NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The Queen has been pleased to direct that letters patent be issued under the Great Seal for reconstituting the Bishopric of New Zealand, and for appointing the Right Rev. George Augustus Selwyn, D. D., to be Bishop of the said See, and Metropolitan of New Zealand; for erecting the Bishopric of Wellington, and for appointing the Venerable Charles John Abraham, Archdeacon of Waitemata, to be Bishop of the said See; for erecting the Bishopric of Waiapu, and for appointing the Venerable William Williams, Archdeacon of Waiapu, to be Bishop of the said See; for erecting the Bishopric of Nelson, and for appointing the Rev. Edmund Hobhouse, M. A., to be Bishop of the said See; and for placing under the jurisdiction of the Metropolitan of New Zealand the see of Christ Church, now under the jurisdiction of the Metropolitan of Australia.

The Bible Society and the Missionary Society of Stuttgardt have just held their annual meeting, in the presence of a large gathering of Christians. The Bible work and that of missions are in continual progress amongst the pious people of Wurtemberg. The Bishop of Jerusalem, M. Gobat, was present. He greatly interested the assembly in speaking of the East.

He said that the fanaticism of the Mussulman, and their hatred against the Christians, had greatly augmented since the recent war. Is it, then, for this that France and England have made such immense sacrifices? Nevertheless, M. Gobat assured his hearers that there are in the Turkish army many soldiers and officers who, more enlightened, show themselves accessible to the principles of Christianity. He also expressed cheering hopes for the future in regard to the Jews of Palestine, and still more in respect of the ancient Christians of Abyssinia, amongst whom there have been missionaries for several years. The King of Abyssinia is very favourable to the Gospel, whilst the priests, as everywhere else, are opposed to it. Thanks to the generous grants of the British and Foreign Bible Societies, M. Gobat has been able to supply the field of his former labors with 200 Bibles, and 1,000 New Testaments in the Amharic language.

Honour to the Brave.—A letter from Calcutta, dated Aug. 9, gives the following relative to the crew (the Naval Brigade,) of H. M. S. *Shannon*, 51, screw frigate, Commodore Edgell, then lying at that place: Commander Vaughan, C. B., arrived here this morning from Runnegunge, at which place the first detachment of the Shannon's Brigade had arrived; they await the arrival of the second detachment, which will not arrive until next Wednesday, in consequence of the want of bullock carts and waggons. The men are about 200 in number, and another party at Sherghotty number 180 more, have not yet been relieved. The Head Quarters of the 200 men will arrive at Calcutta on Thursday afternoon. All the ships in harbor are to dress in flags; the Troops on shore and the volunteers will line the road from the American ghaut to the *Shannon's* side; a distance of 1½ miles; the fort will fire a Royal salute; in fact, no body of men have ever been received with such honor as the *Shannon's* Brigade. After the arrival of the whole, they are to have a dinner on the Maidan similar to the Crimean heroes, and a grand ball will be given to the Officers. The *Shannon* will not be ready until the end of the month.

From the South Pacific.—The news from the different republics is of no interest. Valparaiso dates are to Sept. 1, and Callao to Sept. 12. H. M. Steamer *Cockatrice*, Com. Pillingborn, has been condemned at Calloa, and sold for £1,140. Capt. P. proceeded to England, the officers and ship's company were transferred to H. M. S. *Ganges*, 84, and the latter had sailed for Vancouver's Island. The *Cockatrice*, was being fitted to convey passengers to Frazer River. H. M. S. *Alarm*, 26, Capt. Curry, had arrived from Panama, all well, and although out in the Pacific four years she is expected to remain some time longer. Ships lying at Callao had been compelled to accept freights of guano at the low rate of ten to twelve dollars per ton.

Australia.—The Steamer *Cambria* left Alexandria with the mails for England, and gold valued at £165,023. Dates are Melbourne, Aug. 16, Sydney, Aug. 12. The May and June mails reached Melbourne on the 1st and 13th Aug. respectively. The Agincourt and Lincolnshire had left for England with 176,392 ounces of gold. The contract between the government and the six banks for negotiating for a railway loan, was signed Aug. 16. Export trade very dull. Import market continued overstocked at Sydney. The supply of wool was very small. A fire at Auckland had destroyed a large portion of the city.

