

Correspondence.

Mr. Editor.—It is really painful to thoughtful observers to mark the small respect that is paid in certain quarters to the requirements of Christian morality, when supposed denominational celebrity is concerned.

Provincial Wesleyan

THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1857. Communications designed for this paper must be accompanied by the name of the writer in confidence. We do not undertake to return rejected articles. We do not assume responsibility for the opinions of correspondents.

Wesleyan Conference of Eastern British America.

The members of the different Preparatory Committees will please to take notice that they will be expected to attend the different meetings at Sackville, N. B., in the week immediately preceding the Conference, in the following order:

- 1. Contingent Fund Committee on Friday, June 19, at 9 a.m.
2. Education Fund Committee do, do, 6 p.m.
3. Supernumerary and Ministers' Wages Fund Committee, on Saturday, June 20, at 9 a.m.
4. Book Committee, on Monday, June 22, at 9 a.m.
5. Sackville Academy Board Meeting, on Tuesday, June 23, at 9 a.m.
6. Auxiliary Missionary Committee, on Tuesday, June 23, at 6 p.m.

The Conference will meet at 10 o'clock on Wednesday, June 24, 1857.

MATTHEW RICHEY, D. D. PRESIDENT.

THE PRESIDENT would refer to the Chairman of Districts that at their several meetings they will secure a record of the precise date of birth of each child having claims on Circuit allowances; and also to impress on the minds of the brethren the necessity of having their Missionary Lists prepared correctly alphabetical, not only in the initials but succeeding letters.

To Our Agents, Lay and Ministerial.

The fiscal year of the Provincial Wesleyan class on the 20th day of May. It is very desirable on many accounts that the balances due should be paid in before that time, as the accs. for the Conference year will then be closed. We again repeat that many of the Circuit, notwithstanding the praiseworthy efforts of some, are very largely in arrears. Our payments at the close of the year are very heavy, and we are now largely in advance of our receipts. We are in hopes of receiving largely before the time specified; and while we would avoid deferring the payments of balances due till Conference, we would say, that at the Conference the balances must be paid. If not paid at that time, we shall be compelled to strike the names of defaulters from our list. The subscriptions, according to our terms, are due in advance; and our subscribers and agents will please take due notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

The late Mrs. Frost.

On Sunday evening last the President of the Conference addressed the congregation in Brunswick-street Church from the words of St. Paul to the Thessalonians, (ch. iv, 13, 14): "But I would not have you to be ignorant, brethren, concerning them which are asleep, that ye sorrow not, even as others which have no hope. For if we believe that Jesus died and rose again, even so them also which sleep in Jesus will God bring with Him." The design of the preacher on this occasion was the improvement of that solemn event which has shed sorrow on so many hearts in our Society—the sudden removal by death of the universally beloved Mrs. Frost. We cannot attempt even an outline of the discourse, which we are sure must have been felt by all who were privileged in any degree with an acquaintance with our departed sister to be a just tribute to her memory. The preacher dwelt fully upon the topics of consolation suggested by his text; and there were several in that congregation who, suffering under recent bereavement, could apply to their own individual wounds the balm which the sweet promises of the Gospel, as unfolded to their view, were calculated to minister. We sympathize most sincerely, in their hour of affliction, with our friends from whose sides death has removed their beloved partners, but we at the same time rejoice in the assurance that the words of the Apostle are applicable, and that we can confidently exhort them that they "sorrow not, even as others which have no hope."

At the conclusion of his discourse, Dr. Richey read an extract of a letter which he had received from the Rev. Dr. Hoole, Secretary of the Wesleyan Missionary Society. We have obtained possession of this letter, and experience a mournful pleasure in placing it before our readers as an evidence of the high appreciation which our deceased friend never failed to win by her Christian deportment from those in whose society she might be placed, and as a detailed account of her last moments which we feel deeply interesting to her many friends in this and the adjoining province.

