friends surrounded her bedside, she could exclaim in the exercise of strong faith in Christ,

Not a cloud doth arise to darken the skies,
Or hide for a moment
My Lord from my eyes.

A slight quiver passed over her attenuated frame, and, charging all her friends to meet her in heaven, she sweetly fell asleep in Jesus.

"O may I triumph so,
When all my warfare's past,
And dying find my latest foe
Beneath my feet at last."

J. HERBERT STARR.

Bath, C. W. Aug. 5th, 1858.

Provincial Wesleyan

THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1858.

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.

The British Conference.

PREPARATORY COMMITTEES.

An interesting letter from our attentive English Correspondent, in this day's issue, will acquaint our readers with the most important transactions in the first few days of the British Conference. It will be seen that the Reverend JOHN BOWERS has been elected President,—a minister, the *Watchman* says, of forty years standing, an elder even among the seniors of the Conference, who, long before most of his more distinguished brethren had entered the Methodist ministry, had obtained an eminent position among the Preachers of the Body, and who retained this position as long as his health remained firm and his itinerant labours continued—a man of high and unspotted Christian character, of refined and unvarying ministerial propriety, and of great gentlemanly courtesy.

Our correspondent alludes to the satisfactory character of the Preparatory Committees. The Reports of these as furnished to the *Watchman* are this year more than usually voluminous. The first of the Committees to assemble was that of the "Home Mission and Contingent Fund," a title but lately adopted in England, and one which we have already imitated here in the designation of that Fund for which a special appeal is directed to be made to all our congregations in the present month. This Fund has, we may parenthetically remark, the strongest claims upon the liberality of our people; for while the demand upon it as a Contingent fund must ever be pressing, it is in contemplation to promote by its means a mission to the Labrador where hundreds of Wesleyans are every year suffering the privation of those ordinances and means of grace for which their souls are athirst. It is encouraging to us to note the increasing success with which the applications on behalf of the Home Mission and Contingent Fund of our British brethren are annually attended. "Within the last four or five years, as the report of the Secretary the Rev. C. Prest informs us—the income of this fund has risen from £9,000 to nearly £12000. During the same period—that is, since 1853—while the number of our married ministers has increased from 911 to 1,107, the number of those without houses has fallen from 183 to 20. Indeed, we suppose that, if the numbers were brought fully to the standard of the present Conference of 1858, there would be a still greater and more favourable contrast, the number of ministers married and unmarried being increased, and the number of married ministers without houses being decreased. The statement by the Rev. J. Scott, on the authority of the Rev. J. Farrar, the Representative for the London District, was that there is not a single married minister of five years' standing in the ministry without a house. What this means will be understood when it is remembered that no minister marries till he has been four years in the ministry, and that the number of those who marry before they have laboured five years is not great. Next year will see matters, in this respect, brought fully to that which ought to be their normal condition."

The plans adopted by the Committee for carrying on the Home Missionary movement are as yet regarded as only tentative; but great wisdom is manifest in the views of the leading minds connected with it, and we are fully convinced that under their direction it will ere long grow into a mighty agency for the spread of scriptural holiness; dissipating in many parts of the United Kingdom the gross spiritual darkness which mournfully now holds its sway in the very seats of the most advanced civilization, feeding by constant supplies of new converts from among the Home Heathen the Church of Christ, and becoming itself the founder of new and flourishing societies in connection with the Wesleyan Methodist church in England. The following paragraph is from the Report of the Committee of Management: "The appointment of the Rev. Dr. Rule to the Military Chaplaincy at Aldershot, by the last Conference, which commended itself to the favourable opinion, and secured the generous help of many friends, gives promise of extensive usefulness, and has proved a benefit to a large and increasingly interesting class of our fellow subjects. For the support of this Chaplaincy the only provision at present available, is the Home Mission Fund, as the number of our members at the camp is comparatively small, and their contributions cannot be expected to be large. A Home Missionary Minister has been labouring for some months in New Islington, Manchester; where among the population of 30,000 persons, he has been diligently and successfully employed, in regular and occasional preaching, frequently in the open air, and in visiting from house to house; Cottage Prayer Meeting established; and several zealous members of Society steadily co operate with the missionary in his good work. An appointment has also been made to the Isle of Portland, with every prospect of extensive and permanent usefulness."

