pleases, I may have a little to spare to do good with."

Mr. Clarke in his correspondence with this honest enthusiast, did not forget to urge upon him the necessity of obtaining the true riches, "than gold and pearls more precious far," and of seeking that wondrous transmutation of mind and heart which no power can effect but the grace of the Eternal Spirit. He warned him against the inordinate desire of wealth; and exhorted him, in a diligent attendance on the house of God, the reading of His word, and the communion of His people in class meeting, to work out his salvation. Mr. Hand died in peace somewhat suddenly. There was good reason to believe that his acquaintance with Mr Clarke had led him to that "secret of the Lord," that "knowledge of the holy," which is the true elixir of immortal life, the key to treasures incorruptible.

Obituary Notices.

Mrs. Lawrence N. Young, the subject of the following sketch, was the daughter of the late Solomon Mack.

At seventeen years of age she was awakened to the consciousness of her guilt and danger, under the faithful ministry of the venerable Mr. Marshall. A few days after while spending an evening in a social party, her convictions of the evil of sin became so overpowering that she was unable to conceal her agitation. The company were induced to exchange their usual youthful glee for earnest importunate prayer that God would pour upon them his Holy Spirit.

Gloom and heaviness soon gave place to the joy of God's salvation, and our departed sister, with five of her young companions that evening joyfully triumphed in redeeming grace, through the renewing power of the Holy Ghost.

From that time her profiting appeared unto all. She immediately sought association with the Church of Christ in connection with the Wesleyan Methodists, and continued an esteemed, honored and faithful member until she was removed by death to the church triumphant. Ever ready to employ her talents for Christ, she made rapid advancement in the knowledge of God, and faithfully using the available means of usefulness, she drew around her a large circle of loving friends, who deeply mourn her sudden and unexpected removal. This was particularly exhibited on the day of her interment. All seemed sensible that they had lost a friend. One old man who had known her from her childhood was heard to say (while tears rolled down his face,) "The likes of her is not left in all the village."

As a Sabbath School Teacher and Class Leader, Mrs. Young diligently laboured in the vineyard of Christ. She was merciful after her power to all who needed aid, and especially attentive to those who as the ambassadors of Christ ministered the word of life. But in no part of her conduct did she more clearly evince the Christian character than in the domestic relations.

As a wife and mother she was most exemplary. Her earnest desires for the salvation of her children were frequently expressed with deep emotion, and the fear that some of them would not meet her in heaven appeared to prey upon her mind for some time previous to her last illness with unusual power.

On Thursday, the 19th instant, she was struck with paralysis, and after about thirty-four hours of suffering her spirit escaped to its heavenly home in the 49th year of her age.

Although she was deprived of the power of speech during her last illness, yet her previous life sufficiently evidenced the power of Divine grace, and rendered unnecessary any dying testimony of her love to Christ.

"She sleeps in Jesus and is bles',
How calm her slumbers are,
From sufferings and from woes released,
And freed from every snare."

A. B Black.

Mill Village, Jan 26th, 1869.

Provincial Wesleyan

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 8, 1860.

In consequence of the official relation which this paper sustains to the Conference of Eastern British America, we require that Obituary, 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

We do not undertake to return rejected articles.

We do not assume responsibility for the opinions of our correspondents

The New Alliance between England and France.

A friend has kindly handed us a copy of the London *Times* of the 14th ult., the day the America left Liverpool. The leading article refers to the latest phase of the Italian question. It is now announced (it says) almost in official language that England and France have fully agreed to recognize and protect the Central Italian State which has been formed out of the Duchies of Tuscany, Parma, and Modena, and the Papal province of the Romagna. This consummation has been for some time certain, and we were enabled to allude to it as soon as the refusal of the Catholic Powers to join in the Congress made it no longer necessary to consult them in the matter. However, the policy of England is so evidently to avoid all active interference in Italy that our Government has wisely allowed the French Emperor to take the initiative in all that has been done, and if we have any hand in settling the future destinies of Italy it will only be as the counsellors of the great Power which lies on her borders, and whose army still occupies Rome and Lombardy. The part which this country has played in the Italian question is so worthy of our character and our high place in Europe that it may not be amiss to glance over the principal events which have marked the history of the last six months. That a nation which steadfastly resolves to keep aloof from a great struggle, and which consequently receives the vituperation of every party to the dispute, should in the course of half a year succeed in impressing its policy on all concerned, and should stand forth as the friend, counsellor and protector of the Italian people, is certainly a triumph to the principle of non-interference, and is calculated to encourage the country in that course of dignified isolation from continental broils which has been inaugurated in the past year.

