NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

(*From Willmer & Smith's European Times, June 6.*)

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Parliament met on Thursday after the Whitsun recess, and both Houses got through a respectable share of work on the first night. Lord Brougham has returned to his place amongst the Peers, and the elasticity of his mind is visible in the shrewd and clever remarks which he made during the sitting. The Sale of Poisons Bill, which has excited a good deal of controversy throughout the kingdom, and some of the clauses in which are manifestly absurd, was referred by Lord Granville to a Select Committee, emergence from which during the present session is very problematical. The Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Bill is advancing towards its final stage in the Upper House, and will probably be sent down to the Commons in the course of the ensuing week. Lord Campbell brought up the report of the Select Committee on the administration of oaths to witnesses, and moved a change in the form of examining and swearing witnesses in the Committees of the Peers, and also proposed a change in the manner of swearing witnesses in courts of law. He held that all unnecessary swearing lessened the solemnity of an oath, and that in cases where witnesses had only to speak to matters of opinion, it was not desirable to swear them at all,—suggestions which received the approval of their Lordships, and will hereafter be acted upon. Sir P. Thesiger stated that he would not oppose the second reading of the Oaths Bill, which stood for Monday next, but in committee he would move certain words to preserve the Christian character of the substituted oath—in other terms, the learned gentleman would endeavour to continue the exclusion of the Jews from Parliament. This course of tactics on the part of the Conservative portion of the House of Commons shows a disposition to give way on the subject, and the belief gains ground that the House of Lords will not pursue the system of intolerance at the expense of the Jews in which it has so long indulged.—Lord R. Cecil moved for a select committee to inquire into the expediency of collecting the votes of electors in counties and universities by means of voting papers. The motion gave rise to a long discussion, in which several eminent members of the House bore a part, but the general feeling was against it, and the motion was subsequently withdrawn. But it argues well for a speedy improvement in the electoral machinery of the country when we find members of strong Conservative views like Lord R. Cecil protesting in the strongest manner against the outrages which at present accompany the existing system of open voting. We have referred in a separate article to the debate on Mr. Horsfall's motion for a reconstruction of the Board of Trade—a branch of the executive which every practical man feels is not in unison with the necessities of the times. Mr. Slaney, who has always shown a warm interest for the labouring classes, moved for a committee of inquiry into their condition; but the Home Secretary declared his belief that the motion would lead to no practical result, and it was withdrawn. The remaining subjects possessed a miscellaneous interest, and the House adjourned half an hour beyond midnight, having passed the third reading of the Princess Royal's Annuity Bill.

Last evening in the House of Lords a petition presented against certain clauses in the Merchants' Shipping Act, drew from Lord Stanley, of Alderley, the President of the Board of Trade, the expression of his opinion that he did not see any necessity for a change in the act, which had been framed with great care. The Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Lower House entered fully into the question of the Sound Dues, and proposed a grant of £1,250,000 out of the consolidated fund to pay the King of Denmark for abolishing them, which was agreed to. The army estimates were then gone into, and the House adjourned.

The licensed victuallers of Dublin, scandalised at the charges brought against their business by the abstemious Judge Crampton, have been considering whether they ought not to prosecute the learned functionary for maligning their calling; while the beersellers of the metropolis have been meeting in great force to oppose Mr. Hardy's bill, which seeks to transfer the granting of licenses from the excise to the bench of magistrates. It seems an absurdity on the face of it that while in England the magistrates can withhold a license from a victualler if his house be improperly conducted, beerhouses are exempt from this condition, and it is one of the purposes of Mr. Hardy's scheme to make the law in this respect uniform. Several leading philanthropists from the provincial towns have waited upon Lord Palmerston this week to induce him to support Mr. Hardy's bill. They also urged upon the Premier the supervision of the police over the coffee-shops and dancing saloons in London and elsewhere—objects with which his lordship appeared to sympathise.

The arrangements for shipping the transatlantic cable have at length commenced, according to the plan entered into between the British and the American Governments, and yesterday morning, in accordance with official intimation, the Agamemnon left her moorings at Greenhithe, and proceeded to the spot prepared for her at Greenwich to receive on board a certain portion of the wire. The United States steam frigate Niagara is to receive the Liverpool portion, but the paying out of the cable will not terminate, it is believed, before the month of August next.

Some little sensation has been caused by a French war schooner firing upon an English brig from Bordeaux to Liverpool, which had anchored in the roadstead at Belle Isle from stress of weather. The cause of offence was that the brig did not hoist her colours to show her nationality; but the captain of the vessel, one of whose crew was killed by a ball, assigns a satisfactory reason for this—he could not, as his signal halyards had been carried away in the tempest. The affair is under investigation. Causes quite as trivial have led, ere now, to a war between the countries which the vessels respectively represent; but the alliance at present is so intimate and sound, that no fear need be entertained of such a calamity.

