THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

SAINT JOHN N. B., APRIL 13, 1859.

Just as we are going to press we discover that "Notes By THE WAY," and an interesting Editorial on "EXTREMES" have, by some unaccountable neglect, failed to reach the Prin ter, and it is now too late to get them into this issue. We very much regret the circumstance. as it has disarranged our sheet, and will cause disappointment to our Junior, but the articles will keep till next week.

TO OUR READERS.

We have to apologise to our readers for the great number of typographical errors which appeared in our last issue. Our arrangements for getting a satisfactory proof are not quite complete, but we hope that after the present No. we shall not be mortified by the recurrence of such blunders

TO OUR CORRESPONDENTS

It is absolutely necessary that our correspondents should exercise some discretion in the length and intelligibility of their articles. If they will but reflect upon the fact that our paper is intended for the eyes and edification of upwards of twenty thousand people, they can but conclude that it is preposterous to expect that any article of merely local (thersonal importance, however interesting to the inselves, their acquaintances or neighborhood, can be admitted to our columns unless it is short. We are overrun with long obituary notices and other matters which have but litte interest for nine-tenths of our readers. The consequence of which is that the shortest only find a place. Another evil to which we are subjected, is the having to decypher bad writing closely crowded on a small allowance of paper. Let our correspondents take the Visi or and read it four times from beginning to end, notic ing every word, letter and punctuation to see that they are all right; let them faucy having to wade through the manuscript, out of which all this was selected, and then decide whether we should be expected to read and re-write all the articles which are sent to us for publication.

It cannot be done, and many an article has to be pushed aside from week to week simply from want of time to read it.

If you wish your articles to be published, write short and plain and on one side only of the paper. TO OUR AGENTS.

Having made arrangements to improve materially the quality of our paper, and to exicad our reading matter, by supplanting two columns of advertisements, also to have our market list, shipping, and other intelligence made up to the latest hour of our going to press, with accuracy and fulness,-we have incurred extra weekly expense, which our income scarcely warrants. but which we hope will be met by our Agents exerting themselves to forward whatever back dues or advance payments can be collected, without waiting for our general Agent to make his appearance. Our exertions to improve ou paper and please our patrons are sadly counteracted by want of prompt payments.

TO OUR FRIENDS GENERALLY.

We would say, that having fitted up a convenient office just opposite the country market something in the style of a reading room, where papers from all parts of the world are to be seen we shall be happy to have them call and avail themselves of such information as we may be able to give them.

THE NEW COLLEGE BILL.

With reference to this Bill, introduced by Honorable Attorney General, we are not prepared to speak with confidence, not having seen

To the principles of the Bill as far as we have been able to ascertain them, we have no hostility -indeed we believe them to be sound and practicable, but the grand obstacle to their success seems to be strangely ignored by all parties .-Do our Legislators not know what it is?

We are not opposed to the expenditure of £5000 per annum; we are not opposed to the Professors of the College, nor to their claims up on the Civil List; we are not opposed to the improvements contemplated in the Bill now before the House-but we are opposed to the centinuance of this Institution in its present location where it is of no use to the Province; where its funds are wasted upon a few boys for no other object than to prop up the decaying system of Church and State, which has so long ruled over Fredericton as to involve all its inhabitants of every denomination and class.

We are opposed to the system of entrusting the carrying out of reforms to the hands of those who have always been in deadly hostility to them .-Surely the people of this country learned enough on this subject when the Prohibitory Law was put into the hands of its enemies to be enforced. Surely the Government cannot have forgotten their short comings in that un statesman-like proceeding.

If the College is to be renovated and redeemed it must be removed to such location as will command, not only the most efficient Government and the fairest representation of all denominations, but the largest number of students and the best facilities for the accommodation and progress of the poor as well as the rich who may seek its advantages. As we view the present controversy it is one of location, carefully concealed, rather than of principle.

Our esteemed Bro. Cady, of Hamilton College, New York, is laboring with the church at Portla d to good acceptance, and the work of the Lord is prospering in his hands. As he is unordained he engaged the patter of Germain Street to baptize for nim last Sabbath. Four candidates were 'mmersed in the presence of a numerous concourse of people who conducted themselves with marked propriety. Our fervent prayer is that the labours of our young Brother may b attenced with a rich blessing from above.

