

deavour is worth making, and the staff of the City Mission is probably as intelligent and laborious as any other in the world. The fact is, however, that the revenues of the society if multiplied ten times would fail to grapple with the popular evils, of which drinking is the stronghold. The very classes who are under the missionaries' care spend on strong drinks upwards of three millions a year. A majority of the agents are, I believe, abstainers; one can scarcely understand how any can abstain from being so. Non-temperance must sully the precepts of the moderate drinking missionaries. The Established Church has a considerable number of institutions which are holding their anniversaries at this time, one of these, the Prayer Book and Hymn Society sells and gives away the Prayer Book and Hymnals of every size, to the officers and crews of vessels, emigrants and soldiers leaving the country. Since 1824 the vessels visited in the port of London have been 94,378, and since 1846 more than 178,000 persons have been directly affected by the society's operations.

Among other charitable foundations is the Orphan Working School, which since its origin, just a century ago, has received £230,000 for its support. It now boards and educates between two and three hundred children; an attempt to raise the number permanently to 400 is to be made; and with good cause. At the election held a few days ago there were 119 applicants, of which only 25 could be admitted. In Middlesex a society exists to procure employment for discharged prisoners; in one year between three and four hundred have thus been cared for.

The Intelligencer.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., MAY 28, 1858.

Terms for the Religious Intelligencer.

The Terms of this paper are ONE DOLLAR in advance, or within three months from the time the subscription commences. SEVEN SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE if payment is delayed until after three months. These terms will be strictly adhered to. B. J. UNDERHILL, Agent.

Christian Effort.—Practical Religion.

Our latest New York exchanges come to us filled with brief but interesting reports of the Anniversaries of the different religious and benevolent Societies which have their headquarters in that city. Our English papers by the last mail, via Halifax, also furnish condensed reports of some of the great London Anniversaries which had begun to be held there. We propose furnishing our readers with some information relative to some of these institutions, which are the honour and pride of British and American Christians. We shall commence with those in the United States.

THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY has been in existence for forty-two years. The total issues of the Scriptures by this Society since its formation have been 12,806,467 volumes; of these 716,878 were issued the last year. The receipts of the last year were \$390,759.49; somewhat less than the former year. The Society has thirty-five home agents employed, also one in Brazil, one in Spanish America, and one in Turkey. Grants to publish the Scriptures in France, Russia, Geneva, Persia, India, Siam, and China have been made. The brief reports of the speeches delivered at the recent anniversary of this society are deeply interesting, extracts from which we may in a future issue transfer to our columns.

THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY is one of the greatest institutions of the age, and is accomplishing an amount of good which eternity alone will reveal. Its thirty-third anniversary was held in New York on the 12th inst. This society has been passing through a severe struggle occasioned by the disturbing element of slavery. A portion of the society desires that tracts and books may be issued directly condemning this sin, and showing its evil consequences on the family relation. To allow this, would not only cause a large diminution from the funds of the society, but also shut its operations out of about thirteen States. Under these circumstances the Publishing Committee and other managing officers refused to accede to the wishes of the anti-slavery party, and efforts were made by the latter at the late meeting to effect such a change in the management of the society as would bring about the accomplishment of their desires. A very stormy debate ensued on certain resolutions introduced bearing on the subject, but which resulted in the present course of the society being sustained by a very large majority, and the re-election of the former Executive and Publishing Committees. The probability is, that the anti-slavery party will hereafter withhold their funds from the society, and still continue to agitate the change desired by them. We do not wish at present to pass any definite opinion on the subject, beyond observing, that all things that are lawful, are not always expedient. We should be deeply grieved at any thing occurring which would militate against the usefulness of this Society; its publications are all of striking value, embracing a large portion of the very best religious writings in the English language.

