

parade our grief before the world? And is our grief the feeling of a Christian over the grave of the departed? Yet we put nothing upon our garments to signify Christian faith, hope, and consolation. It is only a dreary waste of black, expressive of ungodly, hopeless, inconceivable sorrow. For this reason it would seem that if we are to wear any peculiar costume to signify that we have been bereaved, ungodly black is most inappropriate, and fails entirely to express the emotions which the Christian contemplates the death of a friend. Custom requires of a man only the wearing of a "weed" of some shape or color, why should not some similar emblem of sorrow answer every purpose in the dress of woman? A band of crape, perhaps, across the bosom—a cloud of black lace resting upon and half-covering the more cheerful colors of the trimming? "Deep mourning," as it is called, does not express the Christian view of death. It is, in fact, too dismal and hopeless for any people that has ever been taken by the religious element. It is of evil tendency by continually reminding the mourner of his sorrow, and never suggesting hope or consolation. Why then should it be worn? The heart does not need to aggravate its grief by continual reminders of sorrow. It is not our desire to make an ostentatious display of our sorrow; on what account then can the wearing of mourning be justified?—Springfield Republican.

Obituary Notices.
Died, at Upper Rawdon, County Hants, (Nova Scotia) April 27, 1861, aged 66, Mr. WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM formerly of Sutton, Cambridgehire, England.
Mr. Cunningham had not enjoyed good health for many years; yet scarcely so unwell as not to be able to attend to business. But as he advanced in life he appeared to be subject rather of a complaint of diseases than of disease in any one form. About ten or twelve days previous to his death, he seemed as well as usual, and left home to attend a funeral, expecting to return in a few hours, but which intention he never realized, for as he was returning he was seized with illness, and he died in the most peaceful manner which happened to be the comfortable dwelling of Mr Isaac Withrow who (by the way) with his kind Lady deserve the thanks of all concerned, for their very great kindness and unwearied attention and assiduity, both night and day. But notwithstanding all that the best medical aid that could be obtained—all that a kind and affectionate child, and many kind neighbours, could do; our friend and brother kept sinking from day to day, until the wheels of life would revolve no more. For a number of years Bro. Cunningham had been a generally consistent member of the Wesleyan Methodist Church—the section of the Christian Church to which he was devotedly attached, and his house was even a home for the minister of Jesus Christ. His course was calm and peaceful; he spoke more by example than by precept. His last affliction was tedious and trying, but his patience during it, was calculated most happily to exhibit the sustaining power of true religion, and he departed in peaceful triumph, "in sure and certain hope of a resurrection to eternal life." "Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints."
He has left behind a sorrowing wife and three beloved children, to prepare and follow after.—His own immediate friends all live in England; but they meet no more in the Judgment day, when and where may they and we, who linger on the shores of time, all meet acquitted—and receive the crown of glory which the Lord the righteous Judge will give us in that day! The occasion was improved from Phil. i. 21.—"For me to live is Christ and to die is gain."
—By R. E. C.
Matland, May 1860.
(English papers please copy.)

Provincial Wesleyan
WEDNESDAY, MAY 20, 1860.

Special Notice
TO THE MEMBERS OF THE FREDERICTON DISTRICT.
In consequence of the lamented decease of the Rev. Dr. Knight, the Co-Delegates and Chairman of the above District—the ministerial brethren and others composing its District Committee are hereby affectionately notified that the duties of the Chairman at their approaching session at Gagetown, N. B., will be assumed by the President of the Conference, and that the meeting will take place on the 19th, instead of the 18th of June.

