that glorious goal of life at each evening sun. Rather rear, if you would typify his life, some form of the ark of the covenant, full of all precious and holy things, surrounded by guardian angels, and covered over with the becoming and evident glory of God."

To every youthful reader I would say—"*Go thou and do likewise.*" * * *

Obituary Notices.

MARY COOK.

The subject of this obituary was born on the 29th of Feby., 1839 at Shaw's Cove in the neighborhood of Sambro. Although she never made a public profession of religion until about two years ago, her friends, and those more intimately acquainted with her, firmly believe that she has always been the subject of close convictions and serious impressions. Her disposition was mild and gentle, her deportment towards others most amiable and loving, thereby enlisting the affections of all who knew her, and concentrating upon herself the love of a large family circle. During the winter of 1857, the Rev. Geo. B. Payson, who was then stationed on the St. Margaret's Bay Circuit, assisted by the Rev. John Winterbotham, then of Dartmouth, held several special services in connection with the Church at Sambro when it pleased God to water His inheritance, and add to the number of members connected with our Zion in that place. Among those who at that time were enabled through faith, to "Behold the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world," was Mary Cook, whose very early departure from us, we are now called to lament. It was, I believe, about the middle of last summer that the first symptoms of that fatal disease *consumption* manifested themselves in her constitution. From the first approach of sickness she was perfectly resigned, and never expressed *even a hope* for recovery. A fortnight previous to her death, the writer called upon her, and found her with her bible open before her, from which, through the promises, she was drawing strong consolations. Her christian experience was never marked by ecstacy or rapture; indeed too often she wavered and doubted, and at the period above referred to, when questioned concerning the hope that was in her, she seemed to be suffering from the insinuation, of the adversary, and could not speak decidedly. Her Heavenly Father was, however, about to remove the veil, before taking her to Himself. As she approached her end she was enabled to testify that she felt her house to be built upon *the* Rock and the foundation secure. She longed to embrace death as the medium of conveyance to her heavenly home; and for several days previous to her dissolution, when her sorrowing father entered the room, she would exclaim, "Father, death has not come yet." At length upon the 14th of the month (January, 1859) as her father paid his morning visit to her chamber, she said, "Father, death has come at last." Shortly afterwards she requested them to change her posture, and while they were in the act of performing the kind office, the soul fled to heaven, and the inanimate body of the daughter, the sister, and the friend, was all that was left beneath the sorrowful gaze of that bereaved circle. On the following Sabbath, we committed her body to the ground "in sure and certain hope of a resurrection to eternal life," feeling that "Blessed" indeed "are the dead that die in the Lord."

T. S. R.

St. Margaret's Bay, 17*th Feb.*, 1859.

GEORGINA DOWNING.

Among the manifestations of the power of Divine grace, of which the numerous notices from week to week in your obituary column bear record, it is highly gratifying to read of the comforts of religion being experienced by some of those called to die in the early morn of life.

Georgina, daughter of George and Margaret Downing, of Ishgonish, County of Colchester, aged ten years, died on the 18th of December last, after a severe illness of thirteen days. The section of country in which her parents reside has been severely stricken by Divine Providence during the last eighteen months in the ravages of inflammatory and putrid sore throat, by which a considerable number have been removed from time—the most of them, we trust, proving the supporting presence of the Redeemer in the trying hour. These providential visitations have been accompanied by such indications of the Divine blessing in regard to those passing through the furnace of affliction, as to show that the Lord had been chastening that people in love.

"He wounds but for His mercies' sake,
He wounds to heal."

To others besides the families immediately afflicted, these events have been made a blessing in calling up the attention of the worldly and thoughtless to earnest concern for the interests of the soul, so that we have rejoiced over many who have become joined unto the Lord and to His church.

The subject of this brief sketch had been under serious impressions for several months prior to her illness, and had expressed to her parents her earnest desire to enjoy the privileges of church membership. When therefore, she was assailed by disease, she was not a stranger to prayer, nor unprepared to exercise a hope in the Saviour. Her sufferings were extreme, but her patience and submission were exemplary. She reposed an unhesitating trust in her Redeemer, and doubted not but that He would receive her spirit. Her last words were, "I am going to my Father's house."

J. M. M.

Truro, Feb. 14, 1859.

It seldom falls to the lot of a public journalist to record a scene of domestic affliction so severe as the following, which has been realized in the family of our beloved brother THOMAS FERGUSON.

About the middle of November last, that fatal disease, putrid sore throat, made its appearance in a small settlement called the Intervale. The above named family was the first attacked, and in the space of about six weeks five interesting children, in all the vigour of life and health, were hurried into the eternal world. Four of them were above fourteen years of age, who all gave pleasing evidence of dying "in the Lord." To these may be added a little boy of four summers, who last spring was drowned in a small well near the dwelling. Six members of one family in a few months transplanted to the better Land! Surely this is a Job-like affliction. And it is cause of thankfulness to God, that by His grace the parents receive it with Job-like patience. "The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away, Blessed be the name of the Lord."