We see by our Bost:n exchanges that Rev. A. B. Earle continues his labors at Tremont Temple with bright ening prospects. Many have already professed conversion and have been baptized by the Pastor, Rev. Mr. Kallock, and the expectation is that many more will follow.

The state of the s

FLEDERICTON, April 9, 1859.

al question involved in Mr. Steadman's resoluforward it for insertion in your next paper.

sented great diversity of opinion, and it is now cuite difficult to tell who are the supporters of the administration or their opponents. The executive discover gross inconsistencies.

who agree with them in their general policy.

for it, although they do not besitate to say, both expense for the benefit of one class or one localiin and out of the House, that they do not like ty, and then if they wanted it he would with his it, and that it will not give satisfaction.

Hon. Mr. Gray made one of his most pleasing speeches, but the picture which he drew had no relation to King's College, so far as its history is concerned. The leading arguments in favour of McAdam's bill, were to save the Provincial endownent of £1100 per annum; that this could be that the matter be referred to the Executive who. done cow; and as soon as possible, legis ate upon that part of the endowment with which the Imre.ial Government was concerned.

upon that bill, and I will try to give them to yet it was lost, there being 22 against it, and 18 you as near as I can remember.

it not been for the reference made to him by the flon, member from St. John. Although this College has been much talked about in the House and in the country, yet, he felt satisfied, lev and others, the amendment. At the close of that the particulars of its history, even now, the discussion, the amendment passed in com were both in and out of the house, not well un- mittee by a vote of 22 to 18. Mr. Smith gave derstood, but probably would be before long. Hon. Mr. Gray in his pleasing address, had re- The result of this we have not learned at commended the College to mercy, said we time of our writing this article. should treat it as we would a wayward child. who was sorry for his wrongs and wished to return to duty and obedience. Every person would subscribe to that sentiment, but it was possible that an individual might so transgress the laws of society as to forfeit that respect which was the reward of merit. If this wayward youth should be guilty of robbery, it was true he might repent, and his father and friends might, and ought to, forgive, but in society he could not regain that amount of respectability which he would under other circumstances have possessed. Mr. Gilmour did not say that this College had exactly committed robbery, but nearly one hundred thousand pounds of the hard Wesleyans already have their intsitution at carnings of the poor had been squardered-producing comparatively little good. He knew of some worthy persons who had been educated there, some young men from his own country, rest assured that many parents in the country to whose future position and usefulness he looked with pleasing anticipations. The Province might be compared to a family, and however desirable it might be to afford superior advantages to some of its members due regard should he had to the claims and requirements of all. Considerable money might have been saved to educated at this College had been sent to a foreign country at the public expense. He was aware of the advantage these persons had who were advocating the claims of such an institution, it had been more than intimated that those who were opposing this College were opposed to education. Such was not the case, the College was a failure, an entire failure, so far as yielding anything like a return for the money ex-

Various reasons had been given to prove the cause of its mefficiency, among which was one given by the hon, member from St. John, Mr. Wilmot, and that was that the projudices of the people were such that they would not patronice it. vet he had always gone for sustaining it. It was not very strange that the denominations, called by Law, dissenters, should be to some extent prejudiced in reference to certain matters.

In 1786 a law was passed allowing dissenters liberty of conscience, at the same time they were also allowed to build meeting houses and elect their derictor. ministers,-provided nevertheless, that such ministers must be licensed by the Governor, and every person offending against the law should pay fine of not more than £100, nor less than £50or suffer imprisonment for a space not exceeding six months. This was pretty hard for those to four baptismal occasions during the past winter bear who felt that they held their commission in our place. The Narrow's Church, or 2nd from higher authority. By reference to a law of Cambridge, have received a large accession of more recent date, the Law of marriage, he found members, and so-has the Wickham Church. I that, if any person other than a Parson, Vicar, or Curate, or some person in Holy orders in the Church of England, should presume to marry they should for such offence pay a fine of not more than £100, nor less than £50, and suffer twelve month imprisonment. Ministers of the Church of Scotland, Quakers, and clergymen of the Church of Rome, were each allowed to marry persons of their communion only. So Methodists, relation, as he is now their pastor. Congregationalists, Universalists, Baptists and other denominations had either to empley a clergyman of the Church of Endland to marry them, or to live is single blessedness. In addition he might add the feet that thousands of acres of the

