

We may observe, that some of the most celebrated of modern American Authors have contributed to its pages; a circumstance which warrants us in expressing our belief, that the perusal of the work can scarcely fail to afford the friends of Temperance a rich and agreeable mental treat. The external style of the work is such as would adorn the drawing-room table, or add to the beauty of the select, and well arranged library.

The Present Aspect of Protestantism in Great Britain.

[Extracted from a discourse recently delivered and published by John Morrison, D.D., LL.D., Minister of Trevelyan Chapel, Westminster.]

Men who in the face of such facts, glory in their liberalism, and denounce all religious controversy as the result of narrowness and bigotry, are worthy to have lived under the happy reign of the Inquisition when such narrowness would have been summarily checked, indeed if such facts are not considered and seriously weighed Smithfield may again be consecrated to its ancient use. The experience of Dr. Achilli at the hands of Papists, both before and since his release from the Inquisition last year, shows that the "spirit is willing" only the hands are weak.

Nearly a hundred of the clergy, up to this date, in the space of nine years, have thus gone over to Rome, including tutors of Colleges, many rectors of parishes, a large body of curates, and a few Oxford and Cambridge students. Well, if they felt in their consciences that their Popery was inconsistent with their position as professed Protestant teachers, we respect their honesty and commend their decision. We have seen the poor curate thus escape from his episcopal obligations; while the incumbent who taught him his Popery, has remained in his place, and fattened on the income of a Protestant Church.

Ah, brethren! this is the darkest feature of this picture for Old England. We are now daily familiar with secessions from the Establishment, to Rome; but do these secessions afford any fair means of judgment as to the actual number of clergymen who think with them, but who, in a kind of half disguise, continue to exercise their ministry in the Establishment? Alas! I speak advisedly; the secession is fractional as compared with the number whose consciences are made of that easy stuff which permits them to hold and teach their Popish notions and practices at the cost of Protestant funds. A minister of the Establishment, better acquainted, perhaps, with the statistics of his own Church than any other living man, assured me lately that there were at least three thousand of his brethren who sympathized more or less with the Tractarian heresy. But they all retain their livings snugly, and will, in some dioceses, receive kinder treatment than if they believed with Thomas Scott or John Newton.

Now, it is in this state of things that we have to look at the position of Popery, strictly so called. We might expect that such a conjuncture of affairs would contribute largely to the advancement of the Papal interests. The Tractarians originally thought otherwise. They commenced their ill-omened struggle, as they tell us themselves, with the strong purpose of putting down Dissent, and weakening the inducements for Churchmen to go over to Rome. Now, I do not think that they have succeeded in putting down Dissent; I am sure they have greatly strengthened the arguments for its increased exercise. And, as it respects Catholicism, why, many of the men who talked of guarding Englishmen by their battles of tracts, from its pale, have entered it themselves; and, as a matter of grave truth, the period in which Tractarianism has existed in this country, has been the richest harvest that Popery ever reaped since the days of the Reformation. It is a fact, then, that from 1829 to 1850, the Tractarian Era, Roman Catholics, in England alone, built two hundred and thirty-four chapels or churches—a number exceeding by one hundred and seventy-five the best record ever experienced before, from the period of the Reformation. In fact, the Tractarian reign, from 1829 to 1850, has done more for Popery by far than the thirty years before, of hard Popish labor, had been able to effect. From 1809 to 1810, the Romish chapels built were sixteen; from 1810 to 1820, they were twenty; from 1820 to 1830, they were thirty-nine. During the thirty years, then, which preceded 1850, there were only seventy-five Catholic places of worship erected; while, in the Tractarian period, from 1829 to 1850, two hundred and thirty-four reared their heads in our cities, towns, and villages. Now, make what you of our increasing population, and of any other circumstances you please to name, you cannot account for this remarkable fact in any other way than by admitting the common-sense explanation. THAT TRACTARIANISM HAS BEEN THE BEST FRIEND OF ROME SINCE THE DAYS OF THE REFORMATION. How could it be otherwise?

Think of the respectable secessions which Tractarianism has actually made to the ranks of Romanism. To say nothing of the monks and ladies, and persons of good family, who, by the teaching of Tractarians, have been induced to go over to the Romish Church, what an impulse must it

have given to all the movements of that community, to find itself, in nine short years, enriched and glorified by the accession of nearly one hundred of the best educated men which Oxford and Cambridge could supply!

