchased by the City Council were presented to Drs. Garvie and Gossip and F. F. Garvie on Wednesday last by Mrs. Richey, the wife of His Worship the Mayor. There was a large number of citizens present in Temperance Hall on the occasion. His Worship made a very appropriate speech on the courageous conduct of the gentlemen who had risked their lives in the effort to save those of others. The inscription on each watch was "Presented to—by the Corporation, as a tribute to meritorious services rendered at the Quarantine Station, Halifax, April 1866."

Prince Edward Island.

CONFEDERATION.—Col. Gray and the other six members of the legislature who supported Confederation were waited upon recently by about twenty influential gentlemen with a complimentary address, signed by about one hundred persons, among whom were some of the principal men in Charlottetown.

THE CROPS in P. E. I. are reported presenting a most favorable appearance.

New Brunswick.

St. John is at present well supplied with Wesleyan and Presbyterian Ministers. The Wesleyan Conference is now in session in that city. The Presbyterian Synod of Nova Scotia, is holding its Annual session in the capital of New Brunswick. At the same time the New Brunswick Synod is meeting in the same city. This simultaneous action is being taken we believe with the prospect of the two bodies being united into one.

Hon. John S. Saunders has been appointed President of the Legislative Council of New Brunswick, in place of the late Hon. W. Black, deceased.

The City Council of St. John, N. B., have resolved that henceforth potatoes, turnips, and coal shall be sold by weight instead of measurement, as heretofore.

Several sudden deaths have occurred recently in the Military Hospital at St. John, N. B. On Wednesday last a corporal and a sergeant were buried from that Institution, and a sentry who was on duty on Tuesday expired the following morning.

Cleared.

The City Council of OTTAWA C. W. have appropriated \$2000 in aid of the Ottawa Volunteers now serving on the frontier.

THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT was opened on the 8th inst. The Governor General in his opening speech alluded to the Union of British North America in the following terms:—

"I am happy to be able to state that the President of the United States has issued a proclamation declaring that serious infractions of the laws of that country have been and are being committed by evil disposed persons within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States, against the British possessions in North America, and requiring all officers of his government to exert every effort for their suppression. I trust that the course thus adopted will, ere long, prevent this country from being subjected to further attacks from the citizens of a nation on terms of amity with Great Britain."

The position which the great question of the

union of the provinces of B. N. America has assumed is now such as to induce the expectation that the measure will be shortly carried into effect. I therefore hope, and believe, that it will be found practicable during the present session to adopt such proceedings as may be necessary for completing the scheme as regards this province, and I even venture to express the confident expectation that the next Parliament which will be held within these walls will not be confined to an assembly of the representatives of Canada, but will embrace those of all the colonies of British North America."

The Hon George Brown has given an explanation of the resignation of his seat in the cabinet. He was not satisfied with the arrangements of the government on Reciprocal legislation. He says he disapproved of the concessions made by Mr Galt at Washington in December last and as the colleagues sustained Mr. G. he could no longer act with them.

A Mr. Chambers in the Canadian Parliament, has caused some sensation by asserting that it is impossible for Canada to support troops enough to defend herself on the United States border.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

AUSTRIA.

Austria believes that she will be able to beat both Prussia and Italy. In the Quadrilateral she has an army which renders an attack by Italy almost folly. In Bohemia she threatens Prussia with an army under General Benedek, which could probably seize Silesia with little difficulty, and then, perhaps, march on to Berlin. But Prussia is rich in soldiers, and her Italian finances are as bad as her own, and those of Prussia would soon be in difficulty through a great war. She is much in advance of her antagonists in her armaments, and will be strongly tempted to strike the first blow. Already she has defied Prussia by convening the States of Holstein, and referring the decision respecting it to the Bund; and Prussia seems not indisposed to accept the prelusive quarrel. If she does, the grand one on the borders of Bohemia must quickly follow. Italy, too, Austria is carrying provocation to the uttermost. She is exacting a vast forced loan from the already crushed Venetians, carrying off their able-bodied men by conscription, to fight for the Empire they detest, shooting assassins all Venetian youth whom she can catch escaping into Italy, and suspending all the laws which guarantee personal liberty, and security of domicile. Italy, on the other hand, is suffering from North to South. Her youth, not only by thousands, but by tens of thousands, are offering themselves as volunteers; and Garibaldi is, in silence, maturing his schemes to avenge himself and Italy on the murderers of her patriots and the oppressors of her people. With such a collection of combustibles, North and South, it is impossible to predict when and where the first spark will fall; but that it may fall, and is likely to fall, any day is but too clear.