From our Fredericton Correspondent. 2 best lands in the Province had been given to the Church of Eng. and, situated in almost every Messrs. EDITORS,-I im unavoidably prevented parish, together with certain advantages of ferrom furnishing the letter upon the Constitution- ries,&c. &c. These things were well calculated to make the people thus treated somewhat prejution, which I promised you last week, but shall diced against what they conceived to be a Church establishment. Add to these the fact that in the The assembly for the last three weeks has pre- early history of this College, no student could be admitted unless he subscribed to the thirtynine articles of the Courch of England, and you have some reasons why the people were prejushow no unity of feeling in reference to this vexed diced against the College. It was true that question about King's College. I think it a mat- many of these restrictions were removed and ter they ought to have dealt with, and from the he was glad that such a state of things as he had copinion expressed by a number of the members, referred to would not now be tolerated -- (so far I was not a little surprised that Mr. Allen's reso as he was concerned he would have no objection lution, throwing the matter upon the Govern- to send his son to that institution)—but the fact ment for future action was not adopted. If you is evident that the mass of the people were preexamine closely the votes of hon, members upon judiced, and the difficulty was to know how to this question during the present and previous overcome the prejudice so strongly seated. His sessions, I think you will not find it difficult to hon, colleague, the Surveyor General, intimated that it might be so arranged that this College All parties in the Assembly have agreed that with a certain part of the endowment might be the subject of Education in all its parts, should given to the Church of England and the Presbyhe an open one, to be dealt with irrespective of terians belonging to the Church of Scotland .party so the existence of the Government would He was sure his colleague would do what he not be affected by the defeat of any measure they thought was just, and that every denominations might introduce. Notwithstanding the apparent would get fair play at his hands. Yet he, Mr. want of unanimity at present in the Assembly, G., had no thought of giving that Institution, the I am of opinion that there is quite a majority, buildings and apparatus of which has cost £30. who have confidence in the Government, and 000 or more, to any one or two denominations. The time had arrived when all should participates After Mr. Steadman's resolution was disposed in the benefits of education, and it would be quiteof, a Bill introduced by Mr. M'Adam, was com- as well to look after the interests of people in mitted, to which the Attorney General moved as other parts of the Province as about Fredericton. en amendment, the bill known as "Judge Wil- There was in that Institution a Library worth 1aot's Bill," but which, in its important features. £3000, and another, provided for the Legisalture. is the Bill prepared by the College Commission, but more truly for the people of Fredericton, in 1854, which amendment was carried, and is worth £6000, al! paid for out of the money raised now being passed in Committee. I am of the from levying a tax upon the yard of cotton, the opinion, that a majority of the House are oppos- pound of tea and other things consumed by the ed to the bill, but there are a combination of people. He wanted to consult his constituents circumstances, which cause a majority to vote before he consented to continue this enormous

best efforts do what he could to please them. (From the Religious Intelligencer.)

New Feature in the College Question. On Monday, Mr. McAdam introduced a Bill to suspend the Provincial grant of £1,100 to King's. should bring in a measure at the next session relative to the College, and that Mr. McAdams' bill be postponed three months. This produced an animated discussion, and though several of I took some notes of Mr. Gilmour's remarks the liberal members voted for the amendment.

On Tuesday, the Attorney General moved as He said that he would not have spoken had an amendment, to substitute for Mr. McAdam's bill, a bill similar to that known as Judge Wilmot's bill. This called forth an exciting discussion. Mr. Smith, Mr. Gilmour, and others, sunported Mr. McAdams' bill ; Mr. Grav. Mr. Tilnot ce that he should divide the House on every section of Mr. Fisher's bill at its third reading.

This College question has occupied the time of the House during the present session twelve or thirteen days; and every new feature in its history only disgusts the people of the country more rossessing the ordinary feelings of humanity and more, and increases their prejudice not only against the College itself, but also against its supporters. To bolster up an institution so unpopular as King's College, and upon every feature of whose history is written tailure, though it may be under the disguise of "remodeling" it. will be worth more than the popularity of any member of the Executive; and we believe that Mr. Smith, Mr. Connell, Mr. McAdam, and other gentlemen who stand with them on this question. deserve, and will receive the thanks of a great majority of the constituency of the Province.