These are issued at such rates as to place them within the reach of all, while the numerous copiers of the Society carry them into the very domiciles of thousands, who but for this agency would never know that such works existed. Thousands of the publications of the American Tract Society are circulated in this Province. From the offices of this paper hundreds and hundreds of dollars worth have been sent forth during the last four years, at the very same prices at which they are sold from the publishing houses in New York and Boston. The American Messenger and Child's Paper, are the issues of this Society, the former having a circulation of 198,000 copies monthly, and the latter 300,000. Messengers also in the German Language circulates to the amount of 27,000. These publications are issued in several different languages, and their operations either by cash remittances or gratuitous distribution of tracts and books extend to almost all countries in the world. The value of their gratuitous distribution the last

year was \$74,000. The Society circulated during the last year, 747,844 volumes, 9,800,466 publications, or 250,400,722 pages; total since the formation of the Society 13,098,013 volumes, 188,971,408 publications, 4,753,741,573 pages. Receipts last year in donations, including \$23,006.83 in legacies, \$120,243.35; for sales, including \$49,352.98 for periodicals, \$262,910.19. Total, \$385,153.54. Expenditures, \$386,855.85; including, \$186,922.70 for issuing books and periodicals, \$94,100.24 for postage, and \$10,000 remitted to foreign and pagan lands. These figures give an idea of the operations of this mammoth institution, which like its glorious predecessor the British and Foreign Bible Society, is ramifying, in its operations, the world, and sending out its floods of light to illumine and cheer tens of thousands that but for it, would continue to set in moral darkness and spiritual death. There have been employed during the last year by this society 787 colporteurs most of them all the time. These visited 724,904 families, with 327,133 of whom they conversed on personal religion and prayed. 44,973 of these families were destitute of all religious books except the Bible; and 38,483 had not the Word of God. In addition to these family visitations they held 15,832 public and prayer meetings. The colporteurs of the American Tract Society are considered generally as pious devoted men. Only such are intended to be employed.

We pause in our notice of these excellent and honoured Societies, to suggest the enquiry to the reader—Where do the funds come from by which these operations are carried forward? The business affords no pecuniary profit, the publications sold being disposed of at cost of printing, binding, &c. We will help some of our readers to the answer. They are the contributions of thousands of warm-hearted Christians which are found in nearly all denominations—they are the offerings of little children to the treasury of Christ—they are the legacies of those whom God has blessed in the world with goods, and who on leaving a bequest a portion of what He gave them to the advancement of His cause.—The funds of this Society are not supplied from the pockets of the rich only—it is made up from the rich man's tithe, and the poor widow's mite—it comes from the coffers of monarchs, princes, and the collection boxes of Sabbath School children. Those who contribute to the funds of this Society, would, by withdrawing their contributions therefrom, and operating singly, probably accomplish very little good; while their united effort is accomplishing a work, the greatness of which will be felt through eternity.—Would to God we could press home upon the hearts of some of our readers, a lesson of instruction from the existence and operation of the American Tract Society and kindred Societies. In addition to the contributions made to these institutions embracing the liberalities of all denominations, the members of each body sustain their own distinct churches, including Home and Foreign Missionary operations, publications, &c.

The next Association for the spread of the Gospel which we shall notice is the AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS. Its operations, as the name indicates, are in foreign fields. It has been in existence several years, and held its last annual meeting in New York on the 13th inst. Some changes have recently taken place with this Board; a mission in China and another in India have been conceded to the Reformed Dutch Church, which for several years operated in the Foreign Missionary Field with the American Board. According to the statements made at the last meeting, there are now remaining 27 missions, occupying 122 stations, and 77 out-stations. The number of laborers in connection with the missions, is four hundred and sixty-two ordained missionaries, 4 physicians, 10 other male assistant missionaries, and 212 female assistant missionaries. With these are associated a native agency consisting of 18 pastors, 103 preachers, and 307 teachers and other helpers; making a total of 817 laborers supported by the funds of the Board. Seven of the missions are among as many Indian tribes in this country and Canada; two are in the North Pacific; three are in China; seven are in India and Ceylon; two are in Africa; one is in Greece; one in Syria; one in Ancient Assyria; one in Persia and Kurdistan; and two are in Asia Minor and European Turkey. In six of these missions are printing establishments, and the publications of last year exceeded 42,000,000 pages. Seminars, boarding schools, and free schools, are also in successful operation in several missions, containing in all about 9,000 pupils. In addition to the last reported year of 1854 to the 144 churches in the missions, is pleasing testimony to the presence and power of the Holy Spirit accompanying His truth. In eighteen years the admissions amount to 46,491; of whom more than 16,000 have died professedly in the hope of the gospel. The present total membership is 26,978. The financial crisis has effected the receipts of this Board very materially during the last four months, only \$188,737 being contributed, a much less sum than is needed to meet the appropriations. No doubt, however, but the friends of the cause will rally and make up the balance required, amounting to \$171,000. Among the speakers at the annual meeting were missionaries from China, India, Syria, Turkey, and West-Africa. From the remarks made by the Rev. Henry M. Scudder, M. D., of India, we make the following extracts:—