Spain is disturbed by bread riots. It was found necessary to call out the militia, and lives were sacrificed before order was restored. The intelligence from Madrid states that the previous accounts, which represented the differences between Spain and Mexico as being on the eve of settlement, were premature. It is also stated in the official organ of the Spanish government that guano in large quantities has been found on the southern coast of Cuba.

The New Arctic Expedition.—Captain M'Clintock, the commander of the new expedition in search of what may be learned of Sir J. Franklin, has addressed a letter to Mr. S. R. Greaves, of this town, giving, in answer to inquiry, several interesting particulars of the proposed enterprise. We give an extract or two. Capt. M'Clintock says:—"I intend to sail about the end of June, from Aberdeen, and proceed to Barrow Strait; ascertain that the provisions, stores and boats left at Port Leopold and Beeshing Island by the recent searching expeditions are in good order, in the event of my having to fall back upon them; examine the state of the ice in Peel Strait, and, if practicable, proceed down it into the unknown area.—Should I not succeed here, I intend to return to Port Leopold and proceed down Prince Regent's Inlet to Bellot Strait, and there make another attempt to pass through the field of search to Victoria Land, where I shall winter, and in the ensuing spring, before the thaw sets in, complete the entire exploration by means of sledges drawn by men and by dogs. Should I not succeed in reaching Victoria Land, I will return to Bellot Strait to pass the winter. The means of accomplishing Lady Franklin's object, the completion of the search, and now placed at my disposal, are ample. The vessel is a three-masted screw schooner yacht, with foretopsail and topgallantsail; the topsail reefs from the deck; she is decidedly a clipper—diagonally built, 132 feet long overall, 320 tons builder's measurement, with a light draught of water; trunk engines, of 30-horse power; crew numbering 30 individuals, including an Esquimaux interpreter. Almost all will be old shipmates of my own in former Arctic voyages; they shall be fed and clothed as in the Government expeditions, and shall receive double pay. I therefore anticipate no difficulty in keeping up precisely the same discipline as that which we found to answer so well in the three arctic expeditions in which I have served. The vessel will carry five weeks' fuel for full speed, and two and a half years' provisions—being enough to last us for a second winter, should we unavoidably be detained."

An Unlucky Maiden.—The village of Nanterre, the birthplace of the patron saint of Paris, St. Genevieve, was thrown into an extraordinary state of consternation on Sunday by the refusal of the *curé* to crown the *rosiere* of the year elected by the municipal council. In 1811, M. Malhorbe left a handsome legacy for the purpose of paying a marriage portion to the most virtuous girl of Nanterre, and ever since that year, until yesterday, the ceremony of crowning the happy young creature with roses has always been performed in the Nanterre church with great pomp, crowds of people coming from Paris to witness the scene. It seems, however, that the *curé*, rummaging over the statutes of M. Malherbe's will, lately discovered that no maid is eligible to be a *rosiere* unless she shall have been to confession at least once during the year. Mdle. Eugenie Francine Delaunay, who had been elected by the municipal council by an enormous majority, was unable to produce a *billet de confession*, and *hincille lachrymæ*. The tears which flowed fast from the rosy cheeks of the disappointed aspirant for St. Genevieve's mantle of virtue, commanded the sympathy of the public, and more especially of the mountebanks and gingerbread sellers, who found themselves in the evening without customers in the dull and dusty streets of that remarkably ugly town.—*Paris correspondent of the Daily News.*

Church Robberies in Spain.—According to the *Espana*, a very pious paper, upwards of 15 Spanish churches, including the Cathedral of Segovia, were robbed during the month of March. In that of April 17 were robbed, including the Cathedral of Burgos, and the valuable sabre of General Urbistondo, a testimonial for services, was stolen from his corpse while the funeral service was being performed over him in the church of San Martin, at Madrid. The *Espana* has not yet ascertained the number of churches despoiled in the month of May. As some set-off to this startling amount of sacrilege, which testifies at once to the religious feelings of the population and to the excellence of the police in this most Catholic country, it is satisfactory to read lately in the *Regeneracion* that some further ceremonies took place in the Chapel Royal on account of the celebrated nail—one of those with which the Saviour was attached to the cross. This invaluable piece of iron "was carried in procession, placed upon the high altar, and, mass having been said, was adored by the Queen and King, the Princess of the Asturias, the Duke and Duchess de Montpensier, and their three daughters."