The French Emperor, intent for the time on military glory, seems to have felt that the victory of Solferino had secured his throne. What was there to be gained by the war more than the complete overthrow of the Austrian army? and this had been accomplished in the most extended battle fought since the days of Leipsic. From the evening of Solferino, therefore, the French Emperor was ready to conclude peace. The state of Europe was such as to confirm him in this resolution. England, though determined not to interfere, was known to be averse from any disturbance of the peace of Europe. Prussia and the minor German States had armed, the fortresses of the Confederation were strengthened, all the military establishments put on a war footing, and Bavaria had committed almost an act of war by forwarding Austrian troops and stores through her territory. Then there was the famous Quadrilateral, which would require a siege or a succession of sieges, beginning in the hottest months of an excessively sultry year. We can hardly wonder, then, that Napoleon III., satiated with military glory, and perhaps not unwilling to continue the traditions of the first Bonaparte's tenderness for Austria, should have given the Austrian Emperor easy terms at Villafranca. But, in truth, the astuteness of the young autocrat seems to have got the better of his more experienced opponent Francis Joseph gained almost all he wanted, and more than he could reasonably have expected, while the French Emperor, led away by visions of a federal Italy, with the Pope at its head, and Austria as a docile member, gave up what the world thought to be the natural fruits of his victory. One thing is perfectly clear,—that Napoleon was in no way prepared for the reception which his arrangement met with from Europe. From Italy rose a cry of anger and shame. In every free press indignation and ridicule were mingled with incredulity. In France itself the news was received with a blank silence, even more expressive than the demonstrations of the Piedmontese or the exultation of the German Courts. Of course, it was impossible for the Emperor to renounce the promises which he had made, and on which it might be said that Austria had ceded Lombardy to his ally. Then his pride forbade that he should own himself outwitted, or that he should seem to repent of the arrangement to which he was pledged Accordingly, the more Europe sneered or Italy complained, the more the Emperor persisted in upholding the terms of the convention. In order that it might seem there was, in his opinion, nothing to regret, he treated the Austrians with a cordiality which verged on obsequiousness, and distinguished Prince Metternich as if he had been the representative of an old and trusted ally. The whole bearing of the Imperial Court too much resembled its conduct after the conclusion of the peace with Russia. In the meantime the journals opposed to this country had their way, and those tirades were published which roused in the English people a spirit of which the Volunteer movement is the result. But the indignation of Italy and the remonstrances of this country were not to be quieted by any concert between the lately hostile Courts. The people of Central Italy held their own; in spite of persuasion, and almost threats, they declined to receive back their fugitive Sovereigns, and the King of Sardinia, though compelled to temporize, was yet sufficiently independent to exercise an act of sovereignty, by allowing M. Buoncompagni to accept the functions of Regent. In the meantime, it became necessary, in the French Emperor's opinion, to call together the nations of Europe, in order to decide on the future settlement of Italy. What were the real views of Napoleon and Count Walewski we cannot say; but it is plain that the refusal of our Government to take any part in the Congress unless the liberties of Central Italy were secured from armed invasion had no small effect in the councils of the Tuileries. From that time the Emperor felt that he must break either with the free States of Europe and the enlightened opinion of his own country, or with the Emperor of Austria and the Roman priesthood. He could not hope to find a middle course. The Italians, relying on the moral support of the friends of liberty in both hemispheres, would make no unworthy concession. Austria and the Pope were pressing for an armed interference to carry out the treaty of Zurich, while England, true to her high mission, had declared that no such act should have her concurrence.

The struggle has been a long one, but it is now over. The French Emperor has taken his course, and it is one which will help to reconcile him with that great body of liberal-minded and reflecting men who have watched with anxiety and regret his recent policy. He has resolved to show to the world that he did not make war for empty glory, or to strengthen a tottering throne, or to employ a dangerous army, but to give to a gifted and unfortunate people that freedom which has been so long denied them. The concert which has thus been established between France and England is the guarantee of the freedom of Italy. We believe that the mere fact of such an understanding subsisting will be enough to settle all the questions now in dispute. It is reported that when the French Emperor determined on adopting the policy recommended by England he applied to our Government to know whether we were willing to stand by him should Austria seek to enforce the Treaty of Zurich by another appeal to arms. It would have been in any case, a departure from our established policy to enter into such an engagement, but happily the thing was not necessary. To the enquiries of the British Government Austria is said to have answered, that she had neither the will nor the power to enter into another Italian campaign, and that if France resisted the restoration of the legitimate rulers in Italy, Austria could only protest against the injustice. To France now belongs the settlement of Central Italy. England will still hold to her principle of avoiding actual interference, though, no doubt, the two countries will join in a common plan for recognizing and assisting the new Government. We may congratulate our countrymen and the world that the year opens so auspiciously, and hope that the Italian people are now at the dawn of a long day of prosperity.

From the Sackville Borderer.

The Mount Allison Wesleyan Academy.

By way of celebrating the seventeenth anniversary of the opening of the elder branch of this deservedly popular Institution, a large number of its friends, resident in the immediate neighborhood, were invited to take Tea and spend the evening of Thursday, the 19th inst., in its spacious Hall. We regret that circumstances, which we could not control, prevented our accepting the polite invitation with which we were favored, to be present. We understand that invited guests to the number of nearly one hundred and fifty were present, and spent a most agreeable evening with the Academic family—and that the whole affair passed off most creditably to all who were concerned in the arrangements.—Teachers, Stewards and Stewardess, Committee of young men on whom devolved the duty of receiving, seating, and waiting upon the company; and, indeed, to the students generally, who seemed to unite in the effort (which was entirely successful) to make the guests feel quite at home, so that the evening seemed to be alike satisfactory to all.