It is unnecessary for us to refer to the report on CHAPEL AFFAIRS further than to request particular attention to the paragraph of our correspondent's letter which records the noble progress of British Wesleyans in the erection of churches and the extinction of debts. We may, too, pass over some other of the Committees, but feel that we must pause to sympathise with the sentiments expressed by members of the LORD'S DAY COMMITTEE, who seem to have a very lively apprehension and justifiable dread of the danger to Christianity when Christian men forget their religious duty in their ardour to discharge the assumed obligations of political partizanship, or wholly refrain from exerting the influence they possess to rebuke the infidelity of time serving statesmen, and to place in the seats of political power men of pure, patriotic, Protestant principle. Thus spoke at the meeting of the Lord's Day Committee, Mr. J. H. Atkinson (Prussian Vice Consul at Hull), "He felt that in the present day of telegraphing and business upon high pressure principles, the Sabbath was the only safety-valve; and its importance should be watched over by Wesleyans as a body. They should all, as Christians, take their firm stand upon this,—that, when applied to by candidates for seats in parliament, they should refuse their votes to those who would not uphold the Sabbath and Protestantism generally. His firm determination was, that whenever he should be applied to on the subject, whether the man were Liberal or Conservative, he who was most determined on the Sabbath question, and the question of Protestantism, should have his support. He believed that if 20 earnest men were banded together in Parliament on this principle, they would exercise such an influence on the Government, and such an influence on the minds of christian men in the kingdom, that their number would be added to continually; and in a year or two they would exercise a very decided influence on all measures that were brought before Parliament." Dr. Sindwith said "he would like an effort to get Wesleyan representatives in Parliament. It was a disgrace to them as a Body that the Dissenters should be so much before them in this respect." The Revd. Alfred Barratt added that "as Christians they should do everything in their power to promote the due observance of the Sabbath and in thwarting the efforts of those who were opposed to it, in the way of selecting representatives to Parliament, for instance:—in the way of opposing in the legal courts of the country all the hostile endeavours that might be made by men in their cupidity or carnality." The following facts were noted in the Report:—That early in the commencement of the year, New York shut up its gin palaces on the Sabbath;—that Railway Sunday Excursions still continued, but that steps were being taken to bring about, if possible, a discontinuance of them; a very worthy effort was being made by the cab drivers in London, in favour of the Sabbath; and the Saloon Omnibus Company were making a noble stand, against great competition, by running only six days in the week. A place of Sunday amusement in Leicester-square called the Alhambra had failed The attempt to open the free Public Library in Sheffield, had been put down by public sentiment. The Report also referred to the fact, that it had been resolved, by Parliament, not to open the British Museum and similar institutions on a Sunday. The Crystal Palace proprietors kept up a continual antagonism to the Sabbath; and, finding they could not admit the public on a Sunday, were seeking now to admit their shareholders. The Committee hoped that the shield of the Lord of the Sabbath would be still thrown over that sacred institution.

What our correspondent truly terms the astonishing prosperity of the EDUCATIONAL Institutions of the Connexion, is clearly indicated by the *Watchman* when it says that the Normal Institution at Westminster "is too small for the present—much too small for the near future requirements of our educational work; and that, if we are not prepared as a Connexion to build a separate institution for educating female Teachers, it must very soon become absolutely necessary with the aid of Government, to enlarge the present Institution, which can only supply 50 students per year, as now each student must remain at the Institution two years. It is gratifying to find that the Wesleyan system of infant-school teaching, and of training infant-school mistresses, is counted by the Government authorities the best and most efficient known, and that female teachers are sent to Westminster by the authorities at the Horse Guards to be trained. A great work also might be done at Westminster for our Mission Stations, if there were full means. At present only a little comparatively can be done in this way."

It was mentioned by Mr. SCOTT in Committee that frequent applications were made in the course of the year by people who are not Methodists at all—religious Churchmen—persons managing British Schools—who would be very glad to have one of their trained teachers. They say, "We should like a Wesleyan teacher, and he might conduct the school in his own way."—A pleasing indication of the vigilance exercised by all connected with these Educational Institutions was furnished by the manner in which Dr. Rule referred to the fact that there are books on the lists of the Council of Education not satisfactory to the Protestants of the country, and the explanations promptly given by Mr. Scott of the precautions by which such objectionable books were precluded from a place in schools under the management of Wesleyan Teachers. It was well said by one of the speakers in the Education Committee, "A stimulus which ought to operate on all our minds, is the unwearied efforts which Romanism is making, especially in the Educational department; and I think we owe Dr. Rule our thanks for calling our attention to the books that are issued by the Council of Education. As these books circulate amongst Protestants, amongst members of the Church of England, or anywhere else, they are doing all he evil Romanism contemplates. It is a great matter, no doubt, that we take care of our own Church but let us have an enlarged sympathy and liberality; and if the Council of Education think it too much to move in the matter, I hope the Wesleyan Conference will. It is only two years ago that they brought forward a Minute in reference to Romanism, as it regarded the Papal aggression, and I trust that they will follow that up by repeated efforts of the same kind. When we look at our successive governments we see that they are all influenced by pressure from without; then let the religious world squeeze them as hard as possible."

Letter from England

From our own Correspondent.

HULL, July 30th, 1858.

The one hundred and fifteenth annual Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Ministers opened in Hull on Wednesday morning last. The various Committees of a preparatory character were held during the previous week, and their proceedings were characterized by that unanimity and heart which distinguish all associations between the Ministers and Laymen of our glorious system.