The Victims of the Mormon Imposture.—A Hulme correspondent says:—There are persons now in this city who are prepared to prove, at any time, and at any place, that numbers of our countrymen have been murdered there for no other crime than daring to complain at finding themselves deceived. One day, in Provocity, a young man from Stockport was seen running for his life towards the woods; a short distance behind were several armed men following him. He was never afterwards seen alive. The armed men were members of the Danite band! This statement I had from Mr. Matthew Handford, now of Glossop, who is ready to depose to the truth of it."

The Silk Crop.—In Naples and Spain disease showed itself between the third and fourth stages with such unexpected intensity that not more than half a crop is expected. In Sicily and Calabria prospects are very favourable. In Lombardy and Piedmont crops very late, and no opinion can be formed in France. In the forward districts, where the beginning was most hopeful, a great deficiency is now anticipated, the symptoms being the same as those in Naples and Spain.

The indictment against the Royal British Bank directors has been drawn, and will at once be laid before the grand jury. If they find a true bill, the Queen's Bench will at once issue a warrant for the apprehension of the inculpated directors. The Attorney General, Sir F. Thesiger, Mr. Welsby, and Mr. Joseph Brown will hold the briefs for the crown.

There has been a meeting of the English and Irish members of Parliament, at Stafford House, to consider the Oaths Bill now in progress through the House of Commons. After considerable discussion, it was resolved to wait upon the Premier, with the view of inducing him to alter the oath so as to enable both Protestants and Roman Catholics to take one and the same oath.

On Saturday morning the Atlantic submarine electric cable narrowly escaped destruction by a fire which broke out on the premises of Messrs. Glass, Elliott and Co., of East Greenwich. The fire was caused by a boy dropping a piece of lighted yarn in a shed, but the main building and the cable were preserved by the exertions of the workpeople.

A subscription has been commenced in Norfolk to make good the loss sustained by Sir James Brooke of his library in consequence of the recent outbreak in Borneo. Sir James has many old school friends in Norfolk, having received his education at the Norwich Free Grammar School, under the celebrated Dr. Valpy.

At an audience given by Said Pacha, the Governor of Egypt, to several learned foreigners, they politely uncovered, and being desired to put on their hats, the French consul remarked, "Your Majesty treats these gentlemen as crowned heads." "Yes," replied Said Pacha, "as the crowned heads of science."

A letter from Jerusalem, of the 15th ult., states that the number of pilgrims which the fete of Easter has collected together this year from all Christian countries amounted to 15,000, so that the city was completely full.

A coolness is stated to have arisen between the Emperor of Russia and Count Morny which is likely to interfere with the settlement of the commercial treaty with France. One of the causes is said to be the failure of the Russian railway project in France, the Czar being led to believe that it would be warmly supported by the credit mobilier and the bourse.

NAPLES.

Naples is anything but a pleasant place. The galley slaves let out lately are upon us thieving and murdering. The Roman diligence was robbed the other day at St. Agata, and we hear of brigandage in all the provinces. The Duke Diana, a Government official, was robbed a few days since in the Strada Cedronio, and for attempting to resist had his face slashed with a sharp knife. This event took place at eleven o'clock a. m. The Countess Serignano, the daughter of General Filangieri, has been plundered of her jewels, worth many hundreds of pounds. Not a day passes without some street or house robbery, the police taking little heed of such matters, for the authors of such offences (the released galley slaves) are naturally friends of the King, and ever ready with their "Viva il Re!"

The commercial state of the country is as bad as ever. The policy of the King is to keep proprietors poor, so that whilst Europe is asking eagerly and paying highly for corn, the produce of the Two Sicilies rots, to the ruin of its owners, in their depôts. Money is of no value under such circumstances, and discount low accordingly.

Clerical Police in Naples.—A priest goes into a house on a fast day, smells meat, remonstrates with and menaces the proprietor, who urges in his defence that his wife is an English woman, and an invalid. Another enters a house to confess a dying woman, refuses to do so unless she leaves her property to the church, and compromises the matter by accepting one-half. Others go to the houses of those suspected of illicit amours, threaten them with consequences, and in one case call in the police, break open the doors, and carry off the persons to the perfecture, where the woman was dismissed, and the man detained two days. A second body of police, therefore, is being established, and a body of men, already too unpopular, are making themselves odious and dreaded by exceeding the bounds of their spiritual functions.—*Daily News' correspondent.*

NEW ZEALAND.

