into the village and tarry for the night, rather than go on our journey; but the people seeing us, roughly bade us stop at a distance. We asked for water but they would give us none. I offered the three or four buttons still left on my jacket, for a little milk; this was also refused, and we had the prospect of another hungry night at a distance from the water, though within sight of the river. Our lot looked hard, especially when in addition to these rebuffs, the manners of the villagers aroused our suspicions.

"When the twilight came on a woman drew near from the height beyond which the village lay. She carried on her head a bundle of wood and in her hand a vessel of milk. Without speaking she handed us the milk, laid down the wood and went away. Soon she came back with a cooking vessel on her head, a leg of mutton in one hand, and water in the other. She then kindled a fire, and put on the meat. We asked her again and again who she was. She said not a word, until we begged to know why she showed this unlooked-for kindness towards strangers. A tear stole down her black cheek as she answered, "I love Him whose servant you are, and surely it is my duty to give you a cup of cold water in his name. My heart is full, therefore I cannot speak the joy I feel to see you in this out-of-the-world place."

"On learning a little of her history, and finding she was a Christian, a solitary light burning in a dark place, I asked her how she kept up the life of God in her soul without Christian society. She drew from her bosom a copy of a Dutch New Testament, which she received from a missionary, while at his school many years since, before her relations took her away to this distant region.

"This,' she said, 'is the *fountain* whence I drink; this is the *oil* which makes my lamp burn.' I looked on the precious volume, and you may conceive how we felt when we met with this disciple, and mingled together our sympathies and prayers at the Throne of our Heavenly Father."

This "fountain," "and this "oil" is ours, the blessed word of God. How it softened the heart of this poor heathen, brought her to the knowledge and friendship of her Redeemer, and filled her with brave yet tender love for all who bore his name. Christians, do you sufficiently prize your Bible? Do you get to it as the fountain of your knowledge? Learn to prize it more and more, and help to carry it to homes and hearts destitute of its light and warmth.

THE

Protestant & Evangelical Witness.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1860.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

The present are eventful and stirring times. They are developing in the human mind and christian life dissatisfaction with past attainments, and betokening the dawn of a better day on the Church and the world. While the history of the past is fraught with important practical lessons, the prospect of the future, though dim and doubtful, is not destitute of encouraging anticipations. Though the inhabitants of many populous parts of the world are enveloped in gross spiritual darkness, and living in sin, yet streaks of light are beginning to gleam through the incrusted gloom, and the messenger of life is visiting the abodes of death. If Christ is not yet triumphantly reigning over the kingdoms of the earth, still Satan's power is tottering and his kingdom is falling. The world is not at rest. In many places where wickedness reigns, convulsions are shaking their time-honored rites, indicating the speedy dissolution of systems of error and the derangement of plans of evil. In heathen countries, the double-barred gates of idolatry and superstition, are gradually being opened for the reception of the blessed influences of the Gospel of salvation. An entrance, narrow no doubt, has been made to China's teeming millions and deluded masses. India, with its ancient superstitious and bloody rites,—once a wide battle-field,—has become a field in which the sower goes forth to sow the good seed of the kingdom. The explorations of a Livingstone and the enterprise of Britons, are opening Africa more fully to the missionaries of the Cross. The Islands of the South are ready and willing to receive the Gospel of the grace of God. In papal countries, the dominion of the Pope is waning; and many of his subjects are sighing and struggling for liberty. His temporal power is declining, and evidently will soon be destroyed. Protestant Hungary is offering decided and daring resistance to the usurped dominion of Austria; and is contending for the possession of ecclesiastical liberty. France, an unruly son of the Papal Church, has lately been at war with one of her strongest and best defenders, and still presents a menacing attitude to the ruling powers of Rome. So destitute of filial affection are the children of the Church at and near its central seat, that its head is appealing to his distant subjects, and receiving expressions of their tender sympathy. Popish, intolerant Spain, and Mahommedan, deluded Morocco, are destroying each other in bloody contest. The British nation is arming for self-defence, fearing that times of danger may be near.