The Conference Chapel proper in Hull would be Waltham Street, whose pulpit has a sad notoriety in Methodism, for it was there that the Rev. Thomas Galland was struck down by paralysis,—and there too that the eminent Doctor Beaumont fell gloriously in his Master's service. But the neighbourhood of Waltham Street Chapel is such as to render it desirable that the sittings of the Conference should be held in a different locality. The choice has therefore fallen upon Great Thornton Street Chapel, one of the most magnificent structures in the town of Hull. The *facade* of the Chapel, with its long range of Corinthian columns, and its two imposing wings, would hardly lead a passer by to think of Love-feasts and Revival Prayer-Meetings,—but some of the finest meetings of Methodism have been held within the walls. Great Thornton Street Chapel is a standing proof that with great gorgeousness of style there may be associated great religious power and blessing.

On entering the Chapel on Wednesday morning the very first object which struck the eye was the pulpit, with its heavy drapery of black, silently reminding all of us that a great man had fallen amongst us.—It is not possible for me to describe the influence which that admonitory pulpit exerts, and yet, with all that is solemn about it, there is an element of triumph,—for standing up there in the midst of business and debate, it reminds us that while God buries His workmen, He carries on His work.

The Conference platform exhibits some painful changes. From the benches of the Ex-Presidents, the venerable George Marsden has disappeared,—and from the seats assigned to the representatives of other Conferences we miss the pious and simple-minded Dr. Cook. Mr. West, the Ex-President, on taking the Presidential Chair for the last time, looked somewhat worn by the anxieties of his official year. The opening hymn, which he gave out with great pathos, was most appropriate:

"And are we yet alive,
And see each other's face, &c &c."

After prayer by the Revs. Samuel Jackson and James Methley, and after the usual greetings of the Brethren who had not met for twelve months, and some for as many years,—the Conference proceeded to fill up the vacancies in the Legal Hundred. In consequence of death and superannuation, there were no less than thirteen vacancies. According to the rule, ten of these were chosen by seniority, and three by nomination, for special services. Five or six names were proposed by some of the older members of the Conference, but the lot fell upon the Rev. John Bedford, who had discharged the arduous duties of Sub-Secretary for many years, with great ability; the Rev. Dr. Rule, well-known to fame, and the Rev. Joseph Hargreaves, an industrious and hard-working Methodist Preacher.

In consequence of the large number of vacancies to be filled up, the Conference could not proceed to the election of its President before the Annual Prayer Meeting. As the clock struck twelve, the doors of the Chapel were opened, and in rushed a panting and palpitating crowd, which had been waiting eagerly outside for nearly an hour. Very blank were the looks of many as they glanced at the Chair, and discovered that it was yet occupied by President West. We had a most crowded Chapel, and a glorious prayer-meeting. Mr. Thornton opened with characteristic fervour, he was followed by Mr. Squance, by Father Hickling, Mr Waugh, and Dr. Hannah. We shall not be likely to forget the beautiful prayer of Dr. Hannah, with its touching allusions to Dr. Bunting. But *the* prayer was that of the venerable John Hickling, the only minister now living who was sent out by Mr. Wesley, and who has reached the age of ninety three years! His was the prayer of a man at home with God, full of exquisite simplicity and holy power. God was with us, and it was a blessed inauguration of the Conference.

On re-assembling in the evening, we proceeded to the grand business of electing our President. As might have been expected, there was a very full Conference. Though it was well-known that the choice of the Brethren would most probably fall upon its present honoured President, there was some little excitement in relation to another gentleman, who will certainly secure the suffrages of the Conference ere long. The retiring President, with provoking *sang-froid*, counted the voting papers,—it being the rule of the Body that no one shall assist in this duty. After about twenty minutes of anxiety, Mr. West rose, and mid breathless silence announced that the choice of the Brethren had fallen upon the Rev. John Bowers, the Governor of Didsbury College. Several Ministers had one or more votes,—Mr. Waddy, the Governor of Wesley College had 76, and Mr. Bowers 190. Votes were then given for the Secretary,—Mr. Waddy polling 62, Mr. Farrar 76, and Dr. Hannah 130.

On taking the Chair, the new President was very much affected, and was compelled to sit while the retiring President handed over to him the Conference seal, the pocket Bible of Mr. Wesley, and the other insignia of office. Having recovered himself during the singing of a few verses, Mr. Bowers delivered an inaugural address of great beauty and power. He is upwards of sixty years of age, is tall and somewhat thin,—is distinguished by a most gentlemanly exterior, possesses great pulpit ability, and is universally beloved for his amiability and piety of life. He has discharged the duties of the Governorship of Didsbury College, and is justly regarded with affection by a large body of the rising ministry.

The address of the President having been delivered, we proceeded to the business of voting thanks to the officers of the Conference. The thanks to the retiring President were passed with great warmth, and they were richly deserved. Mr. West has discharged the functions of his office with rare ability, and has won golden opinions from all parties He will take a high position henceforth in the councils of Methodism.—His elevation to the platform has thoroughly brought him out, and already he has distinguished himself in the Conference debates by many sagacious remarks.