Under date, London, Friday, 27th March, 1857, Dr. Hoole writes:— I have a very mournful task to perform in communicating to you the tidings of the death of a dear friend. It has pleased God to bring to our door, and lay at our feet, one precious specimen of the fruit of Missionary labour, that we may be led to adore the riches and sufficiency of his wondrous grace in those who are far off, as well as in those who are near, and in our own country. Dear Mrs. Frost calmly fell asleep in Jesus yesterday at five o'clock in the afternoon. I had the privilege of hearing her last words, of offering with her last prayer, and of witnessing her peaceful, happy death. When I reached home from the Mission House, about half-past four, I found she had sent for me, about an hour previous. I immediately went in, and found her perfectly calm, and smiling with her. She said she retained her confidence in Christ, and she emphatically replied, "O yes," she then added "Glory, I long to be with Jesus; come Lord Jesus and receive me," or words to that effect. And then knelt by her bed, and solemnly commended her departing soul to Him who gave it to Him who redeemed it, and to Him who sanctified it. She responded to our petitions and thanksgivings; and it seemed as though she had only been waiting thus to be dismissed. After prayer, Mr. Frost and I retired to chairs a short distance from the bed; he was telling me that the doctors had said she would live till Saturday, when we heard

her speak; she was telling Mrs. Gedge she would live herself with fasting her, which she did continually. She then wished to change her position, and Mr. Frost assisted in moving her. Immediately she began to change for death, and while I and her husband stood at the bed engaged in audible prayer and praise, she quietly breathed her last without a struggle or a groan. The whole took place in less than time than I have taken me to write these few lines. I remained some time with Mr. Frost, and prayed again before I left. He is greatly afflicted by his bereavement, as he well may, for a more lovely Christian character than his wife I never met with. But the joy and thankfulness awakened by such a great triumph over death, and a happy passage through the dark valley, exceed the sorrow.

I was not aware that Mr. and Mrs. Frost were near neighbours to us till this day fortnight, when Mr. F. came in, and saw Mr. Hoole, requesting me to visit his wife. She evidently rejoiced in religious conversation with God was clear, and her soul happy. I saw her again the next day and prayed with her. Mrs. Hoole also visited her. On the Sunday following she and her husband's support to her; and her husband's blessing was a season of comfort and blessing; she shed tears of joy and gratitude, the only tears I ever saw her shed. During the week I omitted seeing her one or two days, because I knew many persons had called, and I feared to fatigue her. On Friday Mr. Rattenbury called on her, and she was brought to see me. He went with me, and talked and prayed with her most sweetly. Mr. Heller called several times, and saw her. She was most pleased with his visit. When I saw her on Monday last, she was quite cheerful and bright, and she asked many questions about Mr. Hillier, and the Preachers, and the work, and wished to see Mrs. Hoole again. Mrs. H. went in immediately, and stayed with her till she appeared to do so. On one occasion I told her I had not called for fear of fatiguing her. She said she would not mind my going, and she called, and the words of consolation and prayer did not fatigue her. On Tuesday again I found her bright and animated. I asked if I should pray; she said "O yes," I asked, what shall I pray for? After a thoughtful pause, she said, "That I may be resigned to the will of God." Mrs. Hoole went to see her on Friday, and spoke playfully of her husband, who was in respect to his attentions to her. She often expressed her thankfulness for every little kindness, and thought it quite a Providence that they had taken lodgings at No. 10, within two doors of us, without knowing we were so near, and that she had fallen into the hands of Mrs. Gedge, who is a most attentive and judicious nurse. She one day expressed to Mrs. Gedge her regret that she should be buried so far away from home. When Mr. Frost heard of it, he gave her the assurance that he should carry her home to be buried. This he is preparing to do, and to do something at Mrs. Frost's friends may be assured that no pains were spared to effect her recovery, if possible, and to soothe her passage to another world. Her Physician, Dr. Peacock, is a man of repute in the profession, and was frequent in his attendance with Mr. Frost, and the other doctor, poor Mr. Frost did all my man could do for him, and recovery. The Drawing Rooms they occupied were most suitable and nicely situated.

