ctions to Sir Stratford-Canning. he Villi Negroni, Genoa. The interest excited by these marbles revived the question was of opinion that it stood on a platform just north of the harbor, between the two hills once crowned by the ancient citadela; while Capt. Spratt, after a careful examination of the neighborhood, decided in favor of a lower position, due north from the cas-Budrum-clinging to their veracity, rejected a paper in the Classical Museum for 1848. tha no traces of a terrace or platform were 1856, when Mr. Newton was appointed

assorted as for sale, a block of stone with a sephone, a nearly perfect mosaic pavement and, after two days' digging, discovered, on ument. the very spot pointed out by him ten years like those taken from the castle wails .site was found; and proceeding with the the chariot—allowing for the marble block work, he came upon pieces of lonic columns, on which the chariot stood—to the summit Close to this lay the remains of an equestotal height of the colossal group being, trian statue, a noble specimen of Greek therefore, 141 feet; while the platform on which had done duty in the citadel.

a staircase of twelve steps cut out of the Mausoleum. Between these stairs and the side of the quadrangle, among terra-cotta fragments and the bones of sacrificial oxen, lay several large and beautiful alabaster ointment jars, the fluest bearing two inscrip tions, one in the cuneiform character, th other in hieroglyphics, rendered by Sir H B.w inem into " X-rxes the Great King" - a memorial, may be, of Artemista's having saved that monarch's children after the disas er of Salamis. In front of the spot on which this vase lay, the tomb was closed bo a large stone, weighing at least ten tons. grooved at the sides, and fixed into its place y bronze bolts inserted in sockets of the same metal, let into marbie slabs. In must have been into this apartment that the

knights penetrated in 1522. Os the eastern side were dog up the tor so of a seated female, a portion of another colo-sal female, and four slabs of a friez delineating Greeks and Amazons in conflict but much superior in style and execution to those previously discovered, which combined with the situation in which they lay, supplies reason for a tributing them to Scopas .-Tue figures have not the slimness noticeable in the better known slabs, while the action is less theatrical, and the subjects treated with greater boldness and originality There is one spirited group. A Greek is attacking an Amazon, who bends backward, prepara tory to dealing a tremendous blow with ber battle-axe; her tune has slipped, and leaves bosom, neck, and thighs uncovered. Ineeed. the clever management of the drapery is a ber's Journal. characteristic of all the Mausoleum sculp

These treasures, valuable as they are sink into insignificance by the side of the wonders brought to light in excevating to the north of the Mausoleum. Beyond the apparent boundary of the building, a wall of white marble ran parailel to it; beyond this wall, under a mass of broken marble, was discovered a colossal horse in two pieces (since, however, ascertained to be portions f two separate animals), exceeding in sizany Greek sculpture known. The bronze bit is still between the teeth. These are two of the four ho ses belonging to the chariot, the work of Pythius, and worthy of the best period of the Grecian art, the treatment being broad, natural, and masterly,-Beside the borses lay a colossal lion, with the tongue chiseled to represent the prickly surface. Mr. Newton was now on rich ground: within a space of fifty feet by twenty lay piled one above the other, as they had failen centuries ago, the finest sculptures of this wonder of the world .-The two most important among them were was carefully collected, and, by the skill of Mr. Westmacott and his assistants, they have been reconstructed -the statue of Mauforming a study in drapery from which the ther bath done it in mercy." greatest living artists may learn something During the last year of her life she often exhibits a skillful combination of the real paring her for the last great conflict, the and the ideal, and is indeed a most noble which he brought her triumphantly home work. Its female companion is worthy of . The above is transcribed aimost verbation it; unfortunately, the head is missing. She is from the pen of a beloved relative. represented standing completely d. aped, with Soon after I was appointed the super

proud eminence may be judged.

ue of Mausolus was a colossal leopard, evi- with the things of God. Though humble the squared marble blocks forming the steps of the pyramid on which the chariot stood. They are of a uniform depth of 11 inches, tle and east of the harbor Neither of these 2 and 3 feet in breadth, and of various she had worshipped in health, did not forsake sites were exactly reconcilable with the accounts of Pliny and Vitruvius; and Mr. of the upper side is polished, that which sary. The Lord supported her as she counts of Newton—who had never visited would be covered by the step above only rough cut; the upper side of each block has dow of death. The nature of the sickness the decision of both Ross and Spratt, and in one flange about six inches broad at the which terminated her earthly career, was fixed upon a spot the surroundings of which and two smaller ones at right angles to it but the little which she was able to say was had been so filled up by alluvial deposits along the ends; each of the latter has one calculated to encourage her friends, and inside cut flush with the end of the stone, prediscerpible. So the matter rested until senting a section similar to a Gothic arch, no hope. Those who " sleep in Jesus, will forming a sort of roof to protect the joints God bring with him." " Blessed are the vice-consul at Mitylene, and authorised to from rain. The large flange fitting into a dead who die in the Lord." "Be ye also carry out excavations on a large scale at longitudinal groove receiving the lesser ready !"

