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der the yoke of priests, embrace another religion which secures better their liberty of thought and conscience. In the course of last year, more than a hundred respectable Hungarian families entered the Reformed communion. A popish chaplain, named *John Kuppis*, remaining in the city of Buda, has become protestant. A noble lady of the same city of Buda, declared her intentions to embrace the Protestant religion, and was received into the evangelical communion.—Last Easter, three heads of families in Buda, and the same day a lady of Pesth, with her two sons, embraced the Protestant faith, and publicly abjured Romanism. This movement continues, and will perhaps become much more extensive."

One of the most wealthy gentlemen in Mexico—a Mexican—refused on his death-bed to confess to the Priests who appeared at his bed-side. His friends were in great distress, when the dying man observed—"My will, after my death will explain to you why." Immediately after his death they read his will, and to their amazement he enjoined that he should be buried in the English burial ground, with all the forms and ceremony of those of the true English Protestant faith; which, after six days' delay, occasioned by his friends and the Government, was done. It is generally thought, says a Correspondent of the *Church and State Gazette*, from whom we have abridged this notice, that half the higher orders of the inhabitants of Mexico are in heart, of the same mind as this gentleman, but dare not declare it.

At Rochfort, France, says the *Archives du Christianisme*, a movement in the favour of the Gospel has taken place, the result of which has been that twenty-seven persons have abjured the errors of the Romish Church. A religious movement is also going on in the lower Alps. Several families attend the preaching of the Word because they believe the Gospel to be the truth of God. In some places an earnest desire to hear the Gospel has induced persons to draw up petitions with that view.

Two Protestant booksellers have been tried, and condemned to a fine of 300 francs and three months' imprisonment, at Paris, for having sold two or three tracts against popery. A colporteur has been condemned to two months' imprisonment and 200 francs fine for selling similar tracts.

Mr. Venillot, the principal editor of the *Univers*, a paper patronized by almost all the French Bishops, and in high favour at the court of Rome, has written thus:—"What I regret, to speak frankly, is, that John Huss was not burnt sooner, and that Martin Luther was not burnt as well as he—that no Prince was then to be found pious enough, or politic enough, to set on foot a crusade against the Protestants!" One would suppose that Rome has committed butcheries enough to satisfy the most sanguinary desires of this blood-thirsty religionist.

At a recent public meeting in London, Pastors Roussell and Francois gave highly interesting accounts of the growing desire among the people of Paris, and other parts of France, to discard Popery and embrace Protestantism.

Rills from the Spring.

It has been eloquently and truthfully said, if Christianity were compelled to flee from the mansions of the great, the academies of philosophers, the halls of legislators, or the throngs of busy men, we should find her last retreat with woman, at her fireside. Her last audience would be the children gathering around the knees of a mother—the last sacrifice, the secret prayer, escaping in silence from her lips, and heard, perhaps, only at the throne of God.

The Emperor Sigismund was reproached for rewarding instead of destroying his enemies, and by that means giving them the power again to injure him. "What?" said the noble-minded monarch, "do not I destroy my enemies when I make them my friends?"

Lost wealth may be regained by a course of industry, the wreck of health repaired by temperance, forgotten knowledge restored by study, alienated friendship soothing into forgiveness, even forfeited reputation won back by penitence and virtue. But whoever again looked upon his

vanished hours, recalled his slighted years, and stamped them with wisdom, or effaced from heaven's book the fearful blot of a wasted life!

Be frank with the world. Frankness is the field of honesty and courage. Say on every occasion just what you mean to do; and let your intention be to do what is right, whether the world is pleased or displeased. Never do a wrong thing to make a friend or keep one. Never buy friendship nor abuse it. Deal kindly but firmly with all. Eschew hypocrisy. Do not be one thing to a man's face and another behind his back. If you have a complaint against any one tell him, not others, of it.

Gold Drops.

The lessons of adversity are often the most benignant when they seem the most severe.

A companion that is cheerful, and free from swearing and scurrilous discourse, is worth gold.

He that spends his time in sports, and calls it recreation, is like him whose garment is all made of fringes, and his meat nothing but sauces: they are healthless, chargeable, and useless.

Justice is often pale and melancholy; but Gratitude, her daughter, is constantly in the flow of spirits and the bloom of loveliness.

Know that not all are friends whose faces are habited in courteous graces.

Notes by the Way.

On one occasion, when Beau Nash was called on by the masters of the Temple for certain accounts, among other items he made this odd charge—"For making one man happy, ten pounds." "What is the meaning of this, sir?" said one of the dignitaries, in his gravest and most authoritative manner. "Why, to tell you the truth," replied Nash, "I happened a few days ago to overhear a poor man, who had a large family, say that ten pounds would make him happy for life, and I could not resist the opportunity of trying the experiment." The masters were so much struck with the singularity of this explanation, that they not only allowed the charge, but even insisted on doubling it, in testimony of their approbation of Nash's benevolence. Inference—benevolence never loses a reward, either from others, or from one's own mind—sometimes from both.