THE BELLIGERENT POWERS.

"Nobody supposed that either Austria or Prussia would select the northwestern corner of Germany for a battlefield. It now remains to be seen which power will venture to give the signal for the shock of the mighty hosts concentrated in Bohemia and Silesia—a signal which can hardly be delayed many days.

Appearances indicate that the declaration of war, or the manifesto equivalent to it, will proceed from Prussia. The King's government has issued a circular note to the neutral powers, charging the government of Austria with a flagrant breach of treaties by referring the Holstein succession to the Diet, and a similar accusation has been formally made in the official State Gazette. The object of both publications appears to be to establish a *casus belli*.—The Austrian government repels the imputation in another circular, and declares that it will observe the Gastein Convention until a regular and final settlement of the affairs of the Duchies is made by the Diet of the Confederation. These seem to be the last words of powers about to appeal to the sword. In fact, the King of Prussia has reviewed his body guards and sent them to the frontier, and is preparing to leave for headquarters. The vote which the Saxon Chamber of Deputies came to yesterday, approving of the armaments and granting a large military credit to the government, shows that war is believed to be imminent. In thus supporting the Crown, the Chamber took care to request the government to keep German interests mainly in view, and to promote the convocation of a German Parliament, on the basis of the law passed by the German Parliament in 1849."—London Daily News.

The London Times states:—Should the sword be drawn, it is from the Elbe Duchies that we shall probably hear of the first serious events of the war. But the contest in this quarter cannot compare in importance with that which is impending on the frontier of the two monarchies. At any moment the Austrians may burst into Silesia. This province is said to be more Prussian than Berlin. The war policy of the minister is supported at Breslau, for its inhabitants are excited to the highest degree against the enemy who threatens them: A hundred years of annexation to the northern government have eradicated all affection for the Imperial House. They are now for war with Austria, and for national aggrandizement by the seizure of the Duchies. They will possibly have ample opportunity of showing their loyalty and their courage. It is not unlikely that the first great move of Austria will be an attempt to possess herself of

this province. It would almost seem to be the prize of the conqueror in the coming campaign, and it can hardly be doubted that the temptation to strike a blow in this quarter has had much to do with Austria's rejection of the conference.

The Morning Star says:—"Austria's latest move seems to be singularly impolitic. She appears to be bent upon repeating her grand mistake of 1859—that of being the first to make war. She allows Count von Bismarck on the one hand, and General La Marmora on the other, to throw on her all the odium, and all the heavy responsibility of having rendered peace impossible. One of the strange peculiarities of the present state of affairs is, that one is compelled to give his sympathy to Austria as against Prussia and to Italy as against Austria. Austria is quite right in withdrawing from the Gastein swindle; quite right in invoking the Holstein Estates. But the very course which she herself initiates in regard to Holstein is the condemnation of her obstinate clinging to a shameful bargain and her fierce repudiation of popular right in regard to Venetia. Looking at her conduct as a matter of mere policy, we cannot help thinking that she is acting with utter indiscretion in becoming the party to precipitate war."

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and fifteen acres of superior Marsh land, fifty acres can now be ploughed, there is now grown on the property about twelve tons of UPLAND HAY.

The above property is beautifully situated, being on the south side of the Walton River, and directly opposite the village of Walton. It bounds on the River upwards of three quarters of a mile, and all along the front has great facilities for marsh mudding, the property is capable of making three or four Farms, it is within a very short distance of an excellent Herring, Cod and Shad fishery; it is within one hundred rods of a Steam Lumbering Mill, and extensive Plaster Quarries, Ship building is annually carried on within a quarter mile of the above premises, there is also a Salt Spring on the property.

Twenty per cent of the purchase money will be required at the time of sale, the remainder can remain on mortgage to suit purchasers. For further information please apply to

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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.

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It has proved very efficacious in the treatment of PILES, an extremely painful disease.

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IN FEMALE WEAKNESSES, IRREGULARITIES and disease peculiar to that sex, it has been found a most potent remedy.

In cases of GENERAL DEBILITY, from whatever 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. 17.