and abandon you in age and death? Can you entertain such dishonourable thoughts of Christ? Surely the Divine Shepherd has more compassion for his sheep. He is able and willing to keep us from falling, and to present us before his glory with exceeding joy. (Jude, 24).

The law of God requires a perfect obedience, but never any one obeyed it in perfection, but the God-man, Christ Jesus. There will be sins working in the heart, wishes of corrupted nature, defects in our best duties; too much indifferency in our love to God, too much earthly-mindedness, too many wanderings of heart from God, and this flesh will be often leading us astray. These things should be matter of complaint and humiliation before God, but should not discourage our faith and hope. A pain at the heart under a sense of sin, a delight in the law of the Lord after the inner man, and a diligent labour after complete holiness, are the highest degrees of perfection attainable in this life.

May the Spirit of God seal these comfortable truths upon your heart, and give you peace and joy in believing.—*Dr Isaac Watts.*

THE

Protestant & Evangelical Witness.

SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1861.

Public Sentiment.

Public sentiment is a powerful instrument for good. It exerts an influence over many whom scarcely any other human means can restrain from acts of open wickedness. It seizes on the hidden springs of action with such a firm grasp, that it is frequently effectual in causing those who fear not God, at least to regard man. When the claims of the Great Creator are disregarded, and the private admonitions of friends are utterly discarded, the voice of public sentiment often causes the guilty offender to quail beneath its potent influence, and however reluctantly, to desist from the open practice of vice. Public sentiment is somewhat different from public opinion. It is public opinion intensified. An opinion may be generally entertained that a certain course of conduct is wrong, or that particular acts are vicious, and yet it may not receive open, decided, feeling utterance by those who hold it. But when circumstances combine to add force to opinion, and to demand its open avowal, then it develops itself in sentiment, and becomes a mighty engine for good. When the scowl of public indignation rests with piercing eye upon the devotee of sinful indulgence, it tends to produce effects in restraining the ungodly far more striking and beneficial than when opinion is coldly entertained, or when the guilty party is perhaps received into the bosom of society as stainless in character, and a model of every christian virtue. Then, unless the transgressor is lost to all sense of shame, he will partly at least relinquish his unhallowed practices, and outwardly conform to the requirements of moral and christian society. Such beneficial results are highly desirable.

But that public sentiment may exert an influence for good, it must be right. Unless founded on the principles of eternal rectitude, and moving in accordance with the teachings of immaculate purity, it cannot reasonably be expected to arrest the progress of evil, or to lead in the paths of righteousness. To do good, it must be good. It must receive its inspiration from the source of all good. It must be formed in harmony with the will of Him whose authority is supreme, and whose Word is law to man. Neither must it pander to human prejudice nor passion, but steadily adhere to the only certain standard of human actions. Judged by this unvarying test, how lamentably deficient is much of the public sentiment of our Island! When examined in the light of divine truth, how false in theory and pernicious in practice, does much appear that is highly esteemed among men! Why is it that the smile of public approbation so often rests on those whose conduct is obviously contrary to the very first principles of christian morality? Whence arises it, that if language is pleasing, though often mixed with profanity, and arguments are plausible, though evidently founded on fallacy, he who utters the one and employs the other, is respected and honored, whilst sterling integrity, and a conscientious adherence to God's Eternal Truth, are often scorned and repulsed as if the pests of society and the enemies of man? Are we in this nineteenth century of the christian era to behold the spectacle of him "who denys himself and takes up the cross and follows Christ," treated with derision, maligned, and his name cast out as evil? Does not the very fact that symptoms of such conduct manifest themselves in our midst, indicate clearly that public sentiment is very little formed in accordance with the precepts of Infinite Wisdom? Lamentable it is that those who defame exposers of wickedness and correctors of morals, can find many to listen patiently to their base detractions, and encourage them in their virulent hostility to the best interests of society. If a regard to self-respect will not prevent individuals from defaming the character of the moral and religious, their wrathful attacks should be treated with silent contempt, or decidedly discouraged; and they themselves left to writhe alone under the lash of deserved exposure.

