

parting embrace. Men high in rank attempted to kiss his hands; and there were few present who were not observed to shed tears as they turned away.

Such is the political state of Syria at the present time. In my next communication I shall give some details of missionary operations in the several parishes.—*Cor. News of the Churches.*

### Missionary.

#### Missionary Meeting in South Africa.

A missionary says: On the 16th of May we held our annual missionary meeting. On the preceding Sabbath the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered to the members.—We were sorry to see but few present from the outposts. It is to be regretted that a spirit of carelessness is so prevalent among many of the people, and that much unwillingness is manifested to contribute towards the support of the Gospel. We are, however, encouraged by many who have embraced the truth, and who identify themselves with the cause of Christ. Several of the native assistants and others addressed the meeting. The following is a concise report of their remarks:

Timotheus Suerewer, holding in his hand an English report of the Cape of Good Hope District Auxiliary Missionary Society, said:

I am ashamed of myself. I stand here with sorrow, for I know that I come very far short of what I once was. I was left in Damaraland when the missionaries were recalled, and I became entangled with the things of this world. I fell into the snare of the wicked. I now feel that my only hope is in the mercy of God. I know that, there is salvation for me, for the blood of Christ was shed for me; and that, although I am a sinner, God is willing to accept me into eternal life. This encourages me to begin afresh, and leads me to devote myself from this day to the work of God, and to resolve that, as long as I live, I will be his. This is God's work. It is his will that all people should know his word. We should be willing to assist in this work. In other lands many people assist, and the poor are the great supporters of the work of God. I have seen what poor people have done in Cape Town. One will catch a fish, another will sell some firewood, and another will do a piece of work, to get some money for sending the Gospel to the heathen. There you can see little boys and girls going about with little boxes collecting money for the Missionary Society, and this little book tells how much each of them gets in a year. Here are the names. Let us copy their example, let us labor to get something to give. This is the work of faith and the work of love. We know what we give for. We give to Christ, and for the support of his servants; to buy their wagons, oxen, and food, to pay their servants, and to send out more. This is not a tax, it is a free-will offering. Our rulers, if they were to tax us, would take the number of our wagons, our cattle, sheep, and horses, and would exact a certain amount from us; but this is a free-will offering. So let each give a free-will offering as he is able, not from compulsion, but from love.

Cupido Kafir said:

Nobody drives me to speak. I found the desire from the Lord, behind a bush. I give every year, but love nothing by it. I give to the work of God. I will give with all my heart. I would like to give something for each of my children: but I fear I shall come short. There is the infant that was baptized yesterday, I should like to give something for him; but I shall not be able. Since I left the world, I have been blessed. I have been living with the missionary. I did not live with him through want, but because I felt it my duty to assist him. What was I before I came here? I was a poor ignorant sinner. I never prayed, my children were not taught, and I lived without God. Now I know God, I pray, and my children are taught. O that we were all praying people! Although I give, I eat, and I am clothed. I will give so long as I live; I see no other way.

Hendrick Windstand:

I have not much to say, for I have not more knowledge than the elders. We have heard many stations, missionaries, members, teachers, and school children there are in our society. We are also numbered, our missionaries are in the field. We are all one. All the stations have one God, one worship, one faith, one baptism, and the same experience. We pray, "Lord, appear in every land, send thy word to all the people, to all the heathen." For this purpose we give, so I understand it. Missionaries have been at great labor and expense to teach us, so that we might know God, and pray, and believe, and righteousness. But we shall be judged for not giving enough. We cannot say anything against giving. We are changed. Our former customs, feelings, and words are changed. We have heard, received, and believed the word of truth. The Lord has given us understanding. The work is of God. He first calls the missionaries, gives them understanding, and then calls the converts to sinners. They came and taught us, but at first we turned our backs, and then the Lord drew us, and we became his people. We have no loss by giving to God. All we have given to us by him. It is better to give to God than to have him take from us. If we are greedy towards God, he will take. We must give with willingness, and consistently with our prayers.

