

hold the spot where some memorable battle was fought? Would you turn aside and feel your heart stirred when standing upon the spot where Milton wrote his mighty epic? Would you feel the shadows of old days hovering about you, were you to stand in Luther's old church, or university room? Would you reverently stand, as I did upon the place where Jonathan Edwards, a missionary among Stockbridge Indians, wrote his masterly treatise upon the Will? All these are mental states most natural to noble natures that feel themselves spoken to and rebuked for their littleness in every spot where some great heart has lived; and spoken to and inspired to heroism in every place where great and imperishable deeds have happened. What then shall one feel in the presence of this blessed prayer? It is the Lord's prayer. It has been the prayer of his universal Church! It was this that our mother taught us. It was the sacred sentences of this prayer that first opened our infant lips with the language of devotion. It is dear to our memory. It is full of the mists and budding desires of childhood. It is perfumed with parent's love. It is full of suggestions of home, brother, and sister, and mother. It was the evening prayer. When the sun had gone down, when shadows stretched themselves forth more widely, when the evening star hung silent over the horizon, when evening insects were full of chirpings, and the belated bat hung himself noiselessly about for his food, then, in the bush of the day, bended before a mother's knee, with little hands innocently put together, and held in hers, with stammering repetition we echo with our child's voice, the soft, low voice of mother as she uttered with love and awe this divinest prayer.

It is, therefore, as sacred as use, as love, as memory, as devotion, as the hope of heaven, and the love of goodness can make it! No using will wear it away. It is like the atmosphere. Stones crumble under continual footsteps, the hardest wood will wear under the softest hands that do ply it for years; but one may rush through the air forever and it can not be chafed or worn. It has recovering force like fabled spiritual natures, when wounded with instant power to heal itself. And like that ethereal sunlit atmosphere is this divine prayer, that remains fresh in everlasting youth; no uttering can make it trite, no frequency can wear it out, no repetitions can tire the soul of it. It begins life with us, it goes through life dearer at every period; and when age begins to shiver and tremble among our decaying boughs, this is that which like the damsel sought out for David, lies in our bosom, and lends us warmth, and breathes another life into our decaying life!—H. W. Beecher.

Liverpool Breadstuffs.—Markets firm, and advanced in early part of week, but closed rather dull at fully last week's quotations. Western Canal quoted at 28s. 6d. to 29s. 6d. Baltimore and Philadelphia 29s. 6d. to 30s. 6d. Ohio 30. to 33s. Red wheat and mixed 7s. 6d. to 8s. 6d. White corn 33s. to 35s. 6d. Yellow and mixed 33s. to 23s. 6d. Beef in few hands—week's sale trifling. Pork, being scarce, is firmly held, but inferior and middling are very difficult. Bacon—more disposition to buy, fine continues about 30s. Cheese active and higher. Lard about previous rates. Tallow continues downward, dull. Linseed cake in good request. Ashes, 1000 barrels sold at 35s. for new pot, and 30s. for old; 31s. for pearl. No thing is querier than bark. Rosin—4000 common American, 4s. 3d. to 4s. 7d. Nothing in Turpentine. Spirits flat. Palm Oil 800 tons spot £43 10s. to £44 10s. Linseed Oil in moderate demand, 33s. 9d. to 34s. Pale Seal quiet, £40 10s. to £41 10s. Rape worth 46s. 6d. to 47s. The principal sales of dyewoods are—Campeachy Lagwood £9. Tea—Congou had sold at 10d. Sugar offered freely, rather lower. Coffee, moderate business, unchanged. Rice, extensive business.

LONDON.—Baring Brothers' circular reports an advance of 1s. on Flour. 1s. to 2s. per quarter on Wheat. Sugar quiet. Iron steady—£7 10s. to £7 15s. Bars £10 to £15. Wales, Scotch Pig £8 3.

CLYDE.—Copper, steady quotations—unchanged. Lead, large business, £22 15s. to £23. Common Pig, £24 10s.—refined. Tin, very steady.

Money, active. Consols closed on the 15th, 95½ to 95½. Bar silver, 5s. Doubletons, 75s. 9d. Eagles 76s. 3d. Bullion in Bank of England decreased £46,400. Five ships with 600,000 sterling in gold arrived during the week from Australia.

Paris Bourse closed on 15th. Four halves, 97. 70; threes, 70-10.

American Stocks.—Market quiet during the week and prices in some cases are more than nominal. Exports from Liverpool to United States, are slightly improved.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.—The strength of parties in the Canadian Legislature was tested on Wednesday last week, upon the question of the Clergy reserves.