Revival of Religion.—We learn that at Inverness a meeting is held every morning at seven o'clock and every evening at eight o'clock, for prayer on behalf of a revival of religion. It is attended by large and increasing numbers, and the exercises are principally conducted by laymen. A similar meeting is held twice a day in Aberdeen. The Dundee Post, which devotes an article to the subject in an excellent spirit, says:—"A movement has been in progress among us during the week which must be regarded with lively interest by every Christian mind, and which we would fain regard with hope. It has been resolved to establish a public prayer-meeting in Dundee, to be conducted similarly to those of which we have information from across the Atlantic, and having for its object a revival of religion among all classes of the community. By a revival of religion the promoters of the movement mean nothing more and nothing less than a realization of the plain meaning of Chistianity—not an abstract, sentimental, or historical, but a vital and practical Christianity, which shall show itself in the market-place and in the family, which shall influence the hearts and lives of its professors, that others shall 'take knowledge of them;' which shall, in short, place the concerns of the Church and of eternity in the place which necessarily belongs to them if they be realities at all."—*Scottish Guardian.*

The State of Syria.—A letter from Beyrout, of the 16th ult. describes the country throughout Syria to be in a state of great agitation. There are continual disturbances in many localities, the Turkish Government exercising scarcely any authority in that province, where the Christian population live in perpetual fear of the Mussulmans. The roads in Syria are unsafe for travellers, in consequence of the number of brigands who infest them. They advance to the very gates of the towns, and when any are captured they escape unpunished. The Emir Kilil, son of the Kaimaken, was attacked by a band of robbers on passing the river, and owed his escape solely to the number of his escort.

Miss Marsh in Scotland.—Miss Marsh, authoress of Memorials of Captain Hedley Vicars, English Hearts and English Hands, &c, gave an exposition on part of the 19th chapter of Luke, at the Home Farm, Keith Hall, on the evening of the 21st ult. in a very eloquent and touching style, which seemed to be much appreciated by a highly respectable audience.—*Aberdeen Journal.*

The *Exeter Gazette* states that the Rev. Daniel Leahy, who renounced Roman Catholicism under the auspices of the Priests' Protection Society, has been duly licensed by the Bishop of Lichfield to the pastoral charge of the important parishes of Ellastone and Stanton, Ashbourne, Derbyshire, and has already earned a goodly report among the clergy and the people of his diocese.

Religious liberty has been practically secured in Sweden, under the influence of the numerous Protestant memorials which have been addressed to the authorities on the subject. Protestantism encourages free discussion—free thought—and subjects all its doctrines to the free intelligence of its members. The Bible is its charter, and the Bible alone the rule of its faith.

A Good Regulation.—A good regulation is that of the British post office, to wit:—"Letters badly addressed, the owners of which cannot be found, are taken back to the office whence they were sent, where a list of them is hung up daily: parties writing their address opposite to their names, will receive the letter the following morning." This, it must be self-evident, is a far better mode of treating letters unintelligibly or erroneously directed, or failing of their destination, than the practice hitherto, and perhaps still pursued in this country, namely, keeping the letters on hand for the space of one, or perhaps three months, and then bundling them off to the General Post Office as being "down among the dead" ones.

It is stated that New Brunswick debentures are now held at 11 per cent. premium, in the London money market.

Miss Burdett Coutts has offered fifteen thousand pounds for the endowment of a Bishopric in British Columbia.

Awful Tragedy.—An event most tragical and painful took place at Kennetcook on Thursday morning, the 20th inst. A Mr. John McDonald, a young man who it appears had been for some time previously in mental distress, became insane on Wednesday. On Thursday morning, standing at the door where another young man, Mr. McCulloch, was cutting wood, he asked for the axe to chop. At first McCulloch refused, but at the advice of the father and brother of McDonald he gave him the axe, and retreated a step or two backward. As he was turning to go away McDonald rushed at him and struck him a blow above the thigh joint, sinking the axe in as far as it would go. Immediately after he fell he struck him another such blow on the thigh, when he was seized and the axe taken from him. While those who were present turned their attention to McCulloch, supposing him to be killed, McDonald escaped. Search having been made for him he was discovered a short distance from the house hanged upon a tree quite dead. The event has thrown a gloom over the settlement. The recovery of Mr. McCulloch is doubtful. The parents of McDonald are both far advanced in years and are entitled to the sympathy of their neighbours. How feeble a being is man when God withdraws his protection from him.—*New Brunswick Paper.*