Kevier Kafir:

I have not much to say. If God give me a word, I will speak. We bear the same things now as when the late Mr. Hodgson came and commenced these meetings. So this is not a new thing. We know what the missionaries are doing with us. We follow them, they lead us to God. If we do not know whether they are leading us, we must attribute that to our ignorance. We may follow them with confidence. When we prayed, then Mr. Hodgson came.—We prayed, "Let thy kingdom come," and we felt that it ought to come. But that kingdom is not only for us, it is for others also. We must not think, "We have got a missionary, why should we trouble ourselves further?" Do not let us be weak in this work, and grieve our missionary. I am sorry that things here are not as they should be. I am sorry that less is given now than formerly; and if I feel, what must the missionary feel? We have already received the truth. Now, we must receive all that the truth says, and not say, "The missionary is bringing up something new."

Frederic Matros:

I will say my feelings. I will speak according to God's word. I do not speak from learning or from man's understanding, but from what I feel in my heart. We have heard the numbers of all the stations, and what these meetings are for. We need to think, "Why should I give my cattle to go away to other people, when we get nothing back for them?" We thought so because that Christ died for us; then we felt that we could give our oxen, our sheep and other things; and if we give two oxen, and many

sheep, yet we suffer no loss. We get for them what we most need and desire. And we want others to get the same; Bushmen, and Kaffirs, and Damaras, and Hottentots, and all the people of the earth. I have often felt a desire to go myself and give them the word of God.—If any one thinks, "Why should I give my ox or my sheep to the society?" Do not let him look anywhere else, but let him look at this land, let him look here. I used to think so; but there is none of that feeling left in me now. We do not say, "Give," just to please the missionary; but we say so from feeling. I do not bear witness from the report of others, but from my own experience. We have given much, yet that has not made any gap in our possessions.

Jan Ortmann:

We have the word. But it is not enough for us to have the word. If we are praying people, we must do as we have been doing to. We must give as we have received. Other people have souls as well as we. If they do not get the word of God, their souls will perish. Our possessions are all God's. Do not think we get nothing from God. We are born naked, and we get nothing from ourselves. We must help one another. If we do not give, we shall suffer loss ourselves, and be of no use to others. We must not think we have nothing to do with others. We are all God's work. The support of our own missionary must be a separate thing. Formerly our fathers were like beasts; they lived in the bush, wore no clothing, had no wagons, nor horses nor guns; were ignorant, and were always fighting with each other. What a change do we see now! God has done it. We bury our dead. Our fathers used to leave them for the lions and jackals. If none of you ever saw anything of that kind, I have. I saw an old man once left buried, and the wolves came in the night and ate the body.

From a communication to Zion's Herald by the Rev. W. Butler, recently appointed Missionary to India by the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States, we extract the following paragraphs:—

"How wonderful are the changes which are going on under the control of Him who rules this world! There is often a mystery and a leisure about those movements which prevents us from becoming at once aware of the progress they make. But, nevertheless, they move; and their movement, though calm, is irresistible. At one time we see them in juxtaposition with some huge difficulty which appears to lie across their path, and to forbid all progress. But a few years roll round; and we look again, and behold the divine movement advanced and unimpeded; while the obstacle, like a headland in a sea, is in the distance, and passed forever. And so it will continue to be. 'There is no might nor counsel against the Lord.' The cause he patronizes must be triumphant. While dynasties change, and generations of men pass off the stage of action, he changes not; but says, 'I live forever.' Steadily does he pursue the great great purpose of his heart. It is never forgotten, never lost sight of, but every event in nature, in science, in discovery, in human progress, is subordinated to its mighty consummation. Every element in motion tends, as by a fixed law, in that direction, and is laboring to bring about the universal empire of the Son of God on earth. For, firmer than the pillars of the universe, remains to Him the recorded and immutable promise of his divine and eternal Father.—I will give thee the heathen for thine inheritance, and the uttermost parts of the earth for thy possession."