The business of giving thanks being ended, a loyal and dutiful address to the Queen, on the auspicious occasion of the marriage of the Princess Royal, was moved. Then the various representatives of affiliated Conferences were introduced by the President, Messrs. Waugh, W. Cather, and McKay, from Ireland,—Matthew Gallienne, from France,—and your own Dr. Richey, from Eastern British America. Two ministers of our own Conference, Dr. Jobson and Mr. James were recognized as the representatives of the Conference of Canada.

Thursday morning was devoted to the reading and reception of the Addresses of affiliated Conferences After the reading of the Irish Address, Messrs. Waugh, Cather, and McKay addressed the Conference with true Irish heart. In connexion with the French address, we had a speech from M. Gallienne, the successor of Dr. Cook in the Presidency of the French Conference He dwelt with beautiful simplicity upon the difficulties of the work of God in France, indulging a holy faith in the presence of the Redeemer, and indicating that the Ministers of French Methodism were willing to suffer and even to die for the name of the Lord Jesus. Mr. Arthur who had been appointed to attend the sessions of the French Conference gave a most encouraging account of French Methodism, and there is good hope, from the details which were given us, that the glorious Gospel of Christ may yet spread over the empire of France, and drive Romanism, Infidelity, and Atheism from their most favoured haunts.

When the address from the Conference of Eastern British America was read, your own Representative, the Rev. Dr. Richey, was called upon to speak. The Ministers of British Methodism are not ignorant of his distinguished abilities, and of the invaluable services which he has rendered to the cause in British North America. It is needless to say that he addressed the Conference with great eloquence. His statements respecting the prosperity of the work of God in Eastern British America were listened to with great interest and thankfulness. The Rev. Messrs. Bunting, Haydon, and George C. Harvard were appointed to draw up an answer to the address of your Conference.

The Conference has been occupied for more than a day with the question: Who are now admitted as Preachers on Trial? More than a hundred candidates have professed their services, and the Conference is likely to accept nearly all of them. They have been well sifted by the examinations in July, and all of us are grateful to God for raising up so many promising labourers for His vineyard. The business of confirming or rejecting the recommendations of the July examination Committee is now before the Conference.

The Reports of the Preparatory Committees indicate that the affairs of the Connexion are now in a most satisfactory state. The prosperity of our Educational Institutions is positively astonishing. It is clear that the Normal College at Westminster, whose arrangements have called forth the highest eulogies of the Government, will not suffice for the exigencies of our educational system. Our system of infant school teaching, and of training infant school mistresses is regarded by the authorities of the Government as the most efficient in the country. All honour to Mr. Principal Scott, and his able coadjutors.

Our Chapel affairs are looking up. During the last year the noble sum of £94,646 has been expended upon chapel and school erections, and of this magnificant sum only £7,479 pounds remain to be raised In addition to money thus raised for the building of Chapels, more than thirty-seven thousand pounds have been raised for the extinction of debts, so that a total sum of £132,428 has been expended by Methodism in twelve months, over chapels and schools. Deducting certain items it appears that a net total of £110,304 has been *raised* and *paid*.—The debt-system, thank God, is dying out; and when we look at the fact that seventy-three new Chapels and thirty-three school rooms have been built, and thirty-five chapels enlarged, and that there are plans before the Committee for 124 fresh undertakings, we have great reason to conclude that Methodism is rapidly advancing in the country.

Further particulars will be sent by the next mail.

Can India be Converted?

Why should the eyes of the world be turned to India at this moment with so deep an earnestness, if it be not that by that protracted gaze we may learn that her condition is such as to warrant us in the attempt to save her population from ruin? Certainly if Divine Providence ever pointed out to a church its course of action, a divine providence is now directing the church to India. Should there be no effort made in the endeavour to advance the interests of the Redeemer's kingdom, unless there be an unmistakeable *command*, given in an audible tone "Go ye to India and preach the Gospel,"—or is the way sufficiently indicated when a nation of idolaters are willing to receive that Gospel, and willing Christians are prepared to enter upon the Missionary work? O, blind must be that church which regards not openings which God himself has wrought! Unprofitable must that servant be who will not work save when his master stands by his side, urging him on to action! Indifferent must he be to that master's interest, if with folded arms and closed eyes, he muses on unreal difficulties, when golden opportunities and valuable hours are passing away to be recalled no more.