We had this week the pleasure of examining a curious trap, lately imported. It is so constructed that, when the animal takes hold of the bait, a double barrelled pistol is discharged, causing certain death. At the same moment, to make assurance doubly sure, the spring fangs to which the bait is attached, by separating, extend the animals mouth to its widest limit. We have no doubt it will prove very destructive to the foxes until it gets whispered round amongst them. Illustrative of the inventive talent of man this article is well worth looking at, both for its clever mechanism and for the skilful adaptation of its several parts.—*Halifax Witness.*

The Elections for the year are decidedly in favour of the Republican party, *i. e.* the party opposed to Slavery in the Territories of the Union, or the extension of Slavery in any direction. Ohio, Indiana, and Pennsylvania, have given sweeping majorities to the Republicans. This may be considered as decisive of the fate of the Buchanan Administration.

An Indian's Dread of Europeans.—An Indian chief in Vancouver's Island, in an interview with an Englishman, said, he feared that the influx of strangers to the newly-discovered gold regions in British Columbia would bring intoxicating spirits into his dominions and corrupt his people.

Mr. Spurgeon's Brother in Newcastle.—Mr. James Spurgeon, brother of the celebrated London preacher, who is pursuing his studies under the care of our talented townsman, the Rev. Joseph Angus, D.D., at Holford House, in Regents-park, London, has arrived in this town, to supply the pulpit at Bewicke-street Baptist chapel for the next three weeks. His preaching abilities are said to be little, if at all, inferior to those of his talented brother.—*Newcastle Chronicle.*

The Carman's Sabbath.—At the Exeter District County Court, a curious case was recently decided by the Judge, Mr. J. Tyrrell. The plaintiff, a fly-driver, claimed of defendant, a fly-proprietor, eleven shillings for a week's wages. The claim was resisted chiefly on the ground that the plaintiff left the defendant's service on a Saturday evening, whereas the week expired, according to agreement, on the Sunday evening following. His Honor held that, by the statute of Charles II., no man could be compelled to work on the Sabbath-day, except in cases of necessity or charity, and that where an agreement was made to the contrary it was legally void. He therefore gave judgement for the plaintiff.

Mysteries of the Russian Court.—An extraordinary statement is made in the St. Petersburg journals: In demolishing a wall in the appartments of the Hereditary Grand Duke, in what is called the "Great Palace," in that city, the skeleton of a woman was found still covered with fragments of clothing, which fell to dust on being exposed to the air. There is not the slightest tradition, they add, to show who the woman was, nor why she was closed up in the wall.

Diphtherite, or Putrid Sore Throat.—Dr. Bent, of Truro, has addressed a letter to the *Colonist* on the treatment of this alarming disease. The epidimic has proved very fatal both to Europe and America, and it appears to be on the increase in an even more agravated form in this Province, spreading death and desolation wherever it enters. Dr. Bent says the first important step is to remove all the healthy members of the family, especially the children, immediately on the discovery of the disease, although he does not entertain the opinion that it is propagated by direct contagion. Early and prompt treatment should in all cases be adopted. It more frequently attacks children, but scarcely any age is exempt from the disease. It generally commences with fever, pain sometimes in the throat, difficulty of swallowing, and voice of a nassal sound. However, the local symptoms may not be very plain, giving the disease an insidious character. There is generally slight swelling and redness of the throat, then whitish spots make their appearance on one of tonsils, which soon unite and extend over the whole gland. The submarillary glands are almost invariably enlarged. The breath is offensive. If the disease confine itself to this part little danger need be apprehended; but we soon find it extending into the throat and down into the pharynx, when it too often proves fatal. The Doctor believes the disease very manageble when limited. If not early recognized, or from neglect allowed to extend into the passsages, then very little chance of a recovery may be expected. The treatment should be local and general, and every intelligent and judicious practitioner will adopt such a course as will best suit the exigency of the case.

