for their neglect of religion and their indifference to it.

1. One does not like the plan of salvation. So it was with the Jews. They were in love with the law; they wanted to be saved by their works; and so there are those now who do not like to renounce themselves, relinquish all reliance upon their own merits, and trust entirely in Jesus Christ for eternal life, and receive it as the gift of God through him.

2. One says he must wait till the Lord's time comes. Extremes meet. The other, above-named, thinks he can do all, and yet does nothing; this one thinks it must all be done for him, and therefore does nothing, and the practical effect of the two errors is the same, and one perseverred in is as fatal as the other. To hope to be saved by our works is vain, and it is also vain to hope for salvation while we sit down with the presumptuous plea of waiting God's time. Sinner, you have already waited too long! It is time now to turn and live; turn, for why will you die?

3. Another says he has many other things to engage his attention, so much to do that he has no time to attend to the concerns of his soul, to the invitations and intreaties of Jehovah. Just as if religion were not the one thing needful, and it were not enjoined upon us as a duty to seek first the kingdom of God and his righteousness.

4. Another says there is time enough yet. So here again extremes meet. One has no time, and another has so much time that he is in no hurry; and both do nothing but disobey God and invent excuses for their disobedience. Time enough! But who can tell what shall be on the morrow? And who gives us liberty to boast of time which we have not and may never see? Now, now, sinner, now is the accepted time; now, now is the day of salvation!

5. But, to sum up all excuses in one, some will say God is too merciful, and has made too many promises to cast us off; he surely will not destroy the work of his own hands. So said the Jews; but where are they now? and where have they been for these 1800 years? And, sinner, where will you be, by and by, if you regard not the outstretched hand of God, and listen not to his warning and inviting voice? Did he not say to the unbelieving Jews, Ye shall die in your sins; whither I go ye cannot come? And does he not say the same to you, if you believe not? Beware, how you reject the Son of his love, and resist and grieve his blessed Spirit? He is just as well as merciful; he has threatenings as well as promises, and you will find him faithful and true. Believe, and you shall live; refuse, and you must die! Away, then, with your vain excuses, Come to Jesus Christ and trust in him for salvation. Come, O come, without delay.—*Home and Foreign Record (American.)*

THE

Protestant & Evangelical Witness.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1861.

Italy.

As everything connected with Italy is, we know, of interest to our readers at the present, when the Pope's Temporal Power is almost daily expected to receive its final blow, we copy the following article in reference to affairs on that Peninsula, from a late number of the London *Record*:—

The coming session of the Italian Parliament at Turin must be fraught with consequence of which it is impossible to overrate the importance. The assembling of the Representatives of Italy is heralded by rumours of an approaching ministerial crisis, and will, most unquestionably, be marked by some stormy passages. Representative institutions may indeed be said to be upon their trial throughout the length and breadth of the Peninsula. At the first glance, the Constitutional experiment might be supposed to be made under conditions somewhat favourable to its success. Out of twenty-five millions of Italians, twenty-three acquiesce without a murmur in the sway of Victor Emmanuel. The great minister of Italy, though dead, still speaks from his grave, and his memory exercises no unimportant influence over the counsels of the nation.

Baron Ricasoli is universally regarded as the exponent of the principles which were entertained, and the fittest man to carry out the policy which was first inaugurated by Count Cavour. A common danger acts as a bond of cohesion between opposite elements, and prevents an unseemly rivalry. There is pressure both from within and from without upon the Government, and the very existence of that pressure rallies to its standard many who would otherwise not improbably be found in the ranks of the opposition! But favourable as such conditions may be, the state of affairs is not without its drawbacks. The tranquillity which does exist is rather apparent than real, while the causes of danger and discontent are neither few nor obscure. The difficulties of Italy at the present moment may be said to be of a threefold character. Finance, foreign relations, and the maintenance of public order, have each their own separate perplexities. Foremost among these, because first in order of priority, comes the National Budget. The Italian kingdom is maintaining at the present moment an armed force, which at least doubles its legitimate requirements in time of peace. There is the army of the Mincio which watches the Quadrilateral, and lines the right bank of the Po. There is the army of Naples which is actually engaged in putting down brigandage throughout the limits of the old kingdom of the two Sicilies. There are the garrisons required for the principal towns of the Emilia, and to guard the Papal Frontier. And all these are virtually in excess of the ordinary demands of the Executive. Yet for the time not a single soldier who is under arms can be safely dispensed with in any one of the quarters which we have indicated. It is needless to point out the drain which is caused upon the resources of the Government by a force so enormous in itself, and so utterly disproportionate to the extent of the territory in which it is raised.