The Church of Christ, he said, knows very little of what the strength of Hindooism is. He had felt its anæsthetic coils around him. There are two great phases: one is the popular delusion of the lower classes. Many years ago he entered a large temple. He first trod over a vestible, the pillars of which were each carved out of a single stone. He passed on to one of the galleries, all of stone, guarded by live elephants chained. He passed on to another, and found gaily dressed females, with Brahmins chanting the mythology in that magnificent language, the Sanscrit. And so he loved on, and found things in the same magnificent style, till he came to the sanctum, which he was not permitted to enter. He was impressed with this, and he inquired, if such was the effect upon an educated foreigner, what must its influence be upon the ignorant, superstitious natives, all whose Christian associations are connected with it. But here also, is a class of educated men, who take refuge in a transcendental Hindooism. There is a transcendental Ipecun, of great power, which has

been translated into every language of Europe. Thus the system is adapted to all classes.

He spoke also of the vast mountains of India, and compared the missionary to the grasshopper on a spire of grass at the foot of the mountain. But the Bible tells us of a little mustard seed, which our Lord has said that if we have faith as that grain of mustard seed, we shall take the great mountain and cast it into the sea.

Year before last he sent home his little girls. When he parted with them, there was such a scene as he could not describe. The last thing he saw of his little girl six years old, was that she was standing on the deck, leaning her head on the railing, buried in her handkerchief. She asked not a word. Would he do that for money? Would he sell her flaxen ringlets for money? Would he sell her blue eyes for money? He had buried his hopes about his children, and he had written upon the slab over their graves, the word "Jesus."

He went on further to instance examples of the difficulties of carrying the Hindoo mind. The great battle of Christianity had yet to be fought on the plains of India. He yet to be fought the men who cannot sustain themselves here. Paul was chosen for the Gentiles, but Peter would do for the Jews. Keep your Peters at home, and send us your Pauls.

We must defer for the present further notice of these honoured and world-saving institutions, which are not only the evidences of vital and living Christianity, but the glory of the country in which they exist. May we not, in conclusion, ask some of our readers, how much they are doing in the work of spreading the knowledge of Jesus Christ—how much the extension of the Redeemer's kingdom in the world costs them annually? Would to God we could impress upon our own denomination, the importance of practical Christianity—a Christianity which feels for others, and manifests sympathy with Christ in the great work of saving souls. We rejoice to know that we have some in our midst of this class; but we are also pained at the evidences which are forced upon us, that there are too many who look upon moral and religious enterprises in the light of commercial speculations, and esteem them in proportion to the profit or loss which is likely to accrue therefrom. A sin unproved, a soul saved, is to them but a poor return for money expended. Say not that our language is too strong—with the requiem of expiring enterprises sounding in our ears, can it be less so? It remains however yet to be seen, whether the Free Baptists of New Brunswick shall have a name and a place among those who are labouring to fulfil the great commission, and spread the knowledge of the Divine Redeemer, and thereby go on increasing in numbers and usefulness; or dwindle back into nonentity, to the joy of their enemies, and the great grief of those who love them. In the fullness of our heart, we pray—LORD AVERT SO GREAT A CALAMITY AS THE LATTER.

Christian Dignity.

The Freewill Baptist Quarterly for April has a very excellent article on the relation of the natural virtues to the Christian spirit. Its length precludes our transferring it to our columns; we can only give a few paragraphs from it. The writer sets forth the value of a correct life in the following brief sentence:—

"The vital thing is character; the highest dignity a true life; he who carries a pure heart, has an indispensable fortune, and the smile of God sanctifies the worst calamities, and twines them into friends. * * * Nothing saves a man from censure or oblivion when his finished life is put on trial."

Of the dignity and high moral tone of the Christian spirit he says:—

"The Christian spirit can have no sympathy with a lax practical code, with low, selfish aims, with an unprincipled cunning, with petty over-reaching in trade, or magnificent demagoguery in politics. It would make men honest, faithful, veracious, public spirited, humane, nice in their sense of justice, and intolerant of sensuality. Her moral code is a rigid one; half her words are precepts; and there is no false principle nor vicious way of life but she solemnly puts it under perpetual ban. The sermon on the Mount is none a list of duties than anything else; and scarcely one of the Epistles which bear apostolic names but insists on the culture and exercise of the noblest natural manliness. All their theories terminate in practice: out of each Divine doctrine they draw a human duty."