The new Ministry was sustained by a vote of 70 against 33; and it must be remembered, that the members of the Lower House who have taken office, were not present to vote, they having gone back to their respective constituencies for re-election. The vote on the paragraph respecting the abolition of the Seigniorial tenure, was carried by a vote of 67 to 30; and the vote in favor of an Elective Legislative Council stood 94 against 61. We may therefore presume that an Elective Legislative Council will soon be established in Canada.

THE DISRUPTION OF POLITICAL PARTIES IN THE UNITED STATES.—The recent organization of a secret political party in the United States under the name of "Know-Nothings," and the extraordinary success which has everywhere attended them at the polls, have startled the Government and produced a profound sensation throughout the old Democratic ranks. It appears that large numbers of the new organization are Democrats, who have thrown off their old leaders on account of their leaning so much upon what is called foreign influence. The Whig ranks will also be thinned by the desertion of the native-born population, who will unite with the new order, and thus the old political party distinctions will be abolished.

Nobody is better acquainted with this fact than the President of the United States, and he has consequently set himself vigorously to work to root out this Know-Nothingism. Accordingly all public officers who show any leaning towards this party are summarily dismissed; but even this high-handed course has not had the effect intended, and more decided steps are being taken to give effect to the President's feelings. For this purpose a public meeting was held at Washington last week, to attempt to re-organize the Democratic party on the basis of opposition to the Know-Nothings, at which the following resolution was put and declared to be adopted, although it is said the nays were in the ascendancy:—

Resolved, That the Democratic party will wage unceasing war upon the secret organizations known as Know-Nothings, and, for that purpose, will form a National Democratic Association; that we will forget political antecedents, and cordially unite with the Whigs; and we invite the Whigs and all others to join us in our efforts; that we have confidence in the integrity and wisdom of President Pierce's administration, and that all Know-Nothings will be removed from place under the administration, &c.

Some idea may be formed of the dread in which the Know-Nothings are held when a resolution like the above would be entertained by the Democrats—when they would forget all political antecedents, and cordially unite with the Whigs!

After considerable sharp-shooting, the meeting was adjourned to last Friday, and we learn from a telegraph despatch to the Boston papers that about 1000 persons attended. Considerable feeling was manifested, and the Whigs and Know-Nothings were denounced by the speakers; but the best of the joke was, that after the regular meeting adjourned, the Know-Nothings organized a counter meeting, and there appeared to be little diminution in the numbers present. The despatch says:—

As a demonstration, the efforts of the administration Democracy against the Know-Nothings in this quarter must be set down as a complete failure, notwithstanding the distinguished talent engaged and the favorable auspices which seemed to smile upon it. The great number of government employees present and appointed as officers, gave it the appearance of being an administration movement, and contributed much to its defeat.—*New Brunswick.*

SINGULAR COINCIDENCE.—The Rev. Dr. Beidel relates that while Bishop Chase of Ohio was at the house of Mr. Beck in Philadelphia, he received a package from Dr. Ward, Bishop of Sodor and Man, making inquiries relating to certain property in America, of which some old person of his diocese was the heir. The letter had gone to Ohio, followed him to Washington, then to Philadelphia, where he found him at Mr. Beck's. When he read it to Mr. B., the latter was in amazement, and said—"Bishop Chase, I am the only man in the world who can give you information—I have the deeds in my possession, and have had them forty-three years, not knowing what to do with them, or where any heirs were to be found." How wonderful that the application should be made to Bishop Chase, and he not in Ohio, but a guest in the house of the only man who possessed any information on the subject.

FATAL OCCURRENCE.—On the night of the 16th inst; as Mr. Philip Brown of Fort Fairfield, Aroostook, was out watching for bears, that were doing much damage to the crops in that place, Mr. Edward McDougald was concealed in some bushes near by, (also watching we suppose;) and in moving caused some slight noise, when Mr. Brown, supposing it to be a bear, fired, and Mr. McDougald received one ball in his hand, the other in his body, which caused his death in about 18 hours.—*Religious Intelligencer.*

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—The Collins Steamer Atlantic—Capt. West from Liverpool, September 6, arrived here at 7 1-2 o'clock this morning, bringing one day later from the Ottawa at Quebec, which however contains but little in addition.

The Atlantic, had a tremendous hurricane from 10th to 13th, and starboard paddle box cut-water carried away. In three days she made but 115 miles.

The weather in Europe continued extremely fair, and harvesting was nearly over. The crops in England and on the continent were most abundant.

The British Board of Trade returns for the month ending August 5, indicate a general activity in business. The value of exports show an increase of £357,165 sterling over the favorable accounts of the corresponding period last year.

The event which had excited the most interest lately, had been the grand military display at Boulogne. The camp is now completely organized, and consists of 10,000 men of all arms. In military parlance, this is called the army of the North. It will remain in camp until the Spring, and then be drafted into active service as it may be required to be opposed to the enemy. Louis Napoleon

in person commands the manoeuvres. Besides the dignitaries of various countries present, there are many thousands of native visitors from Paris and elsewhere, and no less than 15,000 English excursionists.

