## Obituary Notices.

MARGARET HARRIS, the subject of this brief memoir, was born on Brier Island, February 14th, 1793.

Like too many young persons she lived in sin and folly, until the age of eighteen, though not without the strivings of the Divine Spirit. Her mind was enlightened to see and feel herself a sinner, and often she desired to be saved from her sins. Satan, however, tempted her to think she was too young to become religious, and that she had better put off the great work of her soul's salvation, unto a more convenient season. To use her own language: "Many times I thought I would be better, but that I was too young now. But the Lord saw fit, through his mercy, to open my eyes and show me that I was a sinner." Through the preaching of her uncle, the Rev. Mr. Welch, she was deeply awakened to a sense of her spiritual danger; but, for a time, refused to give her heart to God.

In the year 1809, the spirit of the living God was copiously poured out upon the inhabitants of the Island, and many were converted to God. She says, "I was very powerfully struck under conviction, and saw my ruined state. I begged and prayed for the Lord to have mercy upon me." Soon after this she found the pearl of great price, by simple faith in Jesus. She believed in him to the salvation of her soul. "All at once," she says, "I was made perfectly happy in the Lord." Thus, she received an assurance of her acceptance with God, by the immediate testimony of the Spirit. The Spirit of God bore witness with her spirit that she was a child of God. She now thought that her future life would be one of uninterrupted peace and happiness in religion, but in this she was mistaken. Her mind was often depressed, and she met with trials and temptations. "My father," she states "was a very strong churchman at that time. He opposed me very much for a little while." God, however, appeared on her behalf, by bringing her father to the knowledge of the truth, by the remission of his sins.

After her conversion to God she joined the Baptist church, and continued a consistent member of the same, for sixteen years.

September 26th, 1814, she was married to Mr. Edward Harris, who still survives, to lament his bereavement of one who had so long been his companion through life.

In this new sphere of life, and amidst the cares of life, she lost, to a certain extent, the power of godliness. She adds, "the fine gold became dim. Pride and unbelief flowed into my heart." Being deprived of the preaching of God's word and the various means of grace, our sister did not enjoy her communion with God. Frequently she prayed and read her Bible, still her mind was not filled with peace. This was to her a source of the greatest anxiety. It led to searchings of heart, and earnest prayers to the Lord, for a consciousness of her acceptance in Christ.

In 1823 they moved to Yarmouth, and here, for the first time, she became acquainted with the Wesleyan Methodists. The Rev. C. DeWolfe was then stationed on the Circuit. Sister Harris often attended his ministry; and in the year 1839, was induced to join the Methodist church. This was a step which required, at that time, no little decision of character, the Methodists being then few in number, their doctrines, discipline, and character misunderstood or misrepresented, and the influence against them powerful. This decision was promptly taken, and God again manifested himself to her soul, as a God of mercy and of love. In her diary she states, "I have enjoyed myself very much since I joined the Methodists." On another occasion she says, "It was good for me to be there. The Spirit of the Lord was with us. Blessed be his name for his goodness! I hope through his mercy to be saved." And it would be well for our church, and the spirituality of its members, if they would attend regularly to their class meetings. Where these are neglected the church soon becomes cold in the things of God.

About the period Mrs. Harris joined the Wesleyan church, a circumstance occurred which gave to our departed sister great pain of mind. For sixteen years she had been a member of the Baptist church, and desired an honorable dismissal from that church, which could not be obtained. "At this time," she says, "I desired a dismission from the Baptist church; but they refused, saying, I was in good standing in the church, and they could not" grant the request. Every church has a right to its mode of action, and when persons unite themselves to a church, they should abide by the laws of that church, although they may be to them sometimes painful. To this our sister submitted as a Christian, and through life respected and loved many members of that church with which she was once identified.

She continued, from 1839 to March 1860, a devoted member of the Wesleyan church. As health and strength, weather and family circumstances, would admit, she endeavoured to improve the various means of grace now used in the church of her choice. It was her delight to hear the word preached. This appears evident from the careful manner in which she has recorded many of the texts, which were the subjects of discussion, as well as the effects which the sermons produced upon her mind. She makes honorable mention of most of the ministers, who have been stationed on the Yarmouth Circuit. Her Christian character was known and appreciated by her friends and neighbours, and many now speak of her as a mother in Israel.

For some time prior to her death, she was wholly confined to the house, or her bed, by an attack of the Palsy. This she bore with patience and resignation to the Divine will, and strove to improve the dispensation of Providence to her spiritual edification. A few days before her life terminated, I visited her, and witnessed, for myself, the power of Divine grace upon her mind. Her end was peace. GEORGE JOHNSON.

*Yarmouth, April 30th*, 1860.

