

Methodism in the Channel Islands has advanced and improved with the general progress of the islands. It has become almost the established religion of the rural districts; and the number of members, both French and English, in Jersey and Guernsey, is now upwards of 3,000.

It is said that there are many splits in the Catholic Defence Association, and that Archbishop McHale has declared his intention of withdrawing from it.

A pension of 20,000 reals per annum is conferred by the Queen of Spain upon the widow of General Enna, who was killed by the Lopez invaders at Cuba.

An unusually large number of persons are now leaving the neighbourhood of Sheerness, and emigrating to America.

**NUGENT'S ALMANAC**, for 1852, is a superior work, very neatly printed, and is a decided improvement on the one for last year. See Advertisement on our last page.

See advertisement of New Grocery Store, North End, by G. M. Crocombe, on our last page.

Rev. R. Knight's communication in our next.

#### Open Communion.

A correspondent of the *Christian Observer* relates the particulars of a visit to the chapel of the Rev. Baptist Noel, in London. After preaching, the communion of the Lord's supper was administered. "We thought we should leave," says the writer; "but Bro. R. inquired whether we had not better remain, if only to look upon a scene so dear to any true Christian, especially Christian clergymen, as we were, in a foreign land. We did so, and were invited to a seat in the body of the church. It was soon plain that we had been put in the midst of the communicants. What to do we knew not. Presbyterian ministers without a 'token,' in the midst of a foreign Baptist Church. As persons generally do, when in close quarters, we began to look about as to the next step, and on inquiry of a gentleman next to us, a member of the church, we were told, that as we were strangers unexpectedly there, we might send our cards on the plate to the Pastor, who would furnish us with 'tokens.' We then told him the whole truth, that we were clergymen of another denomination, strangers and foreigners from America. 'Ah, Sir, we are happy to see you: we hold no close communion sentiments; and just put your cards on the token plate, that will be sufficient. The service was truly solemn and strengthening, and I need not say unusual to me. I never before had joined in this precious ordinance with my Baptist brethren, and it appeared as if I could sympathise with them in an increased degree, and view them as brethren in a new light. But still I had some misgivings as to the real extent and value of this variation from the course pursued by our American Baptist brethren. After service, we spent a short season with Mr. Noel. We expressed to him the satisfaction we had enjoyed so fully, in being permitted to unite thus with brethren; but we thought it strange, being Presbyterians. 'Why, Sir, our Baptist brethren in America must be very bigoted.' 'But,' I replied, 'is this open sentiment general with you—how is it throughout England?' 'Why sir, it is getting to be general, if it is not so already. It is so in all our large towns. Perhaps there are some places in the country, where they are a little independent and high minded; but we welcome all who love the Saviour.'

#### A Melancholy Sight.

Dr. Reid, a traveller through the highlands of Peru, is said to have found lately, in the desert of Alacame, the dried remains of an assemblage of human beings, five or six hundred in number, men, women, and children, seated in a semi-circle as when alive, staring into the burning waste before them. They had not been buried; life had not departed before they thus sat around; but hope was gone; the Spanish invader was

at hand, and no escape being left, they had come hither to die. They still sat immovable in that dreary desert; dried like mummies by the effect of the hot air, they still keep their position, sitting up as in solemn council, while over that dread Areopagus silence broods everlastingly.—*Nat. Intell.*

### Provincial Parliament.

#### House of Assembly.

(From City Papers.)

Thursday, Nov. 6.

Hon. Provincial Secretary read a letter and made explanations touching the postal arrangements—informing the House that the inconvenience complained of would be remedied immediately.

Mr. Henry asked leave to present a petition from C. J. Campbell, requesting that he might be permitted to take his seat as member for the County of Victoria.

The petition was received and read, and finally laid on the table.

#### RAILWAY.

Hon. Provincial Secretary said during the last summer surveys had been conducted by Mr. Fairbanks and Mr. Falconer to ascertain the precise point at which the Western and Eastern lines of Railway would intersect each other. The Reports would be submitted in the morning.

Mr. Marshall asked whether the survey Eastward to Whitehaven ordered by Resolution of the House at its last session had been completed or not.

Hon. Provincial Secretary said conceiving that a decision to carry the Railway to Whitehaven would at once put an end to all hopes of the Railway, he had taken the responsibility of delaying it.

Hon. J. W. Johnston said he hoped the Hon. Provincial Secretary would not forget the other arm of the Resolution touching the Survey West; and would like to be informed what had been done respecting it.

Hon. Provincial Secretary thought the Survey of the Western Line as far as practicable had been attended to; up to Windsor it had been carefully examined and it would have been premature under existing circumstances to have gone further. He had not lost sight of the Railway East or West and had purposely omitted any mention of the £100,000 which the City of Halifax were prepared to guarantee the interest of, because he believed this sum might be well expended on the branch lines of Road East and West or on either of them.

After further remarks for which we have no space:

Hon. J. W. Johnston requested the Hon. Provincial Secretary to lay the correspondence which had passed upon the subject of the Western line on the table of the House.

