The Provincial Wesleyan.

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At Home in Heaven.

Here in the body pent,
Absent from Him I roam,
Yet nightly pitch my morning tent
A day's march nearer home.

My Father's house on high,
Home of my soul—how near
At time's to Faith's foreseeing eye
The golden gates appear!

Ah, then my spirit faints
To reach the land I love,
The bright inheritance of saints
Jerusalem above.

Yet clouds will intervene,
And all my prospect flies;
Like Noah's dove, I flit between
Rough seas and stormy skies.

Anon the clouds disperse,
The winds and waters cease,
While sweetly o'er my gladdened heart,
Expands the bow of peace.

MONTGOMERY.

India—The Insurrection.

[From our Correspondent.]

Loss of the P. & O. Company's Steamer "Ava"—Successes in Oude—General Franks—Gen. Hope Grant—The 97th—Capt. Hedley Vicars—Attack on Allumbaugh—Repulse of the Rebels—Advance of the Commander-in-Chief—Capture of the Dilkoosh, &c.

CALCUTTA, 8th March, 1858.

The total loss of the P. & O. Company's fine new Steamer *Ava*, and of the 9th Feb. mails, which she carried, has caused a profound and painful sensation here. It seems that she shipped 40,000 rupees at Madras, to be landed at Trincomalee—a port quite out of the regular route, and not included in the arrangements for Postal Service—where the Steamers occasionally touch for the convenience of Government, as in this instance. The Captain seems to have had some little misgiving about the deviation from his usual course as he requested permission to leave Madras two hours earlier that the time fixed to enable him to make Trincomalee before the evening of the following day. This request was not complied with, however, and consequently it was dark when the Steamer neared the coast. Whatever distrust there may have been before appears to have been now displaced by a reckless temerity. The evening was clear and unclouded, the weather was calm, and in nautical phrases, there was no sea on. The land was plainly discernible at a distance of about two miles, yet the steam was kept up to give the full speed of eleven knots an hour, at which speed the downward run had been made. The harbor of Trincomalee is one of the most magnificent in the world, and is indicated by a light situated on a bold headland, easily seen at a considerable distance in the direction in which it is approached. Notwithstanding that no light was visible the Captain believed he had entered the bay, and under this impression burned colored lights as a signal for the master attendant to come on board and receive the treasure. Suddenly the ship struck a coral reef under water, but was carried over it by the force of her momentum, only, however, to grind upon a second sunken reef, which was also cleared. The next minute she bounded on a third, and providentially stuck there, as, had she passed it, as she did the others, she must have instantly gone down in deep water, in which case the loss of life must have been fearful. As it was she rapidly filled forward and toppled over, before anything could be saved beyond the lives of the crew and passengers, who took to the boats—seven in number—and were all saved. The conduct of the Chief Engineer is said to have been above all praise. He was on duty when the disaster occurred, and knowing that an explosion of the boilers was inevitable unless the steam were let off he opened the valves at the imminent risk of his life, as the water rushed in with such impetuosity as to reach his chin before his work was accomplished. All honor to that noble hero! Among the passengers there were about a dozen ladies of the Lucknow garrison—most of them widows,—and nearly forty of the officers of the same party suffering from illness and from unhealed wounds, and who having survived such perils by land as seldom happen to any were now exposed to equally imminent though far less appalling perils by water. The night was passed in almost unbroken silence, the weather freshening, and heavy showers falling towards morning All, however, were safely landed, and subsequently conveyed by the Steamship *Grenada* to Point de Galle. The freight list included twenty-five lakhs of treasures (£250,000 Sterling) for Bombay, with silk, indigo, and other valuable cargo, amounting in all, with the cost of the Steamer, to little short of half a million sterling. The loss of the mails will, no doubt, cause considerable inconvenience in England, and I very much regret that my advices for the *Provincial Wesleyan* cannot be replaced, no copy of such having been taken for preservation or reference.

Although our army has marched upon Oude, and the probability is that while we write Lucknow is in our possession, as yet we know but little of what has actually been done, but what we have learned is of a highly satisfactory character. Brigadier General Franks prevented a junction at Chanda, between Beindull Hossien Chuckladar and Nazim Mahomed Hossein of Futtyghur, and defeated them successively on the 19th. The former had 8,000 Sepoys and rebels, and 8 guns, and was pursued for three miles; the latter had 11,000, and 11 guns. The enemy lost 800 men, and six of their guns were captured.—The Nazim maneuvred to get possession of the strong fort of Badshagunge but General Franks made a forced march and pre-occupied it. The rebel leader then took up a strong position in the neighborhood, his efficient force consisting of 25,000 Sepoys and rebels, and 25 guns. Gen Franks outflanked him on the 23rd, killed and wounded 1800, took 20 guns, drove the rebels in crowds for twenty miles, and captured the whole of the standing camp, baggage, ammunition, stores, &c. Among the disabled were Rajah Hossein Ally Khan and other active leaders. This success has been of important service in opening up the roads to for Lucknow and Fyzabad. Gen. Hope Grant took the fort of Mangunge by storm on the same day, killing 500 men and seizing 4 guns. Our casualties about 16 or 18 in killed and wounded in all three actions. The small loss on our side may be ascribed to some extent to the use of the Enfield, and also to the skilful manipulation of the artillery, but it may also be referred without enthusiasm to the fact that in the regiments led on in the engagements referred to there are many officers and men who acknowledge the God of battles, and trust in him as their shield and their defence.—Among these the 97th occupies a prominent place. This it will remembered is the regiment to which the lamented Captain Hedley Vickars belonged; and numbers in its muster-roll many of different ranks who fear the Lord and speak often one to another. During their brief stay in Calcutta, I had opportunities of knowing that in all their marchings they maintain a weekly prayer meeting among themselves, in which their pious Colonel, Adjutant, and other Officers take part, while it was acknowledged on all hands that the memory of their late devoted Captain, for whom it was stated any one of them would willingly have laid down his life, continued still to exert a most beneficial influence on them all, thus "he being dead yet speaketh," and in their preservation and the success of their arms we read the fulfilment of the promise "Them that honour me I will honour." Nor is it too much to conclude that such signal mercy is vouchsafed in answer to the prayers that are daily ascending from Christians in this city and elsewhere in behalf of our brave countrymen exposed to danger and to death on the field of battle. Never has there been a warmer interest felt for our soldiers than that which engages our sympathies and demands our believing prayers in the present circumstances, and we cannot doubt that blessings are bestowed on those who fight our battles, in condescending and gracious acknowledgment of such humble and heartfelt supplications.—The position of Sir James Outram at Alum-Baugh, has been the object of an almost uninterrupted series of assaults since the withdrawing of the Lucknow Garrison. On the 25th ult. the enemy came out in great strength, under the command of a new leader, dignified with the title of Commander-in-Chief, and evidently a person of considerable military tact and courage. A feigned attack was made on the left flank of Sir James's disposition, the real design being to weaken the defence of Fort Jellalabad on the right, where certain stores were placed, which the rebels were eager to capture.—They were repulsed at both points, however, with severe loss, a great number of them being cut up, while we had only two killed and a few wounded. Two of the enemy's guns were captured, and they were compelled to retreat, notwithstanding their numbers were computed to be not less than 30,000. The following are details of the captured ordnance in the whole of the above action:—one thirty-two pounder, two twenty-four pounders, two eighteen pounders, four twelve pounders, one nine pounder, and ten smaller pieces.

The long delay of the Commander-in-Chief in taking the field is supposed to have been caused by his anxiety to wait the completion of ample preparations to protect the base of his operations, and to keep the rear open. It will be remembered that advantage was taken by the Gwalior Contingent of his absence at the head of the Lucknow Army of relief, to attack Cawnpore, the key of Oude, and that the rash and unskilful measures of the officer in command, General Windham, had occasioned a defeat that was scarcely retrieved by the timely arrival on the spot of Sir Colin Campbell and the convoy under his command. To prevent the recurrence of such a reverse on this occasion it was necessary to organize an efficient defensive force, especially as the Gwalior rebels resuscitated and greatly reinforced by recruits, were hovering about Culpee and evidently preparing to march upon Cawnpore as soon as Sir Colin should cross into Oude. Sir Hugh Rose, after clearing Bundle Cond and relieving the fort of Saugor, has been making his way from Central India to the scene of action, and it is understood that the command of this important service is to be entrusted to him. It is certain, however, that Sir Colin is now at Lucknow, although all that has been communicated by Government concerning his movements is the simple fact that he has taken the Dilkoosha after some severe skirmishing, and captured one gun. We share the common impression that intelligence of much greater importance is in the hands of Government, but that the authorities desire to communicate it exclusively, reserving its publication here, as is not unfrequantly done, until after the steamer has gone. Should this surmise prove correct, you may hear of the fall of Lucknow through public channels by the same steamer that conveys the present. On the night of the 2nd inst. we had another panic, though on a smaller scale, in Calcutta. The Volunteers were ordered out at midnight, in consequence of a message received by telegraph intimating that large bodies of Sepoys were deserting from Barrackpore and might make their way down to town. We have only part of a regiment left here now, and the fort was left in their charge while the Volunteers stood to arms, and were prepared for the emergency. The night passed quietly, and up to the present everything remains so, while vigilance is also well maintained.

W S.

CAN YOU BE SAFE TOO SOON?—Can you be safe too soon? Can you be happy too soon? Certainly, you cannot be out of danger of hell too soon; and therefore why should not our closing with Christ upon his own terms, be our very next work? If the main business of life is to *flee* from the wrath to come, as indeed it is, Matt. iii. 9; and to flee for refuge in Jesus Christ, as indeed it is, Heb. vi. 18; then all delays are highly dangerous. The man-slayer, when fleeing to the city of refuge, before the avenger of blood, did not think he could reach the city too soon. Set your reason to work upon this matter; put the case as it really is; I am fleeing from the wrath to come; the justice of God and the curses of the law are closely pursuing me; is it reasonable that I should sit down in the way to gather flowers or play with trifles? for such are all other concerns in this world, *compared with our soul's salvation.—Flavel.*

Religious Intelligence.

The Case of Mary Ann King.

The Monthly Letter of the Protestant Alliance states that the following communication from the Earl of Malmesbury gives the result of the inquiries by her Majesty's Government in the case of Mary Ann King:—

Foreign Office, March 1858.

MY LORD.—With reference to the Memorial addressed by the Protestant Alliance Committee to Lord Clarendon, on the 24th of November, and to the subsequent letter of the 16th ultimo, I am directed by the Earl of Malmesbury to state to you for the information of the Committee, that it appears from a despatch which has been received from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris, that in consequence of the renewed investigation instituted by M. Pietri the Prefect of Police, it has been ascertained that the girl, Mary Ann King, is at present living in the "Convent de la Deliverance," near Caen; that she placed herself voluntarily under the protection of the Superior of that establishment, in the month of June last; and that she has remained there ever since, except during a short period last autumn; that she speaks in the highest terms of the treatment which she has experienced from the nuns, and that she declares she has no wish to return to her mother.

Lord Cowley has been assured by the Prefect of Police that no difficulty will be made on the part of the Superior of the Convent, in case the relations or friends of the girl should desire that she should be visited by Her Majesty's Vice Consul at Caen, and that the latter has been already invited to go to the Convent, where he may have a private interview with the young person.

I am, my Lord,
Your most obedient, humble servant:
(Signed) J. HAMMOND.

The Earl of Shaftesbury.

The Committee have since communicated with the British Consul at Caen, who after seeing the girl, confirms the statement that she wishes to remain at the Convent. Such is the painful issue in this case, after efforts made by the mother to recover her child, from March, 1854, to the present time, after additional efforts by this Committee for more than two years, and especially after the following expression of the girl's feeling in letters addressed to her mother:—

"When I received your last letter I said, 'it is finished: I will go home, I shall stay no longer, so far from my parent;' and I answered to your letter as soon as I could, and while I was writing it, I was so happy to think I would cause you so much joy in hearing I would go with you..... It seemed to me that I could not cause to my dear mother, a greater pleasure than to return back to her—like the prodigal son to his father, or like the sinner returns back to God." (*From letter dated March* 4 1857.)

"Do not fear that any one will hinder me to come back with you for no one can hinder as long as I am determined to return. I cannot tell you exactly the day I shall return. Do not be annoyed; but be assured, dear mother, that I shall pass the month of May with you."(*From letter dated March* 15 1857.)

The girl now says (March 31, 1858,) she told her mother she wished to come home because she "was advised to do so" by one "who did not know what was good for my soul.'

Thus has the conventual system, as at present tolerated in this country, triumphed over British rights, and robbed a mother of her child, and at last of her child's love.

The following are extracts from a letter of the afflicted mother, just received:—

You with think with me, nothing should satisfy the desire of a feeling mother, but to have my child under my protection..... I feel most exceedingly grateful for the past, hoping I shall not be intruding nor asking too much in imploring you for further exertions should there be the faintest hope of success..... It is against nature for her (the daughter) to say she does not wish to come home. I don't think it is her disposition, but the influence she has over her... I hope every means will be taken to give publicity to this case, to prevent other poor parents falling into a similar dilemma.

M. Guizot on Protestant Schools in France.

The *Debats* of yesterday publishes a speech delivered by M. Guizot, in presiding, on Saturday last, at an annual meeting of the Society for the Encouragement of Primary Instruction amongst the Protestants of France. In the course of his address he said:—

"I have spoken to you of means. I have a few words to say about obstacles. I addressed you on the subject three years ago. We had not then, nor have we now, any doubts as to the just and friendly intentions of the superior power. All the evil proceeds from either the prejudices, the pusillanimity, or the levity of certain local authorities, and from that want of serious respect for the law, which is the supreme evil of our country and our time. This law still exists, gentlemen. It appear even to have increased. The law gives to local authorities the right to oppose the opening of schools in the interest of public morals and order. This right is abused. Under the pretence of morals and public peace Protestant schools have been interdicted, and even closed, for the sole reason that they are Protestant. We have seen in more than one place Protestant worship recognized, established, practised, but by the side of the open and crowded Church there is no school. Parents have been able to worship God according to their faith, but not to bring up their children in their faith. Such an abuse, gentlemen, is clearly contrary to the freedom of worship, to the freedom of primary instruction, to justice, to common sense, and it is more serious from the fact that we had reason to fear that the superior authority considers the local authorities to be independent and sovereign in the matter. That, gentlemen, is inadmissable—it is impossible. What! our right in the matter of primary instruction to be at the mercy of a mayor, of a sub-prefect, of a prefect, and we to have no higher appeal, to have no power of protesting against such decisions, and the central power to abdicate its own right while depriving us of ours! Gentlemen, we will not permit such an interpretation of the law, and will unremittingly utter our protests."

Corsica.

The Protestant Propaganda has been going on actively for some time in and about Cervione. Bibles, tracts, and a number of these little pamphlets, in which anti-Catholic doctrines are presented in an insinuating and apparently inoffensive form, have been distributed. The copy of the Bible, which we have had in our hands, is a translation bearing the name of Martini. But it is Martini's translation mutilated. All the Deutero-canonic books of the Old Testament* have been struck off. All the notes also, that served for the elucidation of the text, have been suppressed. In this state, Martini's Bible is no longer the famous work which received the approbation of the Holy See: it is a dangerous and prohibited work. The pamphlets are stories which all come to one unvarying conclusion..... There is always mention made of the death of our Lord Jesus Christ, and of the salvation which he has merited for us; and this is spoken of as a doctrine completely unknown to all those who never read the Bible. Hell is never forgotten. As for justification it is attained by faith in the merits of the Saviour. There is a moment in which the sinner feels that the Holy Spirit has descended upon him, and has made him pass suddenly from darkness into light: from that moment he is assured of his salvation. But he must always begin by reading the Bible.—*Corsican Observer*—(a Romish print.)

* The apocryphal books.

Romanism in Education.

We are extremely thankful to God, that the friends of truth in Britain are being gradually awakened to the danger of one of the most insidious, widespread and mischievious forms of Romish aggression of which we have any record in the history of the long protestant struggle. The man who said, "Let me make the songs of a nation, and I will let any one who pleases make its laws," was but a child in comparison with our modern Jesuits. Songs are, after all, chiefly for grown up people after their principles have been mainly formed and established; and, besides, a plan for circulating songs in ordinary times, over a whole kingdom at the public expense, has never yet been dreamt of, so far as we are aware. But to seize by systematic arrangements the opening minds of the whole youth of a land—to ply them with falsehood in every imaginable form, and conveyed through every imaginable channel, through lessons of every kind for children of all ages, in history, spelling, geography, grammar—to do all this at the expense of this very country whose public institutions it is intended to overthrow, and to do it so cunningly as not only to deceive Lords of the Treasury and time-serving politicians, but even good and eminent men is surely the very triumph of Romish art, leaving the shallow schemes of ordinary politicians far in the shade.

Still the plot is now fairly exposed, and the indignant watchmen of Zion are, we rejoice to see, busy in demanding its defeat.—*Bulwark.*

"The Lord is Here."

