

Mr. Joseph Burke was present at the cursing scene. He drew a pistol from his bag and presented it at the priest, who had a stone in his hand, saying, "By God, the first man that throws a stone I'll blow his brains out." His reverend then disappeared from the wall. (Laughter.) Mr. James French, of Tuam, a Roman Catholic, gave an account of the denunciation in Ballinrobe chapel. Conway remarked that Colonel Higgins was a consummate scoundrel; that every promise which he had made he had broken; that he had sold his country, his body, and his soul, and that he had now the presumption to ask for their support, but they might believe him that the curse of God would rest upon every man who voted for him. His (Conway's) manner and gesture were quite unworthy of a clergyman. In another instance sworn to by Mr. Burke, a barrister, an old man of seventy-six, had been dragged off by Father Conway's mob, and severely mauled. The poor old man then promised not to vote for Col. Higgins if they would let him go home alive, whereupon the priest then gave the word to let him go. Other particulars of Father Conway's proceedings were given on subsequent days. One voter deposed to having been seized and locked up, and afterwards escorted by the mob to the poll, where he gave one vote for Moore and one for Higgins, instead of a plumper, because he was frightened. "He was now afraid of his life to go into Ballinrobe." Three others gave similar evidence, and a fourth described what took place in the chapel at Kilcommon, where the Rev. M. Joyce was priest:—

At mass Joyce addressed the congregation in Irish. He said he hoped they would not be tempted to vote for Higgins, or it would be the worse for them, and they would be branded. He also said it was the wish of Archbishop M'Hale that they should not vote for Higgins.

The inquiry is still going on.

The Divorce Bill has at length passed the House of Lords by a considerable majority, and a premium, the highest that can be made, is placed upon the commission of adultery. As long as the nuptial bond was held to be indissoluble, there was the highest possible inducement to the faithfulness and forbearance which are the key to happiness in the married state. But now a variety of ways are opened by which separation may be brought about, and that which goes beyond separation, viz. divorce *a vinculo*, may now be had, wherever one of the parties is sufficiently unscrupulous to commit adultery against the other. Thus the highest premium is set upon the worst crime, and the greater the moral turpitude the greater the relief, and the more simple the dissolution of the hitherto life long bond. It seems to have been the object of the Lord Chancellor not only to make divorce easy, but to take off as much as possible every discouragement to matrimonial unfaithfulness. The Bishop of Oxford has succeeded in carrying a clause making adultery punishable by imprisonment; Lord Cranworth, with unaccountable perversity, succeeded in striking it out by a majority of 20. Earl Nelson attempted a great service to the clergy, by an amendment providing that they should not be compelled to officiate at the marriage of divorced persons. The Lord Chancellor, with great naïveté, enquired where these conscientious scruples were to end? Strange to say, the Bishop of Exeter and Lord Duncannon opposed the amendment and it was lost by a majority of 47 to 19. The Bishop of Exeter tried to pass an amendment against the guilty parties being married except by the civil Registrar, but lost it by 38 to 24. To the Bishop of Oxford the heartiest thanks of Churchmen are due for his noble, able, unflinching resistance at every step to this iniquitous bill, which, as he powerfully and justly said, in his last protest on the question that the Bill do pass, "would give an unjust advantage to wealth, and destroy the morals of the poor." Nothing in the progress of this bill is more unaccountable than the part severally taken by the Bishops.

On the amendment of Lord Redesdale, to prevent the granting of divorce *a vinculo* at all, the Bishops of London, Exeter, Bangor, Ripon, Worcester, Llandaff, and Kilmore voted in the majority. All present voted in favour of the imprisonment of parties guilty of adultery. The Bishops of Bangor and Exeter voted against their brethren on Lord Nelson's amendment. On the question that the bill do pass, five prelates, viz. London, Bangor, St. Asaph, Worcester, and Ripon voted in its favor, and seven, viz. Oxford, Salisbury, Exeter, Chichester, Durham, Llandaff, and Rochester, against it. It passed by a majority of twenty-one—a striking blot, we will not say upon Churchmanship only

but upon the morality of the British House of Peers.—*Lit. Churchman.*

The revenue returns show a deficiency on the quarter of £273,241, as compared with the same time last year. There is an increase on customs and property tax, but a decrease in the other items. The net increase on the year is £1,827,042. The *Times* expresses great satisfaction with these results, but remarks that Persia, China, and Delhi may have a great effect on the surplus of 1857-8; but putting aside these matters, there is every reason for encouragement when a nation raises, as ours does, £73,000,000 of revenue in a single year without appearing to feel the burden, it has a right to indulge in decent complacency and honest hope.