The Oliver Lang, Captain Mundle, one of the "Black Ball" line of packets, and the pioneer of a new line recently started by Messrs. James Baines and Co. to the above colony, arrived in the Mersey on Thursday evening, the 4th inst., after an excellent passage of 68 days. She brings 65 passengers, a full cargo of oil and wool, but no specie. By this arrival we are in possession of dates from Wellington to the 28th of March. The Oliver Lang is the first vessel that has arrived direct from New Zealand during the last ten years.

The *Nelson Examiner* reports the discovery of a rich gold field in the Aorere valley, near Massacre Bay. Every one acquainted with the gold fields in Australia who has seen these at Aorere is of opinion that richer indications have rarely been met with than these. The flakes of gold are disseminated so equally throughout the surface of the soil as to leave no doubt that far richer deposits will be found at the foot of the higher ranges. A nugget weighing 3dwts. 12grs. had been picked up accidentally in a stream on the eastern side of the province. Several parties of diggers had been formed and put into active operation. Their success had been somewhat variable, but still so far profitable as to lead to a reasonable presumption that far better things were to be expected. One intelligent digger says:—"I would sooner take my chance on these than on the Melbourne diggings, being perfectly satisfied of the richness of the deposit here." Some of the gangs of the diggers were making £1 a day per man. Mr. M'Gregor had undertaken a prospecting tour to the mountain ranges, and his report was looked for with great interest.

The Indian Queen, Captain Jobson, from Liverpool, had arrived at Wellington. Twenty-two deaths occured on the voyage, namely, twenty children from measles, and two adults.

Jack, the Giant Killer, has long been the wonder of children, but the modern giant, Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer, is always victorious over his great antagonist, pain, in what form soever he may present himself. It is sold by W. R. Watson 2

The Protector & Christian Witness

WEDNESDAY, JUNE, 24 1857.

THE CHRISTIAN.

To be a Christian. It is an important matter,—none more so on this side the grave. More important by far is it than to be in honor, to be in health, to be in affluence. Christianity or Christian principle endures longer than any of these, and confers greater enjoyment while it does last. Health may leave us—nay, must leave; but, when the body is in the grave, the Christian principle of the soul remains unchanged and vigorous. Wealth may take wing and flee, but Christian principle will thrive alike in poverty or in riches. And honor, in like manner, will be left behind one day; but, when we bid a farewell to honor, we need not to Christian principle. It is the only part of our earthly acquirements that we can take with us into the next world,—it, and of course its opposite, sinful principle. Both of these may and must accompany us for ever; all else we must leave. The grim ferryman admits no earthly possession to enter his craft with us in our voyage to the unknown land. The soul, and whatever has become part and parcel of the soul, are admitted, but no appendages, no luggage, no trappings.

Besides, there is the other fact that the possession of Christian principle gives more solid satisfaction than any other principle or possession that man can name. It is better than status. Status will not wash a dark spot from the memory. But Christian principle will. Fame will not clear away that dark cloud from the future. No; but Christian principle will. The affection of the kindest friends will not cheer the drooping spirits of that sufferer. Christian principle will do it though, as it speaks of a "Father's rod," and the "all things working together for good." Wealth, honor, fame, status, friends, cordials—all the appliances that man possesses—will not still the terror of that soul on the point of meeting its God. Nothing but Christian principle! It will cheer the sad, revive the drooping, and bid the departing spirit raise his dying voice, and sing, "O Grave, where is thy victory?—O Death, where is thy sting?" There is a triumph in that anthem-pal unknown to man before Christ appeared. The nearest approach was the resolute daring of Stoicism. Yet th Stoic could gain his point only by destroying the finest feelings of the soul. Christianity preserves and foster these feelings, and makes of them the means for accomplishing its end.

Christianity, then, or Christian principle, both on account of its superior wear and the magnitude of its blessings, should be the chief object of man's ambition. To be a Christian! For that he should work—for it he should employ all his energies. Ship-building, shop-keeping, pleasure-seeking, honor-hunting—these will, must of necessity, soon pass away; but the "better part"—the Christian life—ever. It will endure while—nay, longer than—sun, moon and stars are in being; and while the heavens are being folded by, as a man would his garment, he may look on, and with complacency say, "My spiritual treasure—my habitudes of thoughts and feelings—are greater than these, for they have perished; but my portion endureth forever."

It is man's best state, then, to be a Christian. But more than that. Over man's spirit is written the curse of a broken law and an offended God. "The soul that sinneth, it shall die." About its certainty there can be little doubt. The verdict of his conscience, freed from self-prejudice, and lighted up by a near approach to eternity, is plain, explicit, unwavering. Thy sin, it whispers, is at the door, parting, like the anxious bloodhound, for thine egress from the world. Justice has not been asleep—only waiting till you had fairly entangled yourself in the meshes of your sins. Now, the time has come, and your reward is at hand. And the Bible's verdict is still more plain. The wages of sin is death; while he that saith he hath not sin, only deceiveth himself." *Every man, therefore, is under the sentence of death*, and Christianity the onlyway of escape. Hence it becomes an important question—not was Christianity intended for all men, or only for the chosen of God—but, Am I a Christian? The point is practical, not speculative; personal first: the general is only a consequence of the personal.