The Late Reverend Richard Knight, D. D.
Among those who have spoken to us the word of God, and whose faith we are under solemn obligations to follow, considering the end of their conversation, is now registered the name—loved and revered by thousands—of the REVEREND RICHARD KNIGHT, D. D. It is unblessed moral testimony, devoted piety, and eminent ministerial fidelity and firmness, during a long and laborious life, constitute a claim to affectionate remembrance and admiration, no time can efface the image of Richard Knight from the hearts of those who enjoyed the privilege of his acquaintance, and were capable of appreciating his many and Christian virtues. An Israelite indeed, in whom there was no guile, his character requires for open no laboured eulogy. An unvarnished narrative of the leading facts and associations of his history, would form the very best monument to his distinguished worth, and the most eloquent delineation of his excellence. That monument, we earnestly hope will be raised, at an early period, by some hand competent to the task as it then, we are happy to learn, abundant materials for the purpose. A very brief and imperfect review of his useful career, and a suggestive sketch of his character, are all that we can attempt, or that our readers will look for in our columns.
Dr. Knight was a native of Devonshire, England; and at the time of his death, was 76 years of age. We are unable to specify the circumstances of his conversion to God,—which took place at an early period of his life; but of its reality, the fruits of righteousness that adorned his life, the works of which he is now reaping the glorious reward afforded him, and abundant attestation. In accordance with the provisions, precepts, and promises of the Gospel salvation, his piety was marked by a progressive character; and, for several years previous to his lamented decease, he lived in the enjoyment of that "perfect love which casteth out fear," and gave mastery to all

the grace of the Holy Spirit in the hearts of the regenerate.
In 1816, in obedience to the interior call of the Lord the South, and the concerted designation of his Church, he fully consecrated himself to the work of the Christian ministry. Newfoundland was the scene of his earliest labors; and there the knell of his departure will vibrate in many a heart, that not only venerated him as a faithful ambassador of Christ, but loved him, in the true Biblical sense, his father in God. In Bonarville, Briggs, and Blackhead, as well as in Fortune Bay, Harbor Grace, and Fort de Grise, his name is still, after the lapse of many years, as fragrant as the perfume of the rose. It is indeed a household word, in every part of the Island where the traditions of Wesleyan Methodism are cherished. During his mission to Newfoundland, he was appointed to pay a visit to the coast of Labrador; and was wont in conversation, to refer in terms of admiration, to the condition of the Esquimaux, and the evangelistic operations of the Moravian Brethren, to whom must be accorded the honor of being the first in modern times.

After sixteen years residence and effective labor in Newfoundland, Dr. Knight was transferred, by the British Conference, to Nova Scotia; in which, as well as in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, he, by the initiative and energetic exertions, and rendered services to the cause of Christ, certainly unsurpassed in extent and efficiency, by those of any of his fellow laborers in these colonies. The confidence reposed in his piety, fidelity, and prudence, by the Parent Body,—and never more respectably affirmed, was confidence in all those respects more deserved, than in any other member of the English Conference, who has ever since occupied the responsible office of Chairman and General Superintendent, with whatever geographical department of the work he happened to become connected. And, since the organization of the affiliated Conference of Eastern British America, and the subsequent separation of the English Conference into two divisions, the judgment and affections of the members of our own, have assigned him the honorable functions of Co-Deputy or Vice President. To every post of duty, he brought the same high principles of incorruptible integrity; and whilst displaying on all occasions, a spirit of most extensive public-spiritedness, and a most unflinching attachment to the commonwealth, he was never known to falter in his allegiance to the polity of Methodism, or to compromise any of its peculiar doctrines. His death, though he had measured out his three score years and ten, will long be felt through out the bounds of our Conference as a heavy bereavement. It is felt the more because sudden and unexpected. Little more than a fortnight since, he left home in his usual state of health, and exhibiting every appearance of robust vigor, to attend a meeting of our Academic Board at Sackville, on the 19th inst. On the following Sunday, he preached with appearance of comfort and special measures of benediction; on the Monday and Tuesday, he attended the examinations and exercises of the Institution; and in a week from that time, his athletic frame not only succumbed to the violence of disease, but sank exhausted into the arms of death.