MRS. STOWE ON THE MASSACRE AT ROME.—In a letter in the New York Independent, Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, writing from Rome, says, of the recent massacre upon the Corso, in that city "more than two hundred people have been wounded, one is dead, two others are dying. Among the wounded are two French officers and several French soldiers. One or two Americans of our acquaintance were wounded. Two old men of seventy and a child of fifteen, who stood cowering with their faces to the wall, were stabbed in the back. They slashed at the carriage of a Roman lady of rank, who fainted through terror—in short, it was the same fiendish spirit which inspired the slaughter of Perugia.

"Since then, the Pope has given five dollars to each soldier engaged in this outrage, and twenty to the ten who were first in the Corso, together with a silver medal, which they wear, in the face of a scowling, indignant people."

The Pope has in this last outrage sundered the last cobweb of respect or religious feeling which yet bound Roman hearts to him. Such a cruel, merciless, indiscriminate attack on an unarmed populace, without giving them time to retire, and sparing neither age nor sex, shows the nature of the beast. Under all that soft, gracious demeanor, those brown eyes so full of tranquillity, lies the ferocious claw of the tiger. He will have blood as soon as he can get it, and henceforth between him and this people is no place for repentance.


# Provincial Wesleyan

WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1860.

In consequence of the official relation which this paper sustains to the Conference of Eastern British America, we require that Obituary, Revival, and other notices addressed to us from any of the Circuits within the bounds of the Connexion, shall pass through the hands of the Superintendent Minister.

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


## Methodist Episcopal Church.

The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States is now in session at Buffalo. This, as many of our readers know, is the grand legislative and controlling body of that Church. It meets once in four years, and is constituted of delegates from the Conferences of the several States. This quadrennial assembly may well be supposed to be regarded by Wesleyans, not only within the territory over which the jurisdiction of the Conference extends, but everywhere, with the liveliest interest. The Church whose pastorate is represented there consists of nearly a million souls: the exact number of recognised members, we believe, being 956,555. It is the largest Church in the United States: in point of numbers, the chief representative of Methodism in the world. We refer now simply to the Church in the Northern States. Had not the sad division, which resulted sixteen years ago from the difference upon the question of slavery between the Northern and Southern portions of the Church, occurred, Methodism in the United States would have presented at this day a united band of more than a million and a half communicants. But Slavery, the fruitful source of suffering and woe, has added to its many malefactions the curse of schism in the Church. It is only with the Methodist Church as now established in the North that the Wesleyans of England and these Provinces hold fraternal intercourse. With it, in testimony of the mutual love of Anglican and American Methodism, they interchange, either by personal delegation or by epistle, as members of the same great family, assurance of unfailing and affectionate interest. From our own Conference the President with the Reverend Messrs. Churchill and Allison were expected to attend the session at Buffalo, and we trust that though official duties at home have prevented their fulfilling the Mission, as was meet, in the early part of the month, they will still, one or all, arrive at the seat of Conference in good season to tender the cordial greetings with which they are charged.

The present session has long been looked forward to as one of great importance to the interests of the Church. Decisive action on the question of Slavery has been anticipated. But there is now every prospect that this will be delayed, nor indeed do the arguments urged by many with great persistency in its favor conclusively establish that it is a matter of such exigency as to be immediately desirable. We have referred to the great schism occasioned in a former year by the question of slaveholding. It appears that at that time, although the great body of Southern Methodists separated from their brethren in the North, a portion inhabiting territory in which slavery prevailed adhered to the Northern Church. The question how to deal with these is therefore the difficulty of American Methodism. Cut them off! is the summary course suggested by some; but it is one which the General Conference, we think with great wisdom, hesitates to adopt. But its hesitation secures for it from some quarters the designation of a pro-slavery church. How far from the truth, and utterly unjustifiable, is such a charge appears from a simple statement of the rule of the church upon this matter. It forbids its members to sell a slave or buy one except for the purpose of freeing him; requires those who come into possession of slaves to free them if the laws of the State will admit of their doing so; and renders a slaveholder ineligible to office in the church. The Pastoral Address of the General Conference held four years ago declares "The position of our Church from the beginning has been that of an Anti-slavery Church; and in both slave and free States this is our present attitude. So we are regarded by pro-slavery men, as the persecution of our ministers in some parts of our work, and the apparent necessity of changing the seat of one of our Conferences, in order to avoid the notified violence of a mob, clearly prove. The debates brought out fully the fact, that none of the members of this General Conference entertain pro-slavery sentiments, and that little or no mercenary Slaveholding exists in the church. And the effect of such action upon the interests of the border Conferences alone prevented a constitutional majority from voting to recommend a change of our General Rule on the subject of Slavery." The general tone of the Methodist newspapers we receive from the United States leads to the conclusion that on the question of Slavery the present Conference will, as the last did, maintain the *statu quo*.

Other questions will come up for discussion in the General Conference, and deliberate decision by it:—lay delegation, extension of time in the pastorate, the mission work, and the publishing interests of the Church. We shall endeavour to furnish our readers with intelligence as it comes to hand of the action which is taken upon these important points.

## Cornwallis Circuit.

MR. EDITOR,—Since my last communication to your valuable periodical the revival has been progressing delightfully; upwards of twenty additional souls have been brought into the liberty of the Gospel.

