

the deep sympathy which they felt in his painful bereavement.

All due preparation was made by his kind friends. After a delay of one day, he left with the precious remains of his departed son, and arrived on the morning of the 23rd. On the following day all that remained of our once active and beloved Brother was committed to the silent tomb. The solemn occasion was improved by his former pastor, by a discourse founded on—"Be still and know that I am God." Psalm xli. 10.

The subjoined is an extract from the Watchman & Reflector of the 15th of January:

"Brother Marshall was an esteemed member of the Tremont street Baptist Church. At the time of his death he was its Clerk,—active and prompt. His loss will be deeply felt. We are consoled by the thought, however, that our loss is his gain. While we weep he sings. He was also a member of the Tremont Temple choir. The pastor, in referring to his death last Sabbath afternoon, addressed the choir upon the solemn lesson the event had for them.

"No more with us his tuneful voice
The songs of praise shall swell,
No more his cheerful heart rejoice
When peals the Sabbath bell."

Still he has left abundant evidence, that before this he has commenced

"To utter in his Saviour's ear
The never-ceasing song."

Although a comparative stranger in a strange land, he received every possible consideration and attention which Brotherly love and affection could bestow." N. V.

Paradise, 17th March, 1857.

[Christian Visitor and Watchman & Reflector please copy.]

JOHN CANN.

Died, at Ohio, Yarmouth, Oct. 17, 1856, Brother John Cann, in the 63rd year of his age. Brother C. was one of those of whom God has wisely and graciously given a few to almost every local church of His, and continues their succession generation after generation.—Such as are always at their post, and can be relied on in every emergency, being ready to every good word and work. Hence a few words respecting his christian experience and deportment may not be amiss.

Brother C. did not profess religion very early in life, nor does he appear, from all that we can learn, to have been particularly troubled about the salvation of his soul, until over thirty years of his life had passed away. His conversion to God occurred in the winter of 1828, under the labors of Rev. Mr. Ansley, during that memorable visit that he made to Yarmouth, which was the means of a very extensive revival of religion, and put the baptist church in an advantageous position, it had never before enjoyed. He was baptized by Father Ansley, March 2nd 1828, and united with the first Baptist church, the only one at that time in Yarmouth. Bro. C. was a whole hearted baptist, like most of those who were converted during that revival, who together with a few residents here before that period, have been the reservoirs of truth in this county, and have to a large extent preserved it from becoming a quagmire of disorder, error and corruption. Thank God! though the Fathers die many of the children grow up and follow in their steps.

At first he did not care to attend the meetings of father Ansley; not on account of any dislike to the man or his doctrines that I am aware of, but having a young and rising family to provide for by the labor of his hands, he thought he could not afford time, but by the solicitations of a neighbour he was induced to go, and at once became interested for the salvation of his soul, he then found plenty of time to attend to his business and to attend meetings too.

His conversion was not a forced work on the part of the church, but of God. God convinced, God regenerated him, and brought him into the liberty of His sons. Hence no artificial stimulus was necessary such as is afforded at the present day in many cases, consisting of "Penitent Benches," "Extra Prayers," "Pious Risings" &c.—aids that now abound to fill our churches with sickly converts that scarcely live long enough to be baptized, and if they do get into the visible church, have no health to worship God in their families, nor attend the ordinances of the church very long, or practice any self denial for Christ's sake, but live just about as they lived before they became Christians, consequently the church instead of being strengthened, is weakened by such unhealthy accessions. Bro. C. spent a day as soon as he entertained good hope in Christ, in visiting his neighbours, to tell those christians that were interested in his case, what peace and hope he had in believing, and to exhort those who were not christians, to flee at once to the Saviour.

This was not the scintillation of an over-heated imagination, but the pious fervor of his soul, an earnestness which lasted him through life. He proved to be indeed a zealous christian. In the Prayer Meeting and Sabbath School he labored well. He frequently rose after preaching, to bear his testimony to the Gospel, and to encourage the Minister, as well as persuade the hearers.

His religion was not all in word, it consisted in deeds also. Having by industry and economy accumulated a small property he did not become penurious, but aided very liberally by his contributions, the Redeemer's Kingdom. Every enterprise in which the denomination engaged found in him a friend and supporter. This consistency of practice was the fruit of consistency of doctrine; persons generally speak and act as they believe. He was an intelligent man. His views of the cardinal doctrines of christianity were very clear. The accountability of man and the sovereignty of God each had their proper place in his christian faith. He

know that finite mind could not comprehend the Deity, and therefore he acquiesced in whatever God said, though he could not always fathom it. His views of church discipline were also good. At the time of his baptism he united, as stated with the first, at that time the only Baptist church in Yarmouth, when the second church was formed he became a member of it, and continued so until his death.

