as before you were to *get into* it. If back to the world, all your anxiety will be to keep hold of your false peace.

"May I get out again with my life, you may possess the brave country alone for me"—present peace and comfort, that's all that Pliables care for. "Peace and safety" is the lullaby of the inhabitants of the city of Destruction, when sudden destruction is coming upon them. "If any man draw back," says God, "my soul shall have no pleasure in him."

THE

Protestant & Evangelical Witness.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1861.

Ecclesiastical Affairs in Europe.

The Pope, whom Dr Cullen would have all to consider the very personification of peace and good order, appears to act as if mischief-making was part of the sovereign rights of the Holy See. He continues the work of enlisting brigands in the city of Rome, arming them with weapons which were intrusted to him for protection by the French, and sending them forth to pillage his neighbors' territory. Prelates and priests have been sent into the cities and villages of States with which he is not openly at war, to preach sedition and brigandage, and to command bands of armed banditti, who infest the roads, overawe the villages, plunder the rich, and intimidate the poor. The anarchy existing in the kingdom of Naples is principally caused by those emissaries of the Pope, and yet with strange boldness Sir George Bowyer, his mouthpiece in Britain, in a letter published in the *Times* addressed to Lord Palmerston, after alluding to some of the arrests and executions on the part of the Government in that kingdom, says that "For this state of affairs, the British Government, which has lent its influence and support to the Piedmontese invasions, is responsible"—in short, he calls her Majesty's ministers to account because the agents of the Roman Court are sent out of Naples, its brigands sometimes hanged, and the officers of its troops not allowed to land in the country they came to disturb. Well may the *Times* say, "The Popedom has, in its vindictive despair, got beyond all sense of shame."

The effect of this intermeddling of the Pope will probably be to hasten the end of his temporal power. The Emperor of the French is much dissatisfied with what is transpiring at Rome. A Paris letter in the *Independance Belge* gives the following as the substance of an autograph letter addressed by the Emperor of the French to the Pope:—"His Majesty points out to the Sovereign Pontiff the sentiments of respect which he feels towards the Chief of the Church, and then going on to enumerate the services which the French Government had been happily able to render the Pontifical Government, he adds that his strongest wish is to continue the protection of his soldiers to the person of the Pope. Nevertheless, the letter concludes by pointing out to His Holiness the intrigues and intolerable state of things which prevail at Rome, evidently without his knowledge, and by which public opinion in France is much excited. The Emperor then expresses a hope that Pius IX. will know how to put an end to a state of things which is incompatible with the presence of the French flag at Rome, and assures him, on those conditions, of the maintenance of the present *statu quo*. This letter may be interpreted in different ways by party men, but it is evident that, notwithstanding the form and expression of devotedness and respect for the Head of the Church, it has a character excessively menacing for the temporal authority of the Pope, and that it constitutes a real summons to yield to the remonstrances of the French Government, if the Court of Rome wishes to retain the protection of the French

Later correspondence says that the cabinets of Paris and Turin are unceasingly pursuing negotiations with the Pontifical government for a solution of the Roman question. It is even affirmed that the solution has been found. It is believed that the Papacy will be confined to the Leonine city; that the Pope will have a noble guard, and a flag with the Pontifical arms; the right to send, as heretofore, apostolic nuncios to the Courts of the great powers; and that his spiritual authority and independence will be completely guaranteed. On these conditions it is rumored that the French army will be recalled from Rome towards the end of September. We cannot say that much importance ought to be attached to these statements, but it is evident that the present state of affairs at Rome will not long be tolerated.

The French Protestants of the Department of Haute Vinne have recently obtained a great victory. The Court of Cassation has decided that they may lawfully educate their own children, or employ a tutor for that purpose. This is a great concession in that country, and has quite raised the spirits of French Protestants. To call the granting of such liberty a concession, sounds ridiculous enough in the ears of British and American Protestants; but we must remember that we are a favored—a highly favored people, in comparison with most of the nations of Europe.

It appears that some of the Protestants in Spain have been subjecting themselves to the anathemas of the Romish clergy. The Madrid journals state that "the Protestants, not content with spreading their immoral and impure publications among the simple populations, in order to corrupt their hearts and their customs, have also attempted to invade those asylums of virtue, the convents of the virgins consecrated to the Lord." This is perhaps a small matter to notice, but it is enough to show the diligence and success of Protestants in that country, when they are able to introduce the Scriptures and other religious publications even into the convents, which are generally so carefully guarded.

