

Early in March we commenced holding a series of meetings with the Church at Port Medway. The brethren came up unitedly "to the help of the Lord against the mighty." God was present to give efficacy to the appointed means, and great good has been the result. Not consisting so much in a large increase of numbers, as in a better state of feeling, more brotherly love, more devoted piety, and earnest zeal. Some who for years past had been alienated, came forward and "renewed their covenant with the church." Our last Communion season was a day long to be remembered. Nearly a hundred communicants met around the table of the Lord to celebrate his dying love, fourteen of which number had during the meetings professed faith in Christ, and had been buried with their Lord in baptism.

The whole number that I have baptized in both places since Christmas day are twenty-eight. Brother T. A. Higgins spent two days with us in Mills Village and Brother Foshay spent the best part of a week with us in Port Medway. We desire to express our thankfulness to those brethren for their valuable assistance.

**Revival Incidents.**—The first that I mention is that of a master of a brig belonging to Weymouth, N. S. In relating his experience he said, "There was a revival of religion in progress when I left home. I hastened away being unwilling to yield my heart to the claims of God. On my arrival at Port Medway hearing that you were holding special services, I determined not to attend the meetings. Being solicited however by a friend I went and I have cause for gratitude to God that I did so; for now, glory be to his name, He has brought me up out of a horrible pit, out of the miry clay, and set my feet upon a rock, and established my goings. And He hath put a new song in my mouth, even praise unto our God. And now I wish to be numbered with God's people." After hearing him relate his experience we repaired to the water side; where we joined in singing that beautiful hymn commencing

"In all my Lord's appointed way," &c.

After prayer had been offered; we went "both down into the water" and in the presence of a large assembly he was

"Buried beneath the yielding wave,"

After "coming up out of the water" he spent an hour with us in devotional exercises, then embarking, spread his sails to the wind, left our shores, and "went on his way rejoicing."

The second was that of a youth about nine years of age, who became deeply impressed with a sense of eternal things. One evening after I had preached a short sermon introductory to devotional and other exercises and the brethren had in the primitive language "borne witness to the truth," this little fellow arose, and with a clear subdued voice, said, while the tears coursed down his cheeks, "God be merciful to me a poor little sinful boy," and then took his seat. A hearty "Amen" burst involuntarily from the lips of all present.

The third is the following. About two miles from Port Medway by water, in a rocky barren spot there are some five or six families residing. Exceedingly poor and exceedingly sinful. The revival influence reached this neglected spot. They sent for our brethren to come and pray with them and for them. One of them made the following statements in one of our meetings, "We were living without God and had no hope in the world. The song of praise was never heard in our dwellings and no voice of prayer ever ascended to the skies. God was only remembered when we took his name into our lips to blaspheme and thus sink ourselves deeper in sin. Oh! how we lived 'hateful and hating one another.' But glory be to God there is a change! Now we meet together for prayer and praise. And God forbid that we should ever return to our former sinful practices."

ROBERT R. PHILP.

Port Medway, April 9th, 1860.

The Daily Telegraph reports that the Rev. William Vaughan Yarmouth, M. A., of St. John College, Oxford, and late incumbent of Westbury-upon-Trym, near Bristol, has been received into the Roman Catholic Church, at Rome.

An effort is now being made to introduce a branch of the Church of England into the Sandwich Islands. Since the year 1827 the Church of Rome has made persevering efforts to establish itself among these interesting islanders, but without success until 1839, when the Roman Catholic faith was introduced under the pressure of a French admiral and the guns of a French frigate; and now there is not only a Roman Catholic bishop and a staff of clergy, but a body of Sisters of Mercy established at Hawaii.

The services at St. George's-in-the-East, on Sunday, were of the usual character. The Rev. W. J. E. Bennett, of Frome, preached in the evening. The subject was common justice. The most remarkable feature was the giving out the text towards the end, instead of the commencement. The rev. gentleman was interrupted several times during the delivery, and rather loudly hissed on his returning to the vestry.

Provincial Parliament.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY, April 10th.

Several petitions were presented and Bills advanced a stage. The Hon. Mr. Johnston addressed the House for about 3 hours on Dr. Tupper's Railway Resolution, given in our report of March 29th.

This seems to be the Debate of the session, each of the leading men on either side occupying a day after the routine business had been passed through.