"The living church, with all her institutions and agencies, exist but to carry on this enterprise—and it is our joy to think that when we fall, or are worn out, the work will have other laborers ready to take the post we fill." Thus the Holy Architect, and will, until, amid the joy of a redeemed world, the top stone shall be brought in with shoutings of grace, grace unto us! We have God wrought during the past forty years, even in that once inaccessible India, to which we go?

"Why, forty years since India was shut up almost entirely from missionary agencies, no educational efforts existed; a censorship of the press was in full force; conversion to Christianity would have involved the loss of inheritance, and the endurance of utter poverty; caste was in full force; and human sacrifice, when it was supposed to be a religious duty, was practiced; and the fires of the suttee blazed over the land, and the Thugs pursued their horrid trade of blood!"

"At home, Government discountenanced any attempt to disturb this fearful state of things. The East India Company absolutely refused to admit English or American missionaries to enter India, and searched the Calcutta ships in order to prevent them; and the highest periodical literature of that day denounced and ridiculed them! Sydney Smith, in the *Edinburgh Review*, could lampoon them—and foretell the hopelessness of India's conversion by the 'sectaries,' as he terms them; and then pour out his contempt on them as he asks, 'Why should we send little detachments of maniacs to give distorted views of Christianity to the finest provinces of the world?'"

"Well, a few years have rolled over. This storm cloud has spent its impotent rage; and, as it lifts itself off the scene, what do we behold? Four hundred missionaries laboring among those millions from Cape Comorin to the great Himalayas, none making them afraid. And, already, what are the effects of their labors upon the barriers which once so fiercely opposed them? By their peaceful labors and successes they have alienated forever the predictions and surmises of the East India Company. They have seen infanticide abolished, the fires of the suttee extinguished, the system of caste put down in the army and public institutions, and the right of inheritance secured to the Christian convert by law; they have seen the system of Thuggee destroyed, and the human sacrifices of the Khonds abolished. They have compelled the East India Company to withdraw their connection from the revenues and rites of idolatry.—They have made the very government which once persecuted them, publicly own the value of their labors, and offer them every encouragement and assistance in its power! And to-day every missionary, from whatever land, whatever India, is regarded by the powers that be, as a public blessing. The men and the measures once engaged in the vain attempt to oppose the work of God, are passed away for ever. And then what shall we say of their direct success in the education of the rising generation, and the conversion to God of thousands of India's sons and daughters? But space forbids—and we hope to resume the subject in a few months hence, when we have actually gazed upon the 'first fruits' of that glorious harvest, which shall yet be gathered for Christ in the wide plains of Hindostan."

The Financial District Meeting of the FREDERICKTON DISTRICT will be held (D.V.) on the second Thursday, the 11th, September, at Fredericton—to commence at 8 A.M. Wm. Smith, Chairman.

### General Intelligence.

#### Domestic.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, HALIFAX, 14th August, 1856.—His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, in Council, has been pleased to make the following appointments, provisionally, until the resignation of His Majesty's pleasure:

The Honorable Lewis Morris Wilkins to be one of the Justices of His Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature for the Province of Nova Scotia, in the place of His Honor Mr. Justice Thomas C. Haliburton, resigned.

The Honorable William A. Henry to be Provincial Secretary for the said Province, in the place of the Honorable Lewis Morris Wilkins, appointed to be one of the Justices of the Supreme Court.

The Honorable Adams G. Archibald to be Solicitor General, in the place of the Honorable William A. Henry, appointed to be the Secretary of the Province.

The Honorable William A. Henry, to be Clerk of the Executive Council, in the place of the Honorable Lewis M. Wilkins, appointed to be one of the Justices of the Supreme Court.

The Honorable Adams G. Archibald to be one of the Members of the Executive Council of His Majesty's said Province, in the place of the Honorable Lewis M. Wilkins, vacant by his appointment to the Bench of the Supreme Court.—*Royal Gazette Extraordinary.*

APPOINTMENTS.—To be Wardens of River Fisheries: For the County of Halifax—John T. Lane, Esquire, in the place of William Chearnley, Esquire, resigned.

For the County of Sydney—James Bradshaw, Esquire, in the place of Hugh McDonald, Esquire, removed from the County.