The closing scene was at once overpowering, impressive, and richly consolatory. Surrounded by all his children but two, he addressed to them, one by one, his dying counsels, with all the pathos of a most loving father, and the serenity of a departing saint. Then bending his eloquent even in death of purest, tenderest affection, on the excellent partner of his joys and sorrows, he said to her, in a voice that was to melt and pierce the hearts of all present: "Dear Mary! There was a significance in the special utterance that recalled the departed scenes of conjugal bliss, and breathed a bright anticipation of reunion above."
It is a matter of devout gratification, that the memory of his life should be set for a moment disturbed in his last illness, by the apprehension of death, or any other species of temptation. The God who he had so long faithfully served and delighted to honor, was evidently with him in the mortal vale. Calmly victorious over the last enemy, he has entered into peace; and, grasping the verdant and immortal triumph, he has been translated to us who survive him an example of vigorous faith, of bold diligence, and of charity that never falters. The memory of the just is blessed; may it in the present instance, be also made a blessing to many!

Although the time was short between our receiving the notice announcing the decease of Dr. Knight and the hour appointed for the interment of his remains, and a distance of a hundred and thirty miles intervened between them and us, we hastened, in company with the President of the Conference, to pay our tearful tribute at his grave. We arrived at Sackville just as devotional exercises, led by the Rev. William Temple, had commenced. When these had proceeded to the grave. Five ministers of our own connection and the Rev. Mr. DeWolfe, the resident clergyman at Sackville, of the Episcopalian Church of England, bore the pall. The obsequies were to be performed by the President of the Conference and were undertaken by him with a voice feeble and tremulous with emotion. He controlled his feelings long enough to commit the body to the ground "Earth to earth, ashes, dust to dust," substituting in the formula the terms, "honored and beloved Father," for "Brother," when no longer able to proceed with audible utterance, he handed the book to the Rev. John McMurtry, who concluded the office of interment. We went from the grave yard to the church, to hear a sermon appropriate to the occasion, from the eloquent lips of the Rev. J. R. Narraway. A hymn was sung, and prayer was offered up by the Rev. E. Botterell, of St. John's. The lessons were read by the Rev. Dr. Pickard; and the concluding prayer was made by the Rev. John Snowball. The text selected by the preacher was the exclamation of Elijah: "My father, my father, the chariot of Israel, and the horsemen thereof." There were few eyes undimmed by tears in that congregation, as the preacher dwelt upon the closing scene in the life of the departed saint; and we trust that Christian courage was renewed in many a heart, and resolutions which shall be abiding were formed to follow him as he followed Christ.

Halifax Wesleyan Temperance Society.
This Society was organized in February 1859, since which time its monthly meetings have been held with great regularity. There are now 88 male and 15 female members in connection with the Society in all 73. Such are the principal statements contained in the Report which has been forwarded to our Association, but which we are unable to publish in full. The list of officers bears for the ensuing year is as follows:—
Rev. S. W. Sprague, (Superintendent of Halifax Circuit) President,
David's Henry Papp, and John Brewster, and Judge Marshall, Hon. Vice ds.
George Matkzon, Theo. F. Knight, Vice ds.
W. A. S. Blewett, Secretary.
Edward Job, Treasurer.
Messrs. Francis Johnston, George Johnson, Michael Herbert, Martin G. Black, Jr., Edward Cook, Jonathan Crowe, Chas. R. Sargent, Committee.

Letter from Canada.
From our Correspondent.
CANADA, May 11th, 1860.
I have indulged with a little of "Haven's" or Sturm's love of nature. I might be enthusiastic on the return of the May month, activities—don't know how much—my month's activities and industry, the greenness of the fields, the ringing of bells, the bursting of buds, and the singing of birds; and it would not be out of place to magnify a supreme goodness and power which give beauty to the scene of man's residence, and permit us to live and see and enjoy it; but I must not be sentimental, though, with your readers, I am thankful.

And now for May and Methodism,—and this is not for the sake of play on a capital letter,—the Wesleyans of Canada. We have twenty-five Districts, and this month nearly every one a meeting, with its clerical and lay members, and yet two years have been required for enquiry into the bribery business. The reformers have forced a decision, and the Quebec members are unseated—a dilemma, one would think for the ancient city, and a disgrace to the Gibraltar of British North America.
The Parliament has been trying its ingenuity at a Homestead Exemption bill, and in several funny ways. The Speaker's vote has quieted Mr. Malcolm Cameron's Maine Ls. bill. Some thing like a remedy for superannuated Emigration has been attempted, and extensive drawings of new townships have been prepared by the appropriate Government department. At present thousands of Europeans come to Canada, and pass on to some outlandish name: Republican City, which often in reality is a city in lithograph, or to some "splendid location," which is a treeless prairie, or place of stony swamp!
After all the bluster of certain parties, and the conscientious objections of I cannot say how many, Ottawa is to be the metropolis of Canada. Plans have been drawn at great expense, contracts have been made, and it would not do to break them! This practice is worthy enough to excite the indignation of the French body-bowling in Canada.