That public sentiment approving of such outrages, may be seen to be wrong, let it be traced to its legitimate results. To estimate wickedness aright, it ought to be viewed in connection with the fruit which it bears in those countries in which the counteracting presence and practice of Bible christianity exert no elevating power. What is the condition of those countries whose inhabitants cast off the fear of God? Is life safe? is property secure? Does not fear agitate the mind, and suspicion rankle in the breast of almost every inhabitant? Crime is openly committed, and frequently passes unpunished. Vice stalks abroad with her contaminating influence, polluting, degrading, destroying the fairest work of the Creator on earth. Nor are specimens of its destructive power wanting even in our own christian country. Let those who tamper with vice in any of its various forms, but trace back the history of those who are shunned and pitied as ruined in health, and degraded in character. They will without doubt arrive at the point at which they themselves now stand. The conclusion should not be evaded that their own vicious practices certainly tend to the same frightful termination. On the other hand, what has been the means of elevating nations or individuals in the scale of civilization and improvement? Has the cause of their prosperity been a disregard of the Creator's will? Has the precursor of improvement and refinement been a contempt of divine authority, of the cherished practice of forbidden indulgence? Let conduct be thus traced to its results, and universally acknowledged evil be examined in connection with its causes, before a fierce and unwarranted attack is made on those who have the manliness to expose abuses in society. They ought to be honored instead of being by many exhibited to scorn, and basely slandered.

How important, then, that every reader entertain and cherish right sentiments! Every one is accountable for his belief as well as for his practice. Opinion should be carefully examined before it is entertained. Especially should nothing be uttered which has a direct tendency to bring disgrace on those who have espoused the cause of morality and religion. Such ought to be encouraged in their disinterested efforts to reform abuses, and elevate the standard of public morality. Those who occupy elevated positions in society, and who from their position should be the conservators of public sentiment, ought thoughtfully to consider that they move in a sphere in which they may be instrumental in doing much good. If they exert not their influence for the welfare of others, and encourage not the practice of that which elevates individuals, and is a source of prosperity to communities and countries, they certainly deserve to be *driven* from the position which they occupy. But none are destitute of influence. However limited his sphere of usefulness, every man should take a decided stand in opposition to immorality, to corruption, to every species of sinful practical and degrading indulgence. Were every man to do his duty in regard to public sentiment, vice ashamed would soon hide its head, or emigrate to spheres more congenial to its corrupt nature, there to luxuriate in unrestrained indulgence, and to give unreproved utterance to filthy communications and slanderous speeches.

ORWELL HEAD, March 14, 1861.

Respected Editor;—In reading your paper of the 2nd inst., I observed mis-statements, which I do not attribute to you, but to your false informer,—with regard to the Great Revival at Orwell Head.

The First Revival of Religion under my ministry, commenced thirty years ago; and progressed with more or less power ever since, over at least eighty miles of the Island, until there were about nine hundred communicants, members of the Church of Scotland.

Now, it has pleased the merciful Lord that bought us, to commence this *Second Great Revival* under my ministry also, with deeper power, and influence, and enlightening. It commenced at the time of the sacrament both at Du Sable and Orwell Head; and I can say that the bursts of power under my own ministry on the Sacramental Sabbath at Orwell Head, were among the greatest I ever witnessed: and in place of my labors being "altogether confined to Du Sable and adjacent settlements," after the Great Revival commenced at Orwell Head, on the Sacramental Sabbath, I preached there on the Monday following the sacrament, and the Sabbath after: and then after taking a short round I preached again on the fourth Sabbath after the sacrament, making such arrangements with my elders as I believed would be suitable, before I left Orwell Head.

I give great credit to the two leaders of the Sabbath School, Ewen Lamont and William M'Phail schoolmasters: and a considerable part of the Revival is among the Sabbath School scholars. I could not condescend, when I came down, on any given number, as a great part of them are very young—but I am able to say, that it is a glorious Revival.

Your two first insertions were very friendly and correct—and I thank you for them, and God prosper you.

DONALD M'DONALD, Minister.

To David Laird Esq., Editor of the *Protestant*.

Priest M'Donald and the Pope.

[For the Protestant.]

Mr Editor,—It is only occasionally we stumble upon an *Islander*. We were fortunate enough to see this paper a few days ago, wherein we noticed what was intended to be a defence of the Temporal power of the Pope, by Rector M'Donald. We thought the gentleman must certainly be endowed with more *bravery* than *prudence*, to attempt to prop up such a *tottering* old thing as the Temporal power of the Pope. This was our first thought, our second was to write a reply.