In Britain, the chief subject of public interest of an ecclesiastical nature, at present, is the Cardross Case. A meeting of the Free Church Commission was held on the 14th ult., at which lengthy speeches on the decision of the Court of Session were delivered by Rev. Sir H. W. Moncrieff, Dr Begg, Dr Candlish, and others, which it is thought by some will go far to clear off the mists in which the recent judicial pleadings have encompassed this case in the minds of many persons in Scotland.

Week of Special Prayer, 1862.

A Circular has been issued by the Committee of the Evangelical Alliance, suggesting the following as topics suited for a prominent place in exortations and prayers on successive days. If adopted, they will serve to give unity to our services—"If two of you shall agree on earth as touching anything they shall ask, it shall be done for them of my father which is in heaven."

Sunday, January 5.—Sermons on the Holy Spirit—His divinity and personality—His offices and operations, Prayer for the Lord's blessing upon the services of the week.

Monday, 6—Humiliation and Confession of Sin; As individuals—as families—as Churches, and as a nation. Thanksgiving and Praise for recent religious awakenings.

Tuesday, 7.—Home Objects for Prayer; The conversion of the ungodly—the cessation of intemperance and all immorality—and the spread of vital religion in our families and households, among our rulers, the rich and poor, our soldiers and sailors, the authors of our literature, secular and religious.

Wednesday, 8.—Foreign Objects for Prayer; the revival of pure Christianity, and the extension of religious liberty in Europe and the lands of the East—the overthrow of every form of anti-Christian error—conversion of the house of Israel—the prevalence of peace among nations, especially in America—and a yet more abundant blessing upon our brethren and sisters engaged in the work of missions, Christian education, and literature in foreign lands.

Thursday, 9—The Church of God and the Christian ministry. The increased spirituality of the Church, and its more decided separation from the world—brotherly love, sympathy, and union of labour among the Lord's people—a higher standard of piety and power among Christian Ministers, and all their fellow, labourers—the outpouring of the Spirit upon our universities and colleges, and on the rising ministry at large—the conversion of the young, and a large blessing upon Sunday and other schools.

Friday 10.—The word of God: That it may be received with increased faith, reverence, and love—that its assailants may be enlightened and brought into the way of truth—that the power of the Divine Spirit may attend its private study, and its circulation throughout the world.

Saturday 11.—The Lord's day—That its divine institution may be recognised, and its desecration at home and abroad may cease.

Sunday, 12.—Sermons on the Signs, Dangers, and Duties of the Present Times—motives to personal holiness and Christian activity.

We learn that letters have been received at Pictou this week from Aneiteum, New Hebrides, of as late date as May 9, 1861. The Missionary families were all well.

Rev. G. M. Grant, of the Church of Scotland, has again returned to the Island, and is expected to preach at Geo Town on Sabbath first. We understand he will continue to labor within the bounds of the Island Presbytery during the coming autumn and winter.

In compliance with a request of a joint committee of both Houses of Congress, the President of the United States has appointed the last Thursday of September as a day of humiliation, prayer and fasting for all the people of the nation, to the end that it may be spared further punishment, and that the arms of the Union may be blessed and made effectual for the re-establishment of law, order and peace throughout the country.

The Rev. W. B. Boyce, sailed from New York on Wednesday last, Aug. 28th, in the Persia—By a letter received from him written on that morning, we learn that he included in his visits in the States, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Buffalo, Albany, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington. He has our best wishes for a pleasant passage home.—*Hr. Wesleyan.*

We are happy to remark that our esteemed Brother the Rev T M. Albrighton has received an excellent appointment in the British Conference—his station is the Leeds Third Circuit (St. Peters.)—*Ib.*

PRESENTATION.—The Rev Hugh M'Millan, the newly ordained pastor of the Clyde River and Barrington congregation, was lately presented by the Ladies of Clyde with a purse of $44, as a token of their esteem for him. —*Hr Witness.*

GARIBALDI ON THE POLITICAL TEST OF THE PAPACY.—Garibaldi has addressed the following letter to the Countess d'Ora d'Istra *nee* Princess Ghika:—