The idea of an institution such as Mr. Fisher's Bill contemplates, can in no way meet the wishes of the people nor secure their patronage. The Sackville; the Bantist have theirs at Wolfrille: the Presbyterians will soon have theirs at Woodstock: other denominations will have theirs in due time; and the supporters of the college may will think it no more disgrace to send their chil dren out of the Province to be educated, than to send them to an institution in it that has failed in every particular to meet the educational wants

ANNUAL COST OF KING'S COLLEGE. The following inventory of estimated present this Province if all the students that have been value of property held in connection with the College has been furnished us by a member of

ł	the Liegisia.ure.	-	
1	Lands, say		£7,000
	Buildings, upwards of	* .	15,000
1	Library.		3,200
1	Telescope of high power	cost, say	600
1	Museum, & other Phi. as	nd Che. appa	ratus, 3,000
1	Collegiate Lchool-house	. Site and	
1	Teacher's House,	COLUMN TERROR	1.000
1	Douglas Donation, £10	annuall, say	170
	Telescope Building &	& &.c	110

Net value. £20,120 Annual interest on above at 6 per cent. Civil list allewance. Legislative grant,

Total annual expenditure, £4,007 To the foregoing annual expenditure of £4007 which we clip from the Religious Intelligencer,) add for Legislating say the present year, at least

And we have the nice little sam of £5507 expended for the education of a few boys in Fre-

CAMBRIDGE, March 19th, 1859.

DEAR VISITOR :- We have had, and there still ontinues, quite a prosperous state of things in religious matters in Cambridge. We have had have been down into the Baptismal waters eleven times during the winter; some times in the coldest days, and although my health is not very robust, yet I have felt no inconvenience. It alwuys being a pleasure to me to zee people walk in the "old paths."

Brother Blakney's labours have been blessed in Wickham Church as well as in 1st Cambridge, and I hope he will still be successful in his new

Brother Blakeney has been ordained to the work of the Christian Ministry. There was a good attendance of Minis: ers on the occasion, and a large and respectable assembly of people.

Callings for the Board and Indicate Advicator of Albert alle of Abate parts though six

VICTORIA, C. W., March 11, 1859.

DEAR EDITORS,-Lord was in the cloud and everything fell before whole affair. in this Revival, and one a year ago. These three by Boston and perhaps St John. months have been amongst the happiest portion of my life-all my thoughts were swallowed up in the work of the Lord. Never did I feel more deeply the necessity of labouring by faith in God for the salvation of souls, and I think I never did feel my heart expand with more overwhelming gratitude to Almighty God for the sweet influence of His love shed abundantly into my soul Those dear young converts - I have trained them in the Bible class, and exhibited to them the everlasting love of a mighty Redeemer that will never forsake his people. I have witnessed their conversion to God and I hope when I end with an excellent Sabbath School. With all these attractions I feel very much united to this church. but notwithstanding I have one great objection to remaining in this country, vz: the climate. The changes are so extreme and frequent, that it is very injurious to health. We have scarcely I have felt it my duty to return; my heart is in New Brunswick. Whenever a suitable opening presents itself I shall embrace it. By great care and rigid habits through the D vine blessing, I billege. Mr. Allan moved as an amendment I have enjoyed my health. I do not regret my coming to Canada. God has blessed my family and my labours in the conversion of souls; and when I leave this land I shall anticipate a happy meeting in the world of glory with my new made friends. Please publish this in your Visitor as I wish my friends to know how I am succeeding. Yours, truly, JOHN ROWE.

NEW YORK, April 4th, 1859.

DEAR BROTHER BILL :- Perhaps you would ike to hear something from old Gotham, the great more murders being perpertated. During the presentation. It is the object of the winter there has been on an average seven a week, and there are at this time sixteen under arrest for murder, and perhaps sixty more ought foreigners, and a wicked city.