A young friend who was among the guests, and who had formerly been himself connected with the Academic family, has, at our request, prepared the following report of the evening:—

"At an early hour we repaired to the Classic Halls, where in former days we had enjoyed so much happiness. At the door we received a cordial welcome from some of our kind hosts, and entering, we found that many of the invited guests had entered before us, and very soon the various rooms which were opened for the reception of company, became well filled. After a short time spent in friendly greetings and pleasant chit-chat, we were all requested to gather to the Refectory for Tea. Here the arrangements for seating were found to be most skilfully made, to promote the comfort and the sociability of the large company, which, while it filled, did not inconveniently crowd, the noble Hall. The middle of the room was occupied by two large tables, placed side by side, well furnished with tea and coffee, and the usual accompaniments—to be distributed by the 'gentlemanly waiters,' under the supervision of eight ladies, who gracefully presided at the urns, to the company, which was seated conveniently in nine groups of from twenty to thirty each. After the Divine Blessing had been invoked, the hum of conversation which might be heard arising from every group, and in every part of the room, afforded indubitable evidence that it was indeed what it was intended to be—a social tea party.

After tea, a couple of hours, variously occupied as they were, slipped away with wonderful rapidity. In one apartment, many both young and old, seemed never to weary in witnessing and 'feeling' multiplied electrical experiments—albeit some of them seemed to be *shock*-ingly exciting. In another apartment, different ladies presided at the piano, and discoursing sweet music, drew around them admiring circles Along the long hall, and around the dining room, continually promenaded scores of apparently well-pleased couples, carefully keeping to the right' under the watchful eye of the observant Principal; and so the evening wore on, until about 9 o'clock the well-remembered, though not always pleasing tones of that 'old resident' the Bell, summoned us all again to the dining hall. When we were all comfortably seated here, the Rev. Principal returned thanks to the numerous friends who had so kindly responded to the invitation to be present on the occasion, and expressed the high gratification which he had felt at witnessing the evidences so manifest that the evening had been a pleasant one to all. He referred to another gathering of a few friends, in a smaller apartment of the establishment, that day 17 years before, to inaugurate exercises which had been permitted to go on prosperously for 17 years. He attributed this success to the blessing granted by a kind Providence, whose guidance and assistance were by that little company so earnestly sought. He referred to the fact—evidently with emotion which he could scarcely express—that several of that little company, and those too who were most deeply interested in those initiatory proceedings, were no longer among men on earth, and he especially alluded to the absence of one—C. F. Allison, Esq., the father of the Institution—whose presence on all such occasions during 16 years, had always been felt the occasion of joy; but he declared his belief that they were existing in connection with 'the happier throng on high,' and that they doubtless, in their state of glorious exaltation, were informed of what was transpiring here, and interested and gratified by such a scene as the evening was presenting.

He stated that at that time 17 years before, the list of students contained only seven names—but that now just about one thousand were upon the records of this Branch, giving an average attendance for each Term of about eighty; that the number in attendance during the two years ending in June last, had, owing to the hardness of the times, been rather below the average, but that now it was again a little above—there being nearly ninety names on the school list for the current Term.

In concluding, he said that he doubted not the company would gladly listen for a little while to any remarks which any of the former students—several of whem he rejoiced to see around him again—might be disposed to make, and that no time might be lost, he would venture to call upon one of them by name—Joseph L Moore, Esq, of Dorchester.

This gentleman, upon rising, said his invitation for the evening was to a social Tea, without any intimation that he would be called upon to make a speech, and that, therefore, being utterly unprepared, he found himself just now in a somewhat embarrassing position; but as he had been called upon by his respected friend, the Principal, whose authority could hardly be questioned in that place, he would occupy a moment or two. He then referred to the period of his own connection with the Institution, and characterised it is one of the most privileged and happy of his life. He said it was just about where he then stood that he first listened to 'the sweet sound of his own voice' in public, and he thought if he had some of the feelings which then occupied his mind, he could acquit himself much better than he felt he would do. He referred to the efficiency and usefulness of the institution as acknowledged by all parties, and proved by the private patronage and public support constantly given to it. He paid a feeling tribute to the memory of the reverend founder of the Institution, whom he said he had learned to admire when he was a student here, but that he had since had opportunities of becoming better acquainted with him as a citizen and a man of business, and that he had never met with Mr. Allison's equal; that he was a model man, as nearly perfect as he supposed it was given to man to be, in this world; that his death was indeed a very great loss to the country at large.

