

here truly and with deliberation affirm of modern Egypt, that "all men are slaves."

Provincial Wesleyan THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1856. SECOND SESSION OF THE Eastern British American Wesleyan Conference.

The second Continental meeting of the Wesleyan Ministers of these Eastern Provinces, is appointed—as most of our readers are aware—to begin in the City St. John, N. B., on Wednesday, the 19th of June.

COMMITTEES TO MEET IN ST. JOHN PREVIOUS TO THE CONFERENCE.

As it is important that the several Committees named below, to whom has been entrusted the preparation of various matters of business for the consideration and action of the ensuing Conference, should meet in St. John before its session opens, it is conceived that the Friday, Saturday, Monday and Tuesday preceding the Conference, will afford the most convenient opportunity for the accomplishment of those objects.

On FRIDAY, June 13th, at nine o'clock, the Committee of the Contingent Fund will meet. This Committee is composed of the President of the Conference, or Co-Delegate, the Secretary of the Conference, C. F. Allison Esq., the Rev. Humphrey Pickard, A. M., the Rev. Richard Knight, Rev. Ephraim Evans, D. D., and the Rev. Messrs. T. H. Davies, J. B. Brownell, J. McMurray, W. Wilson, A. McNutt, and T. Anguin, with two gentlemen, members of our Society, to be chosen by the Circuit Stewards, at the May Meeting of St. John District; two from Halifax District; and one from each of the following Districts, viz.—Fredericton, Charlottetown, Annapolis, Sackville, and Newfoundland. John H. Anderson Esq., and the Rev. F. Smallwood, are the Treasurers, and the Rev. C. Churchill the Secretary.

On SATURDAY, June 14th, at nine o'clock, the Committee on the Worn-out Ministers' Fund will meet. The Committee of this Fund are, the Rev. Messrs. Pickard, Smallwood, Churchill, Morton and Pickles; Geo. H. Starr Esq., the Hon. Judge Wilnot, J. Smith Esq., Nicholas Mosher Esq., and John Humphrey Esq. Treasurers.—T. Ray Esq., and Rev. R. Knight, Secretary.—the Rev. W. T. Cardy.

On MONDAY, June 16th, at nine o'clock, the Committee on Book Affairs will meet. The Rev. R. Knight, Rev. H. Pickard, A. M., Rev. Ephraim Evans, D. D., and Rev. Messrs. Davies, Smallwood, Churchill, Temple, McNutt, Morton, Chesley and McMurray, compose this Committee.

On TUESDAY the 17th of June, the Stationing Committee will meet, after the business of the Board of the Mount Allison Academy, which meets at nine o'clock the same day, is disposed of.

Chairmen of Districts are respectfully requested to have their District Minutes drawn up according to our accustomed form, except in cases where a deviation must necessarily result from our present position; as in reference to the Stations—to the appointment of a member of the Advisory Committee, and of the Ministers who may be authorized to attend the Conference. It will not be necessary for any of the Ministers on probation, except those who are to be received into full connexion, and ordained, to attend the Conference. They are also reminded of the standing order of the Conference which requires them to procure three complete copies of their Minutes, duly signed.

I cannot close this notice without expressing an earnest desire and confiding hope, that the effectual, fervent intercessions of the thousands of our Israel will ascend to the God of all grace for His special blessing on all the deliberations and proceedings of the approaching Conference.

MATTHEW RICHEY, Co-Delegate.

Dr. Sandwith.

The English Correspondent of the New York Christian Advocate and Journal has the following interesting piece of intelligence. The gentleman here referred to, and whose name has now become in connexion with the story of the siege of Kars familiar as a household word, is son of the Dr. Sandwith so well known to Wesleyan readers as a frequent writer on topics of connexional interest, and for some time Editor of the Watchman.

A fortnight ago, or better, there appeared among the announcements of movements in fashionable life which occupy the dreary columns of the Court Circular, a paragraph stating that Dr. Sandwith had an interview with his Royal Highness Prince Albert, at Buckingham Palace, on the previous day.

A few days afterward her majesty held a levee at St. James's Palace, and in the list of presentations on that occasion appeared the name of Dr. Sandwith. So far for the exterior history of the two circumstances, which on the surface, do not appear connected with each other. Their exterior history, however, which I am enabled to furnish, may possess some interest for your readers, both from the antecedents of Dr. Sandwith, to which I alluded in a former letter, and as presenting an amusing illustration of the

scrupulous fastidiousness with which Her Majesty maintains the observance of the most minute details of social etiquette, even in private life, and at the cost of no little inconvenience to herself.

