Died, on New Years' day, of consumption, at his father's residence, near Bridgetown, aged twenty-six, (lacking ten days), ISAAC, son of Mr. Nelson Farnsworth.

Nearly a year ago he felt the incipient operation of disease, and soon after very rationally made arrangements for disposing of his property, and promptly adjusting all his temporal affairs. Perhaps the more so as the family, with whom we deeply sympathize in their accumulated trials, had lately experienced the painful bereavement by death of an elder brother in Australia.

He had not been unblessed with the hearing of Gospel doctrine, and with religious privileges; but, alas! up to this time, like too many others thus favoured, had lived without the experience and practice of true religion—without God, and without hope in the world.

As his weakness and affliction increased, he in reality felt a deep concern for his poor soul. But all was dark; despair seemed to take firm hold upon his mind. While the sufficiency and willingness of Christ to save all penitent sinners, and the forgiveness and happiness of all that truly believe in him were set forth; his language was, O that I could but feel these things. Yet while labouring under this distress, an element of hope became mingled with despair; Some rays of light darted through the deep darkness of his labouring soul. He availed himself of the use of all practicable means of grace—public, private and social—nor did he seek in vain. The seeking Saviour and the seeking sinner met together, to rejoice together—as it were, to sup with each other.

The writer of this imperfect sketch while visiting him, interchangeably with Brother Pickles, Superintendent of the Circuit, and others, happily witnessed the evident change. How relieved were the minds of his anxious parents, when on a particular occasion, coming in from his retirement, where doubtless in his prayerful engagement with God he had been enabled to exercise a new act, and increased degree of faith in Christ, he testified his happiness, expressing the wish that it might always be thus with him. And how pleasing was the evidence of divine grace, in his deadness to the world, his patience in suffering, and his discrimination between the care of the humbled and the unhumbled sinner—the believer and the unbeliever—the saved and the unsaved; and his deep anxiety, especially that all the family might be prepared to meet God; and his affectionate advices to them and to others. Alternately he rejoiced and was sorrowful. He often expressed his happines to a beloved and devoted sister. Yet he found it to be a difficult matter at times, and particularly under the pressure of accumulated sufferings, and his racking cough, which sometimes allowed him scarcely a moment's relief, to keep his mind steadily fixed, and to maintain his faith. But he continued to declare his confidence that Christ would save him, and on several occasions expressed his desire that the Lord might end the struggle and take him to Himself. Thus did he as an humble penitent rely upon the Rock of Ages until the above period, when the Lord was pleased to say "it is enough," and, we trust, received his soul to Paradise—another trophy of Divine grace.

His mortal remains were conveyed to the neighbourhood of his former residence, and on Tuesday the 4th inst. interred at the East Chapel. The services being conducted by the Rev. Mr. Angwin, Chairman of the District and Minister of the Circuit, and by the writer; and were respectfully and numerously attended.

While thus again God speaks to the living by the removal of one, but lately youthful, tall and vigorous, and promising for life and prosperity, may all his companions and friends lay it to heart, and may many of his standing in Aylesford and elsewhere come to that fountain in which he washed away the sins of his youth, the depravity of our fallen nature—and which is open and free of access to all; that they also may be witnesses that Christ has power on earth to save, and may live and die forgiven.

J. F. B.

Bridgetown, Jan. 25th, 1859.

JAMES O. HARRIS.

We frequently assure our young friends that youth is no surety against death, and how frequently has this been illustrated.

The youth, whose name heads this article, son of Mr. Leard Harris, of Lower Horton, was supposed to be the most healthy of a large family, and while nearly all its members were laid low with fever, James appeared invulnerable and full of life and spirit was ever active.

But alas a few weeks ago, he also was suddenly seized with the prevailing fever; but still to all appearances he was speedily and easily brought through its various stages, to comparative health. But at this time, his buoyancy of spirits, led him to break through prudent restraint, with the familiar words, "O mother I shall not take cold;" and to return coasting, or riding down hill. This childish imprudency in connection with an accident soon brought him down to death.

Frequently during his illness, he requested his parents to pray for him, and earnestly prayed for himself; indeed to the last moment of his life poor little James continued asking God to bless him. We have reason to hope that the Lord heard his prayer and granted his request, he died peacefully on the 10th day of January, in the 11th year of his age. May his unexpected removal be sanctified to all who knew him. The day after his death his fond mother presented the amount of his little store of money for the missionary cause, with those feelings, which none but a mother can appreciate.

JAMES G. HENNIGAR.

Lower Horton, Jan 26th, 1859.

Church Dedication.

The new Wesleyan Methodist Church in the village Hillsburgh, (Annapolis Circuit,) will be dedicated (D. V.,) to the worship of God on the second Sunday of next month, (Feb. 13th.) The opening services will also be continued on the following day. Sermons will be preached on the Sabbath, in the morning at half-past ten, by the Rev. Thomas Angwin, Chairman of the District, in the afternoon, at half-past two, by the Rev. G. W. Tuttle, of Digby, and in the evening at half-past six, by the Rev. Jas. G. Hennigar, of Horton.

