

heard, when Mr. Beecher said: "Brethren, do you hear that? 'Stop a moment and listen to that: that is the singing in the old bar-room of this theatre! Let us spend two moments in silent prayer and thanksgiving!'" With one accord 3,000 heads were bowed, and for two minutes no sound was heard, save the singing from the old bar-room, and the ripple of the gas at the foot-lights. No more impressive scene was ever produced within those walls.

After the singing of

"Jesus, lover of my soul,
Let me to thy bosom fly," &c.,

the conductor said the Rev. Mr. Hatfield in a moment will say a word, and after that I might hear some testimony of thanksgiving from those who have just been born into the kingdom. After a long Winter I know that I used to be thrilled with the first notes of the bluejay and robin about my father's house; for although they were only two little birds, there was a whole Summer behind them.

Mr. Hatfield spoke for three minutes on the necessity of seizing upon the present occasion. Let all unconverted persons go home silently, thoughtfully, prayerfully; get down upon their knees, and groan out the publican's prayer: "God be merciful to me, a sinner!"

Mr. C. C. Leigh said that nearly two years ago two lads came from the country and listened to a similar exhortation to that which had just been heard. One of them embraced the religion of Christ, and though an orphan, without friends and without a home, found both in His church; the other neglected those exhortations, turned a deaf ear to the Spirit of God, and a few weeks ago—said the speaker—saw him, with much sorrow of heart, a poor, miserable, bloated drunkard, just on the verge of a drunkard's grave. Pray for him friends. The other has the unspeakable satisfaction to be now a witness of the mercies of Christ.

A gentleman in the parquette, wished to speak for his son less than three days old. He was a much blessed father in the conversion of two children; one was a daughter, of whom he did not suspect anything until she asked: "Father, are certain attitudes of the will toward God conversion?" He was detained from his counting-room until after 4 o'clock. He ran in and said: "Henry, is there anything to-day," to which the reply was made, "Father, I'm converted; at half-past nine o'clock to-day the Spirit of God was opened to me. My heart was so full that I had to turn the key to the door and run to John street." They say that he came up with the pen behind his ear; so easy is it for those young men to find the kingdom "to-day."

A young man in the pit said that he had been plucked as a brand from the burning; and an old man also in the pit said this was the first time he had ever been in a theatre. He was converted in 1798, was eighty years old, heaven-bound.

Mr. Beecher then said a few words to the young, and closed the meeting, amid many exclamations of go on, we will say all day. After the benediction the audience dispersed.

REVIVAL IN THE EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.
The great religious interest in New York is effecting the Episcopal Churches as well as others. The following is the account of a meeting held by several ministers and laymen:—

Throughout this week, regular evening services have been held in the Church of the Ascension at the corner of Fifth avenue and Tenth street, in which a number of Episcopal ministers of this city have taken part. The congregation upon these occasions have been very large, and great interest has been manifested.

On Tuesday evening the services were of a very impressive character. The meeting commenced with singing the hymn

"Stay thou insulted Spirit stay,
Though I have done thee such despite;
Nor cast the sinner quite away,
Nor take Thine everlasting flight."

A series of prayers were read by the Rev. Mr. Dennison, after which the Rev. Mr. Dickinson, Rector of Grace Chapel, delivered a short address from the text, "Lord, are there few that be saved?"

He attributed the small number of professing Christians to the low standard of Christianity among Christians themselves, to their reserve and indifference to the salvation of others.

Another hymn was sung commencing,
"Sing my soul, his wondrous love."
After which some remarks were made by the Rev. Dr. Dyer.

Two verses of the hymn commencing,
"Savior, source of every blessing!"

was sung, and the Rev. Dr. Cutler of St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn, addressed the congregation. He said that twenty years ago such a meeting as the present one would have been denounced as Methodistical, but he felt that he could almost say with Simeon of old, "Now, Lord, let thy servant depart in peace," for he had witnessed that glorious "Levitical," the Episcopal Church, which for forty years he had lamented to see, with all its noble qualities and precious gifts, being fast in the stock, at last launched and making full headway in the river that flows from the City of God.

