

paragraph of the second article will, by its... stand as follows— If it shall appear that the ship has been on shore, or wrecked, and that there has been any want of care or precaution, or that the foregoing orders have been disobeyed, the Captain will be held responsible for the same.

By command of their Lordships, C. PAQUET.

Provincial Wesleyan.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1862.

In consequence of the official relation which this paper maintains to the Conference of Eastern British America, we require that Objections, Resolutions, and other notices addressed to us from any day, shall pass through the hands of the Superintendent.

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could, restrictive tariff forced the English people to pay gold instead of goods for their daily needs, to this extent lessening the employment of the needy, hard-tolling, English operatives. Secondly, the second States were avowed free-traders, and were anxious to foster with Britain the most unrestricted trade and commerce, such as would prove beneficial to both parties. The successful maintenance of Southern independence would secure to Britain one of the most valuable markets in the world, while it would in all probability necessitate the abandonment, certainly the modification of the protective system of the north. Thirdly, there was not a man within the boundaries of the empire in whose mind there was one element of patriotic statesmanship, not counteracted by some emancipating tendency to a one-eyed hobbyism, that did not perceive that establishment of Southern independence, would be a political point of view, be a highly valuable contribution to the future well-being of other nations on the American Continent; while, at the same time, it would be a safer solution to the problem of human freedom a safer solution to the problem of African Slavery than could be otherwise obtained. Fourthly, the inefficiency of the blockade of the Southern ports, for, at least, many months after it was officially announced, presented to England a most plausible ground for raising it, and once raised it would not again be established during the present war. And now this blockade, as was foreseen, is bringing hundreds of thousands of the English people to utter destitution. Fifthly, it is a well ascertained fact that France, a long time ago, was desirous of raising the blockade, and acknowledging the independence of the South, and was only deterred from doing both by the unwillingness of Britain to unite with her in the attempt. England could have transferred with almost perfect impunity from injury by the Northern people. Britain and France could have easily brought all the maritime powers of Europe, with the exception perhaps of Russia, to acknowledge simultaneously the independence of the South, and to take part in raising the blockade. Had this been done, the Southern people would have been able to raise large loans in Europe, to construct a powerful navy, to arm themselves thoroughly, and to double their number of men in the field. If the North made this acknowledgment and raising of blockade ever, she must, in that case, fight two-thirds of Europe. All the advantages by sea, belonging hitherto to the Federal Government, would then pass to the side of the Confederates. The struggle could be neither doubtful nor of long continuance. None know this better than the Federal Government.

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MR. EDITOR.—I would like very much to say a word to your numerous readers about our long-continued Bazaar at Gagetown. The need of a Wesleyan parsonage has been felt for some time, and the Church has already made an effort in that direction; the result of which is a house partly finished, which, when completed, will be an ornament to the village.

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On the 25th ult., a deputation of gentlemen in the City, interested in the welfare of the distressed operatives in Lancashire, and a few of the individuals, enclosed considerable sums of £100 of the fund proposed to be raised for the distressed operatives in Lancashire, and to be distributed by the charitable feeling of the public had evidently been aroused, and that there was very little doubt that such a sum would be raised as would tend materially to relieve the distressed, unhappily, at present existing in the manufacturing districts.

The City Mission.

The Anniversary of the London City Mission took place on the day after the Bible Society Meeting in the same Hall. The general attendance was equally large, but there was not so grand a platform. The speaking was on the Lord's Day, the best I heard since coming to London. Mr. Mursell, one of the best laymen in London, presided. The report contained many startling facts. The Mission was founded in 1825, when the population of London was 1,800,000. It was judged that 400 Missionaries would be required to do anything like justice to the population. This year the City Missionaries have reached the number of 400, but the population of the city has doubled, and now four hundred more are required to do the work efficiently. The total income of the Mission last year amounted to £27,000, leaving a debt of £1000 on the committee. The results achieved are noteworthy. 1000 persons have been induced to join the Commission of the Christian Church; 700 families induced to commence family prayer; 1000 articles have been reclaimed; 340 unmarried couples induced to marry; 500 fallen women sent to refuges or other places of safety; 239 shops induced to shut up on Sunday; and 10,000 children sent to school, all in the course of the year. These figures represent an enormous and incalculable amount of labor—for 400 Missionaries have to deal with the very worst of the city.

The Supremacy of Ministers' Widows' Fund Committee met on Tuesday at 9 A. M.

There was a very full attendance of the members. The various Collections for this Fund and the subscriptions of the Ministers were reported. Lengthened conversation was held in reference to the disposal of the interest accruing from the legacy of the late G. T. Ray, Esq. The legacy of \$1000 of the late M. G. Black, Esq., to this fund was reported as having been paid by the Executors.

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and, many a million of money, and with-out any material benefit, if any at all. There is no disposition on the part of England to cast off one of her oldest dependencies. Whether there is any disposition of some sort is passed, there will be a serious misunderstanding. Where is the traditional loyalty of Canada? The French papers absolutely contradict and repudiate the account of the defeat of the French army in Mexico. But the news of a very decided repulse rests on the very best foundation; and the decision of the French Government to send large reinforcements to Mexico seems to strengthen the credibility of the rumour. From some correspondence that has passed on the subject of allied intervention in Mexico, it appears that the Spanish had a notion of putting the Mexican crown on the head of a Spanish prince. England is well out of a confederacy that would have reflected little honour upon her, and involved her in a tedious expedition and a heavy expenditure. The British Government has resolved to defend all the free ports of China against