

not be conscious of the fact; yet his principles will out. It may be thought that this is a matter of small importance, because the child will soon grow up, and all he may hear and see of a pernicious tendency. Upham in his Mental Philosophy maintains the principle, that nothing which is once present before the mind, is ever entirely obliterated beyond the possibility of being restored on subsequent occasions. We conceive his opinions on this subject are worthy of much consideration. How often does some, perhaps trivial circumstance, call up within each of us, recollections that we thought consigned to eternal oblivion. So strange is the resurrection of slumbering impressions, that we at first doubt whether they really are the pictures of the past, presented to the mind by memory; or whether they may not be the visions of an excited imagination. And if some things are recalled, after they have slumbered perhaps years, in the mind; who will say that all the mental perceptions may not be susceptible of being brought again fresh before the mind, no matter what length of time may have elapsed. The influence of the immoral word, or act, may long lie dormant, and after many years, be quickened into activity and bring forth its evil fruit. So too the influence of good may long be inoperative, and then called up by some casual circumstance, speak to the soul with a voice of thunder. "Cast thy bread upon the waters, for thou shalt find it after many days."

To the Editor of the Presbyterian Witness. ARTICLE II.

DEAR SIR,— In a former communication I endeavoured to shew from the previous context in the 37th Chap. of Ezekiel that the invasion of Gog and his army shall be posterior to the restoration of the Jews, and that the land of Israel must be taken in its literal sense as signifying the land of Judea. But the author of the Modern Crusade says at page 132—"If we were to suppose that Russia were to invade Palestine and to be defeated there, yet if the Jews had the will they would not possess the means of carrying the war into the country of the enemy, or of sending a fire on Magog and among them that dwell carelessly on the seacoasts. This can only be done by a nation with a large naval force, which the Jews never did, and probably never will possess." In reply to this I would refer to the prophecy of Micah in the fourth and fifth chapters, as well as to the history of Israel in the days of David and Solomon. When David numbered the people he found the men of Israel were eight hundred thousand valiant men who drew the sword, or as stated in first Chronicles, 21st Chap. one million one hundred thousand, while the men of Judah able for war were five hundred thousand or half a million. Here we have as great an army as Czar Nicholas himself could bring into the field; nearly two millions of soldiers, all of them valiant men, as we know the Israelites were in the days of Joshua and of David.— Again we find that Solomon had forty thousand stalls of horses, fourteen hundred chariots, and a body guard of twelve thousand horsemen; the men of Israel and Judah in his days were many as the sand by the sea in multitude; he had dominion over the kingdoms on this side of the River Euphrates from Ziphah to Gaza, even to the border of the Philistines and the border of Egypt, and all the kings of this region were tributary to him. He likewise built "a navy of ships in Ezion Geber, on the shore of the Red Sea" for the purpose of going to Ophir for gold.— And with the navy of Hiram king of Tyre, he had at sea "a navy of Tarshish" which came once in three years bringing gold, silver, ivory, and other valuable articles. How can it then be said that the Israelites never did possess a large naval force when we read that Solomon had a fleet on the Red Sea to trade with India, Arabia and the East Coast of Africa, and for ought we know with China and the Isles of Japan, and another fleet on the Mediterranean, to trade in conjunction with the navy of Tyre along the Coasts of Greece, Italy, Algeria, and Spain, and for ought we know extended their commerce to the distant Isles of Great Britain and Ireland? This took place before the Grecian hosts surrounded the walls of Troy, and long before the foundation of ancient Rome was laid. How can we know that they will not possess a similar or larger naval force in future times when they are already in possession of wealth sufficient to purchase the navy of Great Britain, France, and the whole of Europe, and only wait for the power being placed in their hand by the God of Providence? We are warranted to expect the Prophecies to expect that their former greatness and their ancient glory shall return. In the 4th Chap. of Micah we learn that the first dominion, the ancient kingdoms shall come to the daughter of Jerusalem. And after this dominion is restored many nations shall be gathered against her (verse 11) who will say "let her be defiled." But they know not the thoughts of the Lord, for he shall gather them as the sheaves unto the floor. Then the daughter of Zion is told to arise and thrash and beat in pieces many people. "And the remnant of Jacob shall be among the Gentiles in the midst of many people as a lion among the beasts of the forest, as a young lion among the flocks of sheep, who if he go through, both treadeth down and teareth in pieces, and none can deliver. This hand shall be lifted up upon thine adversaries, and all thine enemies shall be cut off." Chap. v. 8, 9. And they shall waste the land of Assyria with the sword, and the land of Nimrod in the entrances thereof; thus deliver us from the Assyrian when he cometh into our land, and when he treadeth within our land he shall be destroyed. The learned Mr. Scott observes on these passages. "There occurs nothing in the history of the Jewish Church which fully accords to this prediction. Sennacherib's army was not destroyed by the Jews, nor had they any hand in the subversion of the Babylonish Monarchy. The Victories of the Maccabees over Antiochus might be a partial accomplishment of it; and so might that of the Christian Church over the power of her persecutors after the conversion of Constantine; but certainly the grand accomplishment is yet in futurity." "No doubt the converted Jews will in future times exhibit a still more striking completion of this part of the Prophecy.—The destruction of the enemies of the Jews, after their