The preacher before the American Board at its annual meeting in Cincinati, October 4. 1853, toward the close of his discourse, thus prophesied:

"These electric wires, which make the air to throb with thought and life, not always to be the heralds of mere political and mercantile tidings, will be the vehicles of religious news and religious love. Nor is it any freak of our imagination, to suppose that the time may come when, as the people of God are assembled at the rising of the sun for praise and prayer, the lightning shall report from the East, '*the Lord is here*,' and the lightning shall flash it back from the West, '*the Lord is here*,' and so 'the tabernacle of God shall be with men. He shall be their God, and they shall be his people.'"

The writer can testify how these prophetic words, as they fell from lips which seemed touched with celestial fire, thrilled our heart, and often since have they been recited as a vision of the latter-day glory of Zion; but little did he then think of living to see them fulfilled; yet what then seemed to border upon "a freak of the imagination," is to-day substantial reality. New York flashes to Philadelphia, "the Lord is here," and Philadelphia flashes back, "the lord is here." and so "the tabernacle of God is with men. He is their God and they are his people." What was four years ago prophecy, thrilling yet startling with its novelty, is to-day history. "What hath God wrought." "This is the Lord's doing; it is marvelous in our eyes." We take up the closing words of the first New-York dispatch, and echo and re-echo them.—"Praise the Lord; call upon his name; declare his doings among the people; make mention that his name is exalted."—*N. Y. Observer.*

HE DRINKS.—How ominous that sentence falls! How we pause in conversation and ejaculate, 'It's a pity' How his mother hopes he will not when he grows older; how his sisters persuade themselves that it is only a few wild oats he is sowing! And yet the old men shake their heads and feel gloomily when they hink about it.—Young man just commencing life, buoyant with hope, don't drink. You are freighted with a precious cargo. The hopes of your old parents, of your sister, of your wife, of your children—all are laid down upon you. In you the aged live overagain their young days; through you only on that weary one you love obtain a position in society; and from the level in which you place them must your children go into the great struggle of life.

DOCTOR Doddridge oe day asked his little daughter, how it was that everybody loved her? "I know no" she said, "unless it be that I love everybody."

Cotemporary Press.

The Bishop and the Dragoman.

When a matter is in dispute between a Bishop and a laic, the generous and popular course, it seems to be thought, is at once to assume that the ecclesiastic must needs be in the wrong. It is our inestimable privilege always to be able to take the right, though unpopular course, when it becomes our duty so to do; but at present we shall avail ourselves of this liberty only so far as to advise our readers not to permit their candid minds to be carried away by the deluge of obloquy which for two or three weeks has threatened to swallow up not only the Protestant Bishop of Jerusalem, but the bishopric itself and the Mission which has been established amidst the ruins of Zion. We do not deny that Dr. Gobat has been in the wrong, or that Simeon Rosenthal is an upright and injured man; we only state the present truth in saying that neither of these conclusions has yet been legitimately made out. S. Rosenthal is a Jew, whose friends think it scorn that he should be descuibed as a "baptised Jew," and whom, therefore, in the judgment of charity, we presume to be a converted Jew. He or his wife keeps an hotel in Jerusalem, and he is employed as dragoman to the British Consulate. Dr. M'Caul, whose appearance in the recent controversy has, from his high reputation, been far more prejudical to the Bishop than any of the facts alleged, relates that S. Rosenthal had the misfortune, some time ago, to have serious charges brought against him by the physician to the Mission Hospital.—Every one understands the terrors of an action for libel, and by these terrors the Israelite defended himself, assessing his damages at the moderate sum of £1,000. With proceedings so serious impending over him, Dr. Macgowan, at that period, signed a document exonerating Mr. Simeon Rosenthal, whose character, it may be conceded, was thereby left not only speckless, but better than new. However, misfortunes follow some men, and in process of time accusations against the said Simeon, tending to show that he was unfit to be connected with the British Consulate, were sent to our Foreign Office, and were signed not only by Dr. Macgowan, but by Mr. Baily, Mr. Atkinson, and the Bishop. Dr. M'Caul affirms that they were the old libels, and were totally false; but these are the very points that have not yet been proved, and which we cannot admit until some plausible hypothesis has been constructed to show how nearly all the British residents in Jerusalem, together with the good Bishop, could possibly enter into a nefarious conspiracy to break the ninth Commandment and to ruin Simeon Rosenthal, the first convert of the London Society for promoting Christianity among the Jews.

S. Rosenthal, in this second difficulty, fell back upon his former lines of defence, and asked and obtained leave, we suppose from Lord Clarendon, to try the charges against him by prosecuting his accusers for defamation. And now occurs in the narrative the name of Mr. Finn, once a tutor in Lord Aberdeen's family, at present British Consul in Palestine, who in this controversy possesses the great advantage of commanding the pen of his father-in-law, Dr. M'Caul, Mr. Finn required the Bishop, and the other three gentlemen who had signed the document incriminating his dragoman, to give security that they would appear to take their trial at the Consular Court of Constantinople, which they respectively declined.—Now, though some other serious facts ensued we have already exhausted all that is known of the Bishop of Jerusalem. Afterwards he and the dragoman both appear as sufferers, but neither of them as actors. The warring spirits of the storm are no longer the Bishop and the Jew, but English Consul Finn and Prussian Consul Rosen. Finn arrests Dr. Gobat, as if he were a debtor *in meditatione fugæ*, giving him, however, the narrow lanes of Jerusalem as his prisonyard; *per contra*, Rosen, resenting the insult to the Bishop, who is a born Prussian subject, on some pretence arrests and actually incarcerates the dragoman, over whom, as being also a subject of Frederick William, he claims authority. Consuls in the Levant we know do strange and strong things sometimes; and it is to be feared that, in this instance, neither Mr. Finn nor Dr. Rosen has greatly edified the Mohammedan Arabs and Turks of the Holy Land. Dr. M'Caul is indeed so hardy as to say, somewhat ambiguously, "*they* have moved the Prussian Consul to imprison the plaintiff;" but here is tolerable evidence to the contrary:—

"My attention has been called to a letter from Dr. McCaul, in the columns of the *Daily News*, relative to the differences between the Consul at Jerusalem and the Bishop and others. The authority of Mr. Finn to act as he did, and the truth of the allegations respecting Rosenthal, will no doubt be duly discussed and settled in the proper quarters.

"My present object in writing is to say that Dr. Rosen, the Prussian Consul, in imprisoning Mr. Rosenthal, acted on his own authority, and without the instigation of the Bishop or his friends, whose conduct whether right or wrong, has been open and straight-forward throughout.

"My authority for the statement is derived from private letters, which are, I presume, as good evidence as Dr. M'Caul is prepared with, and I beg all who are interested in the matter to suspend their judgment until something better than the ex parte statements of either side is before them.

I am, &c.,
"JOHN W. ATKINSON.

"*Leeds, April 9th*, 1858."

That is precisely what we ourselves would exhort all honest English hearted people to do: just to forbear making up their minds until they have heard the statements on both sides. The Tractarians, who abominate the Protestant Bishopric established at Jerusalem, have endeavored to beguile the public into a premature verdict against it. The *Times* helps them by sneering at the Anglo-Prussian Episcopate. But then the *Times* sneers at everything; on Monday it sneers at "trying to convert the Jews, very much doubting whether it was worth the while;" and yesterday it had something audaciously like a sneer at our blessed Lord Himself, whom it quoted as "a very high authority." Let us not rashly commit our-

sion to Jerusalem is in itself a pious, a charitable, and an affecting establishment; it must be under the administration of a superintending Pastor, and he, by whatever title he may be called, would be a Bishop in the proper scriptural sense of the term; that England and Prussia should have united in placing such a Mission under Bishops appointed alternately by each does not diminish either the propriety or the interest of the deed. If Dr. Gobat has committed aught unworthy of his high office, let him alone bear his personal blame. But until misconduct is proved against him, we shall indulge ourselves in feelings of satisfaction that Lord Malmesbury, on the application of the Earl of Shaftesbury, has peremptorily demanded Mr. Consul Finn to withdraw his arrest, which confined the members of the Mission within the walls of the once Holy City allowing the Bishop as a special favor just two hours a day for breathing the untainted air outside.—*Lon. Watchman.*

Rev. W. Butler's Letter.

(Concluded.)

Persons at a distance can hardly realize the seriousness of our position on the 14th of September last; they cannot imagine the anxiety of heart with which every refugee in India watched and waited for the news of each succeeding day during that painfully protracted struggle. And when at the last it came to us, it came not by the post, but by a private dispatch to our commanding officer.

It was impossible to repress the sense of largeness of heart, and of hope for our mission, which filled my soul. The tears came freely, and I blessed God for the English army and its brave commander, by whom, under Providence, all had been won. The last fierce effort of a blaspheming Mohammedanism to regain its lost ascendency, with all its accompaniments of murder, lust, and cruelty, was defeated, and "the people of the saints of the Most High" were victorious. Before the rising glory of the cross, this hateful crescent of the Arabian Antichrist, struck from the orbit of its power in the Orient, sinks with accelerated speed, to "the blackness of darkness forever!" "So let thine enemies perish, O Lord; but let them that love him be as the sun when he goeth forth in his might!" Such were the thoughts and feelings of the 22nd of September.

To-day I stood where the great contest was decided, and on the very spot where that honored man directed all its movements. I thought of the earnest prayers that we, in concert with multitudes of Christians in other places, had offered to God, in our mountain refuge, for him and his troops; prayers that were accepted and answered.

For where is the man in all this land, however thoughtless, who does not now acknowledge the "hand of God" in these wonderful successes, who does not allow that our only safety was in the hope that, when the hour of final conflict came, Jehovah would "go forth with our army," that "the Lord God of hosts would cover their heads in the day of battle?"

We wandered over the field to the bed of the Jumna; the water had nearly all gone and the broad sands looked like the seacoast! Notwithstanding the efforts to clear the ground, the sanguinary character of the contest is still manifest; dead horses, and camels, and occasionally human remains, with portions of exploded shells, may be seen on the field. The Brahminee hawks and vultures were still hovering round. I took up a human skull; it was that of a native soldier; for the marks of the *paten* were still upon the front teeth. A round shot or sword cut had taken off the top of the head; death must have been instantaneous. Every portion of the flesh had been picked off, and the skull was as bare as if it had been years since the blow was struck. I thought of the lines of the classic poet as I thus looked upon the most vivid realization of them I ever saw, or ever expect to see:

"The wrath which hurl'd to Pluto's gloomy reign
The souls of mighty chiefs untimely slain,
Whose limbs unburied on the naked shore,
Devouring dogs and hungry vultures tore."

From the battle-field we went in the afternoon to Selim Ghur, and thence along the fortifications by the river. We were fortunate in falling in with Brigadier Jones, who kindly pointed out the subjects of most interest. It was Brigadier Jones who took the palace, on the last day of the assault.—He told us that he led 780 into action, of whom nearly 450 were either killed or wounded, the proportion of officers being very large. This fact shows what a desperate service he had to perform. Personally he escaped untouched.

We went next to the magazine, the defense of which has rendered the name Willoughby so famous. Here we were also favored in having a good guide; the officer in charge, Willoughby's senior in command, conducted us over the place, and explained the details of that ever memorable defense. With only six or seven men to help him, that noble soldier, for several hours, held these large premises, fought three guns, protected a number of women and children, bore the assault of several thousand wretches, who crowded outside and upon the walls, pouring in a deadly fire on his handful of heroes. The assault seems to have been chiefly on the three sides next the city, leaving the side on which the sally-port is, tolerably free. He placed the women and children under shelter, near the turret which commanded a view of the Meerut road, and kept a sharp look-out for the help that he was confident would soon come up from that place. Meanwhile he resolved, if possible, to hold out till it came. He placed the men at the guns, and to prepare for the worst, laid a train communication with the magazine, stationing Mr. Scully, with a lighted match, at its extremity. We stood where he paced up and down during those awful moments, his position commanding a view both of Scully and the guns. The yells of the assaulting multitude rose higher and higher; they were fast mounting the walls, and pouring in their volleys upon the devoted little band. But that brave man stood his ground, in that exposed position, and held them at bay. He would every few minutes run down to the bastion, and cast a wishful glance along the Meerut road, and then back to his post Several times Mr. Scully, seeing all was lost, cried out to him, "Shall I fire her, sir?" But [illegible]

would calmly answer, "No, Scully, not yet!"

At length the fearful surge burst over the walls on the magazine side, and delay was no longer possible. Willoughby ordered the women and children to rush to the sally-port, and as soon as the last had reached it he gave the signal. Scully fired the train, and up went the magazine, carrying with it about 300 of the invading wretches. Scully was never seen again. Capt. Forrest says that Willoughby escaped, but he was afterward killed, I think, on the road to Kernaul. Forrest was wounded, and probably some of the rest. We saw the marks of their bleeding hands left on the walls of the sally-port, as they passed through.—Several of them reached a place of refuge and were saved.

We next went to see the beautiful Jain temple, belonging to the Surrowgee sect.—The outer court reminded me of the descriptions of Solomon's temple, so rich and elegant was it. In the sanctuary there stood a shrine, but such a shrine! It rose tier above tier, till it terminated in a dome on four pillars; the proportions of the whole being exquisitely fine, and every part was so richly carved in screen work in white marble, and inlaid with precious stones.—But everything movable had been carried off. The magnificent curtains, embroidered in gold, which hung round the court, perhaps twenty in number, brought, we were told by the gentleman who accompanied us, the sum of 500 rupees each at the prise auction!

In the sanctuary we found two Parasuaths, one of them as large as life, in black marble, with a genuine negro type of countenance, high cheek bones, thick lips, and curly hair. One of the priest's duly informed me they believed the gods were black, and that their god Parasuath was exactly like a negro!

Both of the venerable deities had their noses smashed, and looked in consequence rather ridiculous. I asked the priest, "Who mutilated them?" He said the Mohammedan Sepoys had done so, and that the Sikhs came afterward and robbed them of everything they could carry off. This temple, for its size, is certainly the most splendid place of worship I ever saw. The Mosee Musjid, in Agra, is more chastely elegant; but there was about the structure and appearance of this edifice something, which, though "not worthy to be compared," yet helped to a more adequate idea of that matchless "house of God" which the liberality of Jewish piety erected on Mount Zion, and the loveliness of which led the Psalmist to designate it "the perfection of beauty."

As I walked through these gorgeous courts, each object seemed to point to the coming future, and to that splendid reception which here awaits Christianity. On this land shall not "the Sun of Righteousness" yet shed a warm day of evangelical light and joy, whose genial glow no wintry blast shall ever chill! A Christianity fruitful as their own soil, rapid in its growth as their own vegetation, verdant in its freshness as their evergreen foliage, decked with every grace and virtue, like their own jewelled brides, and served with a splendid devotion, far beyond that which "in their blindness" they have lavished on "the workmanship of their own hands!" Haste, happy day! Haste when India, like relenting Ephraim, shall say, "What have I to do any more with idols?" when, over the prostrate ruins of these magnificent erections, or even within their walls, then consecrated to God, her redeemed sons and daughters shall sing their Saviour's praise!

The very tenacity with which their mind now clings to their venerable errors, will, under the inspiration of our holy faith, become a constancy as unchanging and steadfast as the love of God. Heartfelt Christianity among a people on whom nature has conferred such a "brilliant vitality of physical life," must be productive of bright examples of "the beauty of holiness," redeemed idolaters whose lives will be redolent of that "savour" of living praise, more acceptable to heaven than all the incense that ever perfumed the chosen dwelling-place of God on earth.

That beauty of design, that richness of coloring, and exquisite finish, which we now admire in the homes of their idolatry, all point significantly to the glorious future; they intimate what will be the outward expression of India's Christianity in the days to come. That splendid liberality and consummate taste of the Asiatic mind, which produced such creations as this temple, the Taj, and the Mosee Musjid, in honor of idolatry, vanity, and a false faith, is destined to a worthier devotion.

Surely an hour is coming when that taste and magnificence, under the noble impulses of "the love of Christ," shall lay its highest services at the foot of his cross, and present in its results a richer realization of Isaiah's glowing descriptions, than Christendom has yet elsewhere witnessed. And let us remember that Isaiah's images, descriptions, and references to real life are all Oriental, and bear a special reference to that abounding mercy God has reserved for the teeming millions of the East! The 60th chapter of his prophecies is so apposite, it might have been written solely with reference to India and her glorious future!

Obituary Notices.

Died, in the Milltown Circuit, N B, on the 3rd of April 1858, Mrs. HANNAH ALBEE, widow of the late James Albee, Esq., aged 70 years. Our beloved sister was converted to God about 40 years since, under the ministry of that faithful and devoted man of God—Rev. Duncan McColl. He fell asleep in Jesus about a quarter of a century ago. What joy it must give his happy spirit to see so many of his spiritual children follow him to heaven, to join together in nobler worship there.

