

The Intelligencer.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., JULY 17, 1857.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Parties indebted to the Religious Intelligence for advertising are notified that our Printer, Mr. G. W. Day is authorized to collect the same.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

An important change being about to be made in the publication of the "Religious Intelligence," subscribers in arrears are respectfully solicited to forward the amounts due forthwith.

The General Conference.

We resume this week the report of our General Conference. We do not intend, of course, to include in this report the Minutes of Conference, but merely to glance at our meetings, and some of the principal business that occupied our Sessions.

BUSINESS SESSIONS.

Our business Sessions commenced on Monday at half-past nine o'clock, A. M., and continued each day and evening, with only short intermissions until a late hour on Wednesday night.

MISSIONARY LABOUR.

The utility of systematic Missionary labour among our churches has been made apparent during the last two or three years. It has proved the saving of some sections of our denomination. The lack of pastoral oversight among our churches rendered it necessary that some other system of care should be exercised over them.

COLPORTAGE.

This branch of our labor was suspended about three months ago, in consequence of our colporteur withdrawing from the work, and no other having been employed since. The expenses of the colporteur during the time he was employed was defrayed almost exclusively from the office of the Intelligencer.

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

An increase of interest in Sabbath schools is apparent. Sixty schools were reported, being an increase of nine over last year. More than fifty libraries have been disposed of from our book store the present season, besides books selected for schools.

the Bible, and one who feels an earnest care for the salvation of the souls committed to him. The mere superintendence of the customary round of Sabbath school lessons is only a small portion of the labour of an efficient teacher.

TEMPERANCE AND PROHIBITION.

We have already referred to the meeting held on Tuesday evening. We subjoin without further remarks, the Report on Temperance and Prohibition adopted by the Conference.

REPORT.

Your committee on Temperance beg leave to report, that further measures should be adopted without delay for the carrying forward of the cause of Temperance among us as a denomination. We therefore give it as our opinion that every church aided by their pastor (if they have a Pastor) and Deacons' labour in carrying forward this cause in their respective localities.

We moreover recommend that one or more preachers be appointed to exhort and engage, as far as they can consistently with their other labours, in establishing Total Abstinence societies not only in our denomination but elsewhere, if a door should be opened.

We further recommend that the rules of Temperance already received by a number of churches be sanctioned by this Conference with such amendments as may be deemed necessary.

We observe that the efforts put forth during the past year have been crowned with much success, especially in the localities of sixteen churches in which the rules referred to were received.

We recommend that both Elders and Licentiate be particularly urged to take a deep interest in this work.

Lastly, we cannot but express our conviction that notwithstanding moral suasion has done much in reducing the evils of intemperance, yet legal prohibition is the only means of its entire suppression.

CLAIMS OF SEAMEN.

This subject which on former occasions was not thought of, or if so passed over in silence was taken up and the following report on the subject adopted.

Resolved—That while this body rejoice in what is being done for the improvement and conversion to God of seamen in many parts of the United States and England, they are impressed with the importance of more being accomplished in this port for the comfort, protection, and salvation of sailors.

Several other subjects of interest were discussed, among which the RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCER AND BOOK STORE was the most prominent. We deem this subject of so great importance that we reserve our remarks on it for a separate article.

Elders S. Hartt and W. E. Pennington were appointed Delegates to the Freewill Baptist yearly meeting in the United States.

Elders E. McLeod and B. Merritt, Delegates to the General Conference of Free Baptists in Nova Scotia, to be held in Cornwallis, in September next.

Our next General Conference is to meet at Victoria corner, Wakefield, the first Saturday in July, 1858. A vote of thanks to the friends in St. John for their christian hospitality during this meeting, closed the business of the Conference.

Prayer by the writer, when we bid adieu to each other—some of us, probably, to meet no more on earth! Grant us, O Lord, a meeting in Heaven for Jesus Christ's sake.

"Intelligencer" and Book Fund.

We have remarked in another place that the RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCER AND BOOK STORE was a matter occupying a prominent place in the deliberations of our late Conference, and that we should devote a separate article to this subject. We now proceed to do so.

These branches of our religious enterprise have been in operation—the first four and a half years, the second about three and a half. It was never the object of the originators to make money by them. The paper when commenced was put at the lowest price at which it was thought possible to sustain it; the object was to give it a wide circulation, so that the opportunities for doing good would not be circumscribed to a few.