Closely allied with the question of finance, comes that of foreign relations. It may, indeed, almost be affirmed that the one is but the effect of which the other supplies the cause. The kingdom of Italy is compelled to keep an army upon the Mincio because Austria is sullen and hostile. The presence of the ex-King of Naples in Rome, and the offensive attitude assumed by the Vatican, necessitates the maintenance of a second army in the Southern Provinces. The unity of Italy expresses far more the indispensable requirements for the prosperity of a whole people than any mere fanciful aspirations on their part. The actual revenues of Venetia, or of what remains of the patrimony of St. Peter, would meet a considerable portion of the cost of obtaining them. What would be gained by the accession of these provinces would be the possibility of consolidating, which, at present, has no existence. Whatever may be the views of The Italian Minister of Finance, however desirous he may be to cut his cost according to his cloth, he cannot, with any common prudence, regard Austria as a friendly Power, or suffer the whole kingdom of Naples to become a prey to brigandism. There are exigencies yet more imperious than those of finance, and one of them is that security of life and property which must be achieved at the risk of any sacrifice, however great.

The third difficulty of the Cabinet of Turin is of a more complex character. For the financial burdens which are imposed upon the people, and for the present relations of Italy with other European Powers, the Government of Victor Emmanuel can hardly be held responsible. A part, too, of the internal disorganization which at present exists may be traced to the same source. No one can doubt that Venetian gold has been freely lavished throughout Calabria, the Abruzzi, and even the Terra di Lavoro, and the environs of Naples itself. No one supposes that such atrocities as the murder of three officers of the army of Poggio, or of the two active *chefs de police* at Bologna, unstimulated by priestly machinations. But for the policy of centralization, which has been so unremittingly pursued, the Government must be held primarily responsible. There is every reason to fear that a persistence in it has alienated the sympathies and deadened the energies of large and influential sections among its subjects. The reluctance of the *Re Galantuomo* to show himself at Naples, the hurried journeys of Signor Peruzzi through the Southern provinces, the recall of General Cialdini at an inopportune moment, have all contributed to those feelings of discontent and disaffection which most unquestionably exist. This part of the task which lies before them should, at least, be accomplished by the Representatives of Italy in the coming session of Parliament. To disarm the jealousy of Austria, to ensure wise counsels at the Vatican, or straightforward dealings at the Tuilleries, are objects which are clearly beyond their power. But they may, at least, by prudent and impartial counsels, disarm factious opposition; and in so doing they will have contributed their mite to the solution of a question difficult enough even under the most favourable circumstances.

Young Men's Christian Association and Literary Institute.—The Rev. T. Duncan, as announced, opened the lecture season for '61–2, in connection with the above body. He took for his subject, without any precise statement, the Harmony between Revelation and Science. The constitution of the Association, he suggested, as revised and enlarged, is founded upon this harmony. It is now not only a *Christian* Association, but a *Literary* Institute. This harmony appears on a reference to the sciences of Astronomy, Botany, and Geology,—to metaphysical studies and to human history, whether that of individuals or of communities Such was the line of thought traversed by the lecturer. His lecture was well conceived, and well wrought out; appropriate in language, and earnest in delivery. It was aided in its effect by an extemporaneous utterance, and in every way rewarded the attention which it commanded. It closed with an appeal, especially addressed to young men, in favor, first of the highest wisdom, which is heavenly; and next, in favor of all other wisdom which may be acquired in connection with it, and in subservience to it. A discussion followed, and added to the interest of the occasion On the whole, a good key note for the season was struck, to which it will be well if its subsequent exercises of the same kind be conformed.

The next lecture will be delivered next Thursday evening, the 12th instant. Lecturer, Mr J. Sabine Knight. Subject, "Habit." Admission, One Penny.

Mr Sabine Knight will preach in the Baptist Meeting House next Lord's Day Morning.

Mr W. R. Frame, Probationer, will (D. V.) preach in Queen Square Church next Lord's Day, morning and evening, at the usual hours.

Mr J. Sabine Knight will (D. V.) preach in the Bible Christian Chapel To-morrow (Sabbath) evening, at the usual hour.

By appointment of Presbytery, Rev. R. Laird will (D.V.) preach at the Presbyterian Church, Tryon, on the fourth Sabbath of Dec., the 22d instant, at 11 o'clock a.m.

The Presbytery of P. E. I. is appointed to meet in Queen Square Church, Charlottetown, on Wednesday the 25th Dec., at 11 o'clock, a.m.