Budrum, three of Her Majesty's shipe beflanges, so placed that one joint never falls ing placed at his service, and every facility above another: the stones were fastened toafforded to bring his labors to a successful gether with strong copper clasps. We have enumerated all the more impor

The first result of Mr. Newton's operatant results of these interesting researches tions were interesting, although not bearing Or the thirty-six lonic columns mentioned by upon their grand object; they consisted of Pliny, the capitals of three only have been an immense number of terra-cotta figures recovered in a perfect state; but fragments and red unglazed Roman lamps, apparently of every member of the Mausoleum bave come to light, by which their dimension dedicatory inscription to Demeter and Per have been fixed, and the veracity of the ancient writers, as usual, vindicated. As bear Roman and Grecian tiles, and the torso ing upon the much debated question respec of a life-size stature of a dancing-girl in ra- ing colored statues, we may mention that all pid motion, more remarkable for boldness the architectural and sculptural decorations than grace, resembling the figures on the of the Mausoleum were painted; but the Harpagian monument among the Xan hian action of the atmosphere soon removed the marbles. Prevented by the coverousness of evidences of the Greek practice of narble the Turkish proprietors from proceeding with coloring Beyond certain initials on some the excavation of Ross's platform, Mr. New of the lions, not a society inscription was ton turned his attention to another quarter, found on any remains belonging to the mon

Lieutenent Smith, who accompanied Ma before, portions of a frieze, a number of Newton, has made elaborate calculations, architectural ornaments, the forepart of a from which the dimensions of the various horse, and part of a colossal lion, exactly parts of the building may be pretty accurate ly d-duced. The statue of Mausolus is There could be little doubt that the long-lost feet 9 inches in height; from the tread of ship of Victor Emanuel, the hour when the galand the body of a colossal sitting figure. — of the supporting pyramid was 41 feet; the colossal sculpture. The horse is rearing - which it stood could not have measured less Its treatment exhibits great anatomical know- than 24 feet by 18 The length of the pyledge; the lower portion only of the rider's ramid would be 108, its width 86 feet, and that such may prove to be the case that mus body is preserved; he is clad in Persian its height 234 feet-making just three inches trowsers; the hand with which he pulls in excess of the elevation given by Pliny for back the animal is coarse, distinct and bony, the quadriga and pyramid united. He as history attests, that relief from the temporal with every vein marked. The body of a states that the pteron or colonade was of the sway of Popery does not necessarily and inevidog in high relief, and various fragments of same beight; the remains of its columns lions, were the pex: acquisitions; some of corroborate him, so that 65 feet of his total the latter have, after a severance of four 140 remains unappropriated. There can be hundred years, been reunited to the bodies little question, from the example of the Mylasa monument, that the pteron stood upon The foundations of the building were soon a high and solid basement, that of the Mau-

reached, and the area discovered to be a par- soleum being decorated with one, and in all allelogram measuring 100 by 126 feet, cut likelihood two rows of bas-reliefs. The snd the Ronagna, are not only free from the out of the natural rock; the interstices occa- spaces between the thirty-six columns would frightful abuses of those Governments which trying to liberate their fellow men from bondage to the chair, who stated the object of the sioned by the deficiencies in the rock being supply appropriate positions for the various filled with oblong blocks of stone fixed with oblong iron clamps, and the whole quadrangle pave enormous dead weight of the novel pyramid of liberty of conscience. This blessing has now ed with green stone. Under an accumula- was safely upheld on the pteron must ever for many years prevailed in Sardinis, and it will tion of soil on the western sides was found remain a mystery—an insolvable riddle for no doubt be preserved throughout the circumsculptors and artists, who have rejected rock, leading from the Theater hill to the Lieutenant Smith's idea of a pointed supporting vault as untenable.

The effect of this splendid monumental mass, with its solid basement, its superb triczes, its graceful columns, its wondrous statues, with its white marble pyramids from the rock-built terrace, and towering over the beautiful city, with the blue sky overnead, and the voicanic hills for a back ground, must have been something approaching the sublime : even now we cannot be regret that she to whose affections it owed its birth was denied the sight of its comple

led beauty.

It is much to be desired that these price ess relics of antiquity were more fittingly boused than in the ugly glass sheds which present shelter them. Scarcely ten years have elapsed since the British museum was completed, and already there is not a single department, save Mr. Pinazzi's, that is no ribbed, cabbined and confined. The natu rai history collection is too crowded to b examined with any profit; the prints are, to all practical intents and purposes, buried ineralogical specimens bidden away in with an iquities. Unless it is to degenerate are about to bestir themselves energetically in the matter, and we trust they may be enabled before long to render justice to th trea-ures of our national museum .- Cham

