

For the Christian Messenger.

New York Correspondence.

MY DEAR BROTHER,

Having a few spare moments this morning, I drop you a line, hoping you and your readers are enjoying health and prosperity.

The commercial embarrassment of the past has given place to a revival of business—the harbinger of better days.

The past year also stands out prominently as unparalleled in the history of the Church of Christ, as a year of great prosperity—thousands having been gathered to the Lord's Shiloh.

In fact, the winter just closed has been spent in one protracted effort, on the part of many of our churches, for the salvation of sinners,—preaching every evening, with prayer-meeting at six in the morning, besides the business-men's prayer-meeting, which is well attended.

Last Lord's-day was a good day to many souls.—Brother Nott, of the First Baptist Church, Broom Street, had a most interesting baptism, whilst many of the other churches were engaged in the same exercise.

The sons of the ocean have not been neglected. At the Navy Yard a great work is in operation.—The North Carolina, a receiving ship, has been a Bethel to many souls.—A number have been baptized (I think twenty) a few Sabbaths since in presence of the whole ship's company, which numbers nearly one thousand souls.

The Lord's Supper was then dispensed on board, and when the enquiry was made by the Captain how many desired the prayers of Christians, more than two hundred hands were held up.

A number of conversions have occurred recently in one of the city churches, where I have preached occasionally.—Last evening quite a number came forward for prayers, others telling what the Lord had done for their souls: one, a son of the ocean, just arrived in port, and, to use his own words, "put on his best rig, and started for a spree.—Met a shipmate whom he had formerly known, and said to him, 'Come Tom, let's have a spree;' but Tom said, 'I am converted, and am going to meeting. Come go with me.' I went, and here I found I was a great sinner: I thought my soul was sinking. I came again, the rope of salvation was thrown me, and I was drawn in on board the gospel ship. I have rounded the Cape of Repentance, bound for the harbour of Glory. I want to be baptized, as Jesus was, before the ship sails for Australia."

It has been my privilege during the winter to listen to a number of able ministers, of our own and those belonging to other denominations, at the Academy of Music, National Theatre, City Assembly Rooms, &c., &c., which are now open every Sabbath evening for the worship of God.

The Inaugurative Sermon was delivered by Dr. Hiscox (Baptist). The boxes contained a respectable company of ladies and gentlemen. The second and third tiers were occupied by young gentlemen, and the Pit was crowded by news-boys and policemen who had frequently to pull their ears and use their rattans to keep them quiet. Different classes are here brought under the power of truth, who were formerly strangers to the means of grace.

Brother Nott also preaches on Sabbath evenings in Broadway in a large hall with good acceptance. The celebrated Astronomer, Professors Mitchell and Bronson, have been electrifying the people of New York city during the last winter.

The former delivered a most eloquent course of Lectures on "The Astronomy of the Bible." I wish all the Infidels of New York (and there are not a few) could have been present to have heard the convincing manner in which the Word of God was vindicated against the cavils of infidels, a good number of them being present to hear for themselves.

The pen would fail to do justice to the surpassing power with which he uttered sentence upon sentence of words that breathe and thoughts that burn.

Another lecture from the celebrated Everett, the same week, is very highly applauded: his subject was "Benjamin Franklin," and for more than an hour he held his audience spell-bound.

He told of the early days of Franklin. Of his birth, he said, "No salvos of cannon from feudal towers, no sounding chimes from stately Cathedrals greeted his advent; but it was the coming of one who was to advance Science and Philosophy, and make wise the wisest of earth,—to wrest from the forked lightning his secrets, and to take from a mighty monarch the largest part of his dominion."

"Once," he said, "Boston and New York could not give him a living, but now Europe and America are too narrow for his fame, and the proudest cities contend which shall do most honor to his memory." The proceeds of this lecture are to go to the Mount Vernon fund.—\$250,000 being the sum required by this Association, which sum the ladies are sure to realize.

Spring operations have commenced, both as regards trade and agriculture.—seed having been pretty generally deposited in the earth during the last week, which is some weeks in advance of Nova Scotia, I presume. Broadway bids fair to be more attractive than ever this season.

