

THE BELFAST RIOTS.

Belfast is now as quiet as needs be. Open air preaching is carried on in various parts of the city. There is but one opinion among true protestants as to the folly of allowing a mob to have its own way. The following Resolutions of the Committee of the Scottish Reformation Society (kindly forwarded to us by the Secretary) expresses the minds of the great majority of British Protestants :

The Scottish Reformation Society, regarding the attempt to suppress the preaching of the Gospel in the open air at Belfast, in deference to the riotous proceeding of a Popish mob, as at once a breach of the Divine injunction to preach the Gospel to every creature; an invasion of the constitutional rights of the people of this free empire; and an encouragement to farther inroads on liberty, and to fresh breaches of the peace: And farther, being of opinion that this country is now in a crisis, when Romish aggression may either be prevented by salutary determination or advanced by unworthy pusillanimity—deems it to be a duty to publish the following Resolutions:—

First,—It is the liberty of expressing opinion, by word or deed;—it is the liberty of being conspicuous, and especially of protesting against the Government, whether under the canopy of heaven, is essential to the British constitution, so long as no trespass is made on private property, or any undue interference with the public thoroughfares.

Second,—That open preaching is not only in accordance with the example of our Saviour, but it is one of the most powerful means of getting at the hearts and consciences of the people at large, and so is calculated to promote the religious, moral, and social good of the masses of the population.

Third,—That Popery has always been the enemy of civil liberties, and that the clergy have ever been ready to take up arms in opposition to her own principles, and especially to the preaching of the Gospel, wherever she had the power.

Fourth,—That whereas in Popish countries Rome accomplishes this object by the authority of the Civil Magistrate, in Protestant countries she does so by the influence of the press; but that the riotous interferences of Romanists to prevent the preaching of the Gospel, by force and violence which have occurred for years, and which have recently become formidable, are inconsistent with the liberty of the subject, and that if they were continued would be the occasion of the offenders by the Magistrate, who ought to be well reprimanded to evil-doers and a praise to them that do well.²⁹

Fifth.—That wherever the Magistrate, on being threatened by Romanists with a riot if the Gospel be preached, or by the mob with the burning of his house if he speaks, appeals to the Ministers of the Gospel for aid, and from preaching; and still more where, succumbing to intimidation, he forcibly prevents that preaching, or dares to punish the peaceful hearers of the Gospel as the cause of riots, the guilt of a violation of duty against God,—he in fact fosters the evil in the future, and assumes that manifestly false position that religious liberty to which the English nation owes its greatness.

Sixth.—That it is of the last moment to the country, that Christian and Christian ministers should be resolute as they maintain the rights of conscience, and the rights of liberty, embodied in these resolutions, ever remembering also that it is not enough to proclaim them, if at the same time they are practically compromised, but that it is in such times that they are to prove really true to them, as the Reformers of old, notwithstanding any trouble or persecution that may be the consequence.

We hope our readers will see that much contained in these three Resolutions is worthy of careful consideration in the Longitude of other places as well as that of Turkey.

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM IN TURKEY.

A correspondent has sent us a statement which improves the good faith of the Turkish Government in carrying out the religious liberty guaranteed both to Christians and to Moslems. The statement is that a young man and wife and child have been baptised by the American missionary, Dr. Hamelin, with the name of "Freeman." It appears that on the last inst., two officers of the Foreign Office went to the office of Dr. Hamelin, and were requested to investigate the case of the Freeman family, converts from Mohammedanism to Christianity. Dr. Hamelin is a young man, married, but his wife had taken refuge from her persecutors. He was asked whether he had been forced from Islamism to Christianity by any trouble or supposed wrong, but the answers were deemed satisfactory by the Turkish authorities. The converts were then taken to the same ordal, after which it was arranged that the Turkish lady and her daughter should have an interview together. The result convinced Dr. Hamelin that their conversion was sincere. The interview was then performed. The account adds, "It is the will of his Majesty our Sovereign, and it has become the established law of the empire, that every subject without any exception of race or religion, may freely profess the religion of his choice, and now is free to become a Christian as the Christian is free to become a Mussulman." Two days previous to this, Dr. Hamelin carried a young Protestant Armenian to Constantinople, who had been persecuted in his native Armenia.

REV. MR. CAIRD, OF ENROL, PREACHING BEFORE HER MAJESTY.—On Sabbath last Mr. Caird preached in Cathie Church. Her Majesty the Queen, the Prince Consort, the Princess Royal, the Earl of Arundon, the Royal suite, the Duchess of Kent and suite, and other persons of rank were present. The service was crammed, hundreds standing—much so that Her Majesty had to give directions to open the windows, for the purpose of ventilation. The crowd seemed to form a drawback to the Queen's enjoyment of the service. The rev. preacher adopted part of the Church of England service in his first prayer. The text was 1st Cor. iii; 23d and part of 23d verse. The discourse is described by an auditor to have been "most magnificent." Mr. Caird did not even use notes. Some rain fell during the service, but the sun shone for a whole was not unfavorable.—*Church of Scotland Record.*

THE REV. JOHN STUART'S SERMON BEFORE THE QUEEN.—We are rejoiced to learn that the minister in charge of the services of the Sabbath School, which is situated in the Catholic Church here, met with the most marked commendation of Her Majesty. On Monday Mr. Stuart received a communication from the Hon. Colonel Phipps, intimating that the Queen and the Princess of Wales had listened to his beautiful discourse "with the deepest and most gratifying interest." The Queen's Commissioner, Colonel Phipps further communicated Her Majesty's request that Mr. Stuart would transmit a copy of the discourse to Balmoral. The Queen gave instructions that the rev. gentleman should be driven to Perth in the front of the royal carriages.—*Church of Scotland Review.*

To enjoy sound religious education is a most precious privilege, and our dearest-bought Protestant heritage; to guard and foster its interests, as well as raise our warning voice against any attempt to encroach on this, our birth-right, we regard our especial duty; while, at the same time, it is our peculiar delight to encourage and commend every wise and untiring effort to trace the roots of our religion, which disseminates its roots into all our interests—social, political and eternal. Treating of this comprehensive subject, we are always to be regarded as acting within the sphere of our vocation. In order faithfully to discharge this self-imposed task, we must fearlessly, again and again, expose every species of education of a doubtful and suspicious character.

Who are they? We are told that they are "the sisters of the congregation of Notre Dame"—*alias*, the congregation of our lady or mistress. We ask, whose lady or mistress? There is no reply, and no explanation. To whom had their early or advanced training been entrusted? This, so important to us to know, is shrouded in midnight darkness.

Whence are they come? Doubtless from convent to convent. Hence we are entitled to learn something of the character of these retreats. To this, however, I give no explanation. I witness the testimony of Pope Gregory in the early part of the sixteenth century—a picture too immoral to be seen in our columns, even in its Latinised form, much less in a translation.

Such as were curious for further authorities may find more than enough in Gieseler's Church History, vol. i, p. 151. And how deplorably immoral was their general character when Napoleon burst open the gates of Rome, and the papal troops fled, the writers afford abundant testimony. What reason have we now to suppose that their general character is improved? Not the remotest. We rather have the concurring testimony of one now and again who counted themselves happy to have escaped. Human nature under the influence and contagion of an unchristianized and unenlightened society, we cannot doubt those kindred institutions, under the meridian sun-light of Protestant communities, may assume an outward mask, and be far in advance in external appearance. There is sufficient policy in that quarter

to conform to times and circumstances to decoy the un-
 certainty. We need, needless, with any prospect of
 uncertainty to proceed to the point of the great
 where the incessant stream of Bible truth is refining
 the moral sentiments and tastes. Yet they are not
 the less to be shunned on this very ground. We
 assert, then, that there are "serious grounds of
 alarm," and that just in proportion as these wily in-
 structors are represented as such harmless things,
 they are insidiously insinuating themselves into the
 Protestant families. Our mild government, no doubt,
 permit these institutions throughout Her Majesty's
 dominions; but it yet remains to be shown the wisdom
 of the policy therein displayed. Certainly no one
 desires to prevent Papists from "raising the stan-
 dard of morality" among themselves. Grant-
 ed, that, and yet, is it not a great evil to have

their complicity in imparting a sound education to our. We are told, moreover, that they have as good right to instruct their tenets as their fellow subjects. Yet we defy the ingenuity of man to subject, why they could not as well be taught without the aid of cells and quiet retreats; or to show any rational or scriptural reason why a female, in entering these cloisters, should ever more be excluded from beholding the face of parent or any earthly friend. We are told, also, that the inmates are not to be considered the adherents of this church. As you love your daughters, beware of these institutions. Measure not the happiness of all by the pleasant countenance and apparently nimbly gait of those admitted to the light of day, to *make a fair show*. And, besides, there is no offer of teaching "tenets" to Protestants or Papists. But how absurd for those, who have professedly withdrawn from the world in order to engage more exclusively in their devotions, to retrace their

apostles, to the Arithmetic, Book-Keeping, &c. What
intended by the *Prætor* is, that the *Prætor* should
express, far less to instruct those in the world—more
especially the children of Protestants, who, as they
are bound to believe, must inevitably perish beyond
the pale of their church. If these lady sisters had
not been of mental or moral resolution to shun the
paths of folly and sin, they would have been in the
world, how unfit must they be to teach others to
fight the battles of life? Rather, had they found the
cloister what they anticipated, is it not most natural,
and may they not esteem it an act of genuine friend-
ship, to persuade others to take the way? Is it not
Protestant parents, who ought to be urged to re-
join "the sisters of Notre Dame," their "will is clear."
Send them there. At the same time, we tell them
they disclaim the authority of our Lord, who
"prayed, not that his disciples should be taken out of
the world, but rather kept from the evil that is in the
world, whether in the world, or out of the world."
Send your daughters there, and you disavow the
power of imbuing their minds with moral or sound
religious instruction; for, according to their syllabus
of instruction, none is in your offer. There are no

an educated follower of the Sultan. But I taught him no mediated way. Rest assured, religious instruction, such as it will be, you may have gratis. "History, ancient and modern," may very wisely come first, as to remove any remaining doubts as to their genuine connection with Peter, and thus predispose and prepare your daughter's minds for the ready reception of their religious tenets. And, very probably, this history may include—as is taught in like institutions, where some solemn Protestant children are to be seen—the history of the persecutions endured by Papists from Protestants, as to regard antipathy to their own religionists. And this also, surely be taught free: for these persecutions, ancient or modern, are so few and far between that they are not to be found, unless possibly with one who had just escaped from Rome, and still had a refuse of its

Protestants, send your daughters *there*, and you virtually ignore our own female instructors, and, so far as your example has weight, cast a reflection on their competency to impart instruction suited to your *taste*. You practically declare that our female teachers, who have been educated under the benign influence of heavenly light—the pure Word of God, are not so well suited to train your daughters in accordance with your taste, as those instructors who are under the entire control and dominancy of such a declaration. You thus declare that the standard of our supreme standard of faith and morals “stamped with the reprobation of their church”—how vitiated

must such a life have become! Send your daughters there, and you actually declare you do not desire your daughters to be trained to become useful daughters and wives, but rather to become versed in the sentiments prevailing in such retreats. We were told that such persons were so much in the words, to shun and refuse countenance to such institutions. You can find nothing there to pre-dispose us in their favor. No intellectual or physical culture but might be found more thoroughly taught elsewhere. Nor can you find even what would, in any way, fit you for the common amenities of an active life; for such, such persons, especially, and religiously, what should compel, and must render, even those who adopt the inflexible standard as his counsellor and guide through life to a better state of being. "Avoid every appearance of evil." "Be not deceived; evil communications corrupt good manners." "Whatever things are pure, and lovely, and of good report, think on these things and do them."

It is with much pleasure that we insert in our columns the advertisement of the "Deaf and Dumb-Teacher, &c." Its object is noble and praiseworthy, and is another instance of that unremitting exertion to communicate knowledge to every human being—one of the leading characteristics of the age. Everywhere the theory of education is a subject of anxious enquiry:—how to cultivate the human mind with the greatest rapidity, and on the soundest principles. The pulpit, the college, the school-room, the periodical, the pamphlet, the news-room, are all put in operation to supply the mind with material, and to train it to a right system of thinking. And, in the institution before us, the attempt is being made to communicate some of that energy of intellect to those whose position is otherwise unfortunate, the Deaf and Mute. We earnestly recommend it, therefore, to the sympathy and prayers of a Christian public.

PROJECTED INVASION OF CENTRAL AMERICA

THE PROJECTIONS OF CENTRAL AMERICA BY WALKER.—It is the common interest of England, of France, of the United States, in fact of all the commercial powers in the world, that the Central American States should be united, and under the exclusive control of any one State. The arts of diplomacy have recently been exercised for the purpose of accomplishing this object, but the joint efforts of England, France, and the United States have failed. The communications through Panama or Honduras, are mere waste paper, when holders of American citizens are persecuted, by the supineness of the United States Government, and when the United States refuse the Central American States "to recognize the South is the stronghold of Walker, and that there he obtains money, arms, and recruits. The Republics of Central America are thus placed in a position where they cannot deal with this country, binding themselves never to admit the introduction of a system so infamous and inhuman. Walker appeals to the two strongest powers in the world, England and France, for recognition of territory and extension of slavery. Hence his popularity—hence the disgraceful spectacle which his career presents to the world, a man who only "takes day" from the people, from the people who have been so grossly deceived by the interference of an American maro-f-war, and is now permitted to return to the scene of his former atrocities, and to continue his work." The doctrine which is now being promulgated, that the doctrine which has been imputed to General Cote is not likely to

receive the sanction of the President, Mr. Buchanan. The United States is not a party to the Convention, and the American Ministers at foreign Courts a confidential circular in which he declares that the principles of international laws as regards neutrals shall be respected by his Government, and that any expeditions from the United States against the coast of Mexico are prohibited by the laws of the United States, and shall be prevented by all legal means. If this statement be true, it is gratifying to observe that Mr. Buchanan, sensible of the responsibilities of the high office which he holds, no longer adheres to those extreme and lawless principles of foreign aggression which the Government of Mexico has so long and so loudly memorialized. It would be indeed curious that a country which has proclaimed such men as Kent, Story and Wheaton—the last the greatest recognized authority on international obligations—the ablest and most experienced of statesmen and jurists, and who have so long and so wisely proclaimed the principles of international law, should sanction practices which, from their integrity and barbarity, can only be paralleled by the private wars which disgraced the

ATTEMPT TO EXTORT MONEY BY THREATS IN HALLAMSTON.—The apprehensions of the Hallamstons were attempting to extort money from the Hon. A. H. Hallam by means of a threatening letter. The writer proposed not to molest Mr. Black if he would hang a bag of sovereigns on the wall of his room, and if he refused to do so, he would be as much foot as knave, for he fell into the following snare, (we quote the *Journal*).—A bag containing a quantity of copers was accordingly placed where the person responsible for the letter was sitting, and when they next a person was seen, by the Police Officers, approaching to the spot where the supposed gold was deposited. The bag had been fastened to the ironing machine, and when they seized the bag they found it was empty, and the bag, and he ran off at full speed; but Constables Carter and Cotter were on the alert, as also two men were on the watch, who were quick to seize the offender, and on being taken to the station, they were charged with the offence of putting the lives of others in danger of their lives; but this they neglected for on the near approach of Ingier (the gold seeker) followed very closely by Officers Carter and Cotter, a gun was discharged by the latter, and the offender was killed. The Police Officers, Ingier was situated near the property of Mr. Norrish, late Neelling's, about a quarter of a mile west of the Hon. W. Hallam's residence, and the letter was signed, "by God, I'm done, for the Devil prompted me." Ingier served in the capacity of country constable.

Mrs. Drake's widow, recently from Nova Scotia, who boards at Mr. Lee's, No. 14 Morton place, left her room for about two hours, and was found by her husband lying dead on the floor, surrounded by twenty sovereigns from her trunk, all the money she possessed — *Boston Post.*

The Postmaster General of Canada has recently decided, that if Postmasters do not give publishers of newspapers notice when their papers remain in the Post Office, they will be liable to pay fines to the Government, within six weeks, where they are liable for the pay.

The Steamer *Croale*, plying in the Bay of Fundy, has been driven ashore near Digby, and we learn is condemned.

At Bridgetown, Barbadoes, on the 22d ult., the Legislature was in session. The Governor, in his message, announced that he had received from the Secretary of State, five years' service in any part of the British dominions. In case the troops are sent to India, a militia corps will be raised in all the West India islands for home service. The Governor also announced that the importation of opium was prohibited. The appearance of the growing crops was most cheering. There was but a limited supply of produce on hand. No sales of sugar here were reported. The price of sugar stood at 20 cts. per lb., and rice at 22 cents.

Intelligence from Havana, Oct. 24th, reports a further decline in the price of sugar, and that the new crop

PROMISE WELL.—At a late fire in Cincinnati, Ohio, an individual who happened to be at the door of the steam fire engine house, thus describes the effect:—"The firemen who were sitting near the stove, sprang instantly to their different posts. One applied a lighted match to the prepared fuel underneath the boiler, another lit the lamps, others got the excited and impatient horses ready, who started from their stalls, and first peal of the bell; and in precisely one minute and twenty-six seconds the steam fire engine started from the house into the street."

ACCOMMODATING TRAIN.—The Chicago (Illinois) Tribune has the following announcement, in large type:—"This paper sent for one year for three

GRAIN CROPS OF CALIFORNIA.—The grain crops of California are this season largely in excess of the consumption. The *San Francisco Herald* says the State must soon be exporters of agricultural produce, the only drawback being the difficulty of finding a near market.

None except those who have suffered all the miseries of Dyspepsia in its various forms, can appreciate the value of a medicine that will cure this disease. To all who would find a remedy, we say, try the Oxygastated Bitters. *Doyle's Food and Bitters* will cure all cases of indigestion, loss of appetite, weakness, and all the other ailments of the stomach and bowels. — *Doyle's Food and Bitters*

FOUR DAYS LATER

By the steamer on S
news from India, by the
the Vanderbilt intercept
and, by the steamer em
the news telegraphed fro
There is no additional
which arrived at 2 o'clo
Dates by the Vanderbilt u

The Vanderbilt arrived at 22d. The despondent considered the departure of the Atlanta day in a fearful panic—almost in any shape. In the afternoon the Treasury Department issued the new Charter, and authorizing the sale of approved securities.

and the panic ceased as if by magic. Glasgow, Manchester, and other towns were received with furious demonstrations. Cotton, and all kinds of manufactures, rose in value. The greatest triumph of the Vanderbilt tortoise came before the arrival of the On Tuesday the funds worth \$89,400,000 sovereigns were sent to Scotland, the sum being having caused a run on the various Savings Institutions. The banks closed their quarters, but demonstrated no signs of weakness. The following suspension was declared: Glasgow and New York Henry Dutilh & Co., Liverpool factors.

The shareholders of the
have resolved to register
Banking Company's Act
propriety of winding up it
The Atlantic Telegraph
their cable the latter part
the middle of the Atlantic
Messrs. Glass & Elliott have
of additional cable, making
Easton & Ames are build
The London Times devoted
coolness of the Americans
strongly censures the unpopu-

The Directors of the Bank with the Emperor and under the Emperor's sanction, have an advance in the rate of interest on the accounts from the Bank of Japan. The financial pressure has been relieved. Letters from St. Petersburg have become so exceedingly favorable that the Japanese Government has thought it advisable to sell the wheat at a high price, and to sell the wheat at a high price.

An awful conflagration at Petersburg, Russia. One hundred lighters were burned. The Investigator, in which a crew of 100 men were destroyed, was destroyed round the world, and the crew of Somerset House as ordered to be removed to Dep. The Am. steamship Va. off Cape Race at 3 P. M. 22 Friday, 27th inst.

The following telegram from the Foreign Office: Delhi, which was Sept., was entirely occupied by the enemy expelled. In the morning and 1178 men—being one-third killed and wounded. Gen. Nicholson was the 21st. The old King, surrendered to Capt. Hodgson and his men south of Delhi. He was a prisoner. Their lives were spared.

and their bodies brought to the office. Two moveable columns on the 23rd, in pursuit of the Agra, one column appears to be at Allyghur, and the other at September. Gen. Havelock's Ganges from Cawnpore, & the Residency on the 25th, just by its besiegers. On the 5th were stormed, and on the 5th taken—450 killed and wounded. The exact amount of British

known, but supposed to be
slain 64 officers. Scind
of the Gwalior Contingent
against them his own tro
off their supplies, &c. Div
among the Mufineers, w
sadal from Delhi on the o
Nenna on the other. It wa
had been relieved on the
sieged by Nenna with 50.0
found in Delhi were bayo
uropeans were discovered t
rebels.

General Nicholson had di
The garrison at Luckno
of the city taken.
Gen. Niel was killed.
It is confirmed that Del
Europeans on the 21st of
There has been a slight
in the Bombay Presidency
Lieut. Henry of the police
Madras troops defeated
Kempsee, and killed 150.
A native of Ricer and

OPEN-AIR PREACHING goes on in Belfast. In a letter addressed to Hanna, under date of October 15th, the religious liberty is now as much acknowledged as due to those who have been pleased to be *Colonial Presbyterians*.

Fulton applied steam to the horse. Morse has brought Galvanism to men. Newton unravelled their motions the mariner's g these men have done in their dicine. He turns the great ase in the cure of disease, as great chemists available for medicines for the low prices the reach of every man the modern times.—*Wilmington*

The following from one of
in his own State to need end
est by Dyspeptics :—

I.

Messrs. SETH W. FOS
send by Express, another b
nearly out. These bitters h
beated by a member of my f
from it than from all othe
greatly influences the dema
profession, in which a reput
desirable, than in that of a
have always been successful

have always been careful to
perfectly safe in advising all
resort at once to the Oxygen
Yours truly
SETH W. FOWLE & Co.
riators. Sold by their agents

DR. HOOFLAND'S
PR
Dr. C. M. JAC
WILL RE
LIVER COMPLAINT
(Chronic or Nervous, Bilious)

Chronic or Acute Diseases arising from
Give them a try
For sale at 75 cents per
every town and village in the
and South America.