Presentation.—The Ladies of the Presbyterian congregation of Newport and Kempt recently presented their pastor, Rev. J. McLeod, with a Buffalo Robe, Seal Skin Coat and Gloves. At the same time they also presented to Mrs McLeod a very elegant China Tea Set.—*Pres. Witness.*

We are greatly rejoiced to learn that Major General Doyle has ordered the Bands to discontinue playing on the Lord's Day while going to and returning from Church. The matter was brought before the gallant General by a Memorial signed by nearly all the Protestant clergymen of the city and by many of their people. It will be remembered by many of our readers that the Synod of the Presbyterian Church appointed a Special Committee on the subject. This Committee was most cordially seconded in its efforts by ministers and members of other Churches, and the result has been most gratifying. General Doyle may rest assured that he has acted a part which will long be remembered to his advantage in Nova Scotia.—*Ib.*

The Salt Springs congregation presented their pastor, Rev. A. McKay, with a Set of Silver Mounted Harness and a Complimentary Address.—*Ib.*

The Cardross case came before the Lord Ordinary (Jervieswoode,) on a motion by the pursuer, that parties should be ordered, in terms of the decision of the Inner House to put in issues. Mr Young, and the part of the Free Church, did not oppose the motion at the present stage of the process, but stated that he would certainly refuse to consent to have the case sent to a jury. The Lord Ordinary issued an order accordingly.

Passaglia.—The Abbe Passaglia, who ventured to dispute the right of the Pope to temporal sovereignty, was cited to appear at Rome. He very foolishly put himself within the lion's jaws. After various conferences, he was apprised of his danger, and it required stratagem and the aid of friends to secure his escape. Passagli, it appears, has only got one of his eyes opened. He is a Roman Catholic and a Jesuit, and has not got over his silly reverence of the Pope. One of his interviews with *His Holiness* is thus referred to:

"Before quitting the company of Jesus, the Pope spoke to him even more explicitly. The Jesuit lay at his feet, and seemed to shed tears. Pius IX. rose, and, in all the majesty of his person and manner, addressed to him the following words:—'Carlo Passaglia, do you believe the Vicar of Jesus Christ and his word?' 'Ah, Holy Father,' quoth the monk, 'how can you doubt my respect and submission?' But the Pope insisted—'Carlo Passaglia, I ask if you believe the word of the Vicar of Christ! Well, if you do, I tell you that you are swayed by the demon of pride, and if you do not readily seek a remedy in humility, you will live and die as another Luther.'"

Converts from Popery.—The Toronto *British Herald* says:—We understand that three persons in this city, have lately renounced the errors of the Church of Rome and have been received into communion with the Wesleyan Methodist body.

Lecture.—The Rev G. M. Grant's lecture before the Young Men's Christian Association last week, on "The Young Man's Life," was an able production, and delivered with good effect. It was full of powerful incentives to manly energetic action in the business of human life and especially in the profession of religious principle and practice of its precepts. He warned young men against the trashy literature now so plentiful and so destructive to mental improvement.—*Hx. Christian Mess.*

Secular Department.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Next War in Europe.—The plot thickens; and we only wait to see where the action is to begin. France is disturbed, and internal discontent is now added to the many serious anxieties which the French Government has created. Debt already incurred and a bad harvest acting upon the money market in Paris has called back M. Fould to the ministry of France, and his first announcement is a loan for 750,000 000 francs. It is necessary for the Imperial Government to fight. The only question is, Who is to be the victim? Is Prussia to be excited to play the part of absorption of German Duchies and Electorates, and to pay for the support of France in a cession of the Rhenish Provinces? Or is Italy to be encouraged in a dash at Venetia, to be followed by the surrender of Rome and payment to be made in the Island of Sardinia? Italy, Hungary, and Poland all have national causes of their own, but they are somewhat encumbered by the help of their French friend. Austria, doomed to the madness which precedes destruction, has placed Hungary in a state of siege and dissolved the Diet of Croatia. The Hungarians and Croats can enforce their own claims, and give Italy an opportunity at the same time, and we might have a strong Power in Europe, which is now but an element of weakness in Austria. But France will not allow Italy to move. France is obliged to play, for the last stake of popularity to a dynasty, and therefore the Pope remains at Rome, therefore Austria holds down both Venetia and Hungary, and Europe is disquieted.

Austria is the sinner, and furnishes for France the scapegoat of pretence. Anything more stupid than the course of Austria can scarcely be conceived, and a Government which sweeps away Legislative Councils and judical tribunals to substitute merely military rule, cannot be too soon removed beyond both execration and sympathy. There seems to be but one hope for the Austrian dynasty, and it lies in the exercise of the only virtue which Austrian monarchs ever displayed—abdication. The Archduke Maxmilian might save the Empire by being the Constitutional King of Hungary. The present feeble possessor of the Throne has neither capacity to govern nor desire to do justice. We now see how much the so-called Austrian Constitution was worth and England will wait to hear Mr Roebuck's explanation of his advocacy of a paper guarantee, only signed as a sham and partially acted upon as a snare—Italy and Hungary may together checkmate both France and Austria. If Italy will only be content to wait until the cup of Austria is full, then the opportunity of Venetia will arise. But all should agree to keep France out of the contest. If France must fight let her attack Austria with our pretence of sympathy for Italy, and give up provinces to Prussia in order to obtain the Rhine. Every motive that ever compelled a ruler to attack is urging on the French Government, and every inducement that another can offer in the way of weakness is offered by Austria. Be it so; they may exhaust each other and extend hopelessly their insolvency, which really is the cause of attack and weakness. It is only for England to exercise a watchful and armed neutrality; we have now only one source of disquiet, and that can be met by ourselves without international aid. For the rest, it seems as if Providence designed England to be strong by comparison with weak and exhausted neighbors, and yet obtain even another constitutional ally in Europe. *News of the World.*

British and For. American News.