Dr. Sandwith received, a short time since, a letter, I presume, from the private secretary of Prince Albert, stating that his royal highness would be glad to see him at Buckingham Palace, on the day and hour specified. Of course, he was punctual to the appointment, and was very graciously received by the prince, who conversed with him for some time respecting the Kars affair, and his experiences in the East generally. Suddenly the folding doors at one end of the room were thrown open, by a couple of footmen, and an officer of the royal household announced "the queen."

Dr. Sandwith had previously been sitting with the prince, but of course rose on the entrance of her majesty, made his bow, and remained standing. Her majesty returned the doctor's bow with her usual graceful and dignified manner, and forthwith entered into conversation with him on the affairs of the East, without either taking a seat herself or de-riding him to do so. She made the most minute inquiries of him, and displayed the most eager interest concerning the catastrophe of the Kars, displaying the interest of the most extensive and accurate information herself, and exhibiting the most lively interest in the subject. In the course of the conversation she asked the doctor's own opinion on the much-disputed point, whether taking all the circumstances, pro and con, into account, the season of the year, the badness of the roads, the state of the garrison of the beleaguered city, and the proximity of the enemy to the line of march by which succour must have advanced, on the one hand; and, on the other, the strength of the Allies, their undisturbed possession of the sea, and their unimpeded communications with Constantinople, Kars could really have been saved by an effort in the power of the Allies to have made. The doctor modestly replied that, not being himself a military man, it would not become him to pronounce dogmatically on the question, but he had no hesitation in assuring her majesty, that all the military officers with whom he had conversed were of opinion that the place might have been relieved, and the catastrophe averted. For upwards of an hour her majesty continued the conversation, all parties, including Prince Albert, standing the whole time. At length the queen, having expressed her gratification at the information she had obtained, and her desire, that the doctor should be presented at the then coming levee, withdrew from the apartment and shortly after Dr. Sandwith made his bow to the prince, and left the palace. The levee took place in the following week, and the doctor was then presented in due form, in accordance with her majesty's commands.

Now, it was in reality the Queen, not Prince Albert, who desired the interview with Dr. Sandwith, but our etiquette supposes the sovereign to have no knowledge of the existence of any person who has never been presented; and in all such cases, consequently, it is ostensibly from the prince that the summons to attend is issued. For the same reason, both the Queen and the doctor were compelled to remain standing for the hour and a half, or nearly so, during their interview lasted. Etiquette prohibits her majesty from desiring a gentleman who has not been presented to sit in her presence, and would consequently kindly courtesy presented herself from taking a seat while her *vis a vis* remained necessarily standing; and thus all parties were kept on their feet, as the prince could not well sit down while the gentleman whom he had invited to an interview was precluded from so doing. The presentation of the doctor to her majesty, and the interview, had been so long, and at whatever time and place the doctor to do the same, without impairing her royal dignity in the smallest degree.

Letters from the East. BEIRUT, Feb. 1856.

The war is ended. What next? and what then? As is hoped and believed, a period of peace and tranquillity, such as the Turkish empire has never known, when the government will be more enlightened, efficient, and just; when encouragement and protection will be given to all the departments of industry and co-operative agriculture and manufactures create a commerce which will compete with that of Europe and America; when European ideas, which for half a century have been gaining ground and becoming more and more respected, will supersede the foolish whims and narrow prejudices which have come down from the days of Noah; when a general intelligence and culture, through schools, books, and newspapers, will carry their way into all parts of the empire and among all the races; when European intercourse will introduce European habits, and the ever-suggested, ever remembered fact of deliverance from instant national extinction by Christian intervention, will secure respect, if not gratitude, for Christian missions; when, in conclusion, the most ample scope will be given to Christian evangelization, and the murderous sword of the prophet being sheathed, which was drawn alike against Christian infidels and Moslem apostates, the crescent shall pale away before the rising glories of the cross.

