

A letter from Burlington in the Boston Traveller represents that, as a result of the recent extra preaching, many Irish rum-sellers have abandoned their unwholesome traffic, and promised never to engage in it again. The writer adds that the Catholic Bishop is strong and determined in his temperance principles, and gives his flock no chance to sell intoxicating drinks, if he finds them out. He hesitates not to spill their liquors when found in their houses, and threatens excommunication, if they persist in selling. Some incorrigible ones have already been excommunicated.

**EXTENSIVE DRINKING.**—A Washington letter writer says that the bar of one of the fashionable hotels in that city has taken \$21,000 for drinks in the past fourteen months. During several of these months the city was comparatively tenantless.

If one pin were dropped in the hold of the Leviathan the first week, two the next, four the next, eight the next, and so on, doubling the number each time for a year (52 weeks) the number deposited would be 4,509,599, 627,370,495; the weight of them, allowing twenty pins to one ounce, would be 628,292, 358; and the number of Leviathans, of the tonnage of 22,500 tons each, required to carry them would be 27,924.—*Hull Advertiser.*

## BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

Parliament had adjourned until April 12. The new India Bill was to be further considered during the recess and read a second time on the 19th inst.

The Directors of the East India Company have called a special meeting of the proprietors for the purposes of considering the provisions of the Lord Derby bill for the government of India, in connexion with the bill previously introduced by Palmerston.

The *Univers* thus menaces England:—Amidst all our discord and divisions there exists a word—perhaps it is the only one—which speaks to all hearts, even to those which appear to have lost their nationality through study or through enthusiasm for foreign laws and customs. On the Pyrenees along the shores bathed by the ocean, in the plains of Alsace and of Solignac; in the streets of our towns, in mansions and in hovels, in workshops, and even in banking establishments, that word, once pronounced, would excite the same eagerness, the same inexhaustible vigor. This may be termed a vulgar passion, but not so vulgar that reason has failed in restraining it: but it would take centuries to extinguish that sentiment, while to let it loose would be the work of an instant. England should wish that this instant may never arrive; she should desire this the more, since, having identified her cause with that of the revolution, she possesses no longer the friends on whom she counted at the commencement of this century; and since the events of late years have considerably diminished the prestige of Waterloo. She no longer possesses the strength derived from her triumphs; and this is one of the facts which is known to the present ruler of our destinies, who may justly be proud of being the heir of St. Helena.

The news from Lucknow is down to the 6th of March.

On the 1st of March Sir Colin Campbell reached Alumbagh, and pushed on a heavy force to the Dilkoosa Gardens, within a mile of Lucknow.

Sir James Outram was attacked at the Alumbagh by a large force of the enemy on the 21st of February, and again on the 25th. On both occasions the rebels were defeated with heavy slaughter, and without loss to the British.

On the 6th of March, Outram, with 6,000 men and 30 guns, crossed the Ganges, and took up a position within range on the eastern side of Lucknow. He was immediately attacked, but repulsed the enemy.

Gen. Franks had joined the commander-in-chief with a column from Goruckpore 4,000 strong.

The army before Lucknow is stated to amount to 50,000 men, with 10,000 cavalry and 120 guns.

The general attack was expected to be commenced about the 10th of March.

The English ladies, prisoners with the Queen, are reported to be alive and well treated.

The columns of Gens. Rose and White-lock were advancing on the Jhansi and Allahabad, as to be in a position to intercept the insurgents in those directions.

Gen. Franks's column had a brilliant engagement with large masses of rebels near Shandina, in which 2,800 of the latter were killed or wounded, and all their guns were taken.

Some disturbances are reported in the Southern Mahratta country, in Sawant Warde, and Malabar.

The Punjab was perfectly quiet.

Further telegrams via Malia state that the intelligence from Lucknow by telegraph comes down to the 8th of March.

The rebels had erected a strong line of defense along the canal, which would require siege artillery. They were alarmed but likely to fight, although one party was anxious to retreat.

"The trial of the King of Delhi has now lasted 14 days. It is a strange business. The King, seated on a camp bed, listens to the most damning evidence without excitement, but wakes occasionally into fierce excitement as a favorite approach. I incline to a most singular and somewhat unexpected piece of evidence given by a Christian half caste woman. It is fatal, and the trial, wretchedly reported, certainly proves three things:

First. The revolt was instigated by the Shah of Persia, who promised money and troops. His proclamation to that effect was posted over the Mosque gate, and was taken down by order of Sir Theophilus Metcalfe, who, moreover, was warned by John Everett, a Christian Rissidar with the natives, that he had been warned to fly, as the Persians were coming and that the Mussulmans were exceedingly excited. Sir Theophilus thought the matter one of no importance.