On Monday, Febr. 14th, the Rev. J. G. Hennigar will preach in the morning at 11, and in the afternoon the Rev. Thomas Angwin will preach, service to commmence at 3 o'clock.

A public breakfast will be held in the basement of the Church, on the morning of Monday the 14th, at 9 o'clock, at which several ministers will be present, and no pains will be spared by the Ladies to provide amply for their guests; and none by the ministers to make the season profitable to all present.

The kind attention of friends at a distance is requested to those services; and as there has been no appeal to other Circuits for aid in the erection of this commodious and beautiful House of Worship, a good attendance from the other parts of the District is now respectfully requested to cheer those who are identified with this rising interest.

A collection will be made after each of the public services in aid of the funds.

F. SMALLWOOD.

January 5th, 1859.

Provincial Wesleyan

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY, 10, 1859.

The Bishop and the Judge.

The Right Reverend Thomas L. Connolly, Roman Catholic bishop in New Brunswick, is just now engaged in a stupendous effort to signalize the close of his apostolate in the neighboring province. Elated by the prospect of the archiepiscopal honors which, it is said, are about to descend upon him, and fired with a consuming ambition to leave the lasting impress of his catholic mind upon the literature of St. John, he has seized the pen, and presented himself in print, "for the first time after a residence of nearly seven years." Our readers will perhaps imagine that he is anxious to bequeath a legacy of love, and publishes his will. No. It is as censor and controversialist, that he appears.—Surely, then, some new and startling emergency has arisen to transform into the lion, or tiger, of discussion, the lamb that has enjoyed Sabbatic rest for seven years. Well, the 'extraordinary circumstance' which has left the bishop 'no alternative but to speak out' is simply a passing allusion by His Honor Mr. Justice Wilmot, at a late meeting of the Bible Society in St. John, to the calumnious and persistent attacks upon his character, by the Romish press throughout the past year, in consequence of a statement made by him at a previous anniversary of that Society. To preserve the sequence of narration we shall begin at the beginning. Two years ago it was alleged that a boy had been severely beaten by a priest at Miramichi for reading the Bible. This boy, Frederick Powers, afterwards removed to Fredericton, and attended the Sabbath School of which Judge Wilmot is the indefatigable and exemplary Superintendent. To the Judge he related the story of his sufferings; and hundreds, it is said, can testify to his repetition of it in their hearing. Last year Judge Wilmot publicly narrated the circumstance. Soon the boy was gone, and then a bowl was heard throughout the land that Judge Wilmot had vilified a Roman Catholic priest and malignantly essayed, by a fabrication of his own, to fire the evil passions of Protestants against their mild and unoffending fellow-subjects of another creed. To this His Honor referred in his recent speech at the anniversary of the Bible Society. We give the extract as quoted by the bishop:—

"He came there a Protestant, a Bible Protestant, and the God of the Bible who saw his heart, knew that he never made a statement on that platform which in his heart he did not believe to be true. What was the gravamen against him? was it any regard for Frederick Powers that drew upon him the frowns of those Ecclesiastics? No! it was their system that was assailed. Did they hope to intimidate him? He had a secret to tell them, but not a secret of the Confessional, which goes down to a cesspool and remains there. Last year he lectured on Ninevah, and invited any Catholics who might be present to study their Bibles, and offered, if they could not get Bibles, or would not be permitted, to procure them for any who would apply to him. Next day two called, a man in the morning, and a woman in the evening, and they told him where their Bibles could be bought, and he got Bibles for them. * * * Those Ecclesiastics did well then from their own point of view and acted most consistently in forbidding Roman Catholics the use of the Bible, for it was wholly opposed to their system, a system which had been well called the mystery of iniquity, a system the most odious and detestable, excluding from man's soul, the light of God's truth, and crushing all his faculties. He had no ill feeling against Catholics; it was their religious system he abhorred, and he would never cease to denounce it whenever fit occasion offered itself. His brother, Judge Parker, had stated that Pius the IV. once issued a proclamation in favor of reading the Bible, which Roman Catholics are not now allowed to read. He invited Catholics to attend his lecture, in which he was to prove that there was a christianity before Popery, and he would meet any of them to discuss the subject. If even his Eminence, or whatever else they may call him, came, he would be most happy to meet him. The Priest Egan, himself, if converted to Christianity, would make a good Methodist, &c."