## Obituary Notices.

Died at M Iron, Sept. 19 h, 1859, Mrs ELIZABETH BROWN wite of George W band and tour children to mourn their irre-

parable loss. In early life Mrs. Brown was the subject of serious impressions, and was deeply awak ened under the ministry of the Rev. W Smith; but not until the year 1828, did she receive a sense of ains forgiven. It was in he retirement of her own room, while offer ing this petition, " Lord, what will thou have me do?"-a beavenly light broke into her her Saviour. The genuineness of her con version was evinced by her steady attachment to the Church of God; and its minis

the sanctuary of God, although frequently fragments of marble; but every splinter prevented by sickness; for, during the last twenty-four years of her life, she was a

constant sufferer. In the year 1851, a much beloved daughter solus himself from no less than seventy-two left home with her burband, on a bridal tour, pieces! This now only wants the back of in youth and health, fondly expecting to rethe head, the arms and one foot. The join her friends in one short year; but, fruit. But while we gladly and gratefully record whole conception is simple, yet grand. The alas! when they were expecting her return, such efforts as these which, whatever the final Carran king stands in a dignified attitude; the melancholy tidings came, that she was issue to the temporal welfare of the Italian peohe wears a tunic and cloak, the former fall- no more. This was a sad bereavement to ple of the political changes now in course of ing in continuous folds to the right hip; the Mrs. Brown. She was stricken to the earth, operation, cannot fail to be productive of some beavy cloak descending from the lett shoul- cast down, but not forsaken. This offiction der, down the back, to the right hip, crosses was sanctified to her good. The language the chest, and is gathered under the left arm, of her heart was this, - My Heavenly Fa-

The face is handsome and intelligent; the spoke of the comfort she enjoyed in the ful. But the signs of the times' are not all of hair rises from the middle of the low fore- pastoral visits of her minister. The prayers a hopeful cast. The elements of strile are not head, falling in long curls over the ears; the of the Rev. James England, she felt, were dissolved. The mystic Babylon, heavy as are mustache is full, and the beard short. This answered on her behalf. Through many the blows shich have fallen upon her, is not is the oldest Greek portrait statue extant, and evere trials God was evidently pre-

the exception of the arms and right foot; tendent of the Yarmouth Circuit, I became the right arm bends down toward her thigh, the raised left supporting her cloak, which cardinal Antonelli proposes to raise to Slavery could exist but a short time shut up in twenty-one thousand men. Naples is on the covers the greater portion of the figure, the covers the greater portion of the f

under dress being visible over the bosom and to the delicate state of her health, she was same side, and would gladly send her mercena house and home " The Republicans are rapidly round her enkles. More than 150 feet dis. only able occasionally to attend the house of ries, if she dare, to re conquer the Romagna. increasing in strength and influence, and many forte authorising the removal of the tant from the chariot-borse, Mr. Newton disbe reliefs, which were accordingly deposits covered half the nave, a piece of a spoke, professed to hold sweet converse with the pro Papal in its feelings and sympathies. A definition of the outer-circle of one of the Most High. I conversed with her on the crusade in Italy would be more named a professed to hold sweet converse with the professed in Italy would be more named and part of the outer-circle of one of the sweet converse with the professed to hold sweet converse with the professed to hold sweet converse with the professed in Italy would be more named to the same than the field of the converse with the professed to hold sweet converse with the professed in Italy would be more named to the field of the converse with the converse with the professed in Italy would be more named to the field of the converse with the converse with the professed to hold sweet converse with the professed in Italy would be more named to the field of the converse with the professed to hold sweet co chariot-wheels, from which the force with subject of religion, and particularly with by Madame Schaff hausen in the pavilion of which the quadriga was thrown from its regard to the spiritual state of her own mind during the periods af pastoral visitation.

Among the treasures tound near the sta- invariably found her mind deeply impresse dently originally joined to some other figure and retiring, and not disposed to intrude her a beautiful colossal female head, a male religious views and feelings, what she said head, and some more lions. Here also lay was always to the point, and very satisfacback, running the whole length of the stone, such that she was not able to converse much. duce them not to sorrow as those who have

> GEORGE JOHNSON. Yarmouth, April 6, 1860.

# Provincial Wesleyan

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1860.

In consequence of the official relation which the paper sustains to the Conference of Eastern Britislamerica, we require that Obstuary, 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.

## State of Italy.

We donot andertake to return rejected articles.

e do not assume responsibility for the opinions

The annexation of the States of Central Italy to the Kingdom of Sardinia is an event not only of political significance, but of importance view ed in connexion with those interests which are of a far higher character. Joytul as must appear to the large body of Italians whose sufferings have now placed them under the guardians ling tyranny of the Grand Dukes and the odious oppression of the Pope were exchanged for the Constitutional rule of the sovereign of Piedmont far nobler the truition which shall tollow upon it if the temporal be but the prelude to the spiritual emancipation of the people. It is the hope invest the recent events in Italy with their chie interest in the eyes of Christian men. It is true, tably result in a withdrawal from its spiritual grasp; and yet it cannot be denied that when nations throw off the one they improve their chances of escape from the other. We have to be thankful in the case of these Italian states that at this moment Tuscany, Modena, Parma, ference of her possessions. It is no small thing that one half of the Italian peninsula, in point of the reach of the slave laws. This tragedy, readdress that accompanied it. After an ex-Gospel in its purity. Nor is the crisis unimproved. The Waldensian Church is awake to its daty, and with other instrumentalities is now crowned with the majestic charioteer, rising employed in disseminating the truth among the spiritually degraded population of Central Italy The Wesleyan Methodist Magazine supplies the following interesting summary of the humbibut zealous beginnings of these zealous Chris tian labourers:

