

lic drinking and public drunkenness. Let no one say, "I and my house are safe," while the Destroyer is abroad; for no man knoweth when he may come. Your own moral integrity may shield you from danger, but you have no security that your sons shall not be drunkards, or your daughters drunkard's wives. If you believed such misery might be the sad lot of that bright-eyed boy on your knee, or that merry-hearted little girl with golden ringlets singing with an angel's innocence the bright hours away, your soul would grow unutterably sad within you, and you might feel a greater interest in the temperance reform than you ever did before. Such may be the case. That pure-hearted boy may yet be a drunkard, a swearer, a murderer; and you may yet live to realize the fact that your darling little girl is the abused and beaten wife of a beastly drunken husband. You may go down to an old man's grave with such terrible truths crushing your bruised heart with a worse agony than death inflicts.—*Spirit of the Age.*

Highly Important to Rectifiers, Liquor Merchants, and Wholesale Grocers at St. Louis.

Dr. Feuchtwanger's Flavorings to Produce at a Moment's notice every desired Liquor.

The undersigned has lately made great improvements in this branch of business. The flavorings are put up in packages of 5, 10, and 40 gallons, and require but the addition of Pure Spirit, either 1st or 4th proof, and Liquors, such as Cognac, either dark or pale, Holland and English Gin, Jamaica and St. Croix Rum, Monongahela, Bourbon, Irish and Scotch Whiskey, Apple, Peach, Cherry, and Raspberry Brandy, Port and Madeira wines will be instantly produced. It requires no skill, but the addition of a good spirit, say 50 gallons to each gallon of the respective Flavoring.

The best Cognac oil, green, yellow, and white, as low as any other importer charges for the respective quality.

Essences of every Liquor. Extract of Cognac, 1 lb. of which produces 200 gallons of Cognac.

Raw Whiskey may by Dr. F.'s age and body preparation be made smooth with but a trifling expense.

The prices of Flavorings are extremely moderate, and directions in full supplied by

DR. LEWIS FEUCHTWANGER.

The spirit made use of is identically the same as that which camphene and burning fluid are manufactured from; and the almost hopeless condition of the poisoned victims, is seen on every hand. To save them must be our constant and unceasing effort.—*Jour. Am. Tem. Union.*

Temperance Pic-nic.

Some of the members of the several Divisions of the Sons of Temperance in Halifax, held a pic-nic on Wednesday last.

They made quite a respectable procession as they passed from the Hall to the Steamboat, The Banners of the City Divisions, the Military music, the regalia and floral adornings all contributed to form a most pleasing spectacle. After paying their respects to the Admiral, the Steamboat passed down the harbour and conveyed its living cargo to the place previously appointed, up the North West Arm. The arrangements appear to have given entire satisfaction to all parties. They returned in procession both ladies and gentlemen, to the Hall, about dusk. We heard of nothing occurring to interfere with the enjoyment of all concerned.

Grand Division at Chester.

The summer session was held on Wednesday last. The usual routine business was transacted. A public meeting was held in the evening—Rev. T. H. Porter, J. S. Thompson, and others spoke with much animation. The audience was larger than could find accommodation in the Temperance Hall. Many were obliged to remain outside.

A procession was formed on Thursday morning. Temperance odes were sung at intervals in the line of march. A choir of ladies greeted them with a song of welcome, from a house, where they were passing. This mark of attention was applied to by three hearty cheers. On assembling in the Hall after the procession addresses were given by several gentlemen. The Rev. S. W. DeBlois, the former Pastor of the Baptist Church in Chester, spoke with much energy and eloquence. His reference to the results of temperance on those with whom he had been connected, had a thrilling effect on those assembled.

The Halifax Delegates returned to the city about 11 o'clock on Thursday night.

"Mind the steps, sir," cried an obsequious and fawning rum-seller, to one of his victims, who was leaving the house. "Mind the steps, sir, or you may fall in going down." "Ah!" thought the young man, "I fell when I came up."

Religious Intelligence.

Ireland.

Dr. Cullen's recommendation of an edition of the Bible—Violence of the Dublin mobs—Appeal to Lord Palmerston to suppress Calportage.