This is the Right Reverend Dr. Connolly's pretext for an epistolary assault which bears few marks of the spirit which the Apostle Paul required in a bishop. Instead of a calm and satisfactory refutation of the statements made by Mr. Justice Wilmot we have him stigmatized as "the buffoon and religious maniac," and impudently charged with being 'a liar,' and 'a public slanderer.' It is thus that the Roman Catholic bishop in contravention of the rules of decency which he has himself asserted to be obligatory *comes out of his own church and rushes madly into the arena of religious controversy and bandies nicknames and disgraceful epithets* not only at Judge Wilmot, but at a whole 'people.' How else would he interpret his statement that "if the man who uttered these sentiments belonged to the ordinary rank of citizens, if it were L. A. Wilmot, or the Rev. Mr. Wilmot, or still better, Brother Wilmot, or any mouthing fanatic of that name, such harmless effusions would not disturb my equanimity for a moment?" Or this gentle retort:—"The Judge Wilmot may call our system odious and soul destroying, but I say to him that the system which has thrust upon the people of this country an unprincipled, ignorant, and fanatical Methodist Parson, as Judge of the land, is far more odious and more man-degrading."

We have reached the time of day in there provinces when a Roman Catholic priest can boast of his power, as Dr. Connolly does, being the leader of forces eighty thousand strong, and attempt to terrify us by visions of bloodshed, into quiescence, while Popery strides on over the liberties of British born subjects; when he can presume to erect himself into the office of deposer of judges, saying "Sir, you have soiled your character; you have fouled the fountains of public justice; you have disgraced your ermine; come down!" and when he can lift his voice as one of authority to determine how the vacant seat shall be filled; "with eighty thousand of the population we are bound to have a Catholic judge at no distant day."

Let Protestants beware! Here are the fruits of that truckling to Romanism which has characterized all political parties in these provinces. To day it is the Wesleyan Church that must be loudly ridiculed as the nursery of mouthing fanatics, because a member of that body excites the ire of a priest; to-morrow the development of hate may be against another denomination. And who are they that have carried up the Roman church to a position in which she feels it safe to indulge in such "fantastic tricks before High Heaven?" Wesleyans we fear are not free from the sin. For purposes of party, in pursuance of the dictates of a vile expediency—they have become the dupes of Rome, warmed her into a vigorous vitality, and they may rely upon it that the time is come when she feels her strength, and is preparing, like the viper in the fable, to strike her fangs into the bosom of her benefactors.

But the story of the boy that was whipped,—what about it? Does any one discredit the statement? Would any one, using the elegant language of a mitred bishop, "turn up the white of his eyes," in wonder at such an accusation being brought against a priest? Is it not notorious that men, *women*, and children are whipped? Must we go to New Brunswick for such a manifestation of zeal? Has Ould Ireland no tales to tell?

If the story is not true, what has become of the boy who circulated it? If it is false why was the denial not made while he was yet accessible to the people of New Brunswick?

Letter from the United States.

From our own Correspondent.

CLAIMS OF THE UNITED STATES ON OTHER GOVERNMENTS.

The claims of the United States on other governments have been recently presented to Congress by President Buchanan. The facts thus furnished are new—at least, many of them, and are producing no little excitement. If we get all that is claimed, we shall be quite well off, I am thinking. But we shall have to wait a good while before we get all, I have no doubt. The document in which these claims are set forth was presented to the Senate, a few days since. By a hastly glance at the paper, it appears that Capt. Wm. Webster presented a bill against Great Britain for over $6,500,000, for loss and indemnity of lands purchased from a chief of New Zealand, and of which he was dispossessed by English officers. Claims are also urged by other parties against that government, for damage done to lawful commerce by the seizure and sale of vessels, &c. Among these is one for the barque Pranchita, estimated at $40,000. The only reparation made for the loss and capture of this vessel on the African coast, is the condemnation of Capt. Moresby's conduct and his interference with the American flag.—Against Russia there are two cases—one for $16,000 and the other for $385,000; the latter is preferred by J. W. Perkins of Mass., and charges a violation of the contract for arms furnished during the Crimean war. Against France, too, there are unsettled claims; she has several, including that of the owners of the ship America, for loss and damage in 1839, for violating the blockade of Buenos Ayres, for the property thereby destroyed. Robert A. Parrish tenders a bill of 15,000,000 francs in fulfilment of a verbal arrangement entered into by M. Fould, and the Minister of Finance, and confirmed by the Emperor, to pay him this amount upon his proving the existence of a gold field similar to that of California, and accessible to the French arms, and as soon as the French flag can be raised in token of sovereignty in any part of the territory indicated. He alleges this performance, and hence seeks the payment for the same.

Against Spain there is a long account; two claims against her involve nearly a million of dollars, for alleged violation of contracts, and a formidable list is prepared for loss of vessels by capture. John S. Thrasher, of Cuban notoriety, whose case was involved in political questions, claims $350,000, while there are 80 cases for loss and damage caused by the repeal of the Cuban ordinance of 1844, admitting provisions and lumber free of duty, from the United States.—Against Mexico there is a long list of unsettled claims. Portugal is held responsible for losses to shipping. Belgium has settled her account for losses on property at Antwerp by bombardment; there were 21 such cases. Holland and Denmark have not satisfied any of the claims against them.—Prussia is asked to make explanation for the arrest and ill-usage of a naturalized citizen who returned to his native country, and who was held liable for military duty, due before his emigration; this is one of a number of similar cases. Austria has little to answer for. Rome comes next; N. B. Campbell, who complains of being turned out of Civita Vecchia in an insulting manner, and being falsely accused of forging a vise to his passport; the matter has been referred to our Minister.