The Rev. James R. Narraway, A. M., having been called for, at length came forward, and addressed the company in his usual happy style—now grave, and now gay—now amusing, and now admonishing, but always most deeply interesting to his audience. He said that he could not claim to be one of the sons of the Institution, for he regretted that he had either been born too soon, or this Institution brought into existence four or five years too late, or he certainly would have been one of its students. He well remembered that often when in early life he had seen school boys, with their well filled satchels, on their way to and from school, he had wept because he too could not enjoy their privilege—for all his life long since he had read those well known English Classics, 'the History of Tom Thumb,' and 'Jack the Giant Killer,' he had been striving to climb upward, having had many difficulties to surmount, which the students for this Institution happily knew not

In referring to Mr. Allison, he said he rejoiced that British America had given birth to men who had proved themselves able to make their mark anywhere—able politicians, able jurists, able warriors—but while he admired the heroic deeds of Williams of Kars, and Inglis of Lucknow, which have encircled their names with a halo of glory, he would much prefer to be entitled to the honor belonging and awarded to the name of Charles F. Allison.

Rev. Mr. Snowball, of Point de Bute, in a few appropriate remarks, urged the young to a right improvement of their privileges, and especially insisted upon the indispensable importance of their seeking that which is the beginning of wisdom—'the fear of God'—and of their becoming proficients in the school of Christ. At the close of his paternal Address, he read a portion of Scripture, and closed the exercises of the evening with a fervent prayer for the Divine blessing to be continued to the Institution, and to all now connected with it.

And so ended the very interesting, though quite informal, celebration of another anniversary of the Mount Allison Academy—an Institution whose sons are already to be found in all the professions and employments of life in these Provinces, and which still rightly retains its hold upon the public confidence. I could but think as I was joining in this pleasurable re-union with the few who could be gathered from the neighbourhood to unite with our younger brethren in such a celebration, how pleasant and profitable a general meeting of the Alumni of the Institution might be rendered."

Bedeque Circuit.

To the Editor of the Provincial Wesleyan.

Dear Sir,—The new church at Summerside was opened for Divine service on Sunday, January 15th, ult., and truly the services in which we engaged on that day were seasons of hallowed devotion, and spiritual pleasure and profit. "Who are these that fly as a cloud, and as the doves to their windows?" was an exclamation and enquiry eminently appropriate, in view of the crowds of earnest worshippers who hasted to the sanctuary and filled its courts at each service on that day. In truth the church was far too small to accommodate the numbers who flocked to it; it was therefore found necessary also to occupy the preaching room belonging to our Baptist friends, kindly offered to us on the occasion, and which was also filled with hearers; and yet there was not room, and many returned to their homes unable to find a place of hearing. Brother Sutcliffe conducted the opening service in the morning,—taking for his text Luke iv. 17–18, dwelling especially upon that portion of the latter verse, "He hath sent me to heal the broken hearted,"—and the concluding service in the evening, selecting for text Ezek. xxxiii. 2. Brother S. was evidently inspired with a more than ordinary degree of divine influence and power upon these extraordinary occasions, and by a most clear and animated exposition and application of the truths connected with his subjects, rivetted the most profound attention of the congregations. In the afternoon our venerated father Strong took for his text Romans i. 16, and exhibited throughout his discourse such a degree of physical and mental energy and vigor as is rarely the property of his advanced years, after the wear and tear of so protracted and so arduous a ministerial career. Every one felt the unction and power attending the words which fell from his lips. During the discourse he alluded most impressively to the fact that forty-three years ago he had preached to the generation then living at Summerside and its neighbourhood the very same truths which he now believed and preached; that many who heard him, and with whom he was then familiar, had experienced the gospel to be the power of God to "eternal redemption," and that he had lost none of his faith in the Gospel as being still "the power of God unto salvation," and that he was thankful to have been spared to live in this age of revivals—this day of gospel power. Brother Prince preached with his usual fervor, and pathos, and power, to the congregation assembled in the Baptist preaching-room before alluded to.

It may be very fittingly observed in respect of this church, that it was, on the part of its originators and the trustees who have undertaken the care and responsibility of its erection, emphatically a work of faith,—and now in retrospect of the surpassingly auspicious dedicatory services, it is matter of devout thankfulness to God that he has so eminently sanctioned, and favorably accepted, their work; and of warmest congratulation to the trustees that the pecuniary results of the Sabbath collections, and sale of the pews on the day following, have diminished their liabilities in the sum of £139 19s.—leaving the remaining debt at a hopefully moderate amount.

Judging from its past rapid growth, Summerside is evidently about to become an extensive and important seaport town. Romanism, with all its active energies, has preceded us *in point of time* in the erection of a house for religious worship, but Methodist agency is first in erecting a house dedicated to the pure worship of Jehovah, larger in size, and equal in appearance, as compared with the former. May God grant that, in this house, in the midst of this interesting community, His presence may constantly dwell, and his power to save be constantly witnessed.

Permit me to subscribe myself,

Yours truly,

Richard Johnson.

Margate, Jan. 21, 1860.