The Vaudois Synod has despatched its ex

Moderator, M. Malan, to Tuscany, where he ha resumed the work from which he was driven b the potice in 1851. He is permitted by the Provisional Government to preach the gospel in the Italian language: and he has succeeded in gath ering around him, in the Swiss Processant chan el in Florence, many of the evangelical Christians of Italy. Two or three younger brethren who have just completed their studies in the ology, are announced to tollow; and very proba bly, are by this time upon Tuscan soil. Othe Ministers have been sent into Lombardy. A drawers, while the cettars are overflowing Turin a press is engaged, a book store opened and Bible and Tract Societies are established into a gigantic curiosity-shop, it is high From another body of Christians a few in ellitime something was done to remedy the gent evangelists and pious colporteurs have been evil. and we rejoice to hear that the trustees sent to the field. At Genoa, also, is an agent formerly a French sold er, whose business it i to supply munitions of war by sending to the several provinces of Italy packages of Bibles, trarts, and religious publications From a committee at Geneva for Italian Evangelization come torth labourers; whose tactics are thus described : - To sell Bibles, tracts, &c., by good colporteurs; and by means of our bumble evangelist to form little meetings without agitation, and o give lessons on the Bible, as would be done with Brown, E.q., and daughter of the late Miner little children" A colporteur bas reported that Huntington, aged fifty-four, leaving a hus- in a district where but lew can read he has so d in one week a score of B bles and Testaments and some three bundred and firly tracts and pamphlets. - Another of these useful labourers had a public conversation with a Priest on th merits of Diodati's translation of the Bible. As the matter grew serious, the crowd numbering some six hundred persons, assailed the poor ecclesiastic with cries of "Impostor!' Jesuit! soul, and she was enabled to rejoice in God to interpose for the safety of his opponent. Some Bibles and Testaments were purchased of him by the people at the close of this rather significant scene. Another Committee exists at Nice ters were ever welcome in her hospitable which has sent forth two evangelists and two col porteurs. One of the former is a converted No trifling hindrance detained her from Priest. After studying B ble theology at Gene va for six months, and subsequently assisting Dr De Sanctis at Turin, he has gone forth to preach to his ignorant countrymen the unsearchabl riches of Christ.

These labors cannot be in vain. The see will be sown and must spring up and bear its spiritual good, we would not be understood a rushing upon conclusions which may not be warranted by the actual state of affairs. There is light at last in Italy, and for this we are thank overthrown. Nor will those nations in whom devotion to her interests is supreme above every other consideration suffer her to tall without a

even the war with Morocco

And while this is the case with Governments, can, in the way of influencing their several pouring of the Spirit as in 1857. Governments; and in sending to his afflicted Holiness " the expression of their condolence, and the more substantia aid of the purse. The poor peasantry of Ireland are contributing "Pe noreover, on whom apparently so much depends, too much the creature of circumstances, too vacillating, and mysterious, to be confidently relied on by those who desire or expect the overthrow of the Panal throne "

## Letter from the United States.

From our Correscondent. THE CONFERENCES

We are now in the midst of the sessions of our annual Conferences, which meet before the General Conference of May next. The Baltimore Conference, which has just closed its session, in slave holding territory, and mostly in Virginia, by Samuel S Prime; and "Whims and Waifs," where the excitement on the slavery question has been great for a few months past. This will regard the romance of real life as far exceed Conference adhered to the M. E Church in the ing all other romance, and whoever reads the ecession of 1844, and professed to be anti-slavery; but it is exceedingly difficult for any Church a little of the necessary elements—wit and huto maintain an anti-slavery position in slave-holding territory, especially when elevery exact.

He ought to be read

the Mayo election of 1857, we saw the begin sings of this netarious league; and in this Cork election it has been most shamelessly displayed. holding territory, especially when slavery exerts he influence it does in Virginia We think the Conference has receded somewhat from its former position on the subject, and will doubtless unite with the M. E Church, South, or become, with other portions of the Church on slaveholding soil, a separate organization. The gen work on the great humbug published. It cereral feeling of the M. E. Church on the subject tainly uses it up root and branch. of slavery is that the time has come when slavery should no longer exist in the Church. This eeling is becoming strong, both in the ministry and lairy, and nothing can prevent such action being taken as will exclude all slave holders rom the M. E. Church. And most devoutly do sure, through the medium of your valuable we pray that such a result may be experienced! paper, of expressing my grateful acknow THE HARPER'S FERRY TRAGEDY. -

were in attendance. The unfortunate men were resigned to their fate and exhibited great firmness. There were no religious exercises on the occasion, as the prisoners refused all offices of the prisoners refused all offices utmost extent. of the ministers of religion who were ready to Whoseever dares to oppose it by whatseever

lown this evil of our country. FATHER CHINIQUY.

een thrilled with the recital of the wants and servants of God. To these admirable and ufferings of thousands of the Canadian French telling speeches the most profound attention sho under Father Chiniquy had been jed from was paid, and deep and lively interest ex Romanism to Protestantism. The Rev. Father biblied to the last. A suitable hymn wa travelling from place to place and giving an ac-count of the sufferings of these thousands, has valued large sums of money for their relief.