Against Turkey John Reeva claims for loss and damages sustained by allegation of the non-fulfillment of his contract for building vessels of war at Constantinople. As to the Dixon outrage at Jaffa, reparation is promised. There is nothing against Greece; she has paid Jonas W. King for loss and damage by imprisonment and exile. With Naples and Sardinia there are small accounts to settle. We have a long and heavy list against China, on account of damages and losses, principally to our shipping. The Feejee Islanders have, through a Commissioner, arranged for their spoliations and thefts, but it is not yet ascertained that the awards have been paid. Hayti has not settled our accounts. Guatemala now owes us nothing. Against Nicaragua there are numerous cases, including claims for property destroyed at Greytown by the bombardment. All our claims against Costa Rica are adjusted. There are two unsettled cases against San Salvador. The state of our claims is next stated against New Granada, Venezuela, Ecuador, Chili, Brazil, Buenos Ayres, Winguay, Paraguay, and Peru. The last named has the largest list. Against Ecuador there is only one claim.—It may be some relief to know that the Sultan of Zoanna has made full reparation.—The documents specify what claims against the above named governments have been settled, and in what manner, and the state of those now pending. In numerous instances the amounts of damages claimed are not stated, therefore there can be no clearly ascertained aggregate. Many millions are involved, and some of the cases have been pending 40 years.

THE CUBA QUESTION.

Since the last message of President Buchanan, the Cuba Question has become one of the great questions of the nation.—The South want Cuba, thinking it will greatly aid them in carrying on their traffic in slaves. Many at the South are trying hard to revive the foreign slave trade, and if they had Cuba under their control, it would very greatly aid them in this work. President Buchanan having sold himself to the South, is bound to support their views and advocate their policy. But how to get Cuba is the question. It is rumored that Spain will not sell on any terms. If this be true, there is no way for us to get it but by resort to arms, under a pretense that we have some claims on Spain which she will not settle. Then France is watching this business, and would probably interfere in case of war; and England, we apprehend, would not remain perfectly silent and see us rob Spain of that Island of the sea.—So, if we must have Cuba for the purpose of extending the slave trade, we shall be likely to get ourselves into "hot water," as the saying is, and the probability is, we should lose the coveted Island after all.

That Cuba properly belongs to this country geographically, and that it would be a great advantage to us commercially, there can be no doubt. But rather than have it for the purpose of extending the slave-trade, we had rather never see it. When it can be obtained in an honorable way for an honorable purpose we shall not object to its becoming a part of the United States, but till then, we hope it will remain where it is.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

That several vessels engaged in the foreign slave trade have been fitted out in this country, there can be no doubt. There is good evidence to believe that several cargoes of negroes from the coast of Africa have been landed at different southern ports. But what will be done about it? We fear, just nothing. Mr. Buchanan fears the South, and he will not be likely to do anything to offend them. Slavery is an institution of the South, and what if they do smuggle in a few negroes there, they may be as well off there as in Africa. Rather than enforce the laws on the subject, and thereby offend the South, why let all pass. But the subject has been introduced into Congress, and will, no doubt, receive due attention. Mr. Seward has introduced a bill, making it an offence to sail for the African coast without a clearance from a U. S. District Attorney, and empowers the President to send ten steamers to the African coast to cruise, and fixes African ports where only American commerce shall be transacted. We shall see soon who in Congress are in favour of the trade.

"THE LAND AND THE BOOK."

A new book with the above title has just made its appearance, from the press of Messrs. Harper & Brothers. We regard this as one of the most valuable works that has been published for a long time. The object of the work is to furnish biblical illustrations, drawn from the manners and customs, the scenes and scenery of the Holy Land. The author of this work is the Rev. W. M. Thomson, D. D., who has been a missionary to Palestine for twenty-five years. It contains 244 engraving, and illustrates about 800 texts of Scripture. It is written in a chaste, easy, racy style, riveting the attention of the reader at every step. Whoever attempts to read it, will hardly wish to lay it down till he sees the end. We would recommend this work to all who wish to increase their knowledge of Biblical science, and who wish to read a book affording the highest and richest entertainment.

CECIL.

January 25th, 1859.

Lunenburg Circuit.

MR. EDITOR,—While my present field of labour is, as is well known, a most toilsome one, my work presents many deeply interesting features, and the many openings for extensive usefulness which exist—while they imperatively call for an additional labourer here—promise ample return, for rightly directed labour. Meanwhile cheered by the deep attention paid to the preaching of the word, we have been led especially to rejoice in the influence of the Divine Spirit resting upon our congregations, and *most fully* realized in a distant part of the Circuit—New Germany.

