

The Rev. H. POPE, Junr., in a letter dated Newport, January 27th, says:—"I am happy to inform you that there is a gracious Revival in progress at Kempt. Many have already obtained salvation, and last night there were forty persons who came forward and expressed their anxious desire for the same blessing." This intelligence is truly cheering, and we earnestly pray that the good work of the Lord may greatly increase in that part of the country.

The Chairman of the Nova Scotia District gratefully acknowledges the receipt of the following sum for the Contingent Fund, viz: Halifax County Circuit, £2 3 5

The Legislature was opened with the usual formalities on Thursday, at 3 P.M. We give His Excellency's Speech from the Throne on our last page.

Petition to the Queen.

The Royal Gazette of Wednesday contains a copy of a Petition of Merchants, Traders, and Fishermen, of this City, and the adjoining Harbours on the shores of the Province, addressed to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, respecting the Fisheries. The Petitioners say that they "have learned with intense sorrow and apprehension, that the British Government is prepared to grant to the United States, the free right of fishing, curing, and preparing their fish, in the harbours and on the coast and shores of this Province, in common with its inhabitants; privileges from which they have hitherto been excluded, by the terms of the Convention of 1818."

After setting forth various matters the Petition proceeds:—"That although it is understood that this grant of fishing privileges to citizens of the United States is to form part of a mutual arrangement for the admission of certain natural productions, free of duty, into the markets of the United States, and the British Colonies respectively—yet your petitioners humbly submit, that the proposed concession of fisheries, (in which Canada and New Brunswick have comparatively but little interest) will lead to results of far greater magnitude than any question of exemption from duties, and they deeply regret that any such proposition should ever have been entertained." And finally:—"That, for the reasons here given, your petitioners must remonstrate firmly and earnestly against any concession, whatever, being made to the United States of the right of fishing on the shores of the Province within the limits prescribed by the existing Convention, deeming such a concession, not only utterly ruinous to the shore fishery of this Province, but most injurious to the National welfare, and derogatory to the honour of the British Crown."

Your petitioners would therefore entreat Your Most Gracious Majesty to take the premises into consideration, and to grant to Your Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects the continued enjoyment of their natural rights and privileges (which, if once conceded, will never be regained) and further, to take such prompt and decisive measures at the proper season, as will effectually prevent the intrusion of American fishermen within the limits by which they are excluded by treaty."

Earl Grey's Despatch on the Railway.

We give the following important despatch from Earl Grey to Sir John Harvey, that our readers may form their own opinions on the subject.

Downing Street 27th Nov. 1851.

SIR, — I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 23, enclosing a copy of the speech with which you opened the extra session of the Legislature of Nova Scotia on the 4th inst., and I consider it necessary to point out to you, without loss of time, an error into which you have fallen, and which I much regret, in stating that Her Majesty's Government are prepared to recommend to Parliament that provision should be made for raising, with the guarantee of the British Treasury, the funds required for the construction of both the lines of Railway advertised to in your speech to the Provincial Legislature. Upon reference to the correspondence transmitted in my despatch No. 260, of the 11th of March last, you will find that it is distinctly stated, that the only Railway for which Her Majesty's Government would think it right to call upon Parliament for assistance would be one calculated to promote the interests of the whole British Empire, by establishing a line of communication between the three Provinces in North America. It was added, that there would be no

objection to the plan which might be decided upon including "a provision for establishing a communication between the projected Railway and the Railways of the United States;" but it is obvious, from the whole tenor of the communication made to Mr. Howe, and the despatches which I addressed to yourself, and to the Governor General, that while Her Majesty's Government entertain no objection to the establishment of a Railway communication with the United States, it was not contemplated that the assistance of Parliament should be applied for, for this or for any other object than the formation of the main line connecting the British Provinces.

Looking to the large amount of the expenditure which would have to be incurred for this object, I do not anticipate that it would be in the power of Her Majesty's Government to extend to other lines the assistance which it is supposed to grant to the main one in question, though until some definite proposal is made on the part of the three Provincial Legislatures, no final decision can be adopted.

I have, &c., GREY.
Lieut. Governor Sir JOHN HARVEY.

The Rev. Tennyson Caffie, M. A., graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, formerly Vicar of Colney Heath, near St. Albans, but for some years past, Minister of Carlisle Episcopal Chapel, Lower Kennington-lane, has, with his congregation, seceded from the Church of England, and joined Lady Huntingdon's Connexion. The reasons assigned for this step are—the doctrine of Baptist regeneration, which, he says, is distinctly taught by the Church of England—because the Church of England forbade him to recognize the orders of men of high eminence and purity of life, simply because they were members of another communion, but with whom he should be able now to associate—and because he objected to the union of Church and State, and considered that the State ought not to dictate to the Church. The congregation generally express their concurrence in Mr. Caffie's views, and have determined on remaining with him in his new capacity of a dissenting minister.