The Protestant missions in Dublin appear to be making good progress.

Dr. Cullen has made a concession, which can only be explained by his having felt himself constrained to act. He has given his sanction to a new and cheap edition of the Bible, prefacing it by a note to the effect "that the same may be read by the faithful with great spiritual profit, provided it be read with due reverence, and with the proper dispositions." It is, of course, the Douay translation, with the old notes.

The Dublin mobs are goaded on to violence by the priests; and every kind of absurd story is fabricated to arouse the popular fury. Lately it was rumoured that a convert had, on pretence, gone forward to take the mass, and had taken away two of the sacred wafers, and nailed them to the walls of the Protestant school. No man, of course, could have a motive, nor could be mad enough to make such an attempt. On the strength of such a fabrication, Dr. Cabill, the well-known agitator, suggested to the Dublin mob, the most cruel methods of vengeance. "If the same sacrilege," he says, "which was committed in Francis Street Chapel, occurred in Liverpool or in Manchester, BLOOD WOULD BE COPIOUSLY SHED IN THE STREETS;" and he refers to some occurrence in Liverpool, displeasing to Roman Catholics, and says that "if Sir George Grey had not promptly remedied the grievance of the maddened Catholics, they would, perhaps, have burned the shipping in the harbour and laid the city in ashes." In consequence of this and other such appeals, the lives of many of the converts have been placed in extreme danger, and repeated attacks have been made on them by mobs—attacks with which a large number of the Romanists themselves have no sympathy. An address on this subject has recently been presented to the Lord Lieutenant. In his reply, he states, that the police force has been reinforced, and that he has reason to hope that "a recurrence of such disgraceful outrages is not probable."

The Romish journals have the following correspondence. In the language used in their statement, we have an example of the strange views which they entertain of liberty of action in this country:—"The Tipperary papers have correspondence which has passed between John M'Mahon, Esq., and Lord Palmerston, in reference to the irritating proceedings of the Protestant Church Missions. In reference to the grossly insulting nature of the tracts distributed by these disturbers of the public peace, Mr. M'Mahon says:—"I firmly believe neither the Queen nor any of her advisers would tolerate such conduct, and I think it is only necessary to call your Lordship's attention to it, in order, if possible, to prevent a repetition of it, and by having orders issued to the reverend gentlemen engaged in Irish Church Missions, to confine their zeal and Church teachings inside the walls of their churches—to cease from giving circulation to such papers, tending as they do to excite discord, and likely to lead to most disastrous consequences." The reply of the Premier is as follows:—"Lord Palmerston presents his compliments to Mr. M'Mahon, and begs to acknowledge the receipt of his letter, dated the 27th ult. Lord Palmerston wishes to remind Mr. M'Mahon, that any representation as to acts done in Ireland, and conceived to be illegal, should be addressed to the Irish Executive."

THE POPE'S PREROGATIVE USURPED.—On Assension Day commences the annual festival at Argenteuil, of the tunic without seam worn by our Lord. It is advertised to remain exhibited for the veneration of the faithful until Whit-Monday, when it will be carried in solemn procession around the parish. After mass during the nine days, the special prayer in honour of the holy coat will be used. Plenary indulgence is attached to the devout who visit on certain days this wonderful relic, whose claims are thoroughly established by its having cured miraculously several sick pilgrims, miracles acknowledged authentic by the Bishop of Lausanne and Geneva! All this within half-an-hour of Paris.

All medals, however, and all indulgences, are not to be trusted, nor all mass books either! The Cardinal Archbishop of Lyons has been moved to draw up a circular, warning the faithful against "vile speculators," who have dared to usurp the Holy Father's prerogative, and make a promise of 1080 days indulgence on certain conditions to those who wear a certain medal! Now, this medal is false, and the indulgences are false; they are both condemned at Rome!