While the religious services in this community had, during the summer and autumn, been increasingly interesting, it became evident, after the very sudden death of some young persons, that God's Spirit was reaching the hearts of many through these circumstances, and inducing deep thought in reference to eternal things. A brief series of services was subsequently held, in which, this thoughtfulness matured into the mighty sense of need which prompted the enquiry "What shall I do to be saved." And as from day to day we waited together, we wanted not the most cheering indications of the presence of the Lord, the Spirit. The deepest seriousness and most marked attention characterized the crowds who listened to the word of life, and as opportunity was afforded, day by day came those who had been hitherto the servants of sin, solemnly dedicating themselves to God, and pleading for pardon, many of whom were soon enabled to rejoice in a knowledge of sin forgiven. As the result of this gracious visitation from on High, beside the fact that our members have been greatly cheered and strengthened in their religious life, and some who had wandered from the fold of Christ have been reclaimed; *twenty-one* persons were on one occasion received on probation for membership in our church, since which several others have joined the class on trial. The depressed state of our work in the town of Lunenburg has long been widely known. In order to meet various pressing wants, our friends here have determined on holding a public bazaar, and under the circumstances alluded to, it was thought advisable to appeal to the benevolence of our friends abroad in aid of this undertaking. I am led to make this appeal the more readily as I do it on behalf of a people who are willing to help themselves, but whose exertions require such supplemental aid. Preparations were made soon after my coming to the circuit, for holding a sale, kind friends of other denominations afforded very material aid, and in about five weeks we had realized about £55. This sum, however, the greater part of which was taken for the parsonage, was far from meeting our requirements; a subscription list has been opened, on which our friends are placing their names for liberal sums, but the state of our chapel, still unfinished, makes it necessary that a bazaar should be held, and to this undertaking the aid of the benevolent is requested, who by donations of money or of fancy or useful articles will render most essential service.

Your's, &c.

J. HART.

Lunenburg, Jany. 28, 1859.

Cornwallis Circuit.

A letter from the Rev. John Lathern says:—You will be pleased to know that God is gloriously manifesting His power in the salvation of souls, in connection with services we are at present holding in Berwick. Already upwards of fifty persons have presented themselves as penitential seekers of salvation, asking an interest in the prayers of God's people. Twenty-six persons have been received into Church-fellowship. We are entering upon the fifth week of the series, and "The best of all is God is with us."

Spurgeon—His Style.

The following notice is by the English Correspondent of the New York *Advocate & Journal:*

I have not yet heard an American gentleman say that he admired him. I *have* heard some of the most distinguished ministers connected with your body say how greatly they were disappointed in him.—Perhaps, however, it would be found in like manner, that a racily American preacher, such as might equal, in his popularity with those who are characteristically American, the popularity of Spurgeon with our most nationally English, would similarly fail to secure the admiration of most Englismen. Whitefield, it is true, was equally popular on both sides of the Atlantic, but at that time America was still thoroughly English.

Not that I mean to compare Spurgeon to Whitefield, except as regards his popularity, in which respect there is some ground for comparison. Spurgeon seems to be predominantly a vulgar man. Such was not Whitefield. Nevertheless, whatever your critics may suppose, he had beyond a doubt his strong points. Granted that his taste is often wretched, that his breeding is manifestly and greatly defective, that his recent pastoral letter, after his recovery from sickness, addressed, in particular, very pointedly to the sisters who had thought of him and cared for him, was in many parts a disgusting and altogether unparallaled compound of positively gross and indelicate expressions of endearment and an almost impious assumption of apostolic style and dignity; granted that his style and illustrations in preaching are often really profane, and all but blasphemous; yet Englishmen are not altogether without justification for the overwhelming papularity with which they have distinguished this bold young Baptist preacher. His voice is remarkably good and well-managed, clear, round, ringing and pleasant; his style is animated, idiomatic talk; his remarks are often quaint, smart, racy, and memorable; his illustrations are generally clear, apt, and telling; his bearing and delivery, notwithstanding occasional unjustifiable outbreaks of various descriptions, are ordinarily those of an earnest man, who wishes not to astonish or fascinate, but to convince and impress. His very doctrine, bold, outspoken Calvinism, is, as I have intimated, a great attraction to many. Some like to hear this because of its almost startling strangeness of late years; others feel refreshed and reassured in hearing a man of the day and of the people boldly and without compromise utter forth doctrines which philosophy and refinement seem to have almost silenced in the land. There is an old Puritan partiality for the doctrines of grace and personal election which still lies deep in the heart of much people of this land. And, at the voice of Spurgeon, these felt like the old warrior at the sound of the trumpet-blast of battle. There are many tempers, too, which will ever welcome fatalism in philosophy, if they affect philosophy or Calvinism with its decrees in religion, if they are decidedly religious, as congenial and almost necessary doctrines The result of all is that Spurgeon is immensely popular. Doubtless he is often coarse, sometimes, though but seldom, he is really dull. But as a rule, whatever he may or may not be, he keeps up the attention of his hearers. He never disserts, never drones, never slumbers. His reputation is such that he can afford a few failures. Even when he fails most egregiously, there are many of his hearers who never find it out. Fashion and prestige make dullness in him seem important if not impressive; and the confident, the intelligent-seeming manner, which never fails him, his look and tone, as if he were talking to purpose, his bearing, as of mastery over his congregation, carry him bravely through his heaviest performances.

