

the slave race, and he had got so accustomed to the dark beauties of Africa, and had so much to admire what men called God's image in ebony, that when he reached the shores of our land, and saw the white ladies, oh, they looked very sickly like him. (Laughter.) That was a fact in a man's experience.—(Renewed laughter.) And he was now going to tell them a fact in philosophy, and he had never heard it answered. The celebrated Dr. Fleming, Professor of Natural Science in the Free Church College, and one of the greatest naturalists, of his day, maintained that black was the right and proper colour and that we are bleached up—(roars of laughter)—that we were just like one of those shawls that were seen sometimes in the Cowgate—(laughter)—the colour clean gone. (Renewed laughter.) He would give them a physical fact in connection with this. The skin that covered our bodies was composed of certain layers—one of these anatomists called the *rete mucosum*. That was a learned term—(laughter)—but it was a sort of membrane which consisted of a congeries of cells. Now in the white man these were very like the boxes kept in such shops as those of Mr. Knox—they were all for show—there was nothing in them—but in regard to the dark race the *rete mucosum* was filled with what is called a black pigment, and if the *rete mucosum* was not made for the black pigment what was it made for at all. (Laughter.)—That was rather a philosophical argument.—(Renewed laughter.) The opinion was held by some that the dark race was the old original race of man—a black face and a white heart. There was many a man who had a white face and a black heart. (Cheers.)

Christian Messenger.

HALIFAX, NOVEMBER 21, 1860.

ONE of the most difficult lessons for politicians to learn is that injustice to any class or body of men on account of their religious views must sooner or later bring destruction upon such government. Attempts have been made in every country by the governing classes to favour those who would, in return, give them support, and to depress the weaker and those less able to protect themselves. But nowhere has this brought such disastrous results as in our Indian possessions, and yet the same suicidal policy is being still pursued, and, if continued, must bring again the scourge upon those who manifest so little of what we might expect, after having had such severe lessons.

By our last mail we have the Baptist *Missionary Herald*, in which we find letters from missionaries in India, complaining bitterly of the preference still given to Hindoos and Mohammedans over Native Christians. Mr. Gregson, in a letter dated July 28th, says:

"Just after the mutiny everybody was inquiring for native Christians. People could not trust Hindoos or Mohammedans. Civilians wished to have Christian body-guards; all wanted Christian servants. The police, the army, were open to them; and had they been numbered in thousands instead of in tens, all would have been employed. Now the reaction has come. The first employers are leaving, and their successors resort to the old system, and prefer Hindoos and Mohammedans. I recently applied to the head of the magazine here, asking employment for three or four native Christians. The magazine furnishes employment for 150 or 200 men. It is an employment that requires little skill and little training, while in reference to pay and the leisure it affords it would be very suitable for native Christians. Part of the employment consists in making up cartridges, and as just before or about the last mutiny some Mohammedans had been tampering with the cartridges, mixing dust with the powder, &c., I should have thought Government would have been glad to employ those whose interests are too closely identified with their own to permit of their acting thus. However, the officer in charge of the magazine said he was afraid the introduction of native Christians would give offence to the Hindoos and Mohammedans, and might lead to a disturbance. Native Christians, he said, never had been employed in the magazine, and at all events before introducing them he must refer the matter to head-quarters; and asked, through a second person, a letter from me requesting employment for native Christians in the magazine, to be forwarded to head-quarters. I sent the letter; but, although three or four months have elapsed, I have heard, and now expect to hear, nothing."

From a letter of the Rev. J. Parsons at Benares, we select the following important remarks on the present proceedings and character of the Indian Government.