Now, reader, you know it is difficult to answer some men, for while proposing to write on a given subject, they immediately break away and ramble no man knows whither; now growing eloquent in view of a subject no person sees but the happy wanderer, and now becoming stationary and incomparably flat. We are compelled to say, that the Rector of St. Dunstan's falls under this class. He announces his intention to write a defence of the Temporal power of his Holiness. The young priest's ire is up at once. He "pitches into" the Colonial Secretary with all his might—bespatters him with mud thick enough, we should suppose, to dispoil that official's *gentlemanly* appearance. Then, as suddenly cools down and says we didn't mean to throw one handful, not we; but the dirt is cast, and the Jesuit well knows some of it *will stick*. Then, he as fiercely "flares up" against what he would have his readers believe the intolerable slander of Protestants, who say "Catholicism" is opposed to liberty; and again turns round and thrusts his spear into the *Islander's* side. In the midst of this hot and varied fight, he cries out lustily for peace; and without telling us that he has got or expects the much needed boon, his face is directed to our beloved Queen in order solemnly to assert that he is the most "respectable and loyal" man in all her kingdom! Very good for a priest! Thanks to his chivalry, rather than his popery, if there is a word of truth in the pompous statement! He winds up his letter with a grandiloquent quotation extolling the character of Popery especially as virtuous, tolerant, as a feeder and maker of lazy beggars, and *wonderfully fruitful in arts*! Now, what has all this to do with the Temporal power of the Pope?

"Optics sharp, it needs, I ween!
To see what is not to be seen."

We were no little amused in seeing him charge the *Islander* with rambling; our fixed idea being that he was the greatest rambler that ever we had the misfortune of following, and that, whoe'er he be that follow him, ramble he must.

Like the Irish Dragoons that fought recently under Lamoriciere, and were wounded by the noise of cannon and scared at the *shew* or glitter of arms in the distant horizon, he would make us believe, that his love for the Pope is even unto death; in making out his list of grievances, however, like the heroes just mentioned, he leaves the *poor old man* to his own fate, whilst the hero of St Dunstan's betakes himself to dabble in troubles nearer home! The list of troubles is so ludicrous that we could not in reading the items restrain a hearty chacination. Why, reader, just picture to yourself a young priest seated beneath the tree of British liberty, and while enjoying the benignant protection of its powerful and wide spreading branches, *to utter anti-British sentiment*, pour forth dolorous strains over the liberty free and unfettered which we enjoy in religious discussions; and growing still more disturbed in spirit, he petulently pouts out his lips and with tearful eye and voice all tremulous with sad emotion bitterly complains that folks laugh at "*red stockings* or any other part of Episcopal or Ecclesiastical dress"!! In view of the recorded sorrows of this "young and enthusiastic Priest"—head of St. Dunstan's college, we said, alas! alas! for the *philosophy* taught at that institution, if Mr M'Donald's fairly represents it. A wag asks, is the man *daft*?

Now to be up sides with this learned quoter, we wish to quote too, and give as our example the character of popery as drawn by the matchless pen of the celebrated Isaac Taylor.

"The great purpose of the Romish worship, which is to preclude all genuine feelings by substituting the enthusiasm of the imagination, is accomplished, it must be confessed, with consummate skill, and a just knowledge of the human mind. The end proposed will, manifestly, be best attained when the emotions which spring from the imagination are made to resemble as nearly as possible those that belong to the heart. The nicest imitation will be the most successful in this machinery of delusion. Hence it is, that while all those means of excitement are employed which quicken the physical sensibilities, the deeper sensibilities of the soul are also addressed, and yet always by the intervention of dramatic or poetic images. A plain and undisguised appeal to the heart is unknown to the system.

"If it be for a moment forgotten, that in every bell, bowl, and vest of the Romish service there is hid a device against the liberty and welfare of mankind, and that its gold, and pearls, and fine linen are the dockings of eternal ruin; and if this apparatus of worship be compared with the impurities and the cruelties of the old polytheistic rites, great praise may seem due to its contrivers. Nothing in Christianity that might subserve the purposes of dramatic effect has been overlooked; and even the most difficult parts of the materials have been wrought into keeping. The humiliations and poverty which shroud the glory of the principal personage and the hours of his death; as well as the awful beauty and compassionate advocacy of the virgin mother the queen of heaven; the stern dignity of the twelve; the marvels of miraculous power; the throngs of the martyrs; the mortifications of the saints; the punishment of the enemies of the church; the practices of devils; the intercession and tutelary cares of the blessed; the sorrows of the nether world, and the glories of the upper;—all these materials of poetic and scenic effect have been elaborated by the genius and taste of the Italian artists, until a spectacle has been got up which leaves the most splendid shows of the ancient idol worship of Greece and Rome at a vast distance of inferiority. But of what avail is all this sumptuous apparatus in promoting either genuine piety or purity of manners? History and existing facts leave no obscurity on the question; for the atrocity of crime, and the foulness of licentiousness, have even kept pace with the perfection of the Romish service. Those nations upon whose manners it has worked its proper influence with the fullest effect, have been the irreligious and the most debauched. Splendid rites and odious vices have dwelt in peace under the same consecrated roofs; and the actors and spectators of these sacred pantomimes have been wont to rush together from the solemn pomps of worship, to the chambers of filthy sin!" The same author had just said in introducing the foregoing paragraphs: "The expiatory death and availing intercession of the Son of God are taken within the rail of sacerdotal usurpation and of necessity, if Jesus Christ is at all to be set forth "crucified before the people," it can only be as an object of dramatic exhibition. This is the secret of the popish magnificence of worship. Music, and painting, and pantomime, and a tinsel declamation, must do their several parts to disguise the subduction of the essentials of devotion. The laity, having nothing to transact with God, must be amused and beguiled, "lest happily the gospel of his grace should enter the heart and so the trading intervention of the priest be superseded." And then adds in a Note "The ancient Romans carried the *sublime in decoration* to a further point (than the Greek;) and in the same degree exchanged reason and taste for colors, gildings, and draperies. Upon the Roman barbaric magnificence, the corrupt church of the fifth and following centuries ingrafted, in a confused medley, the gorgeous conceptions of the eastern nations—the terrible ideas of the northern hordes—the juggling of Italian priests, and the sheer puerilities of monks and children. Such is the *Christian* worship of Rome!"