For myself, I look for all this; I confidently expect all this, not, however, as a member of the London "Prophetic Society," lately organized and advertised, running about the streets of the Holy City or any other, as I have seen some doing, with my finger on a prediction understood according to my private interpretation, and gazing around and upward to see the fulfilment, but I expect this from a wonderful combination of causes which are now operating, and whose results are certain, and from that divine approval which is sure to crown with ultimate success all humble and honest efforts for the regeneration of a nation, whatever its blindness and perversion. Within the limits of the Turkish empire the grandest events have occurred which have had a record in history, whether sacred or profane: why may we not expect a correspondence in that which is to follow? Within the Turkish empire human depravity and debasement are at their depth and endured the longest; and when shall "the better time" come if not now?

The present Sultan, Abdul-Medjid, has shown admirable qualities. He is for progress in all directions, and whatever it may cost. While he observes the outward forms of Islamism, and regularly attends prayers at noon in the mosque, he is not afraid of offending Moslem prejudices by introducing innovation. His ordering the soldiers to wear a European military dress, instead of the inconvenient and absurd Turkish costume, would have cost his predecessors their heads; and yet the dress was adopted without outbreak or opposition; while all the civil officials, and more and more of the people, especially of the higher and wealthier classes, are ambitious of the Frank style. If he who only "turns his coat" puts on an entirely new character, what may not be expected of a nation which for better reasons changed its whole suit? Small as the mat-

ter at first seems, it has its high significance; it makes a complete revolution in the social system and the common ideas, it not in religion itself.

The Sultan is zealously introducing European arts. Aware that his empire cannot exist in contact with modern civilization, science and art, which give to rival nations increasing revenues and power, he is struggling to break away from the fatal influence of the selfishness which have taken from the Turks all ambition and all desire of improvement and development. He clearly sees that his empire must be civilized and Europeanized, or its history is written. With these views he has given a charter to one company to lay a line of submarine telegraph between the Dardanelles and Alexandria in Egypt, and to another to construct one between Constantinople and Shoumia, which has been in operation for some months. It should be added that it was inaugurated with solemn prayer by a Moslem priest. One railroad—short line—has been opened, and another of long extent has been projected between the capital and the city of Belgrade in Wallachia. Twenty light houses have been ordered to be built, and are already under contract, not one exists, or ever has existed, so far as I am informed, on all the coast make harbor of the Mediterranean. The steam power has been introduced into Turkish factories and mills, with a vast saving of manual labor.

The horrors of Turkish roads are not to be described, nor can a New Englander's imagination ever conceive them. The roads are so bad, so nearly perpendicular, so steep, so narrow, that a single horse and carriage, or a single mule and pack, is a great feat. The roads are so bad, so nearly perpendicular, so steep, so narrow, that a single horse and carriage, or a single mule and pack, is a great feat. The roads are so bad, so nearly perpendicular, so steep, so narrow, that a single horse and carriage, or a single mule and pack, is a great feat.

Mr. EDITOR—DEAR SIR.—Among the most pleasing and interesting items of intelligence that reach me, through the columns of a newspaper, or otherwise, are those which announce the awakening and conversion of sinners to God, and the growth and prosperity of the Church of Christ; and, presuming that very many of the readers of your valuable journal feel an interest in such particulars similar to that which I feel, I am induced to solicit a small space in the columns of the Provincial Wesleyan, that I may present to your readers some information respecting the progress of our work on this Circuit.

In the month of October last we commenced a series of meetings in our chapel at Jones' Creek, Greenwich, and, in answer to prayer and in connection with the preached word, we were blessed with an outpouring of the Spirit of the Lord. Many persons were convinced of sin and found peace through believing in Jesus. There had been regular Methodist preaching there for about fifteen years; but there had been no Methodist Society; and there were found but one man and one woman to attend the meetings upon whom the minister could call to assist in prayer. The weather was, apparently, most favourable. The rain continued to fall incessantly from day to day. Some members of our church at Jerusalem came to assist us with their faith and prayers, travelling each evening six miles for that purpose. After having continued the meetings some days a Church was organized. About twenty five persons were admitted to membership on the day of its organization, and received the right hand of fellowship. The work continued from week to week, and month to month, and is still going on. Our numbers have been gradually increasing, and now our Church there, although not yet six months old, contains about sixty members. We have, about three weeks since, organized the Sunday School in connection with the Society there, and we are sanguine that it will be productive of a rich and glorious harvest. This is the first Sunday School that we have had in that vicinity, and, including officers and scholars, it now numbers upwards of sixty members.