CAPRERA, July 16.—Madame,—I have read with admiration and gratitude your charming letter. It strengthens in me the opinion I have long entertained that woman is called by Providence to play the first part in the emancipation of oppressed nationalities, and in the annihilation of despotism. You are right, madame; the papacy is the most horrible plague that my poor country is afflicted with; eighteen centuries of falsehood, persecution, and burning at the stake, in complicity with all the tyrants of Italy, rendered the plague incurable. At present, as heretofore, this vampire of the land of the Scipios, supports its body, which is corrupted and eaten up by gangrene, by means of disorder, reaction, pillage, and civil war, and it affords a pretext for keeping permanently in Italy a foreign army which by its influence prevents a generous nation from constituting i self. Hungary is at the present moment in a very delicate situation. The Hungarian people, who on the field of Italian liberty have cemented their fraternal alliance with us, well deserve the co operation of the nations of Eastern Europe, whose cause is identical with theirs. The Servians, Croats, and Dalmatians have adherd to the national aspiration of the Magyars. The Moldo Wallachians ought to imitate that example, and I entertain the full conviction that you will exercise your high influence over your countrymen to draw closer the paternal ties which ought henceforth to unite the eastern races with the sister races of the centre and west of Europe. When nations shall love each other and be in accord, as required by the laws of Christ and of humanity, they will realise the dream of my life. [illegible] the epochs of my life.

G. GARIBALDI

Secular Department.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The steamship *Arabia* arrived at Halifax on Tuesday, from Liverpool via Queenstown. Dates to the 24th ult.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The monetary, if not the commercial position of the country is in a satisfactory condition. At present trade is not flourishing, but the prospects of improvement, except as regards America, are of a cheering character. Money is plentiful and cheap, with every likelihood that very shortly it will be cheaper. For harvest purposes the weather has been all that could be desired. Of the crops themselves, although English wheat is not above an average, yet it is of a fair yield, the bulk of prime quality and in excellent condition. With respect to Barley the growth is greater than for some years, and a large proportion fine. Oats a prolific crop, and generally of excellent quality. There will be a greater yield of Potatoes than in 1860, but quality very indifferent, arising from disease existing in many localities.

The Queen's visit to Ireland has, necessarily, created an extraordinary stir in that country. Her Majesty and the Royal party reached Holyhead on the evening of Wednesday, Aug. 21st, embarked, and, after a four hours' passage across the Channel, arrived at Kingstown before midnight. The entrance into the Irish metropolis was deferred until the next morning, and it was in every sense an ovation—the most demonstrative as regards Royalty which has taken place in the sister country since the landing of George the Fourth, forty years ago. At the Vice-Regal Lodge a grand banquet was given in honor of the Queen's visit, and it is a remarkable circumstance that Dublin, at the present moment, is crowded with English philosophers, men of science, and others, attracted by the meeting of the Social Science Congress. The two visits, whether the result of accident or previous arrangement, occurring at the same time, have added largely to the interest of the occasion. The Minister in attendance on the Queen is Earl Granville, but the new Irish Secretary, Sir Robert Peel, is also discharging his official duties in waiting on the Sovereign, and it seems to be a happy introduction to his new duties, for he will participate to a large extent in the joyous greeting extended to the Head of the State.

NEW COLONIAL APPOINTMENTS.—Philip Edmund Wodehouse, Esq., C. B., late Governor of British Guiana, is to succeed Sir George Grey at the Cape of Good Hope; Francis Hincks, now Governor of Barbadoes, is to succeed Mr Wodehouse in British Guiana; James Walker, Esq., now Secretary of Barbadoes, who has for some time temporarily administered several Governments, is to succeed Mr Hincks at Barbadoes; the Hon. Arthur Gordon, youngest son of the late Earl of Aberdeen, is to succeed the Hon. Henry Manners Sutton in New Brunswick; Colonel George Brown, C. B., late Governor of New Zealand, is to succeed Sir Henry E. F. Young in Tasmania; Sir Dominic Daly, late Lieut. Governor of Prince Edward Island, is to succeed Sir Richard Macdonnell in South Australia; J. S Hampson, Esq., formerly comptroller general of convicts in Tasmania, is to succeed A. E. Kennedy, Esq., in Western Australia; Thomas Price, now President of the Virgin Islands, is to succeed Lieut. Colonel Ord, lately promoted to Bermuda, in Dominica; Charles Nesbitt, Esq., now Secretary in the Bahamas, is to succeed E. E. Eyre, Esq., in St Vincent; James R. Longden, now Secretary in the Falkland Islands, is to succeed Mr Price in the Virgin Islands.

FRANCE.

The movements of the Emperor Napoleon are always followed with a certain mixture of curiosity and alarm, for so many believe him to be a riddle, a solution of his real feelings is looked for in the every day affairs with which he busies himself. He is now at the Camp de Chalons, reviewing his troops and making experiments with rifled cannon, surrounded by his officers, to whom he gives sumptuous entertainments, and amuses them with theatrical displays. Such a mode of passing his time during the recess bodes no good to English tax payers; affords slender encouragement for a reduction of the British army and navy estimates. He has been joined by Prince William of Baden and General Fanti, but failed, as we noticed recently, to catch the eccentric King of Prussia.