The commercial embarrassment and financial revolution laid an embergo on every avenue of commerce, and as a consequence destitution and want and crime ensued. But now a revival of business has commenced, the hum of industry is heard in the shipyards, mechanic's shops, and the familiar sound of the mason's trowel, and the carpenter's hammer, is a harbinger of better

The past year will also stand out prominently in the history of the Church of Christ as a year of great prosperity; in which converts have been multiplied by thousands, taking shelter under the banners of the cross, and yet they continue to city; in fact it has been spent in one united effort by a number of the churches for the salvaprayer-meeting every morning at six o'clock, besides the business men's prayer meeting which is still well a tended, occupying two Lecture rooms at the same time. Indeed glid tidings are being multiplied from every quarter, and yesterday was a day of gladness to many. Broed in the same delightful exercise; not a Sab-

A number of conversions have occurred this ast week in one of the churches where I have preached occasionally during the winter and done for their souls during the week.

the eccentric preacher of the Plymouth church mission of peace."

estimation of n any christians even of his own denomination.

It is with a great degree of pleasure I send In nearly every section of the Methodist you some interesting incidents of my last three church there is an element which is called Namonths labour in Canada West. I commenced a zaritism, which is causing no small destraction. protracted meeting in this beautiful village that In these societies they profess superior sanctity skirts the lake shore, and laboured, preaching and pray for holy fire, roll on the floor, leap, every night in the week, Saturday excepted, for jump and shout; they claim to be acting after six weeks before the "dry bones began to shake." the pattern of primitive Methodism, forbid all Providentially, at this stage of our meetings, a jewelry and ornament of dress, spending a large gentleman named C. G. Purret, a Baptist Minis- part of their time in boisterous meetings of ter, met with me; we worked on for six weeks prayer. The Conference have taken up the more, when the cloud of mercy descended, the matter and brought in a verdict against the

it—the chains of the tron bound captives were An aged minister received a genuine surprise unloosened and praises burst forth from the hap donation visit, a short time since, in the shape of py converts. Parents were seen weeping for a cane, cesting \$2,000; four hundred five dollar joy that the lost were found, and the wanderers gold pieces were placed in the interior of this also restored to the fellowship of the Church - cane and presented by his people. I expect to Three of my own family were converted to God leave in the course of a week for Nova Scotia,

ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE.

London, March. 20th, 1859.

MESSRS EDITORS. - What with Parliamentary reform, the war, Neapolitan exiles, great celebri ties in Church and State, and a thousand and one circumstances of an ordinary or startling character, which are daily occurring in this great Capital of Britain, and commercial emporium of the world, I might spin out a story for which you would not be able to find room and on account of its length might be tedious my earthly pilgimage, I shall meet them in to your readers. I shall therefore confine my-Heaven. It will be a happy meeting. Up- self to a few points of public interest among wards of forty were baptized and a number re- the first of which is the long promised Reform stored; so our church numbers two bundred, Bill of the Derby Ministry. For nearly two centuries the people of England have been engaged in the cause of Parliamentary Reform. seeking to liberate themselves from the slavery of Tory ascendency, and bring about as far as possible a system of representation, compatible with the true spirit of liberty, By hard fighting two days without change from cold to rain. The much, very much has been accomplished in this summers also are very hot and produce langour. direction, and a vast amount of the rubbish and corruption in which the Tory administration of former years was enshrouded, has been swept away. But a great deal yet remains to be done before the country is governed wholly upon the principles of equal rights. Public sentiment has now arrived at a crisis

in which reform is peremptorily demanded, and must be forthcoming. There is nothing more natural than the privileges for which the people are contending at the present time. It is a known fact that only one in five of the labouring people (which in this country embrace all classes of labourers, mechanics, agriculturalists, &c., have a vote for the representative who makes the laws by which they are governed, and imposes upon them their taxes. Districts having but a very limited constituency, send represenmart of the new world, and the city of so many tatives to Parliament, while on the other hand people and churches, and of so much vice and large masses of the people are, from the operamisery. Scarcely a day passes without one or tion of existing laws, wholly shut out from a reagitation to correct this state of things, and give to all men of intelligence as far as possible a voice in the government of the country. To to be, if justice were laid to the line ; seven are so distribute the Franchise that the working man under sentence of death, waiting the hour for who contributes so largely to swell the revenue execution.-It may well be termed the city of of the country shall have a right to say who shall, and who shall not govern it, to break up the small Borough constituencies, and give the representation to the populous districts of the