A boy, in the olden days of Webster's Grammar, found this definition in his book: "A noun is the name of a thing, as horse, hair, justice."—But he chanced to misconceive it, and read it thus: "A noun is the name of a thing, as horse-hair justice." He was of a reflecting turn, and long he pondered over the wonderful mysteries of a noun. But in vain; he could not make it out. His father was a justice of the peace, and one day, when the boy went home, the old gentleman was holding a justice's court. There he sat in state among a crowd of people, on an old-fashioned horse-hair settee. A new light now broke in upon the young hero's mind. "My father," said he mentally, "is a horse-hair justice, and therefore a noun!" Inference—simplify the grammar.

One day, as a gentleman was passing along a street, he saw a school-boy, "with satchel on his back," looking wistfully upon the delicacies in a pastry-cook's window. "What, my lad," said the gentleman, "I suppose you are in the optative mood." "Yes, sir," rejoined the youth, "and I hope you are in the dative case." The boy got a shilling for his quickness. Inference—we sometimes get by declining.

Rev. C. Maclay writes from California to the Mission Rooms of the M. E. Church, N. Y., and thus encouragingly speaks of the work of God in that distant land:—"Nine persons have been added to the Church during the past week. Our congregations are good; class meetings well-attended and very spiritual; things are quite encouraging in this part of the work. Such an opening for the Gospel I never saw before, and doubt if I ever shall again."

Reliable intelligence from Havana, as late as the 23rd ult., states that Lopez is everywhere triumphant, and marching on that City with two thousand men. In a battle with the Spaniards, on the 17th, the Spanish Commander-in-Chief was killed. Great excitement.—Sun.

Of the prosperous state of the Oneida Conference, which held its session in Ithaca, N. Y., a correspondent of *Zion's Herald*, thus writes:—"The past year has been a year of in-gathering. The Bishop stated our increase to have been 6,602.—Holiness was never more preached and enjoyed by preachers and people than during this last year.—Our missionary collections were \$2,700 in advance of the last year."

The National Temperance Convention at Saratogo, N. Y., continued two days, and was a grand demonstration of the right kind of Temperance sentiment and spirit—Christian and kind, earnest and bold. Twelve strong and important Resolutions were unanimously passed by the Convention, which was composed of three hundred men from seventeen States and the British Provinces.

The corner stone of a new M. E. Church, was laid during last month in Brooklyn; the probable cost of the edifice, when finished, will be about \$13,000. "Methodism," says a New York correspondent of *Zion's Herald*, "is taking a strong hold in our beautiful sister City, (Brooklyn,) which now numbers almost 100,000 citizens."

In the Sandwich Islands, there are 441 Protestant Schools, with 12,949 scholars, and 102 Roman Catholic, with 2,359 scholars.

It is estimated that there are 800,000 nominal Christians among the native population of India, of whom 11,000 are communicants.

In Turkey there are eight Protestant Churches, spreading abroad divine truth, and opposed only by Roman Catholics.

The superfluities of professed Christians would send the Bible and the preached gospel to every part of the world.

Mrs. Judson was at Cape Town on the 26th May, in good health, and about to sail for England.

The Jews propose building a Temple in Mount Zion to equal Solomon's in magnificence.

General Election.

The following is a complete list of the Representatives elected to serve in General Assembly from the various part of the Province.

Halifax, J. Esson, W. Annand, L. O'C. Doyle, B. Wier; Hants, B. Smith, N. Mosher, J. D. Fraser, E. Young, I. Dimock; Colchester, Hon. S. Creelman, A. G. Archibald, G. W. McLellan, — Campbell; Cumberland, Hon. J. Howe, S. Fulton, W. Bent; Pictou, J. Holmes, R. Murray, M. I. Wilkins; Sydney, W. A. Henry, — McKinnon; Guysboro, J. J. Marshall, S. Campbell; Inverness, W. Young, P. Smith; Richmond, Hon. J. B. Uniacke, H. Martell; Victoria, H. Munro, J. Munro; Cape Breton, D. N. McQueen, James McLeod; Lunenburg, J. Creighton, B. Zwicker, H. S. Jost; Queens, S. P. Freeman, J. Campbell, A. Cowie; Shelburne, Thomas Coffin, — Locke, Josiah Coffin; Yarmouth, Thomas Killam, Jessie Shaw, John Ryder; Digby, F. Bourneut, A. F. Comeau, J. Wade; Annapolis, J. W. Johnston, A. Whitman, S. S. Thorne; Kings, John C. Hall, D. Moore, Dr. Brown, S. Clupman.