The following paragraph presents an important feature of true religion. A religion that degrades man, that makes him less independent, bold, decided, and self-reliant, we do not believe to be the true religion, and we are glad to hear such testimony borne as the following:—

"Not only does religion require manliness, but it reveals itself through manliness. Kindness, sympathy, courage, patience, friendliness, charity, a serene temper, a working industry, a wise economy, a spirit that seems a babe and a child, but which is really a man, these are the forms which religion frequently assumes, the face she puts on, the methods in which she becomes incarnate,—they are often tokens of her presence, and revelations of her power and work. In certain forms and degrees they may exist without religion; but where religion is there these are, setting her forth before human eyes, and revealing her to the world, and her comparative dependence on them for a manifestation."

In the following short sentence we have the features of a living—real, Christian Church delineated:—

"A real church—one that keeps a soul as well as a sanctuary—that is anxious to have an earnest piety as well as an eloquent pulpit—is not to have its power estimated alone by the number who openly join its communion. You have not read its whole history when you have looked over its lists of members. The industry, the thrift, the mental activity, the flourishing school, the amated lyceum, the good order, the general sympathy, the domestic quiet, the freedom from worldly brawls, the genial social intercourse, the kindly efforts around the couch of suffering, the self-respect, the mutual esteem, uprightiness in business, reverence for law, active public spirit—all the pleasant and precious qualities spring around the borders of that living church, to attest its presence, bear witness to its power, and show to what results it tends."

We have space for only one extract more; it sets off in graphic style the religion which is divorced from dignity:—

"There is such a thing as piety without manliness; and then it is a poor affair—an almost contemptible thing. It is proud, pharisaic, bigoted, full of self-conceit and self-deception. Its face is long, and its prayers may be longer still; it shines to stimulate humility, while it stands apart with robes gathered up as if to say, 'I am holier than thou.' It is sometimes dogmatic, sour, and yet hearted, parading its creed when it should be practicing charity; telling its census when it should be lifting up the poor; and proudly uttering its shibboleth when it should be repenting of petty dishonesties. It freely mouths holy words till they lose their seeming sanctity

and become cant; and it renders religion suspected in view of the company it seems to be keeping. So much must be frankly thought and admitted; but that shows not the inefficacy of religion; it only indicates what a slavishness in devotion to her forms, when it is an attempt to compromise over the rejection of her spirit."

REVIVALS.—Last Sabbath we baptized in this city five persons, all of whom had but recently experienced saving grace. Our meetings are so interesting. The Rev. S. Robinson and the Rev. E. Clay also baptized on Sabbath. The Rev. Mr. Botterell, Wesleyan Minister, baptised (immersed) one on Friday last.

News of the Week.

Under this "heading" we generally give DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE, including news items of general interest, current events, &c. If "hard times" by any possible means could be metamorphosed into "news," we should have sufficient to fill our whole sheet. But we have become so familiar with these "times," and are so frequently reminded of their presence, that no "now garb" which they might assume could well hide their accustomed visage, so as to make them appear new. Without doubt this is the hardest summer in this city with many which they ever knew. The cry of "no money" and but little labour performing, falls heavily upon that class of our citizens who depend on present operations for support. During last winter it was hoped that the opening of the Spring would change the state of affairs, and render the circumstances of many more favourable. This of course in some respects has proved to be the case, but there is no real revival of business, and whatever improvement has taken place cannot be said to be more than temporary. We state these facts as being of opportunity of knowing them. It is gratifying however to know that "God rules over all," and happy is it for those who have their "treasures laid up in Heaven" where reverses in trade cannot effect them. It is impossible to tell how long the present state of business may remain. Should no favourable change take place during the summer much distress may be anticipated next winter. In the mean time it becomes those who rely on an overruling Providence, and believe that God dispenses his blessings as he will, to earnestly pray that a fruitful season may be vouchsafed and an abundant harvest be granted to the husbandman.

