

cutivè Sabbaths for the candidates being heard by the congregation, the patrons had resolved to meet on Tuesday the 14th of October, to make the presentation. The minute of the minister and session, in harmony with this, set forth that the candidates would officiate in the Parish Church in the order above enumerated, commencing on the 21st instant, and terminating on the 12th proximo; and called upon the congregation to meet upon Monday the 13th to select the one whom they might deem most acceptable to them, and to report to the patrons at their meeting on the following day, with the view to the election then being made. We are disposed to infer from this, that the appointment of assistant and successor to this populous parish will progress harmoniously. The course followed by the patrons in exercising the *initiative* only, and that by selecting no fewer than four eligible, and, we believe, excellent candidates, of whom the people are to have their choice, is at once enlightened and judicious. The congregation whose Christian freedom has been thus so carefully considered, cannot fail to appreciate, as well as to reciprocate, this liberal spirit; and if so they may ere long gratify themselves and comfort their venerable and respected pastor with an efficient and popular assistant and successor."

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### Review of the Past Month.

THE distress occasioned by the want of Cotton is now making itself felt in the manufacturing districts of Great Britain and France to an extent which arouses unusual sympathy, and imperatively requires that some efficient means be adopted to mitigate at least the terrible suffering now being endured in the Cotton districts. The unfortunate sufferers in England alone considerably exceed a million in number—about a twentieth of the population; and though public and private benevolence is doing wonders, it cannot ultimately keep pace with the necessities of the case. Something like £200,000 have been contributed in the mother country, but, large as this sum is, we may understand how entirely inadequate it must be when we are told that the weekly loss of wages considerably exceeds £100,000. It is most gratifying to find that so much sympathy has already been expressed in a tangible and practical way in the different British Colonies, Canada—at least Montreal, and some of the other large cities, have acted in a most generous and praiseworthy manner. It is said that \$25,000 have been transmitted by the above-mentioned city. Contributions are also being actively and successfully taken up in St. John, New Brunswick, and in the city of Halifax. But why should not the whole Province take common ground in so noble a cause? Every town, every village and country district ought

to be up and doing something. The word "famine" is a term of terrible significance. It means not only the silent suffering of strong men, but the wailing of women and children, for food enough to support life. Surely no appeal is necessary in such a case as this. Ought not the Church to take the matter in hand, and every congregation be called upon, by collection or subscription, to give as God has prospered them? Few there are, we are convinced, who could refuse; many hundreds, thousands, who would rejoice to have the opportunity of giving.

The remedy for this Cotton famine is a subject of all-absorbing interest at the present moment. Relief in the direction of the Southern States seems as distant as ever, but it is not doubted that in one year, or, at most, two, England will be independent of that great emporium. India, Egypt, Australia, Algiers and a hundred other places are capable of producing the article in abundance. All that is wanted—and, in present circumstances, it is a trying want—is, time. Every other department of trade in Great Britain appears to be in a tolerably healthy condition, as, notwithstanding the American war, there will be but a trifling deficiency in the annual revenue.

As was expected, an amnesty has been granted to Garibaldi by the King of Italy, but the Roman question does not yet appear to be much nearer a solution than before. The Pope holds Rome, and it is very evident that nothing but force, either foreign or insurrectionary, will drive him out of it. Age and anxiety, however, may ere long be expected to do their work, and we question much whether another Pope will be permitted to sit in St. Peter's chair as at once a temporal and spiritual prince.

So conflicting and unreliable is the intelligence permitted to reach us from the States, that it is difficult to understand whether any material progress has been made by either party. We have had telegrams of quite a number of Federal victories, but somehow it almost invariably turns out that there has been either gross exaggeration or downright falsehood.

The emancipation proclamation of President Lincoln is a document of great importance—the substance of which is, that the slaves of every State which shall be in a state of insurrection on the first of January next, shall be for ever free after that time. Jefferson Davis has been authorised by his Senate to issue a counter and retaliatory proclamation. In England and France, the conviction is growing in strength every day that the South is a nation, and that re-union is impossible. The declaration of Mr. Gladstone, the English Chancellor of the Exchequer, to that effect, has produced a considerable sensation in political circles.

The Alabama—a Southern steamer, built