It is impossible for us to give even an outline of these speeches. The principal arguments being to the effect that the Hon. Mr. McCully being the sole Railway Board at the same time that he holds the office of Solicitor General—both the employed and the employer—is unconstitutional; that acting as counsel for Mr. Cameron—one of the contractors—whilst he has the sole control of Railway Funds; that the statements made by Mr. McCully, on the hustings at Truro, being "largely incorrect" (this is admitted by both the Hon. Mr. Young, and the Hon. Mr. Howe); that the cutting down of the salaries of officials is partial and unfair; rendered the railway action of the government unsatisfactory to the house and that the probable expenditure arising from false economy would render the proposed change a loss instead of a saving.

The reply of members of the government is that Mr. McCully's appointment was made by government and that he was responsible to them; that the lower scale of salaries was an experiment and it might be found necessary to make alterations, such as the appointment of commissioners &c.; that if Mr. McCully had charged for professional services when on the Railway Board it was only what members of former governments had done before him. That Mr. Mosse's services had been dispensed with as they were not now required.

WEDNESDAY, April 11.

Mr. Shannon, reported that the petitions against the return of Messrs. Bourinot, and Caldwell, had been found frivolous and vexatious and had been withdrawn.

Hon. Mr. Howe presented a petition from Mr. Duckett, praying further examination of accounts in the Savings Bank.

A Committee was appointed. Hon. Mr. Young addressed the house on the railway question for about three hours.

THURSDAY, April 12.

After the routine business, Hon. Mr. Henry spoke for about 3 1/2 hours.

FRIDAY, April 13.

Hon. Mr. Johnston called the attention of the government to the near approach of the Session of the Supreme Court. Hon. Mr. Howe thought the business of the House might be got through with by the 8th of May. It was deemed desirable to adjourn the Court for three weeks.

Hon. Provincial Secretary referred to a bill from the other branch to prevent bribery at Elections, but thought it interfered with the privileges of the House by having originated in the Legislative Council.

Hon. Mr. Annand introduced a bill to amend the law imposing light house duties. The railway debate was adjourned to Monday.

SATURDAY, April 14.

The House met at 10 o'clock and shortly adjourned until Monday.

The ELECTION COMMITTEE-ROOMS have had the most attractions during the past week. The examination of witnesses on behalf of the petitioners, has produced a considerable amount of interest. The case against Mr. Archibald, the Attorney General, for bribery and corruption, and of Mr. Cochran and Mr. Smith, for ineligibility, have perhaps received more public attention than the others. The Committees seem in no hurry to bring in their Reports. We shall not anticipate them, but doubtless there will be some new elections arising from them.

European & Foreign News.

ITALY.

THE ELECTIONS IN THE STATES OF ITALY.

The numbers are now published. In Tuscany, 366,501 persons voted for union with Piedmont, and 14,925 for a separate kingdom. In Florence, where three-fourths of the whole adult male population recorded their votes, the numbers for annexation were in the proportion of 70 to 3. In the Romagna, and in Modena and Parma, a nearly equal approach was made to unanimity. It is believed that Sardinian troops will at once march into Tuscany. If, however, The Times Paris correspondent is rightly informed, a letter has been addressed by the French Emperor to the King of Sardinia in still more decided and angry language than any that has been before used. In this he again urges Victor Emmanuel not to accept the annexed kingdom of Tuscany. He is to disregard the vote, and the only concession the French Emperor makes is to allow the King to appoint a member of his own family to assume the sovereignty. The same letter says that the Emperor refuses his sanction to the appropriation of the Romagna by Victor Emmanuel, and these provinces are to be governed by a Vicar acceptable to the Pope.

EXCOMMUNICATION OF VICTOR EMMANUEL. A Bull is ready to devour Victor Emmanuel as

soon as he steps into the possession of the Romagna. The writer of the letter appears so certain of the correctness of his information that he describes the ceremony which is to be. The Pope will not pronounce the excommunication, but a cardinal will do it. The ceremony will be performed at St. Peter's, and the church will be hung in black, the figure of Christ on the cross will be veiled, the yellow wax tapers will be successively lighted and extinguished, and the monastic orders will go to the cathedral in procession, and return chanting the Miserere. The writer sums up his story with a piece of news which will undoubtedly be taken for a confirmation of all he has said. A number of English people, he says, have arrived in Rome for the purpose of witnessing this curious spectacle.

The Constitutionnel states that the Pope has addressed a monitory to King Victor Emmanuel, intimating that henceforth all relations between his Holiness and the royal family must be considered as broken off; that his Majesty will understand that he has openly violated the laws of the Church, and is formally excommunicated. The holy father reserves to himself the duty of taking into consideration the interests of the universal church and the good Catholics of Piedmont, before proceeding to severer measures, which in any event weigh from henceforth upon the person of the king.