TUSCANY, June 15, 1857.—I need not refer particularly to the progress of the Pope in his tour through his dominions. The Papal journals publish magnificent details of illustrations, triumphal arches, and grand ceremonies in the churches; such and such parties were decorated by his holiness with the cross of a Papal order, and others had the high honour of kissing his slipper—it is to be hoped that they were better for it. Means have been taken to conceal from the Pope, as much as possible, the misery of his subjects, and to prevent communication with any parties who might speak of grievances. It is said the Pope is alarmed by reports from the various bishops, indicating the spread of Protestant heresy in his dominions, and that he intends to hold a consistory in Bologna on this subject. Piedmont has been debating the propriety of sending Chevalier Buoncompagni to Bologna, to compliment the Pope in the name of the King of Sardinia. Even should Court Cavour consent to this step, it would not indicate any determination to change that policy which has raised Sardinia so high in European estimation. Tuscany, of course, has been profuse in compliments, and we are promised a visit of the Pope to Florence. The Grand-Duke may require to consult as to what he should do to prevent the growth of heresy in his dominions. It is asserted, by parties who ought to be well informed, that the Tuscan bishops are sending, from all quarters, to the Government at Florence, reports of the spread of heretical opinions throughout Tuscany; and that the Government is simply advising that no notice should be taken of the fact, and all public prosecutions avoided. If this be the case, it indicates a singular change of policy, which a visit from the Pope to so devoted an adherent as the Grand-Duke is not likely to confirm.—*News of the Churches.*

ORDINATION.—On Sunday the 12th instant, the Bishop of Nova Scotia, held an Ordination in his Chapel, when Mr. Joseph William Forsythe, B.A., of Trinity College, Dublin, and son of the Rev. Joseph Forsythe, of Truro, was admitted a Deacon. It is understood that he is to be assistant Missionary at Liverpool.

The presence of the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon and his wife, in company with the Rev. James Sherman, at the Handel Festival on Wednesday, was a source of considerable interest to a multitude of aristocratic people, who manifested a good deal of anxiety to have the celebrated Baptist preacher pointed out to them by those who knew him.

We have much pleasure in announcing that the Government has been pleased to mark its sense of the services rendered to literature and science by the late Hugh Miller, by bestowing upon his widow an annuity of seventy pounds.—*Edinburgh Witness.*

European & Foreign News.

FRANCE.

The French authorities, as the day of election drew near, appear to have been in a perfect fluster. The Republican journal, the *Siecle*, received a third warning, on which in accordance with the precious press laws of Louis Napoleon, it might have been suppressed. The Minister and the Prefect of the Seine issued their "enlightening" and "warning" circulars; Paris being the constituency chiefly feared. It will be seen that their fears were not altogether groundless; in the face of the bloody and perjured despotism of December 1851, and its six years of leaden rule, several districts gave majorities to the opposition candidates, and a considerable number of votes for them in each. France is not quite extinct yet. The names of CAVAIGNAC, CARNOT, and GOUDCHAUX are familiar to us with the memories of 1848. The name of LAMARTINE is now not even mentioned! The details of the elections are as yet in an incomplete state, but there can be little doubt that the Government nominations will be accepted almost universally. It does not seem easy, however, for despotism to control absolutely even the merest shadow of popular representation. In difficult times, without employing the bayonet, the election of the *Corps Legislatif* might seriously embarrass the Autocrat.

The Emperor of the French took it into his head the other day to drive a railway train on the new portable railroad to St. Cloud, with most of his cabinet ministers inside. He ran the carriage off the rails, and came to a stand still in the middle of a ploughed field, happily without any neck-breaking.

INDIA.

REVOLT IN THE NATIVE ARMY.

At the commencement of this month the native force at Meerut, one of the largest military stations in India, consisted of the 3rd Light Cavalry and the 11th and 20 Regiments of Native Infantry. Among the men of the cavalry corps the question of the greased cartridges, which had