Second. A paper was produced addressed to Mr. Colvin by Manohod Dervish, revealing the whole plot six weeks before it broke out. Mr. Colvin treated the warning

as unimportant, and never even reported it to Government.

Third. The murders of the Europeans in Delhi were committed by order of the King, in the presence of the Royal Family and by means of the Khasebdars, his special personal guard.

## CHINA.

From the voluminous Canton correspondence of the London Times, dated Feb. 15, we extract the following:

### GENERAL PLANS AND PROSPECTS.

I have great reason to believe that the overtures made by Lord Elgin and Baron Gros were at once frankly and cordially accepted by the representatives both of America and Russia, and that every act yet done by the belligerent allies, is now adopted and approved by the two hitherto neutral Powers. I believe it has been agreed between the four Powers that they shall proceed in the first instance to Shanghai, and there, if possible, make one general treaty. If the court of Peking should remain unimpressed by the union of the four first-class Powers of the world, reinforcements are coming out. Russia will not be long represented by a single ship; America is sending; France has vessels on their way; and England, if she is to keep the lead which she has so worthily assumed and hitherto wisely maintained, will also strengthen her force. It is, however, to be hoped that no further act of conquest will be required. Each of the four Powers has, as I understand, sent to Peking a general statement of grievances and demands. Mr. Oliphant, Lord Elgin's private Secretary, and Le Viscomte de Courades, Baron Gros's Private Secretary, left Hong Kong yesterday in the Pormosa for Shanghai; whether the Russian and American dispatches went by the same steamer, I have not heard; but that they are gone, or are immediately to go, is undoubted. I think it will be found that the four Powers, in these communications, advise the Emperor to send to Shanghai a minister of high rank, properly accredited, to treat for a new treaty upon the basis of free trade throughout China, under proper protection from Chinese authority, permanent diplomatic relations at Peking, unrestricted commerce, and indemnity for losses and expenses incurred.

## INFLUENCE OF THE LATE CONSPIRACY ON THE DESTINY OF THE FRENCH EMPEROR.

The late attempt upon the life of the French Emperor, although entirely unsuccessful, has been fraught with so many serious consequences, that it will belong to the history of our times as one of its most important episodes. The fate of the assassins is now sealed, and some of them have already closed their existence in the hands of the executioner; but their deed, which survives them, is now the exciting subject that agitates millions of people, and shapes the policy of European governments. In this respect the crime of the Italian conspirators has not proved altogether a failure; for, besides acquiring political notoriety for themselves, they have succeeded in influencing strongly the destinies of Europe, and of France especially; and in the very hour of an infamous death, this knowledge may have afforded them some exultation over their not altogether unsuccessful crime. No one knows this better than Louis Napoleon, whose life, if not destroyed, is at least henceforth fearfully embittered and periled by the desperate action of these Italian refugees. In the very doom awarded to them by the Courts and Executive power of France, one can see that the Imperial ruler did not look at them as common assassins, and that their sentence was shaped more in accordance with the dictates of political interests than with the claims of strict justice.

Four men were arraigned before the court as guilty of conspiracy and murder. Two of these have been executed, and the lives of the two others are spared. But here we cannot say that justice and mercy went hand in hand, but on the contrary rigor was shown to the two whom legal justice and public opinion would have pointed out as the most entitled to leniency, while mercy was misapplied to those two criminals, more degraded than the rest. One of the pardoned assassins, Gomez, was proved to have thrown one of the bombs, and to have thus, by his personal action, destroyed several innocent lives; yet he was not even sentenced to death. Another one, Radin, placed in the same predicament, and who, moreover, was shown by his trial to be an assassin of such low cast as to have committed the deed for a small money consideration, is sentenced to death, but reprieved afterwards, and his sentence commuted.