From the London Watchman.

The Prince of Wales.

In the present gracious reign it is not often that Momus himself can find a speck at which to cavil in the conduct of royal personages. When there has been a point that might be criticised, it has invariably been one upon which loyal men could agreeably differ, and therefore one relating to something circumstantial and not essential, to that which was matter of opinion and not of faith or morals. Englishmen, indeed, though they rather like an honest grumbler, would not suffer repeated attacks where etiquette precludes defence. The impunity with which Royalty may be lectured is to all chivalrous souls a motive for shielding it from the slightest annoyance. Consequently it is as difficult as it is thankless, except when one coarse mind addresses its fellows, to speak out plainly however respectfully, when occasion may seem to require. We doubt whether that was a popular or an unexceptionably judicious article of a contemporary in which, because of the honours that have been lavished on our Sailor Prince at Malta, he was dubbed Mr. Midshipman Easy, and warned that such a course of training would make the country cease to care about him. Considering that Prince Alfred was only fourteen at his last birthday, this was language the vivacity or vulgarity of which a praiseworthy motive and the admitted need of an admonition can barely excuse.

If there is so much national sensitiveness regarding Prince Alfred, it may be supposed that even an expression of regret touching the movements of the Prince of Wales will scarcely be endured. The occasion, too, that calls for it, is not one likely in these days to waken the thunders of the people as it might have done those of their ancestors. The Prince of Wales departs next week to spend the spring of this year at Rome; that is all. If any blame is thrown upon the arrangement, it will probably be as to the singular choice of the time, rather than of the place, which has been made for such a sojourn. Certainly the "studies" of the young Prince there can by no means be guaranteed from interruption, and his mind cannot be devoted to them free from distraction by passing events. At Rome the French have reinforced their garrison, and in the vicinity they are adding to the fortifications of Civita Vecchia, as the Austrians are to those of Ancona on the opposite coast. Last Saturday Louis Napoleon gave an inauspicious omen of the year by angry words with M. Hubner, the Minister of the Court of Vienna. Those who hold in the leash the dogs of war are only fearful that they will break away too soon. If the Heir Apparent goes to study the passions of a people panting in their eagerness for insurrection, confessedly both place and time are well selected. Or if it was desired to place him in the centre of the web of intrigue which is woven round the Continent, Italy—and Rome more exactly still—afford that uncomfortable standpoint. While Russia is sending her naval squadron into the Mediterranean and bargaining with Sardinia and Naples for what are called commercial stations in the Gulf of Genoa and the Adriatic; while Austria is disquieted in her rear by troubles at Cracow stirred up by Russian agents and a revolution in Servia supposed to be favoured by France, and in front is almost openly threatened by the King of Sardinia, and defied by her own subjects in Lombardy, who pick quarrels with her soldiers and insult her Archduke Maximilian; while the King of Naples is hastily making new levies, and the Pope is vacillating between his leanings towards Austria and his attentions to the French General whose prisoner he virtually is,—it cannot be denied that our young Prince visits what may soon be the threatre of great events. But as England is concerned above all things to keep clear of the complications that are spreading their meshes over that ill-fated country and involving neighbouring Powers, it is not so evident that his position will be as desirable as confessedly it will be exciting.

But, to be frank, we have another reason for regret. We are old-fashioned enough to be heartily sorry that the heir of the British Crown should be directed to spend half a year of his youth in the shadow of the Court of Rome. We cannot think that the best place for his studies, his health, or his principles. It would be intelligible if he were destined to be an artist or a classic antiquarian, instead of the ruler of a Protestant nation; and if those studies which he is to pursue were chiefly about pictures, statues, architecture, numismatics and archæology, instead of the science of constitutional government and the ethical and religious principles by which Monarchy may be justified and commended to the enlightened preference as well as the traditional loyalty of freeborn men. Some few individuals, like the monk of Wittenberg, have returned from Rome wiser and better men; but in these days her deformities are concealed by beautiful drapery and her blandishments are almost irresistible by the young, the imaginative and the ardent, whom she takes infinite pains to court. Cardinal Wiseman's meretricious book, giving certain phases of his own history as well as that of the last four Popes, illustrates both the influence to which the novice is exposed and its general results. What those studies may be which the Prince of Wales can for five months pursue with more advantage at Rome than in England or in Germany, we will not presume to guess.—Yet this is not an unimportant consideration as to one who, we all hope, will some day, however distant our loyalty to Queen Victoria may make us pray that it may be, have to take the Coronation Oath. If those studies are not the most necessary to the future occupant of the Throne, or if they could elsewhere be prosecuted as well, what can the Prince himself think of an arrangement which domiciles him at Rome? If it is not a matter of necessity, it must appear to be one of indifference or of cultivated luxury. The same thought will occur to many, and the illustrious visitor will soon be an attraction to hundreds of English families, whom no persuasion will convince that it is unwise or in any respect improper to follow the Prince of Wales to Rome; and it is to be expected that many will do there as Rome does.