When I gave an extract in my last letter from a story paper gloriously stating Canada's prosperity, I ought to have said what I meant when I remarked, that with some "abatement" I thought the extract reliable. I should have said, considerable abatement, lest a reader, giving a wide application to the extract, fell into mistake. Our two years of monetary and severe agricultural depression have left evils not to be rooted out in a moment; yet the signs of the times are promising.

It is worth a journey through our settlements this spring to see what Providence is doing for us, and how active man is. It is said that frost has not yet been a good deal of fall west. It may be so; but frost is not always success. Last year was a meagre crop; \$80 a ton was asked for it, and straw choppers were indispensable. This spring aridity has turned into abundance, and the \$30 article is selling for \$15!

Before I conclude I must beg of you to thank your corrector of the press for the very accurate manner in which my last communication was printed—a facility every writer does not obtain. I must not omit to beg you advised of our preparations for Royalty; for I believe the Atlantic colonies are getting enthusiastically interested in the Prince's visit, and that Nova Scotia, and your other colonies, perhaps are to see him here. We do, then, thank you for the great credit due to Canada's memory is not sufficient for stating everything. I do remember that the Parliament is making grant for public expenses; that cities, towns, and rural municipalities, and Indians, are making up subscriptions; and that Prince's parks and gardens are being laid out; and as to Toronto, you have very likely heard of the Prince's Walk, and I know that bishops, clergymen, judges, merchants, lawyers, mechanics, and horticulturists have been reaping honours and pleasures in planting trees to gratify his Royal Highness!

Mount Allison Wesleyan Academy.
CLOSE OF THE YEAR ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES.
It is due equally to the general public, the Methodist Connection in these provinces, and the efficient staff of officers of instruction, to give a ready popular and flourishing institution to furnish some account of the examinations, exhibitions, and other appropriate exercises which took place in connection with the close of the last academic year on Wednesday, 16th inst.

The Parliamentary Committee I mentioned, held at the instance of the Wesleyan Methodists, and friends of Victoria College, to look into the proceedings and expenditure of the Toronto University, has produced unusual excitement, and shows that though they can bear wrong for a time, there are limits to injustice and monopoly which they will not allow others to pass without protest. I have not heard they were treated discourteously by either the Chairman or members generally, and the damaging circumstances for the Committee are to be attributed to the personal rancour and agitating tactics of Mr. George Brown, who in an ungenerously delighted to brow beat Dr. Byrson, and prejudice the interests of Victoria College. Not a few papers have come out in advocacy of those interests. The rabid Globe, Mr. Brown's, has taken an exclusively partisan course, and cast aspersions on Wesleyan which, should it be occasioned in the matter, other Colleges have been waking up, and a grant just made to Victoria, by its advance on other years, (\$5,000) proves that the Government begins to perceive the justice of her claims, and her determination to have them no longer ignored. I am informed of nothing definite, but it will be regretted if a scorching pamphlet from Dr. Byrson does not rebuke and confound his impertinent adversary, as the last did, which was never answered by "Canada's inquirer" general. You will hear again of this matter: for the Wesleyans know their worth and their power.

There is now a very laudable project among the Wesleyans of Hamilton for the immediate establishment of a Consessional Wesleyan Ladies' Seminary in that city—and not before the Consession requires it. A modern, massive building, containing two hundred rooms and most elegantly situated, which cost more than \$20,000, can be bought reasonably, and a number of Hamilton Wesleyans have heartily offered to be shareholders to an amount sufficient, with the very probable share of others, to give effect to the whole scheme. There is too much insipidity in the undertaking at present as to its principal ministerial and lay promoters, and its details, for distinct announcement, till after the decision of Conference.