future restoration to their own land seems to be here predicted." This enemy is called the Assyrian by Isaiah and Micah, "because" says Mr. Mede "that ever since the invasion of Sennacherib the very name of Assyrian carried terror along with it, being esteemed by the Jews as their most formidable enemy." Mr. Mede also considers the passage in the 5th Chap., and 6th and 7th verses refers to the destruction of some remarkable enemy of God and his truth, in the latter days, the same event as foretold in Ezekiel 38th Chap., and by other prophets. He considers that the name Assyrian is given to that enemy as he would come from the north and on account of the terror caused by that name among the Jews after the invasion of Sennacherib. The Prophet Zechariah likewise intimates in the 14th Chap., that Jerusalem will be raised up from her debased condition and rebuilt to the whole of her former extent and inhabited throughout; it shall be no more devoted to utter destruction, under the curse of God, but shall become a secure and peaceful habitation for the converted Jews. They will possess silver and gold in the greatest abundance; and from their large share in the funds of every kingdom in Europe, it may not now be difficult to see how they shall not possess the riches of the Gentiles? Isa. 60, 6: 61, 6.— Their first dominion shall return unto them; they will possess all the countries from the River Euphrates to the border of Egypt and perhaps the whole of Asiatic Turkey. Kings and nations will become tributary to them as in the days of Solomon. And with the vast riches of their kingdoms, Sir Moses Montefiore and others they will be able to build a war navy and a commercial fleet both on the Red Sea and the Mediterranean as in the days of David. They will possess the means of carrying the war into the country of the enemy, and of sending a fire on Magog and among them that dwell carelessly in the isles of the seacoasts. When they are thus restored and established in their own land their northern enemy will come down upon them. All nations will be gathered against Jerusalem to battle. The Prince of Josh, Meshech and Tubal with all his confederated hosts, Persia, Ethiopia, Lybia, Gomer and all his bands, and the house of Togarmah of the north quarters; these will come all of them riding upon horses, a great company, and a mighty army, as a cloud to cover the land and to lay siege to Jerusalem. But the Lord says "Behold I will make Jerusalem a cup of trembling unto all the people round about when they shall be in the siege both against Judah and against Jerusalem. And in that day will I make Jerusalem a burdensome yoke for all people; all that burden themselves with it shall be cut in pieces, though all the people of the earth be gathered together against it" Zech. 12, 2, 3. see also v. 4, 5, 6. Some expositors consider this as predicting the victories of the Maccabees over Antiochus Epiphanes; others apply it to the success of the preachers of the gospel in converting the nations, and to the judgments executed upon their opposers and persecutors. "But however it may be accommodated," says Mr. Scott, "Some special events were doubtless intended by the Holy Spirit; and it is probable that the grand accomplishment of it is yet to be expected."— According to Lowth this relates to an invasion made upon the inhabitants of Judea and Jerusalem in the latter times of the world, probably after their return to and settlement in their own land. The grand accomplishment of the Prophecy seems to be the invasion spoken of in Ezekiel, viz. the invasion of Gog and his northern army. But in the 12th verse of the 14th Chap. we have an account of the "tremendous events" which will be inflicted on those who oppose the settlement of the Jews in their own land; they will be subdued by Judah "fighting at Jerusalem" (v. 11) and by their fierce contention with each other: all that appertain to them will share in the plague, and restored Israel whom they assault, will be enriched by the spoil." A great time shall come upon the Lord shall be among them, they shall hold every one on the hand of his neighbor, and his hand shall rise up against the hand of his neighbor. According to Lowth the Jews have a tradition that the defeat of Gog and Magog is the discomfiture here described and that it shall happen on the feast of Tabernacles. Mutual slaughter seems to be one of the judgments by which the army of Gog is to be destroyed. "I will raise up a sword against him," said the Lord, "every man's sword shall be against his brother. I will plead against him with pestilence and blood; then shall the remnant of Jacob be among the Gentiles as a lion among the beasts of the forest, and as a young lion among the flocks of sheep. They shall rise up against their enemies, tread them down, and tear them in pieces so that none can deliver them. It is highly probable that these enemies will be the Prince of Russia and Muscovy together with his confederated hosts. Russia like the Assyrian may be the rod of God's anger to execute judgment upon the ten horns of the beast, the apostate nations of Papal Europe; and when they have done the work which God allotted them, he will punish them for their very oppressions which they have exercised against their neighbours, and to which they were carried purely by their own ambition and covetousness. But when they attempt to go beyond their commission, then shall the Lord interfere for the deliverance of his people, as of old he destroyed the hosts of Sisera and Jabin the king of Canaan.