The intention was from the first, as published, advance payment, but as subscribers were obtained through agents, and otherwise, a considerable number did not find it convenient to comply with the terms, and our books soon contained the names of a large number of persons receiving the paper without payment.

greater and Book Store was a few small loans and donations amounting to about one hundred pounds.

By the foregoing statement it may be easily perceived that some course had to be adopted at the late Conference, for the further maintenance and prosecution of this branch of labor otherwise it must become extinct.

The entire concern should be disposed of to private parties. This course underwent a lengthy discussion, and a resolution being put to the Conference to this effect it was almost unanimously negatived. A Joint Stock Company was also proposed, and regarded with almost universal favour, but failed to meet the views of all, difficulties of much importance being in the way of it; and on re-consideration of the whole matter, it was determined that the RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCER AND BOOK STORE should remain the property of the Conference, and be placed in a position above embarrassment.

To accomplish this the following measures were adopted. 1. That as soon as new mailing books can be arranged all papers going to persons in arrears shall be stopped. 2. That bills shall be immediately made out against delinquent subscribers, and placed in proper hands for collection, with instructions to enforce payment if necessary. 3. That no new subscribers be received without advance payment; and also that all papers be stopped when the time expires for which they are paid, unless they are renewed by being paid for again in advance.

The foregoing it will be perceived is designed in order to carry out strictly the advance payment system, and no distinction will be made among subscribers. ADVANCE PAYMENT FROM ALL IS REQUIRED.

The last but not least decision of the Conference in this matter is to raise a FUND of not less than ONE THOUSAND POUNDS to constitute a GENERAL CONFERENCE CAPITAL, and which shall be used in conducting the business of the RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCER AND BOOK STORE. The necessity for this arises from two causes, 1. No business can be profitably pursued without necessary means for conducting it, and for our churches and denomination to retain the control of an enterprise turning over in the course of the year three or four thousand pounds, without any capital employed in it, seems to be not only an unreasonable, but an unjustifiable way of doing business.

It now remains to be seen what real value we set on those instrumentalities for the promotion of intelligence, morality and religion among ourselves and others. To accomplish the objects above stated, at an early period as possible, Elder S. Hartt, by unanimous voice of the Conference, has been appointed to visit the churches and friends, and solicit donations subscriptions, &c., toward the raising of the ONE THOUSAND POUNDS FUND. While it is desirable that cash should be immediately received pledges will, notwithstanding, be taken, payable in a short time. There is scarcely a member of our denomination but can give something; some can give much; while we know many who are not of our communion who are ready to step forward to our aid. Shall we not then help ourselves? Brother Hartt has already commenced his work, and the sums received will be acknowledged in the "Intelligencer," as they come to hand. Of course all our ministers and deacons, with others, are expected to interest themselves immediately in this matter, and raise by their own contributions and otherwise, what they can.

The following are the Board of Managers for the present year:

- Elders B. Merritt, James Lake, T. Connor, B. J. Underhill, J. Perry, D. W. Clark, E. McLeod, W. Peters, L. Slipp, Senr. Robert McLeod, L. Slipp, Jr., Seth Erbb.

Thousand Pounds Fund.

The following sums have been contributed toward the Thousand Pounds Fund, including all the donations and contributions formerly made to our Book concern:

Table with columns: Sums Donated in 1853, and since. Lists names and amounts such as John Slipp, Senr., £10 0 0; Alexander Sime, 1 0 0; T. Connor, 1 0 0; James Slipp, Junr., 1 0 0; James Lake, Esq., 2 10 0; Nathaniel Adams, 0 5 0; Seth Erbb, 1 0 0; Sylvanus Whitney, 1 0 0; Wilford McLeod, 1 0 0; John W. Colpitts, 2 10 0; Seth McLeod, 1 0 0; Wm. McLeod, 1 0 0; Mrs. Eleanor Freeze, 0 10 0; Rev. John Perry, 1 0 0; Wm. J. Lewis, 1 0 0; Wm. Haney, 0 5 0; Chas. Connell, 1 0 0; Jonathan McLeod, 0 5 0; Mrs. John Cameron, Jr., 0 8 3; John Macburn, 0 7 6; Joseph Hendry, 1 6 0; Rev. J. Gunter, 2 0 0; W. Weston, 0 10 0; John Good, Senr., 5 0 0; Thos. Hays, 0 5 0; Wm. Barnett, 5 0 0; C. P., 2 0 0.

