THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

modation for the increasing supply of students in the Seminary, and to create a sinking fund to wipe off the remaining debt upon our Institution. Sabbath schools are multiplying, and many of them too feeble to dispense with the fostering care of the

Urgent necessities demand an increase of the In-firm Ministers Fund.

"To meet all these, your Board propose to the churches to raise this year, at least \$3,000. They propose this sum, not as the full amount required, or as meeting either the obligations or the ability of the Churches, but as an advance upon past years. Shall this sum be raised ? How many will answer in the firmative ?

To assist the pastors and churches in certain sections, your Board appointed Bro. P. McLeod to spend weeks in advocating the claims of the Union. a few A more extended agency may be necessary; but your Board wishes to save expense in this connection as far as possible. If we would do so, the main reliance, of course, must be upon the pastors. United and vigorous exertion, in the strength of the Lord, will insure success.

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

ST. JOHN, N. B., JULY 26, 1866.

Pulpit Requirements.

How tremendous are the responsibilities resting upon those who stand forth as ambassadors for Christ to beseech men in Christ's stead to be reconciled to God. These men, above all others, ought to drink largely from the fountain of Divine wisdom, that they may be prepared so to explain and enforce the word of life as to impress its lessons indelibly upon the tablets of human hearts. The claims of their heaven-born mission demand that they shall teach every man in all wisdom, that they may present every man perfect in Christ Jesus.

If such be the requirements of the sacred desk, how responsible is the position of those whose special business it is to teach men how to preach successfully the gospel of the grace of God. If any class of men in this wide world need the sympathy and prayers of the christian Church, surely the Professors in our Theological schools should have them. We learn from the Watchman and Reflector, of recent date, that a discussion took place recently in " the Board of Trustees of Newton Theological Institution, pending the election of a Professor of Rhetoric and Pastoral Duties, which brought out points of grave importance in their bearing on the ministry and the pulpit of our day and generation. That professorship is one which pre-eminently involves the right ideal of the effective preacher, and by consequence the right methods of making the idea a practical one. The pulpit first and the pastorate next are included within the necessary range of what such a professorship is to teach, to inculcate, and to realize. It is hence important that the man holding such a place should, so far as may be, be himself a good ex emplification to others of his own instructions. No one can doubt what would be the personal influence of Paul were he alive, and the teacher, as respects preaching and pastoral labor, of a class of students for the ministry. His 'letters, weighty and powerful,' his whole ' conversation seasoned with salt.' his entire presence and influence, while tending to win men to Ohrist, would mould and fashion the preacher. The model evermore revealed to the eye, and the ear, and the heart, would be in the man himself. Having more or less of a like application, a similar mark might be made of Jonathan Edwards, of Robert Hall, of Timothy Dwight, of Thomas Chalmers. not to instance, as might be pertinent, the case of certain living preachers. We have been assured that Nott, through two whole generations, made a powerful impress on the thousands of young men who came within the magnetic spell of his influence, not only as an orator, but as a man. In Dr. Wayland it was strengen and greatest the was his, calibre such his words and influence were, and are yet, mighty forces in society. These men were all unlike, and yet to each, according to Mr. Webster's true definition, is to be awarded the palm of eloquence, for with each it was ' in the man, in the subject, in the occasion.' No words that over fell from human lips have more deeply impressed us than those which came from Dr. Wayland, in moods seemingly the most casual, and when his utterance was strictly conversational and collequial. They were words that came as from the fulness of fire shat up in the bones. They were hence incisive, strong, sinewy. Once heard, they lived in the memory forever. "" The discussion above alluded to elicited the remark from one who is an authority when he speaks or writes that ' fine ; writing is far more abundant in New England, at least, than effectiveness in the pulpit.' He would not disparage such writing; for the press we need it, and the idoim of the pulpit should by all means be pure and correct. The religious teacher, if wise, will seek out 'acceptable words." But these words, if they are to fasten themselves as 'goads,' must be more than fine words. The preacher's rhetoric, while accurate and cleanly -such as truth and purity evermore demand-must have point, earnestness, pungency, fervor, in order to unfold a language which speaks to the conscience and to the affections. This, too, is the truly popular dialect. For in all congregations, of every clime, color, and meridian, these are the vital forces which are to be reached and quickened. The channel which hes to them through the understanding, is never to be overlooked ; and if the conscience and heart of the people are truly touched and moved, we may not doubt that the mind has been convinced, for it is under some form that there is a direct avenue from this to these. No preaching penetrates and sways the masses of men which does not embody the language of these moral forces. The 'Word of God' skillfully dispensed, is, ' with the Holy Ghost sent down from heaven,' ' the fire and the hammer which breaks the flinty rock in pieces.' This the graces of the finest style of writing, rhetorically viewed, can never accomplish even when aided, as in the case of Dr. Bushnell, by a regal imagination. 'Leviathan is not tamed,' but is proof against weapons of merely human temper. Those that are mighty to the pulling down of strong holds, casting down imaginations and every high thing that exalteth itself against the knowledge of God, must be drawn from another armory. Paul, with all his affluence of learning, drew from it. when he said to the Corinthians : "And I, brethren, when I came to you, came not with excellency of speech or of wisdom, declaring unto you the testimony of God. For I determined not to know any thing among you, save Jesus Christ and Him crucified. And I was with you in weakness, and in fear, and in much trembling. And my speech and my preaching was not with enticing words of man's wisdom, but in demonstration of the Spirit and of power. That your faith should not stand in the windom of men, but in the power of God." 1 Cor.