Lady Franklin's Forlorn Hope.—One of the late mails from England brought acceptable tidings from the Arctic yacht Fox, wherein our pious and trusting countrywoman above-named has garnered her last hopes. A letter from the commander, Captain McClintock, R. N., is in print, under date July 26, when he was approaching Pond's Bay; but a steam-whaler, returned to Hull, which brought this communication, was in company with the Fox two days later in the Bay, last saw her on the 3d of August, when she was still plying upwards.—The master of the whaler reports that Captain McClintock had gleaned from the natives of Pond's Bay some rumours as to a wreck; but this must have been subsequently to the date of his letter to Mr. Barrow, or he would not have omitted mention of such a circumstance.—At the same time it must be borne in mind that the language and signs of these Esquimaux are interpreted with great difficulty, and that there is reason to believe also that—far removed as they are from even an approach to civilized life—they exhibit in many instances a proneness to mystification, which would not discredit certain of their fellow creatures many degrees further southward. By the way, this very examination of the natives of Pond's Bay, as to their rumoured knowledge of wreck or relic, was a special object of the Fox's visit in that quarter. Subsequently the Captain purposed replenishing his stores from the existing depots at Beechy Island, so as to be provided for the chances of a second or third dreary winter's detention. He speaks in high terms of the staunchness of his little craft, and the good conduct of his crew. May they all be permitted to return in safety, and with some part at least of their mission accomplished.—*New York Albion.*

Strangers are cautioned not to visit Mobile, &c., until after the occurrence of a frost.

An appropriation has been made in Buenos Ayres for the establishment of Free Schools.

An electric telegraph between America and Europe, via Bhering's Straits, is talked of.

Lithography.—A successful attempt has at last been made to obtain what has long been a desideratum in lithography—namely, the means of transferring a chalk drawing from paper to stone, so as to yield any required number of impressions.

Hair Trade in France.—Two hundred thousand pounds weight of human hair is annually sold in France, and the price paid for it is six cents an ounce.

Missionaries for China.—A large caravan of Russo-Greek missionaries started a month ago, under the Archimandrite Goori, for Pekin. Russia will be first in the field of conversions.

Considerable gold is said to have been recently washed out in the Kansas diggins.

The Grain movements on the great American Lakes have been very heavy this month.

Holloway's Pills.—Weakness and debility, slow and life-destroying fever, and the chronic consequences of neglected symptoms of disease, may be expelled even at the eleventh hour, by a few doses of this sterling medicine. It acts as an alterative as well as a purifier of the blood, and may be safely taken by females as well as children of all ages.

AMERICAN AND COLONIAL ITEMS.

H. M. S. VALOROUS AT NEW YORK.

H. M. S. *Valorous*, 16, paddle, Capt. Sir W. C. Aldham K. C. B., arrived at New York 14 inst., 28 days from Plymouth via Fayal, 16 days from the latter port. She brought from Fayal, 42 passengers of the ill-fated steamship *Austria* who were landed at that place by the French barque *Myrice*. Six of these are females and three children. Three passengers were left in hospital at Fayal. Nine of the ship's company took passage at Fayal for Hamburg. *Valorous* came up New York bay in fine style, and anchored off the Battery. She fired a salute of fifteen guns, which was immediately returned by the U. S. *Sabine*, 52. The *Valorous* is 1,250 tons, 400 horse power, and has 220 officers and men. She subsequently anchored off the Cunard docks at Jersey City. Her visit to Fayal was for the purpose of procuring a supply of coals, her stock having been reduced by continuous head winds and heavy weather. Capt. Aldham at once offered the surviving passengers of the *Austria* a passage to New York, which was of course gladly accepted by them. A portion of the crew, who were saved, preferred to return to Hamburg. One of the ladies brought by the *Valorous* was the mother of four children, all of whom were lost. Several of the passengers messed with the ward-room officers on the passage from Fayal, and from their statements Capt. Aldham compiled a concise but highly interesting narrative of the destruction of the *Austria*, which has been copied into the New York papers.

From this we glean that the *Austria* left Hamburg with a crew of 120, including officers, and 462 passengers—first and second cabins all full. Of this number at least 200 were women and children. The fumigation, which was attempted with such disastrous results on the 13th Sept., was required by law. The passengers' bedding and clothes which were lying about the lower deck took fire when the bucket of tar was upset. The engineer on deck telegraphed to the engine room to put the engine at half speed, and the ship moved at the rate of four miles an hour for half or three quarters of an hour, when they ceased to work of themselves. The Capt. was asleep at the time. To the question from the first officer "Can I do any thing in Hamburg, should I escape?" he made no answer, but exclaimed, "My God! My God!" and rushed away and was not seen again. The two girls (sisters) who jumped overboard, embraced each other on deck, and then hand in hand, leaped over, and were seen to rise together—the hair of the younger of them having become loose, fell over her face, when the eldest sister, moving it aside with her hand, gave her a farewell kiss, and, closely locked in each other's arms, they sank to rise no more. Not more than four or five persons were saved of those who had been in the after part of the ship. Three vessels were in sight at the time the fire broke out. The French barque was 8 to 12 miles to leeward when the flames were discovered. One lady was seen in the water for a long time holding up her child with both hands over her head, and even when her face was gradually disappearing below the water the poor child was still held up.—*Hx. Journal.*