The two men that were executed had alone some extenuating circumstances in their favor. Pierri did not throw any bomb nor commit any murder, for he was arrested before the attempt took place. The worse that can be said against him is, that although he denies it, it is highly probable he had the intention to throw a bomb at the Emperor; and yet he is guillotined for the mere supposed intention of doing what Gomez and Radin actually did. The intention of the deed sends one to the scaffold, but the deed itself seems to save two out of three of its perpetrators. What a complete perversion of justice! As to Orsini, he was undoubtedly guilty of murder, and accordingly deserved his subsequent fate. But if mercy was to be shown to any of the four assassins, was he not the one most worthy of it. He who was not the vulgar, hired assassin, but a high-minded Italian patriot, who had led heretofore an unblemished life, and whose crime could be accounted for only as the temporary madness of a man driven to despair by the persecutions of his enemies. Almost every one thought so, and public opinion was even fully prepared for his reprieve, while his fellow-conspirators would be executed. Nay, the Emperor himself was thought to be moved by the same considerations of mercy. He welcomed the nobly written letter of the assassin, gave it a wide circulation, and a sort of public endorsement by publishing it in the *Moniteur*. The Imperial ruler seemed to be himself preparing the way for an acquittal, and moulding public opinion in behalf of Count Orsini; the surprise and disgust were accordingly intense when it was found that the latter was not only executed, but led to the scaffold in the midst of the greatest ignominy, with naked feet and the face veiled. Pierri and Orsini were evi-

dently singled out for execution, not because the greatest criminals of the four, but on account of being the more dangerous men to the empire, by their superior ability, and also so it is hinted on account of some revelations they could make concerning the antecedents of Napoleon, when himself an exile, affiliated to the Italian Society of the Carbonari. The silence of Orsini, up to the time of his sentence, seems to have been purchased by holding out to him the prospect of mercy. The sentence once passed, he was isolated from all but police agents, put in a straight-jacket and refused the means of writing or even putting his papers in order.

Thus the extraordinary perversion of justice and mercy just enacted in Paris reveals to the world the terror that prevails in the mind of the Emperor of the French, for it cannot be accounted for on any other score. Nor can it be denied but that the late conspiracy and attempt at assassination has hurried the destinies of Louis Napoleon towards a crisis and a close, which otherwise might have occupied years. His position towards France and Europe is very much altered within the last two months. His popularity in England, so essential to the stability of his throne, goes never to be fully recovered; the confidence of the potentates of Europe in the permanence of the Imperial rule very much shaken, as its dangers are fast increasing; France more fettered and muzzled than ever before, but at the same time the people more exasperated and dangerous than ever. Such are some of the latest developments of Imperial policy. Truly the position of the Emperor has been rendered very precarious through the agency of these Italian conspirators, which may be detested but cannot be trifled with as despicable.

And the worst, in the case of the Emperor, is that it cannot be bettered. According to human foresight, the race he may yet be permitted to run is not so long but that the end begins to be distinctly perceived.—*Montreal Witness.*

## DR. LIVINGSTONE'S DEPARTURE FOR AFRICA.

The Christian Times in a long editorial on the departure of this great African traveller from England to continue his explorations, says:

The departure of Dr. Livingstone from our shores ought not to be passed over as a common event. Few Englishmen have left their native country carrying with them more of the intelligent and heartfelt sympathies of all classes of their countrymen, than the little band that set sail from Liverpool for the coast of Africa last Wednesday afternoon.

Whether we look to the high moral qualities of the head of that company, to its intrepidity, his perseverance, his resolute and indomitable will; whether we regard the splendour of the discoveries he has already made, or the philanthropic and religious purposes to which he has consecrated his life; his past career would lead us to believe that his future can never be a matter of indifference to the British people. The enterprise on which he has now gone will be watched with affectionate interest by thousands who, a few months ago, had scarcely heard of his name. And if there be wrought into the hearts of the Christians of England the conviction that this enterprise on which he has embarked presents more rational grounds of hope for Africa than all that have hitherto preceded it, we do not hesitate to affirm that much of that conviction arises from the confidence he has inspired that his courage, gentleness, tact, and fertility in resource, along with his remarkable good sense and sobriety of judgment, will, under God's blessing, surmount all the dangers that have hitherto proved so formidable to African expeditions.

The importance of Dr. Livingstone's African explorations must not be measured by their bearing on Africa alone. To that ill-fated country, indeed, we believe he will prove the greatest benefactor, as well as its most successful explorer; but we cannot separate in our own minds these discoveries in Africa and in the other parts of the world from the expectation that now God is as it were coming forth out of his place, and that we are on the brink of some great outpouring of moral and spiritual power. In opening up the highway for this advent of the Great Kingdom, Dr. Livingstone must ever be ranked as amongst the foremost labourers. In some respects, indeed, he stands alone. Other discoverers have worked on for other objects; events the most unlikely in themselves have been so over-ruled as to conspire in bringing about the one grand result. Now is the time for those who make mention of the Lord to keep no silence, and give him no rest till he establish his kingdom on the earth. Now, if ever, does it become us to invoke the coming of the Saviour in the noble language of Milton, "As thou dost dignify our fathers' days with many revelations above all the foregoing ages since thou tookest the flesh; so thou canst vouchsafe to us (though unworthy) as large a portion of thy Spirit as thou pleasest, for who shall prejudice thy all-governing will? seeing the power of thy grace is not passed away with the primitive times, as fond and faithless men imagine; but thy kingdom is now at hand, and thou standest at the door. Come forth out of thy royal chambers, O Prince of all the kings of the earth! put on the visible robes of thy imperial majesty; take up that unlimited sceptre which thy Almighty Father hath bequeathed thee; for now the voice of thy bride calls thee, and all creatures sigh to be removed."