The political aspect of the affair is not altogether without meaning. With the Pope our Government has no diplomatic relations, but will it not be deemed an absurd inconsistency that England should decline to send an Ambassador to a Power whose hospitality she invokes on behalf of the heir of her Throne? We repeat that we are old-fashioned enough to regret that this favour is sought and accepted at the hands of the Pontiff. A Protestant nobleman who should send his eldest son, a youth just turned seventeen, with his tutor and equipage, to spend half a year at Rome, under the notion of "pursuing his studies" there, would not be deemed an exemplar of paternal wisdom. How the question of consistency and principle may stand, when the eldest hope of England is placed there, what good or evil there may be in such an example, what must be thought of it at Rome and in Continental capitals, what use will be made of it in Ireland and in the British Parliament, we would ask all to reflect who are not supremely indifferent to such considerations.

Truro Circuit.

MR. EDITOR,—This Circuit is unlike many others with which I am acquainted within the bounds of our Conference, in that the supporters of our cause are not numerous, and though most of them are in respectable and comfortable circumstances, yet none are over-burdened with the wealth of this world. As a consequence, the financial requirements of the church are not met without considerable effort; and were it not for the large-hearted and self denying liberality of some of our people in supporting the various interests of God's work, we should find ourselves unable to sustain that work with any degree of efficiency.

At the present time, in addition to the Circuit expenditure, Missionary Fund, and other ordinary claims, a new Parsonage being much needed, and being resolved in its erection not to incur an embarrassing debt, we are obliged to devise every lawful expedient to effect our object. The ladies, with their accustomed zeal and benevolence, are employed in preparations for a Bazaar, which, it is intended, will come off next summer, about strawberry time, on which occasion we expect to be patronized largely by friends from your city. The entertainment held by us on the opening of the Railway realized for us a handsome sum.—These efforts, supplementing the subscriptions of friends, will enable us, we hope, to complete our neat and commodious Parsonage without debt. But then in fitting up and furnishing the new premises, considerable additional expense will necessarily be incurred, to meet which we have arranged for a course of Lectures to be delivered fortnightly during the winter months. In this we are supplying to the people of Truro a desideratum much needed. It might be supposed that such a want would not exist in a place favoured, as this is, with literary institutions of high standing,—the Provincial Normal and Model Schools, and the Theological Hall of the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia. Yet Truro has seldom been favoured with popular lectures upon any other than the Temperance subject. So that in our arrangements for a course of literary and scientific lectures, we are aiming not merely to benefit ourselves in a pecuniary sense, but to do this in such a mode as to afford gratification and intellectual improvement to the public.

The first lecture of the course was delivered on the 18th Jany., by the Rev. Mr. Narraway, on "India, or the Hand of God in the Great Indian Revolt." We had heard of Mr. Narraway having handled this subject in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island in a masterly manner, to the high satisfaction of his audiences, and were anxious that he should re-produce this Lecture in Truro. But so much had been spoken and written upon this topic, and it having become somewhat out of date, or of less engrossing interest than it was a few months since, it was not without some degree of hesitation and reluctance that our brother consented to comply with our wishes.

From our knowledge of his abilities as a lecturer, our anticipations were high—nor were we in the least disappointed. For over two hours the audience crowding the Court House listened with unabated interest to his thrilling address.—Having, in the introductory part of the lecture, reminded his hearers of the men of gigantic mental powers and splendid talents which Great Britain had produced, as being the highest and most enduring monuments of her true greatness, and having awarded to our mother country her due meed of praise, he then proceeded at considerable length to depict England's criminal guilt in regard to India, in the misgovernment of that portion of our empire by the Company monopoly—in the patronage of the absurdities, cruelties and licentiousness of Indian idolatry—and in the restrictions and impediments thrown in the way of Christian people in their efforts to evangelize that country. His description of the circumstances connected with the outbreak and progress of the Rebellion, and the hand of God, as seen in the manner and measure of Britain's chastisement, were very striking; as also were his exhibitions of the movements of Divine Providence in the wonderful coincidence which marked the means and method of Britain's succour in the time of peril. But I cannot at all do justice to the lecturer, or give your readers, who have not heard him, on this question, any adequate idea of the able manner in which it was treated.

On his return from Halifax, Mr. Narraway favoured us with another lecture, his subject being—"The Commentary of the Rocks on the text of Moses, or Divine Revelation as read by the light of Geology." This effort, as well as the former one, I have reason to believe, was highly appreciated by those of his hearers at all conversant with the interesting study of Geology; and will serve, I doubt not, to invest that branch of science, in their estimation, with still higher importance. The proceeds of these two lectures, after defraying incidental expenses, amounted to the gratifying sum of thirteen pounds, ten shillings. For these valuable services of our esteemed brother, and in view of the amount realized thereby, permit me Mr. Editor, through your columns, to express on behalf of our church and congregation, our deep sense of indebtedness.