To be Surveyor of Shipping for the County of Inverness—Hiram Blanchard, Esquire.

To be an officer, for the protection of the Revenue.—Mr. Walter Lawrence, Cheticamp, Inverness.

To be Commissioners for taking Affidavits to hold to Bail, &c.: In the County of Inverness—James McDonnell, Esquire.

In the County of Shelburne—John Totty and James Muir, Esquires.

In the County of Guysborough—Edward Carr, Esquire.

To be one of the Coroners of the County of Shelburne—Robert McIntosh, Esq.

ACCIDENT TO THE STEAMSHIP ARABIA.—We are sorry to learn that the Arabia, on her passage from Boston, and was somewhat seriously injured. We understand that after the report of the Diver, it was thought quite safe to allow her to proceed on her voyage, which she did on Saturday afternoon. This case forms another strong argument for a dry dock, where such injuries might be at once ascertained and repaired. It would be worth while for the Cunard Company to provide such a dock themselves.

GREAT STORM AT CAPE BRETON.—We learn from a late number of the Cape Breton News that the storm of thunder and lightning which prevailed in that section of the country, on the afternoon of the 25th ult., was unusually severe, and attended with some almost miraculous escapes from death by persons exposed to its influence. At Miram, two young women, who were sitting beneath the shade of a large spruce tree, were stunned; whilst the tree itself was shivered and splintered, by the electric current which passed down its whole length. A cow was also killed there by the lightning. At Cow Bay, the stove in the cabin of a fishing smack was rent asunder by the electric fluid; whilst the two men who stood by, were neither injured nor killed by it. At Coleville, near Sydney, the residence of St. Rigby, Esq., a calf in the barnyard was struck dead by the lightning. Occurrences, similar to the foregoing, have been hitherto very unusual in these parts, in like manner; and those just stated embrace but a few of those that happened in this quarter on the day referred to.

MELANCHOLY CIRCUMSTANCE.—We deeply regret to hear of the very sudden and melancholy death of the Rev. John E. Cogswell, of River Philip, who was killed last Wednesday at 5 o'clock, P.M., lying dead on the road about half a mile from his own house. In the morning he complained of feeling unwell, and in the afternoon procured some medicine, and was walking home from the Post Office, when it was supposed he fell listless, as from the attack of the body it is not probable he moved a limb after he fell from the bruise on his forehead he did not appear to have used his hands as a protection, and it is not likely that his death was hastened by the fall. The cause of his death is supposed to have been an affection of the heart. A Coroner's inquest was held on the body. The jury brought in the verdict that deceased died by the visitation of God. He leaves a wife and four children to mourn their loss. We tender our most sincere condolences to the family.—*Christian Messenger.*

A telegraphic report from Wolfville, says: Yarmouth, reports that the Hantsport and Wolfville offices have been injured by the lightning on Sunday. Windsor appears to be cut off from the other offices, as no communication could be had with that place yesterday.

Since writing the above we learn that a barn at Winkworth, and another at Newport, together with many houses, were all but destroyed. Numerous trees have been destroyed. The instrument in the Windsor telegraph office has been destroyed.—*Colonist.*

H. M. steamer Basilisk, commander Crofton, towed out of harbor, on Saturday, H. M. S. Boscawen, Rear Admiral Fanshawe, bound for a cruise to Sydney, Newfoundland, &c.

#### New Brunswick.

A FEARFUL CONFLAGRATION.—A destructive fire broke out on Tuesday morning, about 8 o'clock, in Ritchie's Tannery, on Waterloo street, taking in its course a large Steam Factory, owned and occupied by Mr. Jacob Myers; also a dwelling house owned by Mr. Horton, and another belonging to Mr. W. B. Sargeant.—From Waterloo street, it crossed to Brunswick street consuming a dwelling house belonging to Mr. Seider, another owned by Mr. Stockford, a dwelling house and bakery belonging to Mr. Duncan, two dwelling houses owned by Mr. R. McCullough, Jeremiah Murphy's dwelling house, and a work shop, the property of Mr. James Donnell. Buildings owned by the estates of the late C. D. Peters, Esq., and the late James Lovett, Esq., were very much damaged.