"I am afraid the English public are greatly deluded in regard to the present character of the Indian administration. It was with no little surprise I read Mr. Rosevear's remarks on the effects of the mutiny, in his speech at our anniversary. Do you suppose that the Government of India are warned against governing India on the suicidal principle of selfish fear? Why, these never could be a

Governor more swayed by that principle than Lord Canning. Do you suppose he has 'reconsidered' the traditional 'Indian policy'? If he has, it has only been to hold to it more firmly, and carry it to more absurd lengths than any of his predecessors. 'A new era dawned!' It would be more correct to say, as referring to this subject, a new shade had fallen over the previous darkness, making it almost as black as can be. Every kind of Christian activity among the servants of Government is strictly discountenanced; and I suppose missionaries are not restricted, only because England would scarcely suffer that. But native preachers insulted at Fettehgarh, and Bro. Broadway assaulted and beaten at Delhi, by servants of Government, are straws that tell pretty surely which way the wind is blowing. Mr. Rosevear is quite right in depicting the lessons that the mutiny ought to have taught, and doubtless many have learned them; but if you suppose Lord Canning has, or will allow those who have to act out their convictions, you are woefully mistaken. I am no way competent to write political letters; but I could not refrain from this remark or two, because I was grieved to think that things in India should be so unknown to our English friends.

Methodism in Eastern British America.

An article in the *Provincial Wesleyan* entitled "Our Present Position," gives some information respecting the progress of Methodism since the initiation of the affiliated Conference of Eastern British America, five years ago.

"In 1855" it remarks, "we numbered seventy circuits, now we have ninety-two. Then there were eighty-seven Ministers, including Supernumeraries and Probationers, laboring in our Conference, at present one hundred and twenty-four. Our membership also during the same period has considerably increased, though not without occasional diminution. Since the existence of our new organization the returns of our membership have more strictly referred to the number actually and regularly meeting in class. It was probably this circumstance which, at the end of each of the two first years of our Conference history, led to an apparent decrease in our membership; but during the past three years there has been a steady increase, both of full and accredited members, and, with the exception of the past year, of those on trial. The following table exhibits the membership of each year—

1855.—Members, 13,046; On trial, 587.
1856. " 12,855; " 665.
1857. " 12,730; " 825.
1858. " 13,511; " 2,030.
1859. " 14,816; " 2,119.
1860. " 15,167; " 1,864.

The number given in the first column is ninety less than in the Minutes, but the sum total is there evidently a mistake. Thus it will be seen that while the increase for the past five years is *Two thousand one hundred and twenty-one*, the increase for the last three years alone is *Two thousand four hundred and thirty-seven*. It becomes a very interesting question, in what proportion do the several departments of our Conference contribute to this increase? We subjoin a statement of the members in Society in each Province at the first and at the last return, and show a relative increase during the interval—

	1855	1860	Increase.	Decrease.
Nova Scotia, 5,256	6,323	1067		
Bermuda, 368	354			14
New Brunswick, 3,933	4,277	344		
P. E. Island, 903	1,129	226		
Newfoundland, 2,586	3,084	498		

It appears then, that the smallest actual increase—that of Prince Edward Island—is also the largest in proportion to its aggregate membership,—being just one-fourth of the whole. Nova Scotia and Newfoundland each represent about a fifth, and New Brunswick about an eleventh. In Bermuda alone is there apparent decrease."

Destitution in Kansas, U. S.

We have received from Boston a copy of a Circular giving an account of the destitution in Kansas, occasioned by severe drought.—This Circular is signed by respectable gentlemen in six counties, and endorsed by fourteen ministers in Boston, His Excellency Governor Banks, and a number of other influential gentlemen. The following are some of the facts contained in this Circular:—

"During the year preceeding the first inst., a terrible drouth has prevailed throughout the interior of Kansas. A narrow strip bordering on the Missouri River has had occasional showers, and has yielded a fair crop. Some other small and isolated districts have also had light showers, and raised a part of a crop. But residing, as we do, in widely separated localities, we believe that four-fifths of the cultivated land in the Territory has not yielded the smallest crop of any kind, except a little corn fodder.

"In our localities the best yield of corn does not exceed ten bushels to the acre; not a potato or vegetable of any kind has been raised; gardens have proved an entire failure, although they have frequently been replanted. Fields have been re-sown to wheat, then buckwheat, then turnips, and all a total failure.

From personal observation and intercourse with people from various localities, we are satisfied this is, with the above exceptions, the condition throughout the Territory."

"The terrible fact confronts us" the Circular adds "that many thousands of our people have no bread and little clothing for the winter. While some of them will be enabled, by great sacrifices of property, or by the timely aid of relatives at the East, to live through the winter, there is a very large number who must be aided by the public, or suffer the last extremity of famine.