The hymn beginning, "Salvation, oh the joyful sound," was sung; the concluding prayers were read by the Rev. Mr. Dennison, who also pronounced the benediction, and the congregation was dismissed.

The singing is entirely congregational at these services, the use of the organ having been dispensed with.

THE EMPEROR AND THE ENGLISH NATION.
—It is said at a late interview between M. Persigny and Lord Malmesbury he assured his lordship that the Emperor bears the warmest attachment towards the British nation, and that he leaves it to their good feeling to do all in their power to prevent a repetition of the atrocious crime committed on the 14th January; and that, on his part, he would every thing to conciliate the English people, and put an end to any misunderstanding which may exist between them.

The Intelligencer.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., APRIL 2, 1858.

Terms for the Religious Intelligencer.

The Terms of this paper are ONE DOLLAR if paid 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.

All letters of business for the Religious Intelligencer Office, should be directed to the Agent.

Be Serious.

We have read of a distinguished statesman, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, who retired from public life in his latter days, and gave himself up to serious meditation. His former gay companions came to visit him, and endeavored to persuade him he was becoming melancholy. But he replied, "No, I am serious; for all are serious round about me. God is serious in observing us, Christ is serious in interceding for us, the Spirit is serious in striving with us, the truths of God are serious, our spiritual enemies are serious in their endeavors to ruin us, poor lost sinners are serious in hell; and why then," continued he, "should not you and I be serious too?"

Reader, are you serious? Or are songs and laughter the element of your nature? Perhaps you think to be serious is to be unhappy. In this you are mistaken. All is serious in Heaven, and yet there is no unhappiness there. Your mirth may sometimes be at the expense of religion, or religious persons. We treat you never to make a jest of sacred things, nor mock at those who are serious and in earnest about their souls. We would not encourage melancholy, we should be cheerful without levity, and serious without melancholy. If you are beset with a light and trifling mind, and wish to overcome it; observe the following rules:—Set apart some stated periods in every day, at which times go alone and seriously meditate on the value of your soul, on heaven, and hell, and the danger you are in without religion. Read no light or trifling book—read the Bible, and other books of a serious character. Shun vain company, and seek the society of the good and grave, and humbly ask God to solemnize your mind by His grace. Remember the next world which you enter will be a serious one; but if you persist in your levity, and neglect religion, your laughter may be turned into mourning before you reach the next.

Reader, do not despise the words of counsel, and if you will have mirth, let it not be at the expense of religion, lest it speedily be turned into sorrow, and your mockery into heaviness.—Be serious!

The Great Revival.

A good deal of our space is again taken up to-day with the narrative of the great religious awakening in the cities of the Union. Accounts reach us almost daily of the progress of the work, which instead of diminishing, increases and extends.

The Morning Star says:—"There is now a religious reformation in this country, unprecedented in all its past history, if not in all ecclesiastical history whatever. In city and in country, and it is said from Maine to California, God is reviving his work in a remarkable manner. In New York and other cities, churches are thronged, on Sabbath and week evenings; preaching and prayer meetings are intensely interesting. Business men and clerks, rich and poor, all classes, Sabbath and week days, mornings, evenings, and noon, gather into places of prayer and worship, to seek God for themselves or to pray for the unconverted, and a continuance of the revival; all showing that God's Spirit is doing an exceedingly precious work."

