

CHESTER.—Rev. J. C. Hurd writes, Aug. 6th:—
We have had accessions to our Church here
recently by baptism, by letter and restoration.

ROMANIST.—Roman never despairs. Hope
ever prompts her. She is like vain men; the
common courtesies of life are always so much
homage to her commanding claims.

The Fugitives in Canada.

Mr. Editor,
Permit me, through your columns, to aid in
bringing to the notice of the public the object
which is just now being presented in this city

A public meeting was held last evening in the
North Baptist Chapel, and a collection taken in
aid of the object. The attendance, though en-
couraging, was comparatively small, on account
of the rain.

Yours truly,
S. N. BENTLEY.
Halifax, August 17th, 1858.
(Will the Colonist please copy.)

European & Foreign News.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MARRIAGE LAW AMENDMENT BILL.
Lord GAGE moved the second reading of the
Marriage Law Amendment Bill.
Lord REDESDALE moved that it be read a second
time that day six months. He regarded the
measure as in itself imperfect, and he believed
the greatest social evils would arise from its
passing, while, as far as he was able to judge, it
was contrary to the law of God.

The Archbishop of CANTERBURY must ad-
here to the opinion expressed, that the marriage
which it was the purpose of the bill to legalize
was forbidden in Scripture.
Lord WODHOUSE supported the second read-
ing of the bill. A very large number of per-
sons had contracted marriages of this description,
which had not been attended with great social in-
conveniences, and that fact, he thought, was a
strong reason for the second reading of the bill.

The Bishop of OXFORD strongly opposed the
second reading. He denied that there was any
uncertainty in the religious arguments against
the bill. Marriages such as proposed were ac-
cording to God's law, incestuous, and therefore
void from the beginning. The great mass of the
educated women of England were unanimously
opposed to the measure, an argument which
ought to have full weight. He denied that the
proposed alteration was desired by the poorer
classes. If we lowered the standard of our mar-
riage law to the requirements of those who have
offended against God's law, he grieved to say we
should have to go much below this bill. On mere
grounds of humanity he asked the rejection
of the bill. God's law was positive, and those
who take God's law for a guide can have no hesi-
tation in saying to the advocates of these mar-
riages, "We refuse you a fatal privilege which
may bring down God's curse upon you."

The Bishop of RIPON cordially supported the
second reading. In his opinion there was no
direct scriptural prohibition of the marriage of a
man with his deceased wife's sister. On the con-
trary, he believed that Scripture sanctioned these
marriages. In a social point of view he believed
that very great evils were connected with the
existing state of the law.

The Bishop of EXETER felt so overpowered
by the statement of the Bishop of Ripon, that
Scripture sanctioned marriages which the church
in one of its most solemn canons declared were
incestuous, that he felt at a loss how to address
their lordships. He was amazed. Had any clergy-
man in any place which was not privileged
dared to say what the bishop had said, he would,
if he were in the diocese of a faithful bishop, be
brought to account for his words. Should the
bill pass persons might marry under it, but a
faithful minister would violate his functions by
admitting them to receive the holy communion;
a faithful minister would be bound to declare
that the sacrament, which was necessary to salva-
tion, if this wretched bill [here the right Rev.
prelate dashed on the floor the copy of the bill
which he held in his hand] passed, must be aban-
doned by every man who should contract these
marriages.

Lord OVERSTONE regretted the language which
had fallen from the episcopal bench, as it was in
his opinion, injudicious, unwise, and to a certain
degree unchristian.
Their lordships divided on the second reading,
when the numbers were—Content, 22; not con-
tent, 46; majority, 24.
The bill was consequently lost.

INDIA.

The Calcutta Phoenix dwells with gratification
upon the fact "that the operation of Sir Colin
Campbell at Bareilly, and subsequently at Ma-
homdee, have resulted in the pacification of Ro-
hilcund. That province may now be said to be
almost tranquil, and, what is better, its inhabi-
tants, from the experience they have had of Mo-
hammedan rule for the last twelve months, are
not likely to long for its restoration. Indeed,
some of the zemindars have rendered most valu-
able assistance in the reorganization of some of
the districts. The last that was heard of the
main body of the rebels from this province was
from Mahomdee, which was taken by Brigadier
Jones towards the close of May, the rebels as
usual bolting before the British troops could
come up with them."

In Oude there were several bodies of rebels
still in the field, but they are harmless and in-
active, if we except the depredations they com-
mit on their own countrymen. They will not abide
a fight, and all attempts to hem them in have
hitherto been futile. The important towns and
cities are garrisoned by British troops, and we
need not say that there is no prospect of the
cowardly enemy attempting to dispute such oc-
cupation. Their efforts, however have the effect
of retarding the re-establishment of anything
like civil administration—or indeed of any au-
thority but that of the bayonet—throughout the
country, and will probably continue to have such
an effect until a commissariat capable of keep-
ing up with flying columns at the rate of thirty-
five, or forty, or even a greater number of miles
per day, is organized."