On retiring, many exclaimed it was good to be there. To God, who has given us his Over twenty five thousand dollars have been blessing, be all the praise. aised for that object.

In Nov last a meeting was called of the suizens of Kankakee county to correct the ories in circulation in different parts of the ountry, respecting the poverty of the people That meeting appointed a committee to consider he subject and report. The following is an ex-

ract from their report: "That any representations that have been made of a general state of suffering or starvation right to deciare below the Lord's doings in the country are uncalled for and untrue, and and that no state of aff, its exists here to justify an appeal to the public at large for assistance, but especially to those who have laboured in country that is daily shipping thou ands of bread is now appearing after many days. usbeis of grain to market, implies either a total tarvation or suffering. We find there has been refreshed. To God be undivided praise! hipped from Kankakee county since July 15 b parrels of flour from Dean & Dixon's mill, in his city, which has been in operation but \$40 months. Potatoes have been shipped from the country by the cart-load, and loads of corn are and Roque !"-until the generous colporteur had brought to this city to sell, almost every day. rom Ste. Anne, the very town where Father Chiniquy's colony is situated, and that as a general thing, it is only the families of those who are indolent and shiftless, who are at all needy, and even they are not numerous."

Still the Rev. Father is abroad, zealously pro ecuting his mission and making his earnest appeals for money. In the Presbyterian of recent date he says:

" The \$25,000 you have sent have been dis

he has united with the Presbyterian Church.

parties in the field-the Democratic and Repub-

The religious interest has increased much in the Roman Catholic hierarchy and priesthood the country within a few weeks. Revivals are throughout the contest, his party political characteristic and at the same time more respectful to broughout the world, influential, wily, and becoming quite general. This is truly encourage ter exercised but small influence. The real the memory of the deceased, to remain qui unscrupulous, are putting forth all their force to avert the threatened blow. Large masses of beld their sessions show a most interesting state the lasty throughout Europe are doing what they of things. We are hoping for a general out- the dictation of the Ultramontane section of the

The press is very active just now. An unusually large number of publications have made ter's pence" at the bidding of their Priests; and their appearance. Messrs Abbey & Abbot have the Court of Rome has its advocates even in the issued " South and North; or impressions receiv British House of Commons. Louis Napoleon, ed during a trip to Cuba and the South," by Rev. John S. C. Abbott. Whoever has read Mr. Abbott's late works will not fail to read everything that comes from his pen. He is regarded is one of the most popular writers of the age. The book before us is of thrilling interest, written in the author's peculiarly charming styl-He deals heavy blows against slavery; but he

> Messra Derby & Jackson have issued " Ad ventures and Observations on the Coast of Africa and its Islands," by Rev. Charles W Thomas, M. A.; " Letters from Switzerland," by Thomas Hood. Whoever reads the two first last will thank ' Tom Hood' for spicing life with

Mesers, Gould & Lincoln have published Spiritualism tested; or, the facts of its history classified, and their course in nature verified from ancient and modern testimonies," by Rev. W. Samson, D D. This is probably the best tion of Dr. Cullen? The mere money loss to

March 31, 1860.

#### Donation Visit.

MR. EDITOR.—Allow me the great plea ledgements to the members of our society and The two last victims of this sad tragedy, Steens and Hazlet, were executed at Charleston, for a recent and very interesting "donation Va, on the 16 h inst. The town was througed visit." On the day appointed, the parsonwith visitors, and several companies of military age was crowded to excess in every part were in attendance. The unfortunate men with persons whose countenances indicated

attend them. To be attended by pro slavery of this life, so amply provided by the ladies After doing full justice to the good things ministers was anything but congenial to their it was found necessary to comfort and con feetings, and we wonder not that they rejected venience to adjourn to the church - the them altogether. So far as we have learned body of which was nearly full. After sing both sustained a good moral character, and in ing an hymn, M. Tupper, E.q., was called nate. The slave power knows no mercy. "purse," amounting to twenty pounds (£20) her Majesty in Parliament, is a far more gratity in cash, and sixteen pounds (£16) in useful means must expect to fare hard if found within articles, the value of which was greatly enhanced by the spirit, manner, and excellent sulting as it has in the loss of so many lives, has brought to light more fully the enormities of slavery, and the utter weakness of the slave livered by the Rev's Messrs. Parker, Armates to sustain and defend themselves. It has strong, and Videro (Baptist), and the Rev eiven a new impulse to the cause, and has given M. Murray, (Presbyterian), on the import new strength to the arm already lifted to strike ance of ministerial labour; the antiquity of donations, as found in the book of Jub; th loving, uniting, and benevolent spirit manifested on these occasions, and the exalted During the tew months past the country has influential, and responsible position of the

> M. PICKLES. Bridgetown, April 7th, 1860.