G. O. H.

The *Ballymena Observer* details a case of no uncommon occurrence in Ireland. A man who was an octogenarian, and who from years and infirmity was nearly imbecile, was baptized by a Romish priest when almost in a state of unconsciousness, though the Rector of the parish was in reghlar attendance on the sick man.

Provincial Wesleyan

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1859.

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 correspondents.

Missionary Anniversary.

The Halifax Anniversary Meetings of this Branch Wesleyan Missionary Society are being held the present week.

On Sunday, February 20th, Sermons were preached in the several chapels according to announcement. The pulpit in Brunswick Street Chapel was occupied in the morning by the Rev. Charles Stewart, and in the evening by the Rev. George Boyd of the Established Church of Scotland. The discourses were, in the morning from Titus ii. 11—13; in the evening from Romans i. 16.

The Rev. John Hunter of the Free Church of Scotland preached at Grafton Street in the morning from Habb. ii. 14, and the Rev. Charles Churchill in the evening from Prov. xxiv. 11—12. The weather was very unfavorable, and consequently the congregations were small.—The meeting was held in Brunswick Street Chapel on Monday evening, and as the weather was inviting we are happy to report a larger attendance than usual. The chair was taken by our esteemed friend J. H. Anderson, Esq., who opened the business of the meeting with a few appropriate remarks bearing upon the importance of the Missionary enterprise and the duty of Christians in respect to it. All, (he said,) may contribute in some way, if not in a pecuniary way they can assist it by their earnest and faithful prayers.

The Report (a succint and excellent one) was read by the Rev. S. W. Sprague. It embraced a survey of the whole field occupied by our Society, noting the cheering results of Missionary effort in the conversion of souls, as well as the growing efficiency and usefulness of the Mission Schools. It also presented a financial summary of the labours of the past year. Among the contributions to the Society was announced a legacy from the late Mrs. David Starr, of fifty pounds.

The first resolution was moved by the Rev. Thomas Jardine, as follows:—

1. That the condensed report of the Society's operations now submitted be received; and that this meeting gratefully acknowledges the goodness of God for the measure of success with which he has honoured the agents of the Society during the past year, and feels called on to offer earnest prayer to the throne of grace that all hostile influences employed against the labours of this and other evangelical Missionary Societies may prove abortive

He referred to the opposition which infidelity and popery continue to manifest to the progress of the truth. He considered also that the work was impeded by the apathy and indifference of the Christian world. He referred to the necessity of putting forth our efforts for the enlightenment of those who surround us in our own land, and though at home, as well as in distant and benighted lands there is very much to be accomplished, we are to consider that it is God's work, and must not be discouraged. At the same time we are not to be self-confident, but to rely upon the power and presence of the Holy Spirit to aid us in this good work. There is no reason why we may not witness effects as wonderful and successful as in Apostolic days. They are only limited by our faith and our prayers.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. J. B. Morrow who referred to the pleasing results which had followed the Missionary labours of the past year, and related several highly interesting incidents connected with the Society's operations in different parts of the world.

The choir at this stage of the proceedings manifested their interest in the meeting by singing an appropriate Anthem.

The second resolution was moved by the Rev. Mr. Phinney:—

2. That while the duty of seeking the evangelization of the world must remain binding by the command of Christ on all who profess his name until the earth shall be filled with His glory; there are circumstances and peculiarities connected with the present times which call loudly on the lovers of Christ and mankind to rouse themselves to more vigorous and united efforts for the subjugation of the world to its Redeemer and Lord.

He expressed his readiness at all times to advocate the cause of Missions. He felt that the promise of Christ to be present with his servants whom he commissioned to preach the Gospel to the whole world, was proved to be unchangeable, that in every part of the mission field there was experienced the presence of Him who said "All power is given unto me in Heaven and in earth, and lo, I am with you alway even unto the end of the world." He feared that Christians were growing selfish under their increased prosperity, and he would earnestly plead for our redoubled efforts in behalf of the perishing millions of our race, and if we only had the love of God filling our hearts we would certainly do all we can.

Rev. C. Churchill rose to second the resolution, and said that he was almost constrained to decide not to make a speech, as the hour was approaching when we ought to close; and he would not do so, if he thought that the meeting was up to the right feeling on the subject. He saw so many interesting phases of this glorious enterprise that he scarce knew which to select as a subject of remark. He felt deeply interested in the work which had been wrought at Fiji. He referred to the interesting narrative of the Fijian mission which has recently been published, and he related a pleasing fact in connection with this book. He had seen a review of it by an infidel writer, who, strange to say, gave credit to the Wesleyan Missionary Society for having founded the mission, and concluded that after all, there must be *something* in Christianity. What a testimony to the power of the cross! He referred to the number and magnitude of the fields opening to the Gospel. The world was preparing for its reception faster than the Church can meet its wants. He alluded to China, Japan with its capital city containing a larger population than that of London, to British Columbia, and in connection with the latter to the noble enterprise of the Canada Conference to establish a mission there, a missionary zeal which he doubted not would not stop until it embraced Japan.