United States.

Boston, Nov. 23d, 8 o'clock, p.m.—President Davis' Message to the Confederate Congress is published in the Richmond papers. He praises the Volunteer army and congratulates the Confederacy that its soil has been so far protected with accession of States and Territories made to it since the war commenced.

He denounces the Federal Government and its armies as enacting the part of barbarians. He asserts that the capture of Mason and Slidell is a direct violation of International law. He further says, that the blockade is ineffective, of which he shall present proof to Foreign Governments; and finally, declares that the Confederacy will fight until their independence is won.

Letters from England state that it will be useless to ship munitions of war for the United States, as vessels so laden will hereafter be refused clearances.

Papers by the "Asia" state that three millions rounds of ball cartridge are being shipped to Canada by the Mail packet.

Washington, Nov. 30.—Reliable accounts state that Savannah would soon be evacuated.

Rebel Commodore Tatnall has stated, that the Southern coast defences must be abandoned, as they cannot cope with the Federal armaments.

New York, Nov. 30.—A letter from Quebec mentions a rumor, that ten thousand Volunteers were to be called out.

It is reported that Fort Pickens was taken by the Rebels.

New York, Dec. 2d.—War department and President Lincoln approves the act of Captain Wilkes in arresting the Envoys.

It is reported that a Canadian steamer, with munitions of war and clothing, consigned to a party South, had been seized by a United States revenue cutter off the coast of Maine.

Washington, Dec. 3d.—Secretary Seward has said, that in ten days the country would rejoice at great news.

General M'Clellan is urging the necessity of exchange of prisoners.

Baltimore, Dec. 3d.—It is reported that the removal of the Confederate capital to Nashville is not correct.

The fight at Pensacola not renewed.

Planters on sea board are destroying their crops, fearing capture.

Charleston despatches says that on the 27th ult., Fort Pulaski threw shell at Union troops on Tybee Island, and forced them to retire.

New Brunswick.

Captain Abbot, who ran the blockade at Savannah in the schooner *Emery*, is now at home at St. Stephen. The adventure brought a clear profit of $30,000 to the Halifax owners, but they had previously suffered a considerable loss by the capture of a vessel in the contraband trade. Captain Abbot got into Savannah, not by the regular river entrance, but by a small circuitous channel at some distance, and which ran a course of 250 miles. When he entered it, a small Confederate steamer tendered its services in towing the schooner to the city. He was paid for his cargo of pork and salt, &c., in gold, the pork bringing $50 a barrel, and the salt a fabulous price, which we are afraid to name. The return cargo was chiefly turpentine, which cost, including some charges of transit, only 35 cents a gallon. It is to be had in enormous quantities in Georgia. The people have full confidence in achieving their independence, and will have no dealings with the North. There are some Union men, but they are powerless, and require to keep very quiet. The negroes profess to know all about the quarrel, and that they "will die for their masters." (A very likely story in view of their efforts to escape at Beaufort and elsewhere. But they are wise in their generation.) Great expectations are cherished of English aid, and a grand future of free trade with England is pictured out. The Georgians hold that an "Abolition" Government is in power, and that they had a right to secede. Captain Abbot, knowing this, waited for the gale which drove the blockading fleet out to the high seas—then he hoisted sail and got clear. But he would not like to try another venture of the same kind.—*Colonial Presbyterian.*

Hon. James Brown.—This gentleman has been Lecturing in different parts of Scotland, on the capabilities of this Province as a home for Emigrants, with much success, and has been highly eulogised by the Press. We are glad of it Mr B. is just the man to talk effectually to his countrymen on matters of this nature.—*Miramichi Gleaner.*

Gold in New Brunswick!—The probability that gold will be found in this Province, in considerable quantity grows stronger as from day to day we hear of its being found in sections of country very widely apart. In Quaco, near the Bay of Fundy, several persons are seeking gold, and it is said are finding enough to pay them fair wages. In Albert County, further up the bay, two small specimens of gold were found accidentally a few days since, in a bed of the brook that flows into the Bay, by a person who was travelling in that quarter. Upon Scoullar's Brook, a tributary of the South Branch of the Oromocto, some three hundred persons it is said, have lately been diging and prospecting, nearly all of whom have obtained gold in greater or less quantity. But the finest specimens yet found in the Province, have been brought to Fredericton by two gentlemen who were fly-fishing on the North West Miramichi, and by chance, struck upon a vein of gold-bearing quartz, of superior richness to any thing found in New Brunswick. The precise locality is of course a profound secret, and will probably remain so until satisfactory arrangements can be made.—*Col. Empire.*

Nova Scotia.