## Port Mouton Circuit.

DEAR SIR,-As there is joy in heaver over one super that repenteth, it seems that His Church here may partake of the

joy above. and that public contributions of car loads of corn former years in sowing the precious seed of and poratoes to support a starving population in the Gospel in this place, to hear that the In connection with two series of meetings, gnotance of the condition of the country, or a heid in last mon b and this, at Hun.'s Point nost unwarrantable distrust of the liberality of and Port Mouton, about thirty persons our citizens, who we have yet to learn are either have professed justification through faith in unable or unwilling to supply the poor among Christ; backsliders have been restored, and. hem with food necessary to keep them from as might be expected, believers have been Our beloved Brother Addy rendered se t the present year-wheat 54 000 bushels; cor. Feral evenings' of valuable service, for 161 000; oats 1,700-total 2/2 000. A so 1,300 | which, no doubt, souls will rise up and call him bessed.

> We are still looking to the Lord to extend this blessing, by establishing and perfecting His people and adding to their num-Yours, very truly, J. W. Howis.

Port Mouton, March 28th, 1860.

#### Lecture at Wallace. A friend writes from Wallace under date

of 10th instant: The inhabitants of this village were agree

ably interested and instructed during an evening last week, by a lecture delivered in Temperance Hall by the Rev. Mr. Mcributed with the most scrupulous economy; not Kinnon, of the Wesleyan Church, the suba cent has been lost to any purpose. But we ject being "The Protestant Alliance." It bave to supply more than 4,000 people; we have abounded with Historical and Biographical had, then, only a few cents more than six dollars information, and referred more particularly to give to each, to feed and clothe him a whole to the events which have transpired in the year, when we have only six or seven dollars in band? \* \* \* The fact is, that instead of having exaggerated the sufferings of my colony, tion of the proceedings of the Jesuits; the and the people of this country, I have not known supporters of infidelity; the greatness of France during the reign of Louis XIV.—
Father Chiniquy has recently announced that "Le Grand Monarque;" the magnificence of his Court; the numerous colonies posses sed by France at that time; her wealth: her great navy and army; the reign of ter-The country is all astir in preparation for the ror; the advent ot Napoleon Buonaparte; Presidential election. We have two political his influence on the destinies of the nation; suppression of infidelity; divesting the Pope premely ridiculous If the Bishop of Or suppression of inductivy, divesting the Lorentz promet.

Suppression of inductivy, divesting the Lorentz prometry for a libel upon least prometry.

Suppression of inductivy, divesting the Lorentz prometry for a libel upon least prometry for a libel upon least prometry.

Suppression of inductivy, divesting the Lorentz prometry for a libel upon least prometry for a libel upon least prometry.

Suppression of inductivy, divesting the Lorentz prometry for a libel upon least prometry for a struggle.

"Austria, with her immense army, is thoroughly devoted to its interests. She is sending re
struggle.

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struggle.

"Austria, with her immense army, is thoroughly and so far su
infinitely remote, it we consider the various of dynasties and forms of Government that be on the slavery question. The motto of the limitations of have risen and failen in the interval, it would be uphabolding of

## The Cork Election.

From the Longon Spectator.

ty of Cork is a fact less of political than of social way of illustrating the absordity of the idea, significance. It is not solely, nor even mainly as the judgment asks what is to be done in the a supporter and sub-officer of Lord Palmeraton's case of one descendant wishing to bring an Government that he has been returned. Indeed, action while another thinks it more prodent meaning of his election is, that the Roman Catho escent. After having stigmatised the action lic Electors of Cork refuse to vote according to as an attempt to invent a new offence, unpriesthood, and that the Cork Conservatives refuse to receive the mandates of the Carlton when issu ed in favour of an Ultramontane candidate. The value of the election, in a social point of view lies in the evidence it affords of the courage of the Roman Catholic laity, and of some of the Roman Catholic clergy, to act in defiance of the court expresses the most decided opinion that counsels or commands or the Irish Antor elli. It is well known to our readers that since the advent of Dr. Paul Cullen, not only have the

