

memorialized by a hundred thousand minds, and the palms of David, and the beauties of Isaiah, and the history of Jesus—the story of man's redemption—would be cited upon a thousand hills, in a thousand valleys, and along the winding courses of a myriad streams where the winds have never yet been proclaimed. The beautiful and expressive characters of the Chinese language are so admirably fitted for conveying truth to the human mind, that it would be like heaven; or indeed something like the tongue of fire which vibrates from Europe to America are the present generation passes away. The more the mind contemplates the effect of a real toleration of Christianity in China, the more imperatively does it seem to be necessary that Western governments now contend for it, while they ask for full equality, at least in China.

“Everything perfectly tranquil in Shanghai. No probability of an interruption to commerce or to religious operations.”

Religion in Brazil.

Brazil is the Empire State of the Southern hemisphere of this continent. Its territory comprises a larger area than that of the United States. Occupied by adherents to the Church of Rome, unopposed during nearly three centuries by the aggressive agencies of the Protestant faith, the Romish priesthood have had the most favorable opportunity in that broad land, to exhibit to the world the fairest fruits of their religion. Free and untrammelled it thrived Italy in pomp and display. The Portuguese, when they planted their colonies in Brazil, three hundred years ago, were equal, if not superior to the English, in the great enterprises of that age. How striking the contrast in the results of religious training, as seen in its moral influence in waking and developing the mind, and moulding the character of the people! What has Brazil done for the intelligence of her subjects, for the advancement of society? What has she done for the world?

Messrs. Kidder and Fletcher state in their interesting work—that “there is no class of men in the whole empire, whose lives and practices are so corrupt as those of the priesthood. It is notorious. Every newspaper, from time to time, contains articles to this effect; every man whether high or low, speaks his sentiments unreservedly on this point; and no traveller, whether Romanist or Protestant, can shut his eyes to the glaring fact. The work before us refers to the many facts in proof of the general corruption and low vices which prevail among them.”

This state of things is accompanied with one important result. The priests having lost their influence, are regarded with contempt; and the power of Romish intolerance in Brazil is broken. “There is no country in South America, where the philanthropist and the Christian have freer scope for doing good than in Brazil. It is my firm conviction,” says Dr. Kidder, “that there is not a Roman Catholic country on the globe where there prevails a greater degree of toleration, or a greater liberality of feeling towards Protestants.”—“In all my residence and travels in Brazil, in the character of a Protestant missionary, I never received the slightest opposition or indignity from the people. As might have been expected, a few of the priests made all the opposition they could; but the circumstances that they were unable to excite the people, showed how little influence they possessed.” Here, then, is a wide and effectual door opened for the spread of the gospel in a great empire on this continent—and by whom shall the millions of South America be evangelized, and from whom shall they receive the Word of Life, if not from Christians in these United States.—Philadelphia Observer.

Children of the Pope.

Dr. McCintock writes from Ireland to the North Western Christian Advocate:—“We reached the town of Killybegs at 9 P.M. but there were no attractions there to keep us, and we passed through to the Victoria Hotel, which lies on the bank of the lower lake. The town which gives name to this beautiful region is a mean, dilapidated place, with a population of nine or ten thousand, crowded into a very narrow space. I walked through it one night, and found the streets crowded with idlers, most of the people depending for their support on what they can pick up from visitors to the lakes. Of settled industry in any line of labor there appears to be none. We were accompanied in our lake tour by the Rev. Mr. Higgins, the Methodist preacher stationed at Killybegs; and much of the pleasure of our visit was due to his kind and intelligent guidance. His flock is very small, as the population of Killybegs are chiefly Romanist; and they are liable to constant insult from the bigoted and ignorant children of the pope. We had a small specimen of this ourselves. As Mr. Higgins, Bishop Simpson, and I were walking through one of the wretched lanes of the town, a woman came to be neighbor across the way, “See the regular saints go by.” Indeed, it is not probable that our preachers could labor here at all but for the protection of the excellent police system, which covers all Ireland.

General Intelligence.

Colonial.
The New Brunswick and Canada Railway will be formally opened for general traffic on Thursday the 1st October. On that day an excursion will be made to the station of St. Andrews to the temporary terminus at Barber Dam—a distance of forty miles, without charge.—Church Witness.

We regret to state that three persons have been drowned here during the past week. Owen Ferrin in attempting to pass from the wharf to the steamer *Croft*; William Dillon in crossing the Courtney Bay Flats; and John Holland, one of the crew of a woodboat at Rangin's wharf. Captain Belyea, a native of Digby, master of the ship *Boswell*, fell when attempting to board his vessel on Friday last, and we regret to say, died shortly afterwards from the effects of it.—H.