In the midst of these scenes, a revival of true religion occurs. The living members of the christian church are refreshed with showers of heavenly grace; and their numbers are greatly increased. At one time, America is blessed with an abundant outpouring of the spirit of prayer, and the increased zeal and activity of its christian population. Soon, news comes from Ireland that a great and godd work has begun within its border, and is spreading through its towns and villages. Tens of thousands are truly converted to God, and bring forth the fruits of the Spirit, which are in all goodness, and righteousness, and truth. The christians of England and Scotland are praying more frequently and unitedly than ever; and times of refreshing from the presence of the Lord are gladdening their hearts and stimulating their efforts. Even France is beginning to feel the droppings of heavenly blessings; while India's praying few are lifting up their hearts to God. The world's conversion constitutes a subject for united prayer during the present week; and earnest christians in almost every country, are presenting their fervent supplications to the Hearer of prayer, imploring Him to make his power known that all ends of the earth may see the salvation of God. Can we not see in all this an indication—an earnest, of the descent of greater blessings on the world? Do we not perceive in the revival of God's work, that He is preparing his church to embrace the openings referred to, and seize the present opportunities for preaching the Gospel to every creature? New spiritual life is being infused into the church, and she is awakening to a proper sense of her duty to fulfil the great commission given to her by her divine Head. She is realizing her responsibility as the repository of the Word and message of God. By the revival and increase of her members, she is becoming better qualified and more thoroughly equipped for marching forth to the conquest of the world. Renewed by divine grace, invigorated by Almighty power, endued abundantly with the Holy Spirit, her sons shall become valiant for the truth in the earth, be witnesses for God among men, and proclaim the joyful sound to every kindred, country and clime. With their hands upheld by the prayers of God's peculiar people, with his Spirit accompanying their testimony, with his effectual working in the human soul, the truth shall penetrate hard hearts, subdue stubborn wills, and overcome every obstacle to the establishment on the earth of the kingdom of our Lord and of his Christ. Do not these bright visions dost before the eye of the believer as soon to be realized? Doubtless the signs of the times indicate that soon "all the ends of the earth shall remember and turn to the Lord; and all the kindreds of the nations bow before him."

United Prayer for the Conversion of the World.

In accordance with previous announcement, a meeting for united prayer was held with the Episcopalian Church, in the Temperance Hall, on Monday evening last. The large Hall was crowded, numbers requiring to stand, while others left the building. The services of the evening were begun by the Rev. D. Fitz Gerald, Rector of the Church, who, after a few verses of a hymn had been sung, read a portion of Scripture from Acts xvi. 6—10. He then briefly addressed the audience, remarking on the verses read, and directing attention to the great object of the meeting. After engaging in prayer, he invited his brethren, both lay and clerical, to take part in the exercises of the evening. His invitation was promptly and cordially accepted; and the services, consisting of singing and prayer, were continuously engaged in, clergymen principally leading the devotions of the people. The prayers were appropriate, earnest, fervent. The Rev. D. B. Parnther, in closing the meeting, made a few very appropriate, practical observations, and then pronounced the benediction. The time occupied was upwards of two hours; and a lively interest was evidently taken by the large audience in the services of the evening.

On Tuesday evening the meeting was held in the Methodist Chapel, which was well filled. The Rev. I. Sutcliffe, Minister of the congregation, commenced the services with singing and prayer. He then read the third chapter of the Acts of the Apostles, and made a few remarks suitable to the occasion. He afterwards invited the ministers present to engage in prayer, or make short exhortations; any of the people being at liberty to do the same. Some short addresses were delivered; and singing and prayer occupied the remainder of the time for nearly three hours. In other respects, the description of the meeting of Monday evening is applicable to this one.

On Wednesday evening the meeting was held in the Free Church, which was crowded. The Rev. G. Sutherland, Pastor of the congregation, commenced the exercises of the evening in the usual manner. He then read the seventy-second Psalm, and made some remarks on it, which were pertinent to the occasion. The services were afterwards conducted as at the preceding meetings, and principally by clergymen. During the evening, Mr. Sutherland at intervals briefly yet effectively addressed the audience. Upwards of two hours were occupied in the interesting and solemn services.

On Thursday evening the meeting was held with St. James' Church, in the Temperance Hall, which was again crowded as on Monday evening. The Rev. T. Duncan, Pastor of the Church, began the services by praise and prayer. He next read the second Psalm, and commented on it, dwelling on the promises given that Christ should have the heathen for his heritage—the freeness of the invitations of the Gospel,—and the encouragements to prayer,—all of which should stimulate the people of God both to earnest, believing prayer and active efforts for the evangelization of the world. Entire devotedness should characterize the Church. The services were then conducted by the ministers of the different churches in the city. Two hours were thus profitably spent.

