

Charlottetown District Meeting.

The Charlottetown District commenced its session at Guyborough, May 22nd. The transaction of business was characterized by much harmony, and the public ministrations of the day were attended by peculiarly gracious benevolence.

Horton Circuit.

Mr. Editor.—It will afford the numerous readers of your excellent paper much pleasure to learn that almost every Circuit in the Annapolis District has been visited, during this the first year of its separate existence, with a large measure of revival influence; and so of those in the Western Circuits of Nova Scotia have during the past winter—attained to the glorious liberty of the Sons of God.

My object in writing now is not to endorse the statements recently made by my colleague in relation to the shower of blessings with which we were lately visited in one part of this Circuit, nor merely to state that each of the twenty persons baptized on one occasion by the writer was baptized in our place of worship in that part of Cornwallis those who in the absence of the vessel of life—and at the same time they suggest the confidence of our people in the agencies by which they themselves attained to that green which they now stand.

The officiating Ministers upon the occasion last referred to were the Rev. Ingham Sutcliffe who preached both morning and evening, and the Rev. Henry Pope, senior, who spoke words of truth and solemnity to his old friends in the afternoon of the same day.

The Church in Canning is sixty feet long and forty wide, has a tower and spire is keeping with the size of the building and is the ornament of the rising village in which it stands. The interior of the building even exceeds in beauty its external appearance; the ceiling is arched, the pulpit is low, and although there is a front gallery (all free) the Minister can see from his assigned position every person within the limits of the edifice; the painting and graining have been well done, and the carpeting of aisles and gallery stairs prevent the noise too frequently heard in country churches.

The expense of the erection is about \$800 and the sale of the pews already disposed of more than covers the entire outlay.

A very convenient Parsonage near to the new Church has also been erected, and the year will be completely finished in less than a week from the date of the cost said Parsonage is about \$300 and like the Church is free of debt.

As my four years of service in this Circuit will soon expire, I may be permitted to say in parting from my friends in the two Townships (Horton & Cornwallis) that apart from personal and domestic affliction, these four years have been among the most pleasant of my colonial life.

All the Wesleyan Churches in Horton proper have during my residence upon the Circuit been repaired, painted and made respectable; many of his houses and made ready to do in that way, but being freed from such secularities, he will have more opportunities than to fallow my lot to labour more directly for the spiritual improvement and numerical increase of our beloved people.

As Cornwallis is to become at the Conference a separate Circuit, I most envy the man that may be appointed to the Superintendency of that charge. A better and more extensive opening for Methodism I have never seen: our people are with us and hearty in their attachment to our institutions and usages. They are asked to ministers to start with, but only one is appointed, the cause cannot be extended to the many sections of that beautiful valley to which our Ministers are frequently invited. Praying that God may so direct the deliberations of the approaching Conference as to bring to himself a treasure of glory. I am, &c., F. SMALLWOOD.

Indianaapolis, Ind., May 12, 1856.

The business of the Conference, as will be seen by the reports copied from the daily, has not hitherto furnished many topics requiring comment. The Episcopal address deserves notice. It is in the main an excellent document. Its style is, as it should be, plain, simple, dignified, its spirit is courteous and manly. It is progressive, also, in most of its recommendations, and on the whole, is a living paper, indicative of energy in the Episcopacy, and of its sympathy with cautious advances towards meeting the exigencies of the times.

A word about Indianapolis. It is the capital of the State; contains about eighteen thousand souls; has a State House modelled in part after the Parthenon, a magnificent Masonic Hall, asylums for the blind, the deaf and dumb, and the insane. Its streets are laid out, not in squares, but in the form of radii from circles. Aside from its public buildings, it does not contain much to attract the attention of a stranger. Most of the residences of its citizens are small and plain. Every thing reminds a casual visitor that he is in a new city, and suggests that the people thus far, are somewhat content with the useful, and do not pay much court to the throne of the Beautiful. This, however, is not to be wondered at. Forty years ago the site of the city was a plowed field; now it is the home of eighteen thousand people. Let forty years more pass, and it will present quite a different aspect.