A large meeting, chiefly of Irishmen, has been held in New York, to sympathize with the Sepoys; and to prevent as far as possible British enlistments in the United States. Strong resolutions were passed, together with an address to the British people. All respectable American citizens entertain very different opinions on the Indian mutiny.—H.

The Montreal Gazette, of Sept. 21, says:—“The principle event of the past week has been the Lower Canada Provincial Exhibition, held in this city under the auspices of the Agricultural Association. It attracted a large number of visitors from the country and neighboring towns. Between 30,000 and 40,000 persons visited the grounds during the two days they were opened to the public.”

The exhibition showed increased care and expense in the breeding of cattle and horses, and the adoption of improved implements of husbandry, and the opening up of new branches of manufactures.

The weather has been cold and rather wet, but as yet we have had no frosts to injure the crops. These, with the exception of winter wheat, spring wheat, injured by the weeds, and

the potatoes injured by rust and rot, have proved everywhere most excellent.

The business week has been dull during the week, with no immediate prospect of improvement. The more the mind contemplates the effect of a real toleration of Christianity in China, the more imperatively does it seem to be necessary that Western governments now contend for it, while they ask for full equality, at least in China.

United States.
Latest advices from the United States represent financial affairs as in a very depressed condition, though it is thought the crisis is over.—A large number of banks and business firms have suspended payment. Along the coast of the Southern States a violent storm had raged from the 9th to the 12th ult., in which 48 vessels were known to have been lost or damaged. On the last mentioned date the steamer *Central America* foundered in the Gulf of Mexico and from four to five hundred of her passengers perished. From the summary of the *Acadian Recorder* we take the following statement:—

The *Central America* left Havana, Sept. 8th, on her way from Aspinwall to New York, having on board 491 passengers, together with the crew of 101 persons, making in all 592 souls on board. She had on freight \$1,600,000 in gold besides large quantities in possession of the passengers. Shortly after the commencement of the storm, it was found that the ship had sprung a leak. Either from the water gaining upon the vessel, or from accidents to the machinery, on the 11th the engines stopped. Bailing and pumping were kept up by the passengers and crew until they were nearly exhausted, but still the water gained upon them, whilst the gale continued unbroken. On the afternoon of the 12th the *Brigantine* *Hove* in sight and bore down upon the steamer. With great difficulty boats were launched from the latter, and filled mostly with women and children passengers, succeeded in reaching the *Brig*, which however was fast drifting to leeward. A little after 8 P.M. of that day, the steamer sank. Several of the passengers clung to portions of the deck and were, on the following morning, picked up by the *barque Ellen*. So far as yet known, 178 persons have been saved. If this is all, no less than 419 have perished.

England.

Parliament over and another Indian Mail received, an interval of quiet, which the papers call dulness, succeeds. There are, however, points of interest always arising. Mr. Macaulay's elevation to the Peerage, for example, is a refreshing incident, and gives us hope that his voice, which has long been unheard among the under tones of the House of Commons, will not always be silent when the House of Lords is in session and India the theme. “An historian,” as the *Times* said yesterday, “is a statesman on his travels; and, while Mr. Macaulay will travel from century to century, and from country to country, we may expect now to have him sometimes at home with us, giving his advice in the present need.” Some set-off against Lord Ellenborough is urged in the *Upper House*. Whether Lord Dalhousie will be able next Session to meet Mr. Macaulay in that place, is open to a painful doubt. Since his return from India, the great Ex-Governor-General has lived retired and invalid; and we understand that he is about to seek the sunny southern refuge in Malta. Attending to what is going on around them, many of our readers can now see or hear the unwelcome signals of warlike preparations. After the harvest, which expect in belated districts is over—a bountiful harvest, especially in cereal produce—the reaper is exchanging his sickle for a bayonet, and recruiting goes briskly on to fill up the new battalions which are to be added to the Army, and to enable Government to call out fifteen thousand of the Militia.

One peculiarity of the present war, if the contest with revolted Sepoys may be dignified by such a term, is its inexpensiveness to the English people in its pecuniary inflictions, which fall upon the East India Company, and its insupportable cost in the lives of those who were thought by their relatives to have to be perfectly secure, —civilians, ladies, and children.—*Watchman*.

France.

Lettre Rollin, Mazzini, Masserani, and Campanella (all four absent), accused of having in concert with Tipoldi, Grilli, and Baroletti, already condemned, formed a plot to assassinate the Emperor of the French, have been declared guilty and sentenced to deportation.