Roman Catholic episcopal appointments been

made in an Ustra Papal manner, but that the

whole of the priesthood, as far as was practica ble, has been manipulated with the object o giving greater force and consistency to Papal de most interesting book we have read for many a Irish Roman Catholics has been forced to givup its liberalism and lean more towards the police ical doctrines of its bitterest opponents-the Irish and English Tories. So far as they coul for purely political purposes, make use of the U tramontane party, the English and Irish Tories have not scrupled to do so. It is difficult to find anything more unprincipled even in the history of Ireland, than the entente cordiale between th upporters of Mr. Disraeli and Dr. Collen I the Mayo election of 1857, we saw the begin election it has been most shamelessly displayed What could be more indecent in a legislator tha the flight of Mr. Hennessy to Cork, whether a the instigation of the Carlton Club, as is report ed on very credible authority, or at the instiga unfortunate railway speculators, though consid erable, is far less important than the contempt of the House of Commons so publicly displayed Mr. Hennessy has pleaded forgetfulness in ex enuation of his offence, and we may admit the lea, but it only shows how little he thinks of hi duties as a member of the House of Common ompared with his allegiance to that curious de lity-the Carlton and Dr. Cullen. In contras o his conduct, we may place that of the hones Conservative Protestant electors of Cork wh have indignantly refused to be the tools of th Derbyites, or the mere instruments in the policy f party vengeance. All the Tories desired to d was to damage Lord Palmerston's Government, ven at the hazard of bringing about the elecion, not only of a nominee of the Pope, but of a recent convert from the Protestant Church, We have beard of an organized hypocrisy, but we

ever saw it in full activity until now. It is a source of much satisfaction that the Conservative Protestants had the courage how their independence, and their scorn of Mr Disraeli's tactics. But the spectacle of a great array of Roman Catholic laymen and clergymen openly resisting the dictation of their chiefs, and ing and hopeful sign than Conservative indepen dence. It has been demonstrated that the mod erate Conservative Protestants and the loval Ro nan Catholics may work in unison, and in proportion as these middle elements of Irish society ome together, whether in support of a Conser vative against a Papal nominee, or of a Libera against a Papal nominee, will be the politica nd social advancement of Ireland. We car not which of the parties in the House of Comnons may be strengthened, but we do care ver auch to see the Irish electors rescue themselve the one hand, from debasing submission to the litical agents of the Papacy; and on the other rom an equally debasing subserviency to the per onal designs of seifish politicians, whose head quarters are in Pall mail, and whose aspiration entre in Downing street. The conduct of the cotestants of Cork is quite in harmony with the dvice recently given by Dr. Berestord to the Church Education Society, and we trust these two practical examples of sounder principles of action may be productive of a long train of per nament and beneficent effects.

## Trial of the Bishop of Orleans

The Paris Correspondent of the Dail

News says :- The Imperial Court has done quite right in sequitting the Bishop of O eans. The editors of the Siecle, of whou he Bishop knew nothing except by the hard hings which they had said of him and be cloth, were too sensitive when they fastene upon the expression in a letter from the prelate to M Grandguillot, of the Constitu tionnel-" You are a man of honour" a mplying that the writers in the Siecle. of whom he had just before been speaking were not, and bringing their action there upon. The imputation upon the "honour of the Siecle ought to have been construct in a " Pick wickian" sense, and so the Court thought. But M. Chaix d'Est Ange, th Procureur-General who threw the Siecle overboard, pressed for a conviction of the bishop in the other action, which, of the two, Mr F in reference to his private character and was infinitely more absurd The present Bishop of Orleans, an enthusiastic Ultramontanist, being told, in the course of a said, as this debate has illustrated,—and he bebitter controversy, that one of his predeces. lieved it would be upheld by bo h sides - What, sors in the see, Mgr. Rousseau, who has been dead and buried these fifty years, ex.

1859? Its earnings tell short £7000 of the sum
Mr. Mosse had led the house to believe would pressed opinions different from his own, replied in writing that Bi-hop Rousseau was in receipt compared with expenditure. By our reputed in the diocese to be but a "poor railway law, sec. 6 provides that all work that be creature," and that he had sacrificed his al. by contract; sec. 8 says that monies shall be paid legiance to the church for the sake of pro- to contractors on the certificate of the engineer. notion and the patronage of Napoleon I In 1859 Mr Laurie only certified to £29 000. These charges, supposing them to be well but £87,000 had been paid,—who certified to founded, only show that Bishop Rousseau was a "man of his epoch." If not true of him, it is quite certain that the libel is more 1859 the road earned £9000 less than the preor less applicable to most of the bishops who took service under Napoleon when Pius VII. ment. The want of unity between the charman was a prisoner at Fontainebleau. However, and chief engineer was well known, - every one a certain widow Bertin, an obscure old who knew the mild character of Mr. McNab woman of fourscore and upwards, living never blamed him, -yet, under the eye of the somewhere in the provinces, and who is a government, the man Laurie was allowed grossly collateral relation of the late Bishop Rous- turned to the list of officers from 1855 to 1859 scau, was put forward as a champion of the on the railroad, many of whom could, and now nonour of her family, and an action was have been, dispensed with, spoke of the large brought in her name against the present expenditure for fuel, oil &c, and then referred Bishon of Orleans. A notion is undoubted by prevalent in France that a man has a right to take up the valuable time of courts of law by actions to defend the memory of his anestors, and this notion received judicial liberal government had not exercised patronage confirmation in a complaisant judgment to the ext at of £100 on railway when in power given some short time ago in favour of the memory of Prince Eugene against the author of the " Memoirs of Marshal Marmont. But this extension of the libel law is suinfinitely remote, if we consider the various dessfully to his work. As turther proof of it be dynasties and forms of Government that now held in his band a return by which a saving