Table with columns: Sums Loaned in 1853, and since Donated. Lists names and amounts such as William Peters, £5 0 0; B. J. Underhill, 10 0 0; Rev. Wm. Pennington, 5 0 0; Chas. McMullin, 5 0 0; D. W. Clark, 10 0 0; Wm. Slipp, Senr., 5 0 0; Leonard Slipp, Senr., 5 0 0; A. Friend, 10 0 0; Rev. Benjamin Merritt, 5 0 0.

Table with columns: Special Contributions toward the £1000 Fund. Lists names and amounts such as July, 1857; Rev. B. Merritt, £5 0 0; Friend, 5 0 0; Rev. S. Hartt, 5 0 0; Rev. J. G. McKemie, 5 0 0; B. J. Underhill, 10 0 0; Total, £30 0 0.

Christian Obligation.

Cast thy bread upon the waters: for thou shalt find it after many days.—Ecclesiastes xi. 1.

One peculiarity of the Christian Religion, is, that while there is but one Spirit, there is yet "a diversity of operations." It is true that a man should labor in some particular sphere and pursue continued efforts for the accomplishment of some definite object, but there are also many incidental opportunities which should not be overlooked. Christ did not leave the afflicted to suffer because he had a specific mission to fulfill. Neither did he feel when journeying in Samaria and Galilee, as too many feel when travelling among strangers, that he was released from moral obligation. The Lord's vineyard lies all around us wherever we are, and we cannot escape the obligation to labor in it.

"Cast thy bread upon the waters." This duty is less attractive to the selfish heart than some others, inasmuch as it calls for cross-bearing and self-denying efforts whose results we may never in this life witness. Yet it affords a test of our love to God and the sincerity of our motives.—It is pleasing to speak a word that shall bring conviction to a dear friend, to watch over and instruct him, until, in God's providence, his soul is liberated, and then to walk with him toward the kingdom of our Father. This is pleasing, and it requires much grace to preserve us from pride, or at least a refined form of selfishness. But no such halo surrounds the duty here enjoined upon us. We must "do good as we have opportunity," and leave the results with God. In many ways may we obey this command. One bold, honest expression of sympathy for the suffering slave, of pity for the debased negro, of protest against sin, may arouse many minds to thought and noble action.

A kind word, a faithful rebuke, a friendly admonition, may turn the current of a soul toward Heaven. Even a word spoken to a stranger or a tract given to a passer-by may produce blessed results. We should also testify to the goodness of God on all suitable occasions. If we are deeply sensible of the mercies of God, we shall find many opportunities of acknowledging them. I once heard of a man who arose in a railroad car and declared that God had given him a new heart the day before. He had promised the Lord that he would make it known publicly on the first suitable occasion, and thus he fulfilled that promise. How impressive and memorable must such a testimony have been to those who heard it!

The Saviour "went about doing good." He improved every opportunity of benefiting men.—When He travelled with his disciples he caused many afflicted souls to shout for joy. And thus should His followers live, striving every way to glorify their Lord. Then shall they rejoice in the glorious promise "for thou shalt find it after many days." The humble, zealous Christian may toil on year after year, blessing all around him, and yet witness but little fruit of his labors. But there will come a day when all secrets shall be revealed, when many shall "rise up and call him blessed." Then shall the judge proclaim "This is he that trusted in my word, and believing, cast his bread upon the waters, and now after many days of labor and care he hath found it with rejoicing." And amid the shouts of the redeemed he shall hear that welcome, "come thou into the joy of thy Lord."

NEW BOOKS.

THE DIVINE LIFE.—A Book of Facts and Histories, showing the manifold workings of the Holy Spirit. By the Rev. John Kennedy, M. A., F. R. G. S. Parry & McMillan, 1857.

