

say "of the powers each nation now claims"] would be seriously, or at least injuriously felt by the various interests in Newfoundland." What I humbly conceive is required for and by the various interests of Newfoundland is that the rights of each nation, as intended in existing treaties, should be clearly defined, faithfully observed, and honorably maintained. On this point also I must suppose Her Majesty's Plenipotentiaries have been misled by the representations of parties interested or ill informed. This is the only solution to be conceived of this strange misapprehension, as well as, in general, of the sacrifice of a British Colony by a British Minister for the advancement of French interests, both commercial and national.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your obedient Servant,  
ED. NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Honorable  
THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Extracts from Papers by R. M. Stומר America,  
to February 28.

## ENGLAND.

Speaking of the death of Archdeacon Wilberforce, the *Tablet* says—"The deceased has left two sons; one of whom has recently taken his degree at Oxford, and is studying for the bar; the second was formerly in the navy, but some years since abandoned that profession for the more congenial pursuits of a literary life in London. We fear that neither of them are likely to follow in the steps of their excellent father, as far as concerns the Catholic religion.

The statement from the morning papers of the previous Monday, quoted by us last Wednesday, of the improved state of the *Earl of Ellesmere*, was contradicted by the announcement of his death in the papers next morning. The revival was but temporary, and a relapse succeeding he died on Wednesday, after a very long and most painful illness.

It is anticipated that some considerable time, probably three months, will elapse before judgment is given by the Privy Council in the case of *St. Paul's* and *St. Barnabas' Churches*.

The Government have refused to send out another expedition in search of Franklin, as they had come to the conclusion that not only would no survivor be found but that the logs, which the scientific world were eager for, must have perished. They therefore refused to risk more life, or spend more money, in so hopeless an undertaking.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—The *Herald* states that it is receiving, day by day, letters from perplexed Conservatives in the provinces, beginning to have some light thrown on the present state of parties. The *Herald*, in reply, remarks that it is becoming tolerably clear, then, that a party which will not boldly declare its principles, and those principles which stir the heart of the country, must remain out of office. An opposition with a definite policy on the controversy, between the Catholics and Protestants in Ireland, including Maynooth and Education, and the controversy in England on the Church rate question, would command the respect of the country.

The Board of Trade returns for the past year show the declared value of the exports of the produce of the United Kingdom to have been 115,890,857*l.*, or 20,202,772*l.*, in excess of those of 1855.

The Spurgeon catastrophe was well-nigh repeated on Sunday evening at the Oratory, Brompton, where 1,000 people had assembled to hear Cardinal Wiseman. At the commencement of the sermon some person raised a cry of fire; at first there was great confusion, screaming, and struggling; but a priest having got up and assured the assembly there was no fire at all, order was gradually restored. These repeated attempts to alarm large audiences, there can be no doubt, are the contrivances of the swell mob.

Two suicides by strychnine are reported last week. Mr. Gummow, of Newport, in the Isle of Wight, swallowed three grains: the features and the whole of the body and limbs were fearfully contorted, and the sufferer endured extraordinary spasms; it was found impossible to apply the stomach pump, the teeth being set together so fast. Anne Boxall, a servant at Petersfield, swallowed a "vermin killer" powder, which contains strychnine. In her case also a surgeon attempted in vain to use the stomach pump. Mr. Wilson, an Edinburgh surgeon, states that camphor has been found a successful antidote:

In vol. ii., page 554, of the *Lancet* of 1848, Dr. Piddock relates an interesting recovery from poisoning by strychnine. The patient was a weakly man afflicted with neuralgic pains, for which a quarter of a grain of strychnine was taken by mistake, instead of one-sixteenth of a grain.

Five grains of camphor were administered in an emulsion, and almost immediately after taking the dose the spasms ceased.

Another successful recovery is reported by Dr. Tewkes-

bury, of Portland, Maine, viz.:—A boy was seized with convulsions after eating a biscuit containing one grain and a half, for the purpose of killing rats. The spasms were so severe, that immediate death seemed inevitable, though all the usual remedies were resorted to. Camphor could not be introduced into the stomach on account of the locked jaw. Strong injections, therefore, of camphor were used, and the body immersed in a camphor bath, and in a few hours the boy was comparatively well.

The celebrated case of "*Beamish v. Beamish*," involving the question whether a clergyman can legally marry himself, has been finally decided by the law authorities in Dublin, on appeal from the Court of Queen's Bench. The result is a majority of one for confirming the decision of the inferior Court, in favour of the legality of the marriage; five of the learned Judges, namely, Judges Keogh, Ball, Jackson, Green, and the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, pronouncing against the validity of the marriage, and Judges More, Richards, Crompton, Porrin, the Chief Baron, and the Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, upholding the decision of the Court below.

An interesting meeting has just taken place at Paris. The French and Protestant clergymen, with the elders and deacons of all the Protestant churches, have come together to prepare a "fraternal but severe remonstrance" to the Protestant slaveholders of America. The address, which has been most extensively signed, asserts that Protestantism has been charged with its toleration of slavery, and conjures the American Protestants to wipe out this reproach.

The *Times* gives the following telegraphic despatch from Trieste in a second edition:

"No change had taken place in the position of affairs in China. The Chinese had made an unsuccessful attempt to retake *Tea Totum Fort*. The Europeans on board the steamer *Thistle*, in all eleven persons, had been treacherously murdered by Bravos in disguise among the native passengers. The steamer was carried off, and abandoned after being dismantled. The Government of Hong-Kong had increased the police force, and were taking precautionary measures against incendiarism.

