

the hope of the Gospel. We shall feel, hilt we sing, with the Christian Poet—
 "Should all the forms that men devise
 Assault my faith with treacherous art,
 I'd call them vanity and lies
 And bind thy Gospel to my heart."

RELIGIOUS EFFORTS IN SPAIN.

We give to-day part of an interesting communication from *Evangelical Christianity*, written by Dr. THOMSON. The friends of evangelical truth are becoming more active in the dissemination of the Word of God on the European Continent, under the correct conviction, that where God himself through His Word is allowed to speak, and where his own messages of mercy are readily listened to, and received, there the people will be enlightened, instructed, edified and saved, however dark and ignorant and vicious their minds may have previously been. We hail with sincere pleasure the circulation of so important a work as *Catolicismo Neto* among the Spanish population. Imbued as it is with the spirit of evangelical religion, it will doubtless attract the attention of many, lead to serious enquiry, and prove the means of discovering error, emancipating their minds from the domination of long cherished, but false opinions, and bringing them under the superior influence of divine truth and saving grace. It is true the agency at present seems in itself insignificant and ill-adapted to produce a general change in the aspect of religious affairs in that country, but the aphorism must not be forgotten, that great results have followed from small beginnings. God can accomplish his redeeming purposes by few as well as by many. The present agent, who is so disinterestedly employed for the spiritual benefit of his countrymen, is only one of many, who, we trust, will be long induced to consecrate their talents in a similar way. The truth will reach other minds. The reception of christian principle will produce in them its well known and legitimate effects—under the operation of its invariable law, they will freely impart to others what they have freely received—and thus, in the course of time, a wide-spread agency will be created in the bosom of the country and among its population, diffusing in all directions a salutary influence, and extending continuously the circle of good.

Resolution of the General Committee of the Micmac Mission.

We are gratified to perceive that the General Committee of the Micmac Mission are laudably caring for the interests of this important enterprise. The measure specified in the Resolution herewith given, is the best which, under existing circumstances, could have been adopted in this City to promote the objects of the Mission. By this means these objects will be kept before the public mind—a practical union of the friends of the Mission will be promoted—the blessing of Almighty God will be humbly and earnestly sought, and, we trust, abundantly obtained—interesting information will be disseminated—the laborious Missionary encouraged in his work—and a continuing impetus given to the good cause. We hope the religious part of the community will manifest a becoming interest in the efforts of the General Committee by attending these quarterly meetings and uniting in the proposed devotional exercises. Thus they will show that they countenance a work which, under God, is calculated, as it is designed, to operate beneficially on the present and eternal welfare of the *aborigines* of the Province.

Resolution.

At a Quarterly Meeting of the General Committee having charge of the Micmac Mission held on the 9th instant, it was agreed unanimously "That with the view of promoting the objects of the Mission, a Quarterly Meeting shall be held in different Churches in the City, for the purpose of uniting in prayer in its behalf, and of giving information respecting its object and its progress." The first of these was appointed for the evening of the 29th instant, at 7 o'clock, to be held in the Wesleyan Chapel, Brunswick Street.

Published by direction of the Committee,
 P. G. MCGREGOR.

Res. Sec.

The above was designed for our last number, but was overlooked.

SPECIAL SERVICES.

Special services to promote the work of God have been held during this week, and, we understand, will be continued, by the Wesleyan Church of this city. The attendance at the morning prayer-meetings has been generally good, but much more encouraging at the preaching services in the evenings. A gracious influence has been vouchsafed to the worshipping assemblies, and there are indications of good. A revival of heart-felt and practical religion in the various congregations of the city is exceedingly desirable, and we trust God will mercifully hear and answer the fervent prayers of his people in this behalf, and that his blessing will be copiously granted to the means that have been, and still may be, used.

WOODSTOCK CIRCUIT.

The intelligence from this interesting portion of our work, will be gratifying to the lovers of Zion. When God signally blesses the efforts of the ministers and members of his Church, in the conversion of souls, and consequent enlargement of his cause in the world, it should prove a source of unfeigned gratitude and of holy rejoicing, and at the same time should stimulate to increased acts of faith and prayer and hope. Let but the Church be in earnest, and the good work of our God will abundantly prosper. May seasons of spiritual refreshing from the presence of the Lord be afforded to all evangelical Churches, and the earth be speedily filled with the glory of God!