The Boston Journal in noticing the work in that city in its weekly issue, says:—"We believe that a review of the week will satisfy any one who is in a position to judge of the matter, that there is not only no abatement in the work, but that it is still deepening and extending on all sides and among all classes. The meetings during the week have been multiplied in number, by being opened at new centres, and yet they have all been full. Cases of conviction and conversion in connection with the various daily meetings and with the efforts of individual pastors, have been this week more numerous than any former week. We learn that almost all the pastors of the Evangelical churches are visited daily by those anxious to be guided in the way of salvation, and the more public inquiry rooms are full and solemn. At the Park street inquiry meetings probably from twenty to thirty new cases of interest appear every day, and at this point alone hundreds must be already entertaining the hope of having passed from death unto life. The number of inquirers in connection with the series of sermons at the Essex street church continues to be large, and many interesting cases of conversions are related. On Friday the meetings were all crowded—in some cases more so than they have been before. The three o'clock prayer meeting in Park street Church was so large as to entirely fill that spacious edifice, and many were obliged to stand. The same earnest, hopeful spirit of prayer we spoke of week before last seems to continue. Christian hearts seem to be getting more tender and more humble before the throne of mercy. There seems to be such fervency in the petitions offered, such earnest desires for the extension and deepening of the work, and such a hearty union among Christians of different denominations as to give to the revival in this city at the present time a hopeful and encouraging aspect."

The New York Journal of Commerce in noticing the work in that city uses the following language:—

"Such scenes as are now transpiring are quite unprecedented here. No doubt the number of hopeful conversions might be reckoned by thousands, including many who have hitherto been regarded as hopelessly abandoned. The names of a few, such as have been most notorious in the annals of the 'stage' or 'ring,' of necessity obtain some prominence; but as a general thing the work proceeds quietly, and the result will never be fully divulged before the day of final account. This religious movement is characterized by features which give it the impress of a Divine origin, and to ascribe it to human agency is little short of blasphemy. On many former occasions, great clerical demonstrations have been made, and all the exorcisms put forth which are usually resorted to for the purpose of awakening public

attention,—but with as little effect as when the false prophets cried all day long, 'Babel, Babel, now none are more astonished than the clergy themselves, when the fire is seen to descend and consume the sacrifice!'"

We have seen it stated in one of our Morning papers that the Hon. Horace Greely editor of the Tribune is among those converted. Our American exchanges do not state this although we think it not at all improbable. Mr. G. has been a "Free Thinker."

Revival Intelligence.

The religious interest which we mentioned last week as existing in this city, we are glad to state has by no means abated. The daily prayer meeting in the several places before named are still continued, and other extra services, all of which are numerous attended, and have resulted in the conversion of souls. At the Centenary Chapel, where large audiences are daily in attendance, we learn that several conversions have taken place. The Pastors of the Brussels street, and the German street Baptist Churches baptized each a number of persons last Sabbath on the profession of their faith. In Portland, the work still progresses, we baptized eight there on Sabbath morning last; and several others have since been brought unto liberty. The agency of the Holy Spirit is particularly manifested in the work now in progress—may it increase.

There will be service this day (Good Friday,) in the Free Baptist Meeting House Waterloo Street at 11 o'clock, at the close of which several converts will be baptized. There will also be services in the Portland Temperance Hall at half past 3 o'clock, and half past 7 p. m.

ELDER W. S. PENNINGTON, writes to us from Coverdale, March 29th.

ELDER McLEOD.—Since I last wrote you I have baptized seven persons. I still continue to labour at Coverdale, Steves' Mountain, Bend, and Lutes' Mountain. The cause of God looks encouraging in all of these places. At the latter place there have been several conversions, and prospects look fair for a general revival. Our denominational interest is rapidly increasing in this country, and it is too encouraging a field to leave without labour. Brother Dobson is doing well, but requires help. I shall soon have to leave, and I wish some person to supply my place. Brother Hartley would be gladly received by all the friends, or any other brother that would labour faithfully in the Lord. I have not been to Dover or Taylor's Village. The friends there are looking anxiously for help.

Nova Scotia.

ELDER S. W. BENNISON writes to us that he has baptized nineteen persons in Barrington on the profession of their faith since the Quarterly Meeting last autumn. The Free will Baptist Churches have also had additions; and the Methodist Church has rejoiced in a large gathering.

ELDER W. C. WESTON writes us that at Brookline where he has been labouring some time past, the Lord has revived his work: eleven have been baptized, and the work is still progressing. At Little River he had baptized three, four more have been baptized by Elder Swin; and at Smithville five had put on the Lord Jesus in his ordinance, and more were waiting.