Every thing in the way of personal adornment is collected in this great artery of the city. One or two articles alone will give you an idea, for instance, a veil at the small price of \$1500 and a pocket-handkerchief at \$250.

Murder is an every day occurrence. Sixteen are under arrest for murder, and seven are under sentence of death awaiting the hour for execution. But I have wearied your patience I fear, so I will say adieu for the present, and remain Yours affectionately, WM. HOBBS.

New York, April 1st, 1859.

For the Christian Messenger.

Donation Visit.

I would wish to acknowledge, through the Messenger, the kindness of my friends in a Donation Visit amounting to about £15—in cash and other articles of value, which, with hay and wood previously contributed, raises the amount to about £20. May the Lord recompense them for their kindness seven-fold, is the prayer of the recipient, P. F. MURRAY.

Religious Intelligence.

For the Christian Messenger.

TUSKET, YARMOUTH CO.—Israel Harding, Esq. writes, April 19th:—"There has been quite an awakened interest in our little band, and opposition quite as much aroused. There have been several additions to the church, and we hope to the number of which as shall be saved."

PORT MEDWAY.—Rev. R. R. Philip writes, April 21st:—"I had the pleasure last Lord's day of burying four believers with their Lord in baptism. We have not enjoyed so large a blessing as many of our sister churches—yet we have not been without some tokens of the Divine favour."

PORT WILLIAMS, ANNAPOLIS COUNTY, April 16th, 1859.—Dear Brother,—I would just state, for the information of our friends, that the cause of Christ in this and the neighbouring Church at Clute's Cove is being graciously revived, backsliders are returning and sinners are converted. I have baptized twelve. We trust the good work is just begun. May the Lord carry on his own work, until all nations shall call the Saviour blessed. Yours in Christian love, PEREZ F. MURRAY.

GASPEREAUX, HORTON, April 20th, 1859.—Messrs Editors,—Since my last, I have baptized 20, making in all 59 since the revival commenced, and the cause is progressing. Yours truly, E. O. READ.

TRACTARIANISM.—The Archbishop of Canterbury has delivered judgment in the appeal case of the Rev. A. Poole. It will be fresh in the recollection of our readers that this gentleman's license was revoked by the Bishop of London, in consequence of certain complaints respecting his use of the confessional in a manner alleged to be at variance with the teachings of the English Church. The Archbishop had formerly pronounced a decision in accordance with that of the Bishop of London, without, however, going through the evidence as in a case unheard Mr. Poole, by mandamus, compelled his grace to hear evidence, and the judgment has now been confirmed in the regular way.

The Archbishop strongly condemns the rev. gentleman's course, as calculated to injure the cause of morality and religion. The (Church of England) Record states that "Anglican nunneries" in London, are upon the increase:—"The alarming spread of the evil—affording as it does to Tractarian priests a pretence for invading Evangelical parishes as confessors of this or that sisterhood—should lead to a closer inquiry into what really takes place within the walls of places designated with the modest style of 'Homes' but which are really convents. One of these is connected with the notorious All Saints' Church, Margaret street, to which we have recently called attention. We have received some reliable information with regard to this establishment. It is no secret that 'penance,' imposed by a priest, is one essential article of Tractarian creed, and it may be found exemplified in the case of ladies who come to All Saints, 'Home' in their carriages, and then, changing their dress, submit to fulfil the most menial offices for the patients. Over the beds of the patients there is a cross, and upon the mantel-shelf a crucifix, before which it is understood prayers are read, the reading being accompanied by crossings and genuflexions. The administration of the Lord's Supper to the sick is said to be attended with the ceremonious use of a table on which stand lighted candles and a cross. The 'Superior,' and the eight 'sisters' who constitute this sisterhood, are attired in a style characteristically Romish. Pictures and crosses are the first thing that meet the eye of the visitor, and books of a certain kind in keeping with all that has been described. One of them is said to be a directory to the convents on the Continent, with notices of their various advantages. We give the facts as they have reached us, leaving them to speak for themselves as to the nature and tendencies of these 'Sisterhoods' and 'Homes.'"