Dr. Wiseman's Challenge—Dr. Cumming's Exposure.

No affirmation is more awful and solemn than that of an oath, administered to ecclesiastics when they are appointed to proclaim the message of peace and salvation to mankind. Amongst other subjects which have lately attracted attention, the oath taken by Romish Prelates has been brought prominently forward as a most conclusive proof of the bitter and merciless spirit of Popery. The thanks of the Protestant world are justly due to the Rev. Dr. Cumming of London for the bold and fearless exposure which he has made of the obnoxious document and we are not at all astonished that Dr. Wiseman and other ecclesiastics should feel anxious to remove the reproach which it casts upon their church.

It is well known in London and throughout the Empire that Dr. Cumming is an able and intrepid defender of the Protestant faith, and therefore it was not to be expected that he would remain silent at the present eventful moment. At one of his late lectures in the Hanover Rooms, in illustrating the encroaching and dangerous spirit of Popery, the Dr. thought proper to offer some strong but merited comments upon the Romish oath, which were keenly felt at head quarters. On reading these comments Dr. Wiseman invited Dr. Cumming to inspect, at his house in Golden Square, the oath which he had taken on his elevation to the dignity of an Archbishop, and in a letter in the *Times* he gives the following account of the interview which then took place.

"I accepted the invitation, and this day, in company with Sir J. Heron Maxwell and Admiral Vernon Harcourt, I inspected the Cardinal's Pontifical submitted to me at the episcopal residence, Golden Square." In the Pontifical thus laid before me I found in the Bishop's oath the very words I quoted, and in a bold type, but with a line of black ink drawn over the passage with a pen, apparently very recently used, leaving the words disclaimed by the cardinal sufficiently legible, but without any initials, or other verification of any sort. "Hæreticos, schismaticos et rebelles, Dominum nostrum vel successoribus prædictis pro posse persequar et impugnabo." All heretics, (that is, Protestants), schismatics (that is, members of the Greek Church), that separated, as they say, from Rome, and rebels against our Lord, or his apostolic successors, I will persecute and attack to the utmost of my power!—The correct translation I believe of *pro posse*.—On the fly leaf at the beginning of the book I found the same oath in M.S., without the persecuting clause, and without initials or other verification, and apparently very recently written. But the startling fact remains. On referring to the oath required to be taken by an archbishop (Dr. Wiseman having been recently made one) on receiving the *palium*, as given at page 88 (Paris edition, 1844) of the *Pontifical*, I thus submitted to me by order of the cardinal, I found the persecuting clause—Hæreticos schismaticos et rebelles Dominum nostrum vel successoribus prædictis pro posse persequar et impugnabo, printed in bold type without any alteration, emendation, or correction whatever, constituting in the Archbishop of Westminster's own Pontifical part and parcel of the oath which every archbishop on receiving the *palium*, as I have already stated, must take. The discovery needs no comment beyond my expression of surprise that the cardinal should have had the temerity to invite me to inspect his Pontifical Romanum."

Wesleyan Methodist Demonstration.

A meeting of the members of the fifth London Circuit of Wesleyan Methodists was held in Ladbroke Chapel, to take into consideration the recent aggression on the supremacy of the Queen by the Pope of Rome.

The chair was taken by the Rev. Mr. Coffey, who said the time was come for Protestants to merge all minor differences, and show the common enemy that in this case they were one; to teach Rome that toleration was not supremacy; and that while we endure her presence we reject her way, and trusted we should bear no more of grants to Maynooth or to Catholic Colonial bishops. The Rev. John Hall moved a resolution expressive of abhorrence at the recent attempt of the Pope of Rome on the supremacy of the Queen, and to establish the Roman Catholic Religion in this country, which was unanimously adopted. Several ministers and gentlemen addressed the meeting, deprecating any attempt on the part of the Established Church. Resolutions condemnatory of the intolerable demands of the Pope were carried. A loyal address, expressive of unshaken allegiance to her Majesty, was carried by acclamation.