Last Sabbath was a glorious day among us here. I baptized twenty-one persons. Some wishing to go down into the water and come up out of the water, we assembled at 10 o'clock A. M., and proceeded from thence, attended by a large number of people, to the water's edge, singing the Jubilee Hymn; and after praying and singing at the brook, seven standing in the water, and two kneeling in it, were baptized by pouring water on the head. We then returned to the chapel, and twelve more were baptized—eleven by sprinkling, and one by pouring—four had been baptized a fortnight before. Then twenty-nine presented themselves at the altar, and were publicly, cordially and affectionately received into the Methodist Church. A sermon was then preached (to all) especially to them, from Rev. ii. 10, "Be thou faithful unto death and I will give thee a crown of Life." The people say it was the largest congregation that ever assembled in the Canning chapel; every part was crowded, and many had to remain outside; some sat in their carriages and heard the preaching through the windows. It was an interesting, deeply solemn, and profitable season—a day which will be remembered by many to their dying hour, and perhaps through the long round of eternity. Hallelujah. Praise the Lord. At the close of the service we sang—

"Our souls sing in His mighty hand,
And He shall keep them still;
And you and I shall surely stand
With Him on Zion's hill.

O what a joyful meeting there,
In robes of white arrayed,
Palms in our hands we all shall bear,
And crowns upon our head."

WM. SMITHSON.

*Canning, May 3rd*, 1860.

## "Father Chiniquy."

Falsehood to Mr. Chiniquy regarding whose proceedings some unfavorable reports were given by our United States Correspondent, requires that we should copy from the *Northwestern Christian Advocate*, in which similar statements appeared, his letter to that journal. We hope that such a presentation of the facts as will dissipate every doubt may soon be made.

For the Northwestern Christian Advocate.

MY DEAR SIR:—I have read a long article in your No. of this week, against which I will make no commentary. I believe you are an honest man, and that you sincerely believe all the abominations which the Romanists and the few infidels of Kankakee have written against us, in their organ, the Kankakee *Gazette*.

What is written against my poor person is of a very harmless nature, and will do me no harm—and God knows that I am perfectly indifferent to it—but I cannot be indifferent to what is said against the great and wonderful work which our heavenly Father is doing among my dear countrymen. More than 800 families, which were raised in the awful errors and superstitions of the church of Rome, have been brought these last three years, to the knowledge of the truth as it is in Jesus. They have accepted the Bible as the only guide of their conscience, and every follower of Christ ought to rejoice at it.

If you do not believe me, my dear sir, on my word, and if you like better to believe the few infidels of Kankakee, why do you not *come to see with your own eyes?* I invite you, in the name of our common Saviour, to come and pass a week, or at least a Sabbath with us. You will address the people, if you like; you will examine everything; you will see our Sunday school, with its 400, and sometimes 500 attendants; and then, far from consenting to publish the infamous lies of our enemies, you will help bless the Lord for his mercies toward these new-born children of the gospel.

I send you some documents, which I request you to publish in your next, in order to give to your Christian readers the two sides of the question about what is said on the great religious movement of this place. Believe me your devoted brother in Christ,

C. CHINIQUY.

*Ste. Anne, Kankakee Co., Ill, March 22*, '60.

We insert Mr. Chiniquy's letter, simply stating that the letter upon which he animadverts was placed in our hands by a responsible gentleman—not an infidel, not a Romanist, but a gentleman who is the social equal of Mr. C. We would be pleased to accept the kind invitation he gives us, but it is impossible.—*Ed. N. W. C. A.*

## The New Italian Kingdom.

The Italian journal *La Perseveranza* contains an account of the new Italian Kingdom, its chief topographical features, and its statistical relations to the great European States:—

"The superficies of the Italian kingdom measures 128,847 square kilometres, without calculating Savoy, which is now lost, and marking at Roja, and the Colle di Tenda, the French frontier of the county of Nice. On this superficies there is swarming a population of 11,137,000 inhabitants; a population characterised by industry, by vivacity, by intelligence, leading to the unity of the State the co-operation of the harmonious varieties of character and genius which nature and historical traditions have stamped on the inhabitants of the different Italian provinces. And this population is equally spread over the whole State, scattered over the Ligurian district and the Milanese plain, where it reaches the average proportion of 231 inhabitants the square kilometre; where there is found scarcely sufficient space to contain it in its rich and monumental cities.

"And these cities form the chief boast of our country, and are the ancient monuments of those civil institutions which sprang up and continued in the Italian communes after they had become cities. No State, in short, with the exception of France and England, can show, in Europe, what we possess—two cities with more than 170,000 inhabitants, two with more than 100,000, two verging on 90,000. And a host of cities, inferior in magnitude, but still beautiful, and full of activity, lie stretched out between Turin, risen to a primacy of very recent date, and Milan, the ancient seat of a wealthy power; between Genoa, the proud, casting on the sea the image of its marble palaces, and graceful, courteous Florence, where Italian genius has realised its most secret and evanescent dreams of art; between Leghorn, proud of its commerce and its robust population, and Bologna, the ancient seat of a scientific primacy, which Napoleon intended to have made the strategical capital of Italy—all centres of energy and knowledge, for the possession of which Europe may envy us, and of which we have reason to feel justly proud.