previously been mooted at Barrackpore and other stations, was freely agitated. The result of the movement was, that eighty-five of the regiments refusing to handle the cartridges found themselves in the early days of the month tried by a court-martial, and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment with hard labour. On the 9th their sentences were read out on parade, and the offenders marched off to gaol. Up to this time disaffection had shown itself only through incendiary fires in the lines, hardly a night passing without one or more conflagrations. But on the 10th it appeared at once in all its unsuspected strength. Towards the evening of that day, while many of the Europeans were at church—for it was Sunday—the men of the two native infantry regiments, the 11th and 20th, as if by previous concert, assembled together in armed and tumultuous bodies upon the parade ground. Several officers hurried from their quarters to endeavour to pacify them. Colonel Finnis, of the 11th, was one of the first to arrive, and was the first victim of the outbreak. He was shot down while addressing a party of the 20th, which is said to have been the foremost regiment in the mutiny. Other officers fell with the colonel, or in the terrible moments that ensued, for the troopers of the 3rd Cavalry poured out of their quarters to join the insurgent infantry, and the whole body, now thoroughly committed to the wildest excesses, rushed through the native lines of the cantonment, slaying, burning, and destroying. Every house was fired, and every English man, woman, or child that fell in the way of the mutineers was pitilessly massacred. Happily, however, many of the officers and their families escaped to the European lines. The prisoners of the 3rd Cavalry, and 1,200 other prisoners, were released from the gaol, but by this time the European portion of the troops had been marched to the scene of riot and conflagration, but they arrived too late to save either life or property. The insurgents did not attempt to make any stand against the European troops, but, at the second volley poured in upon them by the Rifles, they betook themselves to the open country, where, as night had now fallen, they were not pursued. They unfortunately were allowed to make their way unmolestedly to Delhi, which is about forty miles away.

The powder magazines fell into their hands, but a gallant young hero, Lieutenant G. D. Willoughby, of the Artillery, is said to have blown up the other magazines, himself perishing with them.

The mutineers at once set up a king in the person of the son of the late Mogul Emperor, and we have no certain news of what has transpired since.

At Agra, as from its proximity to Delhi might be expected, public excitement at first ran high. But, great as was the emergency, Mr. Colvin, the lieutenant-governor, proved himself equal to meet it. On the morning of Thursday, the 14th, when the popular ferment was at its height and the wildest rumours were abroad, Mr. Colvin harangued the whole brigade of the station, the European soldiers as well as the native, on the parade-ground. By all—no less by the two native regiments, the 44th and 67th, than by the European Artillery—his address was received by loud applause. The effect of this happy speech was shortly felt throughout the whole of the city, which settled down again into a state of quietness.

CHINA.

A most harrowing account is given of scenes which are reported to have taken place among the rebel chiefs in the city of Nankin.

A jealousy having sprung up between Tai-Ping-Wong, the head of the whole movement, and Yang, or the Eastern King, Yang was treacherously seized and decapitated, and the whole of his followers were afterwards cruelly put to death. Immediately after his execution, the principal of the officers and men were induced to go in and be disarmed, and then, to the number of 6000, they were crammed into two large walled enclosures or apartments, two stories high, of the palace; those of highest rank in one, and the remainder in the other, and there secured. The next day, the doors and windows of these apartments being forced in, the unfortunate inmates were slaughtered, *en masse*, with all the implements of destruction which could be gotten. Fire-pots—small jars, very commonly used in fighting by the Chinese, filled with explosive materials of the most offensive, smell—were thrown in upon them; and guns spears, knives, were all used to do the deadly work, until human blood was up to the knees in depth, and the dense masses of mangled bodies were past all description. The officers and men, on one side, made all possible resistance, and some even got upon the house-top, and fought until all the tiles on the roof were exhausted. On the other side they seemed panic-stricken, and made no opposition to their murderers. When dead, they were all stripped of their clothing, and as soon after as might be, their bodies were carried out to an open space, not far from the palace. The palace of the "Eastern King" was plundered of all its rich adornings of gold and silver, silk and satin, which they described as truly magnificent. Among these ornaments they mention particularly a golden lion weighing some fifty pounds, a golden bell, and many other things of exceeding richness and splendour, among the garments of the Eastern King. When this pillaging was done, the building was destroyed, to leave no trace of the greatness of Yang-Siu-Tsing. But these atrocities were only the beginning of the work. The city gates having been closed, that none of his followers should escape, systematic search was made for them from day to day, from week to week, until all who had "eaten of the rice of Yang" were hunted-out and exterminated. This "Reign of Terror" lasted about two months, during which, not only the fighting men

but the aged, the young, and the infirm, were fully butchered, spectacles were dragged to the children in their clothes, many more than their estimations destroyed is over, wards having ground above the palace of Tai-Ping-Wong.

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