Firemen were early on the ground, and worked indefatigably; but in spite of their best endeavors, the fire continued to rage with uncontrollable fury until 1 o'clock, when it was extinguished.

Mr. Ritchie's millinery, it is said, were heavily insured; Mr. Myers to the amount of \$200; Mr. Sargeant, \$200; and Mr. Murphy, \$250. The entire loss is supposed to be not far short of \$8,000.—*Christian Visitor.*

ANOTHER FIRE.—A dwelling-house situated on the corner of Germain and St. James's streets was destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. The house was owned by Mr. John Duddy and occupied by Mr. James Boyle and others. We are informed that it was insured. A house adjoining

the property of Judge Parker, was slightly injured and but for the prompt activity of the Firemen must have been consumed.—*Id.*

THE RAILWAY.—We perceive by the St. John papers, that the Government have decided on completing at a very early day, the Railway between Sidiac and the Bend. They have entered into a very satisfactory contract with Mr. Chalmers Walker, of Quebec, for finishing the Sidiac Bridge, which is on this line, and on which a large sum of money has already been expended.

We are indebted to the Westernland Times, of Thursday for the following particulars relative to the disposal of the work.

"At last we are enabled to announce that contracts have been accepted by the Chief-Engineer and Commissioner of the European and North American Railway, for the completion of the Line from Shediac to this place.

"A number of tenders have been handed in, three of which from the lowest were approved of as follows, viz: First Section commencing at Point de Chene, thence to the 9 mile stake, including the Sidiac viaduct, by Messrs. Walker, Rankin & Walker, of Canada.

"Second of Middle-Section, by Mr. William Stevens formerly manager of the late firm of Messrs James Sykes & Co.

"Third Section including Hall's Creek Bridge, by John Crookfield, the late well known Contractor of St. Andrews and Quebec Railroad.

"These Contractors we believe are men of experience and high standing as Railway Builders, and we have been assured that it is the desire of the Government to proceed with the work forthwith, and this being the case we hope now to see matters progress rapidly to a conclusion to which we think there is at length a reasonable prospect.—*Gleaner.*"

ST. ANDREWS & QUEBEC RAILROAD.—We observe by London papers, that the last English Mail, that the shares of the New Company, are quoted at from 14 1/2 to 2 per cent premium.—From this, we infer, that the stock is being taken up rapidly—and congratulate the people of this County on the favorable prospects of having the amount of stock required by the Prospectus to complete the Line to Woodstock taken up soon. This augurs well for the road; and we hope soon to be in a position to state that the works on the Road are resumed.—*Standard.*

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.—His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint provisionally, the Hon. John Montgomery to be a Member of His Majesty's Executive Council in this Province, and also to be Surveyor General of the same.

Mr. Solomon Denton to be Inspector of Schools for the County of York, in the room of Mr. David Gibson, resigned.

James W. Peters to be a Commissioner of Sewers for the Abbeville at Great Marsh Creek St. John.

#### Prince Edward Island.

The City and its vicinity was visited by a very severe thunder storm accompanied with hail and rain of the heaviest description, beginning about 8 o'clock, and continuing with some intervals until between 2 and 3 o'clock this morning. We have not had time as yet to learn whether any greater injuries have been sustained than that occasioned by the breaking of glass in some of the windows. We much fear from the intensity of the lightning, and the extreme violence of the storm during different periods of its continuance, that we shall hear of much damage having been done to the crops and other buildings.—*Halifax Gazette, Aug. 11.*

The Bank of P. E. Island were happy to perceive by the advertisement in this day's paper, has commenced operation.—*Id.*

FIRE INCIDENTARIUM.—Between Saturday night and Sunday morning last, August 10th, the house, barn and baddings, clothes furniture and farming utensils, belonging to James Conway, (third) of the West River, near Cross Bay's Mills, Ltd., was consumed by fire—directed by the absence of the family which reside on the Tryon Road. It is suspected to be the work of an incendiary.—*Id.*

THE FISHERY COMMISSION.—We learn from Prince Edward Island, that the Joint Fishery Commission between Great Britain and the United States under the Reciprocity Treaty, now has its headquarters at the Terrace House, in Charlottetown. The respective Commissioners and their surveyors, are engaged in examining the various rivers and harbors of the Island, with the view of settling the limits within which American fishermen are not to encroach upon the reserved rights of the inhabitants, and this examination, it is supposed, will occupy several weeks.