It is stated that John Bares, the owner of the schooner *Emery*, of Halifax, cleared £5000 by his venture in running the blockade of Savannah.—

The Supreme Court was engaged from Monday morning till Thursday afternoon in the trial of Burdell and Lane on the charge of Wilful Murder. No new facts of any consequence relative to the murder was produced. The Prisoners were ably defended by Hon. J. W. Johnston, and J. W. Ritchie Esq. The prosecution was carried on by the Attorney and Solicitor General. The Chief Justice presided. The Jury brought in a verdict of Manslaughter against both the Prisoners.—*Hx. Witness.*

The *Eastern Chronicle* says the Marine Railway at Pictou continues to be constantly employed. The steamers *Westmoriand* and *Lord Seaforth* are to be taken up for the winter.

Melancholy Accident.—We regret to learn that a sad accident occurred at the Ovens Gold Diggings, Lunenburg, on Tuesday last. Mr James R. McDonald, of Pictou, Superintendent of one of the Mining Companies, was accidently shot dead by Mr F. Traunweiser, of this city. Deceased was about 40 years of age, and leaves a widow. The following are the particulars:—

Traunweiser and others were firing at a mark with a revolver. Supposing the shot all discharged, Traunweiser put the revolver in his pocket, and turned to go in his shop. Deceased at that moment came up, and Traunweiser, laughing, presented the revolver and told him to stand off, at the same time snapping what he supposed to be the empty pistol. One charge had been left in, and it exploded, the ball penetrating the right corner of the left eye, causing instantaneous death.

The Coroner's Jury rendered a verdict of Accidental Death.—*Hx. paper.*

International Exhibition.—We learn that the Mines department is making most satisfactory progress under the charge of the Rev. Mr Honeyman. He has perambulated Cape Breton from Plaster Cove to Sydney, wherever Coal deposits or Minerals were to be found. A column of Coal from the Albion Mines is to be forwarded—measuring 36 feet in height by 2 feet square. Columns are to be speedily forwarded from the Mines at Sydney, Lingan, Cow Bay, Glace Bay and Little Bras D'Or. These will probably range from five to thirteen feet. Two columns are expected from the Joggins, and some may come from other Mines in Pictou besides the Albion Mines. Cape Breton can forward very beautiful specimens of marble from four different localities. Specimens are also expected from Economy, M'Lellan's Brook and other places. The specimens of Plaister of Paris and Lime are abundant and from many different quarters. A specimen of Copper Ore from Lockabar weighing *sixty-four* pounds is to be forwarded; also Specular Iron from the same locality. Specular Iron Ore and Brown Oxide from Acadia Mines, Londonderry, are to be forwarded. The Londonderry specimens are magnificent, weighing from 50 to 200 lbs. A great many specimens of Mineral Paints, Clays, &c., from Cape Breton and Nova Scotia Proper have been secured. A vessel is to be chartered to take all the articles for Exhibition direct to London. There is now good reason to hope that at least our Geology and Mineralogy will be well represented in the Great International Exhibition.—*Hx. Witness*

LOCAL.

Strong Language.—The following treasonable threat appeared in the St. John Newfoundland *Record*, the organ of Bishop Mullock on the 12th of October last. No doubt it induced Sir Alexander Bannerman to see that there was a sufficient number of troops on the ground at the place where the recent election was held. Though the *Record*, ever since the change of administration in that Colony, has been almost weekly alluding to Orangemen and Orange factions, there is not, we understand, and never was an Orange Lodge in Newfoundland. If Romanists, who are in the cool shades of opposition in the sister Island, speak thus, what can we expect of them here, if they should ever again obtain the ascendency in this Colony:—

"Will the Catholics and Protestants of that district (Harbor Grace,) those who have hitherto united for their mutual prosperity, commence the work which Sir Alexander has assigned them, namely, to cut each other's throats for the especial gratification and profit of His Excellency, and His Excellency's little contemptible Orange faction of St. John's? Will they do this, we ask? Never; be assured, never. But, says somebody, Sir Alexander will repeat his former experiment, and send Queen's troops to force compliance with his wishes. We challenge him to do it. His Excellency cannot, dare not do it. The first moment he moved a body of troops against the constitutional independence of the people.—that moment a civil war was proclaimed, his allegiance to the Crown became forfeited, he stood before the country a traitor to his Sovereign; and as a traitor he should be dealt with by the people. Repeat this experiment! Ah, such an experiment cannot afford a repetition. Try it, Sir Alexander—*if you dare.*"

Seizure of Mason and Slidell.—The following is a communication which appeared in the *Scottish American* of the 21st ult., on this affair.