His first letter is written and two thirds of the second, and "is this the reason the Rector cannot endure a laugh at "red stockings?"

there is no defence of the Temporal power of the Pope—to defend which, the Rector took up his pen. We may infer, that it floated hastily before his mind, when he made his declaration of loyalty to the Queen. But if this were his intention, in making that statement, his logic sadly fails. Let us state his argument: Priest M'Donald is loyal to the Queen, therfore all British priests and British Catholics are the same, and that Popery is loyal to Protestant rule! As if one should say because our crow is tame, therefore all crows are *domestic fowls*; because this gentleman is loyal, *therefore* Cullen, M'Hale, Cahill, Sir George Bowyer, the Tipperary member, the Jesuits of Lower Canada, &c., &c., are all loyal! Did one ever see a sugar loaf remain for any time, without support, on its small end? We would like to have a better foundation for popish loyalty than the "*enthusiastic* priest" thinks necessary. We fear his shoulders are too small a point on which safely to allow this cone to rest without incurring great risk of the whole coming down with a crash. But his own statement of the respect which is due to the Pope, so overwhelms that due the Queen as to make it perfectly clear, that all the love he can have for British rule is a love to see it pass away as soon as possible.

Promising to send you another letter, if time permits, in which may be found some statements not palatable for the Rector.

I remain, meantime,

SCRUTATOR.

The Annual Meeting of the Wesleyan Missionary Society will be held on Tuesday evening the 19th inst. Chair to be taken at 7 o'clock.

The Presbytery of Princetown will meet [D.V.] at Lot 16 on Wednesday next, the 20th inst., at 11 o'clock. Rev A. Fraser was appointed to preach.

Young Men's Christian Association and Literary Institute.

On Thursday evening the Rev. Dr Knox lectured. His subject as announced was, "Philosophers, Literature, and Christianity" He was compelled, however, by the breadth of his theme, to postpone the enlarged consideration of Christianity to some future occasion. The general effect of the lecture was, to illustrate Paul's statement, "After that, in the wisdom of God, the world by wisdom knew not God, it pleased God by the foolishness of preaching to save them that believe" The lecturer rapidly traversed the wide field of philosophy and literature, both ancient and modern. He seemed disposed to assign the birth of ancient philosophy, and its monopoly almost, to Greece—a view which probably would not command general assent. The philosophy of Rome, and its literature, he remarked, were little more than the reproduction of the philosophy and literature of Greece. Christianity was introduced into the world, and soon became a vast power in the sphere of thought. The early controversies of the Christian era, with all their attendant evils, did much for the development of mind. That mind was too much entombed in the middle ages, though not consigned to utter inactivity. At the reformation, it attained to a glorious resurrection. From that time forward it has wrought itself out in countless forms of sublimity, beauty, and splendor—starting anew on its career of unbounded and endless progress. These thoughts and facts, or thoughts and facts like these, were set forth and illustrated by the lecturer in connection with passing references to great authors in every age, and brief criticisms of their writings. Special allusion was made to Scotland, and her intellectual worthies. The whole was wound up with an act of homage to the supreme excellence of Christianity and its Divine Author. The lecture was affluent in style, and delivered with ease, and occasional energy. The audience was one of the largest for the season, and listened for the most part with close and apparently interested attention.

Next Thursday evening Mr T. J. Leeming will lecture. "Sound and Hearing" will be his subject, illustrated by experiments.