RAIL ROAD MEETING.

A meeting of our citizens takes place at 2 P. M., to-day, at the New Temperance Hall "to consider the expediency of taking a part of the Stock" of the contemplated Windsor Rail Road, and "to ascertain what amount they are willing to take." We wish the project all possible success.

Methodism in New York and Vicinity.

The New York Correspondent of the Western Christian Advocate says: "It is generally admitted that the affairs of our churches in these parts are more satisfactory at this time than they have been for many years past. Local questions have ceased to divide the counsel of the church; the administration of the church's affairs is very generally approved, and there is a very cordial state of feeling between the ministers and laymen, which is more and more manifested in acts of vigorous co-operation for the furtherance of the interests of the institutions of the church. There is, also, at this time, a very encouraging state of religious revival in several of the churches in this city and vicinity. The pastor of the Bedford Street Church reports three hundred conversions during the three winter months; a good state of prosperity is also enjoyed by the Allen Street Church; and I have been informed that there has been, for a few weeks past, a most excellent work at the twenty-seventh Street Church. In Brooklyn the Centenary Church has been visited by a gracious effusion of converting power, and about a hundred have been united with the church—all professing conversion,

as no others join church among us. The Sands Street Church has also been visited with a good work of grace, and some other places have received encouraging tokens of mercy."

SINGULAR CASE.—In the Archepiscopal Court, on Saturday, Sir H. Jenner Fust gave his decision in the case of Conolly v. Conolly, which is a suit of a singular nature. The promoter is the Rev. Pierce Conolly, who proceeds against his wife to compel her to reside with him. The parties were married at Philadelphia in 1831, according to the rites of the United States Episcopal Church, and have had five children, three of whom are now living. In 1835, Mr. Conolly and his wife determined to embrace Roman Catholicism, and took vows of separation, and the former proceeded to Rome with the view of becoming a priest. A sentence of separation having been obtained from the Pope's Vicar-General, Mr. Conolly was ordained a priest, and became chaplain to the Earl of Shaftesbury, and Mrs. Conolly having taken the vows of a nun, came to England, and is now the superioress of a convent at Hastings. Before entering the convent, Mrs. Conolly, with the consent of her husband, took vows of poverty. Mr. Conolly, however, has since protested against her being bound by such vows, on the ground that he would still be liable for any debts she might contract. In January, 1848, he went to Hastings and demanded an interview with her, which she declined, and the present proceedings commenced. The learned judge, in an elaborate judgment, rejected the sentence of separation pronounced by the Pope's representative, as having no force in this country, and gave his decision in favour of the husband, of whose motives, he observed, in adopting these proceedings, he had no means of judging.

Dr. Drom.—We have great pleasure in stating that intelligence by the last American mail informs us that a society has been formed in Philadelphia for the purpose of relieving the necessities, in his old age, of Dr. Thomas Dick, the eminent Christian philosopher of Scotland. This movement of sincere charity was set on foot chiefly by Dr. John A. Elkington, a physician and magistrate of Philadelphia, (a liberal contributor,) by Robert Morris, editor of the *Pennsylvania Inquirer* (who has collected a considerable sum for Dr. Dick); by Mr. E. C. Biddle, an eminent publisher of Philadelphia, (who has published an edition of Dick's works for the benefit of the author,) and many other distinguished citizens.

Corham Controversy.

In consequence of the late controversy, the Archbishop of Canterbury has deemed it necessary to publish in the form of an addendum to a work written by himself thirty-five years ago, an exposition of his views respecting the grace of baptism. In the concluding portion of these explanatory remarks he says: "All that consistency requires of a clergyman who denies or doubts the universal efficacy of infant baptism is, that he address his congregation as partakers of the blessings of the Christian covenant, unless their own sin deprive them of it, or unless the state of their hearts prove that they are not believing in the Saviour whose name they bear, and unless the habit of their lives prove that they have no part or lot in His salvation."

"They may have been treated as regenerate in the language of the church and yet may be very far from being such 'new creatures as the true Christian must be.' Whether or no we believe that they become 'children of God,' when they are charitably pronounced such by their baptism, we must judge of them when they come of age, according to the qualifications by which the children of God are characterized in Scripture. Their baptism made them unquestionably 'God's children in word and in deed,' but they are not his children, in deed and in truth, unless they are led by the spirit of God."