Last evening the meeting was held in the Bible Christian Chapel, which was well filled on the occasion. The Rev. C. Barker, minister of the congregation, conducted the opening services. He read the fifty-fifth chapter of Isaiah, and made a few practical and pointed remarks to the audience. The succeeding services were similar to those of the previous meetings, and conducted both by lay and clerical brethren. After occupying upwards of two hours in the devotions of the evening, the meeting dispersed, seriously impressed, we trust, with the importance of being earnestly engaged in praying and laboring for the conversion of the world.

This evening (Sat.) the meeting is to be held with the Baptist Church, in the Temperance Hall, at half-past seven, p. m.

We have thus furnished our readers with a short account of the meetings held for united prayer. Solemnity pervaded them, and a deep interest appeared to be taken in the various services. We trust that all who attended them will feel more deeply the preciousness of immortal souls, and be more decidedly prayerful and active in every work which has for its object the glory of God and the good of men. Every christian should remember, and act in accordance with the sentiment happily expressed by Rev. Mr. Parnther at the close of the services on Monday evening, that prayer without endeavors is hypocrisy, and endeavors without prayer is presumption. May we not also hope that the prayers offered up will be graciously answered in the conversion of some sinners to God? An increase of cordiality and friendship between the different Protestant denominations, is another good effect of these united prayer meetings. "Behold, how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity!"

REV. MR. CHINIQUY'S SETTLEMENT.

Under this heading we find the following statement, in the N. Brunswick *Church Witness*. Dr. Hellmuth has on some occasions visited this city, and is well known to a number of gentlemen residing in it. Consequently his statements will be read with greater interest, and be more fully believed than if they had been made by an entire stranger.

The Montreal *Witness* states that the Rev. Dr. Hellmuth, of Quebec, has just returned from a visit to St. Anne and Kankakee, the French settlements in Illinois, where Father Chiniquy, with his Fellow-countrymen so successfully battled with their ecclesiastical superiors, and where, from all accounts, there has been one of the most remarkable movements of Divine grace witnessed in modern times. Dr. Hellmuth, accompanied by the Bishop of Huron, arrived, unexpectedly, at St. Anne on Tuesday evening, and found four or five hundred of the people met in the Church for worship. It appears that in addition to Sabbath services, the people are accustomed to meet twice a week for instruction in Divine things, coming a distance of from one to ten or twelve miles. Dr. Hellmuth represents the congregation as being exceedingly devout and attentive, singing the songs of Zion with great sweetness. There are several other congregations, but not near so large as that at St. Anne.

Mr. Chiniquy was absent—and we believe the only religious teachers with the people are Mr. Auger, of the Grande Ligne Mission, and a French minister connected with the American and Foreign Christian Union of New York.

Dr. Hellmuth and the Bishop of Huron found, after making inquiries both before reaching the settlements and whilst there, that the reports of destitution and suffering had not been exaggerated. From various causes, chiefly want of rain and frosts, but in many cases from want of seed, the crops had seriously failed, and the people must have starved but for the benevolence of American Christians. It is true, the people are not now so destitute—for the reason that large quantities of provisions and about 200 boxes of clothes have been sent to them. These articles were consigned to the Rev. Mr. Staples, a Presbyterian minister of Kankakee, who endorses all the statements that have appeared respecting the sufferings of the people. Nor has the want been confined to the adherents of Father Chiniquy. Persons of other nationalities have suffered from the same causes.

The greatest burden, however, upon the people is the debt upon their lands. These are mortgaged to the amount of $48,000, upon which the immense interest of thirty to forty per cent. per annum is charged. This interest, in the present circumstances of the people, is a grievous burden. It appears that the mortgages can be closed at any time by giving ten days notice, at the the expiration of which the mortgagers can be turned adrift.

In reference to the recent meeting held in Kankakee city, at which resolutions were passed denying the statements circulated by Rev. Mr. Chiniquy, Dr. Hellmuth states that it was attended by very few persons. He further states that there were some persons who deny that there have been any outrages; that there are:—1st, Money-lenders, who want to continue to receive the heavy interest they charge, or to get possession of the lands. 2d, Lazy Speculators, who are afraid that Father Chiniquy's efforts will delay emigration to Illinois; and 3d, Romanists, who will do all they can to break up the Protestant settlement.