After Mrs. Albee had sought and found redemption in the blood of Christ, she joined the Methodist Society, and continued a steady and consistent member until death. She had a protracted affliction which she bore with great patience and submission to the will of her heavenly father. She generally felt her mind calmly stay on her Saviour, but she said she wanted a stronger confidence, a bright evidence, and before she

entirely removed—she could "read her title clear to a mansion in the skies;" and she said just before she breathed her last, I am longing to be gone. Mrs. Chesley and Mrs. Gray were permitted to be with their dear mother in her last affliction, and administered to her relief and comfort in every possible way that duty and affection could devise. Jane, who dearly loved her mother, was from home at the time of her death, and deeply regretted that she was unable to be with her in her last moments. All her other children are residing in the United States.

She was buried on the Tuesday after her decease. Her remains were taken to the Chapel, in which she had often worshipped God, and after a fervent prayer offered up by the Rev. J. B. Brownell a sermon was preached to a deeply attentive congregation from "Prepare to meet thy God." And then the following hymn was sung:

"Happy soul, thy days are ended,
All thy mourning days below;
Go, by angel guard attended,
To the sight of Jesus go."

WM. SMITHSON.

Milltown, April 26th.

Provincial Wesleyan

THURSDAY, MAY 13, 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

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We are under the necessity of laying aside much matter intended for this number. Will the Correspondent who has favored us with an extract purporting to be the "Testimony of John Wesley on Romanism" oblige us with a reference to the volume from which it is extracted.

Letter from England.

[From our own Correspondent.]

ENGLAND, April 23rd, 1858.

The theme of the last few weeks in England has been the trial of Dr. Bernard for alleged complicity in the attempted assassination of the Emperor of the French. The indictment charged him with being an accessory to the murder of a certain person in Paris—one of the victims of the tragedy in the Rue Lepelletier being named—but of course this was only the guise of a more serious count. The trial was watched with very considerable jealousy by all parties, and by none more than our neighbors across the Channel. The case for the prosecution was got up with consummate ability and care, and was put with great power by the Attorney General. But one link was wanting to make the evidence absolute and complete. The absence of this link would not have prevented Bernard's conviction had the case been one without political bearings. With one-half of such evidence, in a case of murder, a prisoner at the bar would have been found guilty, and suffered the extreme penalty of the law. But all along the people of England regarded the trial of Bernard as a political prosecution. They saw not the scheme of the assassin so much as the conspiracy of a down-trodden patriotism for the recovery of its liberty. The vaunts of French colonels, and the very ill-timed and even impertinent claims of the French Emperor, only served to intensify the political bias in the question. Hence, despite the clear and conclusive speech of the Attorney General, and the most absolute and unequivocal circumstancial evidence, a British jury brought in a verdict of *Not Guilty*.—The scene in the Old Baily Court was unprecedented. Their decision was received with tumultuous applause. The prisoner waved his white handkerchief over his head, and with true French volubility and enthusiasm vociferated his admiration of the English jury and people. The Court fairly rung with cheers. Deafening hurrahs filled the streets. Vain were the stentorian efforts of the crier of the court. Vain the stern visage and august proclamations of the Lord Chief Justice. The solemn claims of his wig, his chain, his scarlet robe, his black cap, hung significantly on one side of his chair, were all distegarded. The wigs and chains of the fifteen Judges would have proved powerless in the endeavor to awe down the audience. Every cheer was the spontaneous burst of our English patriotism,—not to be menaced from its genuine hospitality to the exile by the vaunts of power,—not to be down-trodden in its path of freedom by the iron heel of the despot. Bernard is still a prisoner, and has to be tried on certain other counts, not capital. He has been admitted to bail on providing recognizances to the amount of two thousand pounds.—Very just strictures have been made in our English journals on the speech of the prisoner's counsel, Mr. Edwin James, Q C. It was undoubtedly a most eloquent performance,—but about as wide of the mark as it could possibly be. There was little of the technicality of law,—little sifting of the evidence brought forward in the prosecution,—little of the learned and ingenious play of legal tortuousness;—it was an uncompromising and, withering philippic against the Emperor of the French; and every word of it must have been a barb in the heart of him against whom it was hurled. The insults of the French Colonels are avenged,—for nothing could be more galling than that at the time-honored and solemn bar of English Justice,—in presence of the august Judges of the land and a crowded Court,—at a moment when the ears of all Europe were eagerly listening to every word,—an English counsel should protest for hours against the despotism of the ruler of France, and hold him up to universal and eternal execration as having defied all laws of humanity and right—trodden down patriotism and justice, and reared the throne of his rule upon a structure of cruelty and blood.

One cannot but fear the issue of this untoward event. The French Emperor cannot but be deeply wounded by the decision of the jury. The silence hitherto maintained by the official journals of France in relation to the trial, is ominous, and expressive of profound mortification. The French people are restless. An army of nearly six hundred thousand men has nothing to do. A projected invasion of England would make six hundred thousand hearts leap for joy, and would unsheath six hundred thousand swords. A war with England would be intensely popular with the soldiery, however distasteful to the mercantile population. The army is France. Louis Napoleon will have to do something. The most sanguine supporters of his dynasty cannot look for its perpetuation. The question with him now is the length of time during which he may hold the reins,—and those who know him best full well know that for an extension of time for six months he would deluge all Europe with blood. He is a true Napoleon—a Juggernaut who must advance, though it be over the bodies of ten thousand quivering and shrieking victims.

With these facts before us, and without yielding to the vague terrors of the alarmist we cannot but wait anxiously for the next tide. The Duke of Malakoff has been well received as the new ambassador, and has very frankly reciprocated English cordiality, but there are some who cannot help regarding his appointment, not as a tribute to the English Alliance, but as a development of the military policy of France. At any rate, it is not over pleasant, just as things are, to have the most popular and able French Marshal,—the very man who would be selected to command an expedition against England,—peeping into our policy,—looking through our dockyards,—quietly measuring our strength,—and perchance telegraphing to his Imperial master little tit-bits and "notions," which may one day be used against us. It is certain that the English people will regard with peculiar favor an enlargement of the militia, and especially the appointment of a Channel fleet. The Government will be popular if it should make large defensive preparations. England can afford to go to war, but she cannot afford to be taken by surprise. The British Lion is always at disadvantage when just awakening. He likes to have time to shake his mane, and look around a bit before he leaps. There can be no question as to the ultimate issue of a war with France. England has only to lay her hand upon her coffers, and lift up one finger, and scores of slumbering and oppressed peoples would start up like unleashed hounds, to wreak their vengeance upon the Gorgon of European freedom. The French Empire would be swept back into the past, and a gigantic European democracy would be inaugurated, which would perhaps annihilate every monarchy of the continent. But however sure we may be of ultimate success one cannot but confess that it would be most awkward to have most of our watering-places bombarded,—to have shells pitched upon the roofs of our grand national Cathedrals,—to hear swaggering French Colonels lionizing at the Horse Guards,—and whole regiments of Zouaves, and other continental abominations swarming among our homes. England is a country which would be very much *spoiled* by war. No class could afford it. Even Methodism recoils in horror from the notion of a profane shell bursting in City Road Chapel. How could Mr. Mason survive the bombardment of the Book Room—even though he were thus relieved of many *remainders*, long for sale, but never sold! And what of the Centenary Hall, to say nothing of Richmond and Didsbury, Kingswood and Woodhouse Grove! Hence, even Methodism gives her vote for an increase of the militia and a Channel Fleet.

The new Ministry is not yet defunct, indeed it exhibits a marvellous persistency of life, no one precisely hopes that it will die, and yet every one wonders how it can live. It reminds one of those Chinese images with broad basis, which however roughly handled and cuffed—be it head over heels—invariably settle down at last on their centre of gravity. Palmerston seems quite to enjoy the struggles of his successors to keep themselves going. It is evident the Lord Derby and his party have made up their minds to keep "in," by hook or by crook. They will ride through the storm on a straw, rather than not at all. They were cradled in trouble, and it seems likely that they will have a life of it. There has been a great deal of small talk in the House lately,—and the patience of Mr. D'Israeli must have been sadly tried by teazing and impertinent questions. But he keeps his temper very well, and looks out hopefully for the future. The country will support him,—for a new ministry would be very inconvenient, and a general election almost disastrous.

The India Bill, as such, has ceased to exist. Any attempt to pass it would have ruined the Derby Ministry. Hence the government very gratefully signed Lord John Russell's suggestion to bring in the Bill under the form of categorical resolutions, each one of which will be considered by itself.—Thus the best points of the Bill will be adopted, and the questionable ones will be negatived. It is said that the Resolutions have been framed upon the suggestions made in a most powerful paper contributed to the London Quarterly Review. Upon the testimony of so high an authority as Mr. Gladstone, the paper referred to is the most remarkable resumé of the Indian question, as well as most pregnant with sagacious suggestions for future administration. Report points to Mr. Arthur as the writer of the paper,—but whether or no, it is certain that there is considerable coincidence between the scheme of the Reviewer and the Government Bill for the future regulation of our Indian Empire. In the meanwhile, bill or no bill, the various missionary societies of this country are making arrangements to open a grand campaign against the idolatry of India,—special funds are being raised on every side,—and it is to be hoped that ere another year has passed, whatever the political and diplomatic relations of India may be, its mountains will be beautiful with the feet of him that bringeth good tidings.

The new Chancellor's budget has been very well received on the whole. As a matter of money it is satisfactory, but it does not abound in *conscience*. It repudiates, for the time at least, the engagements made by the Parliament some time since to pay off, by an annual sinking fund, a certain proportion of the debt which we were then incurring for the Crimean campaign. It is not quite honorable to ignore these engagements, or even to suspend them. But the prospect of a reduced and abolished income tax is so precious to the English people, that they are inclined to overlook a little deficiency in integrity, and hence Mr. D'Israeli's Budget is almost popular. It is said that the farmers of England will give you anything but their money. If you solicit charity for yourself or others, there is bread, cheese, beer,—there is a sack of potatoes or wheat,—there is a ham or a side of bacon,—but of the coin of the realm not a sixpence. The English people are like their farmers. You may tax their beer, their tobacco, their houses, their dogs, their snuff, their light, their water, their air,—but spare their income!

From the reports of last night's Parliament, received since this letter was begun, it appears that the charge against Bernard will be no further proceeded with, on the ground of a well-known maxim of law, that no man ought to be brought twice into jeopardy for the same offence. The *Times* very properly designates the whole affair a legal bungle and a gross political blunder. Bernard if prosecuted as a misdemeanant in the first instance, would have been convicted,—but having been tried on the capital charge, and acquitted, he escapes with absolute impunity. Much as one deprecates the line of action pursued by Louis Napoleon, and much as one glories in this country's prerogative to screen the exile and the outcast, one must nevertheless regret that a man of Benard's character should have escaped punishment entirely. A salutary and seasonable imprisonment would have been a desirable and successful hint to refugees that they are not to abuse the hospitality of this land by making it the sphere of conspiracy and plotted assassination.

We have not yet recovered from the pressure of the financial crisis. There is very little trade and less confidence. The manufacturers, in prospect of the spring and summer season have called back to employment many thousands of operatives,—but it is to be feared that months must elapse before any genuine revival of trade may be expected. On every side one hears of broken tradesmen and broken banks.—England has learned a sad lesson,—and it is to be hoped that she will improve by it. The wretched superficiality of the age has been unmasked. The "lath and plaster" of social and mercantile life have proved their own inefficiency,—and if the result of the present painful crisis be the establishment of trade upon more solid principles, and the construction of the social life of the day upon a broader and more honest basis, the trial will prove beneficial. The fact is, "progress" is running away with us. The "go-ahead" principle, borrowed doubtless from transatlantic circles, has run us against a dead wall, and it will be long before we recover the shock. People have tried "shams," and have smarted. They will be wiser in days to come.

Among the religious circles of our land there is not very much excitement. The system of Church Rates seems to be doomed, and really nothing will be lost to the establishment if the proposed bill for the abolition of Church rates be passed. The voluntary system has proved infinitely more advantageous to the maintenance of the ecclesiatical edifices of England than any rate. Nearly all the new churches, and the restorations of old ones have been paid for by voluntary subscriptions. The maintenance of these rates only keeps up a bitter spirit between the churches of the establishment and dissent, and the entire abandonment of them would be a great political and even religious blessing. Mr. Spooner intends to make his annual motion for the repeal of the Maynooth grant. He can hardly calculate on a larger amount of success than has hitherto attended his efforts. The Bill for admitting Jews into Parliament will be thrown out by the House of Lords, but popular feeling is in its favour.—The body of Protestant dissenters in London met last week, and drew up a series of resolutions in favour of legalizing the marriage of a widower with a deceased wife's sister. A recent decision by Mr. Justice Cresswell against the legality of such a marriage, even when performed in a country where it is lawful, has created considerable feeling on the point. Viscount Bury's bill on the subject is regarded with great favour by the nation,—and the time has surely come for expunging from our statutes a limitation so inexpedient and unjust. The religious public will hail with pleasure the announcement that a memoir of the gallant, chivalrous, and pious Sir Henry Lawrence will be published under the editorship of Colonel Herbert Edwardes, himself an earnest Christian. Several biographies of the lamented Sir Henry Havelock have recently appeared, but all of them are too meagre and fragmentary to be a worthy memorial of so illustrious a man.

The April number of the London Review which appears with a slightly modified title in order to distinguish it from the Quarterly, is full of very able papers. An essay on the Forty days intervening between the Crucifixion and Ascension of our Lord, is universally praised as the most masterly article that has appeared on the subject.—It is hardly possible to avoid the conclusion, that it is from the pen of the Rev. W. B. Pope, the talented translator of Dr. Stier's, "Words of the Lord Jesus." It is a capital number, and takes rank now with the established Quarterlies. Dr. George Smith announces that his second volume of the history of Wesleyan Methodism, is in the Press. The time spent in the preparation, suggests the hope that it will contain new and valuable information. You have, doubtless, received by this time, the long promised Life of Dr. Adam Clarke, by Dr. Etheridge. No one can help admiring the beautiful style of the writer. It is chaste and simple in the extreme. Nevertheless the work has occasioned a little disappointment in England: not so much for what it contains, as for what it omits. Such a book should have belonged to the classics of Methodism. Dr. Etheridge is the man, above all others perhaps in the Wesleyan Ministry, capable of giving to the world, a clear and dispassionate criticism upon the character of Dr. Clarke as a Biblical scholar. The Doctor was the favorite of the Methodist people as one of their most popular and successful preachers, and any memoir of him which failed to give the greatest prominence to this characteristic, would have been grievously faulty. Yet we could have well afforded to dwell a little longer on the picture of Adam Clarke the scholar, and every one must regret that his biographer has not touched with greater elaborateness a feature of Dr. Clarke's life, which to him must have been more than ordinarily attractive. Dr. Etheridge has however given us a most readable and interesting book, for which he merits all thanks. We cannot but regret, however, that the life of a plain, homely man like Dr. Clarke, should have been issued to the world under the covers of bright and dazzling blue! Surely there should be some harmony between the binding of a book, and its contents. Blue is a very beautiful colour, and exquisitely adapted for certain works; but certainly not for a memoir of the Scholar of Methodism! The thing is altogether incongruous. One goes into a drawing room, there lies on the table a volume in delicate and dazzling binding. Full of the anticipation of some new poem or drama, or some fascinating story, one eagerly seizes the work, and opens it: when, lo! a life of Dr Adam Clarke, F. S. A.

We are expecting great things from our Missionary Anniversary next week. Seldom have we been able to present such a "bill of fare." The Right Honorable Lord Panmure, Late Secretary of War, is to take the chair at our annual meeting in Exeter Hall. Dr. Guthrie preaches the principal sermon before the Society. We shall have some grand speeches on India, without doubt, and it is to be hoped that the matter will not end here. We have received the minutes of the Australasian Conference, detailing some great successes. The additions to the churches of the South Seas, have been very large and encouraging; every fresh batch of news confirms the wisdom of our Executive in adopting the plan of constituting affiliated connexions and conferences. The experiment is a great success.

In our home circuits we are doing well; notwithstanding the great financial depression, our Connexional Funds maintain their steadiness. The most cheering accounts are received from most of the Circuits. Many new chapels have been recently built, or are now being built. Schools are rapidly increasing. Large congregations attend the Wesleyan Ministry in town and country. Gigantic efforts are being made for the reduction of Chapel debts, and scarcely a number of the Watchman appears which does not record the history of some triumphant liquidation. Silver trowels are becoming matters of weekly occurrence. Foundation stones are almost common-place. Every body seems sanguine. Dr. Rule glories in the Aldershot Mission; Mr. Prest glories in the Home Mission; Mr. Scott glories in the Normal School; and all with good reason. Above all the religious tone of Methodism is rising. Tidings of revival reach us from all sides. In some cases, the work of God is special. Showers of blessings reward the faith and prayer of our people. We cannot, it is true, profess to have any such visitation as that which has been vouchsafed to the churches of America, of which, by the way, very conflicting accounts reach us here in England.—The unbiassed opinion of an eye witness would be very gratefully hailed. Such information as we have, is of so contradictory a nature, that it is impossible for us to form a correct judgment of the American revival. England is disposed to be very suspicious of American revivalism. She retains a very sore memory of American repudiation.—She has every reason to trace much of her present commercial depression to American dishonesty and failure. She is jealous of all revivalism which is not followed by the payment of twenty shillings in the pound, with interest. But whether the revival in the United States be genuine or not we can hardly lay claim to anything bearing even an external similarity. Yet we have to thank God for general and steady prosperity.