The Central American War.

The N. Y. Spectator, says—"It may now be safely assumed that a war of conquest is to be waged by Gen. Walker on the Central American continent, and that the overthrow or final establishment of his power seems near at hand. The news brought yesterday by the Star of the West places it beyond doubt that Costa Rica has thrown down the gauntlet to the American filibuster, and their leader has joyfully taken it up. At the last accounts there had been no serious engagement between the Americans and the Costa Ricans, but there can be little doubt that Walker's men will force in some opportunity to permit the return of his troops to the city of Granada as soon as possible. That post will probably be assailed by a combined movement on the part of Guatemala, San Salvador, and Honduras; at least if those Governments and their forces can move with sufficient celerity and vigor. According to the correspondence of some of our contemporaries, however, Gen. Walker is likely to receive considerable reinforcements from California, as soon as it is known that actual fighting, with its concomitants, is the order of the day; and it is not too much to anticipate that the hardihood and recklessness of California adventurers will be more than a match for the indolence and hesitation of Central American republics. The question naturally arises whether the Central American republics of that section of the continent will, in the event of their struggle against Walker's usurpation proving ineffectual, quietly submit to his yoke, or seek assistance from some other power; and, if so, what power. It is not probable, the prevalent excitement against the Americans being taken into account, that any Government will be made to the United States appeal, though that Government would seem to be naturally the rightful protector of those republics in the exercise of their rightful sovereignty; and considering the course it has pursued toward its filibustering citizens, and the other evidences it has given of good will, there ought to be no general aversion to Americans, and no reluctance on the part of the Central American Governments first to call, in case of need, upon this Government for assistance.—But we suspect that in reality, those powers, if disposed to seek foreign aid, will apply elsewhere than to the United States, as a natural consequence of the fact that the invaders are Americans. So that the wrong Walker and his followers have perpetrated, and are persisting in, is working out its legitimate result. It is respecting the character and position of the United States among the nations of the world, extended as we are by our geographical position

and out declared policy, from participation in the affairs of European nations, our very neighbours,—the minor powers of this continent, and those powers still more remote,—are likely in the time of need to turn aside from us for help, and to exclude us practically from participation in their affairs, while they invite European nations to their aid. Such is likely to be the humiliating result of that filibustering, which the London Spectator says "represents our national tendency rather than our national action."

In the meantime it seems to be conceded that the Americans at Nicaragua have a far more terrible enemy to cope with than the militia of Costa Rica. A correspondent, by no means unfavourable to Gen. Walker and his enterprise, reports that the climate is exceedingly unfavourable to Americans, and that out of some three hundred foreign *bona fide* settlers there, there are two to seven die daily, though the present is by no means accounted the sickly season, which commences usually about the 1st of May. If the war is protracted until then, the mortality among the American troops must be fearful. Yet under the insatiation of the filibuster spirit, new adventurers are constantly arriving from New York, New Orleans, and San Francisco, if the government organ at Granada is to be relied upon. The question of the success or defeat, then, of Gen. Walker hangs nicely in the balance. If he suffers defeat, it will probably be total, and drive him from the position and the possession he had temporarily acquired. If he succeeds, the whole Central American Continent, from Mexico to New Grenada, will be subject to his sway. Though that strip of land is narrow, it is of immense value on account of the riches contained in its soil. But its geographic importance is even more immense, and as lately pointed out in these columns, can scarcely be overrated. In whatever light the question may be viewed, the movements of Gen. Walker demand the attention of our Government, as they will doubtless receive that of European nations.

Wesleyan Intelligence.

Revivals in the St. John District. GREENWICH CIRCUIT. MR. EDITOR—DEAR SIR.—Among the most pleasing and interesting items of intelligence that reach me, through the columns of a newspaper, or otherwise, are those which announce the awakening and conversion of sinners to God, and the growth and prosperity of the Church of Christ; and, presuming that very many of the readers of your valuable journal feel an interest in such particulars similar to that which I feel, I am induced to solicit a small space in the columns of the Provincial Wesleyan, that I may present to your readers some information respecting the progress of our work on this Circuit.

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Liverpool Circuit.