POPULAR REJOICINGS.

Letters from Bologna, describe in glowing colours the enthusiasm of the population after the vote. The whole city was illuminated, from the most sumptuous palaces to the smallest hovels. At the theatre the poet Ghisani declaimed several appropriate poems. Everything was applauded, above all the poems—the first entitled "Pio IX. e la Guerra," full of poetical diatribes on the Pope; the second, "the Aquila d'Austria," giving Austria her share of abuse; and the third called "Annessiana." During the intervals a continued thundering cheer would rise and swell every time some one hit on a new subject. Victor Emmanuel, Italy, Tuscany, Venice, Cavour, Garibaldi, and a hundred other names, all came in for their share, among them Pepoli, who is decidedly popular among his compatriots, and who had several times to come forward and bow in the midst of one great cheer for "Union," which was kept up an incredibly long time, there was a general tying together of scarves and handkerchiefs from one box to the other, from one tier down to the other, across the pit and stall. This band, which connected thus the public, and formed at the same time an improvised festooning, was agitated whenever some cherished name or popular idea was cheered.

The Florentine population has been engaged in solemn religious ceremonies on the occasion of the proclamation of the result of the vote in favour of annexation. The archbishop presided over the services and intoned the Te Deum. The enthusiasm in the city is very great.

THE KING ACCEPTS THE POPULAR VOTE

Signor Farini reached Turin on Sunday, and placed in the hands of the King the documents relative to the voting by universal suffrage in the provinces. The King graciously received them, saying that the manifestation of the national will had been so spontaneous and unmistakable that it confirmed to Europe the vote previously recorded by the national assembly. He accepted the vote, and from henceforth would be proud to call them his people. In uniting Parma, Modena, and the Romagna to Piedmont, he did not intend to fail in his devotedness to the head of the Church, whose independence, as the chief minister of religion, he was ready to defend, and to the maintenance of whose court he was willing to contribute. The official Gazette publishes the royal decree, formally annexing the provinces to the Sardinian crown.

OBSTINACY OF THE PAPAL POWER.

The reply of the Papal Government to the last note of M. Thouvenel has been published, but not a sign of compromise appears on the face of Cardinal Antonelli's arguments. The Papal Government will not even consider the question of reform until the revolted provinces are restored. In the front of what has taken place, the Holy See continues to assert that the rebellion in the Romagna has been created by foreign agency, and they cannot see why it should not be put down by foreign agency.

The clergy of Sardinia, and of Northern and Central Italy, think differently, however, for they have addressed the King of Sardinia in tones of gratitude for the exertions he has made in favour of Italian liberty. They look upon the spiritual and temporal power of the Pope as two different things, and consequently consider the free government of Romagna as quite distinct from a question of religion.

EASTER.

1000 LBS BEST PATRAS CURRANTS.

- 50 bxs Fresh RAISINS.
- 100 drums FINE Turkey FIGS.
- 10 bags Assorted NUTS, warranted.
- 20 dan MARMALADE (Keiler's)
- 24 bbls and 10 bxs CRACKERS, assorted.
- 20 guns of Very Prime ANNAPOLIS CHEESE.
- 35 bags Choice Jamaica Coffee.
- 40 bbls " " "
- 20 bags Java " " "
- 30 " St. Domingo " " "
- 48 chests Congou and Souchong Tea.
- 54 hlf Chests " " "
- 10 kegs Tobacco.
- 20 " Salaratus and Baking Soda.

For Sale low at the  
TEA, COFFEE, AND GROCERY MART,  
E. W. SUTCLIFFE & CO'S.,  
April 11. 37 Barrington St.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Bell & Anderson

Have received per Niagara and Baalbec, 66 PACKAGES SPRING GOODS.

COMPRISING—  
GREY, White and Regatta Shirts, Feats, Flanne's and Linings, Muslin DeLaines and Fancy Dresses, Bonnets, Bonnet Shapes and Hats, Ribbons, Parasols and Mantles, Hosiery, Gloves and Trimmings, Cloth, Coatings, Doeskins, Vestings, and a variety of other Seasonable Goods. Remainder of Spring Stock expected by the end of the month.  
April 18th. 4w.

MORE SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

Per Steamships "Niagara" & "Balbec" from Liverpool, and "Eastern State" from Boston.