The Rev. Charles Stewart then moved:—

3. That this meeting rejoices at the increased means now in operation in connection with this and other branches of the Church of Christ for the diffusion of the light and blessings of the Gospel; but viewing these means as altogether inadequate to meet the pressing and extensive spiritual wants of the world, pledges itself to the faithful performance of its part towards their augmentation.

He could not, he said, trust himself to enter fully into the subject of missions, so multiplied are its aspects, lest he should trespass upon the time of the meeting. He felt it a solemn matter to take any part in the work. As science enables us to obtain a wider view of the state of the world, we are more impressed with the fact of the misery of the heathen. He viewed the subject as nothing less than the individual salvation of those immortal souls who are dead in sins. Soul saving is a noble, a dignified, and honorable work, and God and angels looked upon it with interest. He graphically described the degraded state of heathen lands. He referred to the causes of the Indian mutiny, and to Brahminism, as enslaving nearly one half of the world's population, and concluded with a fervent appeal to our sympathy and assistance.

S. L. Shannon, Esq., seconded this resolution without remark.

The Collection was then taken up and amounted to the sum of £

Moved by Mr. Thos. F. Knight,
Seconded by Rev. R. Morton:

4. That the thanks of the meeting are hereby presented to the members of the local Committee for the past year, and to all who have directly or indirectly aided in furthering the benevolent objects of the Society, and that the following gentlemen be the Committee for the present year, viz:—

M. G. Black,	Jos. Bell,
J. H. Anderson,	S. F. Bars,
W. Full,	Jno. Starr,
J. S. Thomas,	M. H. Richey,
T. A. S. Dewolf,	G. H. Anderson,
S. L. Shannon,	M. G. Black, Junr.
H. D. Frost,	J. B. Morrow,
J. Hart,	F. Johnson,
G. H. Starr,	Arch. Morton,
T. F. Knight,	

A vote of thanks was then offered to the Chairman. The Doxology was sung, and the Benediction pronounced by the Rev. H. Pope.

Letter from the United States.

From our own Correspondent.

DEATH OF WM. H. PRESCOTT.

The great historian, Wm. H. Prescott, is now no more. He died suddenly, of paralysis, on the 28th inst. at his residence in Beacon Street, Boston. His funeral was attended on the Monday following, at Dr. Ellis's Church; the crowd present being immense. It was a solemn scene. All felt that they had lost a friend. The following notice of this distinguished man we take from the *Boston Journal*:

William Hickland Prescott, son of a distinguished lawyer, and grandson of the immortal leader of the American troops at the battle of Bunker Hill, was born in Salem in 1796. Coming of historical ancestry, it is little wonder that his tastes early inclined him to the glorious records of the past, although it was many years before he deliberately gave himself up to the lead of his impulses. When he was twelve years old his family removed to Boston, where he continued his classical studies under the tuition of Dr. Gardner, a pupil of the celebrated Dr. Parr. Three years later, at the age of fifteen, he entered Harvard College, and graduated with honor in 1814. He had intended to enter the profession of law; but a serious accident destroyed for a time all his ambitious hopes. Previous to leaving College he had lost the sight of one eye from an accidental blow, and the other, weakened by over-exertion, began to fail him, so that when he recovered from a severe illness into which his situation had thrown him, he found himself nearly blind.

His father, despairing of seeing him cured by our physicians, sent him to Europe.—During his two years' residence abroad, he visited England, France and Italy, and consulted the most eminent occulists in London and Paris, but was obliged to return home without obtaining relief. His European tour was so far beneficial to him, that it entirely restored his shattered physical health, and by freeing him from bodily pains, enabled him to turn his attention to that quiet but engrossing department of knowledge which had so early attracted his mind. Singular to say, if we look at his bodily infirmities alone, he determined to be a historian. He knew, too, what that title meant, and with a proud consciousness of his powers, as well as a just appreciation of the aim he had set before him, he gave himself up to a ten years' preparatory course of reading.—Then, selecting his subject, he worked upon it another ten years, and in 1838, at the age of forty-two, his gave to the world his "History of Ferdinand and Isabella," publishing it simultaneously in London and Boston.

If the fruit was long ripening, it was perfect when it fell. The history was received on both sides of the Atlantic with unhesitating applause, and took its permanent place among the classics of our tongue. It has since run through many editions, and has been translated into German, Italian, French and Spanish. His eye had in the meanwhile somewhat improved, and he was enabled to dispense with a reader, upon whose services, in the composition of his first work, he was obliged to rely, while he wrote in a dimly lighted room. In 1843 appeared his second work, "The Conquest of Mexico." While this was received with increased honor in Europe—causing its author to be chosen a member of the French Academy of Sciences, and procuring him many similar honors—its reception at home was still more gratifying; and it probably remains to the present time the favorite of all Mr. Prescott's works with American readers. In 1847 appeared the "Conquest of Peru," marked throughout by the same high qualities which distinguished its predecessors. A volume of miscellanies followed, containing many papers of great interest.—He also supplied a new edition of Robertson's Charles V. with an interesting appendix, compiled from lately discovered materials, relating to the cloister life of the Emperor. In 1850 Mr. Prescott visited England a second time, where he was received in a very flattering manner, the University of Oxford conferring upon him the degree of LL. D. Since then he has been at work upon a "History of Phillip II.," of which the first three volumes have been published. How much farther towards completion this exceedingly interesting work was carried before the pen fell from the hand of the historian, we are not informed.

We do not presume to analyse the qualities of Mr. Prescott as an historian, nor even to enumerate his merits. His fame has gone out to the ends of the earth. It has been won by no artifice, and is therefore capable of no reversal. The extent of his researches, the fidelity of his selections, the skill of his arrangement, the perspicacity of his judgment, the candor of his whole nature and the beauty of his style, have been everywhere acknowledged, and by none more warmly than by those who have come the nearest to exhibiting the same combination. His death is a national loss, for he was one of the few, the very few, who have put our claims to a national literature incontestibly before the civilized world. But he set a most precious example while achieving a great work, and both now remain to us. Both, we trust, will live in American recollection, and prove a lasting fund of good to the American people.

THE CUBA QUESTION.

The Cuba question just now is the great question of the country. President Buchanan seems resolved on annexing Cuba to the United States in some way. The South want it to extend the slave territory, and the President feels resolved to meet their wishes so far as he is able. But how to get this island of the sea is the question. The President thinks it can be purchased, if he has money enough to offer for it, and an effort is now being made in Congress, to place at his disposal $125,000,000 for that purpose. Whether Congress will vote such an appropriation for such an object remains to be seen. The fact is, we do not need Cuba, we have no money with which to buy it, and Spain does not want to sell it. It is an excellent subject to hang speeches on. Mr. Keith, of South Carolina, delivered himself in a speech recently as follows:

He said our hand must and will rest upon it. The importance of the acquisition has been attested by every administration for the last thirty years. John Quincy Adams, in 1823, asserted that its commanding position gives it a control over our commerce which rendered it indispensable for the United States to acquire it. Henry Clay announced a similar conclusion, which has been concurred in by Edward Everett, and every Secretary of State from that date down to the present time. He proceeded to show that every part of the Confederacy was interested in the commerce of Cuba, and that it is only by its acquisition that we can strike down the shackles which now restrain trade with that Island. If under the present oppressive system her industrial energies are so great, who can calculate what would be their value under the free intercourse known to our country. Slavery, as existing in Cuba, was not so revolting as has been described, nor were the free population so incapable of self-government as has been so repeatedly stated.

The *Boston Traveller* remarks thus on the above:—Mr. Keith spoke very much after the fashion that kites used to talk in those remote and simple times when the birds and beasts had congresses, and behaved and talked almost as badly as if they had been human beings. His words were very like those of a bird of prey, inferring the birds thoughts from his acts. He made one remark which shows he is a statesman of an odd pattern. The opposition of France and England, he said, ought not to influence our conduct. Whether it ought to influence it or not, it may be put down as an indisputable proposition, that we can't get the island, even if we could set up a just claim to it, if those powers shall see fit to forbid our taking it. Force is force, and in war the greater party always beats the lesser; and as against England, France and Spain we should be the lesser party, seing that those three nations have full seventy-five millions of people, more money than we have, and a vast preponderance of available naval means.—Are the American people willing to fight one against three in behalf of robbery?

LITERARY.

Messrs Ticknor and Field have just issued, in two fine volumes, the two series of "Arago's Biographies." They are most interesting sketches of great men, and will be read with lively interest. In these outlines of the leading men in the literary world, we have a full history of modern science.

CECIL.

February 12*th*, 1859.

Wesleyan Ministerial Education.

The enlarged policy and high-toned Christian culture of our English brethren are prominently brought out in their zeal for ministerial education. No portion of the Christian Church, since apostolic times, has bestowed a larger measure of effort upon this department, or watched with more prayerful vigilance the mental and moral development of religious teachers; and surely none have reaped a richer harvest. The Wesleyan Methodist pulpit, in every department of ministerial attainment and success, stands absolutely unrivalled. For boundlessness of attainment in oriental learning and Biblical criticism, who has equalled Dr. Adam Clarke? For profound theological writing, where is there an author surpassing Richard Watson? Since the decease of the beloved disciple, who has surpassed in devotion and pulpit pathos, the sainted Fletcher? For polished scholarship, constructive ability and evangelical labor, who compares with John Wesley? In administrative power, a greater than Jabez Bunting has seldom if ever made his appearance in human society in any department; and for brilliancy of genius and poetic fire, none equal to Charles Wesley has appeared upon the stage since the departure of the "sweet singer of Israel."

Take one fact. The Wesleyans have taken their stand beside the established Church; endowed with limitless wealth, sustained by the power of State patronage, and rendered most highly attractive by the peerless prestige of antiquity and royalty, and have successfully competed for public favor and popular power in controlling the masses. And it is not to be forgotten that this has been accomplished in the midst of the successful labours of the dissenters, who have had ready access to the more radical elements in society, and who have wielded them with much skill and success; and also while the evangelism of the establishment has been constantly and rapidly improving. That the State Church has turned out from Oxford and Cambridge many highly accomplished and evangelical ministers, is not to be disputed; men of power and brilliancy anywhere. Yet with these the Wesleyan preachers have stood side by side and shoulder to shoulder, ever proving themselves "workmen that needeth not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the truth."

For this masterly acquittal of herself in competition with the organization we have named, Wesleyanism is indebted chiefly, under God, to the mental and theological culture of her ministers. Nowhere else, perhaps, is so great care bestowed in preparing men to call sinners to repentance.

We rejoice to perceive, in the last *Watchman*—an extract from which is elsewhere given—an earnest appeal to the preachers and laymen to rally to the support of the theological school of the Church. Long may it stand to honor God and bless the world.—*Central Christian Adaocate.*

Spurgeon.

The English correspondent of the *Pittsburg Christian Advocate* notices in a very complimentary way, Mr. Spurgeon's lecture before the Young Men's Christian Association of London:—Mr. Spurgeon chose as his theme *The Propagation of the Faith*, and viewed it both negatively and positively. The crowd to hear him was immense, and most amply was the solicitude to gain admission repaid by the feast of truth and eloquence, amusement and instruction, supplied on the occasion. The lecture is declared by competent judges to have been beyond dispute the most magnificent, the most eloquent effusion that ever issued from the lips of a young man of four and twenty years of age. It had a considerable resemblance to the magical outpourings of Mr. Gough, the renowned temperance orator. It was most multifarious, touching on many subjects and many classes, and growing in importance and interest to the very close. The whole outpouring displayed a remarkable union of courage with modesty, and of feeling with vigor.

Mr Spurgeon in his lecture deal: with topics interesting to all and intelligible to all. Every word and thought had a directly practical aim. To implant right principle, to such already existing, and to uproot error of every kind, was clearly the ruling passion. Viewing the assemblage as composed of classes, none were overlooked; and, where folly required visitation, none were spared. The late fraudulent bankruptcies of divers sorts, by whom multitudes have been ruined and the nation disgraced, did not pass without trenchant animadversion. The method of lecturing from fantastic mottoes was emphatically condemned. A certain fashion now prevalent amongst the fair sex received such a notice as ought to drive it utterly out of the land. The stroke was most electric, and the ladies were placed in a plight most pitiable; for the good-natured, yet deeply derisive cheering was tremendous and prolonged.

Not a few gloomy prophets, who foretold Mr. Spurgeon's downfall, are now beginning to acknowledge that there is something in him; and his best friends believe that he has made great progress in all his chief attributes as a public speaker during the bygone year. Some of his discourses in the Surrey Music Hall, since his recovery from his recent severe illness, have been marked by a pathos of the most extraordinary character. At times, both the youthful speaker and his immense auditory have been dissolved in tears.

Dr. Livingstone's Expedition.

The Cape of Good Hope *Argus* of Nov. 20, says that letters had been received from Dr. Livingstone and other members of the exploring expedition to the Zambezi river. The news they contain of the progress of the expedition is alike important and interesting. They had reached Tete, where a supply of coals for the steam launch was obtained, the first ever taken out of the earth in that country. A letter received by Governor Sir George Grey from the reverend doctor contains some interesting details relative to these matters. Sir George Grey has availed himself of every opportunity to assist the expeditionists, and his kindness is gratefully acknowledged by Dr. Livingstone, who afterward proceeds to say:—

"I shall commence, without preface, in the middle of things, by saying that I have just come down from Tete to the mouth of the river (Kongone) and will start in a day or two from the same point. The gentlemen there (to Tete) through the influence of Major Lecard, at once acceded to my proposition to get me some coals, and in three or four days we were furnished with a ton and a-half, the very first dug in the country. The engineer pronounces them to be of a very good kind, though being from the surface, where in the bank of the Mautize, they have been exposed to the action of air and floods for ages. Mr Thornton, the geologist, thinks equally well of them. They contain very little sulphur. I could not ascend the river (Revulene) into which the Mautize flows, to load at the seam itself, as there were only a few inches of water at a bar across its confluence with the Zambezi, but large canoes brought them down. At other times in the year we could have sailed up in this launch, which draws 2 ft. 6 in. with ease. There is no end of the finest (specular) iron ore; with coal (of which many seams or parts of an immense seam crop out,) and iron; surely something will yet be done in Africa.

"This was the first thing of the steamer kind ever seen at Tete, and we were visited with as much interest as is the Leviathan. Foremost among our visitors were my Makololo companions. They grasped my hands and arms convulsively, and lilliloued for joy. About thirty of them have died from small-pox, and six were killed by a rebel chief, who, in defiance of Portuguese authority, holds a stockade at the confluence of the Luenya. This grieves them and me more than anything. The excuse is he did it in a fit of drunkenness. There were three such rebels, half-caste Portuguese of Goa, who defied the Portuguese. One, who had a stockade at the mouth of the Shire, has just now been conquered by the Governor of Killimane. The war has been against us, though we have gone from one side to the other, without molestation, as friends of both, or rather as English, for it is the English name that was our passport. I came one night to a party after dark and created an alarm, but that was quelled when I called out "Mglze." The river is now nearly at its lowest; and, unlike the muddy rivers of the West, it may be styled one of sand; there is very little mud comparatively. Below Lupata it is spread out to from one mile to three in width, with many islands.

"In the wide parts I experienced considerable difficulty, and especially in one part called Shigogo; but when we approached Lupata, where all the river was in one body, our difficulties end. At Kelira Basa we shall have another obstacle to surmount. It is described as a number of rocks jutting out of the stream narrowing the channel, which is deep and tortuous. There is no waterfall, but we shall go and examine it carefully as soon as we get up; and, this being low water, we shall be able to give a clear idea of the whole. If we could travel as geographers do, with the legs of a pair of compasses, we might have been there long ago. At present we are taking up our luggage from stage to stage, and having been deceived by a false report on the engine of this vessel it is rather slow work. It consumes an enormous quantity of fuel, and half our time when we have no coals is spent in wood cutting. This, however, led to our discovering that lignum vitæ abounds, and there is also ebony and teak, or African oak; but we cannot yet say how much. The canoes pass us and look back at the *Asthmatic*, as I call her now. The vessel herself is all very well, though drawing much more than was predicted; but the engine turns out a wretched piece of gingerbread when worked on wood alone. From the information I formerly received from the Portuguese, I believed that the river could be navigated during only six or nine months in the year, but it is now far from its lowest and I begin to think that a vessel drawing only two feet might run the whole year; but this we shall be able to decide next month. It begins to rise again in that following.

"The Portuguese ought to do something in the light-house way, and if they would be at the expense of a few piles at three places all obstructions from shallowness of water would vanish. Taking the river as a whole, there is no lack of water,—witness the reports of Captains Gordan and Bedington; and, though it is eight or nine feet lower, it has still much the same appearance, and always makes me wonder how our easy chair geographers could imagine it all to come of a 'great interior sandy desert.' When it spreads out into several channels a few piles driven in at the part above where the water takes the swing into a shallow, one would in one flood effect what is now done by snags, create a deep channel. A few piles would widen the Kongone canal in one year."

He then suggests that some sort of beacon should be erected at the mouth of the Kongone, to prevent persons being misled and going into the Luabo instead. It appears that when the Pearl first entered the river the steam launch Ma-Robert was immediately put together, although the day was Sunday. Dr. Livingstone, in the concluding portion of the letter alluded to, says:

"When I came in among mangrove swamps, I pushed on the work with all the haste to get out of the Delta. People I hear, blame me for this; but they would have blamed me much more had I lost nearly all the expedition. We take quinine daily, and the short illnesses we have had have partaken more of the character of common colds than fever. Here, in the mangrove swamps, two of our number, who are now better, had, in addition, a dry skin for some hours. But with quinine and care I see no obstacle to passengers going up to Tete from that disease, and there begins the healthy country. Yet it is not to be trusted either; irregularities must be avoided."

It is stated that Captain Bedingfield, R N. who accompanied the expedition as surveyor, has resigned, and is to withdraw from the expedition.

Judge Wilmot at Home.

FREDERICTON, Feb. 9, 1859.

We attended this evening the meeting of the Bible Society, and derived much pleasure from the several addresses delivered. Judge Wilmot presided, and in the course of the evening delivered an eloquent and effective speech. He said, *While the British flag waves over me, and while I live under the glorious British Constitution as it now exists, I shall never allow any Power, Ecclesiastical or Political, to dictate to me when, where or how I shall defend our common Protestantism, or expose the errors of opposing systems.*

His Honor then referred to the annual overflowings of the waters of the Nile, rising away in the mountains of Abyssinia, and flowing downward through a vast tract of country, bringing to immense numbers, when its overflowings recurred regularly, brightness and joy through its fertilizing influences. But this influence was but annual; that of the religion of the Bible was perennial, flowing ever full and strong, ever refreshing, ever blessing,—an influence which through centuries had poured its vivifying tide, and should continue while hearts could throb with Christian benevolence, defying all the combined powers of earth or of darkness to stay its glorious progress. He maintained that the Bible without note or comment, without the addition of dogmatical or traditional theology, should be disseminated throughout the world, and that as upon the British dominions, as finely described by Webster, the sun never sets, its dominion, its influence, should be extended to every land upon which the sun shone.

Here his honor most beautifully remarked upon the operations of Christianity from the time it arose a thing of beauty in Judea, how it rose superior to Paganism, to Judaism. How it beautified by its light, those ancient cities, where before those systems of error held sway, advancing still in its benign career, without thumb-screw, or faggot, over-riding the vain opposition of the magicians, who felt their craft in danger; of proud philosophers, of pagan priests who banded together to oppose it; how Christian truth after being for 4000 years national broke down the boundaries which had confined it, took a world-wide range and went forth to bless all mankind; went forth to exert its holy influence wherever a poor sin-stricken man was found, no matter that there should exist no hand-built altar, no church, no cathedral, no bell, no organ, no priest or bishop.

He then referred to various attempts which had been made to make additions to or detractions from the Bible, declaring that where the last verse of Revelations was finished there the Bible was finished. It was, he said, the aim and object of the Bible Society to send this pure unadulterated word of God abroad. A new development had recently been made; he had heard that, since his lecture in St. John, there had been an unusual demand for copies of the *Douay Bible*, and it had been stated that no opposition was offered to the reading of the same by all who chose. He was delighted to hear that. He had read and studied attentively the *Rhemish* New Testament, and found it thickly studded with delightful and divine truths, and if the Roman Catholics would get up a society for the purpose of spreading their Bible, he would cheerfully become a liberal donor thereto. He did not intend to call hard names, but in reference to the calumnies recently promulgated respecting him, he felt privileged—standing where he did, surrounded by those who had known him so long, before whom for 34 years of his public life he had gone in and out—to say that his life gave the most satisfactory contradiction to the malignant assertions of his enemies. He should like to send a copy of the Bible to Pope Pius, with a note drawing his attention to the fact that the Christianity therein enunciated did not suggest such conduct as he (the Pope) had recently been guilty of in allowing his emissaries to hunt down and tear from a fond mother's heart her first born, as in the case of Edgar Mortara, crushing her best and holiest affections, and leaving her a maniac, insensible to anything occurring around her, and with every thought absorbed in an intense anguish for her lost boy. He appealed to mothers who heard him, and asked how they would feel, having a power dominant over them that could enter *their* homes and rob them of their children. He called upon all who heard him to stand by their Bible and their religion, declaring that their God would avert so great a calamity from them as that they should become subject to the power of Romanism.—*Carleton Sentinel.*

Judge Wilmot.

At a meeting of the Superintendents of the Sunday Schools of St. John and Portland, held on Thursday the 20th inst., James Patterson LL. D. being appointed Chairman, and James Reed, Esq, Secretary.

On motion of Mr. D. J. McLaughlan, seconded by Mr. T. B. Barker, it was unanimously

Resolved, That on behalf of the Sunday Schools of this city and Portland, as well as from a deep sense of the obligation they themselves are under to the Honourable Judge Wilmot, the Superintendents desire to render to his Honor their most cordial thanks for the very able and highly interesting lectures on "Paganism," which he delivered to their Sunday Scholars in the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute, on the 17th and 18th inst.; and to express their hope that the Lord will so graciously bless his Honor, that he may be more and more encouraged to exercise his precious talents in favor of the spread of God's word and true religious knowledge among the young. And further

Resolved, That a copy of this Resolution be furnished to His Honor, signed by the Chairman and Secretary.

JAMES PATTERSON, *Chairman*,
JAMES R REED, *Secretary.*

We find the following in a late number of the London Times:

I am a clergyman of a nervous temperament, upwards of seventy years of age. I live on the borders of Oxfordshire and Bucks, in a very beautiful part of the country; my parish is small, my house good, my income approaching to £170 a year. Judge of my feelings when I read this morning in your advertising columns the following: "For sale, the next presentation to a living in a most beautiful part of the country, on the borders of Oxfordshire and Bucks. There is a superior parsonage-house and grounds, and the income amounts to about £170 per annum.—Population small. Incumbent seventy years of age and *a bad life*. Apply to Mr. W. H. Hewitt, auctioneer, etc, 23 Hart-Street, Bloomsbury Square." What right, sir, has any auctioneer to say that my life is a bad one, either morally or physically? Is there no redress against such brutality.

Wesleyan Book Committee.

The next Quarterly Meeting of the Executive Book Committee will be held at the Conference Office on Wednesday, March 2nd, at 11 o'clock A. M.

CHARLES CHURCHILL,

Provincial Legislature.

We have selected from the Daily Summary furnished by the Parliamentary Reporter, such items as we deem of general interest.

TUESDAY, February 15.

House met at 12½ o'clock and proceeded to Government House to present the answer to the address. Then the House adjourned.

House resumed at 2½ o'clock, when the Speaker reported that the Address had been presented and his Excellency had been pleased to return the following reply:—

Mr, Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

I thank you for the Address you have presented.

I receive with satisfaction the assurance with which it concluded, that you will give your best consideration to the business of the Session, and I earnestly hope that your deliberations will result in advancing the best interests of the country.

Mr. Martin I. Wilkins gave notice of moving the following resolution in reference to the extension of the railway to Pictou, and proposed that it should be made the order of the day for Saturday:—

Whereas it cannot be expected that the trade and intercourse between Halifax and Truro, can possibly remunerate, or even pay the working expenses of the railroad terminating at the latter place, and it is desirable that a communication by railroad, should be opened with the Gulf of St Lawrence, to command the Gulf trade of Canada, New Bruswick, Prince Edward's Island, Cape Breton, and other places in the Gulf—and also with the coal mines of Pictou.

Resolved,—That it is the opinion of the House that the Commissioners of Railroads should forthwith proceed to extend the road to Pictou, and complete the same with as little delay as possible.

Hon Provincial Secretary said that surveys had recently been made with a view to estimate the costs—that Mr. Laurie was now engaged in preparing his report on the subject. He thought it would be premature to discuss the subject until the House was in possession of this information, and also of the report of the Railway Commissioners on the subject.

Mr. Wilkins had no wish to precipitate the matter—and would consent that it should remain over for another week.

The time for presenting petitions and introducing private and local Bills was extended until the 22nd February.

A large number of petitions was presented. Among others one from Robert Logan, and others, on the subject of railway rates, which was read and laid on the table.

Hon Provincial Secretary wished the public and petitioners to know that it was not the present Government who sent the tax gatherers amongst them. The railway policy under which they are rated was initiated by the late government, and under the act prepared by the Hon Mr. Howe these petitioners were liable to be rated, and the Government had no power to relieve them. They stood in the same position as other localities through which the road passed. He felt it necessary to make these remarks to disabuse the minds of the people on the subject.

Mr. Esson was glad that the Provincial Secretary had made this explanation, as he thought the responsibility did not rest with the government, but that the petitioners were rated under the general act of the Legislature.

After some further remarks from the hon Mr. Howe and the Attorney General, and other gentlemen, on the subject of the inequality of the railway rate in the different counties, the petition was laid on the table

Mr. Parker asked leave to introduce a bill to amend chapter 135 of the Revised Statues, on the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace in civil cases.

Hon J. Campbell presented two petitions of the inhabitants of Greenfield and Pleasant River County of Queens, against the bill for equalization of the representation, which was read and laid on the table.

Hon Attorney General presented petition of James Harris and others, praying an alteration in the statute labour law, and asked leave to introduce a bill on the subject. Also a road petition. Also presented petition of the committee of the Nova Scotia Baptist Education Society, with the annual report—referred to Education committee.

Hon Provincial Secretary by command of his Excellency, laid on the table of the House the following documents:—A copy of the order of Queen in Council, confirming 22 Acts of Provincial Parliament. Also copy of like order specially confirming certain provisions of the Merchants' Shipping Act.

Also copies of the correspondence between the Imperial and Colonial Governments, *in relation* to the Mines and Minera's.

Also copies of the correspondence relating to the Federal union of the British Colonies. He also gave notice that the Government intended shortly to introduce a resolution on the subject.

Also copies of correspondence relating to the Inter-Colonial Railway.

He stated that copies of these papers had been printed and would shortly be in the hands of the members, and therefore he would call for the reading of them.

He also laid on the table a return of perfected grants of Crown lands for the quarter ending 31st December, 1858—also return of grants applied for during that time. Also the report of Commissioners for Crown Lands for 1858.

The report was read by the Clerk and referred to the Committee on Crown Lands.

Mr. Archibald asked the Government to lay on the table a copy of the rules and regulations in reference to the opening of new mines.

Hon Attorney General replied that he intended to do so, and also to introduce a bill on the subject.

Hon Mr. Howe asked for returns of the number of applications for new mines.

Hon Provincial Secretary would shortly bring down the return of the Inspector of Mines, which would convey that information.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16.

Hon Provincial Secretary, by command of his Excellency, laid on the table the second report of the commissioners appointed to arrange the public records, which was read by the clerk.

Hon Mr. Howe spoke of the importance of the work referred to in the report, and moved that it be referred to a special committee.

Hon Prov Secretary referred to the ability exhibited by the commissioner, and stated that he believed he was willing to act as a public librarian for a time, with the assistance of the officers of the house. The report was referred to a special committee of hon Mr. Howe, White, and Ruggles.

Mr. Chambers asked the Government to bring down a list of all officers connected with the Provincial Railway, that have been employed during any period of the past year, the dates of their appointments, and their respective salaries.

Mr. Wier presented the petition of the President and Directors of the Canal company, praying for the passage of an act to release them from the claims held upon them by the Province. Referred to