The great debate in Parliament on Mr. Brown's resolutions for forming several Canadian colonies under some federal headship is over, and the result is a failure which shows the helplessness of the man and his supporters, and the want of influence in the wanted meeting of delegates last year, while a semi-Popish Executive rules.

for the Inspector General to succeed with his bold Bank of Iowa experiment.
The sums in Canada's bill of expenditure are formidable, and the complete estimates would require much time and credulity to read and approve. The number of salaried officials, the—don't know how much—"Baby Jobs," and printing expenses, etc., are startling.

One of the most corrupt elections took place in Quebec, and thousands of sham votes were recorded. This could not be denied by the ministers, and yet two years have been required for enquiry into the bribery business. The reformers have forced a decision, and the Quebec members are unseated—a dilemma, one would think for the ancient city, and a disgrace to the Gibraltar of British North America.
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Geography, English Grammar, Arithmetic, History, Book-Keeping, Political Geography, Natural History, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Physiology, Natural Theology, Astronomy, Mensuration, &c., Land Surveying, &c., Geometry, Trigonometrical Analysis, Calculus, &c., Rhetoric, Mental Philosophy, Logic, Moral Philosophy, Evidences of Christianity, French Language, Latin Language, Greek Language.

It is not possible for one to supply an intelligent and reliable judgment of the progress made by the various classes throughout the year. But believing on competent testimony that the questions put to the students were more numerous and searching than on some other similar occasions, and the answers equally ready and correct, this Branch may safely be pronounced to sustain its well earned reputation for thoroughness and precision in those studies which constitute the earnest employment of the youth who have been so wisely and advantageously placed under the charge of its learned and devoted Principals.

The classes of the Ladies' Branch of the Academy were examined in their spacious school room. The number of visitors throughout the day was as large as could be conveniently seated. A graduating course has been prescribed in this Branch, which includes all the elements of a good English education, and embraces also the higher Classics and Mathematics. The total number of pupils for the year is one hundred and seventeen. The number in the different departments was, in

Arithmetic, 70
Algebra, 49
Geometry, 12
Trigonometry, 12
Astronomy, 38
Botany, 30
Zoology, 26
Geology, 20
Natural Theology, 18
Natural Philosophy, 15
Mental Philosophy, 12
Logic, 12
Rhetoric, 12
Analysis, 15
Universal History, 40
English History, 50
Physical Geography, 35
Moral Philosophy, 36
Reading, 69
Composition, 74
French, 90
German, 29
Latin, 23
Greek, 4
Musical, 85
Instrumental Music, 68

A gentleman who was present chiefly at the examination of the female Classes, states with much pleasure not only his entire satisfaction, but great admiration of the manner in which the students acquitted themselves, and the commendable progress they have made in their studies. Great credit is due to the Principal—Preceptor, and all the Teachers, for the faithful arduous and successful discharge of their varied and important duties. The students evidently value their privileges and seem determined to improve them.

The examinations in Lingley Hall on Tuesday, 15th, were, in the forenoon, of the male students, in the afternoon of the female, embracing respectively the following subjects: In the morning, Latin, 3rd Reader; Land Surveying, Greek 1st, Xenophon and Homer, Calculus, &c., Latin 1st, Horace, Livy, and Tacitus. In the afternoon Arithmetic, Analysis, Algebra, German, Astronomy, Zoology, Greek, Trigonometry.

The study of the German and Greek Languages has been recently introduced into the curriculum for the Ladies' course. The former is becoming more necessary to a finished education than the French, whilst the study of the Greek language by its philosophical construction affords the very best discipline of the mind. It at once elevates the taste and augments the power of perspicuous and energetic diction.