And if there be wrought into the hearts of the Christians of England the conviction that this enterprise on which he has embarked presents more rational grounds of hope for Africa than all that have hitherto preceded it, we do not hesitate to affirm that much of that conviction arises from the confidence he has inspired that his courage, gentleness, tact, and fertility in resource, along with his remarkable good sense and sobriety of judgment, will, under God's blessing, surmount all the dangers that have hitherto proved so formidable to African expeditions.

The importance of Dr. Livingstone's African explorations must not be measured by their bearing on Africa alone. To that ill-fated country, indeed, we believe he will prove the greatest benefactor, as well as its most successful explorer; but we cannot separate in our own minds these discoveries in Africa and in the other parts of the world from the expectation that now God is as it were coming forth out of his place, and that we are on the brink of some great outpouring of moral and spiritual power. In opening up the highway for this advent of the Great Kingdom, Dr. Livingstone must ever be ranked as amongst the foremost labourers. In some respects, indeed, he stands alone. Other discoverers have worked on for other objects; events the most unlikely in themselves have been so over-ruled as to conspire in bringing about the one grand result. Now is the time for those who make mention of the Lord to keep no silence, and give him no rest till he establish his kingdom on the earth. Now, if ever, does it become us to invoke the coming of the Saviour in the noble language of Milton, "As thou dost dignify our fathers' days with many revelations above all the foregoing ages since thou tookest the flesh; so thou canst vouchsafe to us (though unworthy) as large a portion of thy Spirit as thou pleasest, for who shall prejudice thy all-governing will? seeing the power of thy grace is not passed away with the primitive times, as fond and faithless men imagine; but thy kingdom is now at hand, and thou standest at the door. Come forth out of thy royal chambers, O Prince of all the kings of the earth! put on the visible robes of thy imperial majesty; take up that unlimited sceptre which thy Almighty Father hath bequeathed thee; for now the voice of thy bride calls thee, and all creatures sigh to be removed."

And if there be wrought into the hearts of the Christians of England the conviction that this enterprise on which he has embarked presents more rational grounds of hope for Africa than all that have hitherto preceded it, we do not hesitate to affirm that much of that conviction arises from the confidence he has inspired that his courage, gentleness, tact, and fertility in resource, along with his remarkable good sense and sobriety of judgment, will, under God's blessing, surmount all the dangers that have hitherto proved so formidable to African expeditions.

The importance of Dr. Livingstone's African explorations must not be measured by their bearing on Africa alone. To that ill-fated country, indeed, we believe he will prove the greatest benefactor, as well as its most successful explorer; but we cannot separate in our own minds these discoveries in Africa and in the other parts of the world from the expectation that now God is as it were coming forth out of his place, and that we are on the brink of some great outpouring of moral and spiritual power. In opening up the highway for this advent of the Great Kingdom, Dr. Livingstone must ever be ranked as amongst the foremost labourers. In some respects, indeed, he stands alone. Other discoverers have worked on for other objects; events the most unlikely in themselves have been so over-ruled as to conspire in bringing about the one grand result. Now is the time for those who make mention of the Lord to keep no silence, and give him no rest till he establish his kingdom on the earth. Now, if ever, does it become us to invoke the coming of the Saviour in the noble language of Milton, "As thou dost dignify our fathers' days with many revelations above all the foregoing ages since thou tookest the flesh; so thou canst vouchsafe to us (though unworthy) as large a portion of thy Spirit as thou pleasest, for who shall prejudice thy all-governing will? seeing the power of thy grace is not passed away with the primitive times, as fond and faithless men imagine; but thy kingdom is now at hand, and thou standest at the door. Come forth out of thy royal chambers, O Prince of all the kings of the earth! put on the visible robes of thy imperial majesty; take up that unlimited sceptre which thy Almighty Father hath bequeathed thee; for now the voice of thy bride calls thee, and all creatures sigh to be removed."