Our third lecture is to be delivered on Thursday evening next, by the Rev. W. C. McKinnon, on the Life and Times of Whitefield.

I remain, my dear Sir

Yours very truly,

JOHN MCMURRAY.

Truro, Febr. 7th, 1859.

Provincial Legislature.

The Session of the Legislature was opened by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, on Thursday last with the following

SPEECH.

Mr. President, and Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislature Council:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

Since the prorogation, communications have been received from the Colonial Office and the Governor-General, on the subject of a Federal Union of the North American Provinces, which will be placed before you at an early day.

I am happy to inform you that your Address to her Majesty on the Inter-Colonial Railway was very graciously received.

The correspondence with the Imperial Government, Canada, and New Brunswick, which induced me to send a Delegation to England, will be submitted, with the Report of the Delegates, for your information.

You will be glad to learn that during the recess the Railways to Windsor and Truro have been completed and opened for traffic, embracing sixty miles more than were previously in operation.

Full reports of everything connected with these great Public Works will be placed on the table without delay.

During the past Summer I had the pleasure of visiting several portions of this fine Province, and intend to avail myself of future opportunities to become personally acquainted with those sections of the country I have not already seen.

When in Cape Breton, I visited the St. Peter's Canal, and directed a further examination and report to be made upon that work, which will be laid before you.

The Hospital for the Insane has been so far completed and furnished as to be ready for the reception of patients, a number of whom are now experiencing the benefit of that institution.

While we have reason to thank Almighty God for an abundant harvest, I regret to learn that some distress has been experienced by a portion of our hardy and industrious population, from a partial failure of the Fisheries.

Although, as was expected, a slight deficiency in the Revenue has resulted from the paralyzed condition of trade everywhere, I am happy to find indications of decided improvement already exhibited in the healthier tones of commercial transactions both here and abroad, from which we may confidently anticipate an increase in the Revenue of the current year.

The increased liability devolved upon you in connection with the Public Works, renders it imperative that, in making your annual appropriations due regard should be had to economy, in order that you may preserve unsullied the credit of the Province upon which your character as a people depends.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

The accounts for the expenditure of the past, together with the estimates for the present year, will be placed before you.

Mr. President and Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

Your attention will be invited to several useful measures intended to facilitate the business and promote the interests of the Province, and which will, I doubt not, receive your careful consideration.

The answer to his Excellency's speech was moved in the Legislative Council by the Hon. John Creighton and seconded by the Hon Mr. Holmes In the House of Assembly it was moved by Mr. Ruggles, the member for Granville, and seconded by Mr. Caldwell.

On Friday in the House of Assembly the answer to the Speech was taken up. Mr. Wilkins (late Solicitor General) offered explanations regarding his position. He had thought proper lately to throw up his office for what he considered grave reasons: it was a great sacrifice to him, throwing up as he did, all chance of preferment in his profession. He had a right therefore to demand respect for his motives, however little might be thought of his prudence. He would not go across this House and join the Opposition for the best office they could bestow. There was an instance in this country—on the question of Government railroads—when gentlemen had with honor changed from one side to another, but there was no such question now dividing parties in this House. If he deserted his party now and went over to the Opposition, he would disgrace himself and the House.

On the reading of the second clause of the answer—

Hon Mr. Young announced his intention of moving an amendment.

This was a most remarkable speech from the throne. He would ask was it a speech of a strong Government, or rather was it not in itself an indication of deplorable weakness. Last year the Government proposed a single measure,—this time not one. This proves that the administration have ceased to command the confidence of the House and country. There was another significant fact. Since the last Session two Counties have passed upon the Government. Is the verdict of Colchester and Hants to pass for nothing. Again, why has not the vacancy in the Council for King's been filled up.

Then again, there is the treatment of James R. Forman, who is believed to be an honest and honourable man. He was not only dismissed, but he was pursued with a malignity unheard of in this country. He had heard it said that some of the articles had been written by a member of Government, but he trusted for his own sake that he would rise in his place and deny it. There were other reasons of a public character for a change of Government—for instance the state of our Railways. It was a matter of notoriety that the public have lost confidence in them. The Board, the Chief Engineer, and the Superintendent were at variance with each other. Then again, look at our finances—where was the necessity of employing an Engineer at £1,500 a year in the place of a competent and honest official. Then again there have been some extraordinary dismissals. It is the first time in this country that a Judge has been dismissed for political reasons. The hon gentleman referred to the dismissal of Hon Mr. McCully, and of the Sheriff of Cumberland—and went on to say that the principles of the Opposition were equal rights to all—ascendancy to none. The Government were under the control of the Catholics—no one