ITALY.

Garibaldi's aide-de-camp has written an account of two men, supposed to be assassins, attempting to enter Garibaldi's house at night. They were pursued by three dragoons, and one of them was wounded by a shot, as traces of blood were found. A boat had been seen to leave the island, and endeavors were being made to discover its destination. Much excitement was caused in the Island of Caprera by the event.

NAPLES, Aug. 23.—Yesterday an attempt was made by some reactionists to disembark at San Benedetto del Tronto; they were, however, repulsed.

Reactionists everywhere beaten.—Vicar General of Lucarento, twenty-nine Priests and three Monks arrested at Castel. War reactionists at Cancello made prisoners by Royal troops. Cipualo taken after a short resistance.

Garibaldi expected at Naples on the 7th September, the anniversary of his entry into Naples. Grand Fetes preparing.

HUNGARY.

The *Nord* shows the probable course of events in Hungary—one institution after another will be suppressed. The press will be put down, and the prosecution of liberal politicians will not fail to follow soon after. What is the use then in convoking the Diet six months hence? The situation will be worse, and reconciliation more impossible than before. Hungary, from being royalist and loyal, will become for Austria what Lombardy was a short time since—what Venetia is now.

All hopes of an amicable adjustment of the differences between the Emperor of Austria and the people of Hungary have now disappeared. The two Houses of the Diet have held their last meeting, and, before they finally adjourned, the members embraced each other, as though startling acts were sure to follow. In the meantime, the collection of taxes by military execution has been commenced at Pesth. The last act of the Diet was the passing of a resolution protesting against its dissolution as arbitrary and unconstitutional. The door, therefore, seems closed against all negociation, and the Hungarians merely bide their time to throw off the Austrian yoke.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug 22.—Sir Wm. Codrington has arrived here to-day. Orders have been despatched to the pachas of Tunis, Tripoli, and Egypt to send officers to congratulate the Sultan on his accession. The Prince Servia has refused to send a deputation. Mehemet Djemal Bey has gone to Odessa to congratulate the Czar. The Circassians have proclamed a republic

The town of Peristi, near Gallipoli, has been half destroyed by fire.

INDIA.—The Bombay mail has arrived. The advices are to July 27th. Rain has fallen abundantly throughout India. The prospects as regards the fruitfulness of the country were of the brightest and most cheering character. Cholera was ravaging the famine districts.

The market for imports was becoming weaker. Cotton maintained previous rates. Purchases for England only Moderate. Freights had advanced to 40s. and 42s. for cotton and seeds to Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.—Freights to London 67s. 6d. for seeds. News from other parts of India not important

CHINA

SHANGHAI, July 4 (via Malta).—The friendly relations between the British and Japanese Governments are likely to be disturbed. The lodgings of the foreign merchants have been entered and robbed in open day.—The Japanese Government is believed to sanction these proceedings.

British and For. American News.

United States.

FEDERAL VICTORY IN NORTH CAROLINA—700 PRISONERS CAPTURED.—*New York, Sept.* 1.—The *Tribune's* special Washington despatch gives the following particulars of the Hatteras Expedition from Fort Munro.

On Wednesday, the Minnesota, Wabash, Cumberland, Susquehannah, Pawnee Harriet Lane, and Monticello, and transport steamers, Adelaid and Peabody, with numerous tugs, arrived off Hatteras Inlet. The fleet was in command of Commodore Stringham, and the land forces under General Butler. Two forts had been erected by the rebels to guard the mouth of Ha teras Inlet, which commands the entrance to the Pamlico and Albermarle Sounds, which afford connection thus to Virginia and the [illegible] commenced at 11 o'clock in the morning, by the Minnesota, the whole fleet soon joining. The landing of troops also immediately commenced, but owing to the surf only 300 were enabled to land. The forts replied to the incessant cannonade without much damage, and after three hours the flag on Fort Clark was hauled down and the rebels retreated to Fort Hatteras, a large work below. Our land forces soon occupied the abandoned fort and hoisted the stars and stripes. At night the fleet anchored, several gunboats remaining as near as possible to protect the land force.

At 8 o'clock on Thursday morning the fleet again opened a concentrated fire on Fort Hatteras, the shots from the latter falling far short. At 11½ o'clock, our shots beginning to play on the magazine, the rebels hoisted a white flag, when our troops started at double quick from Fort Clark, and were met on the beach by a flag of truce. Captain Nixon, of the Coast Guard, went to the fort, when Commodore Baron, late of the Federal Navy, who was in command, proposed a capitulation by allowing the garrison to stack arms, and allow the officers to retain their side arms.—Gen Butler refused to accede to such terms, and demanded an unconditional surrender, which was subsequently acceded to. Commodore Baron delivered his sword to Commodore Stringham, and the other officers delivered theirs to Gen. Butler.