From the Edinburgh Review.

Lord Macaulay.

The melancholy event which suddenly terminates the labors of the most illustrious man of letters which England in this age produced, claims in so peculiar a manner from ourselves the expression of that sorrow and regard which are shared by the whole nation, that we hesitate not to depart on this occasion from the usage of our journal, and to record in these lines our sense of so irreparable a loss.

Others will relate, as long as literary history excites the sympathy and curiosity of future ages, the varied and inexhaustible gifts which marked out Thomas Babington Macaulay from all his contemporaries. The astonishing activity of his mind had ranged from early youth through every path of literary research; the capacity and precision of his memory retained and arranged for instant use every page, every thought, every incident and every name which had at any time attracted his attention. All he read, all he knew,—and what had he not read? what did he not know?—was reflected by some spectral process on his memory, where it remained, subject to no change but that of mortality Accordingly the studies of his earlier years, the sublime language of the Hebrew Scriptures, the tragic grandeur of the Athenian stage, the eloquence and wisdom of the orators and historians of antiquity, and even the discourses of the Christian Fathers, formed the basis of his mental culture, and were no less present to his mind than every other part of the vast structure of modern literature and history he raised upon it.—But while the universal range of his acquirements had rendered him familiar with all that was beautiful and elevated in the literature of other ages and other lands, the focus of his genius centered in the history, the language, and the literary life of England. Profoundly versed in the story of her growth, and imbued with the spirit of her freedom; admirably skilled in the use of his mother-tongue, of which it may be said, as Woodsworth said of Milton, that in his hands "the thing became a trumpet;" incredibly familiar with the writings and the life of every man who has left a trace in the letters of this country, till he seemed to have the power of recalling the dead by the vivacity of his own impressions of them, Lord Macaulay was essentially English in his habits of thought and in his tastes. The strongest of all his feelings were the love and pride excited in him by his native land; for he knew her and admired her, not only as the England of this age, but from the dawn of her annals to the fulness of her strength.

In other men gifted with these extraordinary powers of memory, it has been remarked that the mind is over-burdened with its own stores, and that powers of vigorous thought are not unfrequently wanting to animate and control the mass of acquired knowledge. The intellect of Lord Macaulay was more perfectly constituted. He combined so vivid an imagination with so solid a judgment, that if he had not been a great historian he might have passed down to posterity as a great poet; and while the amount of his intellectual wealth would have overwhelmed a mind of less original power, with him it remained subordinate to the genius of the master. No man was more remarkable for the nice discrimination of his critical powers, or for the ingenious combinations by which he threw a new and vivid light on the course of events, the play of human character, and the principles he lived to advocate and defend. It was this rare union which gave so wonderful a charm to his style; every sentence was instinct with life; every word touched by his pen left its mark; and the same spell which captivated the most accomplished of his contemporaries, and overruled the hostility of his antagonists, gave him an unequalled popularity wherever the language of England is understood or admired.

We speak of Lord Macaulay mainly as a man of letters, because without doubt that is his chief glory and his most imperishable character; for, although we have seen and admired the part he sometimes filled in political debate, and his speeches in the House of Commons were not unworthy of himself, he early discerned that he was the heir of a loftier fame than political services can earn, or political distinctions confer. When called by the just favor of the Crown to the august ranks of the British peerage, and to that senate which, alas! he was never able to address, the nation felt that his coronet rested upon his matchless literary eminence, and not upon mere party connexion. No peerage conferred by a minister was ever more cordially sanctioned by the nation, for it was felt that the lustre thrown by his genius upon the peerage surpassed the distinction conferred by the peerage upon himself. No doubt Lord Macaulay was strongly attached to his political friends, and deeply imbued with those immortal principles which have assigned to the Whig party so glorious a share in the annals and government of this country. But he raised those principles to a higher power. He gave them a broader and more universal character. He traced them along the mighty streams of history, and he expanded them till they reached the noblest destinies of man. Enshrined in the memorable Essays which first appeared in the pages of this journal, and embodied in the great History which, though still incomplete, includes the most remarkable epoch and the most formidable crisis of British constitutional freedom, these truths will be remembered in the language he gave them when Parliamentary orators and the contentions of statesmen are forgotten. Above all things his public career was singularly high-minded and pure; he was actuated by no selfish motives; he disdained every vulgar reward, and, bound by principle to the Whig party, he never made the slightest sacrifice of his own judgment and independence to the demands of popular prejudice or the dictation of authority.