Mr. Gladstone's stand on behalf of the reduced rates on sugar and tea against the Chancellor of the Exchequer's budget, was fully justified by the quarter's return made up yesterday, which showed only a reduction of £350,000 on the quarter as compared with last year, instead of £1,200,000 anticipated by Sir G. C. Lewis. The miscalculation appears to have arisen in the Customs on those very articles of tea and sugar which were expected to show a decrease of £300,000; instead of which they present an increase of £280,000. Again, a loss of £700,000 was calculated on the reduction of the malt duty. It turns out to have been only £200,000. The comparison for the year shows a net increase of £1,827,042, and this in a year when £72,000,000 has been raised by taxation. Fortunate must be the nation that makes such mistakes on the right side, at such a time.

FRANCE.

The *Post* believes itself justified in stating that it is the intention of the Emperor and Empress of the French to visit the Art Treasures Exhibition in the course of the next six weeks.

The Count de Nourkerke, having received the instructions of the Emperor to attend the Exhibition and to report upon its contents, was specially admitted on Wednesday during the visit of her Majesty and the Royal Family, and expressed himself extremely gratified with the result.

The Emperor and Empress will probably remain in Manchester two days.

TURKEY.

Although the Belgian Minister has received his passports, the feeling entertained by the Government is only a personal one, and after his departure the charge *d'affaires* will be readily communicated with. The Envoy's conduct must have been deeply offensive to the British and Austrian Ambassadors, and no doubt the Porte will have the support of both these functionaries. The Belgian appears to have been interfering too much; and he lately made a tour in the Principality, and there commenced an agitation in favor of the union, assuring the people that the European Powers were agreed upon its expediency, and were meditating the establishment of a monarchy under a Belgian prince.

A Government circular, addressed to the foreign diplomatic agent, maintains the right of the Porte to the Island of Penin, and expresses a hope that the English would evacuate it.

GERMANY.

What is popularly called the Protestant cause is making considerable progress in Bavaria. At Augsburg, an address to the King has been signed by 17,000 persons, praying that a sufficient number of lay members elected by the Communions may be summoned to the General Evangelical Synod which is to assemble this year, in order to come to a legal settlement of the constitution of the Protestant Church, and to put an end to the dissensions that have caused so much anxiety to all religious persons in that kingdom.

ITALY.

The Pope continues his dreary tour, visiting convents, blessing multitudes, receiving deputations, distributing magnificent alms, and absorbing flattery and unctuous homage at every step. But not a word that he has said, nor an act that he has done, will leave the slightest trace for good on any spot that he has visited. All the old cities that have received him with so much reverence—the seats of hereditary Romanism in its most undisguised form will be as they have ever been; miserably priest-ridden, void of public spirit, without trade capital enterprise, or any one good thing in keeping with the age to hand down to future times. The insurrectionary attempt at Leghorn has been put down.

The steamer *Cagliari*, which had left Genoa for Tunis, fell into the hands of the insurgents, who attacked the island of Ponza, belonging to the Neapolitan Government, and set at liberty the prisoners there.—The insurgents, with the released prisoners, then landed at Sapri, in the lower province. Some Neapolitan frigates captured the steamer *Cagliari*, and the royal troops pursued the insurgent bands. The political prisoners who escaped from the island of Ponza were about 200 in number. In conjunction with the insurgents from on board the *Cagliari*, they attacked the Neapolitan *gen d'arme* in the province of Salerno, but were dispersed and many of them taken. The remainder fled.

A conspiracy, tending to produce disorder has been discovered at Genoa; forty arrests have taken place.

The fleet of Lord Lyons, lately at Leghorn, is expected to be at Spezzia on the 4th, and at Genoa on the 8th of July.