Our daily papers seem to have become insensible to "the logic of facts." They deal in generalities and arguments to sustain the course of Captain Wilkes of the San Jacinto which have no bearing upon the case whatever. The facts are these:—The British mail steamer Trent, trading between the West India Islands and Southampton (England) and having no communication whatever with any of the United States ports, took on board at Havana four passengers bound for England. This steamer was forcibly boarded on the high seas off Bermuda—not on American waters—by marines from an American war vessel, and those four passengers forcibly abducted, and their property taken away. Was this act legal or illegal according to international law? I believe it was illegal; and it is easy to show that this is so. Messrs. Mason and Slidell, with their secretaries, had evaded the United States cruisers, and found refuge in a neutral port, and for the time they were as sacredly safe from the United States authority as if on British soil. In that port they shipped on board the British vessel, and were on it the same as on British soil when taken; and the crew of the San Jacinto had no more legal right to invade that neutral deck on the high seas than to enter the port of Havana and seize those gentlemen in Cuba.

Supposing the American consul at Havana had taken passage in the Trent, and the steamer had been boarded by the Sumter or any vessel belonging to the Confederate navy, and that consul had been abducted and his property carried off, would that not have been considered by England an act of piracy? It would, and the present case stands in the same category exactly No such belligerent right exists as that exercised by Captain Wilkes. If the arguments used by our daily papers are carried out to their legitimate issue, the British mail steamers should not carry a dispatch, or an agent of the United States Government to Europe, or the vessels are liable to be condemned as dealing in contraband. The whole of the quotations given by the New York *Times* from Kent Scott, &c., are not applicable to this case. The act was illegal, and the British Government will so consider it. Had a British war vessel committed the same act upon an American refugee, this country would have resounded with denunciations of the act as the grossest of outrages. Great Britain will not allow her mail vessels, trading to her own territories and neutral ports, to be forcibly seized by any power on earth. I deeply regret the affair, because British ministers had determined to be neutral, and now one of the war vessels of this Government has violated the rights of neutrals.

Captain Wilkes has acted contrary to American custom, and has violated the principles for which Americans have always contended, *in peace and war*, that "the flag covers the cargo on the high seas." The best thing which the Government at Washington can do is to disavow the act and make restitution. In doing so, it will only be an enunciation in *deed* of the principles of maritime law contended for by the former statesmen of America. If this is not done, we fear the consequence. I assert, without the fear of successful contradiction, that the daily papers of this city, in the quotations which they have made to sustain the course of the San Jacinto, have not made a single quotation justly applicable to this case; they all refer to vessels trading, sailing or holding communication with belligerent ports, and do not refer to a peaceful mail steamer like the Trent, trading between *two neutral* ports. Messrs. Mason and Slidell were simple passengers, and ought to have been as safe at if W. H. Seward and Simon Cameron had been aboard. Carry out the logic of the daily papers to its legitimate issue, and the Persia, the Arabia, the Niagara and every British mail steamer running between Halifax, N. S. and Liverpool, carrying American consuls to Europe, are legally subject to be condemned, if boarded by such a vessel as the Sumter (or any Confederate war frigate,) because she is a vessel belonging to one of the belligerent parties now recognized by Great Britain, France, and all the other neutral power.

Periodicals.—Blackwood's Magazine for November is an interesting No. Its contents are:—Chronicles of Carlingford—No II: How the World treats Discoverers, Captain Clutterbuck's Campaign—Part II; Mr Buckle's Scientific Errors, Sir Cresswell Cresswell, the Stage of Weimar, The Inland Sea of Japan, The Cramming System, Mr Earnest Renan, The Recantation, The Search, The Late Earl of Eglinton. The second article is an able and interesting paper, which has been called forth by the publication of a book entitled "Memories of Marshall Hall,"—a physician who affixed his name to the discovery of the Reflex Theory of Nervous Action. Mr Buckle's Scientific Errors, are dealt with in a candid yet lenient manner. "Sir Cresswell Cresswell, and "The Cramming System," are two poetic effusions of no great merit, though perhaps written with a laudable object in view. "Mr Earnest Renan," the subject of the 9th article, says the reviewer, "enjoys a considerable reputation amongst the present literati of France; perhaps in the school of thinkers to which he belongs, no one ranks higher. He may be described as of the philosophic party, standing for instance, in very decided contrast to M. Montelembert."

We have also received the *London Quarterly Review* for October. Its contents are 1. Life of Scelly; 2. Life Enterprise and Peril in Coal Mines; 3. The immutability of Nature; 4. Newton as a Scientific Discoverer; 5. The growth of English Poetry; 6. Plutarch; 7. Education of the Poor; 8. Alexis de Tocqueville; 9. Church Rates.