Sir Joshua Walsley's Defeat.

The following article we take from the London Watchman of April 1st. One capital point in the elections is the dismissal of Sir Joshua Walsley from Leicester. He took advantage of the position given him by the electors of Leicester to assail the sanctity of the Sabbath day, and at their first opportunity he gave his disapproval. They require Sir Joshua's services no more! This event must give the highest satisfaction to all truly good men,—to all who allow their religion to take precedence of their party politics. And it is the more pleasing, as it is the more decisive, because it took place on the merits of the case. Sir Joshua has not lost his seat by the preponderance of some large family interest, or by the greater strength of the opposite side in politics, or by any one of the common run of election accidents; but by the will of a body of electors drawn from all sides, and consisting of a party of the occasion, who found and set up their own man for the express purpose of relieving them from the expense of relieving them from the services of Sir Joshua Walsley. The electors of Leicester were ashamed of him; they were scandalized that their public servant, of all others, should be the one openly, from his place in Parliament, to attack an institution so sacred to the British Constitution as the Sabbath; and that not satisfied with this presumptuous assault, or reproved by its failure, he should lay the foundation of a League to encourage redeemed sinners to trumpet upon that sacred day which is in his mercy, had set down for their recovery and salvation. That the *laicus stans* for this mischief should be furnished by the free votes of the electors of Leicester, was rather more responsibility than they close to bear; still less were they willing, by holding open Sir Joshua's seat, to throw themselves his admirers and abettors.

Religious Intelligence.

Religion in England.

Religiously, the condition of Britain is not retrograding, not stationary, but advancing. This is especially true of the Evangelical portion of the Church of England, the Methodists, the Presbyterians, and the Baptists. The zealous evangelists of the Established Church are not only initiating the Methodists in outdoor preaching, but likewise by the adoption of special protracted religious services. For a week together in Birmingham, Liverpool, Ipswich, and Bristol, these services have been held night after night, and the working classes have been urged to attend, the sturdy power of the Church having been made free to some of the work it may not be allowed, by those who even who have no love for a State Church, that great good has been effected during the winter by these services.

Strength, too, has been given to the Church of England by the new bishops which the present Prime Minister, Lord Palmerston, has made. This is, confessedly, the best work the Premier has done since his accession to office. His bishops—Baring, Wilbers, Bickersteth, and Tait—are all of them eminent for their piety, zeal, and success as gospel ministers, which we desire they may retain in their elevated positions: if they do, they cannot but be an invaluable blessing to the English Church.

The English Presbyterians are largely maintaining their ground. An interesting and bold controversy about the introduction of an organ into one of their places of worship in Liverpool is militating against their consolidation and progress. The organ has been put up in defiance of the Synod's authority; the Presbytery, to which Liverpool belongs, has issued a mandate to the minister and session to pull down the offensive organ, which they refuse to do, and appeal to the Supreme Court which is to be held next month. It is feared that this controversy will break up this Church.

The Presbyterian Free Church of Scotland is in a most flourishing state. Their manes, churches, and schools, as well as three well-equipped colleges, are all free of debt, and never before, perhaps, was witnessed machinery and appliances so perfectly and wisely adapted for the moral and spiritual advancement of the people. While more has been done for foreign missions, for the conversion of the Jews, and for education, the Sustentation Fund for the home ministry has gone on steadily improving. Last year, no minister of this Church had less than £132, or \$660, for the year, and a good house to shelter him; and it is believed that this year, "the religious people defend it," that it is "a national institution," that it is even "part of the Constitution," and that at all events, it is better "to well alone." Some of these parties (providing their free and easy thoughts should not unfortunately previously have escaped them), may even become hall champions on the orthodox side, so wonderful, and so wonder-working is that argument which reaches a man through a combing seat in Parliament. It is even said that the courageous Sir Joshua, who was now moved while he held a seat, who withstood all

the opposition of Parliament, the petitions of electors and the general clamour of the country, (a man of near constancy) was moved almost if indeed not altogether to tears, while he pleaded with some of his influential supporters "forgiveness," and promised to "do so no more."