And if there be wrought into the hearts of the Christians of England the conviction that this enterprise on which he has embarked presents more rational grounds of hope for Africa than all that have hitherto preceded it, we do not hesitate to affirm that much of that conviction arises from the confidence he has inspired that his courage, gentleness, tact, and fertility in resource, along with his remarkable good sense and sobriety of judgment, will, under God's blessing, surmount all the dangers that have hitherto proved so formidable to African expeditions.

The importance of Dr. Livingstone's African explorations must not be measured by their bearing on Africa alone. To that ill-fated country, indeed, we believe he will prove the greatest benefactor, as well as its most successful explorer; but we cannot separate in our own minds these discoveries in Africa and in the other parts of the world from the expectation that now God is as it were coming forth out of his place, and that we are on the brink of some great outpouring of moral and spiritual power. In opening up the highway for this advent of the Great Kingdom, Dr. Livingstone must ever be ranked as amongst the foremost labourers. In some respects, indeed, he stands alone. Other discoverers have worked on for other objects; events the most unlikely in themselves have been so over-ruled as to conspire in bringing about the one grand result. Now is the time for those who make mention of the Lord to keep no silence, and give him no rest till he establish his kingdom on the earth. Now, if ever, does it become us to invoke the coming of the Saviour in the noble language of Milton, "As thou dost dignify our fathers' days with many revelations above all the foregoing ages since thou tookest the flesh; so thou canst vouchsafe to us (though unworthy) as large a portion of thy Spirit as thou pleasest, for who shall prejudice thy all-governing will? seeing the power of thy grace is not passed away with the primitive times, as fond and faithless men imagine; but thy kingdom is now at hand, and thou standest at the door. Come forth out of thy royal chambers, O Prince of all the kings of the earth! put on the visible robes of thy imperial majesty; take up that unlimited sceptre which thy Almighty Father hath bequeathed thee; for now the voice of thy bride calls thee, and all creatures sigh to be removed."

And if there be wrought into the hearts of the Christians of England the conviction that this enterprise on which he has embarked presents more rational grounds of hope for Africa than all that have hitherto preceded it, we do not hesitate to affirm that much of that conviction arises from the confidence he has inspired that his courage, gentleness, tact, and fertility in resource, along with his remarkable good sense and sobriety of judgment, will, under God's blessing, surmount all the dangers that have hitherto proved so formidable to African expeditions.

The importance of Dr. Livingstone's African explorations must not be measured by their bearing on Africa alone. To that ill-fated country, indeed, we believe he will prove the greatest benefactor, as well as its most successful explorer; but we cannot separate in our own minds these discoveries in Africa and in the other parts of the world from the expectation that now God is as it were coming forth out of his place, and that we are on the brink of some great outpouring of moral and spiritual power. In opening up the highway for this advent of the Great Kingdom, Dr. Livingstone must ever be ranked as amongst the foremost labourers. In some respects, indeed, he stands alone. Other discoverers have worked on for other objects; events the most unlikely in themselves have been so over-ruled as to conspire in bringing about the one grand result. Now is the time for those who make mention of the Lord to keep no silence, and give him no rest till he establish his kingdom on the earth. Now, if ever, does it become us to invoke the coming of the Saviour in the noble language of Milton, "As thou dost dignify our fathers' days with many revelations above all the foregoing ages since thou tookest the flesh; so thou canst vouchsafe to us (though unworthy) as large a portion of thy Spirit as thou pleasest, for who shall prejudice thy all-governing will? seeing the power of thy grace is not passed away with the primitive times, as fond and faithless men imagine; but thy kingdom is now at hand, and thou standest at the door. Come forth out of thy royal chambers, O Prince of all the kings of the earth! put on the visible robes of thy imperial majesty; take up that unlimited sceptre which thy Almighty Father hath bequeathed thee; for now the voice of thy bride calls thee, and all creatures sigh to be removed."

And if there be wrought into the hearts of the Christians of England the conviction that this enterprise on which he has embarked presents more rational grounds of hope for Africa than all that have hitherto preceded it, we do not hesitate to affirm that much of that conviction arises from the confidence he has inspired that his courage, gentleness, tact, and fertility in resource, along with his remarkable good sense and sobriety of judgment, will, under God's blessing, surmount all the dangers that have hitherto proved so formidable to African expeditions.