The voice of the Redeemer is heard saying "give time—give prayer—give talents—give money—give body—give soul—give *all* to effect the conversion of the world"—If a lingering doubt remains in the Christian's mind, it is removed by the assurance, "in this work he that *loseth* his life shall *find* it unto life eternal." The fountain that sends forth its waters freely shall receive fresh supplies from a thousand unseen springs—it shall never be exhausted.—Why then doth the Church of the Redeemer hesitate to act upon the command?—Shall the world be converted without her energy—her effort? Never! It is ordained that the world shall be saved by the preaching of the Gospel. Who shall remove the rubbish of ages of superstition, if the missionary do not? Who shall tell the heathen of a better creed than that of Brahma, if it be not told him by the herald of the cross? But the church must awake to the consideration of this last question. Is she sending them? Oh! bleeding Redeemer! Thou who didst not withhold thy life—thy tears—thy heaven, to secure this purpose, Thou knowest if thy Church be indeed carrying out the great design for which Thou didst leave thy Father's bosom and visit a sin-stricken earth! Much as is the Church by Thee beloved, she cannot escape thy indignation unless she awake to the duty imposed upon her of evangelizing the world! When shall the "desert rejoice and the wilderness and solitary place be glad for them?" When thy Church awakes to her great work, and learns that she is designed for a higher purpose than the mere increase of her influence and respectability. Assuredly *not* till then.

The question arises—Has India been open opened to the preaching of the Gospel? Let this question be calmly considered, and the reply will be an affirmative.

Shall we regard that great country historically, while putting this question? If so, when was it open before? Not surely when under Semiramis; nor yet when convulsed by the conquering Alexander. Certainly not when under Mohammedan rule, nor yet when first subjugated to papal sway by the Portuguese Not when there was the Inquisition at Goa, and the Cresent at Cabul! If we look later, the prospect is as dark. When fierce wars for possession between France and England desolated the country, the thunders of Plassey and Assaye would have silenced the voice of the peaceful missionary. During all this period there is no such opening as could warrant the Church in making the efforts to reduce the Hindoos to the sway of the everlasting Gospel. Had not a change been wrought by Divine providence, India might have remained forever under the dominion of Brahma's bloody rites, and a superstition that induced the eternal slumber of spiritual death.

But a change did take place. There came the final struggle of the Mussulman to recover the lands held once in the firm grasp of Aurunjzebe and Akbar. The work of revolt began nearly fourteen years ago, by the Affghanistan war. In 1852 an apparently insignificant circumstance paved the way for the Sepoy rebellion. The 38th Bengal Native Infantry refused to march to Burmah. Two years later the 38th and 74th joined the mutineers from Meerut at Delhi. Then followed a succession of massacres almost unexampled in history. The movement had long been in preparation—but was made at last. The Hindoo reverence for the sacred cow and the Moslems hatred for the hog are so intense, that no sooner were the Sepoy troops informed that their cartridge paper was prepared with the fat of these animals, than the mutiny began. A Lascar asked a Brahmin for water, the Brahmin refused him the cup, as the Lascar's lips would have defiled it and the Brahmin would have lost *caste*. Thereupon the offended man accused the Brahmin of using cartridges prepared with fat. The astonished Hindoo rushed among his companions to ascertain if it were indeed so: and no sooner were the facts made known than the revolt began and extended from regiment to regiment. It has been argued that the Lascar was the agent of the conspirators; and that his conversation as above was as much that of design as was the conversation of Cassius with Brutus, previous to the assassination of the Roman Cæsar.

This occurred Jan. 19th. A few days after, the telegraph office was burned down at Barrackpore—and the mutiny became general. No time could be more appropriate. 800 officers out of 1000 were away on leave of absence. The demon of revolt was uncontrolled. The Thug thirst of blood was excited, and a massacre followed, unsurpassed for cruelty since Mithridates, at Pergamos issued his decree to kill all Roman citizens. No rank, nor age, nor sex was spared. Such unparalleled atrocities sicken us by the bare reading. On Feb. 17th Mandarin Sikander Shah preached the *Jihad*, or "war to the infidel," (war to the Christian); and in the meantime the authorities at Calcutta fanned the flame of the insurrection by suppressing the native music, and publishing the act against polygamy.—On the 11th April the mutineers entered Delhi, and the terrible cry rent all India—"The Bengal army has revolted."

Subordination was at an end The reverence hitherto maintained toward the British officer by the Hindoo soldier was no more. The Anglo-Saxon supremacy for a time ceased, and the ominous predictions so often put forth by Sir Charles Napier, were more than fulfilled.

W. C. McKINNON.

(To be Continued.)

Jabez Bunting—Dr. Beecher.

Soon after the return of the American delegation from the "World's Christian Alliance," which had been holden in London, it was announced that Dr. Lyman Beecher, who had just returned from that great convention, would give his impressions of the Alliance in a lecture at the Broadway Tabernacle. Curiosity and interest crowded that capacious building with eager listeners, to its utmost capacity, to hear from the lips of the venerable and distinguished delegate his personal impressions of the famous "Alliance," and the chief men of which it was composed. The occasion was one of rare interest to the writer, and made an impression upon his mind which the intervening years have failed to efface.