Strange, too! This is the great point for a man, and it receives least consideration from him. Put any other question to him; you are safe until you come to that one—"Are you a Christian, sir? What is your evidence of the fact?" Talk away about senates, armies, infirmaries, slavery, as much as you please. Touch upon practical godliness, religious experience, and a nervousness mounts to his eye. His speech, fluent and rapid enough before, staggers now. He is on broken ground. There is no pathway for him. His words are like the gropings of a man in midnight darkness on rugged rocks. Evidently he has neither studied the question nor experienced the emotions.

Listen to him. He plumes himself upon being a "church member." So was Judas, I believe, and Christ was his minister, and his Master said of him, "One of you is a devil." They are not all Israel that are of Israel, neither are they all Christians in truth who are so by profession. In the field of the visible church grow together tares and wheat. Christ allows it so to be till the harvest. Then there comes a reaping, and a dividing: the Christian in profession merely, cast out among the other refuse of the earth; the Christian in reality, gathered into the garner of God.

And if church membership does not constitute a Christian, neither does acquaintance with Bible truth. Knowledge is necessary to, but does not constitute, religion. Listen to Paul—"Though I understand all the mysteries of our religion, and have all knowledge, and speak what I know with an eloquence that angels cannot surpass, and give my goods besides to feed the poor, but am without one requisite—love to God—I am nothing." Here was active benevolence added to knowledge—the soundest knowledge and the most orthodox creed that was ever held by Christian; and yet the announcement made that the soundest creed, the most logical system of doctrine availed nothing. Not the doctrine, but the life; not the head alone, but the heart along with it.

Neither is temporary religious excitement the sum of Christian duty. There are some, says Christ, who, like the seed on a good soil, grow awhile and promise; but the thorns and weeds of a worldly mind choke the plant. Religion is not the shadow dark and cloudy that flits across the meadow now and again; but the calm placid light of day that shines steadily till the curtain of death shrouds the scene. Yet this is often the whole evidence a man has for his adoption. Of a tender, impressible mind, he is touched with the terror of impending judgment,—gets excited as he thinks about falling into God's hands. But that is all. His religion is entirely emotional; and his emotions are similar to those of a criminal as he steps upon the gallows. If these temporary and occasional fears be all his evidences, they are exceedingly unsatisfactory. No new birth there. No change of conduct or of principle. The same life of sin, the same neglect of duties, the same everything, only that remorse has begun to do its work upon him. He is having a foretaste of his future impressions! Listen. "O Ephraim, what shall I do unto thee! O Judah, what shall I do unto thee; for your goodness is as the morning cloud, and as the early dew it goeth away." Every morning the cloud and the dew come; if your religion is no better than these, it is worthless.

Let us return. To be a Christian! Not church-membership, not an orthodox creed, not a transient religious impressibility. What then! If you value the question aright, reader, you will dig for the answer as for hid treasures. Seek for it then; it is not far from you. In your Bible you will find it; difficult for the sinner to see, but plain, easy, intelligible, when the Spirit leads you. May he guide you.

APPOINTMENTS.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council has been pleased to establish a Post Office at Kildare Cross Roads, Township No. 2, instead of the Offices establihed at Kildare Bridge, and Kildare Cape,—and to appoint Mr. James Broderick Postmaster, in terms of the Act of 14 Victoria, cap. 12.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:—

Benjamin Bearisto, junr., and Charles Stewart McNutt, Esqrs. and Mr. Archibald McGougan, to be additional Members of the Board of Health for Princetown and Royalty, in terms of the Act of 14 Victoria, cap. 5.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint John J. Jenkins, Esquire, Medical Attendant to the Jail for Queen's County, in the place of Robert Potts, Esq., who has resigned that Office.

Bronchitis and Cough Cured.

Boston, August 15.

Messrs. S. W. Fowle & Co.,—*Gentlemen:* Having been troubled for a considerable time with a bad Cough and Bronchial affection, I was induced to try a bottle of *Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry*, which I am happy to say entirely removed the difficulty. I deem it but justice to say thus much for the benefit of those who may be similarly afflicted.

George H. Davis,
Firm of *Hallet & Davis*, Piano-Forte Manuf's, Boston.

I hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with Geo. H. Davis, Esq., and have the fullest confidence in the above statement.

H. G. Barrows,
Boston, Aug. 15. Late Practising Physician.

None genuine unless signed I. Butts on the wrapper.

Seth W. Fowle & Co., 138 Washington Street, Boston, Proprietors. Sold by their agents everywhere.

Agent for P. E. Island, W. R. WATSON, and sold by dealers generally.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Impurities of the blood are often developed in fearful eruptions, ulcers, tumors, scrofulous sores, boils, and other external affections. For all these distressing and dangerous complaints, Holloway's Ointment is literally a healing balsam. It neutralizes the *materies morbi*, or seeds of disease in the exterior secretions, and dispels the inflammation. Nature does the rest. The experience of every human being, throughout the extent of Canada, who has tested the efficacy of the Ointment is the same. It has never failed. When the internal organs are alone affected, as in liver complaint, dyspepsia, and irregularities of the bowels, a few doses of the Pills afford certain and permanent relief. 22

Married,

At St. James's Church, Port Hill, on Wednesday, June 10th, by the Rev. H. B. Swabey, Mr. Hugh McLean, to Frances, fourth daughter of the late Mr. John Kendle of New Bideford.

At St. Eleanor's, on Tuesday, 2nd June, by Thomas Hunt, Esq., Mr John Ellis, widower, of Bideford, Lot 12, to Susanna Key, of Lot 11.

Died,

On the 6th May, at the residence of the Rev. P. Desbrisay, Teignmouth, in the 60th year of his age, Colonel Theophilus Desbrisay, late of the Royal Artillery, only surviving son of the late Lieut. General Desbrisay, of the same branch of Her Majesty's Service. The deceased was highly respected in his regiment as an officer and a gentleman, and much esteemed by his numerous friends.

In the City of Dublin, in the 42nd year of his age, Major David Fitzgerald Longworth, nephew of the late Francis Longworth, Esquire, of Charlottetown. Major Longworth had seen much service in the East Indies, and had received Medals and Clasps for Guznee, Cabul, Moodkey, Ferozshur, Aliwal and Sobraon; in the latter engagement he commanded H. M. 31st Regiment, and had his horse killed under him by a cannon ball.

PORT OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

ENTERED.

June 12, Sarah, Gillis, Pictou, coals. Sea Star, Webb, St. John, N. B., goods. Odessa, M'Leod, N. Y., do. George, LeBlanc, do. do. Sophia, Delorey, Boston, barrels, hoops, &c. Eglantine, Eldridge, do., goods. Ploughboy, Robertson, Pugwash, limestone. Virgin, Beers, Antigonish, do. Lively Lass, Robertson, Pictou, coal. Mary Louisa, Rogers, Sydney, do. Reindeer, Landrigan, Halifax, do.

13th, Unicorn, Lutes, Shemogue, deals. Belle, Sprague, Bay Verte, do. Bee, Oulton, do., do.

15th, William Nelson, Silican, Bay Verte, boards. Glide, Anderson, do. do. Oriander, Lund, Pictou, sundries. Bark Ellen, Johnson, River John, merchandize. Schr. Charlotte, Le Blanc, Canso, boards. Sovereign, Pardy, Pugwash, limestone.

16th, Ship Ellen, Hunter, Liverpool, goods.

CLEARED.

June 10, Schr. Mars, Lund, Pictou, ballast.

11th, Brig Sappho, Salmond, Plymouth, timber and deals. Europa, M'Dougall, Windsor, ballast. Schr. Helena, Roberts, New York, Potatoes and Oats.

12th, Oriander, Lund, Pictou, mails.

13th, Mayflower, Gerrior, Halifax, produce. Sophia, Delaney, Pictou, ballast. Dolphin, Macneill, Port Hood, ballast. Swallow, M'Donald, Miramichi, ballast. Belle, Sprague, Bay Verte, sundries.

16th, Oriander, Lund, Pictou, mails. Sea Star, Webb, Labrador, fishing stores. Dolphin, Compton, fishing voyage. Ploughboy, Robertson, Pictou, do. Mary Louisa, Sydney, hay.

New Brunswick to Prince Edward Island.

To the Editor of the St John Leader.

Mr. Editor,—Being desirous that our citizens should be made acquainted with the improved facilities for travel between this and the neighbour Province, P. E. Island, and feeling that the improvement is to the mutual advantage and comfort of all travellers, I crave this opportunity of stating that the steamer *Rosebud*, plying between Shediac and Summerside, offers every pleasurable inducement possible. The distance from wharf to wharf is 45 miles, and the passage is made in four hours and a half, in, I may safely say, the most steady boat in the lower Provinces—no trembling being perceptible. Her cabins, which are spacious are well ventilated, and handsomely fitted up with mahogany furniture, and after the style of the Cunard steamers; having but a small amount of top work, the wind has very little effect upon her; taken as a whole, she might be considered a model boat for our Bay. The hands on board seem to understand their various duties well. The captain is a gentlemanly obliging man, and seems to possess all the qualifications necessary for the office.