THE BISHOP OF LONDON IN AN OMNIBUS YARD.—The "Favourite" omnibus-yard, at Islington was on Sunday evening the scene of a very interesting gathering, on the occasion of a special religious service, at which the Bishop of London preached to a large congregation of the omnibus men and their wives and families. The service was held in the shed or coach-house, capable of accommodating 350 persons, which was provided with seats for the interesting and unique congregation. Besides the omnibus men, there were a goodly number of visitors. The building was, in fact, filled to overflowing. The Rev. J. Hambleton, and the Rev. Henry Allon, Rev. Daniel Wilson, the Vicar of Islington, the Minister of Union Chapel (Independent), was present. Precisely at eight o'clock the bishop entered the building, and the service was commenced with a hymn. The Rev. Mesac Thomas, Secretary of the Colonial Church and School Society (who acts as Honorary Chaplain to the omnibus men), read the Litany service, together with a Prayer for Parliament, and the General

Thanksgiving. A second hymn was then sung, after which the bishop read John vi., being the Gospel for the day. Having then offered up prayer, he preached a very forcible and earnest sermon from the fourteen-verse of the above-named chapter, which was listened to with breathless silence from beginning to end. This is the second time the Bishop of London has preached at this yard.

IMMERSION IN THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—A very interesting and solemn ceremony took place at Trevelin, Paris Church, near Pontypool, on Thursday, when a respectable yeoman, from the parish of Llandaff, was admitted into the church by baptism administered "by dipping in the water." The candidate was accompanied by his own pastor, the Rev. H. B. Bevan, M. A., a minor canon of Llandaff Cathedral, who also officiated on the occasion, assisted by the Rev. Thomas Davies, incumbent of Trevelin, in the presence of a few witnesses. Since this church was provided, a few years ago, with accommodation for carrying out the rubrical directions in the Prayer-book, a few persons of tender consciences, who prefer baptism "in the water," and not by "pouring of water," have availed themselves of it, and thus their consciences have felt great relief. It is now said that the excellent Bishop of Llandaff has made up his mind that the Cathedral of Llandaff, the mother church of the diocese, shall not in future send to her distant daughters her candidates for baptism by immersion, but will at once get a baptistry constructed in that venerable edifice, for the purpose of admitting into her communion persons not baptized in infancy, but those of "riper years," who prefer the one mode to the other, and to whom the church gives perfect liberty to judge for themselves.—Pontypool Free Press.

European & Foreign News.

DEFEAT OF THE GOVERNMENT IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The extract from the Manchester Guardian, on another page, gives a good general view of the excitement caused by the division on the Reform Bill.

The number of votes given were— For the second reading of the bill - - 291 For Lord J. Russell's resolution - - 330

Majority for the resolution - - 39

As the numbers were announced, the house again rang with a triumphant shout from the Opposition benches. It will be perceived by the division that 621 members were in attendance—a number unprecedented, except on an extraordinary occasion, such as this.

On Monday the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, moving, as a matter of form, that the house do adjourn, announced that, after the vote of the house on Thursday evening, it was not the intention of the Government to proceed with their bill to amend the representation of the people, or to propose any other measure with the same object. Under these circumstances it was his duty to inform the house that, as soon as the urgent requirements of the public service were satisfied, Parliament would be prorogued, with a view to its immediate dissolution.

Lord PALMERSTON was sure he expressed the general feeling of the house in acknowledging the courtesy and fairness of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Although he did not taunt the Government with remaining in power in their present circumstances, he did not consider the late vote as one of censure; as such he would not have supported it; it was only an expression of the feeling of the house upon a measure, or parts of a measure, before it. His opinion was, that if the Government felt it their duty to retain their office, they should either have withdrawn the bill or altered it in committee, so as to adapt it to the opinion of the house, and he did not think that to pursue either course would be any disparagement to political honour. He did not offer any obstacle to their carrying out the advice they had given to her Majesty, but he thought it was very unwise advice. The question that would be put to the country was, not what men should be in office, but what should be the Reform Bill to be brought in by the Government. If he were to attempt to prophesy the result, he should say that the Parliament which the present Government would call together would be far more likely than the present to decide that power ought to be transferred to other hands. He entreated them to take the earliest moment to dissolve Parliament; great embarrassment and inconvenience would result from delay.