LADIES LITERARY SOCIETY.
The members of this organization for mental improvement, of which the amiable Preceptor is President, held their annual meeting in Lingley Hall on the evening of Monday. The attendance of students and visitors was very large, whose agreeably interested attention, was sustained to the last. The reading of "The Mount Allison Gazette" in two sections, by Misses Wheelock, and Barnes, was preceded and followed by enough of excellent music to tranquillize, and elevate emotion. Various pieces pleasantly excited the sympathy of an appreciative auditory, by many of which the belief might be excusably entertained, that the profession of authorship might hereafter be adorned and strengthened by the talents for composition possessed by the writers.
By request of the Ladies Literary Society, the Principal of the Female Branch, delivered an address on "Female Education." To those who are familiar with the ardent zeal of the Rev. J. Allison, A. B., on this subject, it will be unnecessary to say how judiciously and ably he dealt with the subject, and how judiciously he recommended the literary culture of females, and vindicated their claim to an intellectual capacity, fully equal to that of the more masculine sex. The necessity, the duty, the importance, of elevating woman by the highest mental culture, were conclusively argued from her position as the inevitable educator of the species during our most improvable years, when the human character from the sweet and plastic power of a mother's influence receives its prime qualities and direction, for time and eternity. A wise and good nation is to be made by wise and good mothers.

the concert were delighted to the end.—They could not refuse to feel assured that such manifestation of talent and training must be followed by every direct proficiency in an art by the exercise of which the pleasurable employments of the god upon earth so closely approach the enraptured adoration of the perfect in heaven.
The proceeds of the Concert, amounting to fifteen pounds, have been paid to the trustees of the building society, to be applied towards the cost of enlarging the Female Branch, a payment prophetic as a transaction, and indicative of the means whereby other and still larger amounts will be obtained, which, together with the liberal personal contributions already initiated, will be calculated, defray the whole expense of the improvements to be made.

STUDENTS' EXHIBITIONS.
A stranger in Sackville would be unlikely to form an adequate conception of the interest which this awakens in the community generally, and in every direct proficiency in an art by the exercise of which the pleasurable employments of the god upon earth so closely approach the enraptured adoration of the perfect in heaven.
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SALUTATORY ADDRESSES.
Latin, D. DeW. Harrington.
The Announcement of John T. Melish.
"Livingstones," Isaac N. Parker.
Les deux Napoleons, Fred. W. Woodill.
Patriotism, H. P. Cowperthwait.
Nameless Heroes, James T. Hart.
Astronomy shows the John W. Narraway.
Divine Attributes, Geo. Garby, N. Ayer.
Diologue Francais, and H. H. Gardner.
England's Dead, Howard Spurgeon.
Memory, Fred. W. Harrison.
"To Live is not all of Job Shenton.

The Moral Influence of Science, with the editor's Addresses, Cranwick-Jost.
The exhibition of this Branch was concluded by the Anniversary address of the newly elected Professor of Ancient Languages, on "The Shady Side of Modern Civilization." Mr. D. Allison was announced as the orator of the day. He filled the anticipations thus raised, by pronouncing an oration replete of great principles, of virtue, refinement, patriotism, and piety, expressed in a chaste and perspicuous style, to the admiration of all who had the pleasure to hear him. He thus gave a pledge of the great benefit which students in future will derive from his being added to the staff of their instructors.

Ten young gentlemen, who do not return to the Academy, received certificates of moral conduct and highly respectable proficiency in study, whereby they were honourably distinguished from their Alma mater.
The Ladies' Exhibition, which was opened on the 15th inst., and closed on the 18th, was a most successful one. The following extract from the official programme will show the themes of the Ladies and names of the exhibitors, twelve of whom received a diploma:
Unwritten Poetry, M. E. Gallagher.
Monuments, E. A. Trommen.
University of De-T. A. Bowser.
sign—A Voice from the Ocean, L. D. Davis.
Il faut avoir que A. Gallagher, S. A. c'est une folie, Bowser.

The Monisties that surrounded us, M. A. Clark.
Diversity of the Soul of Harwood, A. S. Gallagher.
Wir werden erst mor-S. P. Taylor, M. A. gen geben, Clark, M. Fawcett.
Go Forth on thy Mission, E. Weddall.
The Phases of Life, M. Fawcett.
Gather Bright Jewels, S. P. Taylor.
The Permanence of Literary Fame, E. Chapman.
Why Do We Strive? with valudictory Ad-
resses, C. Fraser.