As this gives us direct communication with the Island in two days, by steam from St. John—an advantage which Nova Scotia does not enjoy—your correspondent feels it will be to the interest of every New Brunswicker to wish the new route success. Yours,

Traveller.

Governor of Utah.—We understand that the governorship of Utah Territory has been tendered to Major Benjamin McCullough, of Texas, and that there is every reason to believe he will accept the office. It would be difficult to name another person who combines in himself so many qualities for the successful discharge of the duties of this important and delicate trust as are undoubtedly possessed by Major McCullough.—*Washington Union.*

Another Slaver at New York.—Another slave ship has been seized at New York by the United States authorities, being the brig Ellen, which had just cleared.

A Friend in Need, is the Balsam of Wild Cherry to all who are afflicted with bronchial troubles or Asthma. Its singular power over these diseases has rendered Dr. Wistar famous wherever pulmonary complaints are known 6

From the Correspondence of the Turkish Missions Aid Society.

THE PRESENT STATE OF TURKEY,

SOCIAL, RELIGIOUS, AND POLITICAL.

To give a view of the social, religious, and political state of Turkey at the present time, such as to leave a correct impression, would be impossible. All is motion, all is in a state of transition, passing rapidly from change to change. And these changes are the changes of an empire stretching from the Pruth to the Tigris; inhabited by more than 16,000,000 in European Turkey, and about the same in Asiatic Turkey, not calculating 5,000,000 of the Sultan's subjects in Africa. All this mass of humanity in Turkey is, more or less, fermenting and pressing on towards a new state of things, and this grand movement has decidedly a religious character, pervading the social reforms desired and hoped for.

Such a ferment must strike the mind of every thoughtful beholder with solem awe, and enkindle in the heart of the philanthropist and still more in the Christian, the ardent desire of giving to these changes a healthy character and right direction. A crisis affecting all classes, from the shepherd to the statesman, has been brought on gradually, within a quarter of a century, by the spread of the Gospel, and has lately received an unexpected impulse by political events which form one of the greatest pages in modern history—a crisis in which the greatest of all questions, viz., "What think ye of Christ, whose son is he?" is so obviously one fermenting cause, as it can alone be the means of a happy solution. Such a crisis must, I say, bring on great events—whether for better or worse.

The prospects of Turkey would indeed be dark, if we were to look alone to her own state. Her religious interests would indeed be doomed to ruin, if the conflicting claims of Islamism, Popery, and the Greek forms of Christianity are left to settle the question between them. For Christ and his Gospel no room would be left. Even if the Mussulman, fairer than his fellows, were willing to see a little flock of true Christians dwelling humbly by his side, Greek and Popish intolerance would, singly or unitedly, expel them, and, humanly speaking, nothing could be more easily accomplished than the extermination of the truth from Turkey.

According to the best and most recent statistics existing, European Turkey (to which we must look particularly, as it will doubtless most seriously affect, if not wholly decide, the fate of the whole) contains the following tribes and religious sects, viz.: Osmanlees, 1,055,000; Slavonic tribes, 7,700,000; Wallachians, 4,300,000; Albanians, 1,600,000; Greeks, 1,050,000; Armenians, Jews, Tartars, and Gypsies, 380,000. The Slavonic tribes, now a particular object of interest to the Christian no less than the statesman, are subdivided as follows, viz.: Bulgarians, 4,500,000; Servians, 1,500,000; Bosnians and Greeks, 1,450,000; others, 250,000—7,700,000. In religion, about one-fourth are professed Mohammedans; of the remaining three-fourths, about 650,000 are Catholics, 125,000 Jews, and 10,030,000 Greeks or reputed Greeks, showing a large preponderance of the latter, and consequently to Russian influence. Should this majority gain the political control in the country, the Mohammedans—the Mohammedans averse to anything like idolatry—may flee across the water into Asia to escape. The Protestant would soon find himself recklessly oppressed.