Barrington and Shelburne Circuit.

Mr. EDITOR,—The more particular account of the glorious work of God in the Barrington and Shelburne Circuits, promised a few weeks since, we now set to work to give. Extra religious services were commenced at the Head of Barrington, on the 7th of January, and continued every night, with one or two exceptions, and occasionally in the day-time, for four successive weeks. On the fourth night of the services, penitents were requested to manifest their desire of salvation, and of an interest in the prayers of God's people, by coming forward and kneeling at the communion rail. With this request several persons readily complied; and although a greater or less number found peace with God almost every night, the number of the "wounded by the Spirit's sword" continued to increase, until all the space at, and in several of the pews near, the communion rail was fully occupied, and until a very large majority of the unconverted belonging to our own, and some belonging to other, congregations, had in this way manifested a desire to "flee from the wrath to come." Throughout the whole of these services the most becoming seriousness and solemnity characterized the large assemblies who night after night came to the house of God to engage in his worship and to hear his word preached. And there were very many who evidently felt as Jacob did when he exclaimed "How dreadful is this place! this is none other than the house of God, and this is the gate of Heaven." As regards the practical results of these "times of refreshing from the presence of the Lord," the members of the Church have been greatly revived and encouraged, a deeper interest in the means of grace has been created, and upwards of fifty have been added to our numbers, the most of whom can say in the language of one of our beautiful hymns,

"My God is reconciled,
His pardoning voice I hear"

And among these are some who were remarkable for wickedness and indifference to divine things—so much so that we have been led to exclaim "What hath God wrought!" Truly "blasphemies have been turned to praise." On the second day of the services, of which the above is a very imperfect account, brother Thomas B. Smith, of Yarmouth, by previous arrangement, arrived and laboured with us with zeal, ability and success for a week, and after an absence of four days returned and favoured us with his very valuable assistance three days longer. And his not being able to remain still longer was cause of regret to all interested in the good work. Our much respected local brother Winthrop Sargent Esq., and others also, rendered very valuable assistance in these services.

The services at North East Harbour and Roseway, in the Shelburne Circuit, which with the exception of about fourteen were conducted by the brothers Theophilus Richey and Fletcher Pickels, son of Rev. M. Pickels, and in which these young brethren laboured with praiseworthy zeal and fidelity, were very interesting and fruitful in the conversion of souls, as you and the numerous readers of the *Provincial Wesleyan* have already been informed. We may merely add, therefore, that these services might have been continued longer with much profit, had not the wants and claims of other places rendered their termination imperative.

Following out the plan with which we started, services were commenced at Cape Negro on the 17th, and at Baccaro, while those at Cape Negro were still in progress on the 25th of March. The Hall in which the services were held at Baccaro being too small to accommodate the people, the evening services were removed to the Chapel at Port Latour, and afterwards through the kindness of the trustees, to the Freewill Baptist's Chapel, a more commodious building. On the second day of the services at Cape Negro, brother Fletcher Pickels came to our assistance, and laboured with us faithfully and successfully to the conclusion of the series. And on the 7th day brother Theophilus Richey arrived, accompanied by A. H. Cocken, Esq. The stay of brother Cocken was short; but while he was able to remain with us he preached, exhorted, and prayed, as one having the interests of the cause of the Divine Redeemer at heart. With the valuable assistance of brother Richey we were favoured, with the exception of two short intervals, a fortnight. Fearing that if we should attempt anything like a detailed account of the services in the places last named, we should exhaust your patience and draw too largely upon your valuable space, we will merely mention that no unprejudiced person could have witnessed such vast concourses of people flocking from every quarter to the places of "holy convocation,"—the deep seriousness which marked every countenance—the profound attention given to the word of life as it fell from the lips of God's ministers—heard the agonizing prayers of God's people—the bitter groans and earnest cries for mercy uttered by penitents of almost all ages, not excepting the man of sixty and upwards, as they knelt in tears around the communion rails and down the aisles—and the exclamations of joy to which new born souls now and again gave utterance, and not have been convinced that the Lord the Spirit was working with the hearts of the people in a most remarkable manner. At Cape Negro, Port Latour, and Baccaro, 88 have been received on trial for church membership. In all the places mentioned in this imperfect sketch 271 have been added to the Wesleyan Church; and there is a prospect of still further increase. But the good done cannot be judged of correctly by the numerical results above stated. By what we have seen and heard we have been led fully to concur with the opinion which has been frequently expressed, that, of all the gracious revivals which have been experienced in these parts, this has been the most glorious. We will therefore "praise the Lord for his goodness, and for his wonderful works to the children of men!"

C. L.

Barrington, April 5th, 1858.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY. Our readers will rejoice to hear that the income of the Bible Society this year amounts to the sum of £153,000.—*Watchman.*

The Protestant Alliance.

At a Quarterly Meeting held at Bridgetown, on the 28th of April, the following Resolutions moved by Mr. Alfred Ray, and seconded by A. B. Piper, Esq., after being fully discussed passed unanimously:—

That, Whereas a series of letters have appeared in the *Western News*, published in this village, signed respectively, "A Rural Protestant," "A Wesleyan," and "A Methodist," reflecting upon the Protestant Alliance recently formed in Halifax, and censuring in no measured terms our respected Ministers, the Rev. Messrs Charles Churchill and James England, for having part in the formation of such an Alliance; as also violently attacking our much respected Superintendant, the Rev. Wm. Wilson, because of his approval of said Alliance. And whereas the author or authors of said letters assert that all sincere and attached Wesleyans will grieve to see the Rev. C. Churchill remain in connection with the Protestant Alliance. Also that the Rev. Wm. Wilson knows that the name of the Rev. Messrs. Churchill and England are sadly out of place in the list of the Committee of the Alliance, and hundreds of intelligent and devout Wesleyans are pained and highly indignant at the circumstance.

We, the Leaders and Stewards of the Bridgetown Circuit being now assembled at this our Quarterly Meeting feel ourselves called upon to express our disapprobation of the insult offered to the Protestant Alliance, and the Rev. Gentlemen in particular.

Therefore, Resolved,—1st—That we conceive Wesleyan Methodism is decidedly and essentially Protestant; that our venerable founder, the Rev. John Wesley, and the whole Wesleyan Connexion, have always put forth a bold front to Roman Catholicism, and have at all times readily united with other Christian bodies in opposing the doctrines and aggressions of the Papacy.

And as the Protestant Alliance of Nova Scotia is based upon the same principles, has the same honorable end in view, as the Protestant Alliance of England, and being in no way a political organization, but a combination of Protestants for the defence of their religious rights and privileges:—

2nd—That we highly approve of the dignified stand taked by the Rev. Messrs. Churchill and England in uniting themselves with the Protestant Alliance, that we deeply sympathize with them in the assault made upon their reputation by various unscrupulous writers, and particularly by parties calling themselves Wesleyans; and we assure those Gentlemen that they have the warm and hearty approval of all sincere Wesleyans.

3rd—That as far as this Circuit is concerned we know not of but two or three persons connected with us that will endorse the statements made in the *Western News*, that Methodism is declining. That such statements are false and groundless slander, and that we are happy to state that under the able and learned Superintendant it is extending its influence.

4th—That this Meeting tenders its sincere thanks to the Rev. Wm. Wilson, for his able letter in the *Examiner*, in defence of the Protestant Alliance. And also sympathizes with him in the unprovoked personal abuse and insults which he has received through the columns of the *Western News*. And this Meeting further pledges itself to sustain him in the ground he has taken in defence of the Protestant Alliance of Nova Scotia.

5th—That a copy of these Resolutions be sent to the Rev. Messrs. Churchill and England, and also that they be published in the *Provincial Wesleyan* and *Examiner*, newspapers, immediately.

(Signed.)

ALFRED RAY, Local Preacher,
JOB WADE, } Circuit Stewards,
MINER TUPPER, }
DAVID BENT, LAURENCE PHINNEY,
ELIAS BENT, ISAAC LONGLEY,
A. B. PIPER, ELIAS BEALS,
JOSEPH FELLOWS, COOPER BEALS,
H. R. PALMER, EDMUND BENT,
WM. T. CARTY.

An Interesting Ordination Service.

(COMMUNICATED)

A deeply interesting service was held at Sheffield N. B., in the Congregational Chapel on the 28th April, in connection with the ordination of Mr James McArthur. Mr. James McArthur is a coloured young man and was employed for some time by the agents of the London Missionary in Demerara as a School-master and Catechist. About three years ago he was sent along with two others to study for the ministry in Gorcham College in this Province. He carried with him high testimonials as to character from the Rev. Messrs. Waubridge and Henderson of Demerara, and during his stay in this Province his conduct was in perfect harmony with his professions as a follower of Jesus. His testimonials from Professors Tomkins and Cornish of Gorcham College—Professor Reid, of Dalhousie College, and Professors King, Lyall, and McKnight of the Free Presbyterian College (under all of whom he had studied) were in the highest degree satisfactory both as to general good conduct and diligence and proficiency in his studies.

The solemn services were introduced by Mr. Rabbray from Illinois reading a portion of holy writ and fervently imploring the Divine presence; the Rev. Dr Knight (Wesleyan) delivered the introductory discourse from Psalm cxxvi. 6. The sermon was most appropriate to the occasion—describing the Missionary's field—the Missionary's commission—the Missonary's discouragements and the Missionary's reward. The Rev. Mr. McKeown then presented Mr. McArthur for ordination, but previous to ordination he was asked to answer the following questions. 1. Will you give a brief statement of your Christian experience and your motives for desiring the work of the ministry? 2. Will you state the manner in which you mean to discharge the duties of a missionary? These questions were answered in a spirit of deep humility and fervent piety, evidencing intense desire for the glory of God in the salvation of souls. The Rev. Dr. Knight offered the ordination prayer, accompanied by the imposition of hands. The charge to the young missionary was most impressively and affectionately delivered by the Rev. Robert Wilson from Col. iv. 17. The Rev. Mr. McKeown closed the services by prayer, praise and pronouncing the benediction.

The weather was most unfavourable, but there was a large attendance and a deep feeling of solemnity rested upon the audience. The service will long be remembered by the inhabitants of the place, and indeed will never be effaced from the minds of those who were privileged to be present. It was a blessed scene—a glorious sight! Beneath the missionary banner and around the cross of Immanual, Christians can "dwell together in unity," there were Congregationalists and Methodists uniting as one in setting apart a brother to the great work of evangelizing the heathen. In other things we may differ; in this we are agreed; and our love is strong as death.

Oh! there was a hallowed feeling amongst the members of the different churches present. When Mr. McArthur gave in simple, touching tones the account of his conversion to Christ, it drew tears from many eyes. All felt that Christians of every name, and clime and colour "are one." That Jesus writes his image whether it be seen in the white face of the European or in the ebony visage of the son of Ham. All could join their coloured brother in singing.

"From east to west, from north to south,
Let his name adored!
Europe, with all thy millions shout
Hosannahs to the Lord.

Asia and Africa, resound
From shore to shore his fame!
And then, America, in songs,
Redeeming love proclaims.

On the Sabbath previous to the ordination Mr. McArthur preached two sermons in the Congregational Chapel. His appeals to the sinners were very touching, and on the day of the ordination, at a prayer meeting held in the forenoon, he gave a deeply interesting account of Demerara as a field for missionary effort.

The young men connected with the Congregational Church in Sheffield presented a handsomely bound family and pocket Bible to Mr. McArthur as a token of their love to the sons of Africa and with earnest prayer for his future success as a preacher of righteousness.

Wesleyan Education.

The number of children in Wesleyan Sabbath schools was, when the last returns were made, 437,814, and the number in our Day-schools was 52,636. There are then, at present, 385,178 Sabbath scholars for whom our Connexion provides no week-day school instruction, and who, in consequence, are either growing up untaught, or are compelled to seek education, if they can find it, in schools not Wesleyan.

It is gratifying, however, to learn that 31 new schools were opened last year, which cost £35,-232. These schools provide accomodation for 7,161 children, and the increase of day scholars, during the year, in actual attendance, was 5,497.

The General Committee made grants, toward the out-fit of forty-three schools, amounting to £1,115.

Fifty-two students were sent out from the Westminster Institution, at Christmas last, to schools in various parts of the country; and one hundred and eight are now there under training. This Institution is maintained in part out of the General Fund raised by the present April Collections and Subscriptions, and from which also the out-fit grants were made.

Whilst much is being done in the work of education by the Wesleyan body, at least in some localities, much more is required to be done, both by providing additional schools, and by sustaining the General Fund, in order that our Societies and Congregations may discharge their duty to the scores of thousands of children already placed by the providence of Almighty God under our care; and that they may also aid in bringing the masses of neglected children, growing up in ignorance and ungodliness around us, under Christian instruction.—*London Watchman.*

Sad and Sudden Death.

We regret to record the death of the Rev. Dudley A. Tyng of New York from the effects of an accident. It appears that on Tuesday the 13th instant, "he left his study at Brookfield, near Conshocken, to look at the operation of a corn-shelling machine in the vicinity. Stepping on the inclined plane, he placed his hand on that portion of the instrument known as the 'mule,' which spreads out the corn. His dressing gown became entangled in the wheels of the apparatus which lacerated his right arm in the most frightful manner, from the elbow to the shoulder, severing the main artery and a vein, and inflicting most excruciating pain. He immediately, with great presence of mind, ordered the attendants to bind his arm up tightly, and was borne to the house very much exhausted by his great loss of blood. Two physicians were called in, who remained with him all night, and rendered every assistance in their power.

"On Saturday morning the condition of the injuries was so serious, that it was evident that amputation was necessary as the only means of saving life. The operation was accordingly performed immediately by Dr. Aitee, the arm being taken off very close to the shoulder joint. The patient was under the influence of chloroform.—Symptoms of mortification had appeared in the arm.

"On Monday last, the telegraph brought the intelligence of his death. He had sunk under the effect of his injuries and of the operation.—Deep sympathy is felt in the city with his afflicted father and friends."—*Church Witness.*

We extract the following touching account from the Philadelphia Press:

REV. DUDLEY A. TYNG—HIS LAST MOMENTS

The shadow which the death of the Rev. Dudley A. Tyng has thrown over the community seems to have deepened from the hour of its first announcement. Stricken down in the very flower of manhood, when, to all appearances, the field of his usefulness was widening, and under circumstances so painful, the effect has been like a marvellous dispensation of Providence.

At the noonday meetings for public worship—with which Mr. Tyng's presence was peculiarly identified prior to the fatal accident—his death has become the absorbing theme. The closing scenes of his life, as described by one of his brethren in the ministry at the Jayne's Hall meeting, yesterday, was a most thrilling narrative, and seemed to move every heart present. Indeed, as the minister—who was an eye-witness to the scene—proceeded with the simple statement of the last words addressed by the dying man to those around him, all eyes were suffused with tears, and an uninformed stranger entering the room, might have thought himself in a vast congregation of mourners.

From the time of the fatal accident to one hour previous to his death, Mr. Tyng had an unfaltering confidence in his recovery, and even conversed freely and hopefully, upon what, as he believed, Providence had designed to teach him, in the dispensation to which he was being subjected. He believed it was intended to promote his greater efficiency as a minister of the Gospel, and he looked forward with bright hopes when he should again be able to preach as he had never done before. About one hour before his dissolution, his family fearing that his hopes of recovery were groundless, approached him with the solemn intimation that in all probability he was soon to leave them. His physician entering the chamber at the instant, Mr. Tyng spoke to him of these fears. The doctor's reply was, that they were only too true—that his time was fast drawing to a close. The dying man with the same heroic spirit which never forsook him through all his sufferings, received the solemn announcement with the utmost resignation, answering only, "Then it is well—it is very well God's will be done."

After a few moments of composure, he called his friends present, and the members of his family to his bedside, to bid them a last farewell.—He thanked his physician, who is not a professing Christian, for his kind attention, warning him with great tenderness to lose no time in giving himself to that Saviour who was now sustaining him in the hour of trial. To each of his children he gave an affectionate farewell, hoping that, by the grace of God, and the care of a devoted mother, they might be early brought "to know their Saviour." To his wife who has ministered to him with so much affection and fidelity all through his illness, he included in his parting words the request that she would use her endeavors to bring their boys up to the ministry. He was now to say forewell to his venerable father, the Rev. Steven H. Tyng, D. D. Taking his aged parent by the hand, he said with much earnestness, "*Stand up for Jesus!* father; *stand up for Jesus!* and tell my brethren in the ministry, wherever you meet them, to *Stand up for Jesus!*"

At the close of this solemn ceremony, feeling that he was approaching his end, he requested those around him to sing a hymn. After a moment of silence, his own wife, notwithstanding the solemn circumstances under which this request was made, commenced singing the beautiful hymn—made doubly so by its appropriateness to the occasion—beginning—

"Rock of Ages, cleft for me,
Let me hide myself in Thee."