There is little in Kansas to divide, but that little will be shared with the destitute; but beyond all this, much will be required.

We, therefore, in behalf of our starving countrymen, appeal to the benevolent throughout the nation. Christian friends, we ask you to imitate the example of Apostolic times, and help your needy brethren. Brother man, we reach out to you in this extremity and implore relief."

The Marsh Bridge Church, St. John, N. B.

It was with much regret we learned a short time since that, in consequence of continued illness, the Rev. E. B. DeMill was unable to preach to the church he has been permitted to gather in the city of St. John, N. B. He is directed by his medical adviser to discontinue preaching for the present. We trust he may yet be restored to fill the important position for which his learning and talents so well fit him to occupy.

In consequence of this illness of Mr. DeMill, an invitation has been given by the church to which he has ministered to Rev. Thos. W. Crawley, and has been accepted by him.

During the past week Mr. C. has left New Minas for St. John, to labour with the Marsh Bridge Church. Mr. Crawley takes with him the best wishes and earnest prayers of many friends that his labours may be blessed in the neighboring capital.

"We hope our esteemed brother of the *Messenger* does not suppose that because we advocate an Asylum for the poor inebriate, that we would receive it as a substitute for prohibitory enactment. We ask for no measures, civil, political, or religious, to take the place of absolute prohibition of the nefarious traffic. To license liquor shops, wholesale or retail, is to 'establish iniquity by law' and the Government that does it, be they Republican or Democratic, Tory or Liberal, should be held responsible by all the good and virtuous, as they will be by the Omnipotent Judge at the last day, for all the pauperism, inebriety, debasement, theft, lying, blasphemy, murder and wretchedness of every conceivable kind that results from this ungodly business. If there be a traffic in this wide world that has made a covenant with death and hell, and that acts in perfect harmony with the great master spirit of sin, we believe it is 'merchandise in INTOXICATING LIQUORS.'—*Christian Visitor*.

AFTER an announcement like that, we certainly should do our friend injustice to entertain an idea of his being disposed to hold lightly by prohibition. We never supposed our brother's position at all doubtful on the point. An Asylum for the inebriate is perhaps one of the things which should be done, but the greater work of closing the low dens and the high saloons where men are made drunkards,—rendered insane, and subjects for such asylums,—should not be left undone.

The Licensing System is sustained by many different modes of argument. It is but rarely contended, now-a-days, that the traffic in intoxicating drinks is a legitimate business for respectable men, and one which should be encouraged by governments and the public. The effort now made is to shew that it will be sold by some means, and parties accustomed to drinking will procure it in some way, and therefore it is as well to make as much of revenue out of it as possible. One of the least reputable excuses for allowing its sale is that a large amount of revenue is thereby obtained,—not a very pleasant reflection,—that our city and provincial officials have their salaries paid by the present and eternal destruction of our fellow-men. One of the most specious excuses for issuing licenses in Halifax to all applicants,—even the most abandoned,—is, that by doing so, a right of entry for the police, at all hours, is secured. By this fallacy our city government have been induced to grant licenses by the hundred so that the terms of the license have not the slightest consideration in granting them. It is very bad morality that teaches "to do evil that good may come." We hope soon to see some clearer light thrown on the minds of the Aldermen in reference to this subject. We commend the above paragraph to their serious attention.

News Summary.

The Unity and probable future destiny of the Italian Peninsula may, we trust, be now almost pronounced an accomplished fact. By the latest dates we learn, that the fugitive King of Naples was hemmed in with his army in the seaport of Gaeta, a few miles westward of his late metropolis. Capua, the only other place in his possession, was reported, just as the last mail left, to have surrendered. Garibaldi, with his little army of heroes on the South and Victor Emmanuel, who, with the victorious army of Cialdini, was closing in on the East and North, would thus render the case of Francis the II. a hopeless one. It is not likely, however, that he will fall into the hands of his besiegers, as, no doubt, every facility for escaping by sea will be afforded him both by the French and English men-of-war which are stationed off Gaeta. Doubtless, it is desired by all parties that his exit from his misgoverned kingdom, should be made easy. He would be a most embarrassing state prisoner to Victor Emanuel. The next news, therefore, is very likely to be that *All Italy*, with the exception of Rome and a few of the adjoining districts containing a small sea coast and the important Province of Venetia has been rendered to the possession of the King of Sardinia, who will then assume the title of King of Italy, and extend the free institutions of Piedmont to the whole of his newly acquired dominions.