Cholera Conductors.

Asiatic Cholera is fulfilling its death mission in the great city of New York, and in all probability will soon extend its death march to the other cities of this continent. The extreme heat of this midsummer season is highly conducive to its rapid expansion. Reliable information, therefore, with reference to the predisposing causes of this fearful disease should be scattered broadcast over the land. Such information is given in a tract just issued by the "National Temperance Society," having its seat in New York. Hoping that it will act as a warning to the lovers of strong drink, we transfer it to our columns. The tract was written by Rev. James L. Dunn, and says-

Prior to the advent of the cholera in England in the spring of 1832, a placard was daily carried through the streets of London, by order of the civil authorities, or by the provisions of the benevolent (I do not know which), having in large capitals the words, "ALL SPIRIT DRINKERS WILL BE THE FIRST VICTIMS OF THE CHOLERA." The result was that few persons had the cholera in that city.

In the cities of New York and Albany, the same year, thousands of posters bearing the caution were put up with good effect : QUIT DRAM DRINKING IF YOU WOULD NOT HAVE THE CHOLERA. This arose from the fact, that, however writers and theorists may differ about contagion and non-contagion, on this point they all agree that intemperance predisposes to cholera; that its march in every country has been written in characters so plain that he who runs may read. The intemperate are its first victims, and make up nine-tenths of its subjects, and everywhere the cholera has manifested such an affinity for the intemperate, that they have been, not inappropriately, depominated CHOLERA CONDUCTORS.

Now that this terrific disease has found a lodging on our shores, and the municipal authorities and sa nitary commissioners are industriously and faithfully cleansing our cities, and men are cautiously avoiding every article of food which may produce the fatal malady; now that multitudes of people are furnishing their houses and filling their pockets with medicines, and thus preparing themselves for the approach of the common enemy, whatever tends in any degree to throw light upon the causes of cholera, and its preventives, is of the deepest interest. We have gathered together, with much labor and care, startling facts that have never been controverted, and which evince unmistakeably the correctness of the opinion as above stated.

Monsieur Huber said of 2,160 persons whom he saw die in twenty-one days in one town in Russia: 'It is a most remarkable circumstance that persons given to drinking have been swept away like flies.--In Tiflis, containing 20,000 inhabitants, every drunkard has fallen-all are dead-not one remains. Nearly all of the 80,000 persons who died of cholera in Paris during the last visit were in the habit of using strong drink, and nine-tenths of all those who perished by the malady in Poland were of the same class. Throughout England, Ireland, and Scotland, it was not known that a single member of a Temperance Society died of this disease during its ravages in 1882, while it is computed that five-sixths of all who perished were taken from the ranks of the intemperate, and in one or two villages in Scotland, every drunkard had fallen. When it visited those countries in 1848-49, one of the most extensive and respectable liquor dealers in Glasgow remarked that cholera had cut off at least one half of his best customers. Similar testimony is borne by the Glasgow press of that period to that recorded during the cholera rayages in 1882, that the lists of mortality were always swelled after some carousal season. On the 25th of September, in that year, for example, when the jubilee consequent on the passing of the Reformed bill was held in Glasgow, there were, throughout the whole city and suburbs, only 15 new cases of cholera and ten deaths. But on the very following day, from the intemperance attendant upon this occasion, there were twenty five new cases and twenty deaths. and in a day or two more they had increased to fiftyeight new cases and twenty-seven deaths. Dr. A. M. Adams, Prof. of Medicine in Glasgow, and one whose name ranks high in the medical profession. in a let ter dated November 27th, 1848, makes the following striking statement : "I have found the use of alcoholic drinks to be the most powerful predisposing cause of malignant cholers with which I am acquainted.

fled. How many lives have been spared, how many families saved from ruin, and how many evils averted from the community, had they never returned, and their cholera manufactories remained closed forever ! The truth deduced from this array of facts-which could be greatly enlarged-is apparent. Rum is the

predisposing cause of nine-tenths of all cholera cases, and dram-drinkers may well be denominated CHOLERA CONDUCTORS.