reconciled the law with common sense. It repudiates, in the most distinct manner the right of an individual to prosecute for a libel The return of Mr. Richard Deasy for the cound in the name of his dead ancestor; and by known to the code-a libel upon a dead person-the judgment explains certain decisions which have been supposed to countenance the notion as proceeding upon the fact that the essence of the libel in those cases was an intention to injure the reputation of living persons by the means of allusions to their ancestors. In the present case the the incriminated letter of the Bishov of Orleans applied solely to the memory of the ate Bishop, and, being in no way pointed at nis relatives now alive, was therefore no

#### Deopincial Darliament.

TUKSDAY, April 10 The railway debate was continued by the hon Mr. Johnston. We were prevented from listening to his speech. He spoke about three bours, rmed : some of the remarks being subsequent characterized as over warm and energence argued that hon, Mr. McCully's case had not been duly defended by the Prov. Secretary, ecapitulated and enforced the points of attack. The learned gentlemen discussed the question f extras at considerable length, contending that Howe's statements were inaccurate. iefended Dr. Tupper's remarks zealously, and enforced the arguments used. He also attacked with much animation Mr McCuily's railway statements at the Truro election, assailed the position of government in particular and genera erms, and reviewed the affairs of the railross

or some years past.
WEDNESDAY, April 11.

Railway debate resumed. Hon. Mr Young addressed the bouse It was ot his intention, he said, to speak at any length -but as the field was so large, be could hardly rust himself in wandering over it. The reso u ion before the house, he said, was intended cast censure and condemnation on the government. He referred to the different points in nade by Dr. Tupper against Mr. McCully, and ben spoke of that gentlemen's high attainments if rivalry which prompted the assaults upon him. The tirade livelled at Mr. McCulty should have been against the government, who put him is his situation .- and the fact that a majority of his bouse had placed him there, is the best answer to balt the sarcasms uttered against h.m. He (Mr. McC.) was called a railway despot, &c., and was charged with the assumption of power belongng to others. But what power, he would ask had that gentleman that the government did no give bim? and how long could be retain his situ stion if his acts were not in accordance with beir wishes? He would not refer to matters so well touched by the Prov. Secretary on Monday be past is gone irretrievably, and the extras are paid. The best proof that the country disprovd the policy of the late government in these

natters is, that we are here.

The charge of loss by not insuring railroad on sent from Halifax to Windsor, which had so often been made against Mr McC, was unfair. seting chairman, and, without additional pay, worked faithfully. The matter of insurance wa poard who undertook to attend to it. A resolu tion on the journals required that all shipments mence of high rates of premium, discretion was even to the board to act as they thought best in Provincial and United States shipments It was charged against Mr. McCu ly that he was counfor one of the contractors whose claims for xtras would be brought before the Council of which he was a member. The bon, gentleaan explained the nature of the case reterred o, and defended the position of Mr. McCully in ference to it. He reminded gen lemen oppoite that under their famous railway repor which should never have been sent to the house arge sums had been paid without reference to Council. That body, he said, were sharp nough in some things, but they were not true their own interests, and those of the country by allowing matters to pass in the way those ex-ras did. Bribery had also been insinuated, he aid, against Mr. McC .. - in reply the hon genteman read extracts from English law. (May 1669.) to prove that there was no ground for th

Cruro, which had not been stated exactly corect, and the insungations made by Dr Tuoner o the effect that McCully, Smel ie, and Camern were concerned in fraud,-and also to the ase of Mr. Smellie, who he believed perfectly nnocent of the crime of which he is charged, he went on to show that the late governmen would have saved £100,000 had they adhered to the contract system adopted by the liberal overnment in 1854. In 1858 contracts were et aside and the works remeasured. He deounced the conduct of the Railway committee which retused to allow Mr. Forman, the princiost of £50 or £60 We wanted his evidence o go into examinations of past contracts. In 1859 a resolution moved by Wier tore hadowed the present system of economy. The hon genleman referred to the position of the contractors and the cloud which lowered over our ratiways ince then by the controlling influence of the contractors and engineer. Two of the poor con ractors about whom such an outery was made, had been enabled within a day or two to purchase a property for £6500. The bon Mr. Y traced the difficulties which Mr F. had to contend with against the contractors, sustained as they were by the late government, - his bad treatment here. - and raid a high compliment to

highly luctative and bonorable position Retrem bment on our railways is desirable, he ha would ask, was the position of the railway in to the reduction in the working expenses which had been made by Mr. McCully, amounting to £1 186; and he showed that these reductions did not touch the men whose watchtol supervision of engines was required. Mr Y said that the before, but had lest appointments with the Board, -and s a ed that under the late government it

had become a political botbed. The system now astempted by the covernment was experimental. It they found commissioners were needed, they would not hes tate, under the law, to appoint them. The present commissioner