He was a man of prayer, private, public and family. Hence his secret strength, in times of trial, for like all God's people he had trials, but in trial he did not foolishly forsake the Lord nor his service. In middle life he was called to part with a beloved companion, who had been the comfort of his earlier years, a partner in his sorrows and his joys, God however blessed him with another to comfort him till the close of life, who now survives together with five sons and four daughters, all of whom, except two, are professors of religion and members of the Baptist church. He became ill about eight or nine months before his death and gradually sunk until life ceased. His mind during this time was calm. His faith strong. His fears gone, and he rested upon Christ and his complete atonement for acceptance with God. He could talk of death without alarm and made arrangements for his burial, so as to cause his friends as little trouble as possible. During his last visit two days before his death, in speaking of leaving his friends, he said "why should I be loth to go? I have friends there too, with whom I have taken sweet counsel. There are Bro Saunders and Tedford." (Two deacons of the church who have died since my residence here.) "I have a beloved companion there." On Sabbath morning Oct. 19, his remains were interred in the Ohio burying ground and a funeral sermon was preached in the Meeting-house at Hebron, the place of his nativity. The text was his own selection Revelations xxvi.—14., "Blessed are they that do his commandments &c." This is an illustration of his love for practical religion, a branch of the faith for which he contended earnestly while living. We at present follow him no further. He has joined the spirits of the just made perfect, where he will be forever with the Lord. May we be there too.—Com. by Rev. W. G. Goucher.

European & Foreign News.

London Correspondence.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

London, March 27, 1857.

DEAR SIR:

I suppose that with you, as in England, the one main topic of all others in European intelligence is the grand question of

ENGLAND VERSUS CHINA.

Since my last letter, intelligence of moment has arrived. When the reinforcements shall have reached Canton, there will be decisive news. We learn, however, that the bakers who attempted to poison our countrymen have been captured, and with three accomplices, tried and shot.

Private letters from the French squadron in the Canton waters, and at Hong Kong, describe the precautionary measures adopted by the British and French Admirals. Hong Kong has been surrounded by earthworks, which are well armed, and are dominated by a fort erected at the extremity of the suburbs of Victoria, which likewise commands the lower portion of the Chinese town. The Lemma canal has been cut, and the communications by water are thus secured. At the point where the canal has been cut strong redoubts have been erected. These works are defended by a detachment of sailors from the French vessel Virginia. At Shanghai similar precautions have been adopted, and numerous earthworks have placed the factories beyond all danger of attack from the Chinese. These letters all express a desire for the speedy arrival at Canton of the gun-boats and smaller steamers, as the attitude of the Chinese is such that a terrible blow can alone call them to their senses.

My last letter entered so largely into the cause of war, that nothing more need have been said upon it. Dr. Bowring's "nearest relative" has written a long letter to The Times, in defence of that gentleman, and justly complaining of the animadversions thrown upon the character of one unable to defend himself: and certainly, during the discussion of this wretched business, both in Parliament and out of it, Dr. Bowring has been abused and charged as plentifully as ever public man was.

Lord Elgin, the ex-Governor of Canada, is selected as Plenipotentiary, and goes out with full powers to act as he shall see fit, peaceful settlement being the end sought for, if compatible with honour. His appointment has received universal approval. The "golden opinions" won by his Lordship in discharge of his high duties in Canada—the address, conciliation, and wise governance, which turned disloyalty and disaffection there to loyalty and happiness, alike prove his powers and success in such delicate diplomacy, and afford the best grounds for hope that, while he will fully vindicate the national honour, he will do his best to allay the aroused passions of conflicting nations, distribute justice tempered with mercy, and, if a peaceful settlement can be obtained, will educe it even out of the tangled events which now present themselves.

I mentioned before the unanimous concurrence of all the foreign merchants in the course adopted by our representatives at Canton. Lord Elgin will go first to Paris, in order to concert co-operative measures with the French Government: their interests being at stake with our own, though less extensively, as we have the

greater trade. In fact, it is John Chinaman against all comers who wear no tails, and therefore are "barbarians."

