Mount Allison Academy.—We have the *Academic Gazette* for June, which contains the names of the students (male and female) in the above Academy, a general circular of the course of study, mode of government, *material*, &c. &c. in use there, as means of education. The Sackville Academy as it is generally called, has long been favorably known as an educational institution, and the number of youths who have been sent thence into the world show that it has been a popular one. This popularity is on the increase. We find in the Primary department 22 scholars, in the intermediate 76, and in the Collegiate 15, being a total of 113 male scolars, more, we believe than any other educational establishment in the Province can boast. In the female branch, there are 111 pupils.

The method of instruction at the Mount Allison Academy is stated in the General Circular to be "that which after careful observation and mature experience has been judged best calculated to interest the youthful mind, and to develop most harmo niously all its powers. The best text books extant, in the various studies, are placed in the hands of the Student, who is required to make himself acquainted with the successive portions of these as they are from day to day definitely assigned by the Teachers, and to furnish satisfactory evidence of such acquaintance in his recitation-rooms at appointed hours. To do this he must study, and persevering in so doing, week after week, he acquires the *habit of methodical study*. But to prevent the preparation for the recitation-room from becoming mere *task work* and the recitations mere *memoriter* repetition of words and phrases, the Student is encouraged to extend his range of inquiry beyond the limits of his text-book,—to investigate and think and talk for himself:—to lead him to do so is the constant endeavor of all the Officers of Instruction."

China.—The *Friend of China*, June 10 says:—The revolution is progressing. Now up, now down, the patriots at present appear to be on the end of the "see saw." As foreigners in China, however, are far removed from the fighting ground, we have to trust to native report for all the knowledge we can obtain of the subject, and this knowledge, in reality, is but little. Political reports from the interior continues unsatisfactory. In Kiangsi, the Imperial troops are said to have been defeated by the rebels, and to have lost 3000 men, amongst them seven mandarins. In the north, the insurgents appear also to have met with much success, and the town of Fingkwo-Foo has been taken by them. This place lies about 100 miles westward of Hoochow, the centre of the silk district. Parties are said to have approached Punnew-Chiu, and cause much alarm at Soochow. These disturbances had affected trade at Shanhai, and the new teas were expected to be late in arriving, owing to the interference to transit.

The *Portland Advertiser* gives the particulars of a melancholy sail-boat accident in Casco Bay, by which a whole party from Yarmouth (U. S.) was drowned.

The Himalaya, which arrived at Spithead on 31st July, left Scutari on the 19th of July. She brings two regiments of the German Legion. She also brings Lieut-Colonel Mayow, Assistant Quartermaster-General of the English Cavalry. Colonel Mayow went out with the first of the cavalry in April, 1854, and has remained with them to the present time. He landed in the Crimea on the 16th of September, and was at the battles of the Alma, Balaklava, and Inkerman, as well as the skirmish at Mackenzie's Farm upon Lord Raglan's flank march. He was in the famous charge of the Light Cavalry brigade at Balaklava with the 17th Lancers. At Inkerman, with Lord George Paget and ono or two other officers, he was under heavy fire at the advanced post of the sandbag battery. He was in every reconnaissance subsequently made by the cavalry, and has now retorned to England in the Himalaya, having waited to see off almost the last man of his division.

Sir Colin Campbell has command at Shorncliffe of three regiments of cavalry and six battalions of infantry.

Madame Ida Pfeiffer.

This clever and courageous lady, who has run all round the globe more than once, for her own and the public entertainment, is now in London, and is immediately going to Madagasscar. She has lately received much honour among Continental savans. ' The natural history societies of Berlin and Amsterdam electher an honorary member. She was invited by the King of Prussia to Potsdam, presented with the Humboldt gold medal of arts and sciences, and with a token of esteem not less gratifying, a letter, of which we give a translation, from Alexander von Humboldt himself:

"All those who in different regions of the earth preserve a remembrance of my name and affection for my works, I ardently beg to receive with friendly interest and to aid with their counsels the bearer of these lines, Mrs. Ida Pfeiff r, who is celebrated not only for the noble constancy that, amidst so many dangers and privations, has led her twice round the globe, but above all for the amiable simplicity and modesty which pervade her works, for her truthfulness and philanthropy, for the correctness of her judgments, as well as for the independence, and at the same time the delicacy of her sentiments. Enjoying the confidence and friendship of this estimable lady, I only blame her—though I cannot refrain from admiring it—for that indomitable energy of character which she has displayed, wherever she has been called or, I should rather say, has been impelled, by an unconquerable passion for exploring nature and the habits of the various human races. As the oldest living traveller, I felt a desire to offer Mrs. Ida Pfeiffer this splendid proof of my high and respectable esteem.

(Signed)

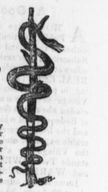
"Alexander von Humboldt.