Dr. Hellmuth was much gratified by what he witnessed of the progress of the people from Popery to Protestantism; and, from all he could learn, they are growing in the knowledge of Divine truth. Both himself and the Bishop of Huron had opportunities of addressing the people.

Report of Committee at Kankakee, Ill.,

ON THE FRENCH COLONY AT ST. ANNE,

Under the ministry of Rev. C. Chiniquy—Made to the Committee at New York, December 5, 1859.

We have just received this interesting document from Mr. Cundall, and publish it entire, for the information of those of our readers who have contributed to the Chiniquy Fund, or who take an interest in him, his labors and his people.

"Reports of the suffering condition of the French colonists in St. Anne and vicinity, in Kankakee county, Illinois, caused by Papal persecutions and failures of crops, having reached the cities and towns of the Eastern States, and been especially represented to the officers of the American and Foreign Christian Union, and as the feelings of the benevolent were becoming excited to extend aid to the sufferers, it was deemed adviisable, in the month of July last, that a Committee should be appointed to take charge of and distribute the benefactions, and report their operations to the Christian public.

"Such a committee was appointed by that Society, of gentlemen resident in New York, and well known to the community.

"Mr. M. J. Pallisard, of No. 21 Maiden Lane, Treasurer of this committee, in the month of October visited the colony, and while there, induced the congregation of St. Anne to appoint a committee to attend to the distribution of the goods and money sent for the relief of the destitute. This committee consisted of the Rev. C. Chiniquy, Rev. M. W. Staples, Presbyterian minister of Kankakee, Rev. J. B. C. Beaubien, Missionary of the American and Foreign Christian Union, H. Bailey, A. Chiniquy, George Gauthier, and J. Auger.

"As funds and clothing have been sent to this committee from a large number of places, and as we have discharged the duties assigned to us, we beg leave to present to the committee at New York, and to the Christian public, the following report:

"We entered upon the work and carried it forward with as much thoroughness as possible. Two of the committee, Rev Mr. Beaubien and Mr. Auger, were appointed to visit every family, and ascertain every fact relative to their prospect of support.

"Before submitting the facts respecting the colony, we deem it proper to state that St. Anne is one of the finest sections of land in the county. It is the most beautiful site, except Kankakee City, in the county. The land is of the finest quality, adapted to the various kinds of grain. The loss of crops the last year is attributable entirely to the insect, drought, and early frosts. Other portions of the county have suffered from the same causes, but not to the same extent.

"Kankakee county, we may say, is one of the best counties in the State. It is quite well timbered and watered, and its soil is unsurpassed by any in the world. It is admirably located, accessible by railroad to the best wheat market in the world, i. e. Chicago, the distance being only 56 miles.

"Kankakee City, the county site, is one of the most beautiful as well as thriving cities in the State. It being only about six years old, it now numbers about 5000 in habitants. Many of the business houses will compare favorably with those of larger cities. We have an inexhaustibly quarry of limestone, which is susceptible of a fine polish, and this of itself is a mine of wealth. We have water power, capable of driving many mills, which it has been to some extent, improved. During the present year a large flouring mill was erected, which is now doing an extensive business. There never was a better opening, in our opinion, for capitalists to invest in manufacturing business. It is accessible to the southern market, and now, daily, car-loads of cotton pass through our place, in transit to New York and other eastern markets. Property in Kankakee, owing to the great financial pressure, is very cheap, and now is the time for safe and profitable investments. It is a healthful and pleasant place. Several parts of the county are in a high state of cultivation. A great portion of the land is still unimproved. Farms, admirably located, can now be purchased at almost half their real value. We think that no county in the great west offers so many inducements to new settlers as Kankakee.