The hymn was sung, and even while the echoes of that mournful strain yet flared in the air, the spirit of DUDLEY A. TYNG took its flight to other, and, as we have reason to believe, more blissful realms.

At the meeting in Jayne's Hall on Tuesday, a very singular fact was referred to in connection with Mr. Tyng's recent sermon in that hall, to an immense audience, from the text of Scripture, "*Ye that are men, go and serve the Lord!*" Toward the close of his eloquent discourse on that occasion, he asked pardon if he said anything to offend his congregation, but adding, "I must tell my Master's errand, and I would rather that this night sun (pointing to the [illegible] given it where is has since been amputated) were amputated at the trunk, than that I should come short of my duty to you in delivering God's message."

The bold anti-sectarian principles of Mr. Tyng, and the cordiality with which he fraternized with his brethern of all denominations, endeared him to the hearts of thousands.

Provincial Parliament.

From the Sun.

House of Assembly.

TUESDAY, May 4.

The Halifax Assessment and Loan bills came from the Legislative Council with an amendment, which was agreed to. The bills passed.

Committee of Supply, several grants were agreed to.

WEDNESDAY, May 5.

Committee of Supply;—propositions were rejected, and several were adopted.

The chairman of the Post Office Committee reported.—Hon Mr. Howe submitted and moved a series of resolutions, preceded by a series of preambles, relative to the Railway extra claims. Mr. Howe addressed the House in support of his resolutions.—Mr. Henry spoke at considerable length, in opposition to the paper submitted, and in sustainment of the Railway Committee report.—Mr. Wade argued that the resolutions and the Report, were identical in principle. He opposed the mode which the former suggested for adjustment.—Mr. Tobin urged the adoption of the Committee's report.—Mr. Wier supported the resolutions. Subsequent to other remarks, the adoption of the report, without further debate, was moved. This met with strong objection. Hon Mr. Young declared that if enquiry were thus interfered with, the opposition would refuse to vote, and leave the floor of the Assembly. The House adjourned.

THURSDAY, May 6.

The debate on Mr. Howe's railway Resolutions was resumed. Hon Mr Howe stated that on an investigation at the Railway office, he had discovered some inaccuracy in the figures of his preamble; he wished to substitute the amended form. Subsequent to remarks, he moved the amended paper, as an amendment to the former. Hon Provincial Secretary addressed the House in sustainment of the Committee's report.

Afternoon.—Several bills were forwarded. The debate was resumed. Hon Mr. Young addressed the House in an animated and able speech, which occupied about two hours, in favour of the resolutions. Hon Atty. General delivered an augmentative speech, urging reasons for the adoption of the report, in preference to the resolutions, and explaining conduct and views of the government in reference to the railroads.

Evening.—The House resumed soon after 9 o'clock. Mr. Wier spoke energetically in favor of the resolutions. Hon Solicitor General answered remarks made and sustained the report. Mr. Henry spoke at considerable length on the same side. Hon Mr. Howe addressed the House good humouredly, and yet with much animation, occupying the floor about three hours. Mr. Henry moved a preamble and resolution in amendment to that before the House, to the following effect: that the report be adopted, and that the contractors be not settled with, under the terms of the report, until the works be completed, within such reasonable times as the Commissioners and Government should appoint.—Subsequent to remarks in support of the new amendment, the vote was taken, and the amendment was adopted 22 to 12. Good temper characterized the night's proceedings. Slight expressions of applause from the gallery were promptly checked by the Speaker and officers.—The House adjourned at about half-past one o'clock to 12 o'clock at noon same day.

FRIDAY, May 7.

Some questions relative to roads were considered. The report of the Post Office Committee was adopted. Committee on Privileges reported briefly and not definitely concerning certain power of Colonial Legislatures.

Soon after 3 o'clock the members were summoned, by command of his Excellency, to attend in the Council Chamber. His Excellency the Lieut. Governor gave assent to sixty-four bills, and prorogued the session by a speech from the throne.

From the Chronicle.

CLOSE OF THE PARLIMENTARY SESSION.

The Provincial Parliament was prorogued on Friday last. The weather was very favorable, and the attendance was rather large. The 63rd Regiment furnished the Guard of Honour, comprising the Flank Companies, Band and Queen's Colour. They formed in front of the East entrance of the Province Building, and lined the passage leading to the Council Chamber. The Troops looked remarkably well in their new uniforms, and it would be difficult to imagine a finer body of men.

Shortly before 3 o'clock the Major-General commanding, and suite, arrived at the House, where he was received with presented arms, the band playing the "Old Grenadier March." His Excellency the Earl of Mulgrave arrived at 3 o'clock precisely, and was also received with a General Salute, the band playing the "National Anthem." Maj. Gen. Trollope and Staff came to the Building on foot. The Earl came down in his

General Intelligence.

Colonial.

New Brunswick.

The progress of the Nine Miles of Railway as it approaches completion becomes more and more interesting. On Thursday we were out about seven miles to mark the advance that had been made since last Tuesday week when we visited the line. The Stone Bridge across the road near the quarry, we found required only two additional tiers of stone on each pier to complete them so far as the stone work is concerned. The stringers will then be thrown across and the rails laid thereon. At a little distance from the stone bridge by the side of the high road, lie the girders for the road bridge across the rock cutting entering on Lawlor's Lake. These girders are described by the initiated as good specimens of the kind, the timber being well braced and finished with due regard to strength, durability, lightness and economy. The average depth of the lake we found to have been reduced to seven feet across a space of some three hundred feet. In all probability therefore there will be a solid road through it in a fortnight. The viaduct at the back of Robinson's is progressing satisfactorily we believe, though the evidence of its advance is not so obvious as in other cases, owing to the nature of the work.

We understand the Commissioners have leased a Warehouse at the Railway wharf, Shediac, for Storage purposes, which will enable them to dispense with building one at present.—*St. John Leader.*

Canada.

Several important measures have been introduced into Parliament this week by Ministers Among these is one for the amendment of the franchise and to provide for the registration of voters. This is a measure which has been loudly called for by the country. The last elections proved the necessity which exists for its enactment.

On Tuesday night there was a riot at Quebec, in consequence of an obnoxious measure of taxation being passed by the City Council. The Authorities were obliged to call out the military. Several persons were injured, but no lives lost.

Considerable discussion has been excited on the question of Insurance legislation. It is proposed to endeavor to obtain an act of Parliament obliging insurance offices to furnish annual statements of their affairs and also to invest a certain portion of their capital in this country.

A considerable number of private bills has been advanced a stage in Parliament; but its time has been chiefly and tiresomely occupied with the examination of election cases at the bar.

In this city the Board of Trade held a very full meeting on Wednesday on the question of harbour improvement. Resolutions were passed having for their object the construction of a new and large harbour at Point St Charles, a little above the city, connecting with the Lachine Canal and the Victoria Bridge. The proposal, however, excites very warm opposition.

The weather throughout the week has been cool. On Friday, it rained heavily. Saturday was a beautiful day,—clear and bright.—*Montreal Gazette, May 3.*

United States.

WASHINGTON, April 23—The proposition from the committee on foreign affairs of the Senate to take measures to obtain redress from Paraguay is still under discussion in the Senate, and some opposition is manifested to it, as there is to every measure recommended by the President.

Lieut. Page is ready to proceed upon the expedition up the Parana, to seek reparation from the Dictator of Paraguay. Should he be permitted to carry out his instructions he will no doubt, do it in a very gallant manner, smarting as he is under the outrage upon his vessel, the Water Witch, and the personal affront to himself. It happens, however, that he will find Paraguay prepared for defence, for she had made arrangements to encounter a formidable attack from Brazil, both by the river and the land.

Night sessions are talked of in the House, as the only means of obtaining time for attention to important public interests, consistently with the attention of Congress to make a stampede from the capital on the 7th of June.

The bill granting some six millions of acres of land to the states which may establish agricultural colleges, in aid of those institutions, passed the House by a majority of only three votes.—It could not have passed without the aid of several votes from the new states, for which the old states ought to be grateful. The fate of the bill in the Senate is doubtful. Should it pass, New York will become entitled to one tenth of the whole donation. The fund thus contributed would be ample to support a great agricultural institution for the Empire state.—*Correspondence of the Commercial Advertiser.*

MR. ENGLISH'S BILL.—"The long agony is now over." The bill proposed in committee of conference, as a substitute for the Kansas bill adopted by the House, passed yesterday by 112 aye to 103 nays, and was immediately afterward passed by the Senate by a vote of 31 to 22.—There are reasons for congratulation and reasons for regret in this result, which it is not necessary now to dwell upon. As between the supporters (including the President and Cabinet,) and the opponents of the original Lecompton bill it is substantially a drawn battle, the Administration being certainly anything but victors, for their bill was defeated. However, let the matter pass over to the people of the territory, for everybody else is thoroughly tired of it.

By the way it would not surprise us if some of the European journalists are amusingly misled by the title "*the English* bill" so often applied to the substitute measure proposed by that gentleman. Possibly some French journalist may inform his readers that England has interfered for the pacification for Kansas.—*N.Y. Spectator.*

The *N. Y. Spectator* has the following remark:—Now that Mr. English's bill is fairly before us, we are constrained to say that it has the appearance of an unworthy subterfuge. It is difficult to say whether it purposes to submit the Lecompton constitution to the people or not.—In one sentence it says that the condition precedent to the admission of Kansas is that the said (Lecompton) "constitutional instrument" shall be submitted to the people of Kansas; but in the next it says that the ballots shall be "For proposition of Congress and admission," and "Against proposition of Congress and admission." Now the "proposition of Congress" is an extraordinary grant of public lands on condition of their accepting the pro-slavery Lecompton constitution. This is indeed a novelty. The bill proposes Congress of the United States in the position of bribing a territory to accept slavery in opposition to the will of a majority of its inhabitants. Is not this seeking a party triumph by unworthy means?

Greatly as every lover of peace and of the Union must desire the settlement of this long agitated question, no one can rejoice over, because no one can be proud of, its settlement in such a manner. The most earnest advocate of the Administration measure must concede that this is but a trick, in order to secure sufficient votes to carry the measure through the House of Representatives. It is also a covert abandonment of principle, without manliness or dignity. It places the Lecompton supporters of it in a worse position than they have yet occupied.—Their attitude on the original bill was simply one of refusal to yield to the majority of the people of Kansas. But each Lecomptonite who supports Mr. English's bill says, in effect, to that majority, "We cannot subdue you; we will try to buy you. Vote for a measure you disapprove, and you shall have public lands for state purposes in liberal measure." We do not think that any American statesman or legislator need be proud of the paternity of such a scheme, especially when its object is merely the securing of a temporary party triumph.

THE UNITED STATES AND PARAGUAY.—The United States is about to demand reparation from Paraguay for an outrage committed several years since, by firing upon steamer Water Witch, while ascending a river of that country. A vessel arrived at Savannah from Buenos Ayres, bringing the following intelligence in regard to this matter:

"An Association of Paraguayan exiles has been formed in Buenos Ayres, consisting of the most illustrious men in Paraguay, who have been expelled the country by President Lopez. They are now drawing up an address to President Buchanan, congratulating him upon his clear comprehension of the government of Paraguay.—thanking him for his many pledges to make the government of President Lopez pay a suitable indemnity for his outrages upon American citizens. The Semanario, the official organ of President Lopez, has copied portions of Mr. Buchanan's message, and abuses him like a pickpocket for his determination to enforce a settlement of the American claims."—*Am. Traveller.*

PURCHASE OF SONORA.—The Washington correspondent of the *Philadelphia Press* says:—The reports which have been floating about for some months of a negociation between the Governments of Mexico and the United States, for the purchase of Sonora by the latter, have not been without foundation. From the intimation in private advices by the last mail from Mexico it would seem that not only Sonora, but Chihuahua and Lower California, will be offered to this Government at a fair valuation. I have it, too, from good authority that an accredited agent comes here with full power to act.

THE BIBLE TAKEN FROM A NEW YORK SCHOOL.—The American *Traveller* says:—At a regular meeting of the board of School officers for the Fourth Ward of New York City, consisting principally of persons of foreign birth, it was voted that the reading of the Bible be dispensed with in all of the schools of the Ward. Upon this movement the New York Journal of Commerce remarks:—

"Only a few days ago, the fact was announced that the custom of repeating the Lord's Prayer had been prohibited in the several departments of Ward School No, 18 by the Board of Trustees for that ward. Similar acts had been noticed previously, and with a frequency well calculated to arouse attention and stimulate inquiry as to the nature of the influence exerted to effect these results. Protestants do not object to the presence of the Bible anywhere, but rather seek to introduce it universally as a volume which should be cherished and revered. Whence, then, this hostile movement? Persevered in.—Protestant parents will withdraw their children from the schools till a great public institution shall cease to be perverted to an instrument of sectarian propagandism. It is time that Bible-haters in the public school organization were superseded by men better fitted to imbue youthful minds with sentiments of Christian morality and respect for inspired truth. We are informed that in Brooklyn, Romanists are making strenuous efforts to obtain control of the public schools."

PROGRESS OF THE REVIVAL.—The *N. Y. Observer* says that the meetings in the city are continued with unabated interest. One of the morning papers contains a long statement from Mr. Charles Wentworth, an actor of some note. Mr. Wentworth is a subject of the present revival and is to be baptized to-morrow morning in the Rev. Dr. Corey's church, on the Fifth avenue and 35th street.

DREADFUL CONDITION OF THE WHITES IN SAN DOMINGO.—Despatches have been received from our commercial agent at San Domingo, which will undoubtedly, confirm all that we have stated heretofore of the critical condition of Americans and of the whites as a race in that doomed island. The negro leader Baez is shut up in the walled city of San Domingo, where he vents his verocity on the white citizens, whom he retains amid the horrors of seige, in some sort as hostages for his own final escape. Mr. Elliot, the American consul, and his lady, Dona Mereed de la Roche, (the daughter of one of the noblest old white families of the island,) are daily subjected to base and studied insults. The United States flag has been repeatedly dragged through the streets and trampled upon by negro mobs; the Consul's wife kissed at in the streets, and followed home from church with language too vile to be repeated; American seamen and vessels have been illegally sacrificed; and, in brief, every form of outrage that negro spite could invent has been heaped upon citizens, for the single crime of being white men and Americans; and not a ship of war shows itself for their relief.—*Washington States.*

MR. GOUGH AND DR. LEES.—I have forborne in my previous letters alluding to a painful subject, to which I must now refer. Dr. Lees, of Leeds, who believed himself to be in possession of facts tending to implicate Mr. Gough as guilty of practices, chiefly opium-eating, inconsistent with his position, was induced to tell his views in writing to a gentleman residing in Yorkshire. On this statement a criminal information was filed by the friends of Mr. Gough, chiefly the managers of the National Temperance League and the Scottish Temperance League, by whom Mr. Gough has been engaged for two years—and yesterday the Court of Queen's Bench was moved for a rule calling upon Dr. Lees to show cause why he should not undergo criminal prosecution. The Judges heard Mr. and Mrs. Gough's affidavits, but did not see reason to grant the rule, as Dr. Lees' proceedings were not in their opinion the result of vindictive feelings. This decision robs Mr. Gough's vindication of half its value, as the charge and the evidence for them do not appear. For some months this painful subject has been under review, and a proposal for settlement by arbitration advanced, but Mr. Gough's friends demurred. Whether they will now consent, or what will be done I cannot say. Both Mr. Lees and Mr. Gough are men of great influence in the temperance world, and these dissensions are fraught with evil.—*Correspondent Bel Intelligencer.*

ISTHMUS OF SUEZ AND ISLAND OF PERIM.—The Paris correspondent of the Philadelphia North American writes as follows:—

"The Isthmus of Suez question and the occupation of the Isle of Perim, are awkward rocks ahead just now, and may very possibly, produce a misunderstanding between the two governments. The press, almost without exception, is warning on both these points, and public opinion goes along with it. It is curious to see the harmony existing between the Debats and Patrie, on the subject. The former regards the occupation of the Island as 'a sure sign that Great Britain is convinced the opening of the isthmus must take place,' and the latter asks whether 'all Europe will look on and see a new Gibraltar arise with impunity in the East.' On all sides it is repeated that be her government whig or tory, liberal or conservative, the foreign policy of Great Britain is ever unchangeable and the same."

THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.—It was mentioned a few days since, that a correspondence had taken place between Mr. Secretary Cass and Lord Napier on the prosecution of the African slave trade by vessels carrying the American flag. It appears that in that correspondence, Mr. Cass, on behalf of the United States, denied the right of the British cruisers to seize such vessels, declined to enter into any new stipulations on the subject of the slave trade, and suggested that as Cuba was about the only market for slaves, England and France, by enforcing treaty stipulations with Spain, might easily put an end to the trade.—*N. Y. Speciator.*

The English Correspondent of the *N. Y. Commercial Advertiser*, says:—A new trouble of a singular nature, half political, half commercial, seems to be rising between Austria and England. Austria is trying to monopolize the telegraph concessions at Alexandia, in Egypt, in such a way as to cut off all telegraph communication between England and the East. England, to make her power in the East more stable, must have spon, on the bottom of the Mediterranean, a line of her own, controlled by her own people, that will connect with her Eastern possessions.—This she cannot effect, if any obstacle offers itself on the line from Gibraltar by Corfu to Alexandria. But it is exactly at Alexandria that Austria has attempted, perhaps will succeed in securing, a monopoly that will make England tributary to her.

The Paris Correspondent of the *Times*, says:—"The levy of French seamen from twenty-one to forty years of age is, I understand, going on in the most complete and strict manner. The instructions issued for carrying out this measure state that it is adopted with the object of giving the fleet seamen completely formed and experienced, and who are in the full force of age and activity. A commission has been appointed to examine and report on the system for placing the French commercial ports in a state of defence, a question in which the Government takes great interest."

The same authority remarks:—"I am assured on good authority that within the last five or six days the Emperor declared to a person with whom he was conversing, that his determination was not only to have no quarrel with England, but to remain her friend and ally.

The aspect of affairs between Naples and Sardinia is grave, and the relative power of the two countries has become a matter of consideration. The Neapolitan fleet is composed of 16 sailing and 29 steam vessels, mounting 746 guns in all The Sardinian fleet consists of 6 sailing and 12 steam vessels, mounting 316 guns.

HORRIBLE MASSACRE.—The Kingston (Jamaica) Journal gives the following particulars of a horrible Indian massacre, in Central America:

Intelligence has been received of a horrible massacre by the Indians in British Honduras, in which there were no less than one hundred and four victims, and forty others taken prisoners, whose fate up to the date of the intelligence was uncertain. The particulars, as related by one who was present, go to show that Eacular, a town about a day's journey from Coresal, was taken by the Indians on the 24th ultimo, when a hundred and four persons were killed in the assault and forty taken prisoners.

As soon as the news reached Coresal, three or four gentlemen started for the place, and one of them, a Mr. Blake, returned almost immediately, stating that the Indians would ransom their prisoners for $4,000. Considerable exertion was immediately put forward, and in two days the amount was raised, $2,500 in cash, and the balance in goods, such as are required by the Indians. The stipulation was placed in the hands of the Indian commandant, who promised that he would treat further on the following day, but at midnight on the 31st, the whole Indian force was called out to consult their oracle—the cross—when it was determined that $4,000 must be paid down for the female prisoners alone, and $3,000 more for the males, or they must be led forth to execution.

Thirty women who had been violated by almost all the soldiers, and eleven men, were then led forth, and their screams ringing in the ears of the English, who wished, if possible to save them, were inhumanly killed—literally hacked to pieces. The superintendent sent Captain Anderson and another gentleman with a letter to the Indian commandant, supplicating mercy for the unfortunates, but his messengers and letter were treated with contempt.

This disgusting piece of Sepoyism, practised within our immediate neighbourhood, we are happy to say, is not likely to go unpunished.—The Major General commanding on this station has ordered two companies of the 24 West India regiment to the scene of outrage. H M. steamer Leopold came up the harbor on Sunday, when the necessary baggage and provisions were put on board.

LADY INGLIS AND THE QUEEN.—Lady Inglis has had the honour of personally relating to her Majesty the details of the siege of Lucknow. Her Ladyship attended by command at Buckingham Palace, and the queen listened with the most intense interest to the story of the sufferings and heroism of that gallant band who so nobly sustained their country's honour and renown during a period of almost unexampled danger and distress.—*Court Journal.*

The Queen of England has received a present of eighty Arabian horses from the Sultan.

The Mount Allison Academy.

ANNUAL EXAMINATION, ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES, &C.

The Visitors appointed by the last Conference, the Parents and other friends of the Students now in attendance, the Alumni of the Institution, and finally, all who feel any way interested in such matters, are requested to notice the following Programme of the exercises by which it is proposed to celebrate the close of the Current Academic year. We hope that to as great an extent as may be possible they will comply with the cordial invitation which is hereby given to them to favor us with their presence on the occasion:—

1. Saturday, 29th May, 9 o'clock, A.M., and 1, P.M., Examination of Classes simultaneously in both branches of the Institution.
2. Sabbath, 30th May, 7 o'clock, P.M., Anniversary Sermon at Lingley Hall, by Rev.
3. Monday, 31st May, 9, A.M., Examination of Classes from Ladies' Academy, in Lingley Hall.
4. Monday, 31st May, 1, P.M., Examination of Classes from Male Branch, in Lingley Hall.
5. Monday, 31st May, 7, P.M., Young Ladie's Exhibition in Lingley Hall.
6. Tuesday, 1st June, 9, A.M., Young Men's Exhibition in Lingley Hall; and ANNIVERSARY ADDRESS, BY REV. JAMES R. NARRAWAY, M.A.

H. PICKARD, } Principals.
JOHN ALLISON, }

Sackville N. B. May 5th, 1858.

☞ Immediately upon the close of the above exercises, a Bazaar will be held for the sale of Fancy and other articles principally prepared by the young ladies connected with the Institute.—A concert of Vocal and Instrumental Music will be held in the evening, commencing at 7 o'clock. The Proceeds of the Bazaar and Concert will be devoted to the purchase of instruments of Music for the Academy.

District Committees.

HALIFAX DISTRICT.

The Preachers of the Halifax District are hereby notified that the Annual District Meeting is to be held at Liverpool, on Wednesday, the 26th May, at 10, A.M.

ARTHUR MCNUTT, Chairman.

ST. JOHN DISTRICT.

The Annual Meeting of the St. John District will be held in St. Andrews, to commence at 9 o'clock A. M. The Circuit Stewards will please be in attendance the day following at 10 o'clock P.M. E. BOTTERELL.

St. John N. B., May 5, 1858.

CHARLOTTETOWN DISTRICT.

The Annual District Meeting of the Charlottetown District will be held, (D.V.) at Pugwash, N. S., commencing on Thursday, June 10th, at 9 o'clock A. M. The Circuit Stewards of the several circuits are respectfully invited to attend on the second day of the session, during the consideration of the financial business of the week. JOHN MCMURRAY, *Chairman.*

Truro, May 10th 1858.

SACKVILLE DISTRICT.

The Annual District Meeting of the Sackville District will be held at Nappan, N. S., on Wednesday, the 9th day of June, at 9 A. M.—The Circuit Stewards are earnestly requested to be in attendance on Thursday the 10th, at 10 A. M. THOMAS H. DAVIES, *Chairman.*

ANNAPOLIS DISTRICT.

The brethren of the Annapolis District will please take notice that the Annual Meeting will be held at Bridgetown, and will commence on Thursday June 10th, at 9 o'clock A M. The Financial business of the District will be transacted on Friday, June 11, when the Circuit Stewards of the respective circuits of the District, are respectfully requested to attend.

WM. WILSON, *Chairman.*

The Eastern State which arrived on Friday with a large number of passengers from Boston and Yarmouth, brought papers to the 5th, giving an account of a very disastrous fire at the former place, which destroyed property to the amount of £50,000. Some lives unfortunately were lost, and several persons were severely injured.—*Journal.*

A Planter in South Carolina writes:—Since I have made free use of the Vegetable Pain Killer on my plantation, my medicine and physician bills have been less than one third of what they were in previous years. May 6, 2w.
Sold by MORTON & COGSWELL.

A cure for Dyspepsia. The Oxygenated Bitters are highly recommended by persons whose names give the most satisfactory evidence of astonishing cures by using this medicine.—It will certainly relieve the worst cases.—*Com*

Editor's Table.

PERIODICALS AND PAMPHLETS.

The May numbers of the *Ladies Repository, National Magazine*, and *Student and Schoolmate* have been received. The "Ladies Repository" is rich as usual in instructive matter and entertaining brevities. The "National Magazine" maintains its place among the periodicals of the day, although its publication occasions loss, we see it stated, to the Book Concern by which it is issued. The present number, like its predecessors, contains a good variety of interesting papers, with the usual complement of "short notices," "culled flowers," "notes and gleanings," "small change," &c. The "Student and Schoolmate," should be in the hands of all our "little folk."

"THE LIFE OF THE DEPARTED" is the title prefixed to a sermon, occasioned by the death of the Rev. Joseph Crandal, of Salisbury, preached in the Baptist Chapel, Germain Street, City of St. John, by the Rev. I. E. Bill, and published by request. A very interesting and impressive account is given of the conversion of the youthful Crandal, his call to the ministry, his labours and success, his political career and influence, and the evening of his life, till "old and full of years his sun went down without a cloud, leaving a dazzling splendour in its train," and showing how "a christian warrior can die with glory in his view."

☞ A very interesting meeting of the Halifax Auxiliary of the British and Foreign Bible Society was held on Tuesday evening in Temperance Hall. The Rev. Dr. TWINING occupied the chair. Able and effective speeches were delivered by the Reverend Messrs. Maturin, Churchill, and McGregor, and Messrs. Robson, Hill and Miller. The attendance was not large.

Wesleyan Conference Office.

LETTERS AND MONIES RECEIVED SINCE OUR LAST.

[The current volume is from 416 to No. 468.]

R. B. Taylor (5s. for P.W.), Rev. W. Alcorn (15s. for P.W., for Wm. Black 5s., W. McAfee 10s.). Hiram Miller (10s. for P.W.), S. Fulton (10s. for P.W. for Wm. B. Huestis), Rev. J. Brewster (it is all right—we have made other arrangements), Jas. H. Doane 3s. 9d. on bk. acc.—Hymn books sent—postage stamps will do well in payment), Rev. T. Richey (40s. for P.W., for Capt. S. Perry 10s., S. VanNorden 10s., Jno. N. Perry 10s., R. P. Woodill 5s, R. Irwin, Jr., 5s.), Rev. R A. Temple (duly attended to), Rev. R. E. Crane (bks. sent), Rev. J. Cassidy (108s. 11d. for P.W., for Wm. Black 11s. 11d., Rev. W. T. Cardy 4s. 4d., self 4s. 4d. S. Holt 14s. 4d., Mrs. Higgs 14s. 4d., S. R. Higgs 11s. 11d., H. Hallet (new sub.) 7s. 2d., J. J. Outerbridge 14s. 4d. W. A. Outerbridge 11s. 11d., Miss Seon 14s. 4d.—6s. 9d. for B.R.), Rev. W. T. Cardy (607s. 2d. stg. for personal acc't), Rev. W. Wilson, 120s. for P.W., for E. Bent 30s., C. Beals 10s., Warran Bent 5s., Elias Bent 5s., James Dobson 10s., E. Delong 10s., E. Grant 10s., M. Foster 10s., D. Foster 10s., G. Murdoch 10s., R. Palmer 10s.),—J. Sargent, Barrington, (10s. for P.W. to June 1859.) Eph. Terry (2s. 6d. for P.W.) Rev. T. H. Davies, Rev. R. Knight, (reports have been written for, but have not arrived—they must have been omitted entirely for N. B.). Rev. W. McCarty (ac. paid as requested —50s. for P.W., for Gilbert Pugsley 10s., Geo. Glendining 10s., Geo. Black 5s., Thos. Embree 10s., Jno. Black 10s., Wm. Trueman 5s.—the papers were duly sent from here as usual), Rev. J. B. Strong (100s. for B.R.), Alex. Chisholm (10s. for P.W.), Rev. G. O. Huestis (new sub., 35s. for P.W., for Jas. E. Hart 5s., Anthony McKenzie 10s., James Feltmate 5s. C. Marshall 10s., Mattison Morris 5s.—5s. for B.R.—bks. will be ordered and sent), Rev. J. Lathern (30s. for B.R.—10s. for M. Fisher for P.W.), James Willis, Guysboro' (new sub., 5s. for P.W.), Rev. H. Pickard, D.D.; Rev. E. Botterell.

Commercial.

Halifax Markets.

Corrected for the "Provincial Wesleyan" up to 4 o'clock, Wednesday, May 12.

Bread, Navy, per cwt.	17 6d *a* 20s
" Pilot, per bbl.	17s 6d *a* 20s
Beef, Prime Ca.	60s
" " Am.	65s
Butter, Canada,	1s
" N. S. per lb.	11d *a* 1s 1d
Coffee, Laguyra, "	8½d *a* 9d
" Jamaica, "	9d
Flour, Am. sfi. per bbl.	30s *a* 32s 6d
" Can. sfi. "	28s 9d *a* 30s
" State, "	27s 6d *a* 28s 9d
" Rye "	22s*a* 25s
Cornmeal "	21s 3d
Indian Corn, per bush.	none
Molasses, Mus. per gal.	1s 6d
" Clayed, "	1s 4d
Pork, prime, per bbl.	$18
" mess "	$22
Sugar, Bright P. R.	42s 6d
" Cuba	35s 6d *a* 40s
Bar Iron, com. per cwt.	15s *a* 16s 3d
Hoop "	22s 6d
Sheet "	23s
Nails, cut "	22s 6d
" wrought per lb.	3½d *a* 6d
Leather, sole "	1s 4d *a* 1s 6d
Codfish, large	20s
" small	13s
Salmon, No. 1,	$30 *a* $0½
" 2,	19 *a* 19½
" 3,	16
Mackarel, No. 1,	18
" 2,	11 *a* 12
" 3,	6½ *a* 6½
" " med.	4½ *a* 5
Herrings, No 1	25s
Alewives,	20s
Haddock,	10s 6d *a* 11s
Coal, Sydney, per chal.	40s
Firewood, per cord,	22s 6d

Prices at the Farmers' Market, corrected up to 4 o'clock, Wednesday, May 12.

Oats, per bushel	84
Oatmeal, per cwt.	17s
Fresh Beef, per cwt.	88 *a* 10
Bacon, per lb.	7½d *a* 8d
Cheese, "	6½d *a* 7½d
Lamb, "	6d *a* 7d
Calf-skins, "	6d
Yarn, "	2s 6d
Butter, fresh "	1s 2d *a* 1s 3d
Veal, "	3d *a* 4d
Potatoes, per bushel	3s 9d
Chickens, per pr.	2s 9d
Turkey, per lb	10d
Eggs, per dozen	9½d *a* 10d
Homespun Cloth (wool) per yard,	2s 6d
Do. (cotton and wool) "	1s 9d

WILLIAM NEWCOMB
Clerk of Market.

DR. SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR STANDS Preement among medicine as a Liver regulator that can be relied on to cure all kinds of Liver complaint. Now this is just the thing the public need, for there are hundreds in this vicinity who, for years, have been troubled with this disease in some shape until they imagine the whole catalogue of diseases afflict them. We wish to say to all such, that the Invigorator has forformed some of the most wonderful cures of Liver Complaint that we have ever known

It seems to benefit all, without exception, for none of the many persons that have used it but speak of its unquestionable merit in the highest terms of praise Ladies of sedentary habits find in this a most useful article to prevent languor, listlessness, pain in the back and side, and many other derangements, to which they are liable, and when taken regularly it gives a good appetite and prevents indigestion, sourness of stomach and disagreeable effects experienced by many after eating.

Parents who need a family medicine for themselves or children cannot find in the whole world a better article than this.—*Decatur Gazette.*
May 6, 2w.
G. E. MORTON & Co., agents.

DISEASE OF THE LIVER.—By this disease we understand an inflamation either in the membrane of substance of the liver, known by dull pains in the right side, the stomach always disordered, the yellow tinge of the skin, dry cough, tongue coated, costiveness, high-colored urine, and ot a thick nature; severe weakness and severe pains in the head

The quantity of corrupted humors in the region of the liver, causes a defective secretion of the bile. The liver when healthy, serves as a filter in the blood, to seperate all impurity from it, or to refine it. When diseased, it cannot purify the blood, which, when sent to the lungs, brains, and other parts in a morbid condition, may cause Jaundice, Consumption, Insanity, &c, and withholding the natural stimulus to the intestines, causes Dyspepsia, Piles, and other complaints, as you perceive the direct way to unravel and tear the whole system to pieces.