Secular Department.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The Couriers with an English Mail arrived in Town on the night of Tuesday last. Liverpool dates are to the 23d ult. The following is a summary of the news:—

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Money market is still in a very unsatisfactory state. On Thursday the Bank of England advanced its rate of discount to eight per cent.—an event which has taken the commercial public by surprise. Money is now relatively dearer than it has been except in times of intense panic, and various are the causes which are alleged to have produced this unexpected step on the part of the Bank. Some attribute it to an efflux of silver, amounting to £400,000, sent, it is known, to the East Indies to buy cotton; some declare that the drain of gold from France has recommenced; but if the organ of the French Government is to be believed the position of the Bank of France is much easier, and a speedy reduction of the rate of interest may be looked for in that quarter. The drain for America has almost entirely ceased, and there is nothing in the Bank returns, nor in the state of continental Europe, to warrant this additional turn of "the screw."

The thanks of Parliament were voted on Thursday night to the British troops engaged in the Chinese war.

The subject of church rates is assuming gigantic proportions in and out of Parliament. A conference has been held in London, at which several members of Parliament attended, the object of which was to organise the necessary machinery for sustaining Sir John Trelawney's Bill, which abolishes church rates altogether. As an earnest of the feeling which prevailed at this meeting, it may be mentioned that £3000 was subscribed for carrying on the war.

Violent gales had occurred in England. The Crystal Palace was seriously damaged; the North Wing is in ruins.

The late gale was, we are told, the most severe which has been experienced in this country during the last twenty years. Gales are like frost—the last is always the worst. It strikes us that a little research would show that we have had far more destructive storms than the one which passed over this country and Ireland on Saturday, 9th Feb.

The *Times* publishes an important document, signed by all the archbishops and bishops of England, protesting against the work entitled "Oxford Essays and Reviews." The Archbishop of Canterbury says the question is being gravely considered whether the book could not be brought under the cognisance of the ecclesiastical courts.

An embezzlement had been discovered at the Commercial Bank of London, amounting to £70,000.

Fresh disturbances against Christians have taken place in Cochin China.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Feb. 15.—The pamphlet of M. La Guerronere, entitled "France, Rome, and Italy," has been published It contains an *expose* of the Roman question. The author says that the spiritual power of the Papacy is not endangered, but the temporal power is now passing through a grave crisis. He explains the causes of this crisis, which he says are to be found in the antagonism between the Papacy and Italy, and the provocation between the Vatican and the Tuileries.

A great sensation has been caused in Paris, and, in fact, throughout all the commercial cities of Europe, by the arrest of M. Mires, who was at the head of the vast establishment—"The Caisse General des Chemins de Fer." The speculations of this person have long been on the most extensive scale, and he has been the contractor for the recent Turkish loan. There is every reason to believe that influential people about the court and person of the French Emperor are largely compromised by his doings. His arrest is mainly attributable to the decided views expressed by M. Peruigny respecting the frauds and forgeries—for it appears there are both—with which the great speculator is charged.

ITALY.

NAPLES, Feb. 14.—A Spanish frigate has left for Gaeta in order to receive on board the corps diplomatique.

The fall of Gaeta is an event which has long been foreseen. The resistance was obstinate and brave, but it was useless. As the leading morning journal very justly remarks,—"Every man who has fallen during the last five weary months has been murdered for the vainest reason,—to satisfy the point of honor." The truth is, that the fate of Gaeta was sealed the very moment that the French fleet was withdrawn. Italy is now free, in the Italian sense, with the exception of Rome and Venetia.

The number of prisoners taken at Gaeta was 11,000, with 700 cannon and 6,000 muskets.

The opening of the Italian Chambers, on Monday, by a speech from the King of Italy, is an historical event of surpassing interest. The speech is short and pointed, free from bombast and exaggeration, but withal marked by a dignified appreciation of the change in the country which had been wrought in so wonderful a manner. "Italy," says the King, "*almost* entirely free and united confides in your wisdom, and it is on you, devolves the task of her organization."

NAPLES, Feb. 19 (*via* Marseilles).—The property of the religious orders which have been suspended has been taken possession of by the Government. The garrison of Gaeta, being prisoners of war, have been sent to the Neapolitan Island.

ROME, Feb. 15.—Francis II. and his Queen arrived here to-day and alighted at the Quirinal. The brother of the King and General Bosco have also arrived. His Holiness and his distinguished guests have exchanged visits.

The King and Queen of Naples will leave Rome it is thought about the 25th inst.