Important Telegraphic Movement.—An organization of all the telegraphic lines in the United States, (except the seaboard line from Boston to New Orleans, which points are also connected by wires through the interior,) is just being perfected, under the title of the "North American Telegraphic Association," having for its object the union, extension and improvement of Telegraphic facilities throughout the country. The first meeting was held in New York last Thursday, and embraced seven telegraphic corporations, including one in Canada. Arrangements are now making, more in detail, so that in a few days the whole may be announced as complete. A primary object, we understand, is to effect a united, comprehensive and economical working of the whole telegraphic system, under which tolls may be reduced to the lowest remunerative rates.

We learn that the North American Telegraph Association has already taken action with a view to the early completion of a direct telegraphic connection of the Mississippi river with California, under the grant of the late Congress, of a strip of land two hundred feet in width through the public domain, between those points. This enterprise is in no way connected with or dependent upon other projects already existing for extending lines from California to San Antonio in Texas; nor does it follow that the expedition with which the work is prosecuted will be in any degree affected by the course of events in relation to the Atlantic Cable, although the success of the latter would greatly conduce to the prosperity of the former.

Thus we see the way opening with rapid strides for the final union of America with Asia and Europe, by way of Behring's Straits.—*American Paper.*

The wheat crop of Canada in 1858, according to returns received at the Bureau of Agriculture, is about 25 per cent. below the average of ordinary years. These returns come from 46 different counties, of which 36 are in Upper Canada, where alone wheat is grown to any considerable extent.

The Surveying Schooner *Gulnare*, Commander Orlebar, R. N., was at Quebec on the 1st October from La-Valtrie, The Toronto *Colonist* says:—We understand that Commander Orlebar and the other officers of the admiralty survey have been re-sounding the rivers as well as putting in all the improvements, and are able to bear some testimony to the ability and faithfulness of the dredging operations carried on under the Montreal Harbor Commission. As the operations of the party have, however, only as yet extended to La Valtrie, it would be premature to speak much on that subject; but it is expected that the work will be resumed and finished down to Quebec next season, and that on its completion the whole river survey above Quebec will then be published by the admiralty on the scale of three inches to the nautic mile.

General Williams is receiving every demonstration of respect from the people of Canada West. The various Cities vie with each other in getting up public banquets in honour of his visit. That given by the inhabitants of Hamilton was on a most magnificent scale

The population of Newfoundland, as shown by the census of 1858, is 119,336. Of these, 55,125 are Catholics, 42,859 Episcopalians, 20,142 Methodists, 302 Presbyterians, 520 Scotch Free Church, 347 Congregationalists, 44 Baptists.

Five hundred bushels of potatoes were sent from Rocky Hill, Conn., to New York, one day last week. The crop is said to have been so plenty in East Hartford as to sell for the low price of seventeen cents a bushel.

James Gibbs, of the firm of Gibbs & Ross, Quebec, and President of the Quebec Bank, died suddenly on the 10th inst.

We are pleased to hear that there is no truth in the rumour, quite current yesterday, that an Officer of this Garrison had been shot in the woods while moose hunting. It is said that the Officer referred to, telegraphed to his servant to send him some shot, which message was read thus: "Send for me, I am shot." We understand that before finding out the right interpretation of the dispatch, the poor servant was almost distracted at the sad news.—*Halifax Sun.*

Funny Financial Operation: $5,000 in Gold turned into Copper.—In the Supreme Court at Boston a very funny Bank suit now attracts attention. The parties are the Market vs. the Granite Bank of Boston. This curious case grows out of a remarkable occurrence in the year 1826. A bag, supposed to contain $5,000 in gold, had passed through sundry banks in State street without suspicion, until at last, at the Exchange, it was weighed, found deficient, and opened, when, instead of gold, a bag of cents was brought to light. The Exchange at once sent it back to the Market, from whom it was received. The Market redeemed it and sent it to the Granite, from whom, as they allege, it came to them. This, however, the Granite denied, and hence the suit of the Market to recover. Where the transmutation took place was never discovered. Four prominent lawyers are engaged in the case.

Dr. Rae, the distinguished Arctic traveller, will soon deliver a series of lectures before the New York Geographical and Statistical Society, upon his personal experience in the Arctic regions.

Davis' Pain Killer.—From the reports of dealers in this city, we think no proprietary medicine has so large a sale. Its valuable properties, as a speedy cure for pain, cannot fail to be generally appreciated, and no family should be without it in case of accident, or sudden attack of dysentry, diarrhea, cholera morbus or Asiatic cholera.—Montreal Transcript.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[For the Protector.]

[*The Editor do not commit themselves to any peculiar views of correspondents.*]

Pictou, N. S., Oct. 25, 1858.

Mr. Editor and dear Brother;

Since I came into the Province of Nova Scotia, on 17th ultimo, I have been permitted by my Heavenly Father to address 27 public meetings in the County of Pictou, under the auspices of the Temperance League of Pictou County, who pay me handsomely for so doing. But, Sir, you are aware that I have another and a better Paymaster, and one who will never find fault with me, (see Romans 8th chapter), and one who will not do as men do sometimes with one another,—forget all the good qualities that a man possesses, and ferret out all the flaws, infirmities or weaknesses that may be attached to him, and hold them up as something worthy of being published to the world, to the hindrance of the man in the work to which, in the order of Divine Providence, he feels that he is called. I have the same blessed Paymaster and Friend with me, Sir, who opened the eyes of the man who was blind from his birth *naturally*, as I was blind from my natural birth to *spiritual* things until I experienced, by the Grace of God in Christ Jesus, the New Birth spoken of in St. John 3d chapter and Ephesians 2d chapter. And as there is nothing I delight so much in, as talking of the mercy and love of God to our fallen world, and to His children especially, perhaps you will allow me to say a few words to the praise and glory of His Grace, who had me in view from the foundation of the world, and from before the foundation of the world, as an heir of eternal life—see Ephesians 1st chapter, Romans 8th chapter, and St. John 10th chapter. A great many make sad mistakes in reference to the subject of Religion, and as in my day I have made many mistakes on this subject, as well as on many others, perhaps you will allow me to make a few remarks, by way of caution to young people. Religion is not a something that a man can experience whenever he pleases, or wherever he pleases. A man cannot go to meeting and get religion as he would go to the clothing store and get a new suit of clothes, (as "by the same token," as the Irish Brother would say, I was enabled through the liberality of the G. W. P. and other brethren to do before I left Charlottetown); but Religion is like this: It is like, when the poor ragged wretch is lying in the gutters and mire, and in the out-houses and stables, as I used to be lying when a Drunkard and an Infidel, if a gentleman were to come up to him and say, with a smile of love and benevolence, Come with me, and I will feed, and clothe, and take care of you; and at the same time, holds out his hand and asks the poor fallen man to take hold and he will lift him up. The man is melted down by the kindness and love of the friend and the philanthropist, and he accepts the offer, and feeling his need of food, clothes, and help, and feeling that all his own efforts to procure them have been in vain, and that if he does not now accept the offers of his benefactor he will perish; and with a grateful heart he follows him, (see St. John, 10th chapter, 4th and 5th verses); and it is in the same way, Sir, that the sinner is dealt with before he is set free in Christ and clothed with the righteousness of Christ. Like the prodigal (see St. Luke 15th chapter), he comes to himself, and arises, and feeling his desperate, helpless condition, he attempts to go to his father, and the father runs and meets him. The man or woman who imagines that they can help themselves in any way, are in the dark in reference to the depravity which all have by nature. No man or woman can think a good thought even, unaided by the Grace of God or the Holy Spirit of God; and it is therefore *Grace does it all*. Excitement is not religion; but all true religion in the soul will manifest itself by life and power. Religion is to the soul what steam is to the engine; it sets it in motion,—and as soon as the steam is shut off the engine stops. So it is with Grace, if it were once shut off, the soul would cease to manifest spiritual life. All who have the new robe of Christ's righteousness put on them, will act like the children of God—see first Epistle General of John, 3d chapter. The child of God, when it first comes into the light of Grace or the new Birth, will sometimes make a little more noise than is at all necessary, in singing the praises of Him who has called him out of darkness into light, see first Epistle General of John, 1st chapter; but soon he will, if a child of God, become settled and established in Grace. The true child of God will at first imagine that all sin is dead in him; but he will soon be undeceived on this point, and feel with Paul the war in the members—see Romans 7th chapter; but by constant watchfulness and prayer, and looking continually by faith to Christ, he will find Grace given to overcome. And the farther he goes, the more awful and depraved he will see the heart is; and he will tell you that it is Grace alone saves him from the vice and crimes that he once perpetrated, and that millions are guilty of. And if he has never been guilty of flagrant vices, he knows that he has been guilty of all evil thoughts and opinions, and that he hated God and God's people until Grace changed him. The true child of God, too, will not be a worshipper of sects or Ministers, or Churches, but he will worship God, and love the Brother in Christ, wherever he meets him; and he knows that Christ has his children here and there in all churches, and it is possible that some may be found even in churches whose foundation is off Christ, and the covenant of Grace, and away back to Paganism and the covenant of works, and while he has no love for the *system* of error he loves the child of God who may be therein—much the same as at times a strange bird may be seen in flocks of a contrary kind. The truly converted man or woman too works for God. And while they remember that all they can do will never convince or convert a soul, unless God blesses their labors, yet it is their duty, and their privilege to work in the Lord's vineyard, (see St. Matthew 5th chapter); and we find them supporting the cause of God, the cause of the poor and needy which is the cause of Christ, and by aiding the Bible, Tract, Mission, Gospel and Temperance and benevolent enterprizes of the day, showing the world that they are not Christians in theory alone. Those who are Christians in theory alone are generally very eloquent and loud talkers for Churches, Sects, Doctrines or Opinions of men, and will tell us by their tempers and lives, that they feel confident they are indeed the temple of the Lord, and all beside them were wrong. Just as I once thought myself, when I got *excitement* instead of Religion at a protracted meeting in Niagara, Canada West, when a youth; and in the silliness and vanity of my mind imagined that Presbyterians, Church of England folks, Baptists, and all else were greatly to be pitied, and Wesleyans were the pink of piety and perfection! Soon after the *excitement* went down, just as the white foam falls when the ocean heaves the waves over the rocks of your Island, it glitters a moment and then the bubble dies, so it was with my Religion, and the Religion that Methodism gave me, the excitement died, and the novelty of the affair wore off, and I got tired of the meetings, and began to think I had made a fool of myself, and soon I was in the "backsliden" or "fallen from Grace" stage,—when I had never yet been in a state of converting Grace! My Brethren considered me fallen, but I had never yet really arose to come to my Father!! I had never felt myself a helpless, lost and undone sinner yet. I had only been *excited*! All who get excited instead of converted will soon grow weary of the work—of being called fools, and madmen, and fanatics, and enthusiasts for Christ; and soon they will go with the multitude greedily seeking pleasure where it was never yet found, namely, out of Christ. Let a man be sure he is in Grace, and he will never want to fall, and he never can fall, see Romans, 8th chapter. I imagined myself a Christian, and joined the Wesleyans, and soon after I was a reader of *Tom Paine*, and a common drunkard!! Had I then experienced what I experienced in Toronto, in the summer of 1856, I would not have had any love of, or desire for strong drink, tobacco, Tom Paine, or folly of any kind; and a little more faithfulness on the part of the Wesleyan Brethren would save many a soul from making mistakes of this kind and imagining that frames, feelings, excitements, opinions, &c. &c., was the great and glorious change from nature, with all its darkness and slavery, to Grace with all its light, love and liberty. Let all who read this read their Bibles, and pray God to lead them into the knowledge of the Truths in the Bible revealed, and they will soon find that God will hear prayer, when it is offered in the name of Jesus Christ, and when Christ is formed in their hearts the Hope of glory they will have no more desire for sin—See St. John, 4th chapter 14th verse, and 6th chapter 33d, 34th, 35th verses.

I remain, Mr. Editor,
Yours truly, in Christ Jesus,
JAMES A. DAVIDSON.

The Protector & Christian Witness

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 3, 1858.

PARTY POLITICS.

No cry has been more vociferously raised, in this Island and the neighbouring Provinces, against the union of Protestants, in defence of their own principles and privileges, than this: that they are combined to oppose existing governments, to turn out present incumbents of office, and to elevate, if possible, their own friends into the high places of emolument and power.

That most of those who have united in Protestant organisations, are politically opposed to the existing administrations, is not concealed; but their opposition does not arise from antagonism to one Province, to so called Conservatives, and to another to *soi-disant* Liberals. Opposition is made to Popish aggression, wherever, and by whomsoever it is attempted or carried on. So far as the politics of Protestant organisations are concerned, they know no party, as parties have heretofore existed, but embrace men of all quondam parties, whose principles involves "Justice to all—Favoritism to none."

Once, men now united were pitted against each other, in fierce conflict.

When the interests of proprietors and tenants in this Island, were represented as antagonistic, and a determination was avowed to destroy the heritage of the owners of the soil, and to resist the payment of rents, which they held to be their due, it was natural that they should strive, each party for the mastery, with an earnestness corresponding to the value of the interests at stake. When the question was agitated, in this and other colonies, whether the administration of the government should continue in the hands of a favored few, to whom it had been at first of necessity committed; and whether it should be transmitted, with its immunities and emoluments, from one generation to another, irrespective of fitness to govern, and equality of rights among all loyal subjects—it was not wonderful that holders of office and influence should contend, for themselves and their families, against those who wished to make the tenure of these depend, not upon favoritism, but upon the well understood wishes of the people, as expressed by the majority of their representatives; and it was reasonable that the contest should correspond with the importance of the question. When an unholy strife was gendered among Presbyterians in Nova Scotia, and advocates for an Established Church, where an establishment cannot exist, taught one part of the people, who had heretofore lived in harmony and good fellowship, that their interests, and the interests of their children and children's children, for both worlds, depended upon their separation from former friends and co-religionists, and the overthrow of an Educational Institution, designed to promote the best interests of them all—when a large body of people believed, and acted upon such representations, we do not wonder that division and disturbance arose. And when the existance or non-existence of the Church of Scotland in the Provinces was understood to depend upon the continuance or discontinuance of the Pictou Academy, and the permanence of that Seminary was suspended upon the question, whether local Representatives should support or oppose, in the House of Assembly, a provincial grant to its funds; we are not surprised that the contest should become political, and be fought out at the hustings; and that the contention should be sharp, in proportion to the estimate which parties formed of the result of triumph or defeat. But these questions are settled. Escheaters have found that their policy cannot be sustained, and they have been constrained to abandon it, or at least to cease to agitate. Family compacts are broken up; Responsible Government is achieved. Whatever party rules, it must rule by the voice of the majority, expressing the wishes of the people, and when it loses the confidence of the Legislature, must make way for others who possess it. The Pictou Academy has ceased to exist. Its original founders sold out their interest in it. They have built a Seminary for themselves, and are consenting that the old Academy be, as it now is, a Grammar School for the Town of Pictou and, managed as they please. What is there then in the former relations of the persons of whom these several parties were composed, to prevent them from forming new alliances, to promote their common interest?

Old strifes are at an end. They are assailed by a new and common foe; why not come to the rescue and assist one another? While the strife for Responsible Government was in progress, Roman Catholic subjects of Her Majesty very properly took part with those who contended for popular rights and the distribution of patronage to the meritorious, irrespective of family or creed. While they were content with a share of the Government, and its advantages, corresponding with their claims as loyal subjects of the state, those with whom they acted were willing to share with them the honors and emoluments, which they had helped to secure. By reason of personal interest, and local influence, in some instances, individuals among them made demands upon the party with whom they co-operated, the granting of which was felt, even by their friends, to be more than was prudent or just. Succeeding so well in this, they came eventually to ask, as a body of religionists, what they could not expect to obtain on the ground of personal merit, or loyalty to the Queen; and as Protestants were divided, they could afford to set themselves to sale, and unite with whatever party would yield to their demands. In Nova Scotia, their old friends would not tolerate disloyalty, bloodshed and anarchy, and they went over to old antagonists, carrying their claims with them, and they were received with acclamation and allowed to take government control. At their beck, offices and officers are made and unmade at pleasure, and the whole administration is virtually in their hands. The advancement of their own interests as religionists, no matter at what sacrifice to others, is that at which they aim: and if they do not rule Protestants, so as to accomplish their purpose, it will not be because they do not avow their hostility to what Protestants esteem most valuable, and labor hard in endeavoring to destroy it. The Bible, they denounce as reprobate, and insist that it be kept out of common schools, while they claim money from the common Treasury, to teach their own children the dogmas of their own idolatry. What then are old party names,