Our churches here—we have three—are plain structures, without much architectural pretension. Their seats are free, and the sexes sit apart. I have worshipped in one of them only, Aabury, since my arrival. The congregation numbered between four and five hundred, and represented an intelligent but plain class of people. The "old chief," the Rev. James B. Finley, a delegate, was the preacher for the occasion. He is a fine old man, of medium height, stout, well knit frame, and strongly marked features. Sympathy and determination are written in every lineament of his face, which is itself a sermon, and his words are clothed in the glow of strong feeling. His sermon was full of sound thought, well expressed, and logically arranged; though its remarkable effect did not proceed from these qualities, but from the wondrous flow of emotion which poured forth from the old patriarch's soul. His sympathies well up like living water from a mountain spring, and make simple remarks potential to unseat the fountains of feeling in the hearts of his hearers.—Besides this, a certain quaint quaintness of expression, bordering, at times, on the ludicrous, but always chastened by the devotional elements, and his conversion was finely given. He spoke of his awakening in old Kentucky and his joy when converted, with great power. "I," said the old man, the Alleghany mountains had been lifted from my breast, I should not have felt a greater sense of relief!" Speaking of his sufferings and temptations when preaching to the Indians, and in the backwoods, he had slept on a deer skin "between a big nigger and a big Indian," in a forest wigwam, while the stars peeped in at the roof. In the morning, he had made his breakfast from soup of deer skulls, from which he had to skin the hair of the deer before he could get at the soup! O'Brien, when wandering through the woods, he had slept beneath a forest tree. Before lying down, Satan would whisper, "James, the serpents will bite you while you sleep," but, said he, I replied, "Get away Satan, I serve a God who sends his angels to encamp round about them that fear him, and they won't let the serpents hurt me!" By these, and kindred remarks, aided as they were with an astonishing measure of natural feeling and religious emotion, he wrought his hearers, towards the last into a tempest of emotion. The sermon ended, the congregation sang. During the singing, the venerable "chief" embraced his old friend Peter Cartwright and Bro. Havens, another of the fathers, who sat with him in the pulpit. He then descended to the altar, shaking hands with and embracing several others. It was a strange, yet touching spectacle. I never witnessed such a sight before; yet I could but enter into it and enjoy it, albeit my love of order shrunk before it, and I could not justify it on grounds of taste and propriety. Nevertheless, I should pity the man who could behold it and not enjoy it.

In the evening I heard the far-famed Peter Cartwright. The good old man was evidently not himself. A straight jacket bound him; and though his discourse exhibited a sound mind, strong common sense, and breadth of view, yet it did not produce much impression. Bro. C. is manifestly losing his vigor. The weight of many years and herculean labors for his Master press heavily upon him, and he trembles beneath the burden; but God bless him, he has a "house" in prospect "not made with hands." More anon.

European.

The following article from the London Times of the 9th ult., on the aspect of affairs on the Continent of Europe, is interesting: Spring returns, and with it all the arts of peace, no longer hindered or perverted by war. We are, indeed, summing up what we suffered and lost, but it is because we now know the worst. At the bottom of this satisfaction is a feeling founded in fact, and not to be shaken by all the sophistry of fiction, that our part in the war was inevitable and righteous, and though we may not have won the glory we desired, we have yet done our work, and put on a securer basis the liberties, not only of our own country, but of all Europe, and, indeed, of the whole world. The story of these two years has been anxious and terrible; but it is the work of a century. For a century the work has been inevitable and righteous, and though we may not have won the glory we desired, we have yet done our work, and put on a securer basis the liberties, not only of our own country, but of all Europe, and, indeed, of the whole world.

Unquestionably there are national evils in the continent of Europe which are gradually coming to a pass—dangerous not merely to the nations themselves or their neighbours, but to all Europe. The condition of Greece and Italy are no more purely Grecian and Italian questions. Naples and the States of the Church are volcanoes only dormant so long as a tremendous pressure is applied from without, that pressure itself being, to say the least, anomalous and harmful to the true interest of all Europe.

The internal evils that have called for that pressure cannot be dealt with, but are rather aggravated than otherwise. The secular population of Rome will never lose a sacerdotal ruler better because it is forced on them by the bayonets of France, nor will the Legations get over their dislike to Cardinals because they are associated with Germans and Croats. No doubt even Austrians are better than anarchy, and sentinals than assassins; but whatever lies under the surface is neither removed nor cured by the mask of a foreign despotism. It only festers there. There is not a State in Italy, under whatever of its complicated and varied conditions which does not tremble on the eve of convulsion. That convulsion will hardly fail to draw in ourselves and the other leading States of Europe. We are, by a prescription which is not yet broken, by promises not yet forgotten, and by an example which we cannot bid if we would, the friends and patrons of Italian liberty.