For the Christian Visitor.

Temperance Meeting at Keswick Ridge. On Saturday, the 14th inst., a Public Temperance Meeting was held at the Rev. George Sterling's Meeting House, Keswick Ridge, by the Lecture Committee of York Division, No. 2., S. of T., of Fredericton, which was well attended.

The members of Douglas Division, No. 186, with their zealous W. P., Rev. Wm. Harris, attended, clothed in the regalia of the Order. The activity in the cause exhibited by this young but flourishing Division-already numbering sixty members-is worthy of all praise, and it is a subject for regret that older Divisions were not actuated by a kindred spirit. We earnestly hope that its life, as a Division, " may be bright without spot and never cease to be," and that its officers and members may ever be guided and prompted in the Temperance cause by

"The inspiring God! who, boundless spirit all

And unremitting energy pervades, Adjusts, sustains, and agitates the whole."

Samuel Burpee, Esq., presided as Chairman : and the meeting was especially marked by good order and respectful attention by the audience to the several speakers.

The Committee, assisted by Bros. R. Payne, of Harmony Division, Boston, Mass., and C. H. Paisley, of Hopewell Division, reasoned with the people on the principles of Temperance and the advantages offered by a connection with the Order to the individual and tion sermon. A Tea Soiree came off the same day society in general.

At the close, an invitation was extended to those who were disposed to enroll themselves under the Temperance banner.

The names of ten were obtained, and charity would lead us to believe that more than that number were kept back by diffidence.

We think it may safely be predicted that with but little additional effort, a new Division may be instituted in this fine agricultural section of the Province. We trust it will be effected, and another star added to the Temperance galaxy, another link in the chain of a Prohibitory Law to bind the monster-Intemperance.

The Lecture Committee will hold a Public Temperance Meeting at the F. C. Baptist Meeting House, Lower Kingsclear, on Saturday evening, 21st July. commencing at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of instituting a new Division in that locality.

The Grand officers will attend and publicly perform the interesting and impressive Installation ceremony. of the officers of the Division.

Several gentlemen will address the meeting on Temperance and the principles of the Order. The members of Douglas Division, No 186, are cordially invited to attend, clothed in the regalia of the Order.

Yours fraternally, in L., P. and F., FIDELITUS.

Keswick, July 1866.

Taxes | Taxes | |

Five dollars per annumn levied on every individual in the county of Northumberland, male and female of the age of sixteen years and upwards by the use of

lunceons." It is asserted that girls of eighteen, daughters of most respectable New York merchants have been seen grossly intoxicated in Broadway stages ind upon public streets, and that no superiority of intellect or social position is sufficient to guard a

lady against this vice.

The Intelligencer speaks of the recent Conference of the Free brethren at Wakefield, as being deeply interesting. A lively interest was manifested in Lome and Foreign Missions, and in Education also. The Uhurches are feeling more than ever the necessity of efficient pastoral care. Liberal sums were contributed in aid of the mission cause. A fund to be devoted to the education of the ministry was commenced. A brother Whitney, from Nova Scotia pro-

posed to be one of ten to raise \$500 on the spot for this object, and paid his \$50 at the time. Nearly \$800 were raised before the meeting closed, and a committee appointed to disburse this fund,

Mr. George Boyer, of Wakefield, opened both his heart and purso and gave the General Conference the handsome sum of \$1,000, to be safely invested, the isterest of which only is to be used for Conference purposes.

The Conference licenses and ordains its own preachers. No candidate is licensed for more than one year at a time, and unless found worthy, his license is not to be renewed. Brethren Jarvis Shaw, of Wakefield, and Arthur, B. Marsh, of Fredericton, were ordained during the session.

Dedication.

Rev. J. C. Bleakney informs us that a Baptist chapel recently erected at Richmond, Carleton Co., was dedicated on Tuesday the 11th inst., to the worship of God. Rev. John Reese preached the dedicafor the purpose of realizing funds. The occasion was one of much interest.

