

yond belief at this time, but amidst it all, our sister was sustained, and borne above by "Her unshaken faith in God, and love for the distinguishing doctrines of grace. As the Oak shoots its roots more firmly in the soil as the blast rocks its branches, so did our sister's faith in the immutability of the promises of God strengthen, as wave after wave dashed against her, her's was emphatically a life of trial, being often misrepresented and despised on account of her religious belief. She was made to drink the waters of affliction as loved ones were called away from this to another state of being. Amidst all her trials and afflictions, she was sustained, and made to rejoice in God her Saviour, and to feel assured that these afflictions were designed to work for her a far more exceeding weight of glory. Our sister lived to see the little band first organized here in church fellowship increased to two large and prosperous churches, exercising an influence for good and in prospect, advancing to greater increase and usefulness. At the advanced age of 72 years, she yielded up her spirit in sure and certain hope of a glorious resurrection to immortality and eternal life, leaving one sister, and one daughter to mourn her departure, but not sorrowing as those that have no hope, but trusting to meet her among those who have washed their robes and made them white in the blood of the Lamb.—Com.

Religious Intelligence.

KEMPT, HANTS CO.—The church in this place has been blessed with a very interesting revival which has resulted in the conversion of many persons, from the old man of nearly sixty, to the young boy of 14. There have been 54 baptized this spring, 2 received on a former baptism, 1 by letter, and 6 restored, making a total of 63 added to the church. Several more, we believe, have been hopefully converted, many of the hardy sons of the ocean have joined the church, and have gone away new men. I have seen many revivals, but never knew one so solemn as the present one. No undue excitement has prevailed either in the crowded congregation or among the converts. I think as many as twenty or more have arisen in one meeting, some to confess themselves sinners and desire the prayers of God's people, and others to tell what God had done for their souls, and manifest a full determination to follow their Saviour in all his appointed ways. Our pastor, Rev. George Wethers, has laboured faithfully through the revival, aided by our good brother Vaughan, who had been unwell for some time, but he rallied and came forward to work; and the Lord supported him through the whole time. I think there will be several more come forward yet. Some have related their experience of the required change, and have been received as candidates for baptism, but had to go to sea before an opportunity occurred for them to be baptized.

W. CROSSLEY.

May 15, 1868.

WOLFVILLE.—We are pleased to learn that eight persons were baptized on Lord's Day last by Rev. S. W. DeBois. Three of them were College students; three members of the Seminary, and one a pupil in the Academy.

WESLEYAN.—Two honored missionaries of the Wesleyan body have just died:—The Rev. R. Spence Hardy, for twenty-two years missionary at Ceylon, a most erudite Orientalist, and the author of the "History of Monachism in the East," "Life of Grimshaw," &c., and the Rev. T. A. Squance, a prisoner where other Indian missionaries of the Wesleyan body have been prosperous successors.

We are glad to observe that some interesting and spirited meetings on behalf of the Systematic Benevolence Society have just been held in Cardiff.

At Preston, England, a Catholic priest was summoned before the magistrates for sixpence being his proportion of Church rates levied in that parish. The validity of the rate was disputed, and the Court therefore had no jurisdiction.—Freeman.

We learn that the Rev. Heman Lincoln, D. D., has been called to the chair of Ecclesiastical History in the Newton Theological Institution, and has resigned his charge of the Central Church in Providence to accept the same. Dr. Lincoln's studies have been largely in the direction to which they will now be chiefly turned, and no success that is within the reach of hearty and laborious study can fail to attend him in his new field of labor.—Nat. Bap.

Dominion and Foreign News.

PARLIAMENTARY.

RECIPROCITY.—A telegram from Ottawa on the 21st inst says: It is understood that negotiations are going on with a view to the Reciprocity Treaty. Mr. Brega is here again in relation to the question.

PARLIAMENTARY.—Ottawa, May 22.—The Dominion Parliament was prorogued to-day by a speech from His Excellency the Governor General. A large number of spectators witnessed the ceremony. A brilliant assemblage of ladies were present on the floor of the Senate Chamber.

The Governor General's salary Bill was reserved for sanction by Her Majesty the Queen. The Ottawa Times announces semi-officially this morning that the Earl of Mayo will succeed Lord Monck as Governor General of the Dom-

inion, and that he will come out in July next to assume the Government.

The Times also announces that Lord Monck is soon to leave Rideau Hall, his present residence, for Spencer Wood, Quebec.