"With reference to its scale of population our State holds the *seventh* place in Europe, and comes immediately after Spain in the enumeration of the Powers of the second order. But with reference to its political importance there can be no doubt that amongst these secondary Powers the Italian kingdom holds the foremost place, and that the epoch is rapidly drawing near at which it may be reckoned against the greater Powers. Its position between the two seas of the Mediterranean, and its contact, at the same time, with four States, of which two belong to the most powerful empires, give it a European influence much greater than that of the Iberian peninsula, washed, as the latter is by the boundless ocean, and separated from a direct action on European politics by the formidable wall of the French power. Besides, the future prospects of our country hold forth advantages far greater than those which can be reserved for Spain. The Italian kingdom is placed at the head of a nationality putting forth all the energy of a second life; and its work of expansion embraces a population of twenty-seven millions of inhabitants, which at some period or another will regain in Europe the political rank due to the successors of Rome, to the heirs of the civil wisdom of Machiavelli and of Vico. Whilst Spain, even supposing a reawakening of a vitality energy, of which up to the present moment it has not given the least proofs, would complete its mission of assimilation by uniting into one political body all the inhabitants of the Iberian peninsula, scarcely reaching the number of 20,000,000.

"The European Power most closely resembling in natural and civil conditions our State is unquestionably Prussia; for Prussia, too, seems destined to be the nucleus of a great and powerful development of national unity, stretching downwards, from an inland sea, into continental Europe between two great military empires, like a bulwark against the ambition of all. Prussia has a territory more than double that of our State, and possesses 6,000,000 of inhabitants more; but the Italian kingdom, on the other hand, has the advantage of a more regular configuration, of a more compact nationality, of a policy more clearly defined, and assisted by more concordant elements. Prussia possesses, along a sea frozen for one third of the year, a coast of 825 kilometres, which, by whatever addition of territory, cannot be sensibly augmented, and the development of its naval forces is paralyzed on both sides by maritime Powers so colossal as Russia and England. The Italian kingdom possesses already a coast more than 500 kilometres in extent (without reckoning the Island of Sardinia,) having two seas not shut in by any natural obstacle, not subject to the jealous vigilance of any preponderating naval power, and on these seas it already possesses magnificent harbors, Genoa and Leghorn, Ravenna and Spezia, and the future may open to it a splendid naval supremacy, through the recovery of the entire extent of the Italian coast, amounting to 3,326 kilometres, without counting the islands. On which account there would appear to be an urgent necessity of giving the most efficacious aid, and bestowing the greatest care, on the growth of that commercial and military marine on which the future power and prosperity of the State must mainly rest."

From the American Traveller.