Bro. Bleakney adds, "There are but fourteen or fifteen members connected with the Church, and the expense of building has exhausted their funds. The present of a good Bible for the pulpit of the new House from some generous hand in St. John, would be highly acceptable. Address it to the care of Rev. J. C. Bleakney, Woodstock.

The Annual Examination

of the School for young ladies, under the supervi. sion of J. W. Hartt, A. M., took place on Thursday last and was highly creditable to teachers and pepils. Parents of the pupils and other gentlemen and ladies were present, and expressed themselves as much pleased with the exercises of the afternoon. The Globe of Friday says:

Mr. Hartt is assisted in the management and instruction of his classes, which consist of young ladies girls in the city.

fine summer's day.

day, and of £25,000 of property destroyed only £5 000 insured.

The fire broke out about twelve o'clock, on Satur day night, and at day break the ruin was complete. to make the most strenuous exertions to maintain day night, and at day oftens the rost of the second second

deepest sympathy.

Strong hopes are entertained that the teleraphic wires will soon bring us the joyful-intellience that the Atlantic Cable is successfully laid.

1.37 The war cloud still hanging over Europe eems to gather blackness and darkness every hour. Where its thunder-bolts will be hurled the Great Subreme only knows.

RECOVERY FROM CHOLERA. -The following singular act is related by the Memorial d'Amiens, in speaking of the cholera :

During the summer of 1848, towards the end of June, the epidemic reached Brussels, where it attacked, one Sunday in the forenoon, General Chazal, Minister of War, who gradually sank, and by eleven on that night was in an almost hopeless state, notwithstanding the attendance of four medical men, including Dr. Seutin, the first surgeon of Brussels, and Dr. Varlet, a celebrated homeopathic practioneer. At eight the following morning all was considered over, the face having assumed a blue tinge, and the pulse having ceased, so that the General's death was communicated to the Royal Family and announced in the public journals, whence it was copied throughout Europe. Meanwhile, an accidental reference by General Jomini, before the attendants in the sick chamber, of a remedy had recourse to in Russia, where sacks filled with hot ashes were placed on the body of the patient, induced the General's aides-decamp to try the plan, and after six hours of incessant perseverance the remedy proved efficacious, the body resuming its natural hue, and animation being restored. The General subsequently recovered, and is still

Minister of War in Belgium. SINGULAR CHANGE OF FORTUNE .- The Paris correspondent of Land and Water relates this curious illustration of the ups and downs of political life: In 1841, Bismark was twenty-six years old, and had just passed his civil service examination. He went to the chief of his department, and was told to wait in the ante-room. At the end of half an hour he exhibited symptoms of great irritation; three-quarters of an hour passed, and he pulled off his gloves and tore them up. When he had waited an hour and a half he got up, and was leaving the room, when the gentleman he had been waiting for opened the door, and asked him what he required. Sir an hour and a half I wished to speak with you, but desire to do so no longer." And young Bismark went away. Twenty-two years later Otto Edward eopold de Bismark was first Minister, and paid an official visit to a certain prefect. The Minister was shown into his apartments by the prefect, and was about to retire. "Well, sir," said the count, "you must acknowledge that life is full of curious chances. What does your excellency mean?" "I mean that it is now twenty-three years since I saw you, and you are very little changed." "I beg your ex cellency's pardon, but I don't remember." "How ! said M. de Bismark, laughing; "don't you remember a young man who was rather impertinent to you when you were head of a department ?" The prefect became red, green and pale, but the count gave him his hand, and no more was said of the matter.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN.

THE REVERSES OF AUSTRIA in the great continental struggle have suddenly changed the entire aspect of the war. No sooner had the mighty conflict commenced in earnest, than Prussia with unexampled promptitude rushed into Bohemia with her invading forces, and, in fact, took Austria by surprise. Benedek, the leading general of

LONDON, Sunday, July 15 .- The Vienna Presse of the 14th says that the proposed meditation of Napo-leon is ended for the present, and Austria must trust to her own strength and resources. She has resolved

paying out the cable. The reports on Saturday afternoon from her are that 150 miles have been laid, and

that the signals are perfect. Breadstuffs steady. Provisions quiet. Consol 371 @ 871. United States 5-20's 671 @ 68.