One thousand stand of arms, thirty-two cannon, five hundred knapsacks, a large quantity of munitions, and about 700 prisoners were captured. Not one on our side was hurt. Four hundred men had reinforced the forts the night previous to the attack.

On Thursday forenoon a steamer with 1000 rebels approached, but were kept away by our force in Fort Clark.

After the capture our troops were all landed, and Gen. Butler had the stars and stripes hoisted, amid the wildest cheering, the band playing Yankee Doodle. The prisoners and wounded were put on board the Minnesota, which will take them to New York.

The Harriet Lane got ashore, and was obliged to throw over coal and guns, but will get off if the weather prove favorable.

Col. Weber was placed in command of Fort Hatteras, and Col. Hawkins of Fort Clark. A portion of the fleet remains.

Several important papers and books were captured, disclosing the plans of the rebels. Among the prisoners are Col Martin, Col Thompson, Major Anderson, Lieut. Sharpe, late of the Navy, Col. Bradford, and other prominent officers.

LATEST.—The complete success of Gen. Butler's expedition on the coast of North Carolina causes much gratification, being a severe blow to rebel privateering and running the blockade.

The expedition captured a cotton ship partly laden, and other vessels ready to leave.

Nearly all the rebel officers captured were formerly in the United States service.

The New York *Tribune* of the 28th ultimo, refers to a recognition of the "Confederate States" by the British Government in the following terms:—

"Advices from our Minister in London indicate a certain if not speedy recognition of the "Confederate States" as an independent Power by the British Government. But there is in this nothing to surprise or discourage.

"The tendencies of the British Government have not been a secret. The success or failure of the Jeff. Davis rebellion depends on its power at home, not on the favor with which it may be regarded abroad.

"A recognition by Great Britain would doubtless give it a certain degree of moral support, but would neither feed nor clothe its armies. Wait a little, and we may have news to send abroad that will neutralize the influences of that on which the British Ministry is now disposed to act. We expect no favor from Europe and have sought none."

WASHINGTON, Aug 28.—Gen. M'Clellan went over the Potomac this morning to inspect the troops. Russell accompanied him. No other correspondents were allowed to go.

WASHINGTON, Aug 29.—Most of our regiments were under arms Tuesday night, from Alexandria to China bridge. The enemy advanced along the whole line, driving in several pickets, and then retiring. The rebels approached within two miles of Fort Corcoran. It is reported that they have a number of pieces of artillery near Falls Church.

The rebels on Tuesday shelled two houses occupied by Unionists, near Hunter's Chapel. Many Unionists from the vicinity of Alexandria are flocking to Washington.

Major Slemmer, the defender of Fort Pickens, has been ordered to report to Gen. Rosencrans.

It is reported that Brigham Young has declared Utah independent.

New York, Aug 29.—The *Journal of Commerce* is about to change owners.

William Patrick, wall street banker, was arrested yesterday and sent to Fort Lafayette, for complicity with the rebels.

The Army correspondent of the same journal states:—It cannot be doubted that the rebels mean to strike for Washington. Whether it be on their part an attack or a defense, they intend to make the great conflict here. The evidence is in favor of such a policy. All of the troops which can be mustered are being concentrated in this direction. I learned from good authority to-day, from a gentleman who left Southern Kentucky last week, that twenty two regiments had passed through Knoxville Tennessee, for Virginia, since the battle of Bull Run.

The Nashville *Union* of the 20th has a letter from Warrenton, Va., dated the 13th, which says—

"Our troops are advancing as fast as they can be moved. There are now within four miles fifty thousands of them and pressing on. You may look out by the last of this or first of next week for a big fight or another foot race. My impression is, and I think you will find me correct, that our General will throw a large body of troops across the Potomac at Leesburg, and then march up to Washington in the rear, bringing on an attack both in front and rear at the same time.

LOCAL.

APHIS, OR PLANT LICE.—When on a visit to West River a few days ago, on entering a fine field of wheat on the farm of Mr Samuel Hyde, our attention was called to a species of plant louse with which the grain was infested. A number of the ears—perhaps about one-tenth—were thronged with this insect; and in those thus infested though the kernels seemed to be untouched, yet they had a shrivelled appearance. We have since made inquiries, and have learned that those plant-lice have been numerous in various parts of the Island; but it is thought that they have not done much damage this season. As we have lately seen in the *Rural New Yorker* notice of an insect which we think by the description is the same as that on the grain here, we give an extract or two, to show that its appearance gives some cause for alarm. It has been very numerous and troublesome this summer in New York and some of the Eastern States. Numerous specimens and inquiries having been directed to Hon. B. P. Johnson, Secretary of New York State Agricultural Society, they were placed in the hands of the State Entomologist, and the following is his reply:—

SALEM N Y., July 26, 1861.