The importance of Dr. Livingstone's African explorations must not be measured by their bearing on Africa alone. To that ill-fated country, indeed, we believe he will prove the greatest benefactor, as well as its most successful explorer; but we cannot separate in our own minds these discoveries in Africa and in the other parts of the world from the expectation that now God is as it were coming forth out of his place, and that we are on the brink of some great outpouring of moral and spiritual power. In opening up the highway for this advent of the Great Kingdom, Dr. Livingstone must ever be ranked as amongst the foremost labourers. In some respects, indeed, he stands alone. Other discoverers have worked on for other objects; events the most unlikely in themselves have been so over-ruled as to conspire in bringing about the one grand result. Now is the time for those who make mention of the Lord to keep no silence, and give him no rest till he establish his kingdom on the earth. Now, if ever, does it become us to invoke the coming of the Saviour in the noble language of Milton, "As thou dost dignify our fathers' days with many revelations above all the foregoing ages since thou tookest the flesh; so thou canst vouchsafe to us (though unworthy) as large a portion of thy Spirit as thou pleasest, for who shall prejudice thy all-governing will? seeing the power of thy grace is not passed away with the primitive times, as fond and faithless men imagine; but thy kingdom is now at hand, and thou standest at the door. Come forth out of thy royal chambers, O Prince of all the kings of the earth! put on the visible robes of thy imperial majesty; take up that unlimited sceptre which thy Almighty Father hath bequeathed thee; for now the voice of thy bride calls thee, and all creatures sigh to be removed."

And if there be wrought into the hearts of the Christians of England the conviction that this enterprise on which he has embarked presents more rational grounds of hope for Africa than all that have hitherto preceded it, we do not hesitate to affirm that much of that conviction arises from the confidence he has inspired that his courage, gentleness, tact, and fertility in resource, along with his remarkable good sense and sobriety of judgment, will, under God's blessing, surmount all the dangers that have hitherto proved so formidable to African expeditions.

The importance of Dr. Livingstone's African explorations must not be measured by their bearing on Africa alone. To that ill-fated country, indeed, we believe he will prove the greatest benefactor, as well as its most successful explorer; but we cannot separate in our own minds these discoveries in Africa and in the other parts of the world from the expectation that now God is as it were coming forth out of his place, and that we are on the brink of some great outpouring of moral and spiritual power. In opening up the highway for this advent of the Great Kingdom, Dr. Livingstone must ever be ranked as amongst the foremost labourers. In some respects, indeed, he stands alone. Other discoverers have worked on for other objects; events the most unlikely in themselves have been so over-ruled as to conspire in bringing about the one grand result. Now is the time for those who make mention of the Lord to keep no silence, and give him no rest till he establish his kingdom on the earth. Now, if ever, does it become us to invoke the coming of the Saviour in the noble language of Milton, "As thou dost dignify our fathers' days with many revelations above all the foregoing ages since thou tookest the flesh; so thou canst vouchsafe to us (though unworthy) as large a portion of thy Spirit as thou pleasest, for who shall prejudice thy all-governing will? seeing the power of thy grace is not passed away with the primitive times, as fond and faithless men imagine; but thy kingdom is now at hand, and thou standest at the door. Come forth out of thy royal chambers, O Prince of all the kings of the earth! put on the visible robes of thy imperial majesty; take up that unlimited sceptre which thy Almighty Father hath bequeathed thee; for now the voice of thy bride calls thee, and all creatures sigh to be removed."

And if there be wrought into the hearts of the Christians of England the conviction that this enterprise on which he has embarked presents more rational grounds of hope for Africa than all that have hitherto preceded it, we do not hesitate to affirm that much of that conviction arises from the confidence he has inspired that his courage, gentleness, tact, and fertility in resource, along with his remarkable good sense and sobriety of judgment, will, under God's blessing, surmount all the dangers that have hitherto proved so formidable to African expeditions.

The importance of Dr. Livingstone's African explorations must not be measured by their bearing on Africa alone. To that ill-fated country, indeed, we believe he will prove the greatest benefactor, as well as its most successful explorer; but we cannot separate in our own minds these discoveries in Africa and in the other parts of the world from the expectation that now God is as it were coming forth out of his place, and that we are on the brink of some great outpouring of moral and spiritual power. In opening up the highway for this advent of the Great Kingdom, Dr. Livingstone must ever be ranked as amongst the foremost labourers. In some respects, indeed, he stands alone. Other discoverers have worked on for other objects; events the most unlikely in themselves have been so over-ruled as to conspire in bringing about the one grand result. Now is the time for those who make mention of the Lord to keep no silence, and give him no rest till he establish his kingdom on the earth. Now, if ever, does it become us to invoke the coming of the Saviour in the noble language of Milton, "As thou dost dignify our fathers' days with many revelations above all the foregoing ages since thou tookest the flesh; so thou canst vouchsafe to us (though unworthy) as large a portion of thy Spirit as thou pleasest, for who shall prejudice thy all-governing will? seeing the power of thy grace is not passed away with the primitive times, as fond and faithless men imagine; but thy kingdom is now at hand, and thou standest at the door. Come forth out of thy royal chambers, O Prince of all the kings of the earth! put on the visible robes of thy imperial majesty; take up that unlimited sceptre which thy Almighty Father hath bequeathed thee; for now the voice of thy bride calls thee, and all creatures sigh to be removed."