H. M. brig Arab, 12 guns, Commander Pierce, is in the harbour of Charlottetown, under the direction of Mr. Perley, the British Commissioner, for any service he may require, while he remains in the Island.—*Nbr.*

#### Canada.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF CANADA, Sir Edmund Head, arrived at Montreal on Thursday week, and was received with every demonstration of loyalty and respect. The Montreal Gazette gives the following account of the reception of His Excellency, and of the distinguished persons by whom he was received:

"About three o'clock, Lieut. General Eyre, commanding the forces in Canada, with his staff, and the heads of the military departments, and the Mayor, Mr. McDonald, repaired to the Island wharf to receive his Excellency. A large number of persons were there anxious to see the Crimean General, who, being in *muffs*, was not easily distinguishable. But among those who had him pointed out to them, there was but one opinion, that he looked every inch a soldier and a general. He has the quick penetrating eye yet glad glance one expects to find in a great soldier, and those who have seen him say he resembles in this respect the Emperor of the French. Among the other notables assembled to greet the Governor General, we noticed Attorney General Cartier, His Worship the Mayor, Sir George Benson, Sir Wm. Logan, Hon. P. McGill, the Hon. George Moffat, Lieutenant Colonel Ernesting, Mr. Principal Dawson, Mr. Loranger, M.P.P., Mr. Whitney, M.P.P., Mr. City Councilor M. P. Ryan, Mr. City Councilor Bulmer, Mr. Routh, Mr. A. Perry, and a large number of others. Between 3 and 4 o'clock the boat came in sight. As she passed the upper end of the harbor steamship *Indiana* fired a salute: as she came into the wharf a salute was fired by the Volunteer Artillery, and on His Excellency's landing, by the Royal Artillery at St. Helen's. As the steamer touched the wharf His Excellency, who appeared with Lady Head upon the deck, was loudly cheered, and the volunteers have gone forward to drive them out.

It is rumored in Nebraska city, 30th, that a large force of Missouri and Carolinians had invaded the Territory, and blockaded the public roads. Volunteers have gone forward to drive them out.

DISASTER ON LAKE ERIE.—STEAMER BURNED AND MANY LIVES LOST.—*Buffalo, July 17.*—The steamer Northern Indiana took fire at eleven o'clock this morning on her passage to Toledo, and burned to the water's edge. A large number of passengers were taken off by the steamer *Mississippi*, but between thirty and forty are reported to have been lost.

which he entered with the Governor General and his worship the Mayor. As he drove off another loud cheer broke from the people, and the steamer that lined the river bank, and the harbor were decked out with flags and all wore a holiday look. His Excellency's carriage drove off properly escorted, the three officers of Cavalry riding immediately behind it. We observed Lady Head in conversation with Lieut. Col. David, whose painful accident when he last escorted their Excellencies has probably not been forgotten. At the St. Lawrence Hall the second company of Rifles were drawn up as a guard of honor. On His Excellency's arrival at his hotel he was waited on by the gentlemen who have named by the (Anglican) Lord Bishop of Montreal, Col. Tache, and others desirous of paying their respects. The whole reception, which was almost an impromptu one, was creditable to the city, and must have been pleasing to His Excellency.