I am yours, truly, D. B. BLAIR.

The Presbyterian Witness

Halifax, N. S., April 7, 1855.

The Late Emperor of Russia.

No death in modern times ever caused so deep and universal a sensation as that of the late Czar. The stroke was so unexpected, and withal so timely, that it seems to us that "he who runneth may read" the special dealing of God in the event. What the combined fleets and armies of Britain and France could not do, with all their science, their courage, and their prowess; what Parliaments and Senates, Cabinets and Crowned Heads could not do, with all their wisdom and authority, was done suddenly and silently by Him in whom we live and move and have our being, who poureth

contempt upon princes, and maketh the mighty ones of earth as vanity.

The Emperor Nicholas was born on the 6th of July 1796; his death took place on the morning of the 3rd day of March this year, had he lived, therefore, till next July, he would have been 59 years of age. He was the third son of Emperor Paul. He filled the imperial throne of all the Russias for nearly thirty years. No monarch ever ruled with a sway more absolute; and no absolute monarch was ever more readily or enthusiastically obeyed, or more sincerely loved by an enslaved people. When he ascended the throne, in 1825, it was in the midst of great troubles and imminent perils.— The great majority of the populace and even the soldiery were in open rebellion against him. But Nicholas was one of the few born to fill the high places of the earth,—one of the few formed to command, and to tower high above their contemporaries. The guards submitted to his firm but mild authority,—the common people and the great bulk of the soldiery covered beneath his iron hoof,—and the nobles—when all opposition was vain, and after thirty-six of them had been executed on the esplanade of the fortress of St. Petersburg, and eighty-five sent to Siberia—yielded an obedience they could not withhold.