We have had much pleasure in calling the attention of the public to several works issued by Messrs Parry & McMillan of Philadelphia, the publishers of the above excellent volume. This Book is just what its title represents it, one "of facts and histories, showing the manifold workings of the Holy Spirit." It is divided into four parts. The first shows the nature of the divine life, illustrated by facts in the histories of eminent christians, as contrasted with mere enthusiasts and fanatics. The second shows the origin of the divine life, illustrated in the experience of many witnesses. The third the providential occurrences of the divine life, evidences of which are drawn from the histories of distinguished men. Part four is devoted to the means of the divine life, which also is fully explained and illustrated by facts in christian experience. These divisions with a valuable introduction, and concluding chapter, form a beautiful volume of nearly 400 pages, which for interest and religious instruction is rarely surpassed. Our limited space this week precludes us from making lengthy extracts as we purposed, and as we shall probably hereafter do; two short paragraphs however we cannot withhold, and pray that they may awaken a train of thought in some heart.

"We cannot regard all the religiousness that is found within Christendom, and which poses as some christian element, as necessarily constituting a divine life. The more formalist who says his prayers at certain times, and at other times forgets there is a God, and the devout man who gives to God his heart, and does it in the market place as well as in the closet, may bear the christian name in common, but in real charac-

ter they are separated from each other as far as the east is distant from the west."

Again, "So far as a man does not possess the means of knowledge, he cannot be accountable for the want of it. But if a man's ignorance result from his neglect of means, or from an indisposition to receive the truth, he must be held responsible before God."

These are both sentences which should be written in letters of gold. We can recommend this book to the public with much pleasure, and hope it may have a wide circulation. For sale by J. & A. McMillan, and at the Religious Intelligence Book Store, price one dollar.

THE CHINESE EMPIRE ILLUSTRATED.—Being a series of views from original sketches, displaying the scenery, architecture, social habits, &c., of that ancient and exclusive nation, by Thomas Allom, Esq., with historical and descriptive letters, by the Rev. C. N. Wright, M. A. The work will contain a succinct account of the History of China; a narrative of British connection with that nation, the opium war of 1840, and full details of the causes and events of the present war. London Printing and Publishing Company. Sold in parts, at one shilling and three pence each, currency. Subscribers names received at the Agency, No. 9, Market Square, St. John.

We have received the first number of the above work, which for beauty is seldom surpassed by anything of the kind. It contains splendid engravings of Whampoa, Amoy, the great Wall of China, the Tung-ting-shan, and an illustrated title page. Several pages of introduction are also included. To persons desirous of information on this interesting country, this work will be of rare value.

PAMPHLETS.—The following pamphlets have been received, but we have not had time to even glance at their contents, and consequently must defer further notice for the present:—

- 1. Reply to Dr. Bayard's "Delusions of Homeopathy," by Dr. Postern.
- 2. First Report of the Postmaster General, on the Post Office Department, New Brunswick.
- 3. The Freemason's Monthly Monitor, and Academician, No. 2.

NEW YORK RIOTS.—We refer our readers to the two letters of New York Correspondence on our first page, for particulars relative to the New York Riots.

LAWRENCE TOWN N.S.—Mr. B. Daniels of Lawrence Town, N. S., will confer a special favour on us, by acting as agent for the Religious Intelligence in that place, and persons there indebted for our paper, will confer a favour by paying the amounts due to him.

(From our Canada Correspondent.)

The Dreadful Steamboat Disaster.—Emigrants—Jehannan Conduct—Captain Rudolph—Brutality—Education.

COBURG, C. W., July 10th, 1857.

MR. EDITOR.—The burning of the steamer "Montreal" has not yet lost its interest in Canada among those unconnected with the disaster by the loss of relatives. There must be some foundation for the complaints and reproaches recorded by the press; and while hoping, for the sake of our common humanity, that exaggeration has given bulk and magnitude to many of the details, the evidence of recklessness, brutality, and outrage is abundant and conclusive. The special correspondent of the "Montreal Gazette," writing from Quebec, Tuesday evening, June 30th, gives some facts of a description calculated to awaken alternately, to use his own words, "depressing grief, honest shame, and burning indignation." The Coroner is condemned in terms more considerable of his feelings than he deserves, for his inefficient protection against the rapacious plundering of crimps and other ruffians, who were permitted for three days after the disaster to do what they pleased with the dead and their effects. Few pockets escaped being plundered. Representations were made to the Coroner, but without producing the desired effect.