## Bulls and Briefs.

The Archbishop of Florence has been hobnobbing with Prince Eugene, one of the persons excommunicated by the Pope. The Pope's bull must be of the Irish breed, people do so laugh at it. *Bull* comes from *bulla*, a leaden seal attached to the document, and without which it has no more validity than the last bull has authority. When the bull is one of grace, the seal is attached to it by a silken cord, but when it is one of justice, (so called,) hemp is used, perhaps to show the denounced party what he has to expect if he should fall into the Pope's hands. *Bulls* differ from *briefs* in this respect, among others, that the former are written on coarse skins, and the latter upon fine skins; but in this last instance of bull publishing, we should say that calf-skin would have been the better article for pontifical use. The briefer a bull is, the better, and the last one is not very long, though it will be long enough before it commands much respect. In briefs it is customary to pay some regard to the prejudices of mankind about spelling, punctuation, and so forth; but the bull rushes along madly, paying regard to nothing but sound, as if it were the child of that famous bull which encouraged the crockery trade by going into a China shop. Briefs are written in Roman characters, but bulls stick to the five old Gothic characters of those fine old dark days when bulls were bulls, and gored, and tossed, and trampled men so superbly, and all for their good. Briefs are scholarly productions, but bulls dash ahead without so much as a comma, and spell as bulls should spell. The brief bleats, the bull bellows. The brief is sealed with red wax, with the seal of the fisherman's ring, and is issued by the apostolic secretary. The bull, as before said, has a leaden seal, is impressed with (photographic) pictures of Peter and Paul striking likenesses), and of the Pope, and proceeds from the apostolic chancellors. There have been some big bulls, but which have become rather oxy as light has found its way into the human mind. There is the bull *in Cœna Domini*, that was a famous fellow in its time, which used to be published on Holy Thursday, and which the Pope used to employ to curse comprehensively everything he didn't like, from kings to rats. Pius V. fattened up this bull, and made him so lusty, that even Philip II. growled ominously about his dojngs. In 1598, Cesare d'Este lost Ferrara merely because a bull of excommunication had been issued against him by Clement VIII.; but it is to be noted that Clement's bull could have effected nothing if the Pope had not had French lightning to precede his noise. The Italian princes relied on France for aid; but Henry IV., with the readiness of a renegade, placed himself, his forces, and his kingdom at the disposal of the pontiff. He wished to build up French influence at Rome, and sacrificed the Italians to that end. The Pope, who had been preparing to give up his quarrel, now went ahead, sent forth a roaring bull, and in three weeks poor Este, as good a Catholic as there was in Europe, had to give up his possessions. Now that France is not the Papal bull driver, the Italians will have justice done them; but where would they have been if France had not been on their side? A bull, like everything else, depends upon circumstances for its consequence. Gold is of no value in the desert. Mr. Crusoe couldn't have bought a pot of beer, even if he had found a *placer* on his island; and a bull, though issued by the saintly head of the oldest and most powerful of churches, is of no account unless it happen to be backed by a few hundred thousand fighting sinners, skilled in the use of cannon, bayonets, rifles, sabres, revolvers, and all the rest of those things in which Rome has ever put her trust. Pius IX. evidently thought he was to have his bull made effective by the armies of Austria and Naples, and the rabble he has assembled under the banner of the Keys, or he never would have issued the thing. Men laugh at it now, but he will do his best to change their laughter into bloody tears. That which is chiefly to be dreaded, as the consequence of the publication of the bull, is, that some fanatics may think themselves called upon by it to assassinate those eminent persons against whom it is directed, though it does not name them. No one can suppose that Pius IX. would deliberately advise the assassination of Napoleon, III., or of Victor Emanuel, or of Count Cavour, or of any other person; but neither can any one suppose him ignorant of the fact that many of the most notorious acts of assassination have followed so fast upon excommunications that the two things must ever be regarded as standing in the relation of cause and effect. In less than six weeks after the *monitorium* of Sixtus V. was published in France, Henry III., the last of the Valois line of kings, was murdered by a monk. Henry lay under the threat of excommunication only, but the thunder was sure to come if he had lived; and the lightning stroke did fall upon him. The excommunication of Elizabeth of England, by Pius V., was followed by repeated attempts against her throne and life, all of which proceeded from that Pontiff's conduct. Henry IV. had been excommunicated some time before Chastel attempted to kill him. Opinion is so very different now from what it was then, that it is unquestionable that Pius IX. would be shocked at the assassination of any one of the men whom he has banned, though a far greater Pope than he is Sixtus V., exulted over the murder of Henry III. by Jacques Clement, and ascribed the foul deed to the immediate hand of God! There may be fanatics now as well as there were in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. All ages have the class of men from whom emerge the Gerards, and Clements, and Chastels, and Ravaillacs, that figure so balefully in the annuals of States. If Orsini, unquestionably a high-minded and disinterested man, could for patriotic and political reasons attempt to kill Napoleon III., why should it be supposed that no devotee of Rome can be animated to the same kind of work by religious fanaticism? The Pope would gladly get up a crusade against his enemies, and so attempt their overthrow by the sword; but he may arouse only a few individuals, who shall seek to avenge his supposed wrongs with the dagger. Even a Pope may not be infallible in this age of little faith in Rome.

## Religious Liberty in the New Italian Kingdom.

A letter on this subject has been published in the *Times*. It says:—In imitation of the magnanimous liberator of Italy, whose disinterested intervention in favour of the oppressed Italians all Europe now admires, the Re Galantuomo is anxious to soften the asperities of the Romish hierarchy, and this is to be done by promising a special protection of the religion to which he is devoted. He and his Imperial ally have both renewed their profession of faith; equally involved in the major excommunication, they are now engaged in a pious rivalry for upholding the spiritual dominion of the Sovereign Pontiff. Whole communes in the neighbourhood of our Lady of La Selette have petitioned for permission to join themselves to the Reformed Church, but the authorities have not yet seen fit to grant that liberty, and this pandering to the intolerance of the provincial bishops is the special protection extended to the spiritual authority of the Pope as a recompense for the loss of his temporalities.

There is a little town, Arcola, in the circumscription of Sarzana, not many miles distant from the marble quarries of Carrara. In that town, two brothers, the one a tailor and the other a shoemaker, occupy a house which in England would entitle one or both of them to a vote under the new Reform Bill. These two citizens of the free States of Sardinia were accused of having opened their shop *(bottega)* for the reception of two Scripture readers, and, as the indictment sets forth, "invited persons to come and hear the readings and explanations then and there to be made, and so aided and abetted in the diffusion of doctrines *(massime)* contrary to the principle of the religion of the State." Here is the sentence:—

"Reciting the Articles 164 and 128 of the Penal Code, and the 1st Article of the Law of the 5th of July, 1854, the Court condemns G. P. Luquet and G. M. Grosso to five days' arrest and 300 livres fine, or imprisonment for 100 days; Agostinelli, the shoemaker, condemned to three days' arrest and 100 livres fine, or 33 days in prison; and the younger brother, Francescato, two days' arrest, 51 livres fine, 17 days' imprisonment; and then all four together *(solidariamente)* in the costs. The Court further declares the Bibles of Diodati (published by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge to be confiscated."