NEW YORK, 24th P. M.-The Moscow Gazette of July 10th, contains the following important announcement :---

Russia does not desire any change in the present state of things in Europe. If Austria and Prussia will make themselves tools

of France, Russia can no longer depend on them 2 heretofore. Venetia without Rome would constitute no pro-

gress for Italy. The submission of Austria to France is not advan-

tageous but dangerous to European equilibrium. The supremacy of Prussia in Northern Germany

narrows that of Russia in the Baltic. Russia's love of peace does not sanction efforts to attain supreme powers.

England's interests may make her seek an alliance with France and Austria on the Eastern Question, but the dictatorship of France in Italy and Germany cannot meet with her support.

The Prussians occupied Prague on the 5th, garrisoning the place with 8000 troops.

Vienna despatches state that the Austrian forces n Venetia are being withdrawn from before the Italians, but the fortresses remain strongly garrisoned for defence without support from the army. La France of the 12th says the attack of the Italians upon Venetia renders Prince Napoleon's mission futile, and has been abandoned. France is rapidly arming her iron-clads to be sent

to Venetia. . De plat den statistic perti

UNITED STATES.

Three hundred and twenty-seven acres of ground were burnt over by the Portland fire. All the bank vaults were saved. All the church bells were melted.

The gas pipe of an oil well in Penslylvania was last week struck by lightning. A fire started from it which destroyed twenty wells, twenty-five derricks, and ninety thousand barrels of oil.

The cannon which fired the first shot of the rebellion, against the Star of the West, has been forwarded to Washington.

The old seventy-four ship Deleware, one of the vessels which was sunk at the Gosport Navy Yard at the outbreak of the war, has been raised.

The famous old elm on Boston Common has nearly numbered its days. Its heavier branches are falling and its beauty is gone.

Southern papers complain of the great number of young men at the South who are idle

The Canadian Government has withdrawn one-half the troops from the Niagara frontier.

Five hundred California horses are being driven eastward, to be sold in Missouri.

There are fifty-eight thousand Chinamen in California, one-quarter of whom are employed upon the Pacific Railroad improvements.

A snow-storm occurred in Utah on the 14th of June, doing much damage.

The following inscription was found on a beam recently taken from an old house in. Paris: "I was placed here in 1450, and was six hundred years old when taken from the forest."

Emigrants who went from the Southern States to Brazil, at the close of the war, are complaining bitterly of their social condition in their adopted country. The soldiers cemetry near Fortress Monroe is rapidy approaching completion.

Gen. Meade is the recent recipient of a gold medal from the Union League of Philadelphia. The medal weighs one pound and a half, and bears a finely exe-Austria, found himself utterly unable to cope with cuted head of the General, with the inscription "The letor of Gettysburg. Gen.Sherman has been received with unbounded enthusiasm in his journey through Connecticut and Massachusetts. eral Spred have tengen Dennison and Attorney-Genof Mr. Johnson's Cabinet. Fenian Head Centre Stephens was committed to jail, in Boston, on the J4th inst., having been sued for a debt of \$4,000.

only, by the Misses and Mrs. Hartt : and all the various branches of a sound and liberal course of education are faithfully taught. The examination, which was conducted by the teachers, was in every respect satisfactory. It gave ample proof of the care bestowed upon the scholars, whose general proficiency was highly creditable to them. Parents who are well qualified judges, regard this as the best school for

Yesterday the whole school, together with many of their friends and relatives, enjoyed an agreeable holiday at a Pic-Nic got up by the teachers. The party went a few miles into the country by a special railway train, and returned in the evening well pleased with the manner in which they had spent the

REPORT OF THE YORK COUNTY QUARTERLY MEETING

A Prospectus

of the Baptist Seminary, Fredericton, has been placed upon our table. The arrangements for meeting the times cannot be otherwise than highly

containing the words CHOLERA SOLD HERE." In Montrea!, of 1,000 persons who died of the disease, only two teetotalers. Dr. Bronson, of Albany, who repaired to Montroal on an errand of mercy, Wrote-

.... Cholera has stord yemperance. It has pleaded most eloquently and with tremendous effect. The disease has searched out the haunt of the drunkard. and has seldom left it without bearing away its victim. Even moderate drinkers have been but little better off. Ardent spirits, in any shape and in all quantities have been highly detrimental."

"When twelve hundred persons had died," a Mon treal paper said, "not a person who has been attacked has recovered of the discase, and almost all of the victims have been moderate drinkers."

The statistics of death's doings in our own land by cholera were not less alarming. In the city of Washington, so impressed were the Board of Health with the fact that the sale and use of rum exposed the people more than all things else to the disease, and they assumed the responsibility of declaring that grog-shops were nuisances, and they closed them for hree months. In the abscence of a prohibitory law they found sufficient authority in other statutes, as explained by Attorney General Wirtz, to warrant them in the prompt suppression of the dangerous traffic.