MARSEILLES, Feb. 22.—Letters from Rome to the 20th inst. state that a proclamation of the National Committee announces that Victor Emmanuel will soon be proclaimed King of Italy at the Capitol. The same proclamation expresses thanks to France for her reserved attitude in Rome. The French authorities had taken possession of the Capitol in order to prevent the ringing of the bells by the people. The Papal Government had exiled several persons, among whom was Signor Titoni, a rich merchant, who was suspected of having promoted the late political manifestations. Signor Pasaglia had returned to Rome.

PRUSSIA.

IMPORTANT RESOLUTION OF THE PRUSSIAN CHAMBERS OF DEPUTIES.—The *News of the World* says:—The discussion on the Address has taken place in the Chamber of Deputies. The following amendment was proposed by M. von Vincke:—That we do not consider it to be either in the interest of Prussia or in the interest of Germany to place obstacles in the way of the consolidation of the unity of Italy. After a discussion of six hours' duration, this amendment was agreed to by 159 against 145 votes, notwithstanding the urgent request of Baron von Schleinitz that it should be rejected by the Chamber. Baron von Schleinitz in his speech against the amendment of M. von Vincke, declared that the Prussian Government has not the least reason to be opposed to the development of Italy. But without underrating the national idea of that movement, the Government could not attribute to it such a high significance. Although the Government did not always consider the principle of non intervention as binding, it had not actively interfered in Italy. He repudiated the reproach of yielding to certain influences in his policy, and said that Venetia was militarily and strategically too important for Austria and indirectly for Germany, to allow of its cession being advised by Prussia. Austria and Sardinia, however, would remain on the defensive, and through the influence of the Great Powers a conflict would, at least, be postponed, and, perhaps, entirely averted. The Prussian Government would for the future, also, not actively interfere with the Italian movement and did not acquire such an extension as might render any active interference necessary by reason more especially of its reaching, or expressly claiming, any portion of German Federal territory.

In spite of the opposition of Baron Schleinitz and the retrograde party, which voted with him on this occasion, the first deliberative body in Germany has given a check to the warlike inclinations of the Courts, great and small Such an incident at the beginning of a new reign cannot be without its effect. It shows that the Sovereigns have to deal with something more than the feeble discontent which vents itself in sneers and epigrams. Germany has begun to feel that representative Institutions have not been given to her in vain, and that by a due use of them she may gain the direction of her own affairs and insure the public honour and prosperity.

British and For. American News.

United States.

WASHINGTON, March. 5—It is stated on good authority, that the British Government will not recognize any blockade of Southern Ports, unless it is thorough and effectual.

The Southern Confederacy propose an import duty of one hundred dollars per head on each negro brought into the Confederacy, in order to drive the Border States into Secession.

CHARLESTON, March 2.—The Secretary of the Treasury of the Southern Confederacy has announced officially, that all discriminating duties, and the laws for the exclusion of Foreigners from the Coasting Trade, are abolished.

WASHINGTON, March 5th.—All is quiet. The New Cabinet have assumed their positions. The ardor of Secessionists is something abated, by the votes of North Carolina and Arkansas against Dis-union.

WASHINGTON, March 7th.—Supplies being required soon for Fort Sumter, it is evident that it is the intention of the New Administration to reinforce it. Many Naval Officers have volunteered their services.

Messrs Douglass, Johnson and other Democratic leaders express their satisfaction with the position assumed by the President, yet are determined, on principle, to oppose his Party. At present anxiety about appointments overrule all other considerations.

The Government has addressed a Circular to Foreign Powers, protesting against the acknowledgment of the independence of the Southern Confederacy by such Powers.

Diplomatic corps have generally stated that the President's Inaugural will be acceptable to their respective Governments.

Extensive War preparations are being pushed forward at Montgomery. President Davis has appointed General Beauregard to command the Forces now ready and to be raised, for investing Fort Sumter

Texas has ratified Secession Ordinances by 40,000 majority.—*Tel. to Col. Empire.*

NEW YORK, March 9.—North Carolina has given a majority for Union, and stronger Union sentiments are manifest in Virginia.

The President's Inaugural is received with indignation by the entire South. The positions taken are regarded as a declaration of war.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—All the vessels of the Navy in the Mediterranean and Pacific, have been ordered to return to the States, also the Troops in Texas and New Mexico.

The Cabinet, aided by General Scott, are arranging to reinforce Fort Sumter at Charleston, and Fort Pickens at Pensacola.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The Treasury is so thoroughly depleted, that an extra Session of Congress is probable.

Senator Crittenden has been nominated, by the President, to the vacant seat on the Bench of the Supreme Court of the United States.

MEMBERS OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S CABINET.—Secretary of State—Wm. H. Seward, of N. Y.; Treasury—Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio; War—Simon Cameron, of Penn; Navy—Montgomery Blair, of Md.; Interior—Caleb B. Smith, of Ind.; Postmaster General—Gideon Wells, of Conn.; Attorney General—Edward Bates, of Md.