Among the items of news that we may chronicle, is the suggestion by some writer in the News, that a "Loyalist Monument Association" be formed, having for its object the erection of some memorial of the landing of the "Refugees" in this City in 1783.—With what favour it will be received we are not prepared to say. The Rev. C. H. Spurgeon in a missionary sermon preached by him recently in Surry Gardens Music Hall, declared that he anticipated the day when the statues of Nelson, Wellington, and other memorials of war in London, would be thrown down, and in their stead would be raised up those of Wesley, Whitfield, and other memorials of the triumphs of the gospel, and the universal reign of peace. If such a happy day can ever come, the Lord hasten it in his own due time.

LAW SUITS.—The Leader astonished us yesterday morning by telling us that at the opening of the Court of the present Session in this City, more than two hundred and fifty cases were to be tried! It appears that a large number of suits which are entered for trial at each court, lay over until future courts, and we suppose of course that the costs on them are thereby considerably increased. What a pity that there is not sufficient integrity and moral righteousness among men, to enable them to conduct commercial transactions with each other, without having recourse to law.

SABBATH DESECRATION AGAIN.—We learn that last Sabbath was desecrated on the railway works in a similar manner to the one before it, by a party of men who were engaged in working during the day. If any necessity existed for this gross violation of divine and human law, we would pass it by unnoticed. As it is, we think it not only an example of gross immorality countenanced, if not authorized by those in authority, but an insult offered to the feelings of the religious portion of the people of the Province, and it will very likely have its reward.

The man Brown, who was stabbed some time ago by another man named Franklin, has since died of his wounds. The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of "wilful murder" against Franklin, who is now in jail.

Mr. George Botsford, president of the Central Bank, has returned from England, but what the result of his mission was has not yet become publicly known. The News expresses just indignation at the delay of some certain action relative to the affairs of that Bank. There can be no doubt but the unceremonious character of its Bills has greatly injured the trade of the St. John River.

ACADIA COLLEGE, at Horton, N. S. has become greatly embarrassed; and unless funds to the amount of £500 are raised in a very short time, it will be closed. A convention of the Baptists of the two Provinces and P. E. Island is called to meet at Horton Lower, to deliberate in what can be done.

We understand that a boy named McGrath, aged 14 years, was drowned at the Abidono, Marsh Bridge, Wednesday evening. He was attempting to draw a dog when the accident happened.—C. P.

THE UTAH Campaign is probably ended. The Mormons have retired, if report be true, before the U. S. army. They will once more seek new settlements and will probably not be pursued in the retreat.—J.

ANOTHER TERRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A shocking accident occurred on the Lafayette and Indianapolis railroad on Friday night. As the Cincinnati night Express train bound North was crossing a bridge twenty-two miles East of Lafayette, it gave way, precipitating the whole train into the water. The night was very dark, and the high water had undermined the abutments of the bridge. The train running at the rate of 25 miles per hour. The engine had reached the end of the bridge which was one hundred feet long, when the whole gave way. James Irwin, conductor, Jacob Bartenberger, engineer, and Maltony, fireman were killed. None of the passengers were injured.

Canada.

(From our own Correspondent.)

COBORG, 12th May, 1858.

Mr. Erberton.—A petition signed by some of the leading mercantile men of Toronto, has been presented to the Legislative Council, praying that the Honourable House would be pleased to grant the petitioners a charter under the name of "the North Western Transportation and Land Company." The reasons assigned for the formation of this Company are declared to be the belief that traffic with the Hudson's Bay Territory will be remunerative, and that if Canada would retain these valuable possessions she must afford the British population of the Territory facilities for trade, otherwise the Americans of St. Paul's, Minnesota, at present carrying on considerable traffic with them will secure the whole. The intention is to open communication between the head of Lake Superior and the Red River. Ultimately it is thought the Pacific Ocean may be reached. Some persons are disposed to regard the whole scheme as chimerical; but perhaps they are deceived in their estimate of success. Few new projects go into operation without decided opposition.

Great complaints are made in some quarters on account of the present unsatisfactory condition of the Municipal Loan Fund. Only three municipalities have paid up their interest to the 1st of January last, the amount borrowed by these three being £10,000. Thirty-nine are defaulters. This is looked upon as shameful, but is thought to be traceable to the favor shown towards the Grand Trunk Railway. Some persons interested in the reputation of the municipality debts profess to believe that so long as these moneys were appropriated to public works the country ought to be satisfied although nothing should be returned by the parties borrowing. It is not pretended that the hard times have led to these defaultations, for some of them extended over prosperous years. And yet the taxation is very heavy in these municipalities already, so that if Government force them to pay their liabilities the pressure will be very great. A Railway mania is a disease productive of wide-spread and long-continued mischief. Canada will suffer even more than she has for hers, unless remarkable prosperity overtake her suddenly.