It is matter of thankfulness, to know, that wherever the Gospel is preached, in its power, and purity, it is at all times attended with an encouraging degree of success. Sometimes indeed God comes down in the power of His Spirit, to awaken the careless sinner, by some special and alarming providence, but in general, it is the direct preaching of the Gospel, which is the Holy Spirit's instrument, for the awakening, and regeneration of the souls of men. Faith cometh by hearing, and hearing by the word of God.

The faithful preaching of Christ, and His crucifixion, has for some weeks past, been signally owned of God, in the conviction of sinners, the reclaiming of backsliders, and in the conversion and salvation of souls. Gods professing people have been quickened, and enabled to rejoice, with a joy unexpressed by any human tongue. "Break forth into singing, ye towers of the wall, and all ye towers of the wall, and be ready to cry out with transport and delight. All the churches of this town, have been formed with a measure of this reviving influence, and much good has been done in the name of the Holy Child Jesus.

Upwards of one hundred, in our church, have professed faith in the Son of God, and have put off concerning the former conversation the old man; which is corrupt, according to the deceitful lusts; and have become renewed in the spirit of their mind. Sunday, March the 20th was a day which will be long remembered by many of our people. After the sermon in the evening, the solemn and important sacrament of Baptism was administered, to eight women, and three men, (who had not by this time received the "sign of the new covenant blessing, while in infancy, to which they had a scriptural authority.") While the congregation were engaged in singing two of the first verses of that beautiful hymn, on the 49th page, the female candidates repaired to the vestry, to make the preparation necessary. A heavenly influence appeared to descend upon the congregation, when, as the candidates entered and took their stand at the communion, the prayer was offered as with one simultaneous voice.

The revival cloud extended beyond Jerusalem and its droppings were felt by the members of our society residing in West Pevensville.—Many of our members there had been brought into the enjoyment of God's marvellous love just one year previously (Oct. 1854), and, hearing of the gracious work in progress at Jones' Creek the days of their deliverance were brought prominently to mind. They sought a still deeper work of grace and they were blessed with the fulfilment of all its provisions, in time and in eternity.

Immediately at the close of this interesting service, upwards of fifty came forward and received the right hand of fellowship, as candidates on trial, for members of the church. It was refreshing and delightful to the ministers, to be able to say with grateful hearts, "Welcome from earth, to the right hand of fellowship with heavenly hosts." With open hearts and hands we stand, and the Lord is here to bless us.

On the sixth of April, two others were baptized. Our congregations are large and deeply attentive. The whole country is ripe unto the harvest, but also the labourers are few. Two additional labourers are imperatively required for the profitable working of this country. The language of our venerable founder will apply to our Church, and the pioneer of Methodism on this Circuit, discharges the duties of the Leader, in connexion with our charge in that vicinity. From Upper Westfield the work spread up the east bank of the River St. John to West Kingston, and in our chapel there we held several extra services about Good Friday and Easter Sunday, being at this time assisted for a few days by Bro. John Cassaday from St. John; which, I believe, is a candidate for our ministry, and whose labours were rendered a blessing to us here. These were seasons of unusual

power. The emotion from above seemed to be felt by every heart. Many were led to yield to the strivings of the Spirit, and were brought to rejoice in God as their reconciled Father. This Methodist class-meeting held in that vicinity.—Such scenes as were witnessed there had never been seen before. And some of those who had gone through many a struggle in the battle of life were now led to, in all humility, at the feet of Jesus, and learn of Him. On the 7th instant a Church was organized there numbering twenty-seven members. The work is still progressing, and we expect a further increase to our numbers there, as well as in other localities, within the next few weeks.

Within the past twelve months more than one hundred persons have united themselves with our Church on this Circuit. Many of these are men of property and influence. Within the past month eighty persons have become members of our Society who are Academics. Some of those who have previously been anti-Methodist, but on becoming fully acquainted with the doctrines and discipline of Methodism, they have resolved that this people shall be their people, and our God their God. This Circuit is a very large and laborious one, extending into six parishes, and embracing twelve distinct congregations, and requiring the minister to preach seven and sometimes nine times per week. But it is a source of encouragement to see souls brought to an experimental knowledge of the truth as it is in Jesus; and to see that, when our doctrines and the machinery of Methodism come to be understood, they commend themselves to the consciences and understandings of men and women of intelligence, that many such are constrained, from time to time, to come with us, being assured that we will do them good.