The news from the United States this week is important. Abraham Lincoln has quietly assumed the reins of Government at Washington, and delivered his inaugural address. He is resolved to execute the laws in all the States, which meant in effect that he will not recognize the new Southern Confederacy, or admit that a state has an inherent right to secede from the Union. He is opposed, however, to interference with slavery in the Southern States, and thinks that the South has no cause for apprehension. He concludes with an earnest appeal to the people to uphold patriotically the laws and constitution. We have no means yet of judging of the effect of this address. The Southerners in Washington are said to approve of it, which scarcely appears to be reasonable after what has taken place, and what we heard from them on the subject of State sovereignty. In New York and Boston, it is thought that the enforcement of the doctrines laid down by the President will involve the country in a civil war. This opinion too is strengthened by the fact that Fort Sumter at Charleston is to be immediately attacked by the secessionists, and that the Border States will now secede. A few days, however, will determine the question. The Government of the new Southern Confederacy is actively engaged in preparing for eventualities. It has raised a force of 30,000 men, and negotiated a loan of fifteen million dollars. It has abolished all discriminating duties, and all the laws for the exclusion of foreigners from the coasting trade.—*Church Witness.*

LADY GEORGIANA FANE.—We find the following notice of the Ladyship in a late New York evening paper:—

"Lady Georgiana Fane has naturally been a study to us all, for the last two months,—a *ci devant* "belle of Almacks," positively to be seen at every party and ball, being a very great wonder! There does not seem much to copy, for her ladyship cares only for sensible men, and talks politics and political economy, most of the time; but she is certainly very stylish, and has very nice ways for everything. Perhaps we learn what we have to *leave off doing*, by seeing her, rather than what we are to do, as reigning belles."

Canada.

Sir Edmund Head has returned to his post, much to the disgust of the Canadian Opposition. He is not expected to remain long. Great efforts will be put forth to squeeze a Grand Trunk Relief Bill through parliament. The *Toronto Globe* has a severe article on the Nova Scotia Opposition. Parliament is to assemble before the end of this month.—Subscriptions are being raised in aid of the released fugitive, the now famous Anderson.

New Brunswick.

LAND JOBBING.—The business of the House appears to have been almost suspended during the past week, so great has been the anxiety among the members to witness the proceedings before the Committee appointed to inquire into the system of disposing of the public lands of the Province. Andrew Inches, the chief Clerk in the Crown Land Office, has appeared before this Committee, and made certain statements, which clearly prove that he has been grossly derelict in his duty as a public servant, and at the same time seriously implicates several members of the Government in the land-jobbing which has been going on. There is a degree of partizanship, however, about his testimony, which excites suspicion, and shows that some of his charges must not be implicitly received. His effrontery, too, is wonderful, and bears strongly against him. He charges his departure from strict probity to the corrupting atmosphere of Fredericton, which may be, perhaps, after all, an exaggeration, but no excuse for him. He has simply been tried and found wanting, like many others before him. The real facts as to the Attorney General and others will, no doubt, be elicited before the enquiry terminates, and we shall then know who merit the censure and contempt of the people.

Mr Inches, after giving evidence on some other points, said—"I will now proceed to remark about Land purchases in which I have been interested.—They amount to Twenty-six Thousand four hundred and eight (26,408) acres! In these lands I have an interest of one-half. The remaining half is divided between two other parties, one of whom is a resident in this Province, and the other is not."

Some supposition had been entertained, that Hon. J H. Gray was also implicated in the jobbing affair, but from the following statement of Mr Inches he appears not to have been a party in the transactions.—"With regard to Mr Gray, what I said yesterday about him might be misunderstood, if not explained. I wish to state distinctly, that Mr Gray signed none of the applications for the land he afterwards bought. Mr Hartt signed applications for this land; and this not even by Mr Gray's direction, but by mine. It was done in the ordinary way, but Mr Gray knew nothing about it. In Mr Tilley's case he signed them himself. In Mr Gray's case, he directed me to apply for certain lands on the Oconiagne River, and I did so in the ordinary way, by using fictitious names.

Nova Scotia.

POLITICAL.—The Opposition are resolved to break up the Government at whatever expense of time, labor or money. Their aim now is to procure a dissolution at the close of the Session. With the view of preparing the way for this, Petitions have been sent out from head quarters, in this city, to almost every section of the country for signatures in favour of dissolution. That these Petitions will come back largely signed, there can be no doubt. All the keen adherents of the Johnston party will sign, of course. Then there is a large floating, unprincipled population, who will do anything for money. These would like nothing better than to have a general election, for the sake of the "good things" that are distributed so liberally on such occasions. Then the priests, following the example of priest Drummond in Guysboro, will subscribe the names of their flocks by the thousand without leave asked or obtained. The Government may therefore expect to be soundly bombarded with Petitions.—*Witness.*

Newfoundland.