We have the glory and shame of that position. We cannot elude the responsibility. In one way or another every other great State is also interested, more or less directly, in the condition of Italy; some by religion, others by political affinity; two by actual intervention, founded not only on religion, but on historical relations. This holds on the interest of all Europe is only a tradition of the times when Rome was the mistress of the world, and when her Senators scrutinized our position as we now do hers. The affinity is changed but not destroyed. Rome still claims as her own millions of our countrymen, and boasts more subjects in this metropolis than in her own. Within a very few years she has shaken the allegiance of a third part of these realms. Even the internal peace of this country is involved in a correct solution of the Italian problem, and a division of ecclesiastical and secular authority. A pretension which cannot maintain itself without foreign arms, is not a safe element to enter into our own social state, even though our alliance with that foreign aid be stronger than our sympathies with the object of its support.

It was then, a very natural corollary of the Treaty, that the Plenipotentiaries should come to some kind of understanding as to the treatment of these secondary States, in which all Europe is interested, and which, unfortunately, involve so much interference from Turkey. A transition was almost necessary to Greece now occupied by the Western Powers, and thence to Italy, also under the foreign occupation. The Plenipotentiaries, indeed, all acted their parts on this subject with dramatic fidelity. The Russian cordially agreed in hoping that the condition both of Greece and Italy would soon be so far improved as to dispense with foreign aid; otherwise, he had no instructions, and could not commit his master. The Austrian was glad to hear that the Western Powers wished to leave Greece alone as soon as possible, and as for the Legations and other encroachments in Italy, was content to leave the subject in the hands of France, and even of Sardinia. France saw a great difference between a small and distant intervention invited by the Sovereign himself and invasion by a powerful neighbour in the face of a protest. The Sardinian spoke with great courage and freedom, but without the burden of an extensive responsibility. In the face of the coldness which approached to irony, the British Plenipotentiary persevered in asking for some expression of opinion as to the condition of the Italian States, and on the whole subject of armed intervention. He had indeed, to put his ideas into the most general form, for the French Plenipotentiary could assent to nothing which threatened to restrict a State in the assertion of its own dignity, and the Austrian would not commit himself for de facto Governments and anticipated some unpleasantness from the discussion of these topics. Lord Clarendon had to shape his proposals so as to run the gauntlet of these objections, and the result considering the difficulties, was small success. "The Plenipotentiaries did not hesitate to express in the name of their Governments, the wish that States between which any serious misunderstandings may arise should be appealing to arms, have recourse, as far as circumstances might allow, to the good offices of a friendly Power." Though this is only a principle of common humanity, such as must naturally occur to every ordinary statesman yet its express recognition by a European Congress gives it new weight and constitutes the ground of an appeal by every State that disregards it. It makes all Europe one court of appeal. It gives every weak State a claim to the friendly offices of all its stronger neighbours. Indeed, it is the nearest approach to that system of universal arbitration which some think attainable in its rigorous term. The day may come when its value will be more acknowledged and its form more confined; and the sooner it comes the better for the happiness of Europe and the true interests of every State however powerful and ambitious.

General Intelligence.

Domestic. ROT ON THE RAILWAY.—The City has been distracted by the rumours of a faction fight upon the Railway on Monday last, in which it was at first supposed that several lives had been lost. Yesterday the Hon. Jonathan McCully the High Sheriff, Messrs. Jennett and Smith, County Magistrates, went up the Windsor Road and spent the day in taking examinations and conducting enquiries into the facts. They returned to town last evening. We rejoice to learn that no lives have been lost, although several have been beaten and bruised that their lives are yet in danger. It appears that from 20 to 100 men, drawn from Contracts 1 and 2 of the Windsor Branch, suddenly appeared by evident preconcert, about one o'clock in the day and surrounded two or three Shanties in which were about 30 men and seven or eight women and children. They smashed the windows with stones, drove out the inmates, struck them down with axe-handles and bludgeons as they attempted to escape. A few resolute fellows fought their way through—a few others fled to the woods. The women and children were not beaten, but of course were dreadfully terrified. The ruthless scoundrels did not cease from outrage until there was scarcely a man left who was not felled to the ground, trampled and left for dead. The Magistrates were, we understand, unable to discover any motive religious or mercenary for this outrage. It was no strike for wages but a cold blooded brutal assault of a body of lawless men, without even the excuse of a love of fighting, for those who do love it, love to fight fair, and in this war the proportion stood three to one.

We trust that such a lesson will be read to these people, and such an example made of them as will give to peaceful men, earning their wages on our public works the full protection of law and order.—Chronicle.

The "Commission" have arrested some six or seven of the offenders. The necessary dispositions have been taken, and several of the ring-leaders have been committed for trial. The County Sheriff and City Clerk have been untiring in their exertions to secure the offenders.—Half the military force returned to the City on Saturday afternoon.—Journal.