Garibaldi, whose name will probably stand hereafter at the very head of the really great men of the country, is prepared to resign his Dictatorship of the two Sicilies into the hands of his native Sovereign, and unless the further work of at once wresting Venice from the grasp of Austria, shall have been determined on, will probably retire to his former privacy with a reputation for skill, valour, integrity and unselfishness which is unfortunately the lot of few of those called heroes, to enjoy. Should his future course at all correspond with what has gone before, and there is no reason to doubt it, he will be enrolled among the little flock of great men who have ever deserved the name of *Patriot*.

By our last mails we were informed of the decease of the Earl of Dundonald, well known in this province, and of the Duke of Richmond. The Prince of Wales had not arrived when the *Canada* sailed from England, but was expected every hour.

General Intelligence.

DOMESTIC & FOREIGN.

COLLISION.—The Steamer *Osprey*, was run into by the brig, *Cordelia* and badly injured as she was passing down the harbor on her way to Newfoundland on Friday last. Much damage was done to both vessels. The *Osprey* was immediately put back and her cargo transferred to the *Merlin* whilst she, the *Osprey* is undergoing repair.

SEIZURES.—The Schooner *Vision* Capt. Shelnut was seized by the Revenue officers at Shoal Bay a few days ago for violation of the Revenue laws. Another seizure was also made on the night of the 14th inst a quantity of liquor concealed under ballast.

J. Whitman, Esq., on behalf of the several New York Insurance Companies represented by him in this city, has presented the sum of \$50 as a contribution to the funds of the Fire Department, in consideration of the very valuable services rendered by them on the occasion of the late fire in Hare's Building, on the 4th inst.

LOST AT SEA.—Captain John Giffin, in the 31st year of his age,—the eldest son of John and Ann Giffin, of Lewis Head (Ragged Islands) on the 21st day of October was washed from the bowsprit of the schooner *Ocean Bride* on his homeward passage from Labrador. He remained above water for a short period, during which every effort was made to rescue him from a watery grave, but to no purpose. He soon sank to rise no more, until the great resurrection day when the sea shall give up its dead. Capt. G. had professed to have experienced religion three or four years ago, but had not united with the church, yet his conduct was such as causes his sorrowing friends to believe that his peace was made with God. Thus we see the importance of doing with our might what our hands find to do. "For as the Lord liveth, and as our souls live, there is but a step between us and death."—*Com. by Rev. A. W. Barrs*.

A SUCCESSFUL TEA MEETING.—The ladies of the east side of the Ragged Islands have held their Tea Meeting, according to appointment, and realized the handsome sum of £41, which far exceeds their most sanguine expectations.—*Id.*

Newfoundland.

Destructive fires have occurred at Carbonear on the 1st inst and at Harbour Grace on the 6th inst. The latter appears to have been a very disastrous calamity property was destroyed to the amount of near £20,000. Twenty three chimneys are left standing. Seventeen houses and eighteen shops and stores destroyed.

INTERESTING MEETING.—The *Persia* and *Prince Albert* from Britain, and the *Arabia* from Halifax, homeward bound, met at Cape Race on Saturday evening last. They exchanged salutes and sent up rockets, and the scene is described as being most exciting. The *Persia* had made a fine passage to Cape Race, being running against the *Adriatic* but the latter will, no doubt, win the day, having arrived at New York on Monday morning, in less than 9 and a-half days from Southampton—the quickest western passage, we believe, ever made *Newfoundlander Nov. 8*.

New Brunswick.

On Wednesday last, a carter, named James Clarke, while driving through one of the streets of the city, fell from his truck, which passed over his body, and so injured him, that he died in less than half an hour.—*Church Witness*.

Henry G. Simonds Esq., of St. John was accidentally drowned by the capsizing of a boat which was to take part in a regatta on the same day. Four men were also in the boat but they were saved by clinging to the sides of the boat.