LIEUT. GENERAL SIR WM. EYRE, K. C. B.—General Eyre has been, gathered his laurels in almost every quarter of the globe where the Red Cross Banner and the Union Jack tell of his country's power and enterprise. He will, doubtless, be remembered by some of our readers, as Capt. Eyre, which rank he held while serving in this country—in the 73rd Regiment—during the unhappy 'troubles' of 1837 and '38. Since then, if we are not misinformed, he has gone through more than one campaign in India, and a very distinguished part in the Caffre War, at the Cape of Good Hope, and after commanding a division of the army throughout the whole of the late war, covered himself with glory before Sebastopol, on the memorable 18th of June, 1854. Sir William Eyre bears the character in the eyes of his countrymen of being a thorough soldier in the field, but a somewhat strict disciplinarian in the camp.—*Herald.*

FEARFULLY SUDDEN DEATHS.—A correspondent writing to us from Ormstown, under date July 28th, says:—Saturday last will be a day long remembered in this place, on account of the sudden and awful visitation of the Almighty upon three young persons resident here. In the first instance, a servant man in the employ of Mr. James Robertson, of North Georgetown, laid himself down to rest after dinner, and fell asleep. When it was time to resume his work, his master went to wake him, but found him quite dead. In the second, a servant girl in the employ of Mr. John McMillen, in the second concession of Ormstown, while making hay, suddenly stopped her work and fell down dead. The third is perhaps the most lamentable case of all. William Young, a young and promising farmer of 21 years of age, son to one of our most respected agriculturists, after the day's work was over, went to a hired man across the river, but found the boat was on the other side. He told the man a bath would do him good, and that he would swim across and fetch the boat. He understood accordingly, and had got about half way across when a cramp seized him, and before assistance could be procured he sunk and was drowned.—*Montreal Transcript.*

THE CONSENT OF HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT, it is stated has been obtained for the erection of two new bishoprics in Canada, by a subdivision of the present diocese of Toronto. It was intended that they should bear the names of Kingston and London; but it has been suggested that Westminster and Portsmouth would be more appropriate, there being a see of London in England and of Kingston in Jamaica. The endeavor will proceed from the Colonial Bishopric Fund.—*Quebec Chron.*

EXTRAORDINARY SPEED IN TRAVELLING.—One of the most rapid journeys we have ever heard of, was that of the late Mr. J. B. Simpson, who, after having been some time travelling by Sir George Simpson and some fellow-travelers from the Saint Ste. Marie, at the outlet of Lake Superior, to Montreal—a distance of upwards of eleven hundred miles—in the incredibly short space of fifty-five hours, including stoppages and changes of conveyance.—*Montreal paper.*

EXERCISE OF THE ROYAL CLEMENCY.—We understand that the Governor General was received with "all the honors" at Kingston yesterday. He visited the Provincial Penitentiary, when fifteen of the prisoners were recommended for pardon to the authorities. It was understood that six of them would have their sentences commuted.—*Montreal Gaz.*

#### United States.

A disastrous fire occurred in Boston on the 29th ult., destroying property to the value of \$60,000, and occasioning the loss of nine lives. Congress has passed a bill providing for a wagon road to the Pacific. The Ocean Steamer Navigation Company have petitioned for a renewal of their mail contract and against the bill to make one with Com. Vanderbilt.—Mississippi has granted 1,500,000 acres of public land for railway purposes. The affairs of Kansas have again engaged the attention of Congress. Prosecutions for treason and other alleged offences in that Territory have been abandoned. The sum of \$11,000,000 has been voted for the naval service, and \$70,000 for continuing the work on Stevens' Steam floating battery for the protection of New York harbor. President Buchanan of the Coast Survey, has been authorized to accept the medal presented to him by the King of Sweden. It is proposed to reduce the pay of members of Congress from \$3000 to \$2500 per annum, and if books are presented to members the price of the same to be stopped out of their stipend.

The U. S. Senate have discussed the proposition adopted at the Congress of the allied powers, recently held in Paris. Mr. Marcy has replied to the French Minister at Washington to the effect that the President agrees to two proposals, viz, that free ships make free goods, &c., and that the property of neutrals on board an enemy's vessel is not subject to confiscation, unless the same be contraband of war, but, inasmuch as the United States do not approve of keeping up large standing naval and army, they will by no means coincide with the first proposal, viz, that Privateering be abolished, as by the latter method alone can American commerce be protected.