The Derby administration has been trying to meet the views of the country on this point, but so far they have signally and utterly failed. The measure brought forward by Mr. Disraeli (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) is regarded as a trick, an act of deception, the only result of which is to continue agitation upon the question. By its operation 100,000 of the free electors are disfranchised, while on the other hand it fails to extend the right of suffrage to the very people who are clamouring for it. Instead of come. The winter just closed has been one of pleasing every body it pleases no body. Tories great prosperity to many of the churches of the and Liberals, proprietors and labourers, are alike enraged, and it is the general impression that the Ministry will be obliged to take their hats and tion of sinners. Preaching every evening and walk, giving place to more popular men. Lord John Russel leads the opposition on this question. He met the Ministry with that uncom promising bearing which has heretofore marked his political career, and pointed him out as one of the first men in the nation, and upon the second reading of the Bill proposed the following ther Nott of the first Baptist church, Broom St., amendment. "That it is neither just nor polihad a most interesting captism. Thirteen were tic to interfere, in the manner proposed in this baptized and many of our churches were engag- Bill, with the elective franchise as hitherto ex ercised in England and Wales; and that no bath I think has passed this winter without ad- readjustment of the franchise will satisfy this ditions by baptism being made to some of our House or the country which does not provide for churches in the city, which I think number about a greater extension of the suffrage in cities and boroughs than is contemplated in the present Of course Lord John is twitted with inter-

ested motives, such as a desire to again become spring, and last evening a number came forward leader, ; that however does not disturb his for prayers; some telling what the Lord had complacency, nor does it detract from the merit of the amendment which he has offered. In ad-A very pleasing state of things is being en dition to the war that is going on in Parliament oyed amongst the sons of the ocean, not only at with reference to this question, mass meetings the Cedar Street Church, (Bro. Stewarts,) where are being held all over England, the wish for they have been much blest, but in the Navy reform seems almost universal, and wee be to Yard also. The North Carolina an old receiv. the Ministry who does not meet the demand. ing ship, has been the house of God and gate of But, while we are agitated at home, our position heaven to many. A large number were baptis- with reference to foreign powers is not yet seted there recently in presence of their shipmates tled. We are daily reminded that war is brewing. who number about a thousand, and afterwards Although the general sentiment is in favour of sat down to the Lord's table in the old ship; peace, the real question is still enshrouded in and when the enquiry was made by the captain mystery, nor is it yet apparent what course minhow many desired the prayers of Christians on isters may take with reference to it. Amidst their hehalf, more than two hundred hands went universal preparations for war, Diplomatists are up ta signify that they wished to be remembered. silent, and Austria and France are daily reason-Ride on thou conquering Saviour till the abon. ring the public that they do not desire to disturb dance of the sea shall be converted unte God. | at the present time the serenity of the nations. I have had the privilege during the winter of Some time since Mr. Disraeli announced hearing a number of sermons from ministers of in the House, " that he had received commu our own denomination, men of learning and ta- nications which gave him grounds for believing lents who are engaged in the work of their that both Austria and France would evacuate blessed Redeemer, and of other denominations the Roman States with the concurrence of the also, and I am of the opinion decidedly that our Papal Government. Under these circumstances own preachers of New Brunswick and Nova Lord Cowley had been sent to Vieuna. He could Scotia will compare very favourably with any I not inform the House of the precise character have yet heard, not excepting H. W. Beecher, of the mission, but he could say that it was a

ment which it avows. It has been ascertained that the withdrawal of Foreign troops is not an easy affair ; that it is altogether a conditional matter with his holiness, and the public has not yet been informed what those conditions are .-For the last twelve years the Pontiff has been promising reforms to his down-trodden Italian subjects, but still the reforms are not forthcoming, and until these pledges are fulfilled, (which it is supposed will not be very soon) it will require the presence of Austrian troops to keep down the insurrection; hence the absurdity of his withdrawing the troops and at the same time withholding reform. But, let the intentions of France and Austria be what they may, they have driven England to the work of increasing her national defences, and making extensive preparations for naval contest. That fact has rendered the Emperor of the French at the present time obnoxious to the English people. While England, fully relying upon the continuance of peace, has been pe fectly quiet with regard to warlike preparations, France has been busily employed enlarging and improving her naval operations. The fact has at length come under the notice of Sir Baldwin Walker, the Surveyor, of the Navy, " that although a few years ago we wer far ahead of France in respect of screw line of batile ships, they are now, for the first time, equal to us, and unless some extraordinary steps are at once taken to expedite the building of screw ships of the line, the French, at the close of next year, will be actually superior to us as regards the most powerful class of ships of war. Britain, however, is bound to maintain her high position -as "mistress of the seas;" hence she has nobly plied herself to the work of enlarging and improving her ships.