There seems a determination in Quebec that the disasters of last year shall not be repeated. The Customs Departments seized all the boats in port whose owners had violated the Passenger Safety Act which requires the registration and license of all steamers. About fifty were seized in one day. This led to the proper steps being taken by the owners, and it is hoped will so worthily exhibit the determination of the authorities to do right that henceforth the law will be respected and obeyed.

A decidedly democratic movement was made in the Legislative Council lately by Col. Prince who obtained leave to bring in a Bill to abolish the property qualifications of members of Parliament on one day. This led to the proper steps being taken by the owners, and it is hoped will so worthily exhibit the determination of the authorities to do right that henceforth the law will be respected and obeyed.

The prosecution against Bernard was absolutely abandoned, and no other Conspiracy Bill is talked of. The Lords, rejected the Jew Relief clause by a majority of 30, Lord Derby voting silently with the majority. To-night the Commons will consider this amendment.—It will re-insert the clause. The Lords will then probably ask a conference, and if that is not satisfactory, the Commons will seat Baron Rothschild by resolution.

Lord Ebury (better known as Lord Robert Grosvenor) had small success last night in bringing forward the question of a revision of the Liturgy. This proposal was to appoint a royal commission; all confessed there were points open to revision, but the "Right Rev. Bench" dissented from the proposal and Lord Ebury withdrew his motion. Equally signal was the defeat of the Marquis of Westmeath who brought in a Bill some days ago to suppress street shows and music performers.—He could not get a second. The Commons have done some work, but with a great superfluity of "palaver." The church rate question has been hotly debated. Several compromises have been suggested, one of which for laying 1d. per £1 on property now liable to these rates, was rejected by 263 to 54. Sir J. Trevelyan has deferred his Bill to the 13th inst., for abrogating this impost without any substitute. If the Commons pass it, the Lords will negative it. This is a measure which none but a strong Liberal Government could pass through the Peers; and any compromise palatable to the Peers the Commons will not have. Maynooth has been indignantly "shelved." I mean, not the Institution, but Mr. Spooner's annual motion. He must wait high despair for, until a Tory Administration leave to bring in a bill was refused by 210 to 155. Mr. Walpole, (Home Secretary) pleaded the complication of Ireland. It is possible that the Government will attempt to capitalize the yearly grant, and get Parliament to give the College a great lump and have done with it. The resolutions on India make small progress. The first declaring that the entire Government of India should be in the Crown, was met by a motion to defer the whole question, but this motion was disposed of by a vote of 447 to 57. The second resolution appointing a Secretary of State, triumphed over an amendment by Mr. Ayrton, by 351 to 100 votes, but other amendments are to be considered. Lord Russell has a string of amendments, some of which I think are valuable and will pass.

Mr. Loche King has two Bills before the House—one abolishing property qualifications for members, which was read last night a second time unopposed; and one for giving £10 land holders a vote for county election, where a borough vote is not possessed. This the Tories dislike, but Mr. Disraeli did not raise a division; perhaps he depends on the Lords doing the thing he wants. Lord Brury has been successful with a Bill for legalizing the marriage of a man with the sister of his deceased wife. His Bill passed a second reading by a majority of 40 in a House of 308.—In this case I fear the Peers will come to the rescue of its opponents, and defeat a measure which the country desires.

A fire occurred at Chicago on Tuesday morning in Wells street between Van Buren and Jackson streets. The buildings burned were of little value, but there was a lamentable loss of human life. Nine persons are known to have been burned to death, and three others are missing. The names of the lost, as far as ascertained, are as follows: Harrison Barjar, wife and three children, William Reilly, Mrs. Johnson and son. The origin of the fire is unknown, but it is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, as the building has been fired twice within a short time.

MAINE LANDS.—The lands in Aroostook county, Maine, will undoubtedly offer, when a railroad reaches them, better inducements for New England farming emigrants than any portion of the West. The Bath Tribune says there is considerable emigration to Aroostook from Waldo, Lincoln and Kennebec counties this spring. The State offers favorable terms to actual settlers.—Two hundred acres are allowed to each settler, at 50 cents an acre, not in cash, but in labor, making his own roads—and to do this he is allowed three years. Within two years some improvement must be made, a house built and occupied by the settler and his family, if he has one—and within four years he must have fifteen acres cleared, ten of which must be well laid down to grass.—Morning Star.