The manner in which these poor emigrants were decoyed on board the steamer, awakens public indignation, more perhaps because of the results, than from any proper sense of the crime committed. A runner for the "Montreal" clandestinely gained admission to the ship in which they were brought across the Atlantic, and exhibited pictures of the Railway accident at the Desjardins Canal, which decided the majority not to go by land. Ignorant of the combustible boat which was so shortly to destroy their lives, they forgot that runners are by no means disinterested in their proffers of assistance and information, and were thus cheated into a choice of route which proved fatal. One does not envy the feelings of the knave whose trick sent so many souls into eternity. His dollars extra are too few to buy peace of mind.—Will the time ever come when honesty shall be co-existent with activity, either in the world or in the church?

The dead were insulted shamefully, according to the correspondent of the "Gazette." One O'Neill assisted the Coroner in the examination of the recognized, preparatory to burial. With a knife in his hand, to cut their pockets: a cigar between his teeth, he saw himself from disease perhaps, in his own judgment; a sufficient quantity of intoxicating fluid in his stomach, to make him tipsy; and a foul, jesting tongue not too thick to articulate words, apparently grateful to the ears of the Coroner, whose smiles rewarded and stimulated him. O'Neill attended to his appointed business; while the blood of the bystanders boiled in their veins, and their remonstrances were unheeded, and the intoxication of the assistants was thought excuse enough for the perpetration of such indignities. Man when left to himself is a monster!

A timely telegraphic despatch from the Attorney General alone prevented the Coroner from permitting the owner of the "Montreal" to sell the wreck, which he was willing to do, on the plea of having no jurisdiction over private property. The Gazette is indignant against the Solicitor General, who concurred in the Coroner's decision, prior to the receipt of the message of his superior. It also prefers very grave charges against Capt. Rudolph, and objects to his being

at large, while it admits that he may be able to explain all.

An act of brutality reminding one of the Bull-fights of the Spaniards, but excessively cruel, is reported by the St. Catharines Journal. Two owners of stud horses, disputing over the relative superiority of their animals, agreed to give the vicious brutes the chance of deciding the question by fighting; the horse which kicked longest to be declared the victor, and his master to give the bet. The money being staked, and all the preliminaries arranged, the inhuman sport began, and soon terminated in the death of both the combatants, whose teeth and heels made short work of it. They were frightfully mangled; pieces of flesh from six to nine inches being torn off in the combat. The Journal recommends the Penitentiary as an appropriate place for "the two persons possessing the shape and features of men," who, whose instance the brutal deed was done. It is almost too human for such monsters. A wretched dog would be more appropriate. But I must not forget Him whose blood flowed freely to save us—save me. What a mercy to be kept from such degradation! How destructive of true feeling are gambling and its accompaniments!

But enough of horror and crime. Educational movements are more satisfactory. The foundation stone of the Canadian Educational Institute, a name not very distinctive,—the Academy of the Regular Baptist,—was laid recently by Woodstock, C. W., which place, your readers may remember, bore of the pain in the computation of last year. Dr. Ryerson was present and took a prominent part in the proceedings of the day, invited doubtless by virtue of his educational position. As the Institute will not be restricted in its secular teaching at least, we bid it God speed; and your readers may add "Amen" without risk.

The St. Francis College, situated on the river of that name in Lower Canada, in the village of Richmond, about 75 miles from Montreal, on the Grand Trunk Railway, nearly accessible from Quebec, and Portland, being the junction of the lines running thither,—was established a year ago, and is spoken of favorably. It has been only partially successful in securing students, thus far; but bids fair to be of service under the management of Professor Cleveland and his associate teachers, four in all. Affiliation with McGill college is spoken of.

Victoria College, Cobourg, deserves notice in this connection. Last year its students numbered three hundred, its management has not been the most easy during the past year, but efforts are being made to pay off a debt of some thousands now that the war respecting removal, which raged fiercely for a time, is at an end. But of this Institution again. A. B.

Mr. John Boyle, of Tay Creek Settlement, York County, was killed on Wednesday last, by the upsetting of his wagon, and his leg was much injured.—Nbr.

The house of Mr. Joseph Gallop, of King's Clear, York County, was burnt on Tuesday last. Loss about £300.—Jb.

STEAM BOILER EXPLOSION.—The Saw Mill belonging to Mr. Stephen Fowler, near Fredon, was greatly damaged by the explosion of the Boiler, on Tuesday, about three o'clock.—one man killed. We have no further particulars.—Leader.