But after the prosecution comes the persecution. The Governor of Genoa, who signs himself "Pozzo," orders his lieutenant at Saranza to send Grosso out of the country within forty-eight hours. Three more warrants are out in the Duchy of Genoa for apprehending as many delinquents, two of whom are persons of some consideration. Now, the amount of fines imposed upon these poor honest men at Saranza will be 784 livres, or about £78, and to this must be added all costs in the process, which will swell the amount to not less than £100. The aggregate of days in prison if this sum be not paid will be 250. This is hardly credible after the noble answer written by Baron Ricasoli to the insufferable remonstrance of the Archbishop of Florence, and after the sentiments known to have been uttered by Farini. To these two liberal-minded statesmen the friends of religious liberty may still look, and there is yet hope that the Sardinian Government may learn the lesson, so difficult for statesmen in every country, including our own, to learn that all attempts to conciliate an implacable priesthood short of yielding up to them the supremacy in the government are in vain.

## Mount Allison Academy.

(From the Maine Farmer.)

Under a rising ground, just in the rear of the main street, are situated the large and somewhat imposing buildings of the Mount Allison Wesleyan Academy, one of the best, if not the very best educational institution in this country. I spent several hours in visiting its different departments, and conversed freely with the principal and pupils, upon the system of instruction, management, government, &c., and left under the conviction that the Methodists of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia need not send their sons and daughters to England nor to the States to be educated, for they have an Institution of their own equal to any they will find abroad. Surely, were I a Methodist, I should feel that I had a perfect right to feel proud of Mount Allison Academy.

The buildings are commodious, and every way adapted to the purposes for which they were intended. The original edifice stands by itself, and is now occupied by the boys, who study, board, and lodge under the same roof, under the special charge of Rev. H. Pickard, assisted by a staff of five teachers. About one hundred boys belong to this department.

The Female Branch of the establishment is in a new and more spacious building, situated upon an opposite rise of ground, some fifty rods distant. This department is under the charge of Rev. Mr. Allison and Mrs. Allison, assisted by a board of teachers every way competent to give instruction in all the branches ever taught in our best academies. About one hundred and twenty misses belong to this department.—Near this building is the chapel for religious purposes, lectures, exhibitions, &c. For a sectarian institution, the rules and requirements are as liberal as could be expected. Pupils are required to attend the chapel on Sabbath mornings, but during the remaining part of the day they are allowed to attend church where their parents may elect. This, surely, is liberal enough to satisfy every reasonable parent.—Mr. Pickard has the reputation of being a superior disciplinarian; and hence many unruly boys are sent to him to be reduced to order and good behavior. His mode of government, however, is kind and parental. I know of no school in the Provinces more worthy of their patronage, which it liberally receives, than this one, and the confidence of all who have sons and daughters to educate. Outside of my own sect, I know of no institution, even in the States, to which I would sooner send a son or a daughter than to Mount Allison Academy. This is my opinion, formed after a pleasant interview with the Principals, and a thorough inquiry into its internal arrangements.

Yours, &c., G.

## General Intelligence

### Colonial.

**Domestic.**

THE VOLUNTEERS.—The Volunteer Artillery had another full dress parade upon the Common yesterday, when they were put through the usual evolutions and fired several rounds by way of practice. The fine manly appearance of the Volunteers themselves, and their neat and becoming uniform were the subject of general and favorable comment. General Trollope, the officers of his staff and many civilians were spectators and after the exercises were over, the General addressed the Volunteers in a brief but encouraging speech, and was heartily cheered by them.

To-day the same company assembled, with their guns on the Grand Parade, and fired the salute at the closing of the Legislature; on which occasion they acquitted themselves admirably.

Since we have ceased to have moonlight evenings, the Victoria Rifles have been somewhat interrupted in their drill; but we understand that they are determined not to make any less creditable appearance than the best of the other Companies, at the great turn-out on the 8th of June. Consequently they have determined, from this time, to turn out for drill in the South Barrack Square, regularly every Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday morning at a quarter before 5 o'clock.