The quarrel with his southeastern neighbors was bequeathed to Nicholas by his predecessors, and he had occupied the throne but three years when war was declared against Turkey. This war was eminently disastrous to the troops of Russia. Division after division, army after army, miserably perished with cold and hunger and disease, on the barren desolated plains, or the snow-clad mountains that lay between them and the much-coveted country of the foe. In this war alone did the Czar appear in person at the head of his troops: still he continued the closest attention to the administration of the military affairs of the Empire. From 1830 to 1853 Nicholas might almost be said to have lived in peace with his neighbors. In 1831, indeed the cruel partition of Poland was effected, and Russia crushed with horrible severity the Polish insurrection. It was at this time that so many brave and patriotic men and women were consigned to the eternal snows of Siberia, and the tragic scenes transpired that drew from the pen of the poet Campbell such stern denunciations. In 1839 war was declared with Circassia,—a war which, with little honor to the Russian arms, he continued to the present time.— It was in 1832 that the Czar managed, by unscrupulous, crafty, overreaching policy, to establish a Russian army on the Bosphorus—and ever since he has been most systematically intermeddling with the affairs of Turkey till he reached the culminating point—and "burnt his fingers"—in 1853. Amid the tottering of thrones, and the many revolutions and commotions of 1848, Nicholas alone, of all the Continental Sovereigns, stood unshaken and secure. He was even in a condition to grant timely aid to his less fortunate brother-despot, the Emperor of Austria, in crushing the Hungarian rebellion.

The remainder of the story is briefly told.—He incautiously hurried his empire into an aggressive war. He attempts to grasp the property of the "sick man," but he finds that he is not so sick after all, and that he has friends—healthful and true—who cannot and will not coolly brook his spoliation.—A dreadful struggle ensues, and when that struggle is at its hottest—when the temper roars the wildest—when destruction, ignominy, and defeat impend over his mightiest citadels and vast armies—even then the Czar Nicholas is called to meet his God! What, in that moment, could avail him, conquered provinces, prostrate sovereignties, or the fame of myriad laurels won from his bitterest earthly foe? What the willing homage of sixty millions of human beings—what the arms of the hundred thousand veteran warriors? All these cannot purchase him one moment's reprieve when the decree has gone forth! His body lately so beautiful, so stately and heroic, lies as still and unheeding as any of the two hundred thousand that have been laid low, in one short year, through his insatiable ambition. He certainly has gained a name among the "mighty hunters before the Lord"; but he has not been a benefactor of his species—he has not gained the approbation of the wise and good.—He has even won on a vast scale—

"The laurelled wreath that murder-tears, Blood-nursed and watered by the widow's tears,

Union of Presbyterian Churches in England.

Active steps are being taken at present by the leading ministers of the United Presbyterian and Free Churches in England to accomplish a union of the two bodies. Rev. Dr. Hamilton—well known as the author of some of our finest christian literature—leads the movement on the side of the Free Church; and men equally influential lead the movement in the United Presbyterian body. We have no doubt but the union will be happily and cordially consummated. Do the Presbyterian Churches in Nova Scotia admire the conduct of their friends on the other side of the Atlantic? They may!—and it whispers to them the admonition, "Go ye and do likewise." The feeling awakened among other parties in England by this projected union is beautifully indicated by the following resolution which was unanimously adopted by the Evangelical Alliance:—

That while the Evangelical Alliance professes not to be a union of Churches, but of individuals, it should, nevertheless, in the judgment of this Committee, be prepared to hail and promote the manifested union of believers in Christ, under whatever aspect it may be exhibited; and that this Committee accordingly cannot but be devoutly thankful to Almighty God for having put it into the hearts of His servants of the English Presbyterian Church and the United Secession Church, to desire a closer and more intimate union, and rejoice exceedingly in the measures which have been initiated in a view to its being brought about; and that especially take leave to express their warmest and honored brethren who have been called to take the lead in these measures, and who are entrusted with the further prosecution of them, their cordial and affectionate sympathy, and to assure them of their earnest hope and prayer, that what has thus begun may be successfully and satisfactorily consummated, and an incorporation accomplished which shall be firm and lasting, and for which, to the latest periods of time, the Church at large shall have abundant cause to bless and glorify God. Nor can this Committee conclude this resolution without giving utterance to a fervent wish, that other Christian bodies, between which existing differences are comparatively slight and unimportant, might be induced to follow the example thus proposed to be presented.