"Potsdam, June 8, 1856."

The Isle of Serpants.—A Vienna let- of the 3rd says,—"It is stated here on good authority that the Austrian cabinet has addressed a note to Russia couched in extremely energetic language, and contains a serious protest against the Russian occupation of the Isle of Serpants, at the mouth of the Danube. It sets forth that one of the results obtained by the treaty of peace—viz, the free navigation of the Danube, would be endangered and even neutralised by this measure. To obtain this right of free navigation for Germany was the principle for Austria's intervention to bring about the peace of Europe. It is fully expected, that the Emperor of Russia will comprehend the force of the Austrian note, and being himself so pacifically inclined, will not fail to give orders for the immediate evacuation of the island in question, the further occupation of which would only tend to produce fresh complications and render the treaty of peace a dead letter." A letter from Constantinople of the 25th ult. says:—"The question about the possession of the Isle of Serpants is not yet settled. The Divan had at first determined to send over a high dignitary of the state, accompanied by a strong military detachment, to force the Russians to evacuate the position. But the plan met such opposition, that it was given up. It was satisfactorily proved that, without in the least compromising the Sultan's rights of sovereignty, the group of island belonged at all events to the Danubian Principalities, and that as the Porte was bound by treaties not to maintain standing garrisons in Moldavia and Wallachia, it would be a breach of good faith to garrison the Isle of Serpants with Turkish soldiers."

Those who imagine the Army List, by Authority," to be that dull record of statistics which its title would seem to import are much mistaken; any one wading through its 200 and odd pages will find it a most varied compilation, containing much to amuse, and more to instruct. The first on the list of Field-Marshals is the King of the Belgians, his Majesty having received his baton in May 1816; he has no regiment. Next in seniority comes—with a host of Christian names and titles—his Royal Highnes the Prince Consort; more fortunate than his Royal uncle, he has two regiments, the Grenadier Guards and the Rifle Brigade; of the latter he is colonel in chief, having two generals—Sir Harry Smith and Sir George Brown—as colonels commandant under him, to divide between them any little patronage (and little indeed it must be!) unappropriated by his Royal Highness. Then we have Lord Combermere, who is at the head of the 1st Life Guards; next, Lord Strafford, who takes the Coldstreams. Whilst Lord Hardinge, who has rendered more substantial services than Combermere and Strafford put together, is contented with the 57th Foot. We now get at the Generals. They are 60 in number (exclusive of the Artillery, Engineers, and Marines), and divide 51 regiments between them. The 87th (Royal Irish Fusiliers) has for its Colonel no less a hero than General Sir James Simpson, G. C. B.! The veritable Simpson of the Redan! As before stated, the sixty Generals have fifty-one regiments, thus leaving nine of them to be provided for by "unattached pay." Of these nine, three receive £1 12s 6d a day; another (Gen. White), £700 a year, and the remainder 25s a-day. Eighty Lieut. Generals have seventy-two regiments between them; eight are left for the "unattached pay," one of whom (Lieut. General Shawe) receives £600 a-year, the rest 25s a day. One hundred and forty-three Major-Generals share only seven regiments between them. Of 136 Major-Generals unprovided for by regiments, one (Hall) receives £1 9s 2d per day; two (Stanhope and Lord Roke by), £600 a year each; five (Hay, Angerstein, Eden, Dixon, and Fludyer), £550 a year each. It may be as well here to state, that of these eight favoured individuals, only one (Lord Rokeby) has a decoration; he is a K. C. B., and is also a Waterloo man, which none of the others is. Seventy-four have each 25s a-day; two (Lockwood, C. B., and Scarlett, K. C. B.), 23s each; fourteen (including Sir Wm. Eyre and our well-know friends Codrington and Airey) are disposed of at £400 a-year each; have retired on full-pay; and the remaining thirty-three enjoy the half-pay they had been in receipt of prior to their being gazetted as major-generals. Among this half-pay list will be found Henry, Duke of Cleveland, K.G., Arthur, Duke of Wellington, and Jonathan Peel. We now come to "officers receiving rewards for distinguished or meritorious services." Four generals (M'Kenzie, Herbert, Gorden, and Touzel), without a knighthood or even a C.B among the four, head this list. M'Kenzie is general of January, 1837; Herbert, Gorden, and Touzel, of 20th June, 1854. Three lieut,-generals (Aylmer, Vernon, C.B., and Hon. J. Finch, C.B.), come next. These are followed by 62 major-generals, Sir H. Somerset, K.C.B., K.H., a Waterloo man, leading the van. Here will be found Sir J. Scarlett, Sir William Eyre, C A. Windham, and—tell it not in Gath—Codrington and Airey! Why omit Cardigan? Oh, he is Inspecting-General of Cavalry, and it would not do to overload him with honours and rewards now; let him only wait a little: he has friends enough at Court.