"Notwithstanding such is the fertility of our soil, it is a painful fact that St. Anne has been peculiarly afflicted by the loss of crops for three years past, but more especially the last year. Why it is we cannot now tell. It is the Lord's doing. It cannot be attributed to the soil, nor yet to the mode of cultivation. The wheat bid fair for a most abundant crop, we may say there never was a finer prospect; but just as it was maturing, the insect came, and the golden harvest withered and died. There never was a better prospect for corn and for buckwheat, but frost came, and field after field was destroyed. The poor people, already reduced to the last extremity, when they saw that their labor had come to naught, did not know where to turn and how to get relief. They had already borrowed money, the interest of which they could not pay. No relief could be had by borrowing more. Nearly all, to be sure, had secured enough of one thing and another to last them for a few months, but there was a long winter before them, and no prospect from their own resources. Why this state of things, in the midst of their struggles with the Papal power, we cannot now tell. But we do know that God always humbles a people before he exalts. He will show to this afflicted people that man's necessity is God's opportunity; and that he can feed and clothe a people, though the olive fail and the fields yield no increase.

"The committee above named visited upwards of two hundred families, and ascertained the number of persons in each family—the number of acres of land owned—the amount of indebtedness of each family—the rate per cent. of interest pledged—the amount of stock owned—the bushels of grain sowed, and the number of bushels reaped. The statistics taken show—

"1st That 2,200 bushels of wheat have been sowed, and that only 1,513 have been gathered: about four-fifths of those who sowed failed to reap one bushel. The amount reaped will not give to each person one bushel for his support, were it divided equally among the people. A few individuals have gathered the whole amount.

"2dly. Some 15,000 bushels of corn have been gathered in the colony. There may be more or less, as we could not determine the exact amount. The greater portion is soft, and cannot therefore be used for grinding. It was injured by the early frost: very little of it will be fit for seed.

"3dly. Some 900 bushels of buckwheat have been gathered, and much of this is unfit for grinding, as it also was injured by the frost.

"4thly. Some 3,000 bushels of potatoes were gathered in the colony.

"5thly. The debts owed by the colony amount to about $48,000, nearly all of which is secured by trust deeds, which may be foreclosed in ten days, and all the property placed beyond redemption for ever. They are now at the mercy of their creditors.

"6thly. The interest on the above amounts to the enormous sum of from $9,000 to $10,000 annually.

"If all the produce raised during the year in the colony, as will be seen from the above figures, was sold at the highest market price, it would not much more than pay half the interest now due.

"There are about 200 families, (most of whom, we may say, are as industrious as people in general,) who are liable to be turned out upon the world without any means of self-support, for money, a portion of which they have had to borrow and secure to the lender by a trust, and at 20 to 40 per cent., for the purpose of purchasing provisions for their families during the last two years, while their farms have failed to produce enough for their support.

"It is proper we should state to the public that these men are not American farmers. They do not know the best mode of cultivating the soil. They have not the means for keeping up with the improvements in agriculture.

"Many allowances should be made. They are strangers among us. They speak a foreign tongue. Many of them have been kept in ignorance by the Papal power, and therefore it will require years of discipline to Americanize them.

"The Committee can see only one method of affording any permanet relief to this people. That method is the following: If a number of men can be induced to loan money to this people on 7 per cent. for a term of years, and take up these trust deeds, the colony may be saved, and each farmer enabled to keep and pay for his little farm, for a home for himself and his children.

"The lands mortgaged are worth, even at this time, double the amount now held against them. A safer investment cannot anywhere be found.

"Cannot some Christian men that have money to loan be induced to come to the relief of this people at this crisis? The amount of good accomplished by such a loan, cannot be computed. Unless something of the kind be speedily done, the good work here commenced and carried forward with unprecedented success by the evangelical labors of Rev. C. Chiniquy, and those associated with him, must cease, and this colony must be scattered to the four winds.

"The Committee would further report, that the colony at St. Anne, and many of the families in Kankakee, have been quite well supplied with clothing during the last six weeks. Had it not been for the timely aid of dear benevolent Christian friends in other more favored quarters of our beloved land, great suffering must have been experienced by this people during the approaching winter.

"You have, dear friends, our and their warmest gratitude for your timely benefactions; you have made many hearts, burdened with sorrow and disappointment, indeed happy. Could you have witnessed, what we have, in the distribution of your donations, we know that you would have experienced the truth of the inspired word, 'It is more blessed to give than to receive.' We adopted the following method in the distribution of the clothing: Two of the committee visited the several families in distress, secured the names, number, and size, etc. Then we opened the boxes and made packages for each family, and required them to call on such a day to receive their portion. This method has in general given satisfaction. Possibly we have been, in some cases, imposed upon, but in such an extensive work this we must expect. We have done the best we could in the circumstances, and never have we in any cause worked more faithfully.