Thoughts.

BY T.
I stand upon the last crumbling atom of Time, and gaze intently into Eternity; and me thinks there is a wide wide contrast between the Eternity just "neath this sinking crumbling dust, and that which looms up in the far off distance.—Strange infatuation perhaps; but no more strange than true. That Eternity, whose misery the Book of Books unfolds is lying deep down beneath my feet, and one step will hurl me into the midst of its fatal darkness, where the groans of suffering millions fall as sweet music upon the ears of his Satanic Majesty. But would I reach the distant everlasting, no single step will take me thither. I must gently descend the fearful heights of life, and again climb the rugged steps of adversity and temptation, until the dark "Valley of the Shadow of Death" is reached, when, leaning upon the arm of Faith, I cross its perturbed waters and enter the land of the Blessed, and Oh how different! Sweet songsters there chant strains of Love Divine which brought a wandering sinner home to God, his portals are lit with spirit smiles. Its boundless forever, speaks of wisdom great; and my triumph over sin is Angels wonder, for not being redeemed by the blood of Christ, they desire to look into my mystery.—There I speak in spirit language with my Redeemer, and have the same great privilege that the beloved John had when he leaned upon the bosom of the God-man. While on earth our blessed Saviour moistened the soil of Gethsemane with tears of human anguish, and trod the wine press of his Father's ire, yet now he sits upon the pure white Throne above, awaying his kingly sceptre, his brow unclouded by human sorrow, and no tears drop to recall his earthly sufferings.

Sinners stand no longer upon that dangerous brink, lest the last particle of that crumbling atom give way, and bear you beyond all hope and Heaven.

Sabbath School Convention.

The following is a general, though brief report of the Sabbath School Convention held in Jerusalem Settlement on the 18th inst.

Met at 7 o'clock, P. M., when Brother Peleg Smith was appointed Chairman, and Brother Wm. Vanwart, Secretary.

The meeting was opened by singing; and half an hour spent in prayer, in which several brethren engaged.

A committee of five were appointed to report on the present Convention, and submit such resolutions as they might deem expedient.

The first three questions proposed for discussion were taken up in their order and spoken to by several persons; who manifested much interest in S. Schools, and were anxious that all should become more deeply impressed with their necessity and utility.

Adjourned by prayer to meet next morning at 10 o'clock. Met Saturday morning and opened by prayer. Brother W. Peters appointed to act

as Secretary in the absence of Brother Vanwart. The next four questions were considered in their order. Upon some of these several spoke, and there being some difference of opinion rendered the discussions more animated, interesting and instructive.

At 2 o'clock adjourned to meet again at half-past 3.

Met in the afternoon, when the last three questions proposed for discussion came under consideration, which called forth the opinions of many present in such a manner as tended to augment the Sabbath School interest very materially.

COMMITTEE'S REPORT AND RESOLUTIONS.
Your committee beg leave to express their entire satisfaction with regard to this Convention, it being the first ever held in the Province of New Brunswick, and convened under very unfavourable circumstances, yet a goodly number have attended; and we firmly believe that by such Conventions being held annually, a more extensive and wide-spread interest would be awakened with regard to S. Schools. We in the mean time acknowledge that the Divine blessing has accompanied the efforts put forth in S. Schools, not only by a Christian and moral influence manifested thereby; but also in the conversion of many Sabbath School attendants as have been reported in this Convention.

We would therefore beg leave to submit to the consideration of this Convention the following Resolutions:

1st. Resolved, That for the further promotion of Sabbath Schools and the awakening of greater interest in their behalf, annual Conventions be held within the limits of the fifth district, the first of which will be held on the first Friday in January, 1859, at such place as this committee may appoint, of which they will give due notice, as well as of the questions to be discussed.

2nd. Resolved, That all the superintendents of Sabbath Schools within the said district be requested at the next meeting to submit a full report of their respective schools, with all interesting matters connected therewith.