The Ladies of Glasgow, under a sense of the outrage offered to their sex, and the cause of morality, by the conventual system, are getting up a Memorial to the Queen, praying the adoption of legislative measures, by which the wholesome influences of magisterial visitation, may reach the hidden recesses of the so-called "religious houses," or nunneries unhappily being established in that country.

Father Gavazzi intends to visit Dublin in April next, for the purpose of delivering a course of orations on the errors of the papacy.

Five sovereigns were recently presented for the collection at a Wesleyan Missionary Meeting held in Grenville-place Chapel, Bristol North Circuit, through the Rev. C. Cooke, by a Clergyman of the Church of England, and Rector of a parish in Somersetshire. The next day he sent to Mr. Cooke a friendly note, in which he says,—"The affection I feel for the (Wesleyan) Body will never vary or admit of diminution, and with your recent trials and sufferings you have had my deepest sympathy and prayers; the intemperate conduct of certain persons has brought them well-merited disgrace, which will accompany them to their graves. I rejoice at the steady and unbending firmness of the Body, to retain principle at any expense, and I have not been backward in making these principles known to the misguided in my neighbourhood."

The St. Just Circuit, is experiencing a blessed revival of religion. A writer in the London *Watchman* says,—"God is graciously pouring out his Holy Spirit upon us, and many are being converted to him. For some time past, our means of grace have been better attended; a delightful influence has accompanied the word preached and the prayers of our people; and again and again we have been baptized from on high; but recently the work of conversion has been going on at a rapid rate, and perhaps already the number of souls saved cannot be much short of two hundred. I am happy to add that the revival is spreading, and, at Trewellard, Dowran, Sancreed, and Bottoms, souls are being turned to the Lord."

On New Year's Day, M. Rous, a native of Hungary, and a member of a Jewish family,

who was stated to have taken part in the recent civil war in that country with Kossuth, publicly renounced Judaism, and made a profession of his faith in the Christian religion at Trinity Chapel, John-street, Edgeware-road, London.

The Church at Jerusalem, founded at the joint expense of England and Prussia, says the *Anzeiger Zeitung*, has now the prospect of very extended usefulness by the appointment of a German Clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Valentiner—a man of deep piety and profound learning, being thoroughly versed in the Oriental languages, and especially the Arabic. He has received his appointment from the Prussian crown.

The parish church of Burton, near Petworth, Sussex, after having been closed for one hundred and fifty years, has been re-opened for divine service, owing principally to the Protestant feeling of the neighbourhood having been aroused by the lately manifested intolerant spirit of popery.

The Abbe Migne, in the *Vox de la Verite*, one of the organs of the Papists in France, has been lately directing attention to the Methodists. He is guilty of many errors respecting our Body in his review, but we find such statements as the following, which, coming from a Romish ecclesiastic, may not be deemed uninteresting:—

"The strength of the Methodists is the result of their zeal. They do not wait for the people to come to them, but go after them. They go from house to house, doing good temporally and spiritually."

"Their Missionaries are numerous and spread in every part of the world. They propagate their doctrines by means of Sunday-schools, Bible distributions, religious books and newspapers."

"We do not deny the good faith, and the chances of salvation, of many Methodists."

"In other circumstances Wesley would have become the founder of an order, or a reforming pope. His zeal is the confirmation of the words of St. John Chrysostom, that 'one man, animated with the zeal of God, is sufficient to change a whole country,' for thousands of men, imitating John Wesley, have for more than a century given life to the dying Protestantism of England and the United States, and still excite by their religious activity the astonishment of all creeds."

Summary of News.

BY THE R. M. STEAMER.

The R. M. Steamer *America*, after a very stormy passage, arrived at this port on Saturday night last. We give the following summary of News:

ENGLAND.—A Cabinet Council was held on the day the Steamer sailed. Parliament will probably meet on 2nd February.

The Ministry of England is in a very critical position, but it is supposed will exist until the Meeting of Parliament.

The Marquis of Lonsdowne has tendered his resignation as Lord President of the Council, and holds office only till a successor be appointed.

Rumour says that amongst those whom Lord John Russell is inclined to enlist are the Duke of Newcastle, Lord Wolchouse, Mr. Cadell, and Sir James Graham—the Board of Control being offered to the first, the Foreign Under-Secretaryship to the second, and the Paymastership of the Forces to the third—Sir J. Graham taking the Home Secretaryship, to be vacated for him by its present holder.

The Duke of Newcastle and Sir James Graham the great Free Trade Leaders, had arrived in town, and the former visited Her Majesty.