The first article is a review of the Life of Shelly; the writer does not allow the genius of the Poet to be a palliative for his infidelity and blasphemies. The second article gives a vast deal of useful information concerning coal-mining in its origin—progress, life of the miners, capital employed, strikes &c. The third article is perhaps the most profound one in this number. It discusses the difficulty of reconciling miracles with the immutability of the laws of nature. This article is throughout distinguished by powerful reasoning, and the justness of the foundation upon which its arguments are based. The writer starts with this maxim: "Never allow a theory of science to trespass upon a fact of Scripture; nor a theory of interpretation of Scripture, to interfere with a proved fact of nature."

The remaining articles are all well written; and at the present time the one on Alexis de Tocqueville will be perused with interest by the readers of history and speculators in constitutional learning.

We must again recommend to our readers the formation of Clubs throughout the Island for procuring the Reviews and Blackwood. They would be only 12s currency annually, to each of a club of five. The New year is the best time for subscribing.

Drowned, at Crapaud Harbor, on the afternoon of Thursday last, Alexander M'Leod, of Lot 31, in the 21st year of his age. The unfortunate young man had been employed in the dredging operations at that harbor, and perished in the rash attempt to swim ashore from a loaded scow, off which he had jumped, while under the influence of strong drink. Every effort was made by the manager of the Dredge Boat—Mr Beattie—and the crew, to save him, but without success. The body was found on the beach the following morning. An Inquest was held by John M'Neill, Esq., one of the Coroners for the County, when a verdict was returned in accordance with the foregoing facts.—*Royal Gazette.*

MARRIED.

On Tuesday, 3d inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Mr C. Barker, Bible Christian Minister, Mr Henry Smith, to Elizabeth Ann, daughter of Mr John Cudmore, both of Winsloe Road.

On Thursday, 28th ult., in Georgetown, by Rev. Robert T. Rosch, Mr Charles Hanson, of Denmark, to Miss Catherine Ann Gillis, of Boughton Island.

On Friday, 29th ult, in the Parish Church, Georgetown, by the same, Mr John Wood, to Miss Mary M'Rae, both of Lot 49.

At St. James' Cathedral, Toronto, on the 6th ult., by the Rector the Rev. H. J. Garsnet, B. D. George Green, Esq., B. A., Barrister-at Law, of Crampton, Canada West—formerly of Summerside, Prince Edward Island,—to Sarah Anne, daughter of the late W. Thistle, Esq., M. D, University, Edinburgh, of St. Andrews, Canada West.

By the Rev. James Davis, on the 2d instant, Mr John Cameron, of New Glasgow, N. S., to Miss Catherine M'Leod, of this city.

On the 3d instant, by the Rev. Robert Laird, Mr James A. Bearisto, Lot 17, to Miss Eliza Allan, Princetown Royalty.

At the Manse, Woodville, on the 26th ult., by the Rev. Donald M'Neill, Mr Alexander Stewart, to Miss Catherine M'Leod, both of Woodville.

DIED,

At Rose Valley, Strathalbyn, of Cancer in his eye, after long and painful suffering, Donald M'Kay, aged 73 years. Deceased was a native of Raasa, Invernesshire, Scotland, and emigrated to this Island in 1839.

Yesterday morning, of Typhoid Fever, William, fifth son of the late John Caroll, of this City, in the 23d year of his age. Funeral will take place on Sunday next, when friends and acquaintances are requested to attend.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

Nov. 27th.—Warrants from No. 859, of the date of 7th July, 1859, to No. 954, of the date of 23d July, 1859, (both inclusive) will be paid at the Treasury on demand, together with the interest due thereon.

SHIPPING—PORT OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

ENTERED.

Nov. 26—Eliza Francis, Bogart, Salem, U. S., bal.

27—Europe, Keay, Miramichi, deals, &c. Mount Vernon, King, Halifax, mollasses.

29—Gazelle, Swain, do., apples, &c.

30—Ranger, Parr, Richibucto, boards.

Dec. 2—Alma, Foley, Pictou, bal. John Smith, Rudolph, Halifax, do.

4—John, Morris, Boston, goods. Annie, M'Kie, Anderson, Halifax, do. Sea Breeze, Gallant, Boston, do.

5—Robert H Dexter, Dexter Halifax, bal Annie, L'Blanc, Boston, do.

CLEARED.

Nov. 26—Ellen, Curry, Halifax, produce. Alexander, Gillis, Shediac, do. Velocity, Lecheau, Richibucto, fish.

27—Conservative, M'Fade, Pictou, bal. Martha Maria, Clark, Boston, 4000 bus. oats 136 bbls. eggs, &c. Theresa, Fraser, New York, 24,616 bus. oats, &c. Experiment, Gellong, Halifax potatoes. Rebecca S. Warren, Warren, Virginia, 2900 bus. potatoes. Alexander, M'Lean, Richibucton, produce. Sally Ann, Pippy, St. John's N. F., do.