3rd. That a report of this Convention be published in the Intelligencer.

T. SMITH, Chairman.
L. SMITH,
D. W. CLARK,
R. GORAM,
W. M. KNOLLIN, Committee.

Adopted.

The Convention was harmonious and agreeable, and we trust much good will result therefrom, and to God be all the praise.

There was a large and interesting temperance meeting in the evening.

PELEG SMITH, Chairman.

WM. PETERS, Secretary.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION APPOINTED TO enquire into the management of the Light Houses, the Provincial Penitentiary, the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, and Marine Hospital. The Hon. David Wood, Henry Fisher, George E. Freedy, Joel E. Reading, and James McFarlane, Esquires.

This Commission was appointed with a view if possible of reducing the expense of maintaining these institutions, and causing such changes, if necessary, in the management thereof, as would best secure the public interest.

The Report contains some statistics and other information that may be interesting.

The expenses of all these institutions last year, exceeded £11,000.

Of Light Houses. The amount collected under the law has hitherto been more than sufficient to meet the expenditure, which has averaged about £3,400, the last six years.

The purchase of the Bell Buoy was an expensive experiment, procured in 1852 at a cost of £664 15s. 7d., changes since have raised the cost to £1,051 1s. 3d. It has not realized the expectations originally entertained of its utility, as an efficient alarm to vessels approaching the shore in thick and foggy weather, and is now placed at the North-west end of Partridge Island, as a conspicuous Buoy, marking the entrance of the Harbour.

Of the Provincial Penitentiary the Commissioners think the "prison diet is decidedly too large and too expensive." It is two pounds wheat bread, half pound beef, two ounces rice, half pound corn meal, and one-seventh ounce tea, per day. They recommend a revision of the diet table, and suggest that vegetables, which can be easily raised on the prison-grounds, be used as far as practicable.

The average cost of each prisoner yearly, since 1852, is as follows:—

1852	£22 10 0
1853	30 2 9
1854	42 14 3
1855	36 5 9 for 10 months.
1856	35 10 8

The keeper of the Penitentiary, at great pains, furnished the Commissioners with statistics of the prison for several years past. We shall present as much of it as can find space for at this time. We think their importance demands the gravest consideration of tax payers and legislators.

Daily average of prisoners at the Provincial Penitentiary, from 1846 to 1857, inclusive:—

Year	1846	1847	1848	1849	1850	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857
Males	41	43	40	56	48	57	38	50	50	42	56	78
Females	13	14	16	15	16	15	17	19	17	16	17	18

Committed in 1857, males, two hundred and twenty-six; females seventy-nine; total, three hundred and five. Average term of sentences, three and a-half months.

NATIONALITY.
Natives of England, 42
" Ireland, 204
" Scotland, 7
" British America, 16
" United States, 4
" Germany, 2
Coloured, 30

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION.
Roman Catholics, 209
Protestants, 93
None, 3
305

CONVICTED AS FOLLOWS.
City and County of St. John, 222
County of York, 16
County of King's, 1
County of Charlotte, 2
County of Kent, 1
County of Gloucester, 1
County of Northumberland, 1
Military, by Courts Martial, 60
305

AGES.
12 and under 18, 24
18 and under 25, 85
25 and under 35, 109
35 and under 45, 46
45 and under 55, 31
55 and under 65, 10
305

EDUCATION.
Can read and write, 100
Can read only, 35
Neither, 170
305

OCCUPATION.
Military, 63
Seamen, Merchant Service, 21
Butcher, 1
Printer, 1
Pedlars, 2
Shoemakers, 2
Tailor, 1
Painter, 1
Common laborers and vagrants, 213
305

The number in the prison at the close of the year 1857, was eighty-five males and twenty females.

This number had increased on the 23d January, 1858, to one hundred males and fifteen females.

The Keeper says,—"Except one machinist, a good workman, and one tolerable carpenter, there are none who have been brought up to any regular mechanical occupation; a few on admission could make themselves generally useful at most kinds of skilled labour, yet by far the larger proportion are unskilled labourers, and idle loafers; nearly all, however, under judicious training, are capable of very great, and in many cases rapid improvement."