Hon. B. P. Johnson:—The insect on wheat heads which you send me is a species of plant louse, named the Grain Aphis (*Aphis Avenæ*, Fab., A. *granaria*, Kirby and Curtis.) It is the same I mentioned to you last week, being sure it would be brought in to you by some one eager to know what it was. I never thought it of much consequence till this year. The grain fields hereabouts are all infested, and many of them are thronged with it, and it appears to be attracting notice everywhere through the State. As the wheat, rye, and barley become ripe and juiceless, it forsakes them and gathers upon the oats, as these are then green and succulent. Thus the oats are liable to be more overrun and injured by it than either of our other grains. It clusters at the base of the chaff in which the kernels are inclosed, and sucks out the juices that should go to mature the kernel. Hence, when it is so excessively numerous as it now is, the grain will be shrivelled and light of weight.

Ichneumon flies, Syrphus flies, Lady bugs, and other parasitic destroyers, are actively at work upon those grain-lice, and will probably have them all so subdued that they will not trouble us again next year.

Tobacco smoke, which is so effectual in smothering the lice on rose bushes and other garden plants, of course cannot be applied to a whole field of grain. The gas from chloride of lime may perhaps be equally efficient in smothering them. I told a neighbor to get some of this and dust it over a small piece of his wheat, (avoiding to breathe the fumes from it,) repeating it again next day if necessary, and in a day or two more he could see if it killed or banished the insects from the spot to which he applied it, sufficiently to render it worth while to extend it to the whole field. But he was not able to find any of this article in our stores here that was not deliquesced, and consequently unfit for this use. If any one else is disposed to try it, let him inform us of the result.

In reference to the propagation of these insects, Harris the naturalist, in his Treatise says:—

'The winged plant-lice provide for a succession of their race, by stocking the plants with eggs in the autumn. These are hatched in due time in the spring, and the young lice immediately begin to pump up sap from the tender leaves and shoots, increase rapidly in size, and in a short time come to maturity. In this state, it is found that the brood, without a single exception, consists wholly of females, which are wingless, but are in a condition immediately to continue their kind. These young, however, are not hatched from eggs, but are produced alive, and each female may be the mother of fifteen twenty young lice in the course of a single day.' He continues:—'The plant-lice of this second generation are also wingless females, which grow up and have their young in due time; and thus brood after brood is produced, even to the seventh generation or more, without the appearance or intervention, throughout the whole season, of a single male. This extraordinary kind of propagation ends in autumn with the birth of a brood of males and females, which in due time acquire wings and pair; eggs are then laid by these females, and with the death of these winged individuals, which soon follows, the race becomes extinct for the season.'

Royal Agricultural Society.

AUG. 7, 1861.—The Secretary read a communication from the Lieut. Governor, respecting the Horse "Sambo," with a letter from the Earl of Zetland, stating the age, pedigree, qualifications, &c., of the horse.

Whereupon the Vice President, W. Douse, Esq., moved the following:—

Resolved, That the thanks of the Committee of the Royal Agricultural Society of P. E. Island are hereby tendered to His Excellency George Dundas, Esq., Lt. Governor, for the zeal and interest he has manifested in the welfare of the country, by corresponding with the Earl of Zetland in reference to the purchase of the horse "Sambo," recently imported into this Colony.

Carried unanimously.

The Secretary forwarded a copy of the Resolution to His Excellency, to which he was pleased to make the following reply:—

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Aug. 21, 1861.

Sir;

I acknowledge, with thanks, your letter of the 10th instant, and I beg that you will convey to the Committee of the Royal Agricultural Society, the assurance that I feel much gratified by the Resolution they have passed.

The success which has, on this occasion, attended our efforts to secure the means of improving the Breed of Horses in Prince Edward Island, leads me to hope that the safe importation of *Sambo* will be followed, next year, and during subsequent years, by the arrival of other Blood Stock, so as still more effectually to maintain the character for high class horses which this Colony bears among its sister Provinces.

I need not assure you that you may, at all times, rely on my best efforts to obtain suitable animals from home, or in any other way, in my power, to further the objects of the Royal Agricultural Society.

I have the honor to be
Your obedient Servant,
GEORGE DUNDAS.