Captain Sinclair of the Scottish Volunteers, has been gazetted Lieut. Colonel, Adjutant General, Quarter Master General, and Inspector General of Volunteers. Ex-Adjutant General Wallace and Ex Quarter Master General Hartshorne are promoted *downwards* to be Provincial *Aides de Camp.—Recorder.*

FIRE.—The bells rang out an alarm of fire, a little before ten o'clock on Friday evening. A very few minutes sufficed to show the original of the alarm. The fire was in the Furniture Factory of Messrs, Thomson, Esson and Company at Spring Gardens. In a few minutes from the alarm being given, the building was wrapped in flames. From the combustible nature of the Factory and its contents and the height and extent of the building itself the whole city was illuminated, whilst the roar of "the devouring element" would have led one to suppose that half the town was in flames. In a very short space of time the whole edifice was in ashes but not being connected with any other building, the fireman and the soldiers, who ably assisted in manning the engines, succeeded in preventing the fire from extending except to a small house to the South Eastward, which was destroyed. We are informed that the fire was caused by a boy in the Factory accidentally falling, with a lighted burning fluid lamp in his hand, by which means a quantity of tow, sawdust, and shavings were ignited and the flames then spread with almost the rapidity of a gunpowder explosion. We also learn that the boy was a good deal injured in attempting to extinguish the fire at its commencement. This loss will fall very heavily upon the mechanics employed in the Factory, who lost all their tools.—*Recorder.*

The fires in the woods around us still continue to rage fiercely. The atmosphere reminds one of the appearance it presented in 1825, when the Miramichi fire occurred. The smoke is dense in every quarter to which we turn. The destruction of property must be very great. On Saturday several alarms of fires were given which proceeded from woods in the rear of Sir Brenton Haliburton's country residence near the North West Arm. The engines went out, and in a short time got the fire under. A very large body of fire appears in the rear of Melville Island. Miller's woods, near Steel's pond, were on fire a few days ago, through the thoughtlessness or wickedness of some boys, and had it not been checked in time, might have done much damage.—*Sun.*

INCENDIARISM.—It will be remembered that about a fortnight ago a barn belonging to Mr Hosterman, at the North West Arm, was destroyed by fire, which was supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. On three or four occasions after this occurrence, attempts were made to fire other portions of Mr. H.'s premises, in one of which attempts (on his fowl house) all his poultry were killed by the smoke. This led Mr. Hosterman to make application to his Worship the Mayor for some protection against further attempts; but the property in question being beyond the control of the Corporation, no official assistance could be rendered, however much inclined the Mayor was to do so. Mr. Hosterman was advised, however, to set a vigilant watch himself, at his own expense, which he did; and the result was, that one of his own servants—a young woman by the name of Geppard—was detected on Wednesday evening last, about half past eight o'clock, in setting fire to another barn belonging to Mr. Hosterman. She was immediately arrested and conveyed to the lock-up house by order of the City Marshal; but the Mayor having no jurisdiction over the prisoner, placed the matter in the hands of the County Stipendiary Magistrate, Mr. Justice Shiels, for preliminary examination, prior to handing the prisoner over to the Supreme Court. The girl acknowledges having committed the previous attempts, but persists in saying she had no accomplices, which is doubted; neither does she give any excuse for the crimes, nor can any be alleged, as she was always treated with kindness by Mr. Hosterman and his family.—*Express.*

**New Brunswick.**

IMPORTANT RUMOUR.—The members of the Executive were in this city during several days of last, and a part of this week, and rumour says that important business was before them, which may result in important changes. It is belived that matters connected with the Railway works occupied a portion of their deliberations, while also the new Post Office stamp created some difficulty. The management of the Post Office Department of this Province under Mr Connell's superintendance has been a credit to himself and to the Government of which he is a member; the last Report is one of the most full clear, and satisfactory public documents ever issued by any public officer in this Province, and the additional explanations given by him in his speech before the Legislature, and which was published in our columns, not only silenced the accusers of Mr. C.'s management, but drew forth the encomiums of some of his political opponents in the House and out of it. The P. O Department of the Province is now, we believe, in the most efficient state it ever was; several new offices and routes have been established during the last year for the sole accommodation of the people, and every complaint or request as soon as made is promptly investigated or examined, and the necessary action taken. The new five cent stamp which bears the profile of the Post Master General seems to be the only difficulty at present in the Department. The enemies of Government and of Mr. C. have seized hold of this as though a crime had been perpetrated in the Department, and have actually raised a tempest *in Miniature* with the evident design of injuring his official standing. Some of the pretended friends of liberal politics have also joined in the condemnation of the stamps, and it may be that important results will grow out of this trifling affair. We have before stated that we see no impropriety in the designs of any of these stamps, we still adhere to this judgment. If any gentleman worthily and efficiently performs the duties of the office of P. M. General, we cannot really see what great objection there can be, to the stamp issued from his office bearing his profile. —*Religious Intelligencer.*

The St. John *Presbyterian* says:—It is stated that Bishop Sweeney has applied for three blocks of ungranted land—ten thousand acres in each—situated in Queen's, Westmoreland, and Albert Counties, and that a survey has been made of the block in Queen's County.

The *Presbyterian* states that recently in Restigouche business was completely suspended for about ten days, the people taking such great interest in the revival.

**P. E. Island.**

THE LAND COMMISSION.—We have much pleasure in informing our readers that the Hon. Mr Howe, who, as was stated in our last issue, has been nominated by the House of Assembly on behalf of the Tenantry, has willingly consented to take upon himself the duties of a commissioner.