When the cholera visited Albany in 1882, it carried off 366 above sixteen years of age, all but four of whom belonged to the drinking classes.

Messrs. Packer, Prentice & Co., large furriers Albany at that time, state, that of four hundred p sons whom they employed, male and female, the were but two cases of cholera. No ardent spir were permitted on the premises, and the employed were members of a temperance society. The testimony of Mr. Delavan is of interest on this

oint. He says-I was engaged at the time with two gentlemen in

erecting a large block of buildings. The laborers were much alarmed, and were on the point of abandoning the work. They were advised to stay, and to give up the use of strong drink entirely. They agreed to do so, with only a single exception; h would not, and he died. All the others escaped .-There was prepared for them every morning a drink composed of iced water, vinegar and ginger, which they liked very much. I was at the same time engaged in digging down a clay bank in the south part of the city. I employed a large gang of laborers, who also became frightened, and were about leaving. The same proposal was made to them to furnish a drink which would not intoxicate, if they would give up the use of strong drink while the cholera lasted. They promised, and kept their promise. Not one died. On the opposite side of the same clay bank, there was another large gang of diggers. They con-tinued the usual ration of whiskey, and I was informed by my contractor that one third of that gang died of the cholera."

In New York city, in 1832, of 204 cases in the Park Hospital, only six were temperate, and all of these recovered, while 122 of the others died. Similar facts are recorded of all the other hospitals.

"Facts abundantly authorize the conclusion," said a distinguished physician, who had given special attention to the subject, "that had it not been for the sale and use of spirits, there had not been cholera ough in the city of New York to cause the cessation-

of business for a single day." Another gentleman of that city, says: "A quantity of spirit was taken from a certain store in the morn ng, and distributed in a number of grog-shops. In the evening the workmen assembled, and received the evening the workmen assembled, and received their accustomed quantity. The next morning, one and another and another were carried by my door to the hospital, and in the afternoon were taken to the Potter's Field; and so from day to day disease and Potter's Field; and so from day to day disease and leath followed round, after ardent spirit, seizing upon hose who drank it, and hurrying them to des-ruction, till so obvious and striking was the con-lection, that some even of the sellers, seared as were heir consciences, said, "This will never do; the way rom the grog-shop to hell is too short !" and abau-oned the business. Others shut up their shops and ed. "In my neighborhood," says another gentle-nan, "there was not a retailer left; they were clually afraid to encounter the dangers of their own usiness." It made the arrows of death for the shops. afraid to encounter the dangers of their own s." It made the arrows of death fly so thick-

intoxicating liquors

County and Province by license and duty of about Harris, Rattray, and Howard. \$24,000, leaving \$50,000 to be paid by 10,000 of our inhabitants. Supposing half the men and all the Nashwaak Church, on the second Saturday in Octowomen to be total abstainers, we see 2,500 of the male population of this County paying twenty dollars a year each out of their honest earnings to fatten the umsellers, but at the same time impoverishing their their morals and destroying their eternal hope. The following statistics are sufficient to establish the foregoing alarming facts :--

Quantity of liquor imported into the port of New. castle that paid duty — the invoice value, and amount of duty paid.

	Gall.	Value.	
	Ale and Porter, 547	\$389.00	
	Ale and Porter,	1166.00	
	Brandy,	786.00	
	Wine Whiskey, 2496	1119.00	
1		211.00	
	Spirits entered for consumm	ntion at the	

port of Chatham, 1865.

	1	Gan,	value.
in	Alcohol,	8782	\$2091.06
ber-	Brandy, Gin and Whiskey,	781	900.00
ere	Gin and Whiskey,	5602	8192.00
	num, acc.	2577	2278.00
	Wine,	227	136.00
668	73		し ふし 加入事業などある してまたい

For the sale of these liquors, nine wholesale and thirty-seven tavern licences were granted. The reveme per annum for licenses average \$1600.00.

ON BEHALF OF COMMITTEE, NEWCASTLE. Division No. 45, S. of T.

his health. He says :--

my health, I send you these few lines. I am recover. the way for it. ing ; and although weak, I have got home, a distance from where I was sick of 45 miles. 1 was sick for two months, part of the time very ill ; but the Lord sustained and comforted me with the hopes of immortal glory. Oh, how kind my heavenly Father has been to me in cheering me under those bereaving to be used for school purposes, and the other as a visited us. My son and two loved daughters loved the Redeemer, and He took them to Himself. I desire to have my will merged into God's will, and to have no will but His. Oh, for grace to put the hand of faith into His hand of power, and say-Lord lead me where thou wilt."