There is a press of emigration to California, beyond the capacity of the present line; the Empire City took out 983 paying passengers.

English News.

Our London Correspondence (which will be found below) by the last Halifax Mail, and the following summary via New York, contains all that is interesting from Europe. It is to be feared that the work is not done in India; Sir C. Campbell has called for reinforcements, and no doubt but hard fighting will be experienced there before the insurrectionary fires are wholly smothered. There can, however, be no doubt of the ultimate success of British arms, which will be the prelude to the success of the gospel, and the final overthrow of heathenism.

London Correspondence.

LONDON, May 7th, 1858.

PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS.

Parliamentary affairs have not been very tempestuous and not very tranquil. The chasm between Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell still resembles a great gulf, and until it closes the Liberal majority is not likely to take any steps to drive Lord Derby from office. The Premier is doing all he can by blandness of manner to deputations, to keep the public in a tolerant humour; and Mr. Disraeli does his best to concede with dignity what he dare not refuse with safety. Lord Melbourne has been screwed up to the point of demanding an indemnity for Park and Watt from the Neapolitan Government, (said to be £4,000), and has satisfied the Sardinian Cabinet by promises of some support of its claims.

The prosecution against Bernard was absolutely abandoned, and no other Conspiracy Bill is talked of.

The Lords, rejected the Jew Relief clause by a majority of 30, Lord Derby voting silently with the majority. To-night the Commons will consider this amendment.—It will re-insert the clause. The Lords will then probably ask a conference, and if that is not satisfactory, the Commons will seat Baron Rothschild by resolution.

Lord Ebury (better known as Lord Robert Grosvenor) had small success last night in bringing forward the question of a revision of the Liturgy. This proposal was to appoint a royal commission; all confessed there were points open to revision, but the "Right Rev. Bench" dissented from the proposal and Lord Ebury withdrew his motion. Equally signal was the defeat of the Marquis of Westmeath who brought in a Bill some days ago to suppress street shows and music performers.—He could not get a second. The Commons have done some work, but with a great superfluity of "palaver." The church rate question has been hotly debated. Several compromises have been suggested, one of which for laying 1d. per £1 on property now liable to these rates, was rejected by 263 to 54. Sir J. Trevelyan has deferred his Bill to the 13th inst., for abrogating this impost without any substitute. If the Commons pass it, the Lords will negative it. This is a measure which none but a strong Liberal Government could pass through the Peers; and any compromise palatable to the Peers the Commons will not have. Maynooth has been indignantly "shelved." I mean, not the Institution, but Mr. Spooner's annual motion. He must wait high despair for, until a Tory Administration leave to bring in a bill was refused by 210 to 155. Mr. Walpole, (Home Secretary) pleaded the complication of Ireland. It is possible that the Government will attempt to capitalize the yearly grant, and get Parliament to give the College a great lump and have done with it. The resolutions on India make small progress. The first declaring that the entire Government of India should be in the Crown, was met by a motion to defer the whole question, but this motion was disposed of by a vote of 447 to 57. The second resolution appointing a Secretary of State, triumphed over an amendment by Mr. Ayrton, by 351 to 100 votes, but other amendments are to be considered. Lord Russell has a string of amendments, some of which I think are valuable and will pass.

Mr. Loche King has two Bills before the House—one abolishing property qualifications for members, which was read last night a second time unopposed; and one for giving £10 land holders a vote for county election, where a borough vote is not possessed. This the Tories dislike, but Mr. Disraeli did not raise a division; perhaps he depends on the Lords doing the thing he wants. Lord Brury has been successful with a Bill for legalizing the marriage of a man with the sister of his deceased wife. His Bill passed a second reading by a majority of 40 in a House of 308.—In this case I fear the Peers will come to the rescue of its opponents, and defeat a measure which the country desires.

On Tuesday evening the House of Commons passed a resolution to send a deputation to the East Indies, to inquire into the state of the country, and to report on the progress of the rebellion. The deputation will consist of Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Peel, and Mr. Russell. The deputation will be sent on the 15th inst. The deputation will be sent on the 15th inst. The deputation will be sent on the 15th inst.