A patient suffering from this complaint, should resort to speedy relief. Yet there are very few medicines worth a cent in curing diseases.—What then shall be done? We say, use Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills, as they are composed of plants and roots; they will be found a sure cure for this painful disease, becuase they purge from the body those corrupt and stagnant humors and so cleanse and renew the blood, which is the cause not only of the disease of the liver, and the inflamation of the kidney and the bladder, but of every description of disease. From 3 to 4 of the above pills, taken every night on going to bed, will in a few days, entirely relieve the body of everything that is opposed to health. May 6 4w

It has been said of old—"this is a world of wonder"—and to the observer is daily presented something new and wonderful, both in nature and art. Men of genius and skill are constantly engaged in seeking out that which may become valuable to the public, and a living emblem to scientifics, and from all these wonders which have been brought before the world, and particularly our Medical Faculty, there has been noth as yet surpassed *Perry Davis' Pain Killer*, which is the most valuable family medicine now in use, for many internal and external complaints that flesh is heir to. To convince you of the fact, you have but to call at the drug store, where you can get a bottle—from 25 cents to $1.—*Tennessee Organ.*

THE PAIN KILLER.—As a means of removing pain from the body no medicine has ever acquired a reputation equal to Perry Davis's Pain Killer. The sale of this article has exceeded all belief But it has real merit, and that is sufficient.—*Newport and Covington (Ky) News.* Ap. 13 2w.
Sold by John Naylor Halifax.

The greatest natural ornament to the "human from divine," is unquestionably a fine, luxuriant, healthy growth of hair. It has been so esteemed in all ages of the world and among all nations, savage and civilized. Hence, the Indian brave regards the scalp of his enemy as his greatest trophy. For a similar reason, the fashionable belle often disguises the region of vanity, as well as her other phrenological organs with borrowed locks.

He who should discover a made of preventing the hair from showing the inroads of envious Time by turning prematurely gray, a method by which it could be restored when falling off or turning white, and a way of promoting its continued and luxuriant growth, would be justly entitled to rank among the benefactors of the human race. Read the testimonials in another column of the wonderful not to say almost miraculous effects of "Professor Wood's Hair Restorative, and see if he has not accomplished all this —[Capital City Fact. May 6, 2w.

WHITE TEETH, PERFUMED BREATH AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION—can be acquired by using the "*Balm of a Thousand Flowers.*" What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath, when by using the "BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS" as a dentifrice, would not only render it sweet, but leave the teeth white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never ment on it Beware of counterfeits. Be sure each bottle is signed. FETRIDGE & CO. N. Y.

For sale by all Druggists.

Agents E. G. FULLER & CO also for sale by MORTON & COGSWELL. Sep. 10. 1y.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—When this great vegetable alterative and detergent was introduced, the want of centuries was supplied. It is the only preparation before the world which eradicates disease without enfeebling the patient; that cures indigestion and all the complaints arising there from; that restores the disordered nerves, that regulates the functions of the bowels and the liver; that expels all morbid matter from the animal fluids; that causes the constitution itself to recover its elasticity and strength; and that, in short, fulfils the design of all stimulants, tonics, cathartics and alteratives, without entailing any of the unpleasant consequences, immediate or remote, which flow from the use of ordinary medicines.

During the conflagration of Canton caused by the bombardment of the British the extensive medical warehouse of countrymen Dr J C Ayer, of Lowell, (the depot of his Cherry Pectoral and Cathartic Pills, for China) was totally destroyed He now makes a demand upon our government for indemnity from the loss of his property, and hence will grow another nut to crack with our elder brother Johnny. Stick to it Doctor; and if our Government maintains our rights wherever your Pills are sold, we shall only be unprotected on tracts that are very bare. [Reformer, Trenton, N.J] May 6, 4w.

Marriages.

At the Wesleyan Parsonage, River Philip, April 21st by the Rev. R. E. Crane, Mr. Laban PERRIN, formerly of River John, to Miss Elizabeth HALLIDAY, of East Branch.

By the Rev. James England, May 8th, John SMITH, Widower, to Bettie CUMMINGS, both of this city.

By the same, May 10th, Abraham RUFFLES, to Martha Jane CARR, both of this city.

At Halfway Cove, on the 30th day March, by the Rev. G. O. Huestis, Mr. Robert JAMESON, to Miss Mary A. SNIDER, both of the above named place.

Deaths.

At Cambridgeport, Mass., on the 27th ult., Charles Stephen MARVIN, in the 58th year of his age, a native of Halifax, leaving a wife and 9 children.

At the Dutch Village, on the 7th inst., SAMUEL A., son of Mr. Matthew Walker, aged 16 years

At Melville Island, on the 6th inst., ELIZA, wife of James Harris, in the 19th year of her age.

At Lunenburg, on the 20th ult., ANGELINA, wife of H. M. Moyle, Esq.

At Quincy, Mass., on the 10th ult., JANE, wife of T. W. Carter, of this city, in the 31st year of her age

At Thurso, Scotland, March 16th, John GAL, formerly of this city, in the 58th year of his age.

At New Harbour, on the 29th April, Moses SMITH, son of Joseph and Elizabeth Slate, aged four months

At Cornwallis, April 16, of Typhus Fever, SARAH ELLEN, daughter of Mr. Ephraim Terry, aged twenty-five years.

Shipping News.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED.

WEDNESDAY, May 5.

Ship Burmah, Beckwith, Liverpool, 31 days.
Barque Voyager, Banks, Cienfuegos.
Schr Tartar, Adams, New York.
Prairie Flower, Smith, St John, N.B.
Julia, Simpson, do
John Silver, Hilchie, Port Aux Basque.

THURSDAY, May 6.

Barque Rectitude, (late Milburn,) Dundee, 40 days—bound to St John, N. B., short of water. The captain died on the 24th March off the British Channel.
Schrs Emerald, Baltimore; Wren, Cox, do.
John Benson, Spearwater, New York.

FRIDAY, May 7.

Steamers Canada, Lang, Boston
Eastern State, Killam, Yarmouth and Boston.
Brigt Gladiator, Salter, Newfld.
Schrs Margaret, Hson, Fortune Bay.
Elizabeth, and Pursue, Sydney.

SATURDAY, May 8.

Brigs Bessie, Davis, Liverpool, 37 days.
Gipsy, Griffin, Port Medway.
Brigt Joseph, Terrio, Boston, 4½ days.
Govt schr Daring, O'Brien, Sable Island.
Schrs Lilla, Fraser, Ponce.
Triumph, Burns, Sealing voyage.
Charles, McKenzie, P E Island.
Lady Mulgrave, (new three masted) Terrio, Arichat.
Catherine, Sydney.

SUNDAY, May 9.

Schrs. Pandora, Ardoise, C. B.
Harmony, Beaton, Pugwash.
Providence, Boutong, P. E. Island.
E. F. Baker, (Am.) Fishing Banks.

MONDAY, May 10.

Brigt. Queen of the West, Curtis, Matanzas.

TUESDAY, May 11.

Brigt. Lucretia, Maxwell, Richmond, Va.
Schrs. Sultan, Day, Richmond, Va.
Margaret Bennett, Ferguson, Boston.
Lady Sale, Brow, P. E. Island.
Reward, McIntosh, P. E. Island.
Deseada, Cape Breton.

CLEARED.

May 5—Barque Scotia, Carey, Pugwash; brig Rover, Lawrence, Jamaica; schrs I C Hertz, New York; Margret, Green, Labrador; Palestine, McConnell, do; Lydia, Burke, Newfld; Uncle Tom, Hergill, Newfld. J. Sapphire, Terro, Charlottetown; Rival, Dunlap, Liverpool, N. S.; Prince Albert, Dase, Labrador.

March 6—Steamers Canada, Lang, Liverpool; Merlin, Sampson, Bermuda and St Thomas; Osprey, Coffin, St John's, Newfld; barques Halifax, McCulloch Boston; Palmetto Gray, Bucksache; brig America, Meagher, Boston; brigt Essenay Belle, McCoy, Caraccas; Petrel, Archist; Queen of the Isles, do; C W Wright, Dickson, Labrador; Aldebaron, Crowell, Fishing voyage.

MEMORANDA.

Boston, April 30—Ard A Sprague, Parrsboro'. May 1—Cygnet, Sagna; Euroclydon, Parrsboro'; Rose, Church Point; Champion, Clare; Antelope, Cornwallis. 2d—Bonita, Liverpool; W H Prentice, Digby; Alma, Wilmot. 3d—Cyrene, Digby; Arcturus, Cornwallis; Catherine, Clare; Noel, Walton; Royal Tar, Maitland; Arbutus, Arichasen; Reindeer, Parrsboro; Unicorn, Aylesford; Daniel Hill, Londonderry; Return, Horton; Odessa, Walton; Meander, Windsor

Holmes Hole, May 1—ard Ocean Bird, Lockhart, for Winnsor.

Gloucester, May 1—ard Benj Cushings, Soames, Surinam.

Brigt Maury, of LaHave, from Newfoundland bound to Boston, was wrecked on Sable Island on the 18th of March Schr Daring brought up Capt LeBlanc, crew and part of cargo on Saturday.

Liverpool, G B, April 20—Sld Robt Hastie, Allen, Halifax. 23—ard Victoria, Ellinger, do.

Clyde, April 9—Sld Arabian, Shaw, Halifax.

Belfast, April 22—Sld Adriatic, Halifax.

Cadiz, March 28—Sld Challenger, Halifax; Industrious, Alexander, do

Crookhaven, April 8—ard Europa, McDougal, Port au Prince.

Barque Sylvia, Thompson, from Liverpool bound to Newfld—was wrecked in Dundrum Bay—all hands lost.

145 GRANVILLE STREET.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received per Steamship America, in advance of his usual Spring Stock—

FIFTEEN PACKAGES
STAPLE AND FANCY
Dry Goods,
Comprising as follows:

Poetry.

The Corner.

BY CHARLES MACKAY.

The seat in the corner—
What comfort we see
In that type of affection,
Where love bends the knee;
When the prayers of our childhood
We learned to repeat,
And the lips of a mother
Made holiness sweet.

The name of a corner
Has something still dear,
That tells us of pleasures
Never bought with a tear;
Of loved ones remembered,
Of faces once gay,
That have fled like a dream,
Like a vision away.

In our letters full often,
Kind sayings abound;
But still in a corner
The kindest is found;
We look to the postcript,
And there, written small,
We find in a corner
Words dearer than all!

Our heart receives many
We love with good will,
But who gets the corner
Is loved the best still:
For the heart hath its corner,
And dear is the one
Who remains its possessor
Till life's love is gone.

Miscellaneous.

Lord John Russell's Last Move.

The *Advertiser* says:—On Monday we stated that a letter had been written by Lord John Russell to one of his political friends, expressing the most unqualified disapproval of the Derbyite India Bill, and saying that it ought to be opposed, and thrown out on the second reading. Our informant *saw* the letter of the noble Lord. About the same time—namely, one day last week—Lord John wrote a similar letter to a member of the late Cabinet. By a curious coincidence the letter in question reached the ex-Minister referred to, while the leading members of the Palmerston Administration were assembled together for the purpose of deciding on the course which they ought to adopt with regard to the India Bill of the Derby Cabinet. The letter, therefore, of Lord John Russell, urging the propriety of opposing the second reading of the bill, was regarded as having arrived most opportunely to remove any doubts which some of the ex-Ministers might have had as to the expediency of adopting that course. In accordance with the gratification which the receipt of Lord John's letter afforded, it was agreed that an answer should be returned to his Lordship, to the effect that the late Ministers cordially concurred in the wisdom of the course he had suggested. At the same time he was requested to move, as an amendment to the motion for the second reading of the bill, that it be read a second time that day six months: That, however, the noble Lord declined to do; but repeated the expression of his hope that it would be done by somebody else.

While matters were in this uncertain and unsatisfactory state, information was communicated to the leading members of the late Administration, that Mr. Ayrton, member for the Tower Hamlets, had undertaken to move as an amendment to the motion for the second reading of the bill, that it be read a second time that day six months. Everything, therefore, looked as promisingly as could be wished for the defeat of the Derby Bill, and, as a natural consequence, for Lord Derby's resignation of office. But a day or two before the assembling of the session, it occured to Lord John Russell that the result of the success of Mr. Ayrton's amendment, would be the inevitable restoration of Lord Palmerston to Downing-street—a contingency which he could not contemplate with any special satisfaction, because he had, until then, made sure of being the new Premier himself. Accordingly, without the slightest hint to any of the members of the Palmerston Ministry with whom he had previously communicated on the subject, he determined on becoming a Marplot on this occasion,—just as he had so successfully proved in the latter days of the Aberdeen Administration. How he and Mr. Disraeli contrived to concert matters together, is a point regarding which we have no information on which we can rely; but that there was a previous understanding between them, no one can doubt who knows what passed in the House of Commons on Monday evening.

The *Times* remarks:—"There seemed to be great danger that another change of Government might take place, and that once more the habit, which is apparently becoming inveterate, of leaving Lord John Russell out of all Ministerial combinations, might prevail. Ministers had with the utmost deliberation and circumspection prepared a bill on a most important subject, in opposition to one already on the table of the House. Difficulties stared them in the face, when Lord John Russell, evidently carrying out a plan concerted between him and Mr. Disraeli, made a proposition the most astounding that was ever gravely submitted to the House of Commons,—to set aside the Ministerial Bill for the moment, and to take up afresh, by way of resolutions, the subject already so thoroughly discussed, and then, when the House had agreed on the resolutions, to take up the bill again and read it a second time *pro forma*, in order to introduce into it in committee the principles so settled. Of course, a proposition which gave the Ministry at any rate another week's life was greedily caught at, and resolutions are to be proposed. This course is utterly without precedent, and is founded on no semblance of reason or principle. The usual forms of the house are found quite sufficient for the purposes of full and free discussion, and we do not doubt they would be adequate in this instance. Indeed, the real objection is not that it would be too difficult, but too easy to come to a conclusion. The resolutions are proposed that the bill may not be discussed. It must not be discussed because it is sure to be rejected, must not be rejected because it would probably bring down the Ministry with it, and thus render probable that most awful of all results, the formation of another Government, in which Lord John Russell would have no place. We can only hope that Parliament may awake to a sense of its own dignity, and refuse to be made the sport of such miserable and transparent intrigues. If the Government still profess confidence in their Bill let them go on with it; if not, let them withdraw or modify it; but we sincerely trust the house will not permit Ministers to throw upon the Legislature a responsibility which they ought to take themselves, nor become the tools of a disappointed statesman, who, having forfeited the confidence of his former followers, seeks to force himself upon them by manœuvres planned and executed in concert with their opponents. The house in its present mood, no doubt, thinks a great deal ought to be sacrificed rather than incur another change of Ministry, but there are limits even to the spirit of toleration, and perhaps even the pleasure of being ruled by a Tory minority may be considered too dearly purchased if it is to cost us, in addition to the first violation of constitutional principle, the overthrow of our Parliamentary practice, and of that responsibility which lies at the very foundation of Parliamentary government itself."

China.—The Prisons of Canton.

The *Times* correspondent writes in a doleful state of *ennui* that six weeks have sufficed to exhaust every object of interest; not that he knows his way about the city, for the streets are so very much alike it is impossible to distinguish one from the other. He pays a visit to an execution-field, with two wooden crosses in the centre. Here he asserts, Commissioners Yeh destroyed in two years no less than 70,000 of his countrymen. He relates the following catalogue of horrors connected therewith:

These crosses are the instruments to which those victims were tied who were condemned to the special torture of being sliced to death. Upon one of these the wife of a rebel general was stretched, and by Yeh's order her flesh was cut from her body. After the battle of Whampoa the rebel leader escaped but his wife fell into the hands of Yeh—that was how he treated *his* prisoner. Her breasts was first cut off, then her forehead was slashed and the skin torn down over the face, then the fleshy parts of the body were sliced away. There are Englishmen yet alive who saw this done, but at what period of the butchery sensation ceased and death came to this poor innocent woman none can tell. The fragment of rope which now hangs to one of the crosses was used to bind a woman who was cut up for murdering her husband. The sickening details of the massacres perpetrated on this spot have been related to me by those who have seen them, and will take shame to themselves while they confess that after witnessing one execution by cutting on the cross, the rapidity and dexterity by which the more beheading was done deprived the execution of a hundred men of half its horror. The criminals were brought down in chairs and shot out in the yard. The executioners then arranged them in rows, giving them a blow behind which forced out the head and neck and laid them convenient for the blow. Then came the warrant of death. It is a banner. As soon as it waved in sight, without verbal order given the work began. There was a rapid succession of dull clinching sounds—chop, chop, chop, chop. No second blow was ever dealt, for the dexterous man-slayers are educated to their work. Until they can with their heavy swords slice a great bonbous vegetable as thin as we slice a cucumber they are not eligible for their office. Three seconds a head suffice. In one minute five executioners clear off 100 lives. It takes rather longer for the assistants to cram the bodies into rough coffins, especially as you might see them cramming two into one shell, lest they might embezzle the spare wooden box. The heads were carried off in boxes; the saturated earth was of value as manure.

The visit to the prisons disclosed a shocking state of things. In one, two Frenchmen and four Englishmen had been incarcerated, till they were poisoned or strangled; in another was found a boy, ten years of age paralysed, from the irons eating into his flesh; but the sight most horrible was discovered accidentally, on hearing a moan come through some bars.