It is a great argument on our side the question, that instructions have been forwarded from the Imperial Palace at Peking, to authorities at the other three ports besides Canton, not to interfere in the quarrel: and as has been justly remarked, if we go into three ports out of four, and carry on trade with disturbances only at one, the inference is, that the one itself causes it. Mandarin Yeh also appears extra-parochial in the authority maintained by the Chinese Emperor over his subordinates: he has been, and is, a troublesome, and rebellious deputy, but too powerful and too desperate to be broached on the head by his own master. That job appears left to us. It is said, he is most cordially hated by the populace, who only serve him through application of the argumentum ad hominem. Therefore, if we do what perhaps the Emperor would only too gladly do, and which his conduct in forbidding others to assist him warrants,—if we can get rid of this monster, steeped in human gore to his very lips, and offering prize money for heads—the rest will be comparatively easy.

As in all war, however, the terrible rule holds good, that the innocent suffer with the guilty, so the poor victims of this fiend's domination share in his punishment. They must do so, for us to get him: there is no help for it. It is lamentable to think of the horrors which ensue from the bombardment of a human hive like Canton: but the same lamentations applied to the bombardment of Algiers and Sebastopol, the sacking of San Sebastian, and all other similar operations of war. Unless some real, practical, workable theory can be brought to bear on such cases, it is apart from the question to depart from the real necessity on the grounds of human suffering alone, though every one recoils from the thought of such agony in itself. One terrible blow, also, prevents the necessity of a continued series; and most accounts lead to the irresistible conclusion, that until such blow be struck at Canton, the lives, property, and trade of all Europeans in China will be treacherously sacrificed. Even the Missionaries concur in this. Looking at the matter in a humane view, which calculates only the bloodshed of such a stroke, it is fearful: viewed in the light of a gospel which would "beat swords into ploughshares" and heal every wound, it is doubly fearful. But, as men are, and do, and will do—as national affairs must be carried on—what else can be done? Elihu Burritt's bond of brotherhood is a beautiful theory: But I fear it would beat even the professor of 20 languages to solve his question without raising the strong, red, right hand. Mr. Cobden's equally beautiful principle of arbitration, too: how did that suit Russian intrigues, which lightly overrode all moral right, and only arbitrated so long as she was making ready to pounce on her prey? Beside, with whom are we to arbitrate? Denied admission even where treaty gave us a right to enter: shut out alike from the Emperor and the people: with no third party recognised as referee: how can we do otherwise than compel fair dealing by force of arms, and then call in the theories of Elihu and Cobden? We do not want to conquer the Chinese—we have no filibustering aims: all we want is, what they themselves first granted, permission to take goods and pay for them. But as the crews of the first three English ships who went there had to defend their lives against treachery, like Capt. Cook with the South Sea savages, so it has been ever since. They will not let us be quiet: and it is too much to be asking for your head and brains as a receipt for merchandise honestly paid for.

Beside, without asking our leave, this people swarm into our possessions wherever they can go: Australia has a nice nest of them, and nicely they feather themselves, taking all sorts of liberties. We don't cut off their heads, or give them arsenic instead of butter for breakfast; why should they do so with us? It cannot be said, this only took place after our recent operations, for it is notorious that wherever they had a chance of doing so safely, they tortured, cheated, and maltreated us, Lord Amherst himself included.

But thus the whole story might be gone over again: let those who think otherwise, study well the Chinese character, from authentic records; and, if not satisfied with that, go and seek information on the spot. The last course will certainly be conclusive and convincing: whether palatable to themselves, no one else will know, as the experimentalists will never return to tell the story of Chinese delicacy and politeness.

Every one who went to Blackwall, a few years ago, and saw the Chinese junk there, knows what a thing it was. How it got here at all was the wonder. Ugly, lumbering, like two wooden houses fastened to a lower one in the middle, and the whole daubed over in a way that a painter's apprentice would be kicked for achieving—it yet was a fair specimen of Chinese ship-building, I was going to say, only it appears ridiculous to call such a pill-box, a ship. And in the last war our guns knocked them about like mince-pies. Now, however the case is different. They have imitated the build of our vessels; and, though still cumbersome and unseaworthy, such a vast improvement has taken place as makes our sailors open their eyes in astonishment. The masts are more ship-shape, the awning on deck is done away with, stem and stern are reduced from their disproportionate elevation, and the whole is altogether a vast improvement. Some of the guns, too, are of larger calibre than any cast here, and were well served in recent contests. The large eye still remains, however, at the bow, as John Chinaman cannot conceive how his vessel could see her way without it! Them ap-