The Round Table, of New York, publishes an artiele on the drinking habits of females in that city, which is fearfully startling. According to this writer the vice of drunkenness is prevalent among fashiona. ble ladies :

ble ladies : Some of the most elegant of them will pass this summer, not at Saratoga or Newport as usual, but at an asylum for inebriates. The writer intimates that the vice of fashionable drinking is now more preva-lent among the ladies than among the gentlemen of this country ; that certain dressmakers make it a point to furnish their customers with drink, while in some stores bottles of wine are also kept on hand for lady shoppers, and in others the merchants allow their boys to go to the nearest bar-rooms for Equor when ladies desire it. Whiskey and brandy are the favorite drinks of these ladies, and as some of the saloons do sign—" If you do not see what you want, ask for it," gives the hint to the initiated. In dressmakers' bills the significant term " small trimminer" of the saloons do sign and promising villages in Nova Scotia, has

HELD AT PRINCE WILLIAM 18th June, 1866 .- The According to the census of 1861, we have in round | meeting commenced with social conference. A goodnumbers a population of 16,000 in this County, ex- ly number attended, and many took part in the exerclusive of these under sixteen to an an an of year aged, the middle-aged, and the youth, all bearing tes-1865. The first cost of these liquors embracing In- timony to the truth as it is in Jesus. Such seasons voice value, Import duty and Licenses amounts to make impressions long to be remembered; the \$37,000. By doubling this sum we may approximate preaching also was soleum and impressive, and delivthe retail price to the consumer which is \$74,000, out | ered in much earnestness. We trust that great good of which there is a return to the revenue of the will be the result. Preaching by brethren Tozer, W.

> The next Quarterly meeting will be held with the ber, at 2 o'clock, P. M. P. W. valry.

Rev. Dr. Chapin's lecture at the Institute on Tuesday evening, on "Orders of Nobility," fully met own families, ruining their constitutions, debasing the most sanguine expectations of his large and appreciative audience. It was a masterly production, eloquently delivered.

> Rev. Wm. Brock, D. D., of London, will preach n the Leinster street Baptist Church to-morrow (Thursday) evening, 26th inst., at 71 o'clock.

> > Secular Department.

COLONIAL.

THE CROPS

Duty paid are making rapid progress towards maturity in all \$1384.00 parts of the Province. The Woodstock Sentinel 614.97 8443.48 says, " The rapidity of vegetation during the past two 1816.33 weeks is really surprising, and the crops of all kinds in this County are, we think, ahead of those in York and St. John. The prospects are exceedingly

favorable for good returns from all kinds of grain and roots, while hay should give a yield unsurpassed by former years."

The hay harvest is about commencing in all parts of the country, and is said to be for the most part exceedingly promising. New potatoes are making their from Brother Trimble, that he is gradually regaining appearance in the market, and are only eighty cents a peck. The blight has not as yet struck the potato fields, but this sultry weather is rapidly preparing

The Gazelle continues to ply between Fredericton and Woodstock. The depth of water is unusual for this season of the year.

Commodious buildings are going up at the

public Hall. We invite special attention to the advertise ment of A. Christie & Co., which appears in our advertising columns. For dispatch, neatness and reliability, this firm classes A1.

Mr. Connell having become Surveyor General, is likely to be opposed in his re-election by Mr. James Robertson

1-3 Over \$6,000 have been raised in this city for the Portland sufferers by the late fire. We trust Charlottetown and Canning will also come in for a share in the benevolence of our citizens.

ACCIDENT. - A Kent County correspondent writing

the Prussians, either in Saxony or Bohemia.

On the 2nd of July, the Austrians had been pushed back behind the Elbe, and had taken up a strong position between the fortresses of Josephstadt and days they had lost about 40,000 men. Whole corps have been annihilated, and the desertion of Italian oldiers from the Austrian ranks was on the increase. On the 3d of July, just thirteen days after the declaration of war, the Prussians again attacked the Austrian army. The battle lasted twelve hours. The advantages were at first with the Austrians ; but towards noon the fortune of battle changed, and by wo o'clock in the afternoon the Austrians were driven from their positions and put to rout. They retreated to Koniggratz, pursued by the Prussian ca-

The defeat was not only disastrous, but perfectly overwhelming. Imperious Austria, with her mammoth army of 800,000 men, acknowledged herself thoroughly beaten, and appealed to France for sympathy in the hour of her trial. Napoleon proposes an armistice and peace negotiations, but the latest news makes the important announcement that Italy and Prussia have refused the armistice asked by Austria. It seems, therefore, probable that the allied nations are disposed to pursue their advantages, which, under the circumstances, would be natural enough.