And if there be wrought into the hearts of the Christians of England the conviction that this enterprise on which he has embarked presents more rational grounds of hope for Africa than all that have hitherto preceded it, we do not hesitate to affirm that much of that conviction arises from the confidence he has inspired that his courage, gentleness, tact, and fertility in resource, along with his remarkable good sense and sobriety of judgment, will, under God's blessing, surmount all the dangers that have hitherto proved so formidable to African expeditions.

The importance of Dr. Livingstone's African explorations must not be measured by their bearing on Africa alone. To that ill-fated country, indeed, we believe he will prove the greatest benefactor, as well as its most successful explorer; but we cannot separate in our own minds these discoveries in Africa and in the other parts of the world from the expectation that now God is as it were coming forth out of his place, and that we are on the brink of some great outpouring of moral and spiritual power. In opening up the highway for this advent of the Great Kingdom, Dr. Livingstone must ever be ranked as amongst the foremost labourers. In some respects, indeed, he stands alone. Other discoverers have worked on for other objects; events the most unlikely in themselves have been so over-ruled as to conspire in bringing about the one grand result. Now is the time for those who make mention of the Lord to keep no silence, and give him no rest till he establish his kingdom on the earth. Now, if ever, does it become us to invoke the coming of the Saviour in the noble language of Milton, "As thou dost dignify our fathers' days with many revelations above all the foregoing ages since thou tookest the flesh; so thou canst vouchsafe to us (though unworthy) as large a portion of thy Spirit as thou pleasest, for who shall prejudice thy all-governing will? seeing the power of thy grace is not passed away with the primitive times, as fond and faithless men imagine; but thy kingdom is now at hand, and thou standest at the door. Come forth out of thy royal chambers, O Prince of all the kings of the earth! put on the visible robes of thy imperial majesty; take up that unlimited sceptre which thy Almighty Father hath bequeathed thee; for now the voice of thy bride calls thee, and all creatures sigh to be removed."

And if there be wrought into the hearts of the Christians of England the conviction that this enterprise on which he has embarked presents more rational grounds of hope for Africa than all that have hitherto preceded it, we do not hesitate to affirm that much of that conviction arises from the confidence he has inspired that his courage, gentleness, tact, and fertility in resource, along with his remarkable good sense and sobriety of judgment, will, under God's blessing, surmount all the dangers that have hitherto proved so formidable to African expeditions.

The importance of Dr. Livingstone's African explorations must not be measured by their bearing on Africa alone. To that ill-fated country, indeed, we believe he will prove the greatest benefactor, as well as its most successful explorer; but we cannot separate in our own minds these discoveries in Africa and in the other parts of the world from the expectation that now God is as it were coming forth out of his place, and that we are on the brink of some great outpouring of moral and spiritual power. In opening up the highway for this advent of the Great Kingdom, Dr. Livingstone must ever be ranked as amongst the foremost labourers. In some respects, indeed, he stands alone. Other discoverers have worked on for other objects; events the most unlikely in themselves have been so over-ruled as to conspire in bringing about the one grand result. Now is the time for those who make mention of the Lord to keep no silence, and give him no rest till he establish his kingdom on the earth. Now, if ever, does it become us to invoke the coming of the Saviour in the noble language of Milton, "As thou dost dignify our fathers' days with many revelations above all the foregoing ages since thou tookest the flesh; so thou canst vouchsafe to us (though unworthy) as large a portion of thy Spirit as thou pleasest, for who shall prejudice thy all-governing will? seeing the power of thy grace is not passed away with the primitive times, as fond and faithless men imagine; but thy kingdom is now at hand, and thou standest at the door. Come forth out of thy royal chambers, O Prince of all the kings of the earth! put on the visible robes of thy imperial majesty; take up that unlimited sceptre which thy Almighty Father hath bequeathed thee; for now the voice of thy bride calls thee, and all creatures sigh to be removed."