"What a commentary" is all this "on the common school system." Of three hundred and five prisoners committed to the Penitentiary in 1857, two hundred and four were natives of Ireland, two hundred and nine were Roman Catholics, one hundred and seventy could neither read nor write, thirty-five could read only, two hundred and thirteen were common labourers and vagrants; two hundred and twenty-two are convicted in the city and county of St. John, only six are mechanics, one hundred and ninety-seven were committed for drunkenness and vagrancy, fifty-nine for stealing. For whom have we jails and penitentiaries? For whom are we taxed to support a police establishment?

(From our Canada Correspondent.)

COBBOURG, March 19th, 1858.

DR. LIVINGSTON'S BROTHER.

Mr. Editor,—My last letter was occupied with some incidents illustrative of the drinking usages of Canada, gathered during a journey undertaken for missionary purposes. Suffer another allusion to that journey. It took me to Lanark, a village of some importance in connexion with the lumbering trade, situated in the county of the same name, whose northern point reaches nearly to the Ottawa. While passing through one of its streets, in company with a friend resident in the neighborhood, my eye fell upon a sign: "Livingston and ——" (I forget the other name). "Any relation to the celebrated traveller?" I asked, "His brother," was the reply. Perhaps it was a weakness, but I gazed upon the sign with more interest than I remember to have ever looked upon any other. True, it was attached to a building of small pretensions, in a back-woods Canadian village, but it bore the name of a noble-spirited, indefatigable, world-renowned missionary, and it belonged to his own brother. It was not the missionary himself who stood behind the counter, but it was one who had lisped "mother" on the same knee. I do not wonder that honors are reflected to relatives, and countries. Nothing is more philosophical, because nothing is more natural. In an abstract sense it is true that merit is individual and cannot be inherited, but we involuntarily pay respect to those connected by any tangible link with the meritorious. We must not be cynical then in our criticisms of reflected respect. It is a wise arrangement. The moon sheds useful light because the sun shines upon it. If our connexion with another gives us influence, we ought to use it for the divine glory. Christians are allied to Christ. He is their elder brother, the great missionary whose work was not accomplished without labor untold. He wrought with intense earnestness, not merely for a continent, but for the world; his work was not accomplished till he had sacrificed his life, and his brethren are honoured because of their connexion with him. Let them use the influence resulting from their relationship, to his honor, as he would have them use it. They have power, because of Him. Let it be power applied, and may His blessing rest upon it.

CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

Our Parliament, as you know, is now in session. A struggle has been going on from the beginning, in which many efforts have been made to oust the present ministry. Amendments to the speech from the throne have been successively brought forward, and much time has been consumed—so say the ministerial party—to little purpose. There can be no doubt that Lower Canada returns an overwhelming majority in favor of the ministry as at present constituted; nor is the doubt much less that the opposition is in the ascendancy in Upper Canada.

As the debate progresses a change can be discerned in the views of the Lower Canadian members. The law, of usage at least, respecting the Canadian Ministry since the two Canadas were united, requires that His Excellency's advisers have the support of both sections of the Province, according to what is termed "the double majority system." At first the supporters of the ministry from the East seemed disposed to insist upon the abandonment of the system, as it settled at once and effectually the standing of the ministry. Latterly, however, the ultimate effects of this course have arrested their attention, and it is felt that however Canada would be made to suffer by and by, and without remedy, a result most certain—if the double majority principle be abandoned. Legislation this side the Atlantic is too often the fruit of haste; and lengthy discussion, involving thought has sometimes among its disadvantages, this important use, that it compels legislators to look into the future. The assimilation of the two sections of the Province is very desirable, but it will not take place without a prolonged struggle of no ordinary character; thanks to the expediency

which introduced so many elements of discord or perpetuated them. There are times when radical changes may be made without series difficulty; but if these seasons are suffered to pass unimproved, the difficulty becomes all but insuperable. This is true of our Canadian legislation. But whatsoever a people soweth, that must it also reap.