These fine fellows were escorted from the Dockyard by several thousands of citizens. Most of the soldiers wore medals—many of them two—not a few of them three; and clasps to the number of two, three, and even four were visible on the breasts of the Greeks here. These are for the most part young, sturdy, healthy, athletic men; and they landed in swallow tails and fustian caps. Apparently it will take some time to set them up as soldiers; their boards are certainly on the war establishment; but there is a roughness in their exterior which tells unmistakably of the camp. And although they may not make as great a show as those who have not occupied the tented field on a foreign and inhospitable strand; yet, no unprepared person who looked upon their serried ranks as they marched into quarters could fail to see that it would have been difficult to find more dangerous characters in a fair stand up fight on the heights before Sebastopol.

NEW BRUNSWICK. SIGNS OF A REVIVING BUSINESS.—We are glad to perceive that in many parts of our city considerable animation is being manifested in the erection of new buildings, and in the enlargement and alteration of structures already standing. The lower stories of houses that have been dwellings heretofore, are being fitted up as retail stores, in anticipation of a good business being done during the ensuing summer. Our principal thoroughfare, King-street, presents, in regard to the many alterations and improvements going on, quite a Broadway-like appearance. The piles of lumber, the groups of workmen, the noise of the saws, and the hammer, all seem to take to be indications that our business world is beginning to revive from the lethargy, which we are sorry to say, has hung about it for some time past. Along our wharves also a healthy stir is perceptible, and we trust, as the season advances, a large addition will be made to the fleet of noble merchant vessels already in port, and that ere long, we shall hear as of old, the hearty "yo, ho, yo!" of the jolly tar on every passing breeze.—St. John Courier.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS.—Mr. Wilnot arrived in town yesterday. It is rumored that he had refused the offer of joining the new Government. Up to the hour of going to press, last night, no authentic list of the new Executive Council had been made public in the city. The Hon. R. L. Hazen, and the Hon. J. H. Gray, left town for Fredericton, on Monday morning, to take part, it is presumed, in the new Administration.—Courier, May 10.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—Another Triumph.—By a private letter received in St. John by the last English Mail we learn that the brig Mary Ann, Captain Sale, made the passage from London to Civita Vecchia, a seaport of Rome in 16 days. This is said to be the shortest passage on record. The Mary Ann was built by John Fieber, Esq., Lower Cove, and we congratulate her owners upon this successful and speedy voyage through the straits of Messina.—News.

ANOTHER STEAMBOAT DISASTER.—The Reindeer, having struck a rock a short distance above Woodstock, was immediately run ashore, where she sunk.

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.—The New Brunswickers say:—"We are now enabled to state, that upon his arrival in Fredericton on Saturday, Mr. Chandler received His Excellency's command to undertake the formation of a new Government, and offered upon this important duty at once. It was rightly informed, Mr. Chandler has had no difficulty whatever in making up a Council which will work well together and undoubtedly prove acceptable to the Province.

Canada. QUEBEC, MAY 23, 1856. ANOTHER MINISTERIAL CRISIS HAS OCCURRED. We received information from Toronto on Wednesday morning that, at a late hour the previous night, the House divided on the motion of want of confidence proposed by Mr. Holt. The debate was kept up during the whole of Monday and Tuesday, with the intermission of an hour at noon, and resulted in a majority of the whole House in favour of Ministers. The votes were, Yeas 47, Nays 70;—of Upper Canada votes, Yeas 33, Nays 27;—majority against Ministry 8; of Lower Canada votes, Yeas 10, Nays 43;—majority in favour of Ministers, or rather of Quebec being the Seat of Government—33.

On Wednesday, in consequence of the Upper Canadian majority against Ministers, they did not attend in their places in Parliament, but declared in Council upon the proper constitutional course to be taken, under the circumstances, and on motion of Sir John A. Macdonald, the House adjourned till this afternoon. It was rumored in Toronto on Wednesday evening, and we received a telegraphic dispatch to the effect, that Mr. Spence, Postmaster General, and Mr. Attorney General MacDonald had resigned. The anxiety felt as to the arrangements in progress was increased yesterday, by a report that all the members of the Cabinet had resigned, and that the Hon. Mr. Taché had been sent for to form a new Administration. Correspondents of the Montreal papers give this as a phantasm of the crisis, but we cannot believe it an authentic indication of the direction about to be given to the Government of Canada. They say that the resignation of the whole Cabinet was brought about by His Excellency declining to accept the resignation of the Canadian section, unless Messrs. Lower Canadian Colleagues went also.