It seems, indeed, a little worldly-minded to rejoice at this reaching the sensible place in the understanding of these gentlemen, and the sensible place in their consciences, but it must be borne in mind that they govern us,—that they are in the seat of power,—and that they are only to be governed through their tenure of power. They are not accessible by any other approach. When, therefore, Christian men find that they can place their principles in the line of other men's interests, so that the guardian of these interests shall protect or establish those principles, why should it not be done? Is not this just? Is it not wise? Was, without being wicked; the wisdom of the world, without its tortuousness. This affair at Leicester is an honest transaction. Certain electors commit a given power to Sir Joshua Walsley to wield for their benefit; he uses it to the contrary, as they conceive; they consult their consciences, and as the interest imperilled is of the highest order, they forego all other considerations, and withdraw their support. This is all. One man goes through this simple and honest process of reasoning, and acts on it; a thousand do the like; the effect of this aggregate is what Sir JOSHUA

feels, at length he ceases to hold this power; and in absence from Parliament is a standing memorial to the electors there, with the probable result before supposed. This course is politic, but it is not followed because it is politic, but because it is right. The Christian does his duty; and his duty in the hands of Providence becomes a policy. But when a Christian can be politic as well as good, why should he not be both good and politic? Why should he not be wise in his generation, when he can be so without being wicked?

We congratulate our own friends at Leicester on the part which they have taken in this struggle; and should they even have been guided by their Ministers, what is amiss? If it be not the duty of a Minister to represent his constituents, by which the sanctity of Sunday is to be violated or protected, what is his duty? And if he neglects this duty how shall he answer it? We congratulate all our Christian brethren of every name in the borough of Leicester, who have had the sense and manliness to abate politics, and thus come to the rescue of our common Christianity. The electors of Leicester who have won this field, are thanked (we are sure we may say it) by the whole Christianity of the country.

And, pray, what has Lord PALMERSTON lost, and what have the public interests of the country lost, by the Christian action of the electors of Leicester? Lost a Radical,—a rather low Radical,—of whom his lordship could never be sure, but when the post-homes of Marylebone and the nobles of Hyde-park were in question; and gained a respectable and Christian Liberal, on whose support he may fairly count in all respectable things. So we say that the Government and the country are both gainers.

Meanwhile, were there the Christian electors of Marylebone all this time, to get through, without a struggle, or a shilling's cost, that great scapegrace, the First Commissioner, "Commissioner of Sunday Bands and Music" in the Parks of London? The next time Sir BENJAMIN HALL is in mischief, we hope they will forbear to throw stones at him; and not again cover the walls of London with their phylacteries, unless they mean to do something at the doing time. The maturity of Marylebone gives in our estimation, a ten-fold value to the triumph at Leicester.

One more, with hearty respect and the warmest gratitude, we lay our thanks at the feet of those electors of Leicester who have relieved the country from the services of Sir JOSHUA WALSMLEY.

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Outrages on Christians in Turkey.

The committee of the Turkish Missions have received a letter from their correspondent at Constantinople, describing several cases of religious persecution which have occurred in the Sultan's dominions. A treaty of government soldiers, sent to collect taxes on the borders of Kurdistan, under the Pasha of Mosul, had fallen on a Protestant village, pillaged the church, broken open and robbed the house, and ravaged the women, one of whom was killed. After such complaint to the authorities, a commission of inquiry was appointed by order of the imperial government. It consisted of four persons, who investigated the case and reported that the village had substituted a report of the same, with false signatures, and so the man who led the troop of soldiers had been appointed Governor of the district in which the outrage occurred, and the poor villagers are expiring in his vengeance.