AYER'S
CHERRY PECTORAL,



FOR THE RAPID CURE OF
Colds, Coughs, and Hoarseness.

Brimfield, Mass., 20th Dec., 1855.

Dr. J. C. Ayer: I do not hesitate to say the best remedy I have ever found for Coughs, Hoarseness, Influenza, and the concomitant symptoms of a Cold, is your Cherry Pectoral. Its constant use in my practice and my family for the last ten years has shown it to possess superior virtues for the treatment of these complaints. EBEN KNIGHT, M. D.

A. B. MORTLEY, Esq., of Utica, N. Y., writes: "I have used your Pectoral myself and in my family ever since you invented it, and believe it the best medicine for its purpose ever put out. With a bad cold I should sooner pay twenty-five dollars for a bottle than do without it, or take any other remedy."

Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza.

Springfield, Miss., Feb. 7, 1856.

Brother Ayer: I will cheerfully certify your Pectoral is the best remedy we possess for the cure of *Whooping Cough, Croup*, and the chest diseases of children. We of your fraternity in the South appreciate your skill, and commend your medicine to our people.

HIRAM CONKLIN, M. D.

AMOS LEE, Esq., Monterey, Ia., writes, 3d Jan., 1856: "I had a tedious Influenza, which confined me in doors six weeks; took many medicines without relief; finally tried your Pectoral by the advice of our clergyman. The first dose relieved the soreness in my throat and lungs; less than one half the bottle made me completely well. Your medicines are the cheapest as well as the best we can buy, and we esteem you, Doctor, and your remedies, as the poor man's friend."

Asthma or Phthisic, and Bronchitis.

West Manchester, Pa., Feb. 4, 1856.

Sir: Your Cherry Pectoral is performing marvellous cures in this section. It has relieved several from alarming symptoms of consumption, and is now curing a man who has labored under an affection of the lungs for the last forty years. HENRY L. PARKS, Merchant.

A. A. RAMSEY, M.D., Albion, Monroe Co., Iowa, writes, Sept. 6, 1855: "During my practice of many years I have found nothing equal to your Cherry Pectoral for giving ease and relief to consumptive patients, or curing such as are curable."

We might add volumes of evidence, but the most convincing proof of the virtues of this remedy is found in its effects upon trial.

Consumption.

Probably no one remedy has ever been known which cured so many and such dangerous cases as this. Some no human aid can reach; but even to those the Cherry Pectoral affords relief and comfort.

Astor House, New York City, March 5, 1856

Doctor Ayer, Lowell: I feel it a duty and a pleasure to inform you what your Cherry Pectoral has done for my wife. She had been five months laboring under the dangerous symptoms of Consumption, from which no aid we could procure gave her much relief. She was steadily failing, until Dr. Strong, of this city, where we have come for advice, recommended a trial of your medicine. We bless his kindness, as we do your skill, for she has recovered from that day. She is not yet as strong as she used to be, but is free from her cough, and calls herself well.

Yours with gratitude and regard.

ORLANDO SHELBY, of Shelbyville.

Consumptives, do not despair till you have tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It is made by one of the best medical chemists in the world, and its cures all around us bespeak the high merits of its virtues.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

THE sciences of Chemistry and Medicine have been taxed their utmost to produce this best, most perfect purgative which is known to man. Innumerable proofs are shown that these Pills have virtues which surpass in excellence the ordinary medicines, and that they win unprecedentedly upon the esteem of all men. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. Their penetrating properties stimulate the vital activities of the body, remove the obstructions of its organs, purify the blood, and expel disease. They purge out the foul humors which breed and grow distemper, stimulate sluggish or disordered organs into their natural action, and impart healthy tone with strength to the whole system. Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have baffled the best of human skill. While they produce powerful effects, they are at the same time, in diminished doses, the safest and best physic that can be employed for children. Being sugar-coated, they are pleasant to take; and being purely vegetable, are free from any risk of harm. Cures have been made which surpass belief were they not substantiated by men of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Many eminent clergymen and physicians have lent their names to certify to the public the reliability of my remedies, while others have sent me the assurance of their conviction that my Preparations contribute immensely to the relief of my afflicted, suffering fellow-men.

The Agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing directions for their use and certificates of their cures, of the following complaints:—

Costiveness, Bilious Complaints, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heartburn, Headache arising from a foul Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Morbid Inaction of the Bowels and Pain arising therefrom, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, all Ulcerous and Cutaneous Diseases which require an evacuant Medicine, Scrofula or King's Evil. They also, by purifying the blood and stimulating the system, cure many complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach, such as Deafness, Partial Blindness, Neuralgia and Nervous Irritability, Derangements of the Liver and Kidneys, Gout, and other kindred complaints arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with some other pill they make more profit on. Ask for Ayer's Pills, and take nothing else. No other they can give you compares with this in its intrinsic value or curative powers. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

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