Considerable attention of late has been given in some quarters to the Inter-colonial Railway, which used to occupy so much newspaper space in New Brunswick, a few years ago,—a road of formidable length, but, easily constructed (on paper.) The arguments in its favor are well stated in a paper now going the rounds of the press. Great Britain is called upon to aid in its construction as a military highway between Canada and Halifax. Having expressed my opinion of its utility, feasibility and expense, in former letters, I omit all comment at present.

CANADIAN REGIMENT.

The novelty of beating up for recruits to serve Her Majesty is now presented to a Canadian people. A proclamation, posted up in Post offices and other conspicuous places, authorize the formation of a Regiment under the style of "the 100th or Prince of Wales Royal Canadian Regiment." The bounty is small, and the term of service sufficiently long to make one conclude that few except the reckless will avail themselves of what some are pleased to call the honor of serving our Queen and Country. Of these however, we have many, and I doubt not the novelty of the thing will have its attractions. I rewards do they reap who bear arms for Roy. Another service is better rewarded. Who will enlist in the army of Jesus?

A. B.

General Intelligence.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

The long and interesting letter from our London Correspondent on our first page will put our readers in possession of all the principle features of English news. We select from our file of papers the following additional items which will be found interesting:—

INDIA.

The news that has come to hand from the East shows both in India and in China an unbroken series of successes. In the former country the rebellion is dying out everywhere except in Oude, and even in that country there are indications that the great landholders are disposed to come to terms, and that if it suited our honour, we might regain the country without a single cannon shot. There is now a reasonable hope that before the weather sets in the whole of India will be securely in our hands as if it never had revolted.

CHINA.

As to China, the intelligence discloses a singular state of things. Canton is held by a mere handful of men. Commissioner Yeh, as well as the Governor of the town, and the Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese forces, have all been captured; and yet these great events seem to have made scarcely any impression on that singular people. They hardly show any curiosity as to their new masters; trade goes on as busily as ever; and though, for the sake of precaution, the Chinese Governor has been reinstated in office, subject to the European authority, it seems as if the step was wholly unnecessary, as that the people would have obeyed the will of a British officer quite as readily as that of their own countrymen. But with all this stolid submission, the settlement of the question seems as far off as ever. The Emperor is not likely to care much about the loss of a city, important though it be, in such a distant part of his dominions; and the only chance of peace seems to lie in Sir Michael Seymour and General Staunton advancing to Peking, as they advanced to Canton, and capturing the Emperor as they captured his Viceroy. For aught that yet appears the one achievement would be as easy as the other.

FRANCE.

The intending assassins of the French Emperor have been brought to trial, found guilty and (with one exception) condemned to die. There could be little doubt of their guilt, what little there was, was removed by their own confession. They made no attempt to evade the charges against them, and few will sympathise in their sentiments or commiserate their fate. The public learn that seven more arrests—upwards of 200 in all—have recently taken place. So far as we can judge from the acts of a Government which strikes with as much promptitude and secrecy as ever did the Inquisition; it does not appear that these individuals are at all implicated in the late attempt at assassination; they are simply obnoxious characters known to the police and deprived of their liberty, and it may be of their means of living, simply as a means of precaution.

The Paris Correspondent to the "Christian Times" speaks of these unfortunate men as follows:—

"Dastardly fellows, mean tools of a party whose every act seems directed to cast mountains of obstacles between the nation of Europe and liberty, they have not even the bold daring sometimes to be seen in the highwayman! In fact, so cowardly an attempt could have been made by none other than Orsini, alias Allasp, tried to put on a general mask, and pretended to sacrifice himself for his comrades, but he broke down when he found they had accused him; Gomez, a Rudio declare that misery led them to accept the bribe and do the deed; Pierri sneaks out of the matter, declaring that the murderous weapons found upon him were for his personal defence against Orsini in the event of the falling out!"

The conspirators have in all respects made their crime appear a personal