So the end is not yet. The next scene in this terrible drama may fill the world with amazement. At present Prussia is master of the situation ; but Napoleon is on the move. How long Russia can remain quiet remains to be seen.

ENGLAND.

Our latest news from the old world is up to the 12th inst.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Great Ecastern was safely anchored and had nished coaling. The rest of the cable was expected o arrive hourly. The condition of the cable on board s tested night and day and improved daily since the mmersion under the water in tanks, and is now con-

THE POLICY OF THE NEW HOUSE.

Lord Derby made a statement in the House of Lords, July 9, in which, after detailing the difficulties he met with in forming the Ministry, and in foreign affairs he held it to be the duty of the country to maintain amicable relations with all foreign countries to avoid entanglement with foreign disputes and to abstain from all vexatious and irritating interference or advice. With respect to the war in Central Europe, the Government would maintain perfect neutrality, but would be prepared, in conjunction with other powers, whenever a favorable opportunity presented itself, to offer its good offices for the restoration of

Commending the action of the United States Government in relation to the Fenians he paid a tribute to the loyalty of the Canadian Volunteers, and an expression of his desire that a Confederation of all the British American colonies might soon be accom-

Scotia, with Liverpool dates to 15th, has arrived The Atlantic Telegraph fleet arrived off Valentia on the 13th. The cable was successfully spread to the shore end, and the Great Eastern commenced paying out. The signals throughout the whole cable were perfect. Religious services were held in Valentia Government stated that preparations were making to arm the British troops with breech-loaders. And the architics of the signalities are computed at over two millions sterling. It is a serious calamity for the is not confirmed, but French vessels have gone to the arote confirmed, but French vessels have gone to the arote confirmed, but French vessels have gone to the arote confirmed, but French vessels have gone to the arote confirmed, but French vessels have gone to the arote confirmed that prussian has declined the arote confirmed the Prussians as within Scotia, with Liverpool dates to 15th, has arrived.

The Commercial Advertiser says that facts show NEW YORK, July 21. conclusively that cholera is now raging in certain

portions of the city. It is beyond doubt that the epedemic is pursuing its incipient steps beginning in regions most favorably disposed for its development.

The facts relative to the number of cases on Hart's Island are deemed so appaling that publicity is denied. Surgeon Calhoun of that post has died of cholera, and an able corps of physicians have been sent there also to Governor's Island.

One hundred and thirty one burial permits were granted in the city this morning, making an aggregate since Sanday morning last of 1082 interments. The demand for hearses is so great that it cannot be supplied.

The troops that have recently arrived and are still arriving in Canada from England and English colonial NEW YORK, July 23. ossessions are to remain in the Province, and none are to be sent away of those which were here previously. Gold 150.

"A stitch in time saves nine." It is much easier to guard against disease by taking proper care of the system when unimpaired than to mend it when once broken down upon the first appearance of pain use Blood's Rheumatic Compound.

We are instructed to inform the readers of the Visitor that if Parsons' Purgative Pills fail in any instance to give satisfaction, the money shall be refunded. Cut out this notice and take it with yon.

A NEGLECTED COUGH, COLD, OR SORE THROAT, which might be checked by a simple remedy, like "Brown's immersion under the water in tanks, and is now con-sidered electrically perfect. The shore end was suc-cessfully laid and tests perfect. The W. Corry was paying out the cable. Splicing the main cable to the shore end commences on the 11th. All is going on well. The 1865 cable has been tested and is as per-Singers and public speakers will find them also excellent to clear the voice and render articulation wonderfully easy.

A SINGLE TRIAL of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, never yet failed to relieve the baby, and overcome the prejudices of the mother. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. It not only frees the child from pain, but regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, corrects acidi-

ty, and cures dysentery and diarrhosa. Gives rest and health to the child, and comforts the mother. Thirty-five cents a bottle.

Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer.

THE GREAT PANILY MEDICINE OF THE AGE Pain Killer taken internally, should be adulterated with milk or water, and sweetened with sugar if desired, or made into a syrup with molasses. For a

We are happy to learn by a letter just received

\$64.87

712.09 855.98

1895.88

120.40

"As some of my friends wish to know the state of

Startling.