Political affairs are in a most unsatisfactory state. The colony is not fit to be trusted with self government

Business, on the whole, has been dull. Contracts for bread to a considerable extent have been made for local manufacture. The great improvement in this business leads us to expect that the import of bread from Hamburg will be much diminished in future, and in the course of a few years be abandoned altogether.

Shipments of fish have been continuous, whilst the weather for handling it was favorable. It is now scarce and all in the hands of shippers. Difficulty would be experienced in the execution of extensive orders for any quality. Brazil fish is in fair supply, all other kinds are wanted.

No Oil in the market.

ADVICE GRATIS.—It should be the aim of a newspaper to become acquainted with the improvements and discoveries of the day, and to call the attention of its readers to all such as will be interesting and useful to them. In all such cases its conductors should feel as strictly bound in honor to speak in a candid and truthful manner as if conversing with an intimate friend. We have heretofore recommended Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, and we now take occasion to repeat, that we believe it is of more importance to mothers and their children than any other discovery made by the profession in the last hundred years. A very large percentage of children annually die during the process of teething, and a very much larger number of those who survive are greatly debilitated or diseased, so that they grow up weak, both physically and mentally, and incapacitated both for study and labor. Now we appeal with perfect confidence to thousands of mothers who will read this article, to corroborate our statement, when we say that no such fatal consequences as those we have alluded to ever occur from teething, when Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup is used IN TIME.

We are pleased to know that thousands of ladies have acted upon our suggestion, and have thanked us for it. Still there are many thousands of mothers who read our paper, who, from prejudice against the flood of worthless nostrums that deluge the country, or from neglect, have not availed themselves of the benefit of this most invaluable remedy. To such we wish to say—this Syrup is the result of thirty years' experience of of one of the best female physicians, the world ever produced, and is just THE REMEDY NEEDED by every mother who has a child teething. It softens the gums, reduces inflamation, allays all pain and spasmodic action, corrects acidity of the stomach, and regulates the bowels. Moreover we assure every mother it is PERFECTLY SAFE—no possible harm can come of its use, according to the directions which accompany each bottle. We speak thus confidently, from the fact that very many of our most valued friends have made use for years, and we have witnessed the most happy results from its use in hundreds of cases. If you never before had faith in a female physician, our word for it, you will have, after using the Soothing Syrup. Try it. Twenty-five cents will purchase a bottle. It is, therefore, within reach of the poor as well as the rich.—*New York Ladies' Visitor.*

"*Time tries all things,*" and has proven that *Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry* is the remedy, *par excellence*, for the cure of coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough, bronchitis, asthma, phthisis, sore throat, influenza, and "last but not least," Consumption.

LOCAL.

We acknowledge the receipt of the Report of the Railway Commissioners of the Province of New Brunswick for 1860. The items are well arranged, and the whole got up in a very creditable manner. We extract the following from the report of the General Superintendent, L. Carvell, Esq.:—

"The steamer *Arabian* to and from Quebec and intermediate ports, connected regularly each fortnight with the Railway at Point Duchene, and the steamer *Westmorland* made the usual trips to and from Bedeque and Charlottetown and Pictou twice per week each way. In addition to this, the steamer *Princess Royal* was placed on the route between the Railway Terminus and Richibucto and Miramichi twice, and Bedeque once per week each way, under an arrangement with the Railway, whereby reduced rates for through passengers and freight were charged. This arrangement gave general satisfaction; but the season being far advanced when the boat was put upon the route and the irregularity consequent, does not enable me to speak definitely of the success of the enterprise. Sufficient has however transpired to show that the almost entire trade of the North Shore of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, which has hitherto found its way through Canso to other places, may, with proper facilities and inducements, be brought over the line to or through St. John. It is the intention of the owners of that steamer, I have understood, to make one trip per week the ensuing season to the harbor of Cascumpec, situate on the northern side of Prince Edward Island. This place is the resort and headquarters of over five hundred American fishing vessels, and it is estimated, on good authority, that over 20,000 barrels of fish with the consequent return freights, may be secured from this place alone."

Mrs. Hobbirk and Miss Cambridge beg to inform the public that the sum of £28 13s 6d has been collected for wood, with which 125 loads have been purchased and distributed to the necessitous poor of all denominations in this city.