Encouraging.

Few things afford us more pleasure than to hear of Sabbath Schools prospering, and of the faithful efforts of superintendents and teachers being appreciated by those under their charge. It is with unfeigned satisfaction, therefore, that we learn from a correspondent that the pupils of the Sabbath School, Cross Roads, Upper Stowiacke, have presented Mr. James A. Logan, who was superintendent of that School for the last eight years—with a "splendid and elegantly bound Bible." We are sure such an expression of their esteem and affection for himself and his services cannot fail to strengthen his hands and encourage his heart in that noble work to which he is so devoted.

It must also have been exceedingly gratifying to Mr. Logan to find that the wanderer in a foreign land forgot neither the teacher nor the important lessons communicated; and was found giving such a tangible evidence of both in making him a present of "a beautiful copy" of such an excellent book as "Boston's Fourfold State." Our correspondent will excuse us for not publishing his letter.— We shall explain when we have an opportunity.

A Prayer-Meeting in connection with the Young Men's Christian Association is to be held on Monday evening next at the Temperance Hall. Ministers of all evangelical denominations of this city are to take part in the proceedings. We believe Rev. Dr. Richey is to occupy the chair.

Significant.

The paragraphs from the Church Times, on which we unadvisedly on a recent occasion, are copied almost entire into the Halifax Catholic.

The London Athenaeum states that Mr. Henry Reeve has been appointed editor of the Edinburgh Review, in the room of Sir G. C. Lewis, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Dr. Buchanan, at the Commission of the Free Church Assembly, reported that for the first nine months of the present financial year, the increase in Sustentation Fund amounts to £5,451 4s. 5d. Baptists and other dissenters in Prussia have recently, upon application to the King, received pledges of additional privileges of an important nature. It will be remembered that Baptists were wont to be subjected to petty harassings and persecutions that rendered their situation exceedingly uncomfortable. We are glad that now they are put upon an equal footing with other Christians in Prussia.

"The Footsteps of St. Paul."

There can scarcely be imagined a more profoundly interesting subject of biography than the Boy of Tarsus—the Scholar of Gamaliel—the Great "Apostle of the Gentiles." When we have read all that the "Acts of the Apostles" has recorded of the life and the labors of this eminent servant of Christ, how fondly do we wish for some more information, especially in regard to his early and his later years! Although, as has most truthfully been said, "No romance has ever been written so interesting as the 'Acts of the Apostles'"—and although the Apostle of the Gentiles is the centre point on which the eye rests in that "Inspired Picture-Gallery" of stirring scenes and great events and noble personages; yet the biographic sketches which it furnishes, even of him, are necessarily brief, and we shut the book with strong craving for more minute details, for a more full account of one who had put forth such unwearied exertions—who had endured such privations and sufferings and persecutions—who had accomplished so many, and such long and arduous and perilous journeys, for the sake of Christ and the Gospel—and whose manifold labors in spreading the Gospel, and for the salvation of sinners, were crowned with such unparalleled success. Suggested by the exquisite autobiographic sketches furnished both by the Acts and some of the Epistles, how often has the imagination delighted to trace this wondrous man through all the varied scenes of life.—The little Cilician boy often wandering up the banks of the river Cydnus to watch the leap of the waterfall, which was but a mile's distance from his native town;—the youthful Pharisee, the "Hebrew of the Hebrews," in a foreign land and under a foreign yoke, but, still brought up in the strictest manner according to the law, alternately on his father's and his mother's knee, learning the precepts of the law, and hearing from their lips the wondrous deeds done in Egypt, at the Red Sea, in Jordan, and in the land of Canaan, by the God of Abraham, of Isaac, and of Jacob, for their ancestors;—the ambitious, the patriotic youth leaving his father's home and his native place, going to Jerusalem, and there devoutly, in the celebrated school of Hillel and at the feet of Gamaliel, studying the higher and more intricate doctrines and precepts of the law, and the religion of his fathers,—making greater progress and gaining higher honors in all those studies than many of his equals in his own nation, being more exceedingly jealous of the traditions of his fathers than they.—As also in the different characters and situations in which he is more fully brought before us in the Acts—as a raging persecutor—a sincere convert—a lonely fugitive—a zealous missionary—an indefatigable traveller, and a faithful and affectionate pastor.—Again, as he sat in the first General Assembly or Council of the Church in Jerusalem—or as he reasoned before Felix of righteousness, temperance, and judgment to come—or as, on Mars Hill, he addressed the learned Athenians concerning the "Unknown God, who had made the world and all things therein,"—or especially as he spent the few last years of his life chained to a Roman soldier, in a lonely prison in Rome. The work before us admirably and most graphically traces out all these scenes. We do not know that we have ever met with a work illustrative of Scripture so pictorially fascinating throughout, and still, so sound in all its teachings. It is particularly designed for the young, but no one is too old to read it, both with great delight and benefit. It is a book we would like to see spread far and wide in Sabbath Schools and families.