The assent of the Board of Trustees to the conferment of the highest honour in the gift of the Academy was announced by the Rev. E. Botterell. The ladies were deeply affected. The vast crowd of spectators strongly sympathized with them, some even to tears. A few parting words by Principal Allison, which were deep into the heart of the conferees, concluded an academical solemnity which for interest has never been exceeded in Sackville, nor will any thing occur to equal it until the bestowment of diplomas shall again be repeated.

PRESENTATION.
The foregoing services of the last day of the Term, were followed by a surprise, by a second fruit crop in one season, by the presentation to the Rev. J. Allison, A. B., and the much beloved Preceptor, Mrs. M. Louisa Allison, A. B., of four pieces of plate, two basins, a salver, and a double instead, the gift of the teachers and pupils of the Female Branch. It was accomplished in the most tasteful manner; and was: have completed the earthly joy of the recollectors as it was a public, and compulsory testimony of the esteem, gratitude, and affection of the donors towards those who had directed their studies, and perhaps, to curb their wills during the finished year. May such mutual love ever subsist between the parties who from year to year shall fill the halls of the Ladies' Branch of Mount Allison Academy. May the same temper which has so largely prevailed among the Students and Professors of the Male Branch during the year be also confirmed to an endless perpetuity. Finally, may the fragrant cloud of grace, charity, and unanimity embosom for ever the two parts of the great and growing Academic Family at Mount Allison, and the appropriate, elegant motto of the junior Branch may be the true characteristic of both Branches for ever—COR UNUM, VIA UNA.

Pugwash Circuit.
MR. EDITOR.—The cheering intelligence which we have read in your highly estimable paper, during the last few months, of the progress of the Redeemer's Kingdom, has induced us to believe that the publication of the visitation of God's grace among the children of men, is not only allowable but conducive of great good.
We are beings possessed of similar spirits and aspirations; hence when we hear of the faithful people of God, and the necessary result—the piercing cry of the penitent sinner, the shout of the new-born soul, and the "language of fire," we are led to pant for the same blessings, and to see our own apathy in not being more importunate in our approaches to the throne of grace for the salvation of sinners; and to realize more fully than ever that it is on the condition that we ask in faith God has promised to give His Son "the bestower of his inheritance and the utmost parts of the earth

for his possession." Thus by revival intelligence we are stimulated to duty and needed for the performance of that duty by a reasonable expectation of success.—Though we cannot tell of such large accessions on this circuit as some of our brethren, yet we can say in the praise of Him whose sole prerogative it is to bestow a saving grace, that we have not been permitted to labor in vain or spend our strength for naught. During the winter we held extra services twice a week, the cost of enlarging the Female Branch, a payment prophetic as a transaction, and indicative of the means whereby other and still larger amounts will be obtained, which, together with the liberal personal contributions already initiated, will be calculated, defray the whole expense of the improvements to be made.

Our much esteemed brother, Rev. W. Allison of Wallace, was with us a few days, and preached several powerful sermons which were better than the good ones we had heard. Subsequent to the services alluded to above we held a protracted meeting for nearly three weeks to another part of our circuit; and some souls were brought to God. And now as a church we are anxiously striving to keep these new-born souls in the narrow way, because we read that had been better for them not to have known the way of righteousness, than, after they have known it, to turn from the holy commandment delivered unto them!—It is one thing to enter upon the christian race-course, but it is another, and quite a different thing to reach the goal and carry off the victor's crown. Therefore we believe we have received the injunction of the inspired writer and "hold that fast which we have, that no man take our crown." We never expect to reach the point on this side of the dark river, where we will not have to say;

"My soul, be on thy guard,
Then thou shalt see the way,
The hosts of sin are pressing hard,
To draw thee from the ark."
"Oh, watch and fight and pray
Knowledge is body or give over;
Renew it bodily or give over;
And help divine implore."
The enemy is now beneath our feet; and by taking to us "the whole armour of God," we have no keeping, his throne is before the goal, and he will be the victor's crown. And to Him who hath loved us and washed us in His own blood we will ascribe "blessing, and glory, and wisdom, and thanksgiving, and honour, and power, and might" for ever and ever. Amen.
W. RYAN
Pugwash, May 18, 1860.