The camp at Chalons is the great novelty of strongest interest at Paris. It is established in a vast plain, about twelve miles to the north of the town. The land there is of little product or value, and 251,000 acres have been purchased by the Government.

India.

There is very little in the latest intelligence received from India but an expansion in detail of the horrid scenes which had been more indirectly reported in previous advices. The *Christian Times* says:—

We have no new losses to report: Cawnpore was recovered almost as soon as it was lost, though too late to prevent the perpetration of one of the most horrible atrocities that has stained even the ferocious annals of India. The armies of the other Presidencies still remain loyal. Wherever rebellion reared its head, as it had done in one or two places wide apart from each other, it was promptly and completely crushed. Nay, here and there we learn that single regiments of the Bengal army have shown proofs of loyalty remarkable in proportion to their rarity. The little garrison of Agra, with a daring that bordered on rashness, sallied out of their fortress and attacked twenty times their own number, and though, owing to a blunder in providing the troops with ammunition, the assault had not all the success it deserved, yet they left upon the mutineers such an impression of their courage as to deter them from attempting further, they raised the siege, and attempted to join the more numerous host at Delhi. We fear that Delhi must, for some time to come, remain in possession of the mutineers. All the probabilities of the case are against an early and successful assault. The troops now before the place are confessedly under the undertaking. They have enough to do to hold their own.

The efforts made by the Government at home to send relief to our countrymen have lately been presented to the public in a tabular form, and show no want of energy. It was about the end of June when we learned the full extent of the calamity which had befallen us, in the defections of the whole army, though the mutiny of various regiments in different parts of the country had in some degree prepared the Government before. On the 1st of July the vanguard of the reinforcements were preparing, embarked in a

couple of ships, and from that day to this the stream has been incessant. Throughout the month of July the transports left England at the rate of one every day; in August the average has been still greater, the ships larger, and in a larger proportion, provided with the auxiliary of steam. Altogether we reckon that close upon 50,000 English soldiers have been ordered to concentrate upon the north west provinces where the insurrection rages, and we may now expect to hear by every new mail of the arrival of reinforcements from one quarter or another. Part of the Chinese troops have already arrived, and done good service in the recovery of Cawnpore. The unfortunate loss of the *Transit* will delay, but will not prevent the arrival of another regiment. The Cape levies will be expected next, and in ten days or a fortnight from this time the first ships from England may be expected in the Hooghly, then, by the blessing of God, we may hope that the threat of insurrection will be stayed.

China.

Lord Elgin's position is this—he has arrived at Hong Kong, and finds in the neighbouring waters a satisfactory naval force, but the troops which were to co-operate with it have been taken from him by Lord Coning. Accordingly, unless he chooses to remain idly at Canton, it is necessary that he should spend the time elsewhere, and in action of a kind different from that he had expected at his outset. He can go to acquire further information at the northern ports, and the temptation must be scarcely repressible to open negotiations with the Emperor at Peking. This may not be in itself the worst course, it is, at any rate, that to which circumstances and the wishes of the merchants impel him. He says that—

“It is essential to the permanence of peaceful relations with China, and to the security of trade, that the Court of Peking should be apprised that an arrogant refusal to treat with other Powers on the terms prescribed by the community of nations, or the alleged willfulness of a provincial authority, will not be considered as a release from the responsibility of faithfully attending to engagements contracted with independent sovereign States.”

This is an energetic mode of speaking when used by a man who must do more than be must say. By the next mail we shall hear that Lord Elgin has left Hong Kong for the north, and unless the residents at Shanghai dissuade him, it is likely that his lordship will proceed from that place to the Peking, and thence send in his demands to the Court of Peking. Having no army to enforce them, it is too probable that they will be disregarded, and will follow regular war with the Celestial Empire, and as soon as troops can be spared, the occupation of Canton.—*London Watchman*.

Missionary Anniversaries.