"THE FOOTSTEPS OF ST. PAUL." By the Author of "Morning and Night Watch," "The Words of Jesus," "The Mind of Jesus," "Family Prayers," "The Great Journey," "Woodcuts of Lebanon," &c. &c. New York: Robert Carter & Brothers. Halifax: E. G. Fuller.

The Memoirs and Journals of Dr. Kitto are shortly to be published under the editorial superintendence of J. E. Ryland, Esq., of Northampton, the accomplished author of the Life of John Foster.

The Pope is about to erect a colossal statue of the Virgin Mary at Rome, in celebration of the Immaculate Conception dogma. Three hundred medals are to be struck of virgin Australian gold.

It is a well-authenticated fact that in some parts of Germany, Protestant children are kidnapped from their parents by the tools of Popish Priests, to be brought up as papists in Popish Seminaries! This is "propagating the faith" with a vengeance. But we suppose the end justifies the means!

A party of men for the Foreign Legion arrived at the Four Mile House Hotel on Thursday evening, via Portland, St. John, and Windsor, and a portion of them were brought down to the City by one of the Dartmouth Ferry steamers the following morning. They landed at the Queen's Wharf. Some of them, it is stated, refuse to enlist into the British Army, preferring to go to work on the Rail Road instead.—Chronicle.

The telegraph wire is down in four places between New Glasgow and Antigonish, having been cut by some ill disposed person. At two of these places considerable lengths of the wire have been carried off.

Messrs Croxman & Co, contractors for the Nova Scotia Railway, have imported several improved implements for facilitating the works, and have also ordered several others from Scotland.

Close of the Session.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER, April 4, 1855. At four o'clock this day His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor came to the council Chamber, attended by his Staff, and being seated, commanded the attendance of the House of Assembly, who being come with their Speaker, His Excellency was pleased, in Her Majesty's name, to give his assent to eight Bills. After which His Excellency was pleased to close the Session with the following Speech:

Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council: Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

The business of the Session having been finally and satisfactorily closed, it affords me great pleasure to relieve you from further legislative attendance.

Of the measure which have been matured this Session, there are two of prominent importance, and which will render it memorable in the history of the Province.

The Reciprocity Treaty with the United States, which your enlightened sense of the public weal led you to affirm by very large majorities, having been sanctioned by the Imperial Parliament, has opened up a vast and increasing market, and will afford the most animating and powerful stimulus to the industry of our people.

The abolition of the Chancery Court, and the blending, by a simple and comprehensive plan, of the principles of Equity with those of the Common Law, have effected an object long and ardently desired, and will be regarded, I trust, by Her Majesty's Government, as a wise and valuable measure.