There is not a doubt but the people of France as well as England are decidedly opposed to war, this feeling may greatly controll the Emperor's movements. But whether it will predominate over his ambition and that of his army for military glory, is a question which yet remains to

The Great Lions of the day are the Neapolitan Exiles. These Champions of Liberty, sixtynine in number, but a few days since arrived in this country under circumstances of thrilling interest. They are all men of learning and former affluence. For resisting the despotism of their native country, they were subjected to all the horrors of the dungeon for years. The late revolutionary movements, however, in Italy, have resulted in their liberation, under the conditions that they should go to America. For this purpose they were shipped on board of a vessel bound to New York, under the direction of an American Captain. The steamer towed the vessel about two hundred miles out to sea and then returned. With a fair wind on she sped to her destined port, the land of stars and stripes. The exiles, from their long incarceration, had become weak and feeble, resolute, however, in purpose, and as they thought of the long voyage that was before them, they trembled for the issue.-They looked up to the mast-head of the gallant ship, and saw streaming at its summit the stars and stripes; then they exclaimed, we are free indeed; we are on American soil; and as the voyage will be long and tedrous, and we shall be subjected to sickness and perhaps death before it is completed, we had probably better seek some nearer asylum. Acting upon this idea. they immediately proceeded to wait upon the Captain, and quietly informed him that they did not intend going to America, and that he must immediately bout ship, and proceed to England. The Captain of course demurred at this mutinous course. But he immediately saw that determination was fixed upon the countenances of the sizty-nine brave exiles who stood before him, and he was obliged to yield to the demand. limmediately the ship heads for the shores of Britain, and after a few days sail the Italian braves ere landed safely upon its shores, and here they are now. An immense sympathy is aroused in their behalf; thousands of pounds have already been subscribed for their relief some of the donations ranging as high as £100 sterling. After imbibing for a time the free air of Eng-

land, and enjoying the hospitality of her people. they will be transported to a portion of their native land, where they may live in peace, uninclested by oppressive rule, there to teli the story of their deliverance to their admiring countrymen, and rejoice in the exercise of their inalienable rights.

DOMESTIC

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

On Friday evening last quite a number of our citizens ass mbled at the institute for the purpose of hearing the story of young Lewis (son of Mrs. Lewis, of this city) who has just been redecmed from the oppression of American Slavery, by the assistance of sympathyzing friends here and in Massachusetts. The young man wished to have an opportunity to thank his friends here for the interest displayed in his behalf, which he did in a very satisfactory manner. The meeting was ably addressed by Rev. Messrs Ferrie, Stavely, Washington, and Bill. also by Messrs Wets: Il. Brackett, &c.

We believe that another meeting of the same sort is in contemplation. We trust that there will be a general "turn out" on the part of those interested in the cause of emancipation, and who have not heretofore withheld their aid, and that the one main object of the meeting, namely, to raise funds for the purpose of paying off an amount yet due en the purchase money, will be fully realized.

FOUND DEAD .- A man named Donald Doore was found dead last week near Maher's ship yard, Queco. An inquest was held, and the man was buried. Suspicions of foul play having arisen, a post mortem examination was held and two cuts were discovered on his head. also appeared on inves igasion that when found a pocket in his pants was cut out, and the money missing that he had with him previous to his

SAD ACCIDENT .- On Sunday evening last as a girl in the employ of Mr. Jacob McDonald, in Pitt Street, was engaged searching for something in a closet, a cat jumped on a fluid or spirit lamp and upset it. The girl's clothes ustantly were in finnes, and she rushed out into the street, where some person passing ture of Your's sincerely, where gaping crowds attend from Sabbath to Sab- Facts, however, have been elicited since this for and f. and t. at she was dreadfully burned.

Joseph Skinner. bath; but his theology is very doubtful in the statement was made, which contradict the senti-

the first time a property of the state of the body and the state of the state of the body and the state of th

through wire had removed and through the vicinity. Provinces to and some house and the description of