In speaking of the distinguished representatives from different religious bodies, the heart of the speaker seemed to glow with the spirit of Christian catholicity, and rising with his theme to the loftiest height, the venerable doctor exclaimed: "There was the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel; there was John Angell James, [with quite an array of other names, and mentioning the Churches represented by them;] and finally there was old Father Bunting, *as meek and as strong as Moses.*"—*Cor. Advocate & Journal.*

General Intelligence.

Colonial.

Domestic.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.—The following despatch was received at the Telegraph Office on Thursday last:—

St. John's N. F, August 11.

To Associated Press.—Before I left London the Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company decided, unanimously, that after the cable was laid, and the Queen's and President's Messages transmitted, the line should be kept for several weeks solely for the use of Mr. Whitehouse, Professor Thompson, and other Electricians, to enable them thoroughly to test the various modes of telegraphing, so that the directors might decide which was the best and most rapid method for future use. It was considered that after the line should be once thrown open for business it would be very difficult to obtain it for experimental purposes, even for a short time.

Due notice will be given when the line will be ready for business, and tariff of prices.

C. W. FIELD.

ST. PETER'S CANAL.—The Editor of the Cape Breton *News*, who has lately visited the site of the proposed Saint Peter's Canal, recommends that, instead of following out the original design, which will involve an enormous outlay, that a Marine Railway be substituted:

"We found that operations had been suspended for some months previously, owing, we believe to the probability that the entire work would far exceed the estimated cost of construction, as announced at its inception. The sum of £5,000 has been already expended in the cutting away the earthwork to within a few feet of the tide level. It is computed, as we learn, that at least £30,000 more will be requisite to finish and equip the work. A much smaller sum would, however, secure the complete establishment of a Marine Railway—which, if made, will, in the event of the abandonment of the original scheme of cutting the Canal, answer all immediate requirements. From a hurried examination of the locality,—the nature of the approaches to it from the Atlantic Ocean and the Bras d'Or Lake,—together with the probable transit of produce, shipping and passengers, through its locks, we are surprised that such a project as a Canal should have ever been seriously entertained. Beyond a Marine Railway, for the transit of boats, produce, &c., the present necessities of the Island will need nothing better now nor for many years to come. The excavations already made will not be lost labor in the event of the work assuming the character of a Marine Railway—which would be a positive benefit and accommodation."

New Brunswick.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—On Thursday last a short telegram from Newfoundland was posted in the News Room, announcing the fact that the Atlantic Telegraph Cable was successfully submerged in the ocean. The intelligence sped through the City with electric rapidity, and simultaneously, it may be said, one universal expression of pleasure and gratification arose from the many groups of excited citizens which crowded our thoroughfares to learn the details. At the Telegraph Office the national flags of Great Britain and the United States were promptly displayed in honor of the event, and the example was almost instantly followed by the Fire Engine Companies, and by the denizens of the north and south wharves and our principal hotels. In the evening a royal salute was fired by members of the Fire Companies from ordnance placed on the wharf of the Hon. John Robertson, and in addition the Telegraph Office and several of the Engine Houses were gaily illuminated. On Friday the Shipping in the harbour were decked out in their gayest bunting, while from every flag pole in the City, and across our principal streets, flags and streamers of every size and description waved in the breeze. At noon, precisely, another royal salute was fired and the remainder of the day enjoyed as a holiday by the greater number of our citizens. As the shades of evening fell the illuminations became more general and still more brilliant than on Thursday evening. Our Fire Companies also mustered in their strength (between five and six hundred,) all dressed in their varied costumes, and with bands of music at their head they formed a torch-light procession and paraded through the streets at the same time that fireworks of every description were liberally dispensed for the entertainment of gazers of every age and sex that in thousands crowded our thoroughfares. At about ten o'clock a salvo of artillery appropriately closed the demonstrations and rejoicings on this auspicious occasion.—*Courier.*

INTERRUPTION OF MAIL COMMUNICATION.—For the last fortnight the usual mails to Windsor and Digby have not been carried by the steamers, as usual, and the consequence is, that disappointment and annoyance have been felt on all hands. The idea of sending letters and papers to the Central and Western sections of Nova Scotia all way round by land when there are two boats to Windsor and two to Digby, every week, seems too absurd to meet with any thing short of the most decided disapproval. We know not who is too blame; but we fear there is blundering going on in the chief Post Office somewhere. Such mismanagement is felt by tens of thousands to be a serious evil, and one for which the Post Master General must be held accountable:—*Char. Mirror.*

GOLD AT FREDERICTON.—A report announcing the discovery of gold on the banks of the river above Fredericton, was going the round of the papers last week It was stated that small particles of pure gold had been washed from the sand, and that little nuggets from one to ten grains each had been discovered.—Many doubted, but others were sanguine and hastened off to the *new diggins*, expecting soon to realize a fortune, but the bubble has exploded, and the following Telegram published in the Monday's Leader exposes the deception.

Fredericton Aug. 9.—Gold discoveries said to be a hoax perpetrated by some half dozen young men (or rather scoundrels) by melting gold with other metal and distributing it through the sand, knowing themselves where to pick it up, and thus deceiving hundreds of persons. The fraud was only discovered this morning.—*Chr. Visitor*

Canada.

