

won by days and nights of laborious application: let us pray that by the blessing of God, the long deserted field may now to some extent be watered, and that with all the energy which youth and health and zeal can give, they will dedicate themselves heart and soul to their Master's work—that religious indifference and supineness which long neglect may have engendered, will not dishearten or retard them. Their feet are once more on their native soil, they are in the midst of their countrymen and friends—the work they have to do is an arduous work, but we doubt not they will endeavor to make themselves equal to it—that they will not faint by the way. We trust that the Island of Cape Breton, which through sheer necessity has been neglected so long—will now have the benefit for some time at least of a missionary in connection with the Church of Scotland. We understand that the missionaries have been sent out by the Colonial Committee, and coming out under their auspices, will have their salaries we presume guaranteed by them. Surely such overflowing interest, affection and generosity ought to fill the heart of every friend of the Church of Scotland in this Province with the deepest gratitude—and knit them if possible more closely than ever to that revered and august body. But it ought to do more, and we trust it will do more. The time has now fully come for regular and well organized effort to make missionary work self-sustaining. Our people are quite able to do it, and for their own sake, and above all for the sake of the Church itself, it ought to be entered on with a kindly but resolute spirit. If it is not done now, it will never be done.

#### GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The trouble in the United States seems to be intensifying itself daily. The prospect of any escape from the fearful confusion hanging over them is every hour growing less and less. The Government seems completely paralysed. Afraid to have recourse to force feeling the fearful consequences which are almost sure to follow—they have as yet offered no opposition to the course of events. Only two States, we believe, have as yet formally seceded, but there can be little doubt that a large proportion of the slave-holding territory will follow in the same direction. It is idle to say that the South is not in earnest; they are earnest to the verge of madness. We observe that the almost universal feeling in England is a hope that some solution of the difficult question will yet be found, and the great Republic be saved. Britain feels more kindly than ever towards America in consequence of the kindness manifested everywhere to the youthful Prince of Wales.

Halifax has been visited with another fearful conflagration. On Saturday night last, 12th

current, a fire broke out in a grocery store which spread with devouring force on every side, destroying about 60 places of business, including stores, shops, printing and other offices. Six newspaper offices have been consumed, and the total loss is estimated between £100,000 and £200,000. It was only in the autumn of 1859 that Halifax suffered from a still greater fire, from which it had not altogether recovered. The individual losses must press severely upon many. We regret to find that several fatal and many serious accidents took place during the fire—two people being killed, and about twenty wounded, some very severely. The night was intensely cold.

We have to record the death of the Marquis of Dalhousie, late Governor General of India, one of the ablest and most distinguished men of the day. His great services in India are matter of history. He conquered the Punjaub, annexed Pegu, built railroads, canals, and telegraphs, opening up the great empire of India in every part. He may be said to have sacrificed his life to his zeal, or his ambition, for his unceasing labors destroyed his constitution, and he descends into the grave, a great man, in the summer of his days. Lord Panmure succeeds to his estates: the title becomes extinct.

Lord Clyde has been presented with a sword by the city of London in token of his great and distinguished services in suppressing the late mutiny in India. The same honor was conferred on Sir James Outram.

Peace has been made with China on the most favorable terms. She is to pay England £2,900,000 as an indemnity, and £100,000 for the benefit of the unfortunate prisoners so brutally murdered. Tien-tsin, near Peking, and many other places, are to be opened to trade, and perhaps, though we will not be too sanguine, the Chinese may open up a great trade with the rest of the world. Lord Elgin resides at Peking as English ambassador.

After the present number *Records* will be sent to those only who have forwarded lists along with subscriptions; and we entreat our friends to use every effort to increase our circulation.

Letters and monies received will be acknowledged in next number.

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