In the last action with the Arabs in Kabylia, eight French officers were *hors de combat*, and from 400 to 500 men. Several musket balls passed through Gen. M'Mahon's great-coat without injuring him. General Bourkaki had a horse shot under him.

New Gold Discoveries.—Late advices from Demerara, a populous district of British Guiana, situated in about latitude seven north, state that gold has been discovered at Baratel, or Nueva Providencia as it is now called. The amount extracted from the soil is beyond belief.—Two men in one day found in large nuggets, thirty-four ounces of gold, and another man found a nugget weighing four and a half ounces, and all diggers are successful, in finding from two to four ounces per day, and only at the depth of four and a half feet from the surface. Over one hundred men are now digging, and much disorder prevails among them. It is feared that planters and agriculture will suffer by this new El Dorado.

The following Act has been published in the *Royal Gazette*, by authority.

An Act to Incorporate the Halifax Corresponding Committee of the Colonial Church and School Societies.

(Passed the 1st day of May, 1857.)

Be it enacted by the Governor, Council, and Assembly, as follows:

1. The Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, the honourable Mather B. Almon, the reverend John Thomas Twining, D. D., the reverend Thomas Materin, James G. A. Creighton, Thomas A. Brown, Peter Lynch, William Pryor, junior, Henry Ince, P. Carteret Hill, James C. Cogswell, John W. Ritchie and William Hare, Esquires, and all and every such other person or persons as shall be hereafter duly appointed members of "the Halifax corresponding committee of the colonial church and school society," and their successors, are hereby created a body politic and corporate, by the name of "the Halifax corresponding committee of the colonial church and school society."

2. The corporation shall not at any time hold real estate of greater value than ten thousand pounds.

3. The property of "the Halifax association in aid of the colonial church society" is hereby vested in "the Halifax corresponding committee of the colonial church and school society" by and with the consent of the said association, and the act to incorporate the "Halifax association in aid of the colonial church society" is hereby repealed.

ROYAL ACADIAN SCHOOL.—An examination of this old Institution was held on Tuesday last. The *Sun*, an excellent authority in Educational matters, says the exercises are creditable. This school is open to all classes, has several free scholars, and to paying pupils the charge is 20s. per annum. It has, as it long has had, high claims on public patronage. The building is commodious, teachers careful and efficient, and a committee praiseworthy active in superintending its interests.—*Chron.*

MILANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—Two Lives Lost.—On Sunday last the two eldest sons of Mr John Williams, (twin brothers,) with some companions, visited Wentzel's Lake, Northfield, Lancashire Co., and one of the brothers, overcome by the heat of the day, went into the water to bathe. Being unable to swim, he walked out cautiously at first, afterwards with less circumspection, when he suddenly disappeared from view, having probably stepped into a hole or gully. The remaining brother stripped with all speed and made his way to the scene of danger. He dove down and shortly reappeared with the body, but had hardly reached the surface when they sunk and both were drowned. He had probably been seized with an iron grasp and incapacitated from further exertion. The two brothers were carpenters, energetic young men, of good reputation, and their loss will be severely felt. At the date of our last advices, the bodies had just been recovered.—*Liv. Transcript.*

D. C. S.

Received—		
July 1.	Arichat	£10 0 0
" "	Aylesford	17 0 0
" "	Joseph Jérette, LaHave ferry	0 2 6
" "	Rev. J. Ambrose (colporteur)	0 1 2
" 3.	Newport (Mr. C. Mumford 5s. and Mr. J. Saunders 4s.)	0 9 6
" "	Rev. T. C. Leaver	10 0 0
" 4.	Cash, W. & O.	1 0 0
" 7.	Bishop's Chapel £7 12s., less £5 12s. for Rector's pm. W. & O.	2 0 0
" "	Do. Mrs. Godfrey 10s., W. Flem- ming 1s. 11d.	0 11 11
" 11.	Stawicko	1 0 0
" 13.	Truro, W. & O.	12 0 11
" 13.	Aylesford (in trust)	37 0 0
" "	Bishop's Chapel (superan. fund)	3 16 0
" 21.	Dividends on N. S. Stock	6 0 0
" "	Premium from clergyman, W. & O.	1 18 10
		EDWIN GILPIN, Jr., Secy.

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