There is, however, one circumstance which is, as I think, prejudicial to the prosperity of our work on this Circuit, and that is the non-administration of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper to the members of Christ's field here.—Where we have our largest congregation, and our largest church membership on the Circuit, that ordinance has been administered once only in nine years. In another locality where we have a rapidly growing interest and some members of many years standing, that ordinance has never been administered by a Wesleyan Minister, except in the chamber of the sick. In another locality where we have a good interest and a prosperous church, that ordinance has never been administered. In some other localities that ordinance has been administered with some regularity once in about 12 or 18 months. Many of our members who are earnest lovers of our Zion deeply regret this state of things, and, learning that the Methodist of other countries (Canada, for instance) provides for an emergency like this, they are hoping that some measure may be taken here, and that those who profess the Church which, like cannons in another warfare, are productive of injurious results, may be "spiked," so that it may be in their power to obey the injunction of the Master who has said—"This do in remembrance of me."

I am, Mr. Editor, yours, &c. G. D. CORRIE. Greenwich, N. B., April 10.

The following Notice appeared on Monday in a London Gazette Extraordinary.— FOREIGN OFFICE, March 31, 1856. A despatch has been this morning received from the Earl of Clarendon, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, dated 23rd March, announcing the Signature of Peace, at two o'clock on that day, at the Foreign Office, in Paris.

The preliminary articles of Great Britain, of Austria, of Prussia, of Russia, of Sardinia, and of Turkey, have affixed their signatures to the Treaty which puts an end to the war; and which, while it definitely settles the Eastern question, establishes the tranquillity of Europe on solid and durable bases. The exchange of the ratifications, will take place at Paris, in four weeks, or sooner if possible; until that time the stipulations of the Treaty cannot be made public.

Official Announcement of the Treaty.

The following Notice appeared on Monday in a London Gazette Extraordinary.— FOREIGN OFFICE, March 31, 1856. The Hon Spencer Ponsonby arrived at the Foreign Office this morning from Paris, with the definitive Treaty for the restoration of Peace, and for the maintenance of the integrity and independence of the Ottoman Empire, which was yesterday signed at the Plenipotentiaries of Her Majesty, the Emperor of Austria, of Prussia, of Russia, of Sardinia, and of the King of Prussia, on the one part, and of the Emperor of all the Russias on the other.

The Proclamation in the City.

On Monday morning at ten o'clock, the Lord Mayor received a communication from Sir G. Grey, and shortly afterwards his Lordship proceeded in company with the Sheriffs (Alfred Kemble and Row) to the balcony in front of the Mansion House, where a dais had been erected, covered with crimson cloth, to make a public declaration of peace, in conformity to ancient custom. A large body of police were present, and upwards of 2,000 persons listened attentively to the reading of the document which the Lord Mayor held in his hand.

The following is a copy of the communication from Sir G. Grey.— HOME DEPARTMENT, March 31, 1856. My Lord.—I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship that a despatch has been this morning received from the Earl of Clarendon, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, dated March 30, announcing that a definite Treaty for the restoration of Peace, and for the maintenance of the integrity and independence of the Ottoman Empire, was yesterday signed at Paris, by the Plenipotentiaries of Her Majesty, the Emperor of Austria, of Prussia, of Russia, of Sardinia, of the Sultan, French, of the King of Prussia, on the one part, and of the Emperor of all the Russias on the other.

"I was more than ever convinced, that the preaching like an Apostle, without joining together those that are awakened, and training them up in the ways of God, is only begetting children for the murderer." "How much preaching has there been for the last forty years all over this Circuit. "But no regular societies, no discipline, no order or connexion in the country part of this circuit, and the consequence is, that none in ten of the once awakened are now fast asleep than ever." Wesley's Journal, vol. 2, page 144.

"The harvest surely is plentiful but the labourers are few; pray ye therefore the Lord of the harvest that he would send forth labourers into his harvest." Every spirit of revival be poured out upon every Circuit within the bounds of our Country, Amen, Amen, Amen. I. STURTEVANT. April 24th, 1856.

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European.

THE PEACE.

On Sunday afternoon, shortly after two o'clock, telegraphic intelligence reached London, that an hour before, the work of negotiation was completed, and that all the great powers of Europe, with Sardinia and Turkey, were now united in a solemn Act of Peace. The news, unaccompanied by any public demonstration, at first spread slowly, but afterwards giving at several places of worship in the evening service.

The Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, Viscount Halting, G.C.B., after a protracted interview with Lord Palmer, the Minister of War, attended at the Horse Guards late in the afternoon, and shortly afterwards issued an order that the news of the signing of the peace at Paris was to be announced, both at St. James's Park and at the Tower, by the firing of 101 guns. The order was not issued from the Horse Guards until after seven o'clock; and that divine service might not be interrupted in the cathedral churches, the hour appointed for the ceremony was ten o'clock. In the expectation that the guns would be fired, a very large concourse of persons had collected in St. James's Park, within the space leading from the Duke of York's column. Fifty-one guns were brought from the gun-house in the park, and arranged with the muzzle facing the park, under the command of the Hon. General Sir James Mansfield, being assisted by a fatigue party of the Scots Fusilier Guards from Wellington Barracks, and a party of the Grenadier Guards, on guard at the Tiltyard, kept the ground.

At ten o'clock precisely the firing commenced. The effect of the unaccustomed sounds breaking the peculiar stillness of Sunday night in London, and associated with an event of deepest concern, was solemn in its character. The military bands at St. George's and Wellington-barracks played the National Anthem, and when the Park guns had ceased to fire, the reports of the guns at the Tower of London, distinctly heard booming in the distance. Soon afterwards the bells of St. Martin's and other churches in Westminster, with those of Dunstan's and St. Bride's, Fleet Street, were rung in honour of the event. Numbers of persons of all ranks flocked towards the Royal Exchange, on Sunday night, while others congregated in front of the Mansion House, expecting to see the Lord Mayor, aldermen, and other civic dignitaries issue forth in gaily procession, to proclaim the peace by torchlight. But they were doomed to disappointment. Not even an official bulletin appeared outside the Mansion House, to assure the people that they might "believe their ears." The Lord Mayor, who had travelled up to town in the evening, from his seat in Tunbridge, by special train, to be in readiness to receive an official intimation of the happy tidings, sat patiently in his parlour, but up to eleven o'clock no message came to the City. The people remained clustering about the Exchange and the Mansion House until a late hour, but were disappointed of the expected announcement.

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The preliminary articles of Great Britain, of Austria, of Prussia, of Russia, of Sardinia, and of Turkey, have affixed their signatures to the Treaty which puts an end to the war; and which, while it definitely settles the Eastern question, establishes the tranquillity of Europe on solid and durable bases. The exchange of the ratifications, will take place at Paris, in four weeks, or sooner if possible; until that time the stipulations of the Treaty cannot be made public.

Official Announcement of the Treaty.

The following Notice appeared on Monday in a London Gazette Extraordinary.— FOREIGN OFFICE, March 31, 1856. The Hon Spencer Ponsonby arrived at the Foreign Office this morning from Paris, with the definitive Treaty for the restoration of Peace, and for the maintenance of the integrity and independence of the Ottoman Empire, which was yesterday signed at the Plenipotentiaries of Her Majesty, the Emperor of Austria, of Prussia, of Russia, of Sardinia, and of the King of Prussia, on the one part, and of the Emperor of all the Russias on the other.

The following is a copy of the communication from Sir G. Grey.— HOME DEPARTMENT, March 31, 1856. My Lord.—I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship that a despatch has been this morning received from the Earl of Clarendon, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, dated March 30, announcing that a definite Treaty for the restoration of Peace, and for the maintenance of the integrity and independence of the Ottoman Empire, was yesterday signed at Paris, by the Plenipotentiaries of Her Majesty, the Emperor of Austria, of Prussia, of Russia, of Sardinia, of the Sultan, French, of the King of Prussia, on the one part, and of the Emperor of all the Russias on the other.

"I was more than ever convinced, that the preaching like an Apostle, without joining together those that are awakened, and training them up in the ways of God, is only begetting children for the murderer." "How much preaching has there been for the last forty years all over this Circuit. "But no regular societies, no discipline, no order or connexion in the country part of this circuit, and the consequence is, that none in ten of the once awakened are now fast asleep than ever." Wesley's Journal, vol. 2, page 144.

"The harvest surely is plentiful but the labourers are few; pray ye therefore the Lord of the harvest that he would send forth labourers into his harvest." Every spirit of revival be poured out upon every Circuit within the bounds of our Country, Amen, Amen, Amen. I. STURTEVANT. April 24th, 1856.

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