Intelligence from Bushire is to the 17th Jan'y: The troops were still unmolested by the enemy. An attack had been made by a detachment of cavalry and horse artillery on a depôt of Persian stores and ammunition, twenty-two miles from the camp. The object was attained without loss. The despatch of reinforcements had been commenced, and the Government had opened a new five per cent. loan for three crores.

The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Post* intimates that Government will probably be able to announce to the house the settlement of the Anglo-Persian difficulty in a day or two:—

"The terms no doubt will discover that the honor and dignity of Great Britain will be secured, Persia withdrawing from Herat, and the English forces from the dominions of the Shah. A more extensive English and French consular agency will probably be established.

PERSIA.—The reports of the probable settlement of the question with England assume more probability than rumors current last week had led us to anticipate. The *Independence Belge* states that the bases of the arrangement in progress between Ferukh Khan and the Persian Government are the mutual restitution of Bushire and Herat, and the establishment of a free port at Karrak. The Russian organ at Brussels of Sunday goes so far as to say—

The Persian difficulty is terminated. A settlement has taken place between England and Persia. The conditions were agreed upon on Friday last. It is impossible to send them all, but one of them is, that England is to have Consuls in all the towns where there is a Russian Consul.

BARBADOS.—The *Globe* of the 26th ult. reports that three Inquests had been held on the bodies of persons who had died from partaking of Cassava. The Editor remarks—"The effects of the poison were the same in all these cases. The patient in the first instance is attacked with vomiting and purging—he then loses the use of his limbs, becomes cold and insensible, and soon after dies quietly as if he had gone to sleep;" and adds—

"A Medical friend informs us that if large doses of clay water were immediately administered, and vomiting promoted by a feather being dipped in any kind of oil, and gently pushed down the throat whilst the clay water was being administered, the patient compelled to keep in constant motion by two persons holding his arms and walking up and down with him, life would be saved in a great many instances which prove fatal from want of these simple measures being had recourse to."

## Correspondence.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

## THE DYING BOY TO HIS COUSIN.

Written by a young Girl of the age of Fifteen.

LEAVE me not, cousin, my poor heart is breaking,  
With thoughts of friends I loved in days gone by,  
But still I think of that last blissful waking,  
When I shall meet my long lost ones on high.

The first, my father died, and broken hearted,  
My widowed mother struggled on alone,  
But soon from her poor sorrowing child she parted,  
And joined the angels round the Saviour's Throne.

I still had left one solace in affliction,  
My sister, gentle soother of my cares,  
She gave me all her young heart's fond affection,  
And saved me from the world, and all its snares.

But He who placed on earth this lovely blossom,  
Soon took from us the precious flower He gave,  
For dire consumption marked her as his victim,  
And laid my Alice in an early grave.

Alone I wandered through this world of sorrow,  
My stricken heart deep plunged in darkest gloom,  
Still hoping for a glorious to-morrow  
Beyond the narrow precincts of the tomb.

My Father, Mother, Sister, all departed,  
My sorrowing heart oppressed with many fears—  
And still all friendless, lonely, unsupported,  
I journeyed through this mournful vale of tears.

But now I go, I go to join the seraphs,  
To sing the praises of the Blessed Son,  
With blissful choirs of angels and archangels  
Gathered around our Heavenly Father's throne.

Cousin, farewell; I hear sweet voices calling,  
Bidding me haste to my eternal home,  
The shades of death upon my brow are falling—  
Jesus, Good Lord, I come, I come, I come.

Annapolis, Jan'y 24, 1857.

## ADDRESS.

TO JOHN HETHERINGTON DRUMM, Esq., M. D.  
DEAR SIR,

We have heard with deep regret, that you have resolved on abandoning your profession and removing from our midst.

During the two years you have resided among us as our Physician, you have been a blessing, under God to ourselves and families. To the Society of our place you have been a distinguished ornament. We take great pleasure in saying, that you have conducted yourself here as a Christian and a Gentleman. We feel that your removal from this place will be a severe loss to us, not only professionally, but also morally and socially. As you feel, however, that God has chosen you to a different vocation, which renders it necessary for you to leave us, we hereby assure you that it is with great reluctance we see you leave Bridgewater.

We sincerely wish that God's blessing may accompany you to your new position, that success may crown all your efforts, and that, together with your excellent and devoted wife, your life may be long, useful, and happy.

HENRY D. DEBLOIS, Church of England Minister.

W. W. BOWENS, Lutheran Minister.

HOWARD D. STEELE, Presbyterian Minister.

John Hurley, Benj. W. C. Maccaing,

J. M. Hoyt, Aaron Morse,

David Pinkney, Geo. Bigelow,

James Starratt, Jr., Reuben Garan.

Jacob Wentzell;

Bridgewater, Feb. 26, 1857.

To this address Dr. Drumm returned the following verbal reply:—

DEAR FRIENDS,—

I receive this address with much satisfaction, as it is at once a proof of your kindly feelings towards me, and a testimony to my orderly walk and conversation while among you. Be assured that it is no trifling matter that would induce me either to abandon my profession or to leave Bridgewater. I have felt more than the usual amount of pleasure and security, so to speak, in practising here. I have felt that I possessed your confidence, and have at all times endeavored to deserve it. There has been the most cordial feeling between us, and to leave you on light grounds would give evidence of a colder and more obtuse nature than mine is.

It has long been my desire to be engaged in the work of the Ministry. Providence has opened up a way by which I may enjoy the privilege of preaching the Gospel of pardon and peace to my fellow men, and I follow its teachings with a glad heart and a willing mind, praying that the Lord of the Harvest will condescend to bless my poor efforts to the eternal good of those among whom I may labor, and to the glory of His holy name.

Mrs. Drumm and I will ever retain the most grateful remembrance of your kindness, and think of you all with affection.