James D. Haszard, Esq., Sec. R.A.S.

AUG. 21.—The Hon. T. H. Haviland informed the Committee, that the Government had voted £75 to aid the Society in obtaining articles to send to the Exhibition to be held in London in May, 1862; and also that the Government would give assistance to manufacturers, mechanics, and others desirous of forwarding articles to the Exhibition, by paying the freight to England of such specimens of the production or manufacture of the Island, as might be approved of by the Committee of the Society.

As the great International Exhibition at London is to take place in May, 1862, it will be necessary that all articles to be sent from this Colony, should be forwarded before the close of the navigation; it has therefore been resolved by the Committee that the Society's Grain Show, which has usually been held in March, take place this year when the Industrial Exhibition is held, (October 30th) in order that any Grain, &c., selected may be had in time to send on with the other articles this autumn to England. After the prizes have been awarded at the Show, the Committee will be prepared to purchase at a fair price, such grain, &c., as they may deem worthy of being forwarded to the London Exhibition.

THE CROPS.—The larger part of the grain crop has been secured, and already vessels are loading for the Colonial Markets. Wheat is said to be a better crop than it has been on this Island for years. The yield of Oats and Barley will also be rather above an average. We regret to learn that the potatoe blight has appeared in several places; but as it is not making very *rapid* progress, probably the crop upon the whole throughout the Island will not be much injured.

A meeting will be held at the Reading Room on Tuesday next, the 10th instant, to discuss the advisability of having the manufactures and products of the Island represented at the International Exhibition of 1862.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.—Subscribers who purpose to pay in advance, will remember that more than two months of the present year of our paper have past. Parties in arrears will be kind enough, we hope, to give our agents and us as little trouble as possible in collecting their subscriptions. We hate dunning; but unfortunately it appears to be an adjunct of every branch of business in this Colony, and that of publishing by no means an exception.

Reviews.

We have received the *Edinburgh Review* for July. Its contents are 1. Popular Education in England, 2. Literary Remains of Albert Durer, 3. Carthage, 4. the Novels of Fernan Caballero, 5. Watson's Life of Parson, 6. the Countess of Albany, and the last Stuarts, 7. Buckle's Civilization in Spain and Scotland, 8 Du Chaillu's Adventures in Equatorial Africa, 9. Church Reformation in Italy, 10. Count Cavour.

This number fully sustains the great reputation of this Review. Article No. 1. is ably written, but conveys a very low impression of the State of *popular* education in England. Articles 6. and 9. are by far the best in this number. The Reformation in Italy is discussed in relation to the progress that it is making within the Catholic Church, without regard to external influences and the state of the Roman Catholic mind over the world concerning the temporal power of the Pope. The conclusion at which the writer arrives after a full discussion of the question is, that the most liberal and enlightened Roman Catholics of Italy are of opinion that the influence of the Papacy would be increased by foregoing the so-called temporal power.

The 6th article treats of the life of "Prince Charlie" subsequent to his romantic escape from the Highlands after the Rebellion of 1745. At the age of 52 he married Louise Princess of Stolbery, who was then not quite 20 years old. They assumed the title of king and queen of England. At the time of his marriage the once brave and chivalrous Charles Edward was a bodily and mental wreck. Towards the close of his life he became extremely intemperate, and by his brutal conduct alienated the affections of his wife, who became in consequence, attached to her noted paramour, Alficeri. The British minister of the day writes under date Dec. 1780, that on St. Andrew's day which he (Charles) always celebrated by indulging himself in drink more than usual, he ill-treated his wife in the most outrageous manner by the most abusive language and beating her at night, and in bed attempting to choke her. She escaped from him and took refuge in a convent. After their separation he adopted his natural daughter Miss Walkinghaw upon whom he conferred the title of Duchess D. Albany, she was the only child and she tended her father in his misfortunes and sickness with the utmost tenderness and care. The Pretender died at Florence in the 30th day of January 1788, and his daughter the year following. After his death, his brother Henry assumed the title of king Henry IX. of England. He was a Cardinal and resided at Rome till 1806 when, in consequence of the French invasion he was obliged to leave Rome and forego his ecclesiastical revenues. It is gratifying to learn that George III. on the recommendation of Pitt, granted Henry a yearly pension of £4000. He died in 1807—the last of the Stewarts.

The LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW for July is also on our table—its contents are 1. Thomas D. Quincy, 2. Montalembert on Western Monachism, 2. The English Translators of Virgil, 4. Maine's Ancient Law, 5. Scottish Character, 6. Russia on the Amoor, 7, Cavour, 8. Democracy on its Trial.