State of Rome.

The greatest hatred is felt towards the Papal Government; and the Romans would welcome any deliverer who would relieve them from priestly thralldom. The Pope can only rule in Rome as the restored of the foreigner; and his presence there will be felt by the Roman people as a badge of national thralldom—a trophy of foreign conquest.

UNITED STATES.

Dr. Webster's Trial.

(Concluded.)

The FIFTH DAY was principally occupied in Littlefield's cross examination, and in the examination of his wife, who corroborated parts of her husband's testimony.

The SIXTH DAY (Monday March 26th) was occupied in the examination of witnesses, the principal ones of whom were William Calhoun, Dr. J. B. S. Jackson, G. W. Trenholm, and N. D. Swain, who corroborated Littlefield's testimony. Derastus Clapp, policeman, who testified to receiving from Mrs. Webster two notes of hand drawn by Dr. Webster in favour of Dr. Parkman, scratched across the surface by a broad cross of a pen, but not endorsed by Dr. Parkman—these are the notes which Dr. Webster said he paid Dr. Parkman at the interview on Friday, the day Dr. Parkman was missing—also to the finding of five keys on the person of Dr. Webster in the jail-office, one of which had a label on it marked "privy." Seth Pattee, who collected funds for the Medical College, distributed tickets for the Lectures and received the money for the same—this witness, with others, testified to the low state of Dr. Webster's funds, leaving the impression that Dr. Webster had not means to pay the Notes in question.

On the SEVENTH DAY, S. H. Fuller, policeman, testified to his examination of the tea chest, in which he found minerals, and beneath these ten, and a hunting knife, after which he turned the chest over, when the trunk of a human body tumbled out, having a hole in the left breast. S. Parkman Blake, a relative of Dr. Parkman, also testified to a conversation he had with Dr. Webster on the Monday after the disappearance, in which Dr. Webster stated he had paid the notes, and acknowledged they were in his possession. C. B. Starkweather, policeman, corroborated previous statements, and testified to his finding a bunch of skeleton keys in a little drawer in Dr. Webster's private room, which fitted various locks in the College.

EIGHTH DAY. N. F. Gold, sworn, and was of opinion that certain anonymous letters, drawing attention from the Medical College to other places of search, were written by Dr. Webster—this testimony must have appeared unsatisfactory. Dr. F. A. Boswell testified that he saw Dr. Parkman on Friday Nov. 23d, a short time before 2 p. m., in the Medical College, nearly at the top of the stairs, walking very fast. The evidence for the Government here closed.

THE DEFENCE.

In the afternoon E. D. Sohler Esq. Junior Counsel for the Defence, addressed the Court for two hours and twenty minutes; he stated that no direct proof could be given to show how the remains came to be found in the laboratory of the College. The main points of the Defence, were, the previous good character of Dr. Webster—that Dr. Parkman was seen on the Friday in question after his alleged interview with Dr. Webster—that there was not sufficient ground to identify the mineral teeth—that Dr. Webster was in the habit of working with his doors locked—and that Dr. Webster subsequently demeaned himself in a manner incompatible with the guilt of murder.

To establish the first point a number of respectable persons were called, who testified that Dr. Webster had the reputation of being kind, peaceable, agreeable, but nervous and excitable.

On the second point, Philena G. Hatch testified that she had seen Dr. Parkman on the Friday afternoon Nov. 23d, in one of the streets of Boston, a little before two o'clock—W. B. Thomson that he saw him at ten minutes or a quarter past 2 o'clock p. m.—S. A. Wentworth at from half-past two to half-past three o'clock—Sarah Greenough about ten minutes before three o'clock—Samuel Cleland between a quarter and half-past three o'clock—Abby D. Rhodes at a quarter before five o'clock—May Rhodes, daughter of the preceding witness and who was in company with her at the time, corroborated this testimony.

Dr. V. T. C. Morton, Dentist, testified he could see no peculiarity about this block of teeth to distinguish them from any other block, or any thing peculiar about the form of this jaw which would enable him to pick it out of a half dozen others lying together—This witness exhibited to the Court several moulds of human under jaws, and also several jaws of human beings, and showed that many of them had the same appearance which was said to be a peculiarity of Dr. Parkman's jaw.

Witnesses were called who testified to the other points of the defence. Professor E. N. Horsford testified that there was no blood on the clothes, overall, &c., found in Dr. Webster's laboratory, and which had been sent to his house.