Beckwith & Major

HAVE received by the above Ships, a portion of their Spring Importations, comprising: DRESS MATERIAL, in all the newest styles, in Flounces, Crossovers, Chenies, and Silk Checks, Black Coburgs, Lustres, Paramattas, Crapes, Black, Brown & Drab Mantle Cloths, with Trimmings, Ladies' & Maids Plain & Fancy Hosiery, do & Gents' French Kid Gloves, do do Lisle Thread and Silk do Velvet Chenille & Silk Head Nets, Grey & White Coutille Stays, patent fastenings, Grey and White Cottons, of superior makes, A good stock of Fancy & Mourning Prints, Toilet Quills and Counterpanes, Toilet Covers and Toilet Quillings, White and Grey Linens, Grass Cloths, Hollands, White Linen Table Cloths, and Napkins, Saxony, Welsh and Lancashire Flannels, Watch Steel Spring Skirts from 2s. 6d. Satinets, Corset Jeans, Batting, Cotton Warp, Drillings, Denims, Cotton Flannels. The balance of our Spring Stock expected next week.  
April 18th.

EARLY SPRING GOODS

PER STEAMERS.

MANTLES newest styles and great variety Spring Dresses, in new textures, flounced and plain. French Kid Gloves, from the best Paris makers SHAWLS, long and Circular—in Tissue, Cashmere and Filled Paisley 3-4 and 6-4 Rich Curtain Damasks 20 pieces Printed Woolen Druggets Delaines, small patterns, for children Rose and Sky French Delaines A large assortment of materials for boy's and men's Spring Clothing, in Satinets, Cassinets Gamberoons, Russell Cord, Doeskins, Tweeds and Homespun's Shetland, University, Merino and Cotton and Lambs' Wool Shirts: Drawers and Socks. Waterproof Clothing Heavy Red Flannels, Serges and Kerseys Stout Twilled Striped Shirts 500 pieces Gray and White Shirts 800 do 4-4 Printed Cottons and Cambrics Black Paramattas, Coburgs, Baratheas and Lustres, some very fine

IN STORE—  
Bales Cable-laid COTTON TWINE, first quality All at very LOWEST market rates  
April 18th. 6w. W. & C. SILVER.

FRENCH PROTESTANT INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Montreal, Canada East.

227 and 229, LaGauchetière Street, (near St. Denis.)

Rev. N. CYR, Principal.  
Mons. C. COMMETTE, Assistant Principal.  
Mme. J. A. COMMETTE, Preceptress.

CALENDAR.

The Scholastic Year of this Institution is divided into three terms:  
The 1st, May 4th, continuing 11 wks., endg. July 21st.  
2nd, Aug. 24th, " 17 " " Dec. 22nd.  
3rd, Jan. 2nd, " 17 " " April 28th.

EXPENSES.

For Board, Wood, and Lights:—  
Per term of 11 weeks, \$33 00. 17 weeks, \$51 00  
For Instruction in French:—  
Per term of 11 weeks, \$8 25. 17 weeks, \$12 75  
Music, with use of Piano:—  
Per term of 11 weeks, \$8 25. 17 weeks, \$12 75  
Charges for Drawing and Painting to vary according to the kind desired.

One Half the expenses of each term are required in advance, and will not be refunded, except in case of sickness or rather unavoidable circumstances. Pupils are expected to furnish their Toilet Napkins and Soap.

The advantages offered in this Institution for the acquisition of French are very great, as this language is spoken exclusively by the members of the family, the chief object of this school is to enable young ladies to perfect themselves in the use of French, no pains are spared for their thorough and rapid advancement. Competent teachers are also secured for the other branches taught.

This school hitherto situated at St. Johns, will be removed to Montreal, where it will be open for the reception of pupils on the 4th of May next (D. V.)

The superior advantages there offered, together with the additional aid of Rev. N. Cyr, the Editor of Le Nemour Canadien, as Principal, will enable the school to satisfy the most ardent desires of its patrons. A very commodious building, in a pleasant and healthy part of the City, has been secured, which combines the modern improvements such as gas, baths and the conducting of water by pipes into the different stories. The pupils are expected to submit to such rules of discipline as may be deemed necessary for their advancement, and they will please especially remember that English is to be inderdicted.

Persons wishing to enter will please address their communications as follows UNTIL THE FIRST OF MAY.

Rev. N. CYR, Montreal, Canada East  
Mons. C. COMMETTE, St. Johns, Canada East.  
April 18th.