Popish Outrage in Ireland.

The *Christian Times* of the 5th ult records an instance of Romish violence in Ireland, where the Rev. J. B. Wallace, a Wesleyan Minister, was the sufferer. The *Christian Times* says:—"It appears that on the Sunday afternoon, in pursuance of a previous engagement, he took his stand in an open space in Kingstown, apart from any public thoroughfare, and proceeded, as is his wont, to conduct a religious service for the benefit of the passers by. Some verses of a hymn were sung with entire decorum at the commencement, by a large number of persons collected on the spot. During prayer, a person, of a class not to be confounded with the "mob," and, therefore, not excited by any momentary impulse, but manifestly acting deliberately, and in concert with others, placed himself by his side, and mocked his prayer as it proceeded. Next came the usual agents of the priests on such occasions—a band of young Irishmen of the lowest description; these pulled down the preacher, dragged him to the ground, beat and wounded him as he lay, and then coolly walked away, without the slightest interference from the police, although policemen were on duty within sight.—Lastly, to complete the afternoon's work, a person who chose to be on the spot, and may therefore be suspected of having shared in managing the plot, followed the reverend gentleman, after sermon, for he had preached wounded as he was, and gave him into charge of the policeman, who readily took "his duty," and on Sunday night last, the town of Kingstown was thrown into a turmoil of excitement by the fact that one of its most respected Protestant ministers was in custody, waiting for trial on the accusation of exciting a riot. On the following morning the case was brought before the sitting magistrate. A Mr. Lynch—a singular coincidence of name with that of a once notorious personage in the United States of America—appeared as chief witness against Mr. Wallace. This Mr. Lynch, indeed, had neither seen nor heard anything of the prisoner, except that he had seen him ill-treated, and perceived that he bore the marks of violence. Therefore he gave him in charge, but could only produce a witness to swear that he had called the Virgin Mary a prostitute! To this, or something like it, a man was indeed induced to swear, but Mr. Porter, the magistrate, could not entertain a charge so manifestly false, and after administering some well merited rebuke to Mr. Lynch and the other, dismissed the case. The case, however, cannot be so quickly settled, and we learn by the *Dublin Express*, that Mr. Wallace has been advised to bring an action against Mr. Lynch, which will doubtless engage public attention in England as well as in Ireland. It was Mr. Wallace, as may be remembered, who caught the Bible-burners in Kingstown, and who brought that sacrilege to light. It was Mr. Wallace who, on a former occasion, suffered an assault while preaching in the open air, and very properly appealed to the law for protection; which was most fully awarded, although, *at his request*, the assailant was not punished. And now, ruffians are employed to drive him from the ground, and perhaps to take his life. In short, the question of open-air preaching is to be settled in Ireland between the two powers of brute force and law. All that can be done, for the present, is to watch the administration of the law, as respects which the antecedents are yet promise well, but Mr. Wallace is in great danger, and should have the prayers of his friends."

Religious Intelligence.

Palestine.—Religious Project.

A meeting of extraordinary interest was recently held in London, to consider the project of an Agricultural Colony of converted Jews in Palestine. Many distinguished gentlemen were present, as the Earl of Shaftesbury, Earl Southesk, Sir Culling Eardly, Sir William Dunbar, the bishop of Jerusalem, &c., &c. Lord Shaftesbury presided.

Mr. Herschel submitted to the meeting a statement of the objects which it is sought to accomplish by the contemplated association. It is intended to make arrangements for the purchase of tracts of land in the most suitable districts in Palestine, on which to found an agricultural colony of converted Jews, which should answer the double purpose of providing the means of subsistence for those poor Israelites who, after they had embraced Christianity, were reduced to great straits, hardly having an amount of food necessary to sustain existence—and of raising and maintaining the standard of the cross in the land in which the great scenes recorded by the Evangelists were transacted, and by that means to bring the Jews in Palestine under the power of Christian influences.

The Bishop of Jerusalem addressed the meeting it is said, in a very interesting speech, expressing his cordial concurrence in the scheme proposed, and pointing out the course which he deemed most adapted to insure its success. He spoke in the most emphatic terms of the universal desire which at present pervades the Jewish mind to return to Palestine, and said that never at any period since the destruction of Jerusalem, did circumstances seem so auspicious for the return of the Jews to their own land as they do at present. The Rev. Dr. M'Caul expressed himself in similar terms regarding the singular occurrence of circumstances favorable to the return of the Jews from all parts of the world to Palestine; and that, consequently, it was the duty of Christians to do everything in their power to facilitate their wishes. The Rev. Dr. Marsh also addressed the meeting on the "signs of the times"—one of the most remarkable of which he considered to be the earnest desire of the Jews in all parts of the world to return to their own land. Other gentlemen likewise addressed the meeting to the same or a similar effect, and steps were taken to form a society having for its object the establishment of an Agricultural Colony in Palestine, consisting of believing Israelites, who should at once provide the means of subsistence for their poorer converted brethren, and seek to bring the unconverted Jews to the knowledge and reception of Jesus of Nazareth as the Messiah promised to their fathers. The measure promises, we think, much for the cause of Jewish Evangelization.—*Advocate and Journal.*

The Protestant Church in Turkey.

The following letter, says Sir Culling Eardly "has been addressed to me from a body in Turkey containing Christians of various nations, races and denominations. The Secretary, who writes, is an American; the President is the Dutch Ambassador to the Porte, English, Americans, French, Germans, and other Europeans, Turks, Greeks, Armenians, and other Orientals, are members. The withdrawal of the English and French troops will test the capacity of the Turkish empire for reform, of which the carrying out of the promises of the Hatti-Humayoun is a primary element. I cling to the hope that that able and generous statesman, Ali Pacha, will protect the Protestants. When he was in England I showed him the Imperial edict framed and glazed by the Evangelical Alliance and he assured me that the Sultan should know of the way in which his phrase "religious liberty" are appreciated in England:"—

"Evangelical Alliance, Turkey Branch Aug. 4.

"Dear Sir,—I presented your note of June 14th to the Committee of Council of the Turkey Branch of the Evangelical Alliance at their last meeting, and I was instructed to express to you their best thanks for the cordial interest manifested by British Christians, and to send you a brief statement of the present religious condition of the East. By a former mail I forwarded to you our first annual report, which takes a favourable view of the state and prospects of Turkey at the time it was presented. Then, the Hatti Sheriff had just been proclaimed, granting religious liberty to Christians and Mussulmans. The Government seemed sincere in carrying out its provisions. English and French troops were here to enforce them, if necessary. The Moslems themselves appeared more kindly disposed than ever towards Christians, and entirely ready to receive the Bible and listen to its teachings.

"Now that the foreign troops have been withdrawn, foreign influence seems in a great measure to have declined at the capital, and has entirely ceased in the interior. The Hatti-Sherif has aroused the bigotted prejudices of the Mussulmans. Violent persecutions are excited against Protestants, both by the Christian sects and Moslems, and there is no protection or redress. Several aggravated cases have recently been brought before our notice. We have appealed again and again to the European Ambassadors, who have interested themselves warmly in the matter, but have been unable to procure any relief to persecuted persons, who have been imprisoned or banished.

"We have therefore decided to prepare a full report of these cases to present to the British branch of the Evangelical Alliance hoping that through them the subject of the suffering Protestants in Turkey will be fully brought before the British public. Our hope in extending our Evangelical Alliance in Turkey is, that we may thereby secure religious liberty, and advance the cause of the Gospel in the East. But we must rely, in order to attain this, on the aid of Christians on the continent of Europe, and still more upon the powerful support of British influence and sympathy.

"I am, dear Sir, on behalf of the Turkey branch of the Evangelical Alliance, your faithful servant.

C. N. Righter, Sec.

"Sir. C. Eardly, Bart."

General Intelligence.

Domestic.

Municipal Incorporations. We are pleased to learn that the enlightened portion of the inhabitants of some of the inland counties, are beginning to move in the matter of Municipal Incorporations. In Colchester county, the necessary Requisition has been placed in the Sheriff's hands, and the 8th day of October next is appointed for holding the meeting required by Law to take the sense of the county upon the subject. The same steps have been taken in Annapolis county, and the meetings of electors are appointed for the 14th of October. A correspondent in Windsor informs us by last night's mail, that the Sheriff of Hants, has also received a Requisition from 170 of the electors in the Eastern part of that county to call the necessary meetings for trying the feelings of the people upon the question there.—*Recorder.*

Provincial Secretary's Office, Halifax, Sept 23, 1856.—His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, by the advice of the Executive Council has been pleased to appoint the Hon Robert A. McHeffey, (Member of Her Majesty's Legislative Council,) and John McKinnon, Esq. M. P. P., to be Members of the Executive Council provisionally, until the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure.

To be Collector of Colonial Duties at Cape North and Bay St Lawrence, Cape Breton—Mr. Thomas Brown, Jr.

To be Officers for the Protection of the Revenue:—At Cape North and Bay St. Lawrence—Mr. Thomas Brown, Jr.

At entrance of Great Bras d'Or—Mr. John Bain, in place of Donald McKinnon, removed.

We understand that eleven men belonging to the 62nd Regiment deserted from the Citadel on Thursday evening last, carrying seven muskets and about 80 rounds of ball cartridge with them.—*Journal.*

It is stated that some of the deserters from this garrison were yesterday brought back to the city under an escort.—*Chronicle, Tuesday.*

New Brunswick.

Provincial Appointments.—George Lang to be Commissioner for erecting a Breakwater and Steamboat Landing at the Albert Quarries, Harvey.

The Rev. W. Scovil and Dr. W. Livingston, to be Directors of the St. John Grammar School.

George J. Thompson, Esq., to be Surrogate and Judge of Probates for the County of Charlotte, in room of the Hon. Harris Hatch, deceased.

Francis Elliot to be Supervisor of the Great Road from Fredericton to Newcastle, in room of D. Crocker, deceased.

John Duncan, Esq, to be Warden of Fisheries, Restigouche, in room of James S. Morse, resigned.

William M. Maclauchlan, Esq., to be Deputy Treasurer at Grand Falls, and Francis Tibbits, Esq, to be Deputy Treasurer at Tobique, County of Victoria.

Wm. O. Smith, Wm. Wright, and Joseph Fairweather, Esqs., to be Commissioners of Dockage, Wharfage and Cranage at St. John, under the Act 5 Vic. cap. 39.

The Rev. Alexander Forbes to be a Trustee of the Restigouche Grammar School.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint, provisionally, Charles Macpherson, Esq, to be a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council in this Province.—*N. B. Royal Gazette Sept. 3.*

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint the Hon. Charles Macpherson to be Chief Commissioner of Works, and the Hon. Robert Duncan Wilmot and the Hon. John Montgomery to be Members of the Board of Works in the Province.—*Ib. Sept. 4.*

Canada.

Intemperance and Suicide.—Canadian papers contain a lengthy account of an inquest held on the body of Mr. Hathaway, the house-steward of the Governor General, who had committed suicide while labouring under temporary insanity, caused by intemperance. A portion of the evidence of one of the witnesses is copied by the Canada *Christian Advocate*, as follows:

Mr. Stephen Heskins Atkins, sworn: I became acquainted with Mr. Hathaway, on the Steamer *Canadian*, when coming out to his country, a short time since. He was first class passenger with myself. During the voyage I found him a perfectly temperate man; we used to drink together at Toronto and became more intimate day by day. After much conversation I found him painfully dark on religious matters, and it made me take a deeper interest in his welfare, more particularly his spiritual welfare, which was the whole cause of my continuing his acquaintance; I did my duty for him before the Lord, as far as I was able. I called at the Government House to see him about a week after I arrived here, and up to the time of His Excellency leaving for Quebec he was a perfectly sober man. On my return from St. Catherines I called on him, and was greatly pained to find him labouring under the effects of excessive drink. I found I had great power over him, and I thought it my duty to him and His Excellency to try to wean him of such courses. When he saw me, he got up from his chair, threw his arms round me, and said I was "his guardian angel." I remained several hours with him, and when he became more sensible, I spoke to him seriously of his state and condition. He was greatly moved at what I said, and I prevailed on him, as I saw that he would do no good while he had liquor at hand, to give me the keys of the cellar. Next day I called about noon, and I saw that he was drunk, and I was surprised how he got at the liquor and the cellar keys in my pocket. He laughed, and said "I did you." I saw a bottle of brandy on the table. I asked a female servant how Mr. Hathaway had got the brandy, and the answer was that she believed he took it out of her store room. Upon reprimanding her for allowing him to take brandy which was under her charge, she replied that Mr. Hathaway had a key also to the store. I accompanied her to the store, and found that one bottle of brandy was taken away. I saw there was a press in the room. She said she could not refuse giving it to Mr. Hathaway, so I told her to give it to him, and I got it from him. I also locked the bottle of brandy which was in his room in a small cupboard in his room, and kept the key. I should say that, on the previous day, he showed symptoms of delirium, and very painful ones indeed. I was informed that he had not tasted food for four days.—When endeavouring to calm him, he said two or three times "Do you know, Atkins, I have a great mind to cut your throat." On the second day he said, in an incoherent manner, "I wish Atkins you would take away the razors." I watched my opportunity, as he again would forbid me to do so. This occurred about three weeks since. I called on Dr. O'Brien, whom I knew about two years and a half since, when I visited this country, and made him acquainted with the case. He prescribed for the deceased, and I administered the medicine, which did him a great deal of good. When he became restored, he told me that he once had an hotel in London, containing 40 rooms and that he failed in business, and for three months was in a state of continual intoxication. At the end of that he reformed, and said that for two years he drank none. He also told me after a night's sleep "My dear friend, I have done this morning what I have not done to my recollection before. I have gone on my knees to ask pardon of God." He made me a promise that he would not drink liquor again without my permission. From that period, up to His Excellency's return, I am satisfied he drank nothing but ale which I agreed he might take, as I did not wish to be too hard with him for a while.—When I saw he was sober and all right, I returned him the keys, and placed the razors back.—Either the day, or the day but one after his Excellency returned, I found he was drinking. I called at the Government House again at an early hour this morning, and finding him a little more sober I remonstrated with him on his course, and he went down on his knees and promised he would not err again, and asked the grace of God to strengthen him and enable him to fulfil his promise. The day before yesterday, the day he made the pledge I was shocked to see he was intoxicated.

The Right Honorable Robert Lowe, President of the Imperial Board of Trade, has arrived in Canada. The object of his visit is said to be to complete the settlement of any misunderstanding which there may be yet between Great Britain and the United States.

United States.

A New York Hotel.—The proprietors of the Saint Nicholas Hotel have published a description of their immense establishment, from which we quote a few statistics:

"The Saint Nicholas has a front of two hundred and seventy feet on Broadway, and a depth of two hundred feet, thus covering an area of an acre and three quarters in the most valuable part of the city. The building cost $1,200,000, and the entire cost of building, furniture, &c., was $1,900,000. The area of the front wall, which is marble, is eighteen hundred feet. The building will accommodate nine hundred guests and has frequently contained over a thousand.—It was completely finished on the 1st of March 1852. The number of rooms in the house is six hundred, all well lighted, and provided with hot and cold water. These include one hundred complete suites of rooms with baths, water-closets &c., attached. The three largest dining rooms in the house aggregate nine thousand superficial feet, and comfortably accommodate six hundred guests.—The cost of the mirrors distributed about the house was [illegible] and of the silver ware and plate $35,000.

The proprietors are Messrs. J. P. Treadwell, J. Acker, J. Acker, Peter and Virgil Whitcomb. The number of servants averages during the year about three hundred and twenty. The hours for meals range nearly through the entire twenty-four, excepting from midnight till 5 o'clock, A. M. There is a regularly organized fire department in the building with steam power for forcing water to any portion of it. Eighteen plugs, with two hundred feet of hose to each, enable the engineers to flood the building in six minutes from the time the alarm is sounded.—The house consumes eighteen thousand to thirty thousand feet of gas nightly, from two thousand five hundred burners. The gas is made on the premises. The laundry employs seventy-five laundresses, and can wash and iron six thousand pieces a day. Steam is the great agent in this process, and is extensively used in the Saint Nicholas for boiling, washing, mangling, drying, turning spits, heating water, &c.

Important Indian Treaty.—The tripartite treaty between the United States and the Creeks and the Seminoles residing west of the Mississippi, is considered one of the most important ever concluded with the aboriginal tribes. The senate recently ratified it, with amendments, to which the delegation lately in Washington assented. It appropriates $899,000, for which a bill has passed the senate, and awaits the action of the house. These Creeks and Seminoles surrender lands to such Seminoles in Florida as may remove west, while the treaty secures to the last, on that condition, certain pecuniary and civil advantages, and permits them to enjoy their own—a Seminole government, independently of association with any other tribes, a failure to obtain which has been a prominent objection heretofore to their emigration. This, it is supposed, will have the tendency to forever quiet Indian disturbances in Florida. Mr. Mix, the Chief Clerk, has been commissioned to act as Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in the absence of Colonel Manypenny.—*W. C. Advocate*

The Harvest in the United States.—The returns from the wheat harvest of the United States, says the New York Journal of Commerce, are now complete, and it is settled that the crop is of most excellent quality and if not the largest ever gathered since the settlement of the country, is at least above the average, and will yield a large surplus beyond the supply of our home-stic wants. The Journal estimates the yield at 150,000,000 bushels, and the probable export demand from all sources at 40,000,000.—Upon this estimate, the export demand can be filled without creating any unusual excitement but prices will not be likely to rule very low.

Russia.

Alexander II, Emperor of all the Russias, was crowned at Moscow on the morning of Sunday last, which there as here was a bright autumnal day. We must wait a few posts for the particulars, but we have already several accounts of the Czar's entry into his ancient capital, and the splendid procession to the Kremlin, a week before the coronation. It was one of those gorgeous pageants in which the mind of the beholder is taken captive by the outward senses, and abandons itself to the influx of the visible spendours before it. London could not have poured forth a mightier throng, nor the British Empire have represented itself by a greater variety of peoples, races, clans, languages and costumes, civilized and barbaric, Christian, Mohammedan and Pagan; while the attendant military array and pomp were such as we cannot vie with, and need not envy. On an occasion like this, we should prefer to be once more on terms of international amity with a Monarch whose sway is acknowledged from Lapland to Japan, and by sixty or seventy millions of human beings, who but sparsely occupy a territory capable of supplying hundreds of millions more. Having lately fought and beaten this giant of the north, like honest Britons we are quite ready to shake hands and be friends. Yet it is stat ell that, while there has been a marked cordiality in the welcome given to the brilliant Ambassador of France, Earl Granville has been received with formal and frigid courtesy. Even during the war, the habit of the enemy was to flatter the French and to affront the English; and causes of further ill-feeling towards us have been operating during the pageantry of the coronation.

Between Lord Clarendon and the Foreign Minister of the Czar angry Notes have been exchanged on the dilatoriness of Russia in fulfilling the contract into which she entered by the Treaty of Paris. Prince Gortschacoff asserts that Russia has vindicated her good faith by the evacuation of Kars. But this was not done without some pressure; it was but giving back to Turkey her own, in part requital for the withdrawal of her Allies from the Crimea; and a much more delicate part of the bargain is the cession of the south-western tract of Bessarabia. It is now quite indisputable that Russia intended to seize, first by fraud and then by force, the Isle of Serpents, which might give her the command of the mouths of the Danube. Prince Gortschakoff is indignant that our Admiral should have frustrated the completion of this design, and complains that England alone, being but one of many parties to the Treaty of Paris, should have ventured to interfere upon her own responsibility. The complaint implies that France has been less watchful for the realization of the advantages so dearly purchased by the Western Powers, and that Russia still hopes, by dividing the policy of her late assailants, to evade the fulfilment of engagements which are essential to the security of Europe. This is the little clou which, from our point of view, obscures just now some of the magnificence of the illuminated capital of the old Czars.—*Watchman.*

Prussia.

A letter from Berlin, of the 3rd, in the *Presse* of Brussels, mentions a singular incident which has caused considerable excitement in the capital. Two nights following the sentinels placed at one of the gates of the palace of Charlottenbourg have disappeared from their posts, and their bodies have been found the following morning in the Spree, bearing marks that show that they must have first been stunned by a sudden blow and then thrown into the river. The policemen are making the most rigorous search to discover the authors of this outrage.

The palace inhabited, during his latter years, by the late King, is being considerably enlarged as the future residence of Prince Frederick William and his intended illustrious consort. When finished, it will be one of the most spacious and commodious of the minor royal residences. Its situation, immediately contiguous to the Linden, and in front of the Arsenal, is the most airy and agreeable in Berlin.

Spain.

A Paris correspondent states that Queen Christina, of Spain, has received from Madrid the draft of a decree, which not only authorises her to return to Spain but restores to her all her property. The draft has been sent to her in order that she may make such alterations in the wording of it as she may think fit. The return of the Ex-Queen to Spain will be one of the gravest events that occurred since O'Donnell's *coup d'etat*, and will, it may be predicted, from the profound detestation in which she is held by all classes of the people, produce something more than what newspapers call a "sensation." The resoration of her property, considering the extent to which she has robbed the country is an act of extraordinary boldness.

Austrian Atrocity in Italy.

Letter from Garibaldi. There are some crimes, says the *London Times* of August 19th, so horrible and unnatural, that the bare report of them cannot force itself upon human belief without strong confirmation. Such a one is the assassination in cold blood by Austrian troops of the Roman Tribune, Angelo Brunetti, better known as Ciceruacchio, together with his two sons, one of fifteen and the other of thirteen years, and four other persons. General Garibaldi, than whom a more upright and honorable man has not adorned the modern annals of Italy, is the author of this report; and, although we would fain disbelieve it, we fear that upon such authority it must be received as correct.

If this should prove true, this most horrible and iniquitous butchery will do more to assist the cause of revolution—not the cause of moderate and temperate reform—in the Italian Peninsula than all that Mazzani has been able to accomplish in a quarter of a century of agitation. This man, Angelo Brunetti, owed no allegiance to Ferdinand or his successor. What treason he may have committed was committed against the Pope, in his character of temporal Prince, and was not certainly to be avenged by Austrian bullets or Austrian bayonets. All that we know as yet of this most atrocious transaction is contained in the following brief letter, addressed by General Garibaldi to a Genoese journal:

"Mr. Editor,—Since my retreat from Rome until this day I flattered myself that I might find Ciceruacchio and his sons in some concealment in the Apennines; but to day the sad certainty reaches me that the virtuous townsman of Rome was shot at Contarina, near the mouth of the Po, by Austrian soldiers commanded by an officer of the Imperial family. The persons [illegible] Ciceruacchio, two sons (one [illegible] 15 years old) the young Captain Romanino Stella, Parodi Lorenzo, and two other individuals whose names I don't know.

"I claim your favor to ask, in the name of society, through the public press, an account of these individuals from the authors of this deed, which certainly is necessary to the interests of the families of the deceased, remembering at the same time that not one of the Austrian prisoners of Luino or of the Romagna was ever shot.—Observe also that Ciceruacchio, his young son, and Romarino, although they accompanied me in the retreat, never carried arms.

"With respect, yours,

Genoa, Aug. 6, 1856. G. Garibaldi."

Insurrection in Switzerland.

The cry of *Vive le Roi!* has been raised in the country of William Tell. An attempt, which can scarcely be called a serious one, has actually been made to dissolve the Swiss Union, and to incorporate a portion at least of its territory with the Prussian Monarchy! The story is absurd enough, and appears to have ended pretty much in the true Ballingarry fashion. A Prussian nobleman, by name and surname Count Frederick Pourtales, followed by 200 or 300 Royalists, seized on the castle at Neutchatel, arrested several members of the Council of State hoisted the Prussian flag, and issued a proclamation appealing to the "loyal" sympathies of the most determined republicans in Europe. A second column marched on a place less known to fame—La Chaux-de-Fonds. Two or three Federal battalions, commanded by a certain Col. Bourgeois, were soon able to give a satisfactory account of the Neufchatel insurgents. The mountaineers, who at the time the last advices were despatched were hurrying down to the scene of action, have doubtless ere this disposed in a similar manner of the auxiliary column. Nothing remains to be done but to put the insurgents on their trial, and to fix their fate. It would not be surprising if the decisions were characterised by considerable sternness, for blood has been shed.

It is a curious question how far Prussian agents have been engaged in promoting this movement. Their action, of course, would not be direct; but it seems almost incredible that the wildest fanatic should have made such an attempt as this had he not, as a previous step, assured himself of the sympathy and secured the secret aid of the Power in behalf of which he professed to act. It will be difficult—nay, next to impossible, to procure proof of such complicity, although the truth of it may be generally admitted. The difficulty on the other hand is to conceive that any persons professing to be statesmen could be brought to countenance such an absurdity.—*London Times*

Wesleyan Book-Room.

Select Literary Notices.

We are indebted to Messrs. Harper & Brothers for the following new works just laid on our table. *They are* for sale at the Wesleyan Book Room, Halifax.

1. Signs of the Times: By Chevalier Bunsen. 12 mo., pp 440 6s. 3d.

The author of this work is distinguished on both sides of the Atlantic, both as a scholar and gentleman. This work presents an enlightened investigation into the religious principles a work in the Christian world, exhibiting as far as modern politics extend; the action of priesthood, associations, and secular decrees enforcing spiritual dogmas. It is the most remarkable work that has appeared in modern times from the pen of a statesman, and will be read with peculiar interest by all who are conversant with the ecclesiastical affairs of the German States. In Germany alone 2,500 copies were sold in one month after its first appearance. It is translated from the German by the talented authoress of the Life of Niebuhr.

2. Religion in America; or an account of the origin, relation to the State, and present condition of the Evangelical Churches in the United States; with notices of the unevangelical denominations; by Robert Baird, D.D. 1 vol. 8 vo, pp. 688, price 10s.

We fully endorse the following notice of the work which we clip from a talented cotemporary:—During Dr. Baird's residence in Europe in 1843, he was induced by the solicitations of friends there, to prepare and publish a brief history of the character and influence of Christianity in the United States. On his return to this country in 1844, the work was revised and enlarged, and issued here, and obtained a large circulation. After the lapse of a dozen years, he has again carefully re-written the whole, and expanded it into a noble octavo of 696 pages, bringing the whole history and statistics down to the close of last year, 1855. It treats of the religious character of the early European colonists; the state of ecclesiastical affairs at the poch of the Revolution; the connection of the State Governments with the Churches; the voluntary system in the United States; the discipline of the Churches; the character of American preaching; revivals of religion; the organization and doctrines of the different Christian sects; and the operations of missionary societies in behalf of the heathen. Beside the strictly religious matter, it embraces much in relation to the general history of the country which possesses interest of all classes of readers. The Doctor's extensive personal acquaintance with the leading men of all denominations, his long devotion to the subject, and above all his candor and catholicity, have eminently qualified him for producing a work of this character. It will undoubtedly circulate widely, and we trust contribute much to introduce the different tribes of Christian Israel to a better and happier acquaintance with each other.

The Golden Age.

Advertisement.—The nineteenth century may be called the "Golden Age." "The good time has come, and with it no more sickness—Messrs. Comstock & Brother, of New York, prepare an assortment of Medicines, which, if they are taken according to directions, are never failing, and are always sure to please the users. Among them are the Cherry and Lungwort, for coughs, colds, &c.; Turkish Balm, for baldness; and others. They also are the Proprietors of Carlton's & Yount's Horse and Cattle Medicines, which are known to be the best in use.

☞ For sale in Halifax, *only* by Morton & Cogswell, Hollis Street.

Advertisement—A Curious Case.—A man fell down in front of Redding & Co., store, 8 State Street, bruised his leg and arm badly; declared he would go and prosecute the firm for not putting gravel on the sidewalk. One of the clerks requested the man to allow him to rub a portion of the Russia Salve on those parts of his body which were injured by the fall; he complied, and it so mollified his angry passions that his enthusiastically shouted for a box of the Salve, and now says it was a lucky fall for him, as he is able to cure burns, scalds, bruises, cuts, piles corns, &c., having got the means to do it. Redding's Russia Salve is generally sold by the Doctors and by the country stores, being "as good as wheat." Price 25 cents a box.

Advertisement.—*Emigrants to the West* should not fail to take with them a free supply of Dyer's Healing Embrocation. To all travelers by sea or land, it is an invaluable article. By its use, pain, either in renal or external, immediately destroyed. Fever and ague, rheumatism, cuts, wounds, swelling, sprains, bruises, burns, [illegible] wounds, [illegible] wounds, [illegible] wounds