Volunteer officers are to get one dollar per day when drilling.

Adjutant-General McDougall and Colonel Dennison, of Toronto, it is reported, have tendered their resignations on account of the reduction in their salaries.

There have been some reports in circulation that the Fenians intend to make another raid on Canada. This may have resulted from an order having been issued at Ottawa on the 18th Inst for the volunteer forces to hold themselves in readiness to move at an hour's notice.

A despatch from the Imperial Government in relation to the North-west Territory states that further legislation is necessary before the country can be ceded to Canada, and that this involves either compensation to the Hudson's Bay Company or their consent. A measure is to be introduced into the Imperial Parliament by the Colonial Secretary on the question.

New Brunswick.

The City of Fredericton, N. B., has resolved to import a Steam Fire Engine, and has appropriated the sum of \$4000 for the purpose.

An extensive Copper mine is being worked in Charlotte County, New Brunswick. It is said the ore ranges from 30 to 80 per cent pure Copper.

A Mr. Uriah Morrill, late of Bellisle, was drowned from a wood boat in St. John harbour on Saturday.

The Herring Fishing in the Gulf is said by the Borderer to have been very successful this Spring.

There are at present three libel suits pending against St. John editors,—one against the editor of the Journal by Sheriff Viets, of Digby, for publishing a communication about some recent Post Office transaction in that town—and two against the editor of the News, both for publishing communications.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By Atlantic Telegraph.

ENGLAND.—London, May 18th.—In the House of Commons to-night the Scotch Reform Bill was under consideration. Mr. William E. Baxter moved to add to the number of Scotch members of the House, by taking the franchise from some of the small English boroughs. Mr. Bonverte moved that the rating clause in the Bill be thrown out. The Government opposed the motion, and on a division of the House were beaten in both cases. Mr. Disraeli, after the result of the last division was known, rose and said the Ministry must now consider their position.

The Paris newspapers of this day say that the Emperor Napoleon has been ill, but his condition is much improved.

A respite of one week has been granted to Barrett, the Clerkenwell conspirator, who is under sentence of death.

May 21.—The Queen has gone to Scotland. Her absence from the seat of Government during the present Parliamentary crisis is widely censured by the Press.

May 22.—The case of Home, the spiritualist medium, which has been before the Court of Chancery for a long time, has at length been decided. The Court requires Home to refund to Mrs. Lyon the sum of £6000 and costs, on the ground that undue influence and hallucination induced her course of action.

The Oxford University crew decline the challenge which they lately received from Harvard from a boat race next year, as they say their crew may be changed by that time. They say, however, that they are ready and willing to row a match with the Americans this year if one can be arranged.

May 22.—In the House of Commons to-night Mr. D. J. Reardon, member for Athlope, gave notice that he would propose to the Government the following question: "If the health of the Queen is such as to detain Her Majesty from London, why do not the Ministry advise abdication?" The question was ruled out of order.

May 23.—The debate on the Irish Church was again resumed. The Suspensory bill being under consideration, Mr. Gladstone made a speech explaining the character and intent of the measure. He said the Liberals would not consent to subsidize any of the religions in Ireland, and he expressed his surprise that the Tories should now threaten resistance to this bill, after yielding their assent to resolves, of which it was the logical result. The House of Lords might possibly reject it, but still it was the duty of the House of Commons to proceed with the movement of reform which it had commenced. Mr. Gladstone closed by moving that the bill pass a second reading. Mr. Gathorne Hardy moved that it be postponed six months, and supported his motion in a speech of much warmth. He declared that the bill was a surprise, and meant confiscation; it mistated the Queen in the reply to address of the House concerning disposal of ecclesiastical patronage and robbed the Crown of some of its greatest power including the veto power. He ascribed the origin of this movement to the enemies of the Church and State, and made an earnest appeal to all Protestants to oppose it. The debate was continued at great length. Mr. Disraeli at a late hour rose and defended the action of the Tory party in resisting the bill. The policy which had created this measure was disastrous to the country, and its direct aim was to be the abolition of both the

Church and State. Mr. Gladstone replied. He said the step taken by the liberal party was not hostile either to Protestantism or the Church of England. The debate terminated with Mr. Gladstone's speech, and a division took place on the motion that the bill have a second reading, with the following result. For the second reading, 312; against, 258; majority, 54. The announcement was received with loud and prolonged cheering from the liberal benches.

A motion was then made that the House go into Committee for the consideration of the bill on the 5th of June, which was carried without a division, and the House at 2 A. M. adjourned.

In the House of Commons last night Mr. Disraeli moved a vote of thanks to Gen. Sir Robert Napier, commanding the Abyssinian expedition. Sir Stafford Northcote, Secretary of State for India, said: Despatches have been received from General Napier; the last despatches which had reached London were received April 22d.

Concerning the action of the Government on the question of Scotch Reform in the House of Commons, the following is a correct report: Mr. Baxter, on Monday night, moved an amendment to the Scotch Reform Bill that the number of Scotch members of the House of Commons be increased by taking the franchise from some of the English boroughs. This amendment, which was opposed by the ministry, on Monday night, but was afterwards carried on division of the House, was excepted by Mr. Disraeli. The Premier subsequently proposed, on the part of the ministry, a new clause providing that all persons excused from the payment of the rates, by reason of their poverty, be not entitled to vote. Further consideration of the bill was then postponed.

Dispatches from Rome states that the Pope has invited the Roman Catholic Bishops of the United States to raise one thousand volunteers for the Papal army, and authorizing them to make such terms with recruits as may be necessary and proper.

25th May.—The Morning Post in an editorial to-day says, it is true as previously reported, that Great Britain has officially urged a general disarmament. The government of Austria has also lent its good offices in same direction.

PRUSSIA.—Berlin, May 18.—In the debate on the treaty with Austria, Count Bismark said—while Prussia applying to herself no pressure, waits for the time when the South German States shall seek a union with the Confederation of the North she condemns the exercise of any restraint upon the action of Zollverein Diet.

AUSTRIA.—Vienna, May 20.—Emperor of Austria has given his assent to the law passed by the Reichsrath, establishing a legal equality of religious sects.

AUSTRIA AND THE UNITED STATES. At telegram from London dated May 19th says: Hungary asks the treaty making power to negotiate with the United States, a convention by which she may fully participate in the benefits of the treaty for the protection of naturalized citizens concluded by the American Government with the North German Confederation.

The United States.

NEW YORK, May 20.—Despatches from Chicago in reference to the National Republican Convention state that Mr. Wade and Mr. Colfax are now most prominently mentioned in connection with the Vice Presidency. The convention meets at noon to-day.

Measures have been instituted to secure the adjudication of the claims of American citizens on Mexico, amounting to nearly ten millions of dollars.

May 21.—A severe storm prevailed in Havana on Tuesday, during which several lives were lost. In the harbor many ships and steamers dragged their anchors.

The National Republican Convention at Chicago to-day nominated Gen. Grant for President, amid the greatest enthusiasm.

May 22.—The Republican Convention at Chicago nominated Gen. Grant as President, and Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana, for Vice President. Colfax is present Speaker of the National House of Representatives.

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Advices via Rio Janeiro represent that the American Minister, Mr. Webb, urges Brazil and the other belligerent powers to accept the mediation of the United States in their quarrel with Paraguay, and it is said he has told the Emperor of Brazil that unless the war is soon ended the Government of the United States will interfere to prevent further bloodshed. Mr. Webb has sent important despatches by the United States Steamer Wasp to Mr. Washburn & S. Minister, to Paraguay.

General Grant appears as yet to be the only candidate for the Presidency. Mr. Wade and Mr. Colfax are the rival Republican candidates for the Vice Presidency.

It is supposed by some that President Johnson now that he is acquitted will institute proceedings against Butler, Thad Stevens, and others for conspiracy to force a false verdict from the Senate.

GROWTH OF CHICAGO.—Thirty years ago Chicago was a village. This year seventy-eight firms in that city made returns of sales for the year, of over \$1,000,000 each; nine over \$2,000,000; four over \$3,000,000; two above \$7,000,000; and one above \$9,000,000.

The attempt of Assassinate Prince Alfred.

Full particulars of the dastardly attempt on the life of Prince Alfred are given in a special

despatch to the New York Herald from Sydney, New South Wales, March 31st.

It occurred at a Pic-nic given for the benefit of the Sailor's Home, which the Prince attended for the purpose of giving eclat to the occasion.

The account says: About half-past one the Prince arrived in a special steamer, and people collected at the wharf and cheered lustily, while the Prince smiled and bowed his thanks. Immediately upon landing he was conducted to the luncheon tent, and in company with the Governor of the colony, Lady Belmore, and several others, partook of some refreshment.