The introduction of the new principle of evidence and practice in the Supreme Court, will be hailed, also, as an improvement in our Provincial Jurisprudence.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly: The liberality with which you have provided for all the branches of the public service, and the munificent sum set apart for the roads and bridges, demand my warmest acknowledgments.

Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council: Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly: In the ensuing summer, I anticipate no difficulty in borrowing, on the credit of the Province, a sufficient sum to carry on the important public works in which we are embarked; and, by the end of next year, I confidently hope that the Railway, stretching from Halifax Harbor, will be extended east and west, till it reach, on the one hand, the waters of the Bay of Fundy, and on the other, those of the St. Lawrence River.

By yourselves, returning to your homes, at the termination of this present Parliament, it must be highly gratifying to mark the unexampled prosperity, and the rapid advance of this fine Province; and I am sure that you will everywhere inculcate sentiments of mutual good will, freedom from party strife, and affectionate loyalty to our Queen and Constitution.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

The Scher. Daring, which arrived on Monday from Sable Island, brought up Capt. Cable, and ten of a crew of the brig Nisiboo, of St. John, Nfld., from New York for Nfld., with a cargo of flour, pork, corn meal, tobacco, and other goods. She was wrecked on the Island on the night of 19th Jan., during a south east gale. The greater part of the cargo, and some of the brig's materials have been saved. The Daring also brought up some goods saved from wreck of ship Arcadia.

RAILWAY PROCEEDINGS.—A party of navvies came over from N. B. about a fortnight ago—and took a job to lay the Road from Davies to the Nine Mile House. They returned back, and have now arrived with their plant, and are engaged to finish their job early in May.

They commence to-day, and a set of well looking fellows they are. A track, almost an air line, has now been discovered to Windsor—but 41 miles! in length, and the whole distance from the Basin to Windsor, it is supposed, will be ready for contract by July. A thousand tons of iron are now on their way from England, and two thousand more are purchased at £6 10s. per ton; chairs, spikes &c, at corresponding low rates.—Chron.

The Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition which it was expected would take place in Pictou county during the present year, will not take place until the fall of 1856, as the central Point,—having pledged its available funds this year to an exhibition at Bridgetown,—cannot afford any assistance to the former.

HIGHLAND SOCIETY.—At the Annual General Meeting of the Highland Society, held on the 26th inst., at the Globe Hotel, the following gentlemen were elected Officers, Bearers and Directors for the ensuing year.—Dr. Stratton, R. N. President; Mr. Neil Rankin, 1st Vice President; Mr. John W. Morrison, 2d Vice President; Donald McIsaac, Esq., Treasurer; Mr. James Romans, Cor. Secretary; Mr. John A. McDonald, Sec. Secretary; Directors.—Mr. James Purdie, W. R. Watson, Esq., John McGill, Esq., Mr. J. C. McDonald, Mr. H. W. Loblan, Mr. James Carmichael, Donald McEwen, Messenger and Piper.—P. E. L. Advertiser.

DISPENSES OF THE LIVER.—When the celebrated Dr. Rish declared that drunkenness was a disease, he enunciated a truth which the experience and observation of medical men is every day confirming. The many apparently insane excesses of those who indulge in the use of spirituous liquors, may be thus accounted for. The true cause of conduct, which is taken for intemperance, is very frequently a diseased state of the Liver. No organ in the human system when deranged, produces a more frightful catalogue of diseases. And if, instead of applying remedies on the manifestations of disease, as is too often the case, physicians would prescribe with a view to the original cause, fewer deaths would result from diseases induced by a deranged state of the Liver. Three fourths of the diseases enumerated under the head of Consumption, have their seat in a diseased Liver. (See Dr. Gunn's great works.)

Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. M. Lane's Celebrated Liver Pills, and take none else. There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. Dr. M. Lane's Liver Pills, also his Celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States and Canada.