FIRE AT SUSSEX VALE.—We regret to learn that the Milling Establishment of Mr. William Hayward, Sussex Vale, comprising a Flour Mill and Carding Machine, was totally destroyed by fire on Wednesday night last, including £2,000 lbs. of wool. Loss £1000—no insurance; supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.—Jb.

At the Wesleyan Conference, recently held in Sackville, about sixty ministers were present. Eight young men were set apart for the ministry.

An atrocious attempt to murder a father, was made in Saugene, C. W., by two ladies, one 17, the other 15 years of age. The Father was induced to go into the woods in look for a missing ox, when he was attacked by the youngest lad, with a gun. The eldest son then emerged from concealment with a club. A second shot was fired, which took effect in the man's side. The lads then dragged their wounded father to a tree, where they fastened him, and then threatened to blow his brains out, if he did not tell them where to find his money. He told them, and they went to the house, and took the money about \$300, and decamped. The whole affair is an awful proof of the lack of proper education.—Montreal Witness.

The Philadelphia Presbyterian has the following interesting item of information:—The Christian public will be gratified to learn that the British Minister at Washington, Lord Napier, sets a good example as to keeping the Sabbath—steadfastly refusing to receive visitors on that day. We understand that a Commodore in our Navy not long since called at Lord Napier's residence on the Sabbath. The servant who came to the door, informed him that his lordship did not receive visitors on Sunday. "But I am Commodore," replied the visitor. "It makes no difference, sir," said the servant, "he will not receive you." "But go and tell him Commodore—has called." "I'll do so, sir, if you insist upon it; but I know he'll not receive you, for it is not his custom to receive visitors on Sunday." The finale was, that the Commodore had to depart without seeing the Minister.

While the Cincinnati train, on the Cincinnati and Marietta Railroad, was crossing the trestle work west of Marietta, one car, as shown from the track a distance of nearly sixty feet. There were thirty persons in the car, of whom four were killed and twenty wounded. Among the dead is Wm. G. Richardson, of Boston.

A Gentleman who does not wish his name known, has given to Princeton Theological Seminary \$10,000, the interest of which is to be appropriated to supporting poor young men, during the course of study in that institution. Money well appropriated.

RELIGION IN TEXAS.—A writer in the New York Observer says that the state of religion is low in Texas; "not more than one-sixth of the inhabitants of Austin and its vicinity ever go to a place of worship."

Three E... The stea... Liverpool... GREAT B... Bill for the... the Hon... duty of... ground of... two to tw... The Hou... mainly in... LATEST... Lords, Lord... India, recent... any, by la... India, with... of silve... the discre... nit or f... considerable... to the Indian... temations we... had heard of... neers at Sum... less a deli... large portio... duty of gro... changes of t... erment of... uable to me... The Earl... precaution w... necessary di... Indian Govern... ment, howev... its disposal, ... that it would... In the Hou... called atten... steps to facil... labour in Br... admitted the... that it was... assist in or... gation in or... the colony, a... perative duty... towards the... stem of slaver... In a debate... Palmerston sa... made to the... Black Sea, a... Paris treaty... The Post l... that it is the... Empress of th... Exhibition... of the next... The Duke... the Earl of S... in the impo... West Indies... extreme. The screw... Aberdeen on... a search of t... and his cr... At a meett... mammoth ste... was announ... launched in S... Portland is t... total cost is... The Ameri... invited Capta... the Niagara... steamer sail... of July. O... officers were... Liverpool. The King... Queen Victo... FRANCE.—... one of the... The Govern... in Algeria, ... have suffered... from heat and... hard work fo... patch from A... were made... reported the... action, but i... balls passed th... The depre... even rise to... completed rai... delivered it... son in the r... of France was... week. The Paris c... says.—"It is... a consequen... the Harvest, ... failed to take... from the Fren... Belgium said, will go... The Paris... writes.—"Th... ber of Italian... seems to cha... character than... persons taken... herous. Suc... sense of dis... obtained fr... ing, have inc... a twenty-on... here. They... tiori, and t... also said to... mos arrested... proclaim a Re... SPAIN.—No... Spanish Mexic... still remaine... manufactory... mandamus. A... however, w... supposed... instructions fr... NAPLES.—T... taph's—"M... agiari, "an... used by a la