MINISTERIAL CRISIS.—We lately announced the resignation of the Canadian Ministry, on the Seat of Government question, and that Mr. George Brown had been sent for by the Governor General and charged with the formation of a new Administration. Mr. Brown accepted the task, and, after consulting with his friends and supporters, succeeded in forming a Cabinet composed of the following gentlemen, the most part of whom have taken a conspicuous part in Canadian politics for many years:—George Brown; Premier, Inspector General. Hon. J. Sandfield McDonald; Attorney. Gen., West. J. S. Morrison; Speaker Legislative Council. Mr. Mowat; Provincial Secretary. Mr. Foley; Postmaster General. Mr. Dorion; Commissioner of Crown Lands, and leader of L. C. Section. Mr. Drummond; Attorney General, East. Mr. Holton; Board of Works. Mr. Lemieux; Receiver General. Mr. Thibaudeau; Board of Agriculture, and President of Council. Dr. Connor; Solicitor General, West. Mr. Laberge; Solicitor General, East.

But scarcely was the new Cabinet announced, before they were met by Resolutions of non confidence from the retiring Ministers, moved simultaneously in the Legislative Council and Assembly, which were carried—16 to 8 in the former, and 71 to 31 in the latter. This was on Monday, and on the day following Mr. Brown, the Premier, waited on the Governor General and informed him that the Cabinet advised a Prorogation of Parliament, with a view to a Dissolution. Sir Edmund Head, probably fortified by the large majorities recorded against the new Government, refused, and on Wednesday the resignations of Mr. Brown and his colleagues were tendered and accepted.

Hon. Mr. Carter was then entrusted with the formation of a new Government, which was soon after announced as follows:—Mr. Carter; Premier. Mr. J. A. McDonald; Att'y General, East. Mr. Galt; Attorney General, West. Mr. Alleyn; Inspector General, Mr. Belleau; Provincial Secretary. Mr. Scotte, Speaker Legislative Council. Mr. Rose; Public Works. Mr. VanKougnet; President of Council. Mr. Sydney Smith; Crown Lands. Mr. Sherwood; Postmaster General. Mr. Allibone; Receiver General. Mr Ross; Sol. General, East.

All of the above, with the exception of Messrs. Galt, Sherwood and Belleau, were members of the late McDonald Administration.—*Chronicle.*

United States.

The latest advices from Utah appear to leave little doubt as to the settlement, at least for the present, of the difficulties with the Mormons. Brigham Young and the heads of the Mormon Church had returned to the city, and had been followed by the people, who were returning to their homes in all parts of the Territory. No troops were in the city, General Johnston having passed through and encamped with the Army in Cedar Valley, 30 miles beyond. The Government officers had been duly installed, and everything was quiet in the Valley. It was stated that Brigham Young was anxious to be tried on a charge of treason, though he insisted the jury should consist of Mormons only—which, of course, would insure his acquittal.

An offer is pending from the Hudson's Bay Company to dispose of all their property in the United States to our Government. Under the provisions of the Treaty of 1845 the Company own and hold a number of forts, posts and trading-houses situated in our territory, together with large stocks of horses, sheep and cattle. Lord Napier has been authorized to sell the entire of this property for the sum of $600,000, which is considered by competent judges to be very cheap.—*American Traveller.*

We have been visited by a perfect deluge for some time past. On Saturday last some thirteen inches of water fell in one night! All the creek, and streams rose to an unparalleled height, the Kansas overflowed its banks and rushed down to join the "Big Muddy" a perfect torrent of raging waters. Nearly all the bridges over the streams running into the Kansas, and to the north and west of us, have been carried away, and the roads were rendered impassible for several days

To night, after three days of *very hot* weather, we are visited by another of the storms so frequent this summer, which will, in all probability, again render the roads impassable for some days We think ourselves lucky if we get a small eastern mail but once a week, in these days of storms and change of contracts.—*Correspondence of the Traveller.*

The *New York Herald* has the following remarks respecting the Atlantic Telegraph:—

"The sun rises between five and six hours later upon us, so that news which is transmitted from Europe at two o'clock in the afternoon, must reach us about eight or nine o'clock on the morning of the same day. Thus the London Exchange closes at three o'clock, and as the difference in time between the British capital and New York is four hours and forty-five minutes, we will learn the price of consols at eleven o'clock in the morning, in time for our operators in Wall street. The movements in the London and New York money markets will, therefore, appear in the evening edition of the New York Herald the same day on which they take place. The British Parliament generally sits as late as one or two o'clock, and their sessions are sometimes prolonged till three o'clock in the morning, but the result of their deliberations will reach us from ten to twelve o'clock of the proceeding night, time enough to be published in the Herald, of the next day, simultaneously with the report of the London Times. Then again our great mercantile firms can send their orders through the cable to different parts of Europe, and countermand them with the same rapidity."