General Intelligence
Colonial.
Domestic.
J. R. DeWolfe, Esq., M. D., Superintendent of the Provincial Hospital for the Insane, acknowledges the receipt of upwards of 200 volumes of valuable books, as a gift to the Institution from J. Sandier, Esq. of London; also a donation of 25 from J. Laurie, Esq., and a present of fruit trees from Geo. A. S. Gardner, Esq. It is stated that 85 patients have been admitted to the Hospital since opening; 11 have been discharged "restored," and 9 "improved." There have been 2 deaths. The average cost of patient and under treatment, some of them convalescent—
Journal.

Canada.
THE CANALS.—Mr. Rose, it is said, has marked out for Parliament the bold policy of abolishing the tolls on the Provincial Canals. The principle of the proposal, is summed up in one word, viz: to secure a large indirect revenue to the trade of the Province in exchange for a limited direct revenue. Quebec and Montreal can have no reason to complain of the abolition of tolls, as a gift to the Institution from J. Sandier, Esq. of London; also a donation of 25 from J. Laurie, Esq., and a present of fruit trees from Geo. A. S. Gardner, Esq. It is stated that 85 patients have been admitted to the Hospital since opening; 11 have been discharged "restored," and 9 "improved." There have been 2 deaths. The average cost of patient and under treatment, some of them convalescent—
Journal.

United States.
FEARFUL TORNADO IN THE WEST.—Cincinnati, May 23.—Yesterday a storm extended from Louisville to Marietta, following the line of the river.
The damage is estimated at \$1,000,000.
All the towns above this place suffered very severely.
Six pairs of coal boats are known to have been sunk, involving a loss over 100,000 tons. All the steamboats on the river damaged. At Louisville and New Albany the storm was less disastrous than in this vicinity, although at some points it was as great as at other points, being obliged to discharge in British ports. The net revenue from the Canal tolls is now only about \$100,000. The sacrifice of immediate revenue will thus be less than at least ten times as appears; and a bold decision in the direction of a removal of trade burdens always changes respect.

Consensator, making this great advance, goes at the same time we believe, still farther, and proposes removing all light and dark duties. The whole scheme is patriotic.—
Quebec Chronicle.
There is no definite or satisfactory intelligence relative to the immediate preparation and execution of works on the New Brunswick and Canada Railway. Mr. Thompson, the Manager, returned from England several weeks since, and the absence of any display of enterprise on his part, has been interpreted by some as a return impressed many with the belief that the enterprise was cold for the time. Since then Mr. Thompson and a gentleman who accompanied him from England have been to Canada to confer with contractors there who are interested in the future of the undertaking, and upon whose action much will depend as to whether the works will be resumed at an early day.—St. Croix Herald.

Roman Catholic activity in the city of New Orleans is thus noted by the Picayune:
The contact with Protestant churches has around the Catholic Church to vigilance and activity. It is not now content with keeping open the cathedral and a few chapels for worship; but in the suburbs, and wherever the field is contested, it piles up huge masses of brick and mortar, dedicates the edifices without parade or appeals to public contributions, to the service of God, and lights the fire upon the altar, which is never permitted to go out. It institutes popular lectures to teach the Catholic faith to those who, through curiosity, may be induced to visit the lecture room, but would not be found in the church. It holds religious conferences, and Charities—are made nurses in the hospitals, and have even a private hospital of their own. To counteract the teaching of Protestant sects, it now issues, in a cheap and attractive form, the history, growth, and progress of the Catholic Church, which are distributed without cost to all who will read.

THE ABOLITIONISTS IN UTAH—A correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, writing from Salt Lake, says:
"Little idea can be formed of the state of things in this page-spect of our country. The history of Mormonism is made up of outrages and violations of the laws of God and man.
The Mormon Church asserts its independence of all earthly governments, exercises all the attributes of sovereignty, and yields no obedience to the laws of the United States.
No Gentile can hold land in Utah. His cattle and crops will go to the hierarchy. No Gentile can live out of sight of Camp Paria. His woman is safe unless she is one of the 'milita-