On Friday night, 29th ult., the house of Luther Porter, of Cornwallis, was destroyed by fire, and we regret to add, a grandchild was burned to cinders, and Mr. Porter himself was so seriously burned, that he expired on the Sunday morning following.

The Newton University of Baltimore, Maryland, has recently conferred the honorary degree of *Doctor of Divinity* upon the Rev. A. W. McLEOD of this city.

Mr. Gough left our city for Boston on Wednesday morning in the R. M. Steamer *America*.

The Editor of this Journal left town yesterday, and will be absent for a short period.

TRENTON MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE OFFICE, Jerusalem Warehouse, Halifax.—Rates as moderate as any similar Institution. The Agent, having insured Wesleyan property in the Province, will be happy to receive further applications from Ministers or Trustees, for insurance on Chapels, Mission Houses, &c., prompt attention paid to all orders—blanks and every required information furnished by DANIEL STARR, AGENT. See advertisement. Halifax, August 23, 1851.

Summary of News.

BY THE R. M. STEAMER.

The R. M. Steamer *America*, Capt. Shannon, arrived at this port on Wednesday last bringing Liverpool dates of the 23rd ult. By reference to the English papers we observe that the proposition for making Galway a Transatlantic Packet Station is exciting considerable attention.—The Liverpool people of course oppose the scheme.

Trade was considerably depressed in England, and several failures have occurred. The harvest was progressing favourably, and flour had declined 6d. per barrel.

The Halifax and Quebec Railroad is receiving increased attention in England, and many of the British Journals are treating the subject with the consideration its importance demands.

The Exhibition was drawing far less in money and numbers than heretofore. The receipts on the 21st August were little more than two thousand two hundred pounds, or more than one thousand pounds less than on several days within the previous fortnight. In fact the grand rush is over, and the excursionists diminishing greatly in numbers.

"Blackfriars' Bridge," in the city of London, has so far sunk in the centre as to be dangerous. In fact a portion of the masonry actually fell in, and the Bridge has had to be closed for repair.

The Queen was to pass through London on the 27th August on her way to Scotland.

The Queen is to visit Liverpool and Manchester on her return from Scotland.

The great Roman Catholic Meeting at Dublin had passed off without producing so much excitement as had been expected; but the sentiments propounded by the more violent speakers, cannot but have a pernicious effect upon the mind of the Irish populace.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.—Nova Scotia has sent to the EXHIBITION a fine collection of iron ores and iron products through the medium of one of her most enterprising inhabitants, Mr. C. D. Archibald. The mineral property of this gentleman is exhibited in the rough ores, which appear not only rich in quantity of metal, but of excellent quality; and a systematic arrangement of pig, bar, steel, tin-plate, wire, and manufactured articles, (knives, grates, &c.), deserving high credit, as evincing energy and skill, as well as methodical industry, to exhibit these very valuable productions in a young colony. Gray copper-ore and native copper, of fair quality, appear on this table, and some oxide of manganese. Some interesting fossils of the carbonaceous series have been sent by the Central Committee of Nova Scotia, and one lump of coal of good bituminous quality.

Sir James Emerson Tennent has addressed a long letter to one of the gentlemen who has taken an active part in promoting a meeting to be held in Dublin on Thursday, at the Mansion House, for the purpose of taking measures to establish steam communication between the ports of Galway and New York. In this letter Sir James enters at length into the whole subject of Transatlantic navigation, roundly condemns the report of the Commissioners, and avows his decided preference for the bay of Galway as a packet station over any other port either in England or Ireland.

The affairs of FRANCE are just now exciting a good deal of attention, and it is thought the Councils General will decide in favour of a revision of the constitution. It is the prevailing opinion that the Prince de Joinville will be started as a candidate for the Presidency.

Mr. Gladstone has represented the state of society at NAPLES as frightful in the extreme, and similar barbarities are reported to have occurred in ROME. The French troops are said to be tired of keeping down Liberal opinions in Italy.

Efforts are being made to relieve HAMBURG and HOLSTEIN from the Austrian troops quartered in those places.

The news from GERMANY is of trifling importance. Mr. Warren, late Consul General of the United States at Vienna, and Editor of the *Lloyd* newspaper, has been expelled from the Austrian territory.

It is believed that Kossuth will be released at the time specified. The Russian and Austrian Envoys at Constantinople still oppose it, but the influence of Sir Stratford Canning is said to be in the ascendancy with the Porte. Should Kossuth be released the diplomatic intercourse between Austria and Turkey will probably be suspended for a time.

By the Overland Mail the news has reached England that the EAST INDIA Company have resolved to interfere in the affair of the Nizam's dominions, and a further cession of territory will take place in order to satisfy the debt due the Company. It is said that Gholab Singh's troops have mutinied, and extensive disturbances taken place in his outlying dominions. It is said that four British officers have lost their lives in consequence of killing a cow.

The rebellion in CHINA is prostrated in consequence of the prevalence of banditti.