CHINA.

A correspondent writes,—A point of punctilio
arose which neither Lord Elgin nor the Chinese
would yield; and quite right was the determina-
tion by Lord Elgin and Baron Gros, for from
one concession they would have been led to an-
other, until at last the nine prostrations would
have been demanded—and what next? It
was about the middle of May, then, that the am-
bassadors found further attempts at peaceful
arguments futile; and so left the business of coer-
cion in the proper hands. By Wednesday, the
19th, arrangements were completed, and the
vessels inside the bar: in all a round dozen.

A little after seven on the morning of the
10th, Captain Hall pulled in to the nearest of
the three forts built within the last few years on
either side of the Peiho, and demanded peaceable
surrender. Could such a thing be? The
answer was prompt, "Certainly not!" "Take
time to consider," said Captain Hall—"These
bulldogs of ours are terrible fellows—you'll rue
it if you determine on fighting. Take an hour,
take two, take three—say nine o'clock." "Come
on," was the answer: "Come one, come all!"
Captain Hall returned dispirited. All humane
men are dispirited when they think of the proba-
ble effusion of blood; and Captain Hall has now
seen two much of the prowess of Chinese not to
know that when once we commence our shell
and rocket practice the miserable natives have
no chance; the old picture of a skeleton with his
scythe mowing down all before him gives the
apost similitude of what follows.

Nine o'clock came—no sign of yielding—none
was expected. Ten! Oh! Like a greyhound
from the leash away started the British despatch-
boat Commodore. The other gun-boats each took
up positions as directed. One hour was given
for the battering; and the precision with which
the Allies threw their shells is spoken of by Amer-
ican and Russian spectators as excellent indeed.
The English blue-jackets, under Captain Sir F.
Nicholson, of the Pique, the senior post-captain
present, taking the fort on the right bank—
Captain Hall, with another section of the boats,
the fort on the left.
The business of driving the Chinese out was
soon over. Cunning rascals, they had laid trains
for heavily-charged mines, and dreadful were the
consequences to our intrepid allies the French,
no less than fifty-eight of whom were blown into
the air; four lieutenants, one of them first of
the Fusée, and eleven men, being among the
killed. The English had twenty-five killed and
wounded.

On the Nimrod, Stacey, Opossum, and a French
gun-boat (name not mentioned) devolved the
task of capturing the fort highest up. Half an
hour's bombardment was sufficient to induce its
desertion.

By a quarter past twelve the whole affair was
over. Eighteen hundred Europeans had driven
out 10,000 of the elite of the Chinese army.
The weight of metal, however, was all on our
side, saying nothing of experience at working.
The two lower forts contained about seventy
guns, the upper one thirty—in all 100; two-
thirds of them being of brass or composition
metal, valuable as prizes.

FRANCE.

A Paris letter, in the Nord of Brussels, says:—
The Plenipotentiaries have fixed all the essen-
tial bases of the electoral law for the Danubi-
an Principalities. There are to be twenty deputies
for Moldavia, and seventeen for Wallachia.
The age for the electors is fixed at thirty-five, and
of those eligible for the election at thirty. The
amount of taxes required for entitling to the
right of voting is moderate."

ITALY.

A despatch from Salerno, dated July 20th,
stated that the trial of Daron Nicotera and his
companions in misfortune has been brought to
a close. Seven of the prisoners were condemned
to death, but a telegraphic message was after-
wards received giving orders to suspend the exe-
cution of the sentence, and send them up to
Naples. These are the seven upon whom capital
sentence has been passed:—Nicotera, a Neapolitan;
Sant Andrea, a Roman; Gagliani, Milanese;
Gjordan, Valletta, Maritano, and La Saia, Neapolitan.
Condemned to twenty-five years in irons:—Giovanni Poggi, Francesco Poggi,
Rotta, and other foreigners. Nine of the prisoners
are condemned to the Ergastolo. Many
are acquitted, and placed at liberty.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO GERMANY.—We
have now an official Court Circular announce-
ment that it is the intention of her Majesty the
Queen and the Prince Consort to leave England
upon a visit to the Prince and Princess Freder-
ick at Potsdam. Her Majesty and his Royal
Highness will leave England upon the 10th of
August, and cross to Antwerp, from whence
they will proceed by railway to Potsdam, sleep-
ing one night on the journey. On account of
the state of the health of the King of Prussia
this visit will be entirely of a private and domestic
character, and no festivities or royal visits will
take place.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Benedict's Festival Con-
cert on Friday was all that could be desired,
both in respect of the amount and quality of
artistic talent engaged, and the interest shown
by the numerous audience, amounting to between
12,000 and 13,000 persons. The performers
numbered 800 vocalists and 200 instrumentalists.