Another case of persecution has occurred at Anava, a large town in Asia Minor, where an American Missionary, a physician, has opened a shop for the sale of medicines and books, frequently attending himself to prescribe to the sick. On a late occasion, while a feast of the Armenian Church was being held, many persons of all classes resorted to the shop, when, in the midst of a discussion between the native Protestants and some Mussulmans, who wished to know whether the Scriptures authorised idol worship, a non-commissioned officer entered the shop, and with curses and swearing ordered the native Protestants to leave the shop and to cease talking. This they refused to do at his bidding, and he then seized one of them, thrust him into the street and beat him cruelly. The injured man had his complaint before the commanding officer of the military, who treated him with much respect, and appealed to the civil authorities and appealed to them for redress, but was told that they had no jurisdiction over the military. However, they at last agreed to investigate the case, but, on reflection, he did not think he was likely to obtain justice from such a tribunal, as his own witnesses were all Christians and those of his opponents Mussulmans, and he might be cast into prison on a false charge of blaspheming the prophet.

Another case of oppression has taken place at Rodest, about eighty miles from Constantinople. The Protestants here had met in a room fitted up as a chapel, and had used a bar of steel struck by a hammer to give notice of the time of assembling. A mob of women assaulted the chapel on Sabbath day, and with great violence the authorities had sided with them, the Varied declaring that at all hazards he would not leave a Protestant in the place. There was a Protestant who had married an Armenian girl with the consent of her mother, a widow; they had been betrothed for a month before marriage, and had lived as man and wife for four days, when the bride was enticed away and married to another man by order of the Vartabed, who declared that Protestant marriages were not valid.

All these cases had been represented to the Porte, and also to Lord Stratford de Redcliffe; but what is to be done remains to be seen. It was hoped that the Turkish Government intended honestly to carry out the terms of the Hatti Humayoun, and the unanimous opinion of the Armenian Missionaries was that it would require the greatest vigilance and most persevering efforts of the European powers to avert the Turkish Government to carry out religious toleration. The central government is very weak, and unable to enforce its commands in the provinces. The difficulty is to obtain evidence upon which the Government can act, since it generally happens that the local authorities are more or less involved in these outrages, and therefore unsuited reports are forwarded to the central government.—English Paper.

Wesleyan Missionary Anniversary.

Great preparations are being made in London for the centenary anniversary of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, the most gigantic missionary enterprise in the Protestant world. The public Annual Meeting will be held in Exeter Hall, on the first Monday in May, when the chair will be taken by the Hon. Arthur Knapp, Member of Parliament. The breakfast meeting on behalf of the China Mission will take place, as usual, at the London Tavern, on the Saturday before the same Saturday, May 24, a special meeting for prayer will be held in the City Road Chapel. On Friday morning, May 1st, the sermon to the society will be preached at Great Queen Street by Dr. McCrean, of the historian, and Theological Professor in the English Presbyterian College. The first of the anniversary services is, however, that appointed for Tuesday, April 28th, at the Liverpool Road Chapel, where Dr. Edgerly will be among his old friends in a Circuit which gratefully remembers his former pastoral labours. On the next evening, the Rev. S. W. Christophers preaches at City Road, and on Thursday morning the President of the Conference at Centenary Hall. Both the President and the Secretary of the Conference will take their usual part in the anniversary services; and besides the London ministers who are appointed the Revs. E. E. Jenkins, of Matras; Dr. A. Kessen, principal of the native normal school in Ceylon; John Walker, S. W. Christophers, of Manchester; and G. C. Harvard, of Liverpool; with Drs. Hannah and Etheridge, and that venerable friend of the society and of Methodism, Dr. Liebig, will occupy the pulpit in the London Chapel on the Lord's day before the annual meeting. The Wesleyans in general are anticipating a season of extraordinary interest on the occasion.—Adels Jour.