But neither are the Catholics without some serious advantages in Turkey, and they will not be slow in turning them dexterously to advantage. Although they are numerically weak, their clergy and their laity are superior in intelligence to the Greek priests and people. Turkey has a common boundary with Austria for 1,200 miles, France has access by water, most of the embassies and legations at the capital, most of the consulates in the country, are in the hands of the Catholics; nearly all the dragomans of the embassies (even the Protestant embassies) are Catholics, and the influence of these men is great, even to the second and third-rate dragomans. The Catholics have monasteries and nunneries, training labourers for the field, and pecuniary means for all their measures, and the name of the Jesuits is Legion. And while the hands of the Greek hierarchy are being strengthened by Russia, the Jesuits have Austria, and particularly France, for their protectors and supporters in every time of need.

Now, from these circumstances, there seems, at first sight, no escape for Turkey, or for our small band of native Protestants, and of the Churches planted here and there as lights in dark places, but notwithstanding all, there *is hope; there is a prospect of triumphs of the truth bright and glorious, such as were never yet celebrated in these lands.* The hope of our missions and of the native Protestants is bound up together. They will stand if the means requisite are used, and if the doors which God has opened are entered before it is too late. But if our unfaithfulness should cause the door to be closed, no one can tell the disastrous results which may follow. For, first, after all the extraordinary fluctuations of the minds of the people since the commencement of the late war, it appears that a great advance towards the universal emancipation of the mind and the conscience has been made. Although the Hatti-Scheriff has hardly began to be acted upon, and although it seemed rather calculated to rouse the slumbering fanaticism of the Moslem agains the handful of Protestant subjects, still it is plain at present that the New Testament is pouring new light upon the minds of millions. It has created a ferment never before witnessed in Turkey.

Nor is the Hatti-Scheriff by any means an empty letter. Many of the Greeks in the Island of Crete, who had for a long time outwardly professed Islamism, while inwardly they were Greeks, have returned lately to their Church, and have not been molested. Quite recently, we are informed, two Mohammedans (probably after reading the New Testament without understanding it sufficient) desired baptism from the Armenian Patriarch. He, afraid of bad consequences, asked privately the permission of the Porte, and obtained leave to baptize them.

At a late session of the Divan at the Sublime Porte the question arose, whether the paragraph on religious liberty, in the Hatti-Scheriff, really implied that a Mohammedan could change his religion with impunity; and the majority of the Pashas answered the question in the affirmative. The case of a boy was lately brought to the Sheikh-ul-Islam (the religious head of the Mohammedans) for decision. His father deceased was a Mohammedan, but his mother surviving was a Greek; the paternal relations of the boy claimed him to bring up according to the Mohammedan law, but the Mother contested the case, and the Sheikh-ul-Islam decided that by *the new law* the child should remain with the surviving parent, and when of age choose his own religion. The mind of the population is beginning to be familiarized to the idea, that a Mussulman who has ceased to believe in the Prophet may become a Christian without being molested. And from this we expect a great turning to the Lord, for Popery and the Greek Church can only fill with terror the minds of serious Mohammedans, on account of the rank idolatry which their creed justifies. This difficulty, Catholics and others feel and acknowledge, and they look with jealousy and fear upon the probable success of Protestant Christianity among the Mohammedans.

The vast number of so-called Greeks in the Turkish Empire is a mere illusion. Their true number has been given above. The other so-called Greeks are, in reality, Bulgarians, Albanians, &c., &c. Great efforts are constantly being made by the Greek party to represent all these nations as Greeks, in order to make the impression on the rest of the world that they, the Greeks, are the majority in European Turkey, and that, therefore, the land belongs to them, and that the Greek Empire ought to be restored. Yet, this is all a mere *pretence*. All these nations now claimed by the Greek party are entirely different tribes, and were subjected, ecclesiastically, to the Greek Patriarch and Synod by the Turks.

The Bulgarians long for independence in their Church, which is synonymous with nation here. This is denied them, and they despise the Greek bishops, who are generally bad men, rapacious and overbearing.

The struggle is more and more approaching its crisis. It is now the prevailing impression among the enlightened, and intelligent Greeks, that notwithstanding all the efforts made to prevent it, the Bulgarians will soon separate themselves from the Greeks and establish their own Church government. And experience has proved to demonstration that the Gospel, with its attendant blessings, will be hailed far and wide by the Bulgarians, and probably by all these nations just as fast as it can be offered to them. Thousands of the Scriptures have been circulated among them without exception. Editions are soon exhausted. New editions are being printed in England and Turkey; and even translations are actually going on, and the only difficulty is how the few and feeble missionaries are to meet the constantly growing wants of Turkey, and how the necessary funds are to be obtained.

The social state of Turkey, with its constant progress towards civilisation forced upon the Government and the country, powerfully tends to scatter the darkness of superstition, bigotry, and intolerance, and to cause all the slumbering energies of those races of whose availability for great and good purposes, of whose recoverability to