The Land Question will, we think, be finally settled by the Commission. The Tenantry will have a powerful advocate in Mr. Howe, and will, doubtless, obtain all that can be reasonably asked for; but we must caution them against expecting too much. FREE FARMS they may make up their minds they will not get by the award of the Commissioners—nor will they have their back rents remitted—although it is very probable, indeed we may say certain, that the remission of very large amounts of arrears will be recommended. If the Commissioners name the price at which they consider the lands ought to be offered for sale to the tenants, we fear it will be one far in excess of what many of the Proprietors would now be willing to accept for their Estate at private sale. We have learned that extensive properties in this Island can now be had at the very low price of 2s 6d. sterling per acre,—this price to include all back rents. These estates consist of land of average quality, large portions of which are leased at 1s. sterling per acre.—*Islander.*

EDUCATION ACT.—The Education Act amendment Bill was introduced into the House of Assembly, by the Hon. Col Gray, on Monday last. It requires all Licensed Teachers to be re-examined by the Board of Education. Those who decline to be re-examined, or being re-examined shall not be considered entitled to obtain a new license, are, if on the first class under the existing law, only to receive £45 per annum; and if of the second class, £50. The salary of Teachers hereafter licensed shall be £55, if they hold a first class certificate, and £60 if they hold a second class certificate. Acadian Teachers never licensed by the Board, are to receive £35 instead of £40, as at present. Every person not a licensed Teacher at the time the Act goes into operation, must attend the Normal School five months before he can receive a certificate from the Board of Education, unless he possesses a diploma from some British or Provincial Normal training Institution. The bill also contemplates lowering the average attendance of scholars from 20 to 18, and if it fall below that number, the deduction from the Government allowance to the Teacher will be in proportion to the number of scholars less than the average of 18, and the salary to which he would be entitled, had he the required attendance; but if a deficiency be thus caused in the Government allowance, it shall be made up to the teacher by the trustees and parents of the district, who are to be so bound by agreement. The Bill also provides that the central Academy, and all Schools of this Island, of every grade receiving public money, shall be opened each day by reading a portion of the Scriptures, without comment, explanation, or remarks; but no children shall be required to be present at or take part in such reading, unless their parents or guardians may so desire. The Bill also contemplates closing two of the schools in Charlottetown, in order to make provision for an Assistant Master in the Normal School, a separate Bill having been introduced to authorize the appointment of such an Assistant, with a salary of £150.—*Ib.*

The P. E. I. *Monitor* says:—The Legislature of this Island will, it is expected, be prorogued about Monday or Tuesday next. The number of Bills passed and in progress, and the amount and variety of public business generally, by which the present Session has been distinguished, will render it one of the most important ever held in this Island, and will, we trust, contribute materially to the prosperity and happiness of its inhabitants.

**Canada.**

AN INSURANCE SWINDLE.—The Great Western Insurance Company of Philadelphia, whose agents are scattered thickly over Canada, must now be added to the catalogue of swindlers. The scoundrels who managed it, having reaped a rich harvest of premiums, have closed the door, and the crowd of confiding people who fancied themselves "insured," suddenly find that they must pay their money over again to more reputable concerns.—*Hamilton C. W. Times.*

### United States.

A QUESTION FOR LAWYERS.—The Savannah Republican of the 14th says, a nice question in law is about to grow out of the finding of thirty thousand dollars of the money stolen from the Marine Bank Agency at Columbus. It seems that a negro, in crossing a small ditch, over which planks were laid, saw the end of a newspaper projecting from under them. His curiosity was excited, and, pulling the paper out, he discovered more money than his mind ever conceived the world contained. Honest Sambo brought the matter to light, and now the reward is claimed by both his hirer and owner, and the bank will pay neither until the question of right is decided. Who shall have it? We say Sambo, to buy his freedom with. The wicked law will doubtless say somebody else, most probably the person who hires him and pays his owner for his services—because poor Sambo is declared to "have no rights which white men are bound to respect."

THE WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT.—This work is now nearly completed, and in a short time the cities of Washington and Georgetown will be supplied through with in inexhaustible supply of water. There are six solid stone bridges along the line, all of which are completed except one at Cabin John, for the completion of which $11,000 is yet required.—The whole quantity of masonry in this bridge is to be 12,000 cubic yards, of which 3,600 have already been laid. The foundations and the arch are completed, and part of the spandrels have been built. The arch, the largest in the world, spans 220 feet over the valley, which is 100 feet below the level of the Aqueduct. It has a rise of 57½ feet and is 20 feet wide. The structure is of Quincy granite. That part of the masonary already laid is the most difficult and expensive. The centre scaffolding, elevated railways, steam hoisting machinery, store-houses, boarding houses, boats for transportation of materials, traversing cranes, &c, have all been provided, but are now idle and exposed to deterioration and loss for the want of an appropriation to proceed with the work. The tunnels are twelve in number—the longest 1,348 feet in length