The brilliant efforts of accomplished rhetoric, the graphic scenes traced by a vivid imagination, the energetic defence of political principles would, however, fail to secure to Lord Macaulay that place which he deserves in the memory of his countrymen if his prodigious intellectual powers had not been allied to a still nobler temperament. It has been said by some, who must indeed have known him imperfectly, and judged him very unwisely, that he lacked the warmer qualities of the heart. Is it credible that without the highest qualities of the heart a man could live the enthusiastic admirer of all that was generous, disinterested, genial, and good—could die without one single action to be recorded of him which does not do honour to his name? No one, indeed, who has lived in, or heard of, the society of London in our time could be ignorant of the animation and brilliancy of his conversation, of the fascinating influence which drew the hearers round his chair—of the varied and abundant stores of past knowledge and sudden inspiration by which he was wont to illuminate his path through life with a preternatural radiance. But it requires a more intimate acquaintance with the unobstrusive tenour of his private life to know with what sympathy and munificence he was ever ready to assist with his counsel and fortune those who were struggling in the humbler walks of literary toil; and if we were at liberty to follow him into the narrower circle which bounded his domestic ties, it would be seen that no man ever lived of a more tender and affectionate nature. Many are they who at this hour feel, as we do, that they lost one of the kindest as well as the greatest of their friends; and although the applause and veneration of the world does, in one sense, perpetuate the existence of so illustrious a writer, we cannot forget that the virtues and the graces we loved in his life and conversation have vanished for ever.

Though singularly inaccessible to the ordinary temptations of vanity or ambition, one wish of personal distinction we know him to have entertained, and that wish has been fitly fulfilled. He more than once expressed his earnest desire that his mortal remains might rest in that sepulture of England which inspired one of the most exquisite contemplative essays in the language of Addison, and which has oftentimes been described as the last bourne of human renown by Macaulay. Between the men who made these names immortal there are now but a few feet of stone; both of them are gathered in the same spot to the silent company of their compeers. In that assemblage of poets, orators, statesmen, and patriots there rests no nobler Englishman than he whom we have so recently laid there; and though other occasions will arise for a more ample consideration of his genius and his writings, we drop this tribute of profound sorrow upon his grave.

A Waterfall Six times the Depth of Niagara.

From the Times Calcutta Correspondent.

Did any of your readers ever hear of the Gairsoppa Falls, near Honore? If not, they will probably read a description which has just appeard with some pleasure. It is curious that a fall six times the depth of Niagara should remain almost unknown. From the village of Gairsoppa, reached by a river of the same name, the writer was carried for twelve miles up the Malimuneh Pass, and reached the Falls Pungalow about three and a half hours after leaving the top of the Pass:—

"An amphitheatre of woods, and a river, about 500 yards wide, rushing and boiling to a certain point, where it is lost in a perpetual mist and in unceasing deafening roar, must first be imagined. Leaving the Bungalow on the Madras side of the river, and descending to a position below the river level, you work your way up carefully and tediously over slippery rocks, until you reach a point, where a rock about twice the size of a man's body juts out over a precipice. Resting flat upon this rock, and looking over it, you see directly before you two out of the four principal falls; these two are called the great falls," and "the Rocket;" the one contains a large body of water, the main body of the river, perhaps fifty yards across, which falls massively and apparently sluggishly into the chasm below; and the other contains a smaller body of water, which shoots out in successive sprays over successive points of rocks till it falls into the same chasm. This chasm is at least 900 feet in depth, six times the depth of the Niagara falls, which are about 150 feet, and perhaps a quarter to a half a mile in width. These are the first two falls to be visited. Then move a little below your first position and you will observe first a turgid boiling body of water of greater volume than the Rocket Fall running and steaming down in the same chasm,—this is the third fall, the "Roarer;" and then carrying your eye a little further down you will observe another fall, the loveliest, softest and most graceful of all, being a broad expanse of shallow water falling like a transparent silver lace over a smooth surface of polished rock into this same chasm; this is "La Dame Blanche," and the White Lady of Avenel could not have been more graceful and etherial. But do not confine yourself to any one place in order to viewing these falls, scramble everywhere you can, and get as many views as you can of them, and you will be unable to decide upon which is the most beautiful. And do you want to have a faint idea of the depth of the chasm into which these glorious waters fall? Take out your watch and drop as large a piece of rock as you can hold from your viewing place; it will be several seconds before you even lose sight of the rock, and then even it will not have reached the water at the foot of the chasm, it will only have been lost to human sight; or watch the blue pigeons, wheeling and circling in and out the Great Fall within the chasm, and looking like sparrows in size in the depths beneath you. But you have yet only seen one, and that not perhaps the lovelicst, and at least not the most comprehensive view of the falls. You must proceed two miles up the river above the falls and cross over at a ferry, where the waters are still smooth as glass and sluggish as a Hollander, and proceed to the Mysore side of the falls, walking first to a point whre you will see them at a glance and then descending as near as you can to the foot of these, to be drenched by the spray, deafened by the noise and awe-struck by the grandeur of the scene and by the visible presence of the Creator of it in the perpetual rainbow of many and brilliant hues which spans the foot of the chasm."

Political Intelligence.

The Constitutional Debate.

The debate which occupied the House of Assembly last week, and into which acrimony entered quite as largely as argument, was brought to a close on Friday evening last by the vote being taken upon an amendment moved by Mr Johnston. In the resolution and amendment is presented in a condensed form pretty nearly all that was said on either side of the house really touching the question at issue. We therefore give these as the best summary we can furnish of the debate.