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Great preparations are being made in London for the centenary anniversary of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, the most gigantic missionary enterprise in the Protestant world. The public Annual Meeting will be held in Exeter Hall, on the first Monday in May, when the chair will be taken by the Hon. Arthur Knapp, Member of Parliament. The breakfast meeting on behalf of the China Mission will take place, as usual, at the London Tavern, on the Saturday before the same Saturday, May 24, a special meeting for prayer will be held in the City Road Chapel. On Friday morning, May 1st, the sermon to the society will be preached at Great Queen Street by Dr. McCrean, of the historian, and Theological Professor in the English Presbyterian College. The first of the anniversary services is, however, that appointed for Tuesday, April 28th, at the Liverpool Road Chapel, where Dr. Edgerly will be among his old friends in a Circuit which gratefully remembers his former pastoral labours. On the next evening, the Rev. S. W. Christophers preaches at City Road, and on Thursday morning the President of the Conference at Centenary Hall. Both the President and the Secretary of the Conference will take their usual part in the anniversary services; and besides the London ministers who are appointed the Revs. E. E. Jenkins, of Matras; Dr. A. Kessen, principal of the native normal school in Ceylon; John Walker, S. W. Christophers, of Manchester; and G. C. Harvard, of Liverpool; with Drs. Hannah and Etheridge, and that venerable friend of the society and of Methodism, Dr. Liebig, will occupy the pulpit in the London Chapel on the Lord's day before the annual meeting. The Wesleyans in general are anticipating a season of extraordinary interest on the occasion.—Adels Jour.

The Puseyite Church at Knight's Bridge.

Much astonishment has been created in religious circles by the decision of the judicial committee of the Privy Council, in the famous case of the Puseyite Churches of St. Paul and St. Barnabas, in the west end of this metropolis, which was delivered on Saturday last. The case, for though it concerns two distinct Churches, is in practically one case, has now dragged its long length for nearly three years, and has witnessed the decision of the Consistorial Court, in which it was first tried, against the clergyman of both Churches, and subsequently, that of the Court of Arches, confirming the decision of the Consistorial Court, from which the clergyman had appealed. The last and highest court of appeal is the Privy Council, and to it the defeated parties appealed from both the before-named courts; and the judicial committee of that final tribunal, contrary to universal expectation, have in a great measure, reversed the decision of the two lower courts, and pronounced in favour of the admirability of so very large a proportion of the symbols of Puseyism, not to call it popery, in the Ritual and decorations of the Churches in question, to compel the statement of the proceedings had been instituted against the clergyman, that the judicial committee felt bound, as indeed they were, in common consistency, to go yet a step further, and reverse that portion also of the judgment of

the inferior courts, which cast the whole of the enormous costs on the offending clergyman; that each party is now left to bear its own share of the burden in that respect. The new judgment compels the removal of the fixed altar-table, and the substitution of a movable "communion table" of wood, prohibits the placing on the communion table of anything but the matter, and ceases that the covering of the communion table shall be at the time of the administration of the Lords Supper, and a table to be used as prescribed by the rubric, without the embroidery and lace hangings which the Easterns are permitted, in respect of the altars of the lower courts, to place across any part or number of parts of a church other than the communion table, to obtain the "erection table," which the judicial committee regard simply as a table to be used to receive the bread and wine previous to its being placed for consecration on the communion table, as an adjunct of an altar, and to employ any amount or description of cover, embroidery, and lace they please in the covering of the communion table at all other times than that of the administration of the sacrament.—Edels Jour.

From Africa.

The Rev. S. Payne, who is the preacher in charge of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Cape Palmyra, writes on the 25th of January thus:— This country is now engaged in a most distressing war with the natives. It began on the 23rd ult., and continues without any sign of a truce. It has this far resulted in the destruction of thirty seven American houses and much property, and the loss of many lives. It has brought to a close every secular and spiritual work in the settlement. How long the state of things will continue, no one knows.