And if there be wrought into the hearts of the Christians of England the conviction that this enterprise on which he has embarked presents more rational grounds of hope for Africa than all that have hitherto preceded it, we do not hesitate to affirm that much of that conviction arises from the confidence he has inspired that his courage, gentleness, tact, and fertility in resource, along with his remarkable good sense and sobriety of judgment, will, under God's blessing, surmount all the dangers that have hitherto proved so formidable to African expeditions.

The importance of Dr. Livingstone's African explorations must not be measured by their bearing on Africa alone. To that ill-fated country, indeed, we believe he will prove the greatest benefactor, as well as its most successful explorer; but we cannot separate in our own minds these discoveries in Africa and in the other parts of the world from the expectation that now God is as it were coming forth out of his place, and that we are on the brink of some great outpouring of moral and spiritual power. In opening up the highway for this advent of the Great Kingdom, Dr. Livingstone must ever be ranked as amongst the foremost labourers. In some respects, indeed, he stands alone. Other discoverers have worked on for other objects; events the most unlikely in themselves have been so over-ruled as to conspire in bringing about the one grand result. Now is the time for those who make mention of the Lord to keep no silence, and give him no rest till he establish his kingdom on the earth. Now, if ever, does it become us to invoke the coming of the Saviour in the noble language of Milton, "As thou dost dignify our fathers' days with many revelations above all the foregoing ages since thou tookest the flesh; so thou canst vouchsafe to us (though unworthy) as large a portion of thy Spirit as thou pleasest, for who shall prejudice thy all-governing will? seeing the power of thy grace is not passed away with the primitive times, as fond and faithless men imagine; but thy kingdom is now at hand, and thou standest at the door. Come forth out of thy royal chambers, O Prince of all the kings of the earth! put on the visible robes of thy imperial majesty; take up that unlimited sceptre which thy Almighty Father hath bequeathed thee; for now the voice of thy bride calls thee, and all creatures sigh to be removed."

## DIED.

On Sunday last, Mary, the beloved wife of Mr. John McKellop, in the 54th year of her age. On Saturday the 17th inst., after a short illness, Mr. John Stora, in the 49th year of his age.

On Saturday last, in the 64th year of his age, Mr. John S. Partelow, a native of this city.

On Saturday morning, 17th inst., Thomas S. Easty, Esq., in the fiftieth year of his age.

At the residence of his son, Mr. George Good, Studholm, on the 11th inst., Mr. ABRAHAM GOOD, lacking but six days of eighty-eight years. He was born in New York, and came to this city with the Loyalists. He professed religion when a young man, and was baptized by "Father Louis."

**Received for the Thousand Pounds Fund.**  
George Fairweather, £0 2 6  
Asa Trip, 0 0 0  
M. McLeod, Esq., 0 0 0  
Edith Hatfield, 0 0 0  
Jacob Laskey, 0 0 0  
Daniel Mullin, 0 0 0  
James Campbell, 0 0 0  
Hannah M. Sturt, 0 0 0  
Susan Belyca, 0 2 6

**Remarkable Cure of Dyspepsia.**  
Gentlemen, March 14, 1854.  
Ma. H. H. Dear Sir, I thought you may consider it a singular case, as the best of the only medicine that will cure Dyspepsia, I suffered for more than six years as only a dyspeptic can suffer, under various medical treatment, and the skill of many physicians, but found no permanent relief, until I obtained from you the Bitters.

The contents of three bottles for me restored my health, and for the last two years I have had no occasion for medicine. I strongly recommend all dyspeptics to try it.

SETH W. FOWLE & CO., 128 Washington Street, Boston, Proprietors. Sold by their agents everywhere.

**Nothing Else Does Me any Good.**  
LACOSTE, J. H. S. C. May 1853.  
DEAR MR. JACKSON, I have been afflicted with Dyspepsia for a number of years, and until three weeks ago I had no relief. I have tried every medicine, but nothing has benefited me but your Bitters. I have been cured of my Dyspepsia, and I feel much better than I have for years.

What a surprise I found that on taking a few doses I was cured of my Dyspepsia, and I feel much better than I have for years. I have been cured of my Dyspepsia, and I feel much better than I have for years.

What a surprise I found that on taking a few doses I was cured of my Dyspepsia, and I feel much better than I have for years. I have been cured of my Dyspepsia, and I feel much better than I have for years.

What a surprise I found that on taking a few doses I was cured of my Dyspepsia, and I feel much better than I have for years. I have been cured of my Dyspepsia, and I feel much better than I have for years