Hon. Provincial Secretary said he had sought for the Despatches asked for yesterday by the hon. member for Sydney, touching the Windsor College Bill, but could find none.

The House then adjourned until 12 o'clock on Friday.

Friday, Nov. 7.

The House of Assembly met early, and after devoting some further time to the discussion of the subject of the Victoria elections, which was further adjourned, took up the second reading of Railway Bills without opposition, and was resolved into Committee of the whole.

The Provincial Secretary then took the floor, and delivered an elaborate speech, which occupied three hours. The galleries were densely crowded, the front seat of the Speaker's gallery being mostly occupied by ladies. The attention was very marked and highly dignified, and the impression produced seemed favourable. Mr. Howe introduced the subject by an exordium upon the subject of party combinations, illustrating the position that combinations for public and political purposes could only exist so long as they were actuated by principle. When any great principle which had produced a combination was carried, the party who, for selfish purposes, attempted to control the public mind, were sure to be scattered. He referred to the House of Stewart. Then again to the Commonwealth, and gave other illustrations. He submitted the present project as one far above party, and deserving a consideration accordingly. He spoke of the future administration of the Government as likely to be materially affected by the spirit in which the measure was to be received. He very lucidly referred to the labors of others who had occupied this field before him, and had done much to excite the public mind in favor of Railroads. Mr. Howe then enlarged upon the multiplication of Railroads and traffic in England and upon the Continent. Passing to America, he instanced the surprising increase of Railway facilities, especially in Massachusetts. He compared the Provinces with the neighboring States and drew some very gratifying pictures of the Provinces—the results of the comparisons. He

spoke of the probable cost of the Road per mile, giving his reasons for placing it at £5,000 currency. Mr. Howe furnished some valuable statistics, which we cannot recite. He showed that if the whole scheme failed, the same rate of tax as is now paid in New Brunswick, or 10s. per head, would indemnify Nova Scotia against all claim for interest. We cannot follow the Hon. gentleman throughout, and may add that after combating with much ability, the common and usual arguments urged against the measure, and showing that no sinking fund was contemplated until the road paid working expenses, and 3 per cent for interest, he concluded in a fine manly strain, which brought down thunders of applause from both galleries.

The House then adjourned as the evening had quite set in.

SATURDAY, NOV. 8.

#### NEW MEMBERS.

Messrs. McQueen and McLeod, members for Cape Breton, were sworn in.

#### VICTORIA ELECTION.

The Speaker read an elaborate opinion on the conflicting claims of Messrs. Campbell, and John Munro, to a seat for Victoria—it closed with the conclusion that the election should be declared null and void.

Hon. Provincial Secretary proposed that this opinion should lay on the table, and the consideration of the subject by the House postponed till Monday.

Hon. Mr. Johnston made a few remarks which were inaudible.

Mr. Henry did not see any objection to Mr. Hugh Munro taking his seat at once.

The Commissioners being in attendance, Mr. Hugh Munro was sworn in and took his seat.

#### AMHERST ELECTION.

Mr. McLellan asked leave to present a petition from James S. Morse, of Amherst. He moved that Monday week be the day fixed for drawing the committee, which was agreed to.

#### CAPE BRETON ELECTION.

Mr. Henry rose to present a petition from Jas. McKeagney, against the return of Donald N. McQueen, for the Township of Sydney.

Thursday next at one o'clock was fixed as the time for drawing a committee on this petition.

#### RAILWAY.

Mr. Killam rose and entertained honourable members and the public with a speech of considerable length, upon the Railway question—commenting on the Hon. Provincial Secretary's speech of the preceding day, and arguing against the policy of entrusting the construction of the Railway to Government, or, in fact, of its being commenced at present under any circumstances.

Mr. McLellan followed, and spoke on the Railway question in a speech which lasted an hour and a quarter. He reviewed the arguments of the hon. member from Yarmouth, showing them to be utterly futile and without foundation—satisfactorily demonstrating that there were four different sources consequent upon the establishment of the Railway which might be depended upon to defray the expenses of construction.—After which the House adjourned till 11 o'clock on Monday.

TUESDAY, NOV. 11th.

The House met at 11 o'clock, and the Railway Debate was renewed by Mr. Fulton, who delivered a half-hour speech in favour of the government scheme. Hon. Mr. Johnston followed, and spoke for two hours against the bills. He confined his remarks to one point, whether the Railway should be constructed by a company or the government—maintaining that the liberties of the people would be jeopardised by the patronage exercised, and their energies stultified by withdrawing such enterprises from their control.—The House then adjourned for an hour, when, no person seeming desirous to address the House, Mr. Howe replied to Mr. Johnston. That gentleman put in a short rejoinder, and the debate was continued down to 6 o'clock by Messrs. Wier, McLellan, Marshall and others.

To-morrow, on petition of Mr. McKeagney against the return of Mr. D. N. McQueen for the Township of Sydney, C. B., the House will ballot for a Committee to try the validity of the return.