At a Convocation held in the College Hall, King's College, on the 1st inst., subsequent to the recent examination at that Institution, Mr. Charles Atherton, of this city, was admitted to the degree of A. B.

TEMPERANCE PAPERS.—The *Athenæum* and *Journal of Temperance* made its appearance on Tuesday last. It promises to be an able auxiliary in the work of disseminating the principles of Total Abstinence. We hope it may obtain all the success it deserves from the Temperance public. We have to acknowledge the receipt of the Specimen Number of "The Banner of Temperance," Edited and Published by Mr. H. Winton, Jr., St. John's, Newfoundland. We can do no more at present than to wish prosperity to the undertaking.

A Levee will be held at Government House on New Year's Day, at 1 o'clock.

The Carrier of the *Sun* and *Chronicle* Newspapers was attacked, knocked down, and unmercifully beaten on Tuesday evening last, about half past nine o'clock, in Barrack Street, by three soldiers and a person in civilian's dress.

The Halifax Fire Insurance Office has contributed £25, for the relief of the sufferers by the recent fire in this city, and £50s. have also been received from the Grand Jury—being the amount of their fines.

The Hon. W. A. Black has contributed £10 to the relief of the sufferers by the recent fire at Fredericton.

A TEACHER'S INSTITUTE has been established at Picton.

It is supposed that there are 4,000 Nova Scotians in Boston, and 200,000 Canadians in the United States.

Mr. William Grant, Senr., has been appointed a Weigher of Flour for Halifax, and will enter upon the duties of his office at the commencement of the year.

It appears by a letter in the *Chronicle* from Mr. B. Brehm, Secretary to the Fire Wards, that the City Council have agreed to the application made by the Committee from the Fire Department, for a sum sufficient to purchase one thousand feet of hose.

Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress has been printed at the expense of the London Tract Society alone, in 23 different languages.

The New Orleans Privateer learns from passengers that the barque Emily, from San Francisco for Realejo and Panama, was lost on the 20th Sept. on the Pacific coast, and of two hundred passengers, but two were saved.

An American who lives in Paris, has just finished the model of a gas apparatus which is to revolutionize the present system.

Late Canada Papers inform us that the winter has everywhere set in, and that the navigation of the Rivers, Canals, and Lakes was closed for the season.

A disastrous fire has occurred in St. Louis, consuming a large number of buildings stored with dry goods, &c. The loss is estimated at \$63,000, on which there is an insurance of \$53,600.

A State Convention has been called in New York to consider the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law.

The debt of Texas will amount to full \$10,000,000. Claims unpaid or before have been presented since the passage of the act.

A notorious burglar named Tay was sentenced to the Penitentiary, the other day, at Toronto for 20 years. He made a speech to the Court, admitting the justice of his sentence, and begging that he might be taught a trade in prison, adding that had he been brought up to a trade, he never would have been a thief.

The body of Mr. Dingwell of P. E. I., who was drowned some weeks ago from the *Schre. Bury*, which was totally wrecked near Petty Harbour, Newfoundland, was found entire in the early part of this month at Sinal Bay.

The remains of Mr. Dingwell were interred on Thursday, the 12th inst., at noon, from the residence of Matthew Stewart, Esq.

We understand that the amounts received at the various meetings of the Wesleyan Missionary Society just terminated in the Newfoundland District are in advance of what they were last year.

THE NEW CAPITAL OF CALIFORNIA.—Mr. G. Vallejo, a descendant of the old Spanish settlers of California, but who submitted a proposition to the Legislature of that State, to the following effect:—He had laid out a city on a tract of land on the Bay of San Francisco, lying some 25 miles above the city of that name, and proposed to the State, if they will establish Vallejo the seat of government permanently, to give to the commonwealth 150 acres, divided into necessary lots and grounds for the government buildings, university, charitable institutions, &c. And, furthermore, he proposes to expend, in the erection of 25 different public buildings, including a State House, an aggregate of \$150,000, to be paid over within two years. The State Legislature turned his proposition over to the people for their decision; and, as we are informed, they have accepted it in their late election by a large majority. Gen. Thomas J. Green, of California, and Hon. Robert Walker, late Secretary of the Treasury, are associated with Vallejo in this enterprise. The arrangement is all clear gain to the State; but with the prospect of making Vallejo the great commercial centre of California, it is not likely to prove a losing business to the other side.