CHARLOTTETOWN DISTRICT.
RIVER JOHN CIRCUIT.
Burton, Oct. 8, River John, Oct. 5, Mount, Oct. 6, Guzore, Oct. 7.—Deputation, Breth. McMURRAY and TEMPLE.
WALLACE CIRCUIT.
Pugwash, Oct. 26, Head of the Bay, Oct. 27, Westport, Oct. 28, Harbour, Oct. 29, Malaga, Oct. 30.—Deputation, Breth. CRANE and MILLIGAN.
RIVER PHILIP CIRCUIT.
Head of the Tide, Nov. 2, Leicester, Nov. 3, River, Nov. 4, East Branch, Nov. 5, West Chester, Nov. 6.—Deputation, Breth. TEMPLE and CHAPMAN.
TRURO, Dec. 29.—Deputation Breth. TEMPLE and MILLIGAN.
MESQUOBIOT, Oct. 26.—Deputation, Bro. McMURRAY.
GUYSBORO AND SHIP HARBOUR, 2nd week in November.
SYDNEY AND MARGARIE, early in January.
The brethren on these circuits to assist each other.
The arrangements for holding the anniversary in Prince Edward's Island, are left to the judgment at the Brethren stationed there.
Collections and subscriptions will be taken at all of the above meetings, in aid of the fund of the Wesleyan Missionary Society.
JOHN McMURRAY, Chairman.

Missionary Anniversaries.

SACKVILLE DISTRICT.
CIRCUIT DEPUTATION PLACE TIME
Sackville, Rev. H. Davies, Sackville, Sept. 27 & 28
Dorchester, Sept. 29
Point de la Pêche, Messrs. N. and J. Davies, Point de la Pêche, Oct. 1 & 2
Fort Lawrence, Oct. 3
Moncton, Messrs. Dr. P. and W. Davies, Moncton, Oct. 4 & 5
Hillsborough, Oct. 6
Hillsborough, Messrs. T. and J. Davies, Hillsborough, Oct. 7 & 8
Salmon River, Oct. 9
Richibucto, Rev. W. Smith, Richibucto, Oct. 10 & 11
Amherst, Messrs. Davies & Amherst, Amherst, Oct. 12
Parrsboro', Messrs. Davies & Cross Roads, Parrsboro', Jan. 24 & 25
Little Falls, Messrs. Davies & Little Falls, Little Falls, Oct. 26
Circuits, DEPUTATION PLACE TIME
Bridgewater, Messrs. Smallwood, Tupperville, Sept. 28
Tupperville, Tupperville, Sept. 29
Smith, Smith, Oct. 1
Annapolis, Messrs. Wilson, Annapolis, Oct. 2
Horton, Messrs. Anglin, Horton, Sept. 28
Taylor, Messrs. Lathers, Greenfield, Sept. 29
Cornwallis, Messrs. Hennigan & Cornwallis, Sept. 30
Aylesford, Messrs. Hennigan, Aylesford, East, Oct. 1
Taylor, Messrs. Lathers, Aylesford, West, Oct. 2
Yarmouth, Messrs. Lockhart & Yarmouth, Sept. 28
Avery, Avery, Oct. 29
Barrington, Messrs. Pickles & Barrington, Oct. 30
Bellevue, T. B. Smith, Oct. 31
Digby, Messrs. Wilson, Digby, Oct. 28
Smith, Smith, Oct. 29
Lathers, Lathers, Oct. 30
Port La Tour, Port La Tour, Oct. 31

Missionary Anniversaries.

ANNAPOLIS DISTRICT.
1857.
CIRCUIT DEPUTATION PLACE TIME
Bridgewater, Messrs. Smallwood, Tupperville, Sept. 28
Tupperville, Tupperville, Sept. 29
Smith, Smith, Oct. 1
Annapolis, Messrs. Wilson, Annapolis, Oct. 2
Horton, Messrs. Anglin, Horton, Sept. 28
Taylor, Messrs. Lathers, Greenfield, Sept. 29
Cornwallis, Messrs. Hennigan & Cornwallis, Sept. 30
Aylesford, Messrs. Hennigan, Aylesford, East, Oct. 1
Taylor, Messrs. Lathers, Aylesford, West, Oct. 2
Yarmouth, Messrs. Lockhart & Yarmouth, Sept. 28
Avery, Avery, Oct. 29
Barrington, Messrs. Pickles & Barrington, Oct. 30
Bellevue, T. B. Smith, Oct. 31
Digby, Messrs. Wilson, Digby, Oct. 28
Smith, Smith, Oct. 29
Lathers, Lathers, Oct. 30
Port La Tour, Port La Tour, Oct. 31

Collections will be made and subscription lists will be opened at all the above named meetings in aid of the funds of THE WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.
By order of the ANAPOLIS FINANCIAL DISTRICT Meeting.
WILLIAM WILSON, Chairman.

Four Days Later from Europe.