pears no reason why the Chinese should not ultimately become a maritime people; their immense resources, and cheapness of labour, would aid it; but their refusing as they do the direct application of art and science from abroad, they must re-constitute their constitution before they make very much of it: and, at present, a genuine Chinaman is out of his element on ship-board, at sea. Malicious people, however, say that even Sir Charles Napier might manage to rout a fleet of them, and our sailors only want a trial irrespective of omen numbers, to give them a lesson. We shall see. The gun-boats sent out will be peculiarly serviceable in the shallow Chinese waters, which prevent our large ships from operating with effect. What a pity it is, they will not let us teach them in another way!

So much for the Chinese at home. Now for the commotion they have raised here.

(Remainder next week.)

Provincial Parliament.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

FRIDAY, April 3.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

Hon. Mr. Fairbanks, as chairman of the joint committee of the Council and Assembly on public accounts, read in his place the report of the said committee.

ABSTRACT.—The revenue arising last year from excise duties, including distilleries, is £94,317 12s. 3d. sterling. Halifax has paid into the treasury, during the past year, £73,459, 15s. 9d. sterling, being an increase of £1,933, 0s. 2d. sterling over the previous year. The outports, on the other hand, shew a decrease of £2,153 16s. 5d. sterling.

The light duties collected during the past year amounted to £7,249 3s. currency, leaving an increase of £897 7s. 6d. currency during the year 1856. The balance in the Receiver General's hands at the close of 1855 was £23,730 3s. 10d., while that of 1856 was £22,384 9s. 3d.

There was due from the collectors of the impost, excise, and light duties, up to the end of 1856, £5,343 16s. 7d., of which amount £4,597 8s. 10d. have since been paid; reducing, therefore, the sum due to £766 7s. 7d.

Out of a revenue of £140,000 or thereabouts, only £750 remains unpaid.

The following are the proceeds from the canal and territorial revenue, paid into the treasury in 1856:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Items include From Com. of Crown Lands (£3,910 0 0), Secretary's office (897 12 5), Mining Association (8,929 14 7), Total (£13,737 7 0), Gross proceeds of lands sold (£5,247 0 0), Monies returned to applicants (£2,501 4 4), Add to this the balance on hand, 31st Dec., 1855 (1,218 15 0), Of which there has been paid into the treasury (3,910 0 0).

Leaving in the hands of the Commissioner, £54 10 7. In this department there appears to be a falling off from the year 1855 to the amount of £4,987 3s. 6d.

The whole revenue for 1855 and 1856 may be stated as follows:—For 1855, £143,952 14 9; For 1856, £138,659 13 0.

The Board of Public Works during the past year disbursed in all £28,460 17s. 6d.

The committee call the attention of the house to the fact of £313 7s. 10d. being disbursed, on the occasion of the celebration of the laying of the corner stone of the Lunatic Asylum on the 9th June last.

There was expended on the St. Peter's Canal: In 1855 £4,149 12 84; In 1856 1,618 16 104.

In all £5,768 9 7.

RAILWAY.—The whole amount expended up to the end of 1856 was £466,752 3s. 6s. Of the sum paid to the commissioners by the Receiver General, which was £455,375 5s. 2d., there was—Received from the new issue of Treasury notes, £45,000; Saving's Bank, £2,000; General Revenue in 1855, 13,000; in 1856, 6,645; Sale of Debentures in England, 250,000; in N. Scotia, 41,625; Bank of N. Scotia (money borrowed,) 45,262 10s. 10d.; from other sources, 11,842 14s. 4d. In all as above, £455,375 5s. 2d.

During the past year £15,000 have been added to the issue of Province notes, making the whole of the new issue £60,000. The old issue is £59,682; there are, therefore, afloat in all £119,682 of Province notes.

ESTIMATE FOR 1857.

Table with 2 columns: Source and Amount. Items include Due various sources (£39,395 7 10), Probable Receipts (162,000 0 0), Total (£201,395 7 10), Deduct—undrawn monies &c. (32,098 6 0).

Salaries of public officers, education, interest for railway bonds, light houses, Poor's Asylum, Dispensary, Post communication, Ferries, &c. &c. £43,537 1s. 10d.

The committee state in conclusion, that after making due allowance for the usual grants, and adding the sum required for the payment of the interest on the railway debentures for the present year, there will be a sum available for the road and bridge services of about £13,000.