The *Times* says that the attempt to strengthen the ministry by the alliance of three or four Peelfites had signally failed, and that the Prime Minister would meet Parliament without seeking any further addition to his strength, provided he was not compelled to retire in the meantime.

The Custom's Reform deputation from Liverpool, had an audience of Lord John Russell on the ninth, who promised that the subject of complaint would receive the immediate attention of the Government.

The Bank table published on Saturday showed that the bullion in the Bank of England was £17,413,564, the largest sum ever accumulated in the vaults of that establishment.

On Tuesday the box of an emigrant, on board the ship *Oregon*, lying in the Prince's Dock, Liverpool, was forcibly broken open and £890 stolen; £570 was in sovereigns; there were

also four £50 Bank of England note, two £10, and two £5 notes.

One of the prisoners confined in Devonport gaol nearly effected an escape last week, by boring a hole in the stone wall with a spoon.

THE LATE MR. TURNER, R. A.—We learn on good authority, says the *Manchester Guardian* that the late Mr. Turner has left by his will a sum of £200,000, for the purpose of founding an institution for the relief of decayed artists, and has given all his pictures (with the exception of three of his own works, which are left to the nation) for the purpose of embellishing the building which is to be erected for that purpose.

ABOLITION OF FLOGGING IN THE ARMY.—The Ordnance authorities have issued instructions within the last few days for a considerable number of additional cells to be built at the military garrison prison in Portsea, and also for a general extensive enlargement of that establishment, in consequence of information from the Commander-in-Chief's office of the desirableness of sending as many serious offenders as possible to the prison for punishment in lieu of flogging, which it is thought will be erased from the mutiny act altogether before the close of the ensuing session of parliament.

The West India Royal Mail Steamer *Amazon*, Captain Symons, which sailed from Southampton with Mails and Passengers on the 2nd inst., was totally destroyed by fire at an early hour on the morning of the 4th, about 110 miles to the South West of Sicily Islands. The conflagration lasted about twenty minutes when the ship was completely gutted, and having burned to the water's edge exploded and sank. Forty-one passengers and sixty-nine of the crew perished, amongst whom were Captain Symons, the four officers and Surgeon. Mr. Eliot Warburton, the celebrated author of "*The Crescent and The Cross*," was also among the sufferers, many of whom, from the appalling rapidity with which the flames spread, were either burnt or suffocated in their births. As soon as every effort to subdue the flames had failed, the boats were attempted to be launched, but owing to the consternation that prevailed a desperate and despairing rush was made for them before they could be got well into the water, and two were swamped alongside with every soul on board. Two others, containing nine passengers and thirty seven seamen, succeeded in getting clear of the burning vessel, and were picked up some hours afterwards by an English and a Dutch vessel, and the survivors landed respectively at Plymouth and Brest. The loss is immense, for the ship was new and richly freighted.

The *Amazon* is the 8th of the West India Company's Steamers lost at sea.

Intelligence had also reached Liverpool the day before the Steamers departure, of the total loss of the American ship "*Columbus*," Captain McCerran, on the 7th inst., off the coast of Waterford. Two lady passengers, two steerage passengers, and eight of the crew perished; but the Captain, officers, and remainder of the crew were saved.

IRELAND.—The *Dublin Warder* states as a certain fact that the company which has executed the submarine telegraph between England and France has submitted to government a proposal by which they guarantee the completion, within a very limited period, of a similar telegraph between Kingstown and Holyhead. The sole condition they require is that government will pay them, for the exclusive use of two wires, a yearly sum of £1000.

MIXED MARRIAGES.—The *Evening Mail* contains the following:—"An edict similar to that which has created so much domestic and social unhappiness in Belgium was promulgated yesterday (Sunday) in many, if not all the Roman Catholic places of worship, against mixed marriages, interdicting henceforward the intermarriage of Romanists with heretics. If the prohibition went no further, we should advise its adoption *into calce*. But it is accompanied by a strict injunction to those Roman Catholics who are now so united to employ every possible means to gain over their partners to the same faith—never to intermit the most strenuous exertions for that purpose—and on no account to agree or abide by any previous contract binding them to consent to the bringing up of any one of their children out of the pale of the Roman church. This command, being accompanied with denunciations of heavy penalties upon the disobedient, will lay the foundation of much domestic misery, and lead to the total disruption of confidence and peace between many whom the law of God and of this land hath joined together for mutual support and reliance."

Three vessels, with nearly one thousand emigrants, which left the port of Dublin early in October last, have not since been heard of, and very serious apprehensions prevail for their safety.

A Dutch vessel has been chartered here to load a cargo of Odessa wheat, duty-paid, for a port in Holland; and likely larger shipments will soon follow, as our low prices attract foreign buyers. We also understand that there are inquiries for Indian corn and Irish wheat for a port in the Baltic.—*Belfast News Letter*.