THE FAMOUS COMET which has been so
long missing is said to have at length made its
appearance. Professor Donati, of Florence,
certifies that he saw it for the first time on July
2nd. He has observed it frequently since; it
looms daily larger and more luminous, and he
expects that from the middle of August to Sep-
tember it will be visible to the naked eye.

Alderman Salomons—a Jew—has just issued
an address the electors of Greenwich, informing
them that on any future vacancy in the repre-
sentation he shall again solicit their suffrages.
Under Lord Lucan's bill, Mr. Salomons would
be able to take his seat in the House.

MR. RUSSELL OF "THE TIMES."—We are
sorry to learn that Mr. Russell, the special cor-
respondent of The Times, is compelled to return
to England with as little delay as possible. Mr.
Russell had a narrow escape from being caught
by the rebels, and he owes his safety entirely to
the swiftness of his horse, but, unluckily the exposure
during the flight brought on a stroke of the sun,
the effects of which very nearly proved fatal.
This occurrence, however, though much to be
regretted, will enable Mr. Russell to draw a
true picture of the hardships that European
soldiers have to undergo in India at this period
of the year, and will tend more to render peo-
ple at home alive to the necessity of strong rein-
forcements than all that could be urged in pub-
lic or private correspondence. Englishman May
24.

The American Bible Society is sending its
Bibles all over the world—to Greenland and the
Morea, to Arabia and Egypt; but it dares not
send them to our people. The colporteur who
would leave a Bible in a slave's cabin would go to
Heaven from the lowest limb of the first tree.—
H. W. Beecher.

Shipping List.

Arrived.
TUESDAY, August 10th.—Schr Billow, Higgs, Oderin,
Ndd., 4 days—G H Starr & Co.
WEDNESDAY, 11th.—R M S Niagara, Miller, Liver-
pool, G.B., 10 days—102 passengers, 13 for Halifax;
H M S Stys, Commander Vesey, from a cruise to the
westward.
THURSDAY, 12th.—Brigt Boston, O'Brien, Boston, 5
days—Young & Hart—30 passengers.
FRIDAY, 13th.—R M S Europa, Leitoe, Boston, 34
hours—100 passengers, 10 for Halifax.
SATURDAY, 14th.—Steamer Eastern State, Killam,
Boston, via Yarmouth, 3 days—B Wier & Co—31 pas-
sengers; schr Ark, Strum, New York, 8 days—S A
White & Co; Leader, Port Medway; brig Columbus,
London, 40 days—W H Creighton; brig Africa,
Burke, Kingston, Ja., 16 days; brig Busbee, do, 10 ds
—W Full.
SUNDAY, 15th.—Barques Thames, Anthony, Liver-
pool, G.B., 43 days—P Power and B O'Neill; Maria,
Kalmip, do, 42 days—Oxley & Co; brig Ada, Selden,
Cadiz; 42 days; schr Margaret, De Laooy, Portland,
15 days; Persia, Smith, New York, 10 days—Young
& Hart.

MONDAY, 16th.—Steamship Delta, Hunter, St Tho-
mas, 84 days, Bermuda, 34 days—S Cunard & Co—15
passengers; brig Onward, Lawson, St. John, P.R., 18
days—G H Starr & Co; brigs Velocity, Affleck, Ponce,
P.R., 20 ds—W Full; J. B. King, Colfield, New York,
11 days—Young & Hart.

Cleared.