The original resolution moved by the Hon Att. General was as follows:—

Whereas, it has been represented to this House that at the time of the election of Lewis Smith, Esq. as a member elect of this House, he held the office of Way Office keeper at Brookfield, in Queen's County—being an office which under the act passed in 1858 for securing the independence of the Legislature, renders its incumbent ineligible to serve in the General Assembly; And whereas the said Lewis Smith has nevertheless assumed his seat and voted as if legally qualified, and it being necessary for preserving inviolate the law—for sustaining the dignity of this House, and for preventing the rights of the people being overborne—that the proceedings of this House should not be controlled by the votes of persons sitting in the House contrary to law:

Therefore Resolved, That this House do proceed to take evidence on the said ineligibility, and do hear the said Lewis Smith, by himself or by his counsel, at the Bar thereof.

The following amendment to the Resolution, was proposed by the Hon Mr. Young:—

Whereas, in the year 1820 an act modelled upon the Granville Act of 1770 was passed by this Legislature, the provisions of which have ever since been acted upon, and are now in full force, constituting the ninth chapter of the Revised Statutes, second series, entitled "of controverted elections."

And whereas, numerous petitions have been since presented to this House, complaining of the return of certain members on the ground of their personal ineligibility by the holding of office and otherwise, among which there appeared upon the Journals, petitions in 1830 against the members for Cape Breton and for the town of Shelburne—in 1848 against the member for Londonderry, for the township of Halifax, and for the County of Halifax—and in 1851, against one of the members for Victoria, on the ground that at the time of their election such members were not qualified according to law; a petition in 1830 against the member for the town of Yarmouth, on the ground that he had been required, but had not been present at the election, to take the candidate's oath, and was therefore disqualified; a petition in 1837, against one of the members for the County of Annapolis, on the ground that he had been required, but had not been present at the election to take the candidate's oath, and no oath having been made or furnished by his agent, he was therefore disqualified; a petition in 1844 against the member for the township of Pictou, on the ground that at the time of the election he was a member of the Legislative Council, and was therefore disqualified from offering as a candidate; and a petition in 1851 against the member for Londonderry, on the ground that at the time of his election he was a collector of impost and excise, and was therefore incapable of being elected or sitting as a member.

And whereas, all of these petitions were determined by Committees drawn and sworn as directed by the foregoing law, and no single instance has occurred in which the House has ever presumed to interfere with the legitimate functions and powers of such committees which alone have the power to examine witnesses upon oath

And whereas, any such attempts on the part of the Assembly deliberately to set the law at defiance, would be highly unconstitutional and deprive its acts of that consideration to which they would be otherwise entitled.

And whereas, a similar attempt was made in this House in the year 1830 to withdraw an election petition, and an enquiry into the due return of a member from the jurisdiction and power of a committee under the law, and to grant the parties hearing at the Bar of the House, as now proposed, which was defeated by an overwhelming majority.

And whereas, in two cases which occurred in 1833 and in 1838, where there was no sitting member, and the law of 1820 could not be observed, the House did not proceed to take evidence as now proposed, but caused committees to be ballotted for and struck in conformity with law.

And whereas, the resolution moved by the Hon Mr. Johnston, in reference to the northern district of Queen's, undertakes to recite a fact of which there is no evidence before the House, and to pronounce an opinion upon the ineligibility of the said Lewis Smith at the time of his election, which this House, by the law and Constitution of the country, is incompetent to give, and the House hereby protest against any real or supposed acquiescence therein.

And whereas, no such proceeding has been had in the House of Commons since the passing of the Granville Act, and the passage of said resolution would be an outrage on the practice and rules of Parliament and on the rights of Elections, and no petition against the return of said Lewis Smith, Esq., has been presented to this House, and if such petition be presented and security given by the petitioners for costs, as required by the Statute, a Committee of seven members will be ballotted for, struck and sworn, to whom such petition will be referred to be tried according to law, upon evidence duly taken under the sanction of an oath.

Therefore Resolved, that the said resolution do not pass, and that the House do forthwith proceed to the consideration of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor's speech at the opening of the session.

The following is the Hon. Attorney General's Amendment, which was voted down:—

Whereas, it has been represented to this House by one of its members, that Lewis Smith, Esq, returned to this House for the North division of Queen's County, held at the time of his election the office of Way Office Keeper, at Brookfield, in Queen's County, and that representation has been supported by returns from the Postmaster General and the Provincial Secretary, read in the House, shewing that the said Lewis Smith was appointed to the said office on the 7th of November, 1856, and that he resigned the same after the election on the 10th day of June, 1859, and received the salary of the office to that time—the original resignation and receipt of the said Lewis Smith being also read in the House