The evidence for the defence occupied part of the 8th and the whole of the 9th day.

Part of the morning of the Tenth DAY was taken up with addressing rebutting testimony on the part of the Government.

Part of the forenoon and the whole of the afternoon were occupied by the Hon. Pliny Merriam, Senior Counsel, in making the closing speech for the defence, in which he combated the

strong points of the Government charges, and placed in the strongest and most favourable light those in favour of the prisoner.

At ten minutes past nine o'clock on the morning of the ELEVENTH DAY the Attorney General commenced his closing argument for the prosecution, and (after a recess of an hour from 2 to 3 p. m.) concluded about a quarter to 5 p. m.

His Honor Chief Justice Shaw here gave the Prisoner an opportunity of addressing the Court and Jury. His speech was deemed not very satisfactory.

The Chief Justice about 8 p. m. closed his charge to the Jury, who then retired, and a few minutes before 11 came in and delivered a verdict of Guilty. The effect on the prisoner we have already stated. The Jury was dismissed, the Prisoner ordered to be remanded, and the Court adjourned.

The next morning the awful sentence of death was pronounced by the Chief Justice, and the prisoner now awaits the action of the Executive. An interesting letter from one of the Jurymen has been published, but we have not room to give any part of it this week.

It is only right to say that the report respecting the Student Hodges proves to be unfounded. Littlefield has received the reward of \$3,000. The wife and family of Dr. Webster have petitioned the Executive for a commutation of the prisoner's sentence.

BY THE R. M. STEAMER.

The R. M. Steamer *America* arrived at this port last Thursday night at about half past 11 o'clock. We give some items of News.

Great Britain.—During the last fortnight Cotton has slightly advanced—the Corn market has been more buoyant—Sugar continues in good demand—Coffee less satisfactory—Molasses neglected—A moderate business done in seal oil—American provisions rather depressed—Freights continue high—American securities firm—Trade seems rather steadier—The coast has suffered severely from a violent gale—numbers of vessels have been lost—The Royal Adelaide Steamship from Dublin to London was wrecked at the mouth of the Thames with all hands to the amount of 200, including passengers, perished, not a soul has been saved.

Ireland.—A partial revival of the Ropal Agitation in Ireland is said to have taken place—Emigration is on the increase—A Chair of Ecclesiastical History has been endowed in Trinity College, Dublin—Stormy speeches were delivered at a recent meeting in Dublin to protest against the extinction of the Irish Court. Mr. H. Grattan was particularly fierce. A difficulty stands in the way of the abolition of the vicerealty—The Crown, under the act, has no power of dismissal except by naming a successor to the lord-lieutenant.

France.—France continues quiet—but such is the unsettled and uncertain state of affairs, that the funds have materially declined. The Socialists are secretly organizing and obtaining strength—the Monarchists are anything but idle. M. D. Larochejaquelin proposes that in June next the people throughout France shall declare by ballot and universal suffrage, whether they prefer a Republic or a Monarchy! On the 4th ult. the President of the Republic was insulted on his way to Vincennes. A Regiment in the Paris Garrison had revolted against its officers.

The French Government is said to have received despatches from Germany, which lead to the belief that a collision between Austria and Prussia is almost unavoidable, the language used by both powers partaking more and more of a hostile character.

Greece.—The news from Greece is not encouraging. A large party devoted to Russia, it is said, are seeking every opportunity to blow the coals of discord.

Germany.—The German Parliament has assembled at Erfurt. The proceedings have been without interest.

Rome.—The news from Rome is wholly uninteresting. It is now said that the departure of the Pope is fixed for the 7th April.

Spain.—The alarm in Spain respecting Cuba is on the increase.

Tuscany.—The Tuscan Government has flatly refused to acknowledge the claims for indemnity set up by England, alleging that as their own subjects will not be indemnified, foreigners must not expect redress.

Turkey.—The Turkish Cabinet have remonstrated against the occupation of the Danubian principalities by a Russian Army. Relations have not been resumed between Turkey and Austria.

India.—The intelligence from India is, that the Sikhs still carry on their warfare against the British by private assassinations. A party of the Affradie Tribe had attacked an Outpost and killed several soldiers. Col. Bradshaw, to avenge this massacre, destroyed six villages and a great number of the enemy.