MONDAY, August 9th.—Brig Reindeer, Curtis, F W
Indies; schr Superior, Messervey, Bay St. George;
Sterling, Landry, Arichat; Mayflower, Shatford, Lab-
rador; Planet, Kenney, Barrington; Elvienta, Martel,
Mainadie; Catherine, Sampson, Sydney.
TUESDAY, 10th.—Schr Coral, Romkey, Labrador;
Only Son, Murphy, Sheet Harbour; Margaret Bar-
rington, Sydney; Dove, Landry, Descoeur; Elizabeth,
Kennedy, Canso; Alma, Sullivan, Cape Canso; Rose,
Mitchell, Yarmouth; Villager, Watt, Miramichi; brig
Florida, Arestroup, Havana.
WEDNESDAY, 11th.—Barque Halifax, McCulloch,
Boston; schr Pursue, McDonald, Sydney; Detsy
Bridge, Boudrot, do; Arabella, Pictou; R M S Nia-
gara, Miller, Boston.
THURSDAY, 12th.—R M S Europa, Leitoe, Liver-
pool; Ospray, Sampson, Sydney and Newfoundland;
brig Ann McKean, Richey, Malaga; schr Bloomer,
Shaw, Bay St. George; John Joseph, do.
FRIDAY, 13th.—Deseady, Bondal, Ship Harbor;
Edward, Muggah, Sydney; Margaret Ann, Thomas,
Charlottetown, P. E. I.; Emily, Tillatre, Bay St. George;
Luicknow, Kennedy, Tatamagouche; Fairplay, McKay,
Digby, Annapolis, &c; Petrel, Loregeu, Arichat;
Abigail, Gerrior, do; Ticker, McLeod, Sydney; Billow,
Riggs, St. Pierre, Miq; Express, Grundy, do; Abigail,
Charlottetown, P. E. I.
SATURDAY, 14th.—Brig Henry, P. E. I.; Roseway,
Bonj. McCoy, Cuba; schr Margaret, Rye, Newf'd.;
Samuel, O'Mara, Canso; Baciore, St. Pierre, Miq.;
brigt Ranger, Paynter, Malaga.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

A MISSIONARY MEETING, on behalf of the
ESCAPED SLAVES in Upper Canada, will be
held in the Masonic Hall on MONDAY evening
next, 23rd Inst.
The Rev. L. C. Chambers, of Canada West,
and other Ministers, will address the Meeting,
and give information as to the condition of that
injured race.
Meeting to commence at half-past 7, P. M.
August 18.

NOTICE.

THE new Baptist Meeting House in Windsor
will be dedicated (D.V.) on Lord's-day, the
29th of the present month. There will be three services,
commencing respectively at 10 1/2 o'clock, A. M., at 3 P. M.,
and at 5 1/2 P. M.
Ministerial and other brethren and friends are
cordially invited to attend.
D. M. WELTON, Pastor.
Windsor, Aug 5th, '58.

NEW FAMILY ALMANAC

FOR 1859.
ON or about the 1st of October, 1858, will be
published at the Provincial Wesleyan office, a
NEW FAMILY AND FARMER'S ALMANAC,
which, from the office at which it is printed, will
bear the name of
The Provincial Wesleyan Almanac.

No pains will be spared to render this a most worthy
candidate for public favour—it will be sold at the
lowest price, but got up in a very SUPERIOR STYLE,
from new type, and on good calendered paper.
It will contain all necessary ASTRONOMICAL
CALCULATIONS, prepared with care for this special
object—the tide tables revised with the utmost care,
and calculated for Halifax, Annapolis, St. John, N.B.,
Windsor, and St. John's, Nfd.
It will include all matters necessary to such a pub-
lication, suited to the Farmer, the Fisherman, and the
Merchant, with Railway and Post Office Regulations
and Time Tables, Religious Statistical Information, &c.,
together with a
Halifax Business City Directory,

Prepared expressly for this work.
A few pages for Advertisements are yet dis-
engaged, if an early application be made at the
Provincial Wesleyan office.
Orders for the same may be sent to the same
office, or to the different Book Stores in this city.
Halifax, August 11, 1858. 6 ins.

LECTURES ON PHRENOLOGY.

MESSRS. FOWLER & WELLS, of New York,
announce a COURSE OF LECTURES ON

PHRENOLOGY.

To be given by Prof. L. N. FOWLER, of their
establishment, in HALIFAX, shortly. The exact
date and place will soon be announced.

FIRST—How to read character scientifically; Physi-
ology and Proofs of Phrenology; the temperaments,
their combinations, and effect. To close with public
examinations of persons selected by the audience.

SECOND—Location, analysis and combination of
the Phrenological organs or faculty; influence of
habit on the formation and development of character;
necessity of "knowing ourselves."

THIRD—Our social relations; continuance of the
race—to the unmarried—who should and who should
not marry; the right age; jealousy, its cause and
cure—beauty and fashion; the choice of congenial
companions for life; adaptation; courtship and mar-
riage. Interesting to both sexes, married and single.

FOURTH—The application of Phrenology to the
choice of the most appropriate occupation or pursuits
of life, pointing out those avocations to which each
person is best adapted.

FIFTH—Intellectual culture and improvement;
memory, how to secure and retain it; how to become
good thinkers, writers and speakers; the basis of suc-
cess in business, &c.

SIXTH—On the right government, training, and
proper culture of children, with advice to young men
and women on self culture and perfection of character.
PRIVATE EXAMINATIONS.—Professional de-
lineations, with charts and full written descriptions of
character, and advices in regard to the most appropri-
ate occupations or pursuits in life; fruits and how to
correct them; the management of children, self-im-
provement, marriage, &c., given daily.
August 11. 2ns.