And that A. W. McLellan, Esq., returned to the House for the North division of Colchester, held at the time of his election the office of Way Office Keeper at Great Village, in Londonderry; and from returns from the Postmaster-General and Provincial Secretary, also read in the house, it is shown that the said A. W. McLellan was nominated to the said office by the Provincial Government—the original order to that effect to the Postmaster General signed by the Hon. Joseph Howe, the Provincial Secretary, being read in the house; and that the said A W McLellan still holds and performs the duties of that office, and received its salary to the 31st December, 1859; and is entitled to receive £8 15s. 9d. for commissions to the end of the year 1859;

And that A McNutt Cochran, Esq., returned for the north division of Hants held at the time of his election the office of Coroner in the County of Hants; and there was read in the house the Royal Gazette published on the 16th of June 1856, announcing by authority his appointment to that office. And it was shown to the house that the said A McNutt Cochran had been paid by the Receiver General the sum of £2 10s on or about the 22nd of October 1858, for services performed by him in the said office by warrant from the Financial Secretary's office on a certificate of the Prothonotary of the county of Hants to the following effect:—

Hants, S. S. Prothonotary's Office,
Windsor, Oct. 6, 1858

A. M. Cochran, Esq., one of Her Majesty's Coroners for the county of Hants, hath this day filed in my office an inquisition taken at Maitland, in the county aforesaid, on the fourteenth day of June in the present year, on view of the body of Angus McBaine, then and there lying; and the jury upon their oath declare that on the 12th day of June, in the year aforesaid, the said Angus McBaine, while bathing in the river Shubenacadie, was accidentally drowned.

E. F. Harding, Prothonotary.

Copy Service Inquests, Co. Hants.
No. 55. £2 10s.

Financial Secretary's Office,
Halifax, Oct., 1858.

Pay A. M. Cochran two pounds ten shilings, for inquisition held at Maitland 15 h June, 1858, on body of Angus McBaine.

To the Receiver General,
Pro Financial Secretary,
(Signed,) Thomas R. DeWolf.
Endorsed— S. 1.

Inquest, Hants. Paid A. M. Cochran £2 10s. 22nd Oct., 1858.
(Signed) A M. Cochrane

And a certified copy of the inquisition mentioned in the above certificate was also read, taken before and returned by the said A. M. Cochrane, as Coroner. And the resignation of the said A. M. Cochrane, Esq, purporting to be of his office of Justice of the Peace and all other offices, if any, which he held under the Provincial Government, dated 25th day of Jan, in the present year 1860, was also read in the house;

And that Wm. B. Webster, Esq., returned to the house for the north division of King's county held at the time of his election the office of Health Officer for that county; and the Royal Gazette published on the 25th July, 1840, was read, announcing by authority the appointment of the said Wm. B. Webster and Edward L Brown, Esq, to be Health Officers for King's county; and the said Wm. B. Webster in his place declared that though he had received and retained a commission for the said office, yet he had never received any fees or emoluments thereunder.

And that John Esson, Esq, returned to this house for the Eastern division of Halifax, held at the time of his election the office of Commissioner for giving relief to insolvent debtors, and commissioner for taking affidavits to hold to bail, in the County of Halifax; and the Royal Gazette published on the 27th April 1853, was read, announcing by authority the appointment of the said John Esson to that office, and documents from the Prothonotary's office at Halifax were read, showing that the said John Esson had acted as commissioner in the case of insolvent debtors brought before him for relief on the 13th, 17th and 18th April 1855, and on the 23rd and 24th October 1856.

And Whereas, The precedents from the proceedings of the Nova Scotia Assembly, cited in the amendment, arose in cases controverted on petitions presented by parties interested in setting aside the election, and generally where the seat was claimed.

And Whereas, The proceedings by election committees, under the ninth chapter of the Revised Statutes, second series, is intended for and is applicable to cases alone where petitioning candidates or electors seek to vindicate their own rights; and two litigating parties—the petitioners and sitting members are brought into contest; and is not applicable to the circumstances under which the cases of the five gentlemen above enumerated are now before the house; and to deny to this house the inherent power of protecting itself against the intrusion of ineligible members, would be to strip the house of one of its most essential prerogatives, necessary for its independence and dignity; as it also would be to render it impotent to protect itself in cases where no petition might be presented after an election, and in cases where after the time for petitioning had passed, a member should accept an office of profit or emolument under the Provincial Government, or his ineligibility be first discovered.

And Whereas, the continuing in this house of persons who although by the enactments of law declared to be ineligible to serve in parliament, may nevertheless by their votes control the proceedings of the house, is a wrong that most ever demand for its remedy the prompt and efficient action of the house, and it is within its undoubted power to relieve itself from the pressure of such ineligible persons by the action of the house in the first instance.

And Whereas, As parties are divided in this house the votes of the said five persons hereinbefore mentioned give to one party a majority of two, which, without their votes would be in a minority of three; and it is an incumbent duty which this house owes to itself and the country—having such information before it as that herein recited—without delay by its own action to determine the question of ineligibility in the said five cases—a duty which, from the facts before the house, it is obvious may be performed without delay or difficulty.

And whereas This house by passing the amendment would in a case demanding immedi