On Monday next, on Petition of Mr. J. S. Morse, a similar Committee will be organized to enquire into the late Election for the Township of Amherst.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 12th.

The debate on the Railway Bills is steadily but slowly advancing to a conclusion. Five gentlemen addressed the House—the Hon. and learned Speaker, Messrs. Archibald, Zwicker, B. Smith, and Holmes,—all in favour of the measure brought down by the Hon. Provincial Secretary. The House will meet again to-morrow at 11 o'clock, and at one o'clock will proceed to ballot for a Committee to try the merits of the Township of Sydney election.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13.

Mr. Martin I. Wilkins made a glowing speech in favour of Mr. Howe's scheme; Mr. Stewart Campbell, ditto; Fraser and Anand on the same side, and Marshall against it.

### Summary of News.

#### BY THE R. M. STEAMER.

The R. M. Steamship *Cambria* arrived at this port early on Wednesday morning, after a fine run of 10½ days from the Mersey. The news by this arrival adds but little to our previous stock of European intelligence. Our English files are filled with accounts of the reception of and addresses to Kossuth, the ex-Governor of Hungary. At Southampton, Winchester, and in the city of London, the only places yet visited by the patriot, his reception appears to have been of the most enthusiastic character. Kossuth, family and suite will take their departure from Southampton for the United States to-morrow, 14th instant, in the U. S. M. S. *Washington*.

Mr. Hawes is about to resign his office of Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, upon his appointment to that of Deputy Secretary of War, in place of the Right Hon. Lawrence Sullivan, who retires after upwards of forty years' service. Mr. Hawes is succeeded in the Colonial Department by Mr. Frederick Peel.

ITALY.—A letter from Turin, of October 21, mentions a report current there in the ministerial circles that the British and French governments have instructed their representatives at the court of Tuscany to declare that England and France witness with dissatisfaction the establishment of relations between the Tuscan government and that of Austria, which, if continued, will be destructive of the independence of Tuscany.

RUSSIA.—There is a report of a conspiracy against the imperial government of St. Petersburg, mentioned in the second edition of the *Cologne Gazette*, which, if true, is very important. It is as follows:—"Rumours are in circulation of a newly discovered conspiracy among the nobility at St. Petersburg, and of the arrest of several considerable persons standing very near the throne. The discovery, it is said, was made by officers of the body guard of the Emperor, whom the conspirators endeavoured to bring over to their party, but who revealed the whole matter to the Emperor. Further details are not known. The St. Petersburg journals make no allusion whatever to the affair. But it is not to be expected that in Russia such events should be publicly announced till three or four months after their occurrence."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.—By Electric Telegraph.—LONDON, Friday evening, October 31.—PARIS, Thursday:—"The *Globe's* correspondent is still confident there will be a compromise between the President and the majority of the Assembly. Business is, however, gloomy, and nearly all the orders received by the manufacturers have been suspended."

The democratic Socialists are furious against Kossuth, but have determined not to give publicity to their opinions, for fear it might injure their cause.

The *Sephamore* of Marseilles publishes a letter, dated Rabat, in Morocco, 11th inst., announcing that the French Consul had received orders to embark all the French residents, as the French fleet was about to bombard the town of Sallee, as a reprisal against the Emperor of Morocco for refusing compensation for the pillage of a French merchant vessel wrecked on the coast.

SPAIN.—The *Military Gazette* mentions that 100 guns have been sent to Havannah for the armament of the forts along the coast of Cuba. The *Calmour Public* gives a letter from Metulla, stating that in English brig, laden with corn, which had been obliged by stress of weather to take shelter in the bay of Betoza, near Altimemas, having been captured by the Moors. A few hours afterwards two English steamers and a brig of war from Gibraltar cannonaded several points of the coast, burnt all the vessels they met with and inflicted other injuries on the pirates.

An interesting incident has occurred. Two caskets of jewels belonging to Madame Kossuth had been lost during the insurrectionary war in Hungary, and were given up as lost. It seems, however, that they have been recovered by Madame Pulzsky, who has had the gratification of restoring them to their right owner. The jewels, it is said, are worth from 3, to £4000.

The principal item of news from India for the past fortnight is the reported determination of the Governor General to seize on a portion of the territory of the Ameer Dost Mohammed, of Cabool, it being well situated for establishing a post to watch and overawe the Afreeses, Wuzerees, &c. around Peshawar.

The small farmers in the county of Roscommon, and several other parts of the country, are rapidly disposing of their crops clandestinely and preparing to emigrate to America.

DURING the latter part of last week and the early part of the present, we have had a freshet, which at this season of the year is quite unprecedented. Along the whole line of the river from Woodstock to Canning, a considerable amount of damage has been done to the hay exposed on the banks; and a large amount of Timber and Saw-logs has been carried adrift, a great part of which we fear, will never fall into the hands of the right owners. The flood, which was principally caused by a fall of snow in the upper districts, has fallen again as quickly as it rose.—*Fred Reporter.*