29—Shooting Star, Murray, Halifax, do.

30—Romp, Reynolds, Boston, 3917 bus. potatoes &c. Christina, May, New York, 11,702 bush. oats, &c. Sarah Roberts, Tatamagouche, fish.

Dec. 2—Alma, Foley, Pictou, bal. Maid of Erin, Taylor, St. John's, N. F., produce Prince of Wales, Rankin, Chesapeak Bay U. S., 11,000 bus. oats, &c. Montezuma, Wyman, Barbadoes, prod.

3—Brigt. Heroine, Cafiray, New York, 4000 bus. oats, 2000 bus. potatoes. Agility, Pye, Halifax, prod.

4—Brig Iras, Cameron, New York, 7032 bus, potatoes, &c.

PORT OF GEORGETOWN.

ENTERED.

Nov. 29—Flint, M'Kenzie, Arichat, bal.

Dec. 2—Pioneer, M'Donald, Boston, goods. Magenta, Reynolds, Halifax, do. Emerald, Reynolds, St. John's N. F. bal.

3—Express, Stewart, Boston, bal. Pallas, Reynolds, Pictou, mails and passengers.

CLEARED.

Nov. 27—Squando, Griffin, Halifax, produce. Mary Stephen, Goodich, Shelburn, do.

28—Edith Hill, Liverpool, G. B., do.

29—Wanderer,——, Halifax, do. Trial, Wolf, Arichat do. Eliza, Young, do., do.

Dec. 2—Ocean Bell, Kempt, Boston, do.

Memoranda.

Gravesend, Nov. 9—Arintas, Marchison. 18—Lizzy Lee—from P. E. Island.

Quebec, Nov. 16—Cleared—Ship May Dundas, for Europe.

Appledore, Nov. 13—Arrived—Malakoff, from Quebec.

Bristol, Nov. 5—Ship James Yeo, from Quebec. 1—Ship Lady Seymour.

The Bark *Europe*, of Greenock, W. H. Keay, master, from Miramichi, laden with deals, left Miramichi for the above Port, about three weeks since, and after being at sea for 20 days bore up for this Port, with above 10 feet of water in her hold, the crew refusing to proceed with her. We understand she is to be discharged, and will likely have to remain here for the winter, and undergo repairs in the spring. This ship, we learn, was built in Bearbore, in the year 1809, and is quite a curiosity.—*Isl.*

Brig *Berkley*, John Robertson, master, from Miramichi to Limerick, laden with deals, was wrecked near Prim Island, on this Island, on 2d instant—crew saved. Early in the morning of that day she came to an anchor in shelter of Point Prim, in a S. E. snow storm. During the day the wind veered in to the W. and blew a hurricane, the ship dragged her anchors, and beat heavily on the ground, un-hipping rudder and starting stern post—and to save their lives and property, the Captain slipped both chains and ran ashore.—*Ib.*

CHARLOTTETOWN MARKETS, NOV. 30, 1861.

Exchange, 50 per Cent. on Sterling.

Beef, (small) per lb	2d a 4½d	Peas, none	
Do by quarter	2½d a 3d	Oats	2s 4d a 2s 6d
Mutton	2d a 4½d	Turkeys, each	3s 6d a 6s
Lamb per lb.	2½d a 3d	Geese, each	1s 6d a 2s 6d
Pork, per lb.	3d a 4d	Fowls, each	7d 1s 2d
Do (small)	3d a 4½d	Ducks, each	1s 2d a 1s 6d
Veal per lb.	2½d a 4½d	Codfish, per qtl.	18s a 20s
Butter (fresh)	1s 2d a 1s 4d	Salmon, per lb.	
Do tub	11d a 1s 1d	Herrings, per bbl,	25s a 30s
Cheese	3d a 5d	Mackerel, des.	2 a 3s
Tallow	9d a 11d	Boards, (hemlock)	3s 6d a 4s
Lard	10d	Do, (spruce)	4s a 5s
Ham	none	Do. (Pine)	7s a 8s
Pearl Barley	1½ a 1¾	Shingles, per M	
Flour, per barrel.	42s a 45s	Clover seed, per lb.	
Flour per lb.	2d a 2½d	Wool, per lb.	1s 2d a 1s 6d
Oatmeal	1½d a 2d	Hay, per ton	75s a 85s
Eggs per dozen	10d a 11d	Straw, per cwt.	1s 6d a 2s
Potatoes per bush	1s a 1s 2d	Homespun, per yard	3s 6d a 4s
Carrots, per bushel	2s 2s 6d	Sheepskins, each	2s a 3s
		Hides	4d