Favorable Intelligence from India.
St. JOHN, N. B., Monday, Sept. 8, 23 P. M.
The *Conrad Steamship*, which left Cork on Thursday, Sept. 17, arrived here this morning. (She will embark the 7th Regt. and sail for Cork in two days.)
The Bombay mail to the 15th of August had arrived. No China mail.

The latest dates from Delhi are the 24th of July. Stories were reported on the 14th, 18th and 23rd of July, with great loss to the rebels. Five hundred killed on our side. Since 23rd there has been no fighting. Meerut, or Hurrat mutineers, had arrived at Delhi.

General Nicholson expected at Delhi on the 15th of August from Punjab with reinforcements for the British army.
General Rial had relinquished his command to General Wilson in consequence of ill health.
General Havelock's force, after re-occupying Delhi, finding Bithpore evacuated, burned it to the ground. On the 29th and 30th found rebels at Bithpore-Gunge, about 8 miles from Cawnpore, 10,000 strong, whom they defeated with loss of fifteen guns. They expected to reach Lucknow next day.

Nana Sahib who perpetrated the fearful massacre at Cawnpore, in which nearly all the Europeans perished, after destroying his own family, fled to the hills. He is now believed to be at Sir Col Campbell had arrived, and assumed the command of the Indian army.
Tranquillity has been restored to Central India.

The 7th, 70th and 40th Regiments, which mutinied at Dinapore, July 23, had been dispersed by the 10th Regt.
Calcutta and Hyderabad were quiet on the 14th of August.
It is reported that Agra had fallen into the hands of the rebels.

The mutineers at Seikote were destroyed by Gen. Nicholson on the 10th of July.
The panic which existed a fortnight ago had subsided.
A pleasant picnic for the Sunday-school scholars, Hessian Lane, Clements, County of Annapolis, was held, a correspondent informs us, on Monday, the 14th ult. It was followed by a social Tea-meeting for parents teachers and friends. A very respectable gathering it was of about 200 persons. All present enjoyed the festive occasion, but regretted the absence of their beloved ministers whose offices were regular in the past. The Sunday-school, our correspondent says, was organized about three years since by the Rev. G. M. Barrett, under somewhat discouraging circumstances, but now numbers about sixty scholars and seven teachers.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of the TENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ALUMNI OF KING'S COLLEGE, WINDSOR. It contains the act of Incorporation, By Law, &c., in addition to the Report of the past year. There are also lists of the Officers, Life Members, and Annual Subscribers. It has been very neatly printed at the office of Messrs. Bown.

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Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Wonderful Remedies for the Cure of Scalds and Burns.—Emollient and Cooling. Holloway's Ointment was accidentally severely scalded by some boiling water falling over her. The whole of the right side and leg in particular was in a most shocking state. Something in the nature of the ointment was applied which caused the flesh to peel off almost to the bone, and rendered her utterly unable to move as she was carried to bed, medical assistance called in, and her recovery depended on it, so happened, that a friend who paid a visit that day, had just been cured of a dreadfully bad leg by Holloway's Ointment and Pills, and she recommended the same, the Pills and Ointment were accordingly bought and used, by continuing them for two weeks, she was perfectly well, and has written most gratefully to Professor Holloway, for the cure effected.

Dr. SAMPSON'S Liver Invigorator is what we wish to recommend with confidence to our readers, our reasons for which will appear in the next issue.

Some time since, while troubled with Dyspepsia, indigestion and a thousand other ills that none but the Dyspeptic suffer, our physician deemed it as the use of the famous Dr. SAMPSON'S Liver Invigorator. We tried it, and since then we have recommended others to try it, while they in their turn have given their testimony, and there are no cases known of who have tried it, but have been benefited by its use. It is the most invigorating, life giving balsam we have ever known, and we are happy in telling all of its curative properties and its recommendation to those who are troubled with any derangement of the Liver to try this invigorating Remedy.

G. E. MORTON & CO. Agents.

DR. M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE.—ANOTHER MEDICAL WITNESS.—It is no small evidence of the intrinsic value of this great Vermifuge, when we see that Dr. M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE, when used by the Dr.'s advice must be discarded from our list—yet Dyspepsia haunted us day and night, and finding no relief among physicians we commenced the use of family medicines with less faith than hope. Among other things we were recommended to try Dr. SAMPSON'S Liver Invigorator. We tried it, and since then we have recommended others to try it, while they in their turn have given their testimony, and there are no cases known of who have tried it, but have been benefited by its use. It is the most invigorating, life giving balsam we have ever known, and we are happy in telling all of its curative properties and its recommendation to those who are troubled with any derangement of the Liver to try this invigorating Remedy.

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