TORONTO, 26th May.—A Ministry has been formed composed of the following:—Mr. Macdonald, Premier and Speaker of the Legislative Council; Hon. Mr. Taché—Hon. J. A. McDonald—Attorney General (Canada West)—Hon. Mr. Cayley, Inspector General—Hon. Mr. Spence, Postmaster General—Hon. Joseph Coubon, Commissioner of Crown Lands—Hon. Mr. Lemieux, Chief Commissioner of Public Works—Hon. E. G. Curties, Attorney General (Canada East)—Hon. Joseph Morrison, Receiver General—Hon. T. L. Serrill, Provincial Secretary—Hon. Philip Vanocough, President of Executive. The Solicitors General are not yet named.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—An important judgment upon the liabilities of Telegraph Companies was rendered at Hamilton Assizes last week. Mr. Stevenson, a produce dealer, used the Montreal Telegraph Company for damages occasioned by the delay in the transmission of a message to New York ordering a sale of four; the message was sent on the afternoon of September 23rd, and did not reach its destination until the afternoon of the 29th of September, arriving later than a letter afterwards sent by mail. In the meantime flour had fallen, and a loss ensued. The Montreal Telegraph Company pleaded that it had used due diligence, but in consequence of a portion of the line being down from a fault of defendants, they were not liable for the loss of the message. The Court sustained this view of the case, and the jury found accordingly.—Quebec Chronicle.

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF CANADA HAS ORDERED an address to the Governor General in Canada, asking for full returns of all money received by the Grand Trunk Railway on pay-

ment of bonds, shares and provincial debentures respectively, with other particulars of its financial affairs.

Mr. Drummond on behalf of the Government announced that there was no intention, this session, to introduce any bill to enable the members of the Church of England to meet in synod.

United States. SHALL FILLIBUSTERISM TRIUMPH?—The intelligence communicated by our well-informed Washington correspondent, relative to the position taken by certain members of the Cabinet with regard to the recognition of the Walker Government in Nicaragua, and to the Walker Government generally, is, we have reason to believe, too true. There is a division in the Cabinet on the question, and it is understood that a majority, with the President at their head are now in favor of such recognition and of giving a loose rein to filibusterism. To this course the Secretary of State is earnestly opposed, and the Attorney General, in whom, however, few have entire confidence, is believed to agree with Mr. Marcy. That this change of policy on the part of President Pierce has a political object few will doubt. His whole policy has been that of chameleon-like hue which will be given to the public course of any man whose motives of action are derived from political considerations. And the approach of the Cincinnati convention is again changing the color of his policy. After having been borne into office by the votes of free and slave states, and assuming himself secure of the Democracy of the North, he has paid the highest price that was demanded for the prospective support of the South, maintaining however, something of a conservative tone in his policy that he might not offend the cool, reflecting men of the North. But finding that he has little support to hope for from these, he now seems disposed to throw himself into the arms of the restless, agitating, filibustering classes, if happily by that means he may secure his nomination. N. Y. Spectator.

CONGRESS HAS BEEN TWENTY TWO WEEKS in session, and has done little except to prepare for the Presidential nominations. If it has done so much, it has certainly done little harm, as yet. It has not seconded any exterior effort for bringing the country into a foreign and domestic war. It has not committed a single act of political legislation and probably will not. It is a Congress that can do no mischief, and one incapable of doing much good. The session will last as long as the heat of the dog days will permit. Now September is talked of as the earliest month for the termination of the session, and if business be looked to, Congress would hardly be ready to adjourn so early. But, about the end of July, members will be re-appearing and impatient to get home to look after the Presidential election.

THE LATE OUTRAGE AT WASHINGTON.—One of the most disgraceful outrages that it has been our duty as journalists to record, has just been perpetrated in halls consecrated to liberty and reason in the neighbouring republic. A Senator, a representative of the intellect of a large body of his fellow citizens, a gentleman whose fame is not only widely spread as the English language, a man old in the service of his country, is stricken to the ground by a dastardly ruffian, in the very halls which have scarcely ceased to echo his eloquence. We gave in our last issue an account of this brutal assault which had been committed on Mr. Sumner by a Mr. Brooks. This assault has fired the indignation of every thinking man in the Union and has aroused the sympathy of strangers for its victim. It appears that in a recent debate Mr. Sumner had in strong and bitter terms denounced the conduct of a relative of Mr. Brooks, and also a senator, and with the weapons of rhetoric, of which he is a master, with all the eloquence of conviction, he had denounced the conduct of that relative as unworthy of the position he held. Seeing that his relation is worse in fact of taking up the argument, unequal to himself with a bludgeon and returns to the Senate where Mr. Sumner is sitting, apart from the assault which had been committed on Mr. Sumner by a Mr. Brooks. This assault has fired the indignation of every thinking man in the Union and has aroused the sympathy of strangers for its victim. 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