Leaving the tent, the Prince led Lady Belmore to a special pavilion which had been erected for the use of the elite of the party, and then sauntered away with Sir William Manning (an old resident of Sydney) to enjoy a walk about the grounds. As he went along he met an old gentleman named Allen, with whom he shook hands and chatted for a few moments and then handed an envelope to Sir William Manning, saying that it contained a donation to the Sailors' Home.

Scarcely had he finished speaking, when a man, whose name is now known to be O'Farrell, was observed to run quickly across to where he was standing and fire with a revolver at the Prince, who immediately fell forward, crying out "Oh, my God, I am shot; my back is broken."

Sir William Manning turned hastily round upon hearing the report of the revolver, and seeing that the man who had just fired had pointed his weapon towards him (Sir W. Manning), he stooped to get out of the line of fire and in doing so fell. This time, however, the revolver snapped, and while O'Farrell was again leveling his pistol at the Prince, a gentleman named Vial, who had witnessed the whole occurrence, ran up and pinioned his arms to his body, thus changing the direction of the weapon, which, however, exploded, the bullet hitting a Mr. Thorne in the foot.

Meanwhile, the report of the revolver had drawn together the picnickers from all part of the grounds, and a scene of confusion and disorder ensued which no words can depict.

O'Farrell struggled hard to get from Vial, swearing fiercely and loudly, and in the tussle the identity of the combatants became a little confused. When, therefore, the by-standers, who had now discovered that the Prince had been shot, rushed in and separated the men, they were uncertain as to which of them was the assassin, and while the majority of the crowd pitched upon the right man, Mr. Vial was also seized upon and very severely maltreated. After a while the police succeeded in getting hold of O'Farrell, but not before he had been terribly and brutally beaten. The people called savagely out "Kill him!" "Hang him!" "Lynch him!" and fought desperately with the police to possess themselves again of his body, the wretch getting a dozen kicks and blows for every yard the police progressed down to the wharf. The police, however, at last succeeded in getting to the water, and here a last determined effort was made by the mob, who had been yet further infuriated by a speech which was made by one of their number appealing to them not to let "the assassin leave the ground alive." But the police were again victorious, and O'Farrell, bleeding and unconscious from the injuries he had received, was conveyed to Sydney and lodged in Darlinghurst jail.

Arrangements were made for all sorts of meetings to express the indignation felt by the various classes of the community. The first one that came off was a general meeting of the citizens of Sydney the following day at the Pavilion, a temporary building, accommodating about four thousand people. The place was of course crowded. Since that there have been meetings of every description, of Catholics and Protestants, Masons, Odd Fellows and Foresters of native Australians and colonists; of American, Hungarian, Polish, French, Welsh, Swedish, Chinese, Spanish and Italian residents, and innumerable others besides.

THE ASSASSIN O'FARRELL IN COURT.—The day after the picnic Henry James O'Farrell was arraigned before a special court in the debtor's prison, Darlinghurst jail, Mr. H. H. Voss presiding as magistrate. Most of the members of the suite of the Prince, together with the Governor and several of the ministry, were present.

The prisoner, who was dressed in the prison uniform of white canvass, presented a very horrible and repulsive appearance. The left side of his face was frightfully swollen and the right side cut and bruised in several places. His right eye was black, protruding and closed, and his left livid with bruises and only partially opened. His nose was considerably swollen and distorted, and the skin down the front of that feature cut open, his lips were also swelled. A very few witnesses were examined, and their evidence gave the same account of the affair as that detailed above. The superintendent of police testified that after he had been taken into custody the prisoner had said, "I've made a mess of it and all for no good, but it can't be helped now," adding subsequently, "I am a Fenian 've done my duty and am not afraid to die and may God save Ireland." It was also testified that in addition to the revolver with which he shot at the Prince, and which was found on the picnic ground, another six shooting revolver, loaded, was found upon him after his capture. The weapon which he fired was an American revolver, bearing the names of Smith & Wesson, Massachusetts.

After the testimony had been taken the prisoner was told to stand up, and was then asked if he had anything to say. He replied, without hesitation, "I have nothing to say but that the task of executing the Duke was sent out and allotted to me." The Crown solicitor asked him to repeat what he had just said, and he then added, "The task of executing the