ALL FOR A COMMA.—Not a thousand miles from Oneida County, says the Buffalo Courier, a Coroner's Jury returned a verdict that a certain deceased man "came to his death by excessive drinking, producing appoplexy in the minds of the jury."

A NEW ARTICLE IS NOW BEING USED IN THE manufacture of medicine, namely, gums, of which, we are reliably informed, Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator is wholly composed. These gums are said to be the most powerful articles to act on a torpid or inactive liver that is now known to physicians, and yet in their combination in the Invigorator they are as harmless as can be even for the smallest child, it may be administered with perfect safety and great benefit.

Ladies of sedentary habits find great benefit by its use, while those who are sick and debilitated, or lack vigor and energy, cannot find a surer, safer and speedier remedy than the Invigorator. Parents administer it to their children with safety and success for worms, bowel and summer complaints, cholera infantum, and derangements which children are subject to while invalids, and all who are troubled with Liver Complaint of any kind find a sure relief in this the invalid's friend.—*Portland Journal.* Aug 12, 2w.

G. E. MORTON & Co., agents.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—The distempers which manifest themselves externally, destroying comeliness as well as inflicting immeasurable agony, are readily controlled by the Ointment. Salt rheum, ring worm, tetter, scald head, scurvy, white swelling, and and all ordinary eruptions, are not only immediately relieved by this preparation, but permanently removed.—The pores should first be opened by fomenting the surface with warm water, and then the Ointment rubbed into the skin thus prepared to absorb it. It will at once strike into the muscular system that underlies the cuticle, and extinguish the fibrile elements in the blood which create and keep up the exterior irritation. This result is inevitable, and the cure will be entire and permanent. The Pills will be found a useful auxiliary in all external disorders.

The English Mail

BY ROYAL MAIL STEAMER NIAGARA

English dates are to July 23rd.

Of the Derby Administration in the Land n *Watchman* says:—

Never before was a Ministry in such happy case. The House of Commons, which had nursed it from fainting to success, has been paternal fondness, which will bitter its arm of vexation to behal the happy bantling that it has rescued from the eagle's nest, for the food scones and glee of its premature charge. For the Ministry merely the names of all the men in office have been pushed forward, with a few exceptions this column into an income. The Government desires to make over the chancellorship to Mr. Thwaites and the Metropolitan Board of Works, simply guaranteeing funds to the amount of three millions, and appointing an inspector to see how the Act is administered. Parliament consents, the more rich districts of the metropolitan districts, without further aid from the country, are to repay the expense by a "landlord tax" of 3 1 in the £ for ten years; nor does London complain, for something must be done at once, and a tolerable recommencement is thought to be worth all the money.

It were superfluous to say that parties in the House of Commons there are none of prestige. Palmerstonians and Independent Liberals can agree only to differ. The House of Commons is the Government, and the Ministry is its organ, with the tacit condition that all disputable points are to be reserved until that admirable next Session which awaits a Conservative Reform Bill and a High Church compromise of the Church rate contention. Lord John Russell, points to a future ecclesiastical controversy, in presenting the petition of the general meeting of Chelsea against the abuse of the Anglican Confessional, which the Archbishop of Canterbury both admits and condemns by confirming the Bishop of London's decision that Mr. Poole's license as curate should be revoked, on account of his having "been in the practice of conducting a system of private confession and absolution," His Grace at the same time concurring in the Bishop's opinion that "such practices is not authorized by the Church of England," but is "calculated to bring scandal on the Church." Yet Mr. Poole's disciples claim auricular confession and priestly absolution as the cherished rights of the Anglican laity, not less resolutely than Mr Eliourt claims the legal monopoly of preaching to the thousands who pass through his parish to attend what he calls "sensational services" at Exeter Hall, but feel no attraction in the ministrations of his own pulpit. These must now be left as topics for the next Session.

BARON ROTHSCHILD was on the 26th of July admitted to take his seat in the House of Commons. Having declined the usual oath, a resolution was moved by Lord John Russel and passed the House that the words "on the true faith of a Christian" should be omitted. Messrs Warren and Walpole were conspicuous in resistance of the measure.

MARRIAGE WITH A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER has *not* been legalized by Act of Parliament. The Bill for this purpose was rejected by a majority of 24 in the House of Lords. For the measure 22,—against it 46.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE SUNDAY OPENING.—The *Record* says:—We gather, from an incidental notice in the daily papers that this desecration was consummated last Sunday:—"The evening previous to the opening of the Crystal Palace Gardens to the shareholders on Sunday was celebrated by a large party consisting principally of gentlemen connected with literature, science, and art, who dined in one of the magnificant *salons* of that establishment." Our readers will be glad to learn that this matter is not to be allowed to rest. Measures are now in progress which will, we trust, bring it to another, and we may yet hope more satisfactory, issue.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO BERLIN.—The *Herald* understands that our gracious sovere