Lord J. RUSSELL observed that if, as Mr. Disraeli contended, it was competent to any person or party to introduce a measure of Reform, it was equally competent to any person or party to judge of and oppose it; but this privilege Mr. Disraeli seemed to deny him, by censuring him for his opposition to the bill, an opposition which, he had stated, was dangerous to the peace of Europe. If this were so, the responsibility would rest upon the Government who brought in such a bill. But he believed that the opposition to the bill would have no influence whatever upon the peace of Europe.

Of the Irish members, of whom ninety-seven voted out of 105 fifty-six supported the Government, and forty-one Lord JOHN RUSSELL.

FRANCE.

The Times' correspondent says warlike preparation in France has not in any considerable degree relaxed. No less than 120,000 troops, he affirms, are assembled within twelve hours' march of Lyons, it is also affirmed that 400,000

muskets, of an improved construction, are being manufactured for the French army.

In Piedmont the people are beginning to look upon their country as betrayed. In Milan the greatest rigour is preserved, without, however, preventing demonstrations of popular feeling. Fifteen young men were arrested on the 20th instant for hissing an Austrian military band.

Every thing relating to the approaching Congress, if Congress there is to be, remains still in the same state of doubt and uncertainty.

If the holding of the Congress were to be accelerated, or its business facilitated, by the warlike preparations of France and Austria, there would then be every reason to hope that its sittings would commence soon and terminate satisfactorily. Austria is still increasing her force in Italy, and there is hardly a line in the intelligence lately received from Paris which does not breathe of war. We hear of officers having received an allowance which is only granted to them immediately before entering on a campaign. All these items of intelligence are disquieting, and tend to keep up that perpetual state of fever and unrest under which the public mind of Europe has been suffering for the last three months.

The review of the army of Paris, which took place in the Champ de Mars on Sunday, was a most magnificent affair. There were 35,000 men under arms, who loudly cheered the imperial party. An immense crowd of people also were present, who are said to have manifested equal enthusiasm; and, in addition to all this, it was a remarkably fine day, so that Paris and its sovereign had every reason to be thankful for obtaining, under such favourable circumstances, the very choicest of their enjoyments.

A private letter communicates to The Times' Paris correspondent that it was decided on Friday night to send an army of 60,000 men to the frontier of Sardinia. He adds that the information comes from a General of Division, who states that his orders were telegraphed to Lyons on Saturday night.

There is no alteration in the state of trade in France. The hopes of peace and the fears of war alternating so rapidly prevent merchants and manufactures entering into any new operations.

ITALY.

The Government of his Holiness the Pope has addressed another note to France and Austria, in which it is proposed that the evacuation of the Roman States should take place before the end of the year, but gradually, and as political events may dictate.

THE ITALIAN REFUGEES.—In the course of an interesting letter addressed by the Duke de Cabellino to The Cork Daily Reporter, in which he gives an account of the sufferings endured by Baron Poerio, himself, and other victims, in the stifling dens of Monte Fucio, the following incident is narrated:—"A nightingale, as if on a mission from Nature, apparently feeling for our sorrows and solitude, used to come to the boughs of a mulberry tree, and with his plaintive song he expressed our griefs, so that he became our friend—the very friend of our hearts. We used to throng to the prison bars to listen to and treasure his loving plaint. Ah, fond fool! he with his tender ditty awakened suspicions among the police that we had communicated with the outer world—a blessing, indeed, which they trusted had ended for us. They shouted with their voices, and hurled sticks, but in the evenings the little nightingale came again and again with his song of solace to us, and his sympathy for patriotism brought his doom—he was shot."

LIVERPOOL HOUSE, 20th April, 1859.

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Notice of Removal.

Institution for the Education of Young Ladies.

MR. and MRS. DAVISON respectfully intimate that they will remove in May from George Street to the House in Hollis Street, at present occupied by Mr. Edward Lawson.

Mr. Davison having been requested to open an advanced private Class for Young Ladies in the morning, begs to state that he is agreeable to do so.

Young Ladies who propose joining, will please leave their names with Mr. Davison.

The next Quarter of the Institution will commence MONDAY 16th May.

April 20—11th 16th May.

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