GOOD NEWS FROM KANSAS. *Chicago, Aug. 11.*—Advices from Leavenworth to Wednesday, state that the overland Emigrant Company entered Kansas, and probably arrived at Topeka safely. The Company of Missourians, which marched to intercept them, had returned without effecting anything. The Company of dragoons, headed by Judge Nelson, which entered Nebraska, to arrest Lane, had also returned without effecting their object. The returned battle between the emigrants and regulators near Nebraska line, is not generally credited.

It is rumored in Nebraska city, 30th, that a large force of Missouri and Carolinians had invaded the Territory, and blockaded the public roads. Volunteers have gone forward to drive them out.

DISASTER ON LAKE ERIE.—STEAMER BURNED AND MANY LIVES LOST.—*Buffalo, July 17.*—The steamer Northern Indiana took fire at eleven o'clock this morning on her passage to Toledo, and burned to the water's edge. A large number of passengers were taken off by the steamer *Mississippi*, but between thirty and forty are reported to have been lost.

THE Chair of Logic and Metaphysics in the University of Edinburgh, rendered vacant by the death of Sir W. Hamilton, has been filled up by the election of the Rev. Alexander Fraser, one of the Professors of the Free Church College, and editor of the North British Review. This election will yield the greatest satisfaction to all the lovers of intelligent evangelical truth. Professor Fraser is fully equal to his predecessor in metaphysical acumen, breadth of intellect, varied learning, and enthusiasm in his favorite study, and far in advance of him in according an unchallenged supremacy to revealed Christianity.

The contest for the chair was the most earnest nature: all the candidates being men of high standing and brilliant reputation. Professor Ferrier, of St. Andrews, was supported by all the influence of the Established Church of Scotland; while Professor Scott, of Owen's College, Manchester, received the suffrages of the ultra liberals of the Edinburgh Town Council. The first vote gave the following result:

Professor Fraser, 12  
Professor Ferrier, 11  
Principal Scott, 8

The last name having been struck off, the Council voted again, when the following was the result:

Professor Fraser, 14  
Professor Ferrier, 14  
Majority, 3

The Council House was crowded during the discussion and vote, and the announcement of the numbers was received by the audience with loud applause.

It may be mentioned as a somewhat remarkable coincidence, that the last election to the chair—that of the late distinguished occupant—took place on the same day of the same month, twenty years ago, viz, on the 15th July, 1836.—*Cor. Zion's Herald.*

REV. J. R. NARRAWAY'S ADDRESS.—We regret that at the time of printing the admirable address by Mr. NARRAWAY, which appeared in our issue of the 7th inst., it was not within our power to give personal attention to the revision of proof. We make this explanation by way of apology to the Reverend gentleman for the numerous errors which escaped correction, as also for the purpose of self-exemption from the blame that might otherwise justly attach to us for suffering so beautiful a composition to be marred in the publication.

The writer of the letter signed "A Wesleyan and a Healer" requests us to publish the following errata:—

Paragraph 5th, lines 23, 29. For "by the priest or his substitute, by the minister on the people" read "by the command of God."

Paragraph 14, line 8. For Acts xx. 21, read xxxi. 21.

Paragraph 19, line 17, for "diminishing" read "demolishing."

#### Letters & Monies Received.

The usual acknowledgments of letters and monies received are deferred until the return of the Book Steward, when a complete list of all sums received the current month will be furnished.

Rev. J. F. Bent, (directions in your letter attended to)—the paper for E. M. has gone regularly since ordered to *Chester*. The words "Western Shore" are now added to the address.

ADVERTISEMENT.—Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Another astonishing cure of an Ulcerated Ankle by these Remedies.—Henry Todd, of St. Andrews, suffered with an ulcerated ankle for 14 years, he was a complete cripple with it, and had told twenty different medical men that he would give half his fortune if he could but get cured, yet he still suffered for he was considered beyond human help: however finding none of his medical advisers could benefit him, he determined to see what Holloway's Ointment and Pills would do, and instead of spending any more of his fortune in consulting medical men, he purchased a few pots of Holloway's Ointment and a few boxes of Holloway's Pills, and these two