The English papers are unbounded in their gratulations on the visit of Prince Albert to the camp. His Royal Highness is accompanied by a brilliant staff including the Duke of Newcastle, Minister of war, and is escorted by a squadron of the Queen's Life Guards. Four ships of war and an innumerable fleet of passenger ships, accompanied the Prince Marshal on his visit to France. For three days Prince Albert is to be the guest of Louis Napoleon.

Prince Jerome Bonaparte and Louis Napoleon are to visit Belgium, and will be met at Tournay by the King of Belgium, on the 13th of September.

The unconditional refusal of the Czar to accede to the peace proposals of the four powers, is confirmed.

A Cabinet Council was held at Vienna immediately on the reception of the reply. The Austrian and Swedish Ministers are expected to leave St. Petersburg.

There is no news from the Baltic. Bomarsund has not yet been dismantled. Affairs in the Black Sea and Danube remain unchanged.

The steamers of the Allied fleet still continue to reconnoitre the gulf and coast of Finland.

The account is confirmed that the Russians blew up Gustavien.

It was still doubtful whether the Black Sea fleet would operate against Sebastopol or Anapa.

Madrid was quiet. Queen Christina had been escorted by cavalry in her escape into Portugal. Her children had arrived in England.

BERLIN, Tuesday. The Russians now demand that Prussia shall act as mediator for the revival of negotiations on the basis of the propositions of the Western Powers, as interpreted and modified by Russia.

The cholera is doing its work at home and abroad. In these Islands and on the Continent the work of devastation proceeds vigorously, and people are struck down with a rapidity which baffles medical skill. In London the disease is very virulent. During the last week, according to the official returns, the victims of cholera were 2050, of diarrhoea 276, and the total death show an average of 2165 above the corresponding weeks of previous years. In the first ten weeks 6120 lives have been sacrificed in London alone to the mysterious visitor. We are constantly hearing of new and successful modes of treating this dreadful epidemic—the castor oil cure, the ice cure, and such like—but the statistical tables of mortality increase under our hand, and belie the deductions of the healing craft.—*Lb.*

We understand that it is very probable that a short Session of the Legislature will be held immediately, to take into consideration the Reciprocity Treaty. It was supposed that it might have been possible to secure the benefits of the Treaty by the way Mr. Secretary Guthrie reads the Treaty that the President cannot issue his proclamation until Legislative assent is given by each of the Provinces affected. It may become necessary that New-Brunswick and Nova-Scotia should legislate speedily, or otherwise allow our citizens to lose some one or two hundred thousand pounds which they might gain by the new trade.—*Courier.*

We learn that the two locomotives for the Railway line between the Bend and Shediac are now on the ground, and will be made to assist materially in furthering the work on the road.

We are told that one hundred and fifty navies are coming to-night from Boston, by the steamer Adelaide, and that the operations will now be conducted with vigour. We hope the Contractors will see the expediency of at once putting such a force on the line from St. John to Hampton as may suffice to have it in operation early next summer. It must add very considerably to the cost to keep a staff of overseers and foreman over a dozen or two of labourers. The rock-cutting at the head of the Marsh might as within the next two years, and much more cheaply.—*Lb.*

NOVA SCOTIA.—Were are happy to hear that the works on the Shubenacadie Canal are making rapid progress, although little noise is made about them.

It is expected that Cars will be running on the Railroad for ten miles out of Halifax by the 1st of January. Some of the locomotives are looked for by the day of Exhibition, (4th October).—*Church Times.*

THE ATTACK ON SEBASTOPOL.

The *Moniteur* publishes the following, in the form of a letter from Constantinople:—

"The expedition to the Crimea is at length decided on, and Sebastopol will be attacked. This great decision has been announced to the combined armies, to the East, and to all Europe by an order of the day of Marshal St. Arnaud; in which the noble ardour of the heroic struggle which is about to be entered on, and the patriotic affirmations of a speedy victory are expressed with eloquent energy. Russia is to be struck in the very heart of all the ambitious hopes which she nourishes on the East, and which for a long time threatened the equilibrium of the world.—Sebastopol is the citadel which shelters a fleet always ready to threaten the Bosphorus, a floating bridge which in the idea of the Czar, has long united St. Petersburg to Constantinople. It is necessary that this fleet should be taken from Russia in order that that power shall no longer have anything but impossibilities in the East, and the chances even of treason being so definitively taken from her. It is all after and mature deliberation that, of all the attacks possible against the Russian possessions in the Black Sea, the most formidable has been chosen for the debut.—The fate of arms, it is true, is always uncertain; but although the season is advanced, and the necessity of preventing the arrival of important reinforcements which the Russian government is sending to the Crimea renders it necessary to

give to the attack on Sebastopol the formidable *coup de main*, the hope of terminating the war in the East by a single effort, or at least of reducing it to narrow limits, is worth the risk of such an enterprise. It was necessary to postpone to next year the campaign of the Crimea, or to hasten it; the latter plan best suited the policy which was desirous that the struggle between Russia and the Western Powers should have a *dénouement* free from all ambiguity for the future; it also better suited the ardour of the chiefs of the combined armies and the impatience of the soldiers, who were fatigued with a war without combat, and after undergoing sickness found themselves in the presence of the empty encampments of an enemy too prudent to wait their approach.