So soon as the double doors could be opened, several of us went into the place. The thick stench could only be endured for a moment, but the spectacle was not one to look long at. A corpse lay at the bottom of the den, the uncased, the only fleshy parts, gnawed and eaten away by rats. Around it and upon it was a festering mass of humanity still alive. The Mandarin spoiler, who seemed to wonder what all the excitement was about, was compelled to have the poor creatures dragged forth, and no man who saw that sight will ever forget it. They were skeletons, not men. You could only believe that there was blood in their bodies by seeing it oozed upon their undressed wounds. As they were borne out one after the other and laid upon the pavement of the yard, each seemed more horrible than the last. They were too far gone to shriek, although the agony must have been great, the heavy irons pressing upon their raw, lank skins as the gaolers lugged them not too tenderly along. They had been beaten into this state, perhaps long ago, by the bamboo, and had been thrown into this den to rot. Their crime was that they had attempted to escape. Hideous and loathsome, however, as was the sight of their foul wounds, their filthy rags, and their emaciated bodies, it was not so distressing as the indescribable expression of their eyes; the horror of that look of fierce agony fixed as like a fascination. As the dislocated wretches writhed upon the ground tears rolled down the cheeks of the soldiers of the escort, who stood in rank near them. A gigantic French sergeant, who had the little Mandarin in custody, gesticulated with his bayonet so fiercely that we were afraid he would kill him. We did not then know that the single word which the poor creatures were trying to utter was "hunger," or that dreadful starting of the eyeball was the look of famine. Some of them had been without food for four days. Water they had, for there is a well in the yard, and their fellow-prisoners had supplied them, but their cries for food were answered only by the bamboo. Alas! it was not till next morning that we found this out; for although we took some away, we left others there that night. Since the commencement of this year fifteen men have died in that cell. Some of those who were standing by me asked, "How will you ever be able to tell the English people?" I believe that no description could aid the imagination to a full conception of what we saw in that Canton prison. I have not attempted to do more than dot a faint outline of the truth, and when I have read what I have written feel how feeble and tasteless is the image upon paper when compared with the scene upon my memory.

This was the worst of the dens we opened, but there were many others which fell but a few degrees below it in their horrors. There was not one of the 6000 prisoners we saw whose appearance before any assemblage of Englishmen would not have aroused cries of indignation.

Four Sepoys of the 70th Regiment have been shot for looting. They were caught in their undress.

It is stated that the four Powers now acting in concert, France, Russia, Great Britain and America, are about to make a joint representation to the Court of Pekin, which it is hoped will put an end to the war.

A letter from a sepoy says:—"Nana Sahib and other wretches are harressed and ruined, and go about begging through the villages, having no means of subsistence."

Rome.—St. Joseph's Day.

They think a great deal of San Giuseppe here. I wanted some paper to-day, but alack, all the shops were closed, even "Pisle's," in honor of San Giuseppe. Then I went to the bank, but there was no admittance there. Becoming frightened at my own impiety, and at my lack of company in evil doing, I concluded to go to church. Arrived there, I found at least 3,000 people assembled to hear the eulogy of San Giuseppe, Padre De Rossi, doubly inspired by the intrinsic merits of the theme, and by the enormous concourse before him, launched out into unusual flights of eloquence. His object would be, he said, to show that San Giuseppe stands at the head of all saints, (the blessed and immaculate Virgin alone excepted,) and of all angels. The evidence was derived from two considerations: 1st. He alone among men was intrusted with the exalted and distinguished office of being "the custodian of Mary's most sacred and holy virginity." 2d. He was the reputed father of our Lord Jesus Christ. Having made his point, and proven conclusively that the world owes its redemption to San Giuseppe, he very appropriately concluded by exhorting his hearers, in the most burning and affectionate manner, to betake themselves at once to him, that they might not be abandoned by him in the hour of death. This afternoon I was in another church, where another padre was dwelling upon the same theme, and emphasizing the considerations such I have just mentioned. He dwelt with even more stress upon the direct indebtedness of the world to St. Joseph for its redemption, and upon the necessity of worshiping him in life, if we wish his consolations in death. Carried away in the heat of his entreaties and exhortations the preacher cried out, "Yes, yes. Let us come before him; let us call upon him while he is near," and, turning to the illuminated glittering altar of the saint, which was near his pulpit, he and all the great congregation prostrated themselves before it, while the preacher besought and implored St. Joseph for a blessing. Not a syllable was addressed to God, no mention made of Jesus Christ. Every hope seemed founded on San Giuseppe; every succor must come from him. It was the most impressive and point blank idolatry I had ever seen. I could scarce restrain myself from startling the worshippers with the same cry which startled their heathen ancestors seventeen centuries ago, when dedicating Aurelian's splendid temple to the sun: "*Thy Gods are false, O Rome*." Apologists of saint worship may bandy sophisms as long as they please; Perrone may pursue his fine distinctions between "*latria*" and "*doulia*" but any system of teaching which brings forth such fruits as this, is a dangerous system, and irreconcilable with the spirit of holy writ. Had St. Joseph heard their prayers, and been permitted to answer, I fancy it would have been in the words of Paul and Barnabus to the worsniping Lystrians; "Sirs, why do ye these things?"

Seven new cardinals have just been appointed, Antonucci, Orfei, Milesi, De Sylvestris, Mattei, a Spanish and a Portuguese one. Last Tuesday night they had soirees in different palaces, to receive the congratulations of their friends. There were illuminations, bonfires, and music in the street, to make the people think they were glad; endless ceremonies and shams in doors, to amuse the grandees. Plenty of Protestant fogdies were present to felicitate the newly elect, and to "augurate" them all possible prosperity; among them some few, I am sorry to say, were Americans. Yesterday they were solemnly received into the Cardinal College with a great amount of ceremony. The "imposition of hats," the official "mouth-shutting" of the newly elect, then the sovereign "mouth opening," all by the Pope in person, were parts of the performance. On their complete reception into the ranks of the red brotherhood, an amount of ostentatious osculation took place, which almost overcame excitable ladies, and strongly reminded the spectators of the sterner sex of the days of Judas. I presume these seven are all the vacant hats that will be filled this year; so that the hopes of our New-York Wolsey seem as far from fulfilment as ever. Poor H! some of his political speeches have completed his ruin. A man who can call the American Constitution "a monument of civil wisdom, an instrument of liberty and right, which has no equal in all the annals of the human race," might as well resign all expectation of confidence and honor at the hands of Rome.

To day the new cardinals have made a "stazione" in St. Peter's, with great pomp; but I find the most striking characteristic of all these imposing St. Peter's performances is, that the throng is composed of about ninety-nine parts of tourists, (especially Englishmen and their families,) and soldiers on duty, to one part of native population. Even in Holy Week, if every traveler should stay away from St. Peter's, our worshipful friends, his holiness, and his creatures, would find themselves, in an empty and deserted temple. He could ride about, wherever he might please, without the least obstruction, dispensing his two-fingered blessing upon the bare floor, or upon the gigantic cherub boys who hold the "holy water" fonts. I do not mean to say that the common people are not accustomed to go to church; I think the Romans are a very church-going population; but while they love their old Church, and all its rites, they care very little about these great parades of the pope. I think one will find among all the Italians a strong attachment to their religion, joined with an indescribable dislike of their "priests." I have not conversed with a single individual of the middle or lower classes, who whatever their aversion to Protestantism did not rage against the priests.—*Letter from Rome in Christian Advocate & Journal.*

King Victor Emanuel.

A European war might lead to the emancipation of Lombardo-Venetia, and in that case who but Victor Emanuel would be called to reign over the kingdom of constitutional Italy? He is but thirty-eight years of age, and it is impossible to say that he may not be reserved to assist in great events, and fulfil a high destiny. His detestation of Austria is well known, and contributes to the popularity he enjoys among his subjects—a loyal race, long and deeply attached to the House of Savoy. I believe that nothing in the world would give him such pleasure, would render him so completely happy, as to find himself in a position to lead across the Ticino such an army as could contend, with a fair chance of success, against the Austrian legion. With that army at his back, and with the chivalrous and noble-hearted La Marmora, who looks like a Paladin of old, by his side, he would fear no foe, and feel confident of victory. His taste is for action rather than for council; he prefers the field to the cabinet. His mode of life proves this; he detests court forms and ceremonies, and passes the greater part of his time in hunting and shooting. Nothing afflicts him more than the arrival here of great personages, to whom he is obliged to give state receptions and grand entertainments. His tastes are not intellectual, and his private life might occasion scandal in England; but a moral sovereign would be out of place in Piedmont; and his subjects smile indulgently at his amours, which are of no very elevated description. He is, in fact, very much what he looks—a frank, straightforward man, hating humbug, somewhat of a sensualist, with little talent, but an honest heart. He has been seen in England, and his portrait is familiar to most people—his square and rather heavy figure, his broad chest and bull-neck, his enormous moustache, bluff features, and head very much thrown back. He looks best in uniform, and on horseback; on foot his appearance is not very majestic. Whatever his defects, however, his subjects like him well, and certainly would be very sorry to change him for another. Honesty of purpose, and a sincere attachment to liberty, and respect for a plighted word, are at least as important qualities in a king, as brilliant talents and fascinating exterior.—*Blackwood.*

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In every quarter of the globe, among all nations, civilized and savage, these Pills are used with equal and unvarying success. They are advertised in every printed language, and wherever commerce has penetrated, they are in continual demand.

All Internal Diseases

Yield to their action. DYSPEPSIA, LIVER COMPLAINT, AFFECTIONS OF THE BOWELS, the KIDNEYS, the STOMACH, LUNGS, the THROAT and the BRAIN that have previously defied human skill and all other remedies, are expeditiously and infallibly cured by this all conquering med cine.

Bodily Prostration.

Even when patients are reduced to the last degree of feeblenes, they may be recuperated by the resistless tonic and alterative properties of Holloway's Pills.

Females of all Ages,

From whatever variety of the ailments peculiar to their sex they may be suffering, may rely with entire confidence on the effect of this STRENGTHENING, REVIVING, SAFE and immediate remedy.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

Ague, Asthma, Bilious Complaints, Blotches on the Skin, Bowel Complaints, Colics, Constipation of the Bowels, Consumption, Debility, Dropsy, Dysentery, Erysipelas, Female Irregularities, Fevers of all kinds, Fits, Gout, Headache, Indigestion, Inflammation, Jaundice, Liver Complaints, Lumbago, Piles, Rheumatism, Retention of Urine, Scrofula or King's Evil, Sore Throats, Stone and Gravel, Secondary Symptoms, The Dourleureux, Tumours, Ulcers, Venereal Affections, Worms, all kinds, Weakness from whatever causes.

Sub Agents in Nova Scotia—Newport, J. F. Cochran & Co; Windsor, Dr. Harding; Horton, G. N. Fuller; Kentville, Moore & Chipman; Cornwallis, Caldwell & Tupper; Wilmot, J. Archibald; Bridgetown, A. B. Fitnes; Yarmouth, R. Quest; Liverpool, T. R. Patillo; Caledonia, J. F. Moore; Pleasant River, Miss Corder; Bridgewater, Robt. West; Lunenburg, Mrs. Bell; Mahone Bay, H. Logge; Truro, Tucker & Smith; Amherst, N. Tupper & Co; Wallace, E. B. Huestis; Pugwash, W. Cooper; Pictou, Mrs. Robson; New Glasgow, T. R. Fraser; Guysborough, J. & C. Jost; Canso, Mrs. Norris; Port Hood, F. Smith; Sydney, T. & J. Jost; Brookfield, J. Matheson.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and 244 Strand, London, and by most respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world. Prices in Nova Scotia are 1s 6d, 3s 9d, 6s 3d, 16s 8d, 33s 4d, and 50s each box.

JOHN NAYLOR, Halifax.

General Agent for Nova Scotia.

☞ CAUTION! None are genuine unless the words "Holloway, New York and London," are discernable as a WATER MARK in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by holding the leaf to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

Directions for the Guidance of Patients are affixed to each pot or box.

There is a considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

October 29.

Will Pills cure my disease? | Yes, and they have cured thousands.

HEADACHE.

HUTCHINS' HEADACHE PILLS,

FOR

BILIOUS NERVOUS AND SICK HEADACHE AND NEURALGIA.

The only reliable and positive cure.

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

For sale by Druggists generally.

M. S. BURR & CO., General Agents for New England and the British Provinces, No. 1, Cornhill, Boston.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Second Division of Profits in 1859

TO secure the advantage of this year's entry to the profits scheme, Proposals must be lodged at the Head Office, or at one of the Agencies at home or abroad, on or before the 25th of May next.

TWO YEARS' BONUS will be secured at the Division of profits in 1859 by Policies opened before the close of the Books for the present year.

THE COLONIAL

Life Assurance Company.

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING

Established 1846.

GOVERNOR

The Right Hon. The Earl of ELGIN and KINCARDINE, HEAD OFFICE—DINBURGH Rolls, GEORGE STREET. LONDON, 81 LOMBARD STREET.

Board of Directors in Halifax, N. S.

No. 50 BEDFORD ROW.

The Hon. W. B. ALMON, Banker.
The Hon. WM. A. BLACK, Banker.
LEWIS DESBRISAY, Esq.
CHARLES TWINING, Esq., Barrister.
JOHN BAILEY BLAND, Esq.
The Hon. ALEX. KEITH, Merchant.

Position of the Company.

Amount of Assurances effected since the establishment of the Company in 1846, upwards of TWO MILLIONS AND A-HALF STERLING.

Income of the Company upwards of NINETY THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING.

A Bonus of 27 per cent per annum was declared at its investigation in 1856, since which date large Profits have accumulated. Profits divided every Five years. Next Division in 1859.

Moderate Rates of Premium, and liberal conditions as to residence in the British Colonies, in India, and other places abroad.

Premiums received in any part of the world where Agencies have been established.

Immediate Remission of Premiums on change of Residence from a less healthy to a more favourable climate, according to fixed classes, no Medical Certificate being required.

Claims settled at home or abroad.

Further information will be supplied at the Company's Offices and Agencies.

WM. THOS THOMSON, Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR, Secretary.

Agent and Solicitor to the Halifax Board,

April 1. 3m. MATTHEW H. RICHEY.

"STAR"

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

CHIEF OFFICE

43, Moorgate Street, London.

THE Society is chiefly, but not exclusively devoted to the Assurance of the lives of members of the Wesleyan Methodist Societies, and of the hearers and friends of that religious connection. Assurances, however, may effected upon all assurable lives.

One-half, at least, of the Directors are chosen from the credited Members of the Wesleyan Methodist Societies.

The advantages it offers to Assurers in indeed the benefits which have been developed during the progress of the system of Life Assurance, but the following deserve especial notice.

Nine tenths or ninety percent. of the Profits ascertained every five years, divided among Policy-holders having paid Three Annual Premiums!

Credit may be given for one half the Premiums, upon whole Life Policies, for Five Years.

Policies which may lapse, from Non-payment of the premium, may be renewed at any period not exceeding Six Months, satisfactory proof being given that the Life assured is in good health, and on the payment of a small Fine.

Assured Persons (not being seafaring by profession will be allowed to proceed in time of peace, in decked vessels, to any port in Europe, and return, without extra charge or previous permission of the Directors.

No claim disputed, except in case of palpable fraud or unintentional error will not vitiate a Policy.

All claims paid within Fifty days of their being passed by the Board.

No stamps, entrance money, or fees of any kind, nor any charge made for Policies.

Thirty days are allowed for the payment of the Premium, from the date of its becoming due.

The following Table gives the Scale of Bonus allocated to the Holders of Policies of Ten Years' duration.

Age at Entr'ce	Sum assured.	Am't. paid to office.	Bonuses added to the sum assured in ten years.	Total sum payable at death in the year of the Ass'd
20	£1,000	248 15 0	£147 10 0	£1,147 10
35	1,000	279 11 8	156 3 4	1,156 3
40	1,000	324 11 8	168 10 0	1,168 10
45	1,000	377 1 8	177 10 0	1,177 10

The "Star" Office insures as low a rate as any of the Life Offices—and widows Ministers enjoy the advantage of a discount from their annual premium of five per cent.—Further information may be obtained at the office of the Agent, 33 Water Street, or from the Medical Referee, Granville Street.

E. S. BLACK, M.D. Medical Referee. N. G. BLACK, Jr. Agent.

April 25. y 302.

Woodiff's Real Old English

GARGLING OIL.

An Invaluable Remedy

For Horses and Cattle.

FROM the peculiar nature of the GARGLING OIL, and the unparalleled success it has met with, in the hands of those who have be care of Horses, it is but justice to state, that of the great number of medicines which have been offered to the public, there is no well adapted to the prompt cure of many diseases to which Horses are liable. It has been very justly called "a complete PANACEA for the horse."

A faithful trial of this remedy will satisfy any person that the many cures it proposes to perform are neither magnified or misrepresented.—Nevertheless it is not to be supposed that this oil is infallible, it there will be found cases beyond the reach of any remedy.

The Old English

CONDITION POWDER.

The Condition Powder has been found very valuable as a spring and fall medicine. At these seasons, the horse undergoes great