"The committee would also state that they have adopted a plan by which the *church* and *school* property shall be improved, by the charities contributed for the support of the poor. They employ men to work upon the public buildings, allowing them 75 cents per day, and pay them in provisions—the provisions being furnished at the lowest rate. Those who cannot work, and are needy and worthy, we furnish with such things as are necessary. By this method the chapels which are now in an unfinished state will be completed. Two objects will thus be secured—the improvement of their public property, and the means of support furnished. This, we trust, will commend itself to the benevolent contributors. We would state that we proceed in the work on the principles of the strictest economy.

"To carry this people through the winter, giving to them only what is absolutely necessary, will cost a considerable amount; but from the benefactions already received, with what is on the way to the treasury, it is believed that but little more will be needed.

"It is the purpose of the Committee to purchase seed for them, when it can be had at the lowest price, so that in the spring they may have the means to prepare for another harvest.

"The *public* debts are all cancelled, and the property put in such a state that it cannot again be embarrassed.

"The Committee would further state, that while it is evident there are some who do not appear to be sincere in their avowal of Protestantism, yet the more thoroughly we become acquainted with the work, the more deeply are we convinced of the genuineness of many conversions. There is a sincere love for the Gospel, and an earnestness in the study of the Scriptures, which can but elicit the admiration of all true Christians.

"The work is gradually assuming a more important aspect. The colporteurs are daily having access to new families and the weekly meetings for prayer in Kankakee, Bourbonais, and at different points on the prairie, are better attended than at any former time. In our intercourse with this people, just emerging from Romanism, we have become more deeply impressed with the corruption of the Papal power. Her influence upon man tends to blunt and destroy every moral sense; and the errors inculcated by that church upon this people will cling to them for years. One principle for which the Papacy is especially noted, viz: 'doing evil that good may come,' is yet retained, in a measure, by some of the colonists, though many of them struggle hard to overcome it. Many allowances should therefore be made, and much charity should be exercised towards them. They are just emerging from Papal darkness.

"As the contributions received are now judged to be nearly, if not quite sufficient to meet the present wants of the colonists, the Committee will hold themselves responsible for whatever may yet come to hand, and disburse it according to the wish of the donors, for the benefit of schools or the promotion of the welfare of the people in some other form.

"We feel that it is not for the true interests of this or any people, to give them more than is needful to sustain them through the winter, and furnish them with seed for another crop.

"Let the people be trained and urged to industrious habits, and made to feel that their prosperity, with the divine blessing, depends entirely upon their own exertions, and in a few years they will become an independant and and happy people.

"The Committee regret to see certain articles in the newspapers, denying the existence of any suffering in the colony. What exists at the present time, and what existed three months since, are entirely different matters.

"During the summer and fall, the Rev. Dr. Rice, and Mr. C. A. Spring, his elder, and the Rev. Mr. Hickey, of Chicago, the Rev. Mr. Emerson, of Rockville, now of Boston, the Rev. Mr. Haskell of East Boston, the Rev. Mr. Waters, of Muscatine, Iowa, and the Rev. Dr. Wilson and Mr Pillard, of New York, all visited the colony, and made a full investigation of the condition of the colonists, and under their own signature stated that many of them were suffering and greatly needed help. We do not deem it necessary to vouch for the truthfulness of these men. Their characters for integrity and honesty of purpose are too well known."

"In behalf of the Committee,

"M. W. STAPLES, *Treasurer*."

RELIGIOUS ITEMS.

The Annual Public Meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association and Literary Institute, will be held on Thursday evening next, the 19th inst., in the Temperance Hall, at eight o'clock. The Bible class will be resumed on Tuesday evening, the 17th.

The prayer meeting will be held to-morrow (Sunday) in the upper room of the Temperance Hall, at four o'clock, p.m.

Mr Cundall acknowledges receipt of the following sums for the Chiniquy Fund. From Duncan Shaw Esq. 10s.; additional per Mr Donald M'Kinnon, Princetown Road, 13s. 6d.; Messrs Hooper, Lot 32 £1.; per Miss M'Beath 15s.; from Corbett's Woods, per Mr M. