

ous Journalists, and are
ort to deserve it, as far
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Come, brethren, see
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e by recommending The
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eyan, whose varied con-
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e sets of Vol. I., can be
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d to receive orders.

he weather has been ex-
ighing is good, which is so
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enings are favourable to
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is teeming with Lectures
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ur.

vered his second Lecture
ast evening. The Judge
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l during his recent visit to
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The public should make
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lge be entertaining, and
f the experience of other,
in impart useful lessons.

delivered an interesting
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usy just now. Important
ous consideration. So in-
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atury hence?

retary has sent out from
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is Excellency, on the sub-
othing definite has as yet
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urably to the great and im-
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be the case. C. Archibald
d, the Chronicle states has
here in encouraging terms
e delegation.

oplar Grove Presbyterian
in the basement story of
dnesday evening last. It
table affair.

Dec. 11, 1850.—The Queen
approve Mr. Thos. Ritchie
Halifax, Nova Scotia, of
of Prussia.

mer Baltic, which left Liv-
December, for New York,
n on Saturday evening last.
this city was received on

ormed that the Hon. Samuel
or and Agent of the line of
earing his name, has gener-
vey the productions of his
nded for the Exhibition, to
arge—an offer worthy of
eady proved himself to be
benefactor.—Colonist.

, Michaelmas Term, Dec. 2.
Attorney General, William
d Matthew H. Richey, Es-
Law, were this day duly ad-
barristers of H. M. Supreme
at; and James McDonald, of
arg, having passed the ne-
and taken the usual oaths,
ed and enrolled an Attorney
under.

We understand that it is the intention of the
Clerks in the respective stores in this city to
close their places of business during the winter
evenings, at the hour of 7 o'clock, p. m. This
movement is made with the general concurrence
of their owners.—*Fredericton, N. B. Reporter.*

The Re-Establishment of the Red Mass in Paris.

What is the red mass? you will naturally ask.
The question demands some explanation.
Before 1789, when the judicial corps assumed
their sitting at the end of their annual vacation;
they all assembled to hear a mass in the chapel
adjoining the Palais de Justice. The magistrates
wore at this ceremony their red robes, as they
were accustomed to do on important occasions,
and hence the name of red mass, given to this
religious fete.

This solemnity had become obsolete for more
than fifty years, and it is easy to understand
why. The magistrates of the judicial courts are
no longer necessarily Roman Catholics; they may
be Protestants or Jews. By what right should
they be forced to attend, in their capacity of
judges, a papist ceremony? There would be in
that case, evidently, a flagrant contradiction
between the conduct of the magistrates and the
letters of the laws. Napoleon well understood it:
he did not restore the red mass. The Bourbons,
even of the eldest branch, notwithstanding their
regard for the priests, only one caused this mass
to be celebrated—in the month of February,
1815. Louis Philippe had never the least idea
of re-establishing this fete. It is the revolution
of 1848—or, to speak more correctly—it is the
re-actionary party, placed now at the head of
the Government, which has thought fit to revive
this custom from its tomb. The magistrates
obeyed the order of M. the Minister of Justice.
The different judicial corps, dressed in their
most splendid trappings, assembled in the holy
chapel, and the Archbishop of Paris chanted the
Veni Creator. This prelate, it is superfluous to
remark, was delighted at seeing the chief magis-
tracy of France performing an act of popery,
and thus loudly proclaiming the renewal of a
State religion.

Why this red mass? Why all these demon-
strations of the Roman faith? I have already
observed that, with the Government, it is purely
policy, a means of gaining the concurrence of
the clergy in our political crises. As to the
magistrates themselves, who have yielded, with-
out resistance, to the will of authority, I suppose
many of them hope to awaken, by these pompous
manifestations, some sentiments of religion in the
popular classes. But will they succeed? I
think not. The people will discern the secrets
of hearts; they discover the truths through ap-
pearances, and lift up the mask with which
statesmen cover themselves. In truth, there is
here only a vain hypocrisy. Most of the magis-
trates, who devoutly assisted at the red mass,
are Voltaireans, and are the first to laugh at
all this phantasmagoria. How, then, should the
people be duped by it? Priests of Rome—and
politicians who respond so benevolently to their
demands—be assured that the revival of the papist
faith in France is impossible! You, may per-
haps, create for a little while some illusions; you
may persuade simple and superficial people that
Romanism is reviving, but you will never restore
a nation truly papist. The time of the Holy
Chair is finished—finished for ever.—*French
Correspondent of Evang. Christendom.*

Efforts at Evangelisation in Germany.

When Austria was thrown open in 1848, by
the mighty revolution which then took place,
we had several brethren at the capital, converts
from Romanism, who were ready to engage in
the circulation of the Scriptures and religious
tracts, with which they were supplied from our
depot at Hamburg. These have been supplied
in large quantities, and though at present our
brethren must proceed with great caution, I
rejoice to say the work is still continued, and
they have been encouraged in it by the accession
of new converts from Romanism. A saloon,
hired by them in 1849, formerly part of an old
monastery, is still retained for their religious
assemblies. Here they continue to meet every
Lord's day, and once on a week-day evening,
for their edification, and the commemoration of
the Saviour's death; a number of Roman
Catholics being always present. We still con-
tinue to send them large quantities of tracts, and
copies of the Holy Scriptures, for as yet these
have not been prohibited.

In the mountain of Silesia, the work among
the Catholics is still progressing; three converts
were recently baptised and added to the church
at Vaigtsdorf. That church is composed of about
thirty members, all converted Catholics. I sent,
three months ago, a brother to that place, to assist
our indefatigable missionary, Straube, who has
been greatly blessed in his labours among the
Roman Catholics in Silesia.

At Stolzenberg, near Konigsburg, in Prussia,
there has been, during the last eighteen months,
such an outpouring of the Holy Spirit accom-
panying the preaching of the Gospel, that 130
sinners were converted to Christ, who are now
united together in the bonds of church-fellowship.

At Memel, Elbing, Stettin, and other places
along the Baltic, we meet with much success,
and nothing is wanting but a greater number of
devoted men, to gather in the precious sheaves
ripe for the harvest.

At Hamburg we continue to enjoy much
encouragement; upwards of eighty converts
have been added to the church there during the
present year, and the church is increasing its
efforts among all classes, to spread the Gospel of
Christ. Not less than forty brethren are engaged
on the Lord's day, in going, two and two, from
house to house, to speak with the inhabitants on
the great affairs of the salvation of the soul, to
supply them with Scriptures and tracts, and to
encourage them to come and hear the Gospel.—
Around Hamburg we have twelve preaching
stations, which are regularly supplied; and two
colporteurs are constantly engaged in the cir-
culation of the Holy Scriptures, both on the land,
and on the water among our seamen. Our
Female Missionary Union is also actively engaged
in labouring for the spiritual good of our citizens;
they circulated, during the last five months,
10,000 tracts, and sold nearly 600 copies of the
Holy Scriptures.

Among the soldiers of the Schleswig-Holstein
army, 2000 New Testaments have been recently
sold. In Hanover, Hesse, Oldenburg, Meck-
lenburg, East Friesland, and other parts of Ger-
many to which our labours extend, we meet with
much encouragement.

How long the present favourable opportunity
may last, it is impossible to say, and it is for us
to grasp the present moment and to preach the
Gospel far and wide to the perishing multitudes
around us.—*Rev. J. Oncken.*

The Bible Society and the Exhibition.

In contemplating the arrangements that are
being made for the Great Exhibition in the ensu-
ing year, every intelligent Christian will approve
of the determination of the Committee of the
British and Foreign Bible Society. It appears
that they have resolved to place before the visi-
tors a complete set of their translations of the
Bible. This will be altogether worthy of the
character of that noble institution; and the sight
will be most gratifying to the hearts of many.
It will, doubtless, be the means of leading the con-
sort of the Queen, and probably of her Majesty
also, to turn their attention to the claims of the
Bible Society, and so to form an epoch in the
history of its most benevolent operations. But
something more may be done. The committee
should resolve to present every foreigner that
may visit the Exhibition with a copy of the New
Testament in his own language; and that it
should be neatly bound in calf, and contain a
label inside, indicating the origin of the gift by
the society. This gift, presented on the occa-
sion so memorable, would be preserved with the
greatest care, and be the means of creating a
desire to possess the Holy Scriptures by many,
especially Roman Catholics, who have never
been permitted to read or to see the Word of
God.—*Christian Times.*

Papal Bulls.

As the meaning of the word "bull," when ap-
plied to the Papacy, may not be generally known,
the following acception of it may be accept-
able:—In ancient times a seal, enclosed in a case,
was attached to these documents by a string.
The case, commonly of lead, was called *bulia*, a
Latin word, which originally signified a bubble
of water, and afterwards anything which had the
circular shape of a bubble of water, such as
amulets, made of gold or silver, which were worn
by the freeborn children of ancient Rome. In
process of time the name of the case was applied
to the document, and Papal ordinances were
called *bullae*, namely, "bubbles." They are written
on parchment, in the Gothic character. First
comes the name of the Pope, *Gregorius*, for in-
stance, *servus servorum Dei*; then the general
exordium, from the first words of which the bull
is designated, *In cana Domini*, the famous ban
bull of Urban V., in 1362, against heretics; *Uni-
genitus*, the bull of 1713, condemning Quesnel;
Dominus ac Redemptor Noster, the bull suppress-
ing the Jesuits; *Ecclesia Christi*, the bull contain-
ing the concordat with France in 1801; and *De
Salute Animarum*, that relative to the establish-
ment of the Roman Catholic Church in Prussia.
They have generally a large leaden seal append-
ed to them, on the obverse of which are impress-
ed likenesses of the Apostles Peter and Paul,
and on the reverse the name of the reigning
Pontiff.

Papal Aggression.

The most telling speech which the agitation
has produced against the Pope and his party was
that delivered the other day at Epsom by Sir
Edward Sugden, whose greatness as a lawyer
stands out in strong contrast with his feebleness
as a politician. The illegality of the Roman
hierarchy he put in a new and forcible light,
and the legal argument was strengthened by the
absence of all unbefitting vituperation. At
Croydon, where a grand Protestant demonstra-
tion was witnessed, the proceedings were relieved
by a dramatic episode, in which the Pope and
the Cardinal, Monks and Sisters of Mercy, fig-
ured in their respective ecclesiastical trappings.

For Pio Nono and Dr. Wiseman were reserved
the exclusive honour of being burnt in effigy,
amidst a blaze which lighted the country for
miles round, whilst the charms of music mingled
discordantly with the sounds of approbation sent
up by the enthusiastic citizens as the figures of
the two culprits faded into nothingness. Accord-
ing to the *Daily News*, the late proceedings at the
Vatican had not been pleasing to the Catholic
priests in this country, who are said to be uneasy
at the character which the agitation has assumed.
How far this may be true, we have no means of
judging; but the Catholic nobility and gentry are
preparing an address to the Cardinal, to show
that they have no sympathy with the views put
forth by the Duke of Norfolk and Lord Beau-
mont.

Lord John Russell's Manifesto.

It is reported that the feeling of the whole
body of Bishops of the Established Church has
been sounded as to what course it might be deem-
ed advisable that the Irish Clergy should take in
reference to the present movement in England
against the aggressions of Rome, and that, so far,
the spirit of the answers, with one exception, has
been in accordance with the advice alleged to
have been given by his Grace the Lord Primate,
namely, that in the present state of the agitation
it would be undesirable that the Irish Clergy
should interpose in a question not, directly at
least, affecting the interests of the Irish branch
of the Established Church. The Bishop of
Cashel (Dr. Daly) is reputed to be the prelate
who holds a different opinion from that enter-
tained by the rest of the Episcopal bench.

Papyrus of the Iliad.

We have been favoured by a correspondent
with the following extract of a letter from A. C.
Harris, Esq., of Alexandria, dated Rosetta, No-
vember 12, containing some curious information
about the discovery of more of a Papyrus of
Homer:—"I have had the great good fortune to
find a portion of the missing part of the papyrus,
consisting of 171 lines:—leaving 139 lines in
verses to be sought for, and which I have a faint
hope of recovering. I have obtained also another
Papyrus in a book of primitive form which, if it
were complete, (and I regret it is not so,) would,
by the indication on it, contain other four books
of the 'Iliad' (a, b, g, d,) together with the
grammar of Tryphon of Alexandria. Should I
succeed in finding a portion of these MSS, you
shall have a particular account of them; other-
wise I will give a note of the parts already in my
possession.—I believe that these documents have
been taken from the body of Tryphon; and an
arm which I preserve in my study as a relic, I
consider to be the arm of the grammarian torn
from the mummy in order to release the papyrus
roll, and delivered to me with the fragment first
purchased, and advised by you in the *Athenaeum*,
8th September, 1849." The grammarian Try-
phon lived about the age of Augustus; so that
this papyrus MS. of the 'Iliad' would be of that
age, or of the first century A. D. It is another
proof of the sad fate of the many valuable works
which must have been attached to mummies, and
which have been recklessly destroyed by those
jackals of mummies, the Fellahs of Egypt.—
Athenaeum.

Ship Canal between the Mediterranean and the Red Sea.

Mr. Robert Stephenson is on his way to Suez,
to examine the route of a ship canal between the
Mediterranean and the Red Sea. This survey is
said to form part of a conjoint survey directed by
England, France and Austria, the former being
represented by Mr. Stephenson, France by M.
Paulin Talbot, and Austria by M. Negrelli.
These latter have completed their labours; and
on the completion of Mr. Stephenson's survey,
the route will be determined on the conjoint
evidence of the three reports. It is hoped the
three powers will contribute the funds; if not,
the works will be conceded by the Pasha to a
joint stock company. Before the Academy of
Sciences, the survey of M. Bourdaloue, made in
1847, has been laid; it was under the direction
of Mehmet Ali Pasha, and embraces the coun-
try between the Nile and the Red Sea, the levels
being most carefully taken. The results differ
very much from those of the French Commission
of 1799.—*Architect.*

Summary of News.

BY THE R. M. STEAMER.

The R. M. Steamer *Niagara* arrived at this
port on the 3d inst. We give the following items
of intelligence.

Great Britain.

In the state of trade there is little change since
last accounts. Wheat is somewhat lower—and
Flour sells slowly at a decline of 6d. The coal
is quoted at 25s-6d.
Mr. Andrew Smith, C. E., the inventor of the
wire rope manufacture, has discovered the affini-
ty between aerial electricity and terrestrial mag-
netism.

The Government is said to be contemplating
some alteration in the patent laws.

A Royal Commission is about to be instituted
for the purpose of inquiring into the law of di-
vorce. Under the existing law in England a
divorce cannot be obtained under £1000—while
in Scotland the process is simply, cheaply and
promptly accomplished.

The farmers' friends are agitating to oppose
the renewal of the income tax, to advocate the
repeal of the malt tax, to urge the enactment of
a law by which leases made prior to 1846 may be
revoked, to equalize the poor rate, and to revise
the Tithe Commutation Act.

The papal excitement, (say the journals,) is
wearing out from sheer excitement, to be renewed
when Parliament meets on the 4th of February.
Stormy debates on the subject are looked for by
all parties, but what measures may be adopted by
the government, is still a matter of uncertainty.

Every thing connected with the Great Indus-
trial Exhibition, is going forward swimmingly.
Immense preparations are being made to ensure
the most unbounded success.

On Tuesday, Parliament was again prorogued,
to Tuesday the 4th of February, 1851, "then to
assemble and be holden for the dispatch of diverse
urgent and important affairs."

Colonel Mure has resolved to give his casting
vote to Mr. Sheriff Alison, as Lord Rector of the
University of Glasgow, in preference to Mr.
Macaulay.

A postal convention is in progress between
Spain and England, to enable letters to be sent
from Spain by the English steamers to Peru and
the Pacific.

The *Galway Mercury* states that a deputa-
tion from America has arrived in London to support
the claims of Galway as a transatlantic packet
station.

The governorship of St. Helena has been offer-
ed to Sir James Emerson Tennent, late colonial
secretary at Ceylon.

A great meeting was held at Sydney, N. S. W.,
August 12, at which strong resolutions were pas-
sed condemnatory of the Colonial Office, and the
Lieut. Governor of the Colony, Sir Chas. Fitzroy.
One of these prays the Queen to remove the
Governor from Office.

India.

The last fortnight has been one of profound
tranquillity throughout India. A most distressing
amount of sickness prevails among the troops at
Peshawar and Lahore. At the former place up-
wards of 2300 men are stated to be in hospital,
six hundred from one native corps, (the 71st Na-
tive Infantry.)

Sir Charles Napier left Simla on the 20th Oc-
tober. He marches to Ferozepore, whence he
will proceed by water down the Gharra and In-
dus to Kurachee. The Governor General left
Simla for the plains and the Panjab on the
31st.

Foreign.

FRANCE.—The President of the Republic deliv-
ered, on Tuesday night, at the Hotel de Ville, a
remarkable reply to the speech of the Prefect
proposing his health. Congratulating the city
on the tranquillity that prevailed, he said "that
it was such that enabled him to know
that if any modifications were to take
place (alluding to the constitution) the same
would be effected without trouble." The Presi-
dent renewed his professions of disinterestedness,
and manifested his repugnance to revolutionary
acts. His speech was greatly applauded.

SPAIN.—There was a Ministerial crisis on the
9th. All the Ministers had resigned, and it was
at one moment considered that a Mon and
O'Donnell Ministry had been appointed. Nar-
vaez had a long conference with the Queen in
the evening, at the conclusion of which the Mi-
nisters withdrew their resignations and consent-
ed to remain in office.

PORTUGAL.—Accounts have been received from
Lisbon to the 10th. The new Cardinal was en-
throned on the 5th with much pomp. A grand
banquet was given on the occasion, to which the
British ambassador and the officers of the squad-
ron were invited, but they declined the invita-
tion.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.—Letters from
Hamburg to the 13th inst., inform us that the
new Generalissimo, Von der Horst, is likely to
commence hostilities against the Danes within a
short period.

GERMANY.—The Elector's Official Gazette
states that the Prince will not return to Cassel.
Fulda will henceforth be the seat of Govern-
ment. The Prussian troops continue to evacuate
Hesse. Bavaria proceeds with her martial pre-
parations. The fortress of Wudsburg is in a state
of defence.

Our letters from Frankfort are to the 17th inst.
The Austrian and Bavarian troops in Hesse were
at Fritzlar and Mellungen. They were preparing
to enter Cassel, where the Austrian and Prussian
Commissioners had arrived. General Von de
Groben had returned to Paderborn, in West-
phalia.

The Official Gazette of Berlin has published
the order for large reduction in the Prussian
army.

The *Cologne Gazette* states that the Prussians
were to evacuate Hersfeld on the 9th, and that
the Federal troops would enter that place in a
few days.

The Emperor of Russia has ordered the erec-
tion of two colossal lines of electric telegraph
from St. Petersburg to Berlin and Vienna.