From Africa.

The Rev. Mr. Burns, writes from Malacca under date of February 12. He says the Baptist Mission at Cape Palmyra suffered the loss of one church, burned down by the natives. At the time of Rev. Mr. Payne's departure the first of February, to the M. E. Church's mission buildings had occurred, beyond a single shaft through the windows of the sanctuary.

The state of the Church at Palmyra, says the Rev. Mr. Payne, was good as can be expected in times of confusion and hostilities. The Rev. John F. Morris, Methodist missionary, departed this life on the 30th of January, after an illness of but a few days, which terminated in quincy.—N. E. Spectator.

Provincial Legislature.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER, Halifax May 1st, 1857. At three o'clock P. M. His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor came down to the Council Chamber, attended usual, and being seated, commanded the attendance of the House of Assembly, who being come, His Excellency was pleased to give his usual forty-nine Rules, after which his Excellency was pleased to close the Session with the following

Speech.

Mr. President, and Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:— It affords me great satisfaction to contemplate the change of Administration which occurred soon after the meeting of the Legislature, resulting from the principles of responsibility inherent in the existing constitution of the colony, necessarily occasioned an interruption of your deliberations, and (unavoidably) protracted the duration of this session.

In relating you to further attention upon legislative duties, which you have discharged with zeal and assiduity, I beg to assure you, that in the entire review, my best efforts shall be directed to the accomplishment of these important objects which you have entrusted to the Executive management and control.

It affords me great satisfaction to contemplate the probability of a final adjustment of the difficulties which exist between the Provincial Legislature and the General Mining Association.

The liberality with which you have accorded the appropriation for the encouragement of common school education, affords gratifying evidence of your attention to that important element of public improvement.

You may rest assured, that in the interval between this and the next meeting of the Legislature, I shall superintend with care, conduct with energy, and prosecute with vigour, the progress of which the prosperity and happiness of the Province are deeply involved.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:— The funds which you have provided for the public service shall be faithfully applied to the objects to which you have directed their application.

Mr. President, and Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:— I take leave of you with the conviction, that you will return to your homes to cultivate their social virtues, which, by your own efforts, can alone render a people free, happy, and virtuous; and to cherish those sentiments of loyalty and benevolence, for which the Province has ever been distinguished.

General Intelligence.

Colonial.

DOMESTIC. SUPREME COURT.—For Term of the Supreme Court, (opened for a fortnight on Monday the 11th inst.) of the House of Assembly, which was delivered on Tuesday last. The Hon. the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice DeBrosses, and Mr. Justice Wilkes, the Chief Justice delivered a short charge to the Grand Jury, in which he stated that there would be four or five criminal cases brought before them for examination, one of which was for murder.

The Hon. Attorney General moved for the admission of the following young gentlemen as Attorneys of the Supreme Court—Thomas Chesley of Bridgetown; John F. Smith of Antigua; William A. DeLobbs of Halifax; W. Myers Gray of Digby; and Abner White of Sydney. The Court appointed the following examiners—S. L. Shannon, and James Thompson—Judge—S. L. Shannon.

MURDER.—A horrible murder was committed six miles this side of Windward, on the 26th ult. at half-past nine o'clock last Tuesday evening. The scene of the tragedy was a marble bowl occupied by a Mrs. Gallagher. A Navy had been drinking in the house in the early part of the evening, and on leaving for

his own shanty, he recovered his mind, and a move which ended in his being indicted for the murder. He had been indicted for the murder of a woman named Mary, who was found dead in a shanty. The case was heard in the Court of Sessions, and the jury returned a verdict of guilty. The prisoner was sentenced to be hanged at the gallows on the 11th inst.

New Brunswick.

The General Assembly of the Province of New Brunswick, which opened on the 11th inst., was attended by a large number of members. The