'*The Monks of the West* by Montalembert is criticised in a very masterly manner, and the illustrious author is convicted of a great deal of bad logic in his defence of the conduct of the monks of western Europe; but the merits of the work are laid before the reader without stint. Of the writer's estimate of Monachism we shall submit two short extracts. First, Monachism is a Christian institution. "In truth Monachism is no part of the Church's proper, organization. It is older than Christianity it is not peculiar to it, and did not arise within the Church until after those ages to which we are accustomed to look as the time of purest faith, and which Count Montalembert himself would probably respect not because they were early or pure but because the Church was then unconnected with the State. Indeed monkery was anti-ecclesiastical like the Pharisaism of earlier days "&c.

Secondly, as a political institution. "The Statute book to which the historian refers contains ample evidence that, long before the suppression of Monasteries, begging was so abundant in this country as to require the enactment of severe—nay even barbarous—penalties; and all countries in which monasticism has flourished will, we believe confirm the truth of his observation that monasteries do more to create beggary than to relieve it." The article on *Scottish Character* is the most readable one in this number. It is chiefly a review of autobiographical works by Scottish clergymen, and works treating of the state of Scotland during the latter part of the last century and the beginning of the present; and reveals several very primitive circumstances which we could hardly have expected to survive to days yet within memory. For example, Dr. Carlyle, one of the divines whose memories are reviewed, used on his journeys to attend Presbytery and Synods to carry a Shagreen case with a knife and fork and spoon, and at Haddington in 1748 the Presbytery had but one glass on the table at the tavern in which they dined, and this glass went the round of all the brethren with the bottle. The following is given from the books under review as a specimen of Scottish aptitude at reply. "Lord Cockburn was sitting on the hill side with the shepherd, and observing the sheep reposing in the coldest situation, he observed to him 'John if I were a sheep I would lie on the other side of the hill.' The shepherd answered, 'Ay my Lord, but if ye had been a sheep ye would hae had mair sense.'

The article on Dr. Quincy would almost tempt the reader to buy his works, the first thing after rising from its perusal—but the one headed *Democracy on its trial* is scarcely worthy of the Review or of the subject.

The *North British* for August has the following table of contents. 1. The British Universities and Academical Polity, 2. Montalembert and Parliamentary Institutions in France, 3. British Columbia and Vancouver Island, 4. Stanley's Eastern Church, 5. Edwin of Diera, Recent Discoveries in Scottish Geology, 7. Freedom of Religious Opinion—its conditions and Limits, 8. Marriage and Divorce—the Law of England and Scotland, 9. Du Chaillu's Explorations and Adventures, 10. Mr Buckle on the Civilization of Scotland. The second article gives an account of the past career of that eccentric character, Montalembert, and reviews the "Parliamentarism" of France, of which he is said to be the true and perfect type. The sixth article complains that though the geological structure and history of Scotland have been so frequently discussed, yet they are still far from being generally or adequately understood; the writer, however, in our opinion does not throw very much additional light on the subject. Probably the most able and interesting article in the number is the seventh, which discusses an important question connected with the subject of that notorious book the "Essays and reviews," viz; whether the people of England ought to applaud the unquestioned courage of such publication as unwarrantable freedom, or to stigmatize it as intolerable effrontery; whether it be persecution, or anything like it, to eject the authors of the Reviews, if possible by legal means from their position in the Church of England. He arrives at the conclusion that it is preposterous to call an attempt to abridge such singular "freedom," as they have presumed to exercise, "persecution."

The *Westminster* has also been received. We regret that we have only space to give its contents. Article 1. the Life and Letters of Schleiermacher, 2. the Salmon Fisheries of England and Wales, 3. the critical Theory and Writing of H. Taine. 4. Mr Mill on Representative Government, 5. The Countess of Albany, 6. Equatorial Africa and its inhabitants, 7. Mr Buckle's History of Civilization in England, 8. Christian Creeds and their Defenders, 9. Contemporary Literature.

BLACKWOOD, for August has articles on Joseph Wolf, Manners, the Royal Academy and the Water-color Societies, and three days in the Highlands.

The present is a favorable time to subscribe for any of the above periodicals. Price of each $3 a year, with a liberal deduction if more than one is taken. Apply to the publishers L. Scott & co., 79 Fulton Street, New York, or to their agent G T. Haszard, Charlottetown.

BIRTHS.

On the 9th May, 1861. Mrs. Geddie, Aneiteum New Hebrides, of a Son.

MARRIED.

By Rev. Donald Morrison, on 27th ult, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr Ronald M'Donald to Miss Christina M'Leod, both of Strathalbyn.