A CANADIAN MICROSCOPE.—We copy the following from the *Kingston British Whig*:—"Mr. Smith, watchmaker, has, at the expense of much labour and money, completed a very powerful oxy-hydrogen microscope, the first ever made in Canada; which magnifies the object upwards of ten million times. At a private exhibition at the Lambton House, a variety of insects and other minute objects were submitted to the powers of the microscope, and the result was truly surprising and wonderful. A fly's wing was rendered so enormous, that only a very small portion of it could be contained on the large screen, and its minute and delicate structure was beautifully developed.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.—A bill has been introduced into the Legislature of the State of New York, enacting that when any criminal shall be sentenced to death, he shall be sent to one of the state prisons, and there confined for the space of one year, in solitary confinement, and that, at the end of that time, the Governor of the State may in his discretion issue his warrant for the execution of the criminal.

FALLING OF THE HORSE SHOE ROCK.—The Niagara Falls Iris says a portion of the rock at the Horse Shoe Falls on the Canada side, fell with a tremendous crash a week ago last Tuesday. The part which fell was about ten rods long by four rods wide. It carried with it a canal boat which has been lodged upon it for some time. The Iris says it seems "providential that it fell this season of the year; for it is precisely the spot where so many continually passed to beyond the waters of the cataract, rushing terrifically over their heads, that is now filled with the huge masses of rock which have fallen." The appearance of the Falls is said to be not in the least impaired.

FALL OF A SUSPENSION BRIDGE.—A suspension bridge built on Dredge's principle across the river Leven, at Balloch, Scotland, recently fell while a flock of sheep were beginning to pass over it. On examination it was found that the cause of failure was owing to the previous breakage of a small iron rod, only one inch in diameter. One thing singular about it was the dropping of one half of the bridge, and that not the one the sheep were on, but the opposite half. Does this show that, from the abutment, the weight on the bridge acts throughout the whole length of the bridge upon the long end of the lever, and not from the apex of the arch.

Summary of News.

FROM ENGLISH PAPERS.

THE "DUKE'S" ROOM AT WALMER CASTLE.

—This sanctum is a room of but moderate size, without ornament, and very plainly and scantily furnished, but neat, accurate, and orderly in arrangement; altogether bearing very much the appearance of the single room of a military secretary in garrison. On the right is an iron camp-bedstead, with a single horse-hair mattress upon it; and thereon, whatever be the season, without curtains or any paraphernalia about it, the "Iron Duke" rests when at Walmer. Over the bedstead is a small collection of books, which is seen, on a rapid glance, to have been selected for use: the best English writers of Anne's "Augustan age," both in poetry and prose, a few recent histories, and biographies; some French memoirs; with military reports, official publications and Parliamentary papers, form the little library. In the centre of the room is a mahogany table, well ink-stained, at which, for two or three hours in the day, the master of the room takes his place, and plies his pen. Near it is a more portable one, so contrived as to be used for reading or writing on while in bed. These, with two or three chairs, comprise the contents of the room, and are sufficiently characteristic of its owner. The window looks out upon the sea, and a door opens upon the ramparts—upon which, a few years ago, the Duke never failed to be every morning by six o'clock, and there for an hour or more, take his morning walk. The view from the ramparts, by the way, is a most magnificent one; from the position of the Castle, the prospect is unbroken, both south and north, while directly in front it is only bounded by the French coast.—*Pictorial Half-Hours.*

The ship *Colleen* arrived at Melbourne, July 5, with the first batch of needlewomen, forwarded by public subscription, which was started by the Hon. Sidney Herbert. The *Herald* notices the uniform good conduct of these emigrants as deserving the highest encomiums. There was but little illness, and neither a birth nor a death occurred on board during the voyage.

The living of East Farleigh, lately held by the Rev. H. W. Wilberforce, has just been presented, unsolicited, to the Rev. Thomas Watson, incumbent of St. Philip, Pentonville, on account of his anti-Tractarian views.

The whole of her Majesty's ships in Commission that are accessible to home will be put out of commission, and then re-commissioned in order to bring into operation, on the 1st of January, the new and improved system of provisions, &c.