It must not be concealed that the enterprise of the Crimea is one of the boldest of which history makes mention, since the attack is made with equal and perhaps inferior numbers on an enemy entrenched behind an enclosure of walls and fortresses. But it is in attempting such great exploits that armies maintain and increase their renown, and, moreover, may there not be a military miracle expected from this élite of three armies, who will rival each other in ardour and bravery—from this combined fleet, where the spirit of old struggles will revive under the form of a rivalry of boldness and heroism? The greater part of the Anglo-French troops, and 10,000 picked Turkish troops will be conveyed in two trips of the fleets to the shores of the Crimea, at a short distance from Sebastopol.

As soon as the troops shall have been landed, they will be led on to battle, either against the Russian troops, if they should endeavour to defend the positions which surround Sebastopol, or against the place itself, if the Russians content themselves with waiting for their formidable visitors under the shelter of the walls. If Sebastopol be taken, the combined armies will have accomplished a striking feat of arms, which will complete the demoralisation of Russia, and materially facilitate the re-establishment of peace. If, on the contrary the number of Russians present in the Crimea should be more considerable than was supposed—if the town should prolong its defence, and if obstacles should arise in a few weeks from the season—if, in short, a strong Russian army should succeed in reinforcing the Crimea, the troops would have to re-embark, and the attack on Sebastopol would be resumed at the commencement of next spring under different conditions. To attack the Crimea, is, on the part of France and England, to take an engagement to conquer, and no one will doubt but that the engagement will be kept.

To conquer the Crimea at any cost, or to abandon to the Russians the empire of the east—such is the alternative in which Russia has placed the Western Powers. Whatever may be the obstacles to be overcome, the definitive result cannot be doubtful."

The *Constitutionnel* publishes the following intelligence from a correspondent at Varna, containing some interesting details relative to the expedition against Sebastopol:—

"The First Division will weigh anchor on the 2nd instant. It will consist of 30,000 French, from 20,000 to 25,000 English, and 8,000 or 10,000 Turks; the three squadrons may afterwards land 15,000 men; so that the force about to invade the Crimea will amount to 80,000 men. A Second Division will follow shortly afterwards. The combined armies are supplied with an immense material. The field artillery, particularly, will have an overwhelming superiority. The English are to bring with them their entire cavalry. Ours is too numerous to form part of the convoy. It is assembling at Burgas, and will be conveyed in two divisions; 14 ships of the line are to constitute the *corps de bataille* of our naval army, a force sufficient to defeat the 14 Russian sail-of-the-line should they venture out of Sebastopol; 3,000 guns may, within the three hours required, for landing the troops, vomit on the coast 300,000 balls and shells. What human force can withstand such a tempest! The weather is magnificent, and Heaven we trust, will be with us. The moment we land we will have to fight a decisive battle. The *furia Francosa*, the steady courage of the British army, and the emulation and impatience of the Ottoman division, must ensure us the victory. The siege of Sebastopol will then be a mere amusement. As at Toulon in 1793 the fate of the Russian fleet will depend on the capture of a fortress of no great strength. The whole siege material, the fascines, gabions, &c., are on board. In no former war, was the *personnel* of the engineers, Sappers and Miners, more numerous and better appointed.—How could the success of an attack, undertaken with such means, be a moment doubtful! Suppose now that the army of Omar Pacha, is landed at Perecop, what chance will the Russians then have of retaining the Crimea? We are entirely free from Cholera. Last night only one patient entered the hospital."

Holloway's Ointment and Pills have effected an Astonishing Cure of an Abscess that the Faculty pronounced Incurable.—Robert Parlett, mariner, of Wolsoken, near Wisbeach, was afflicted with a dreadful abscess in the arm. He had been two years in a Hospital abroad, and for a considerable time in one at home, without receiving the least benefit, and at last was given up by the faculty, who pronounced him to be incurable; but after using Holloway's Ointment and Pills for a short time the wound was completely healed, and his health permanently restored. This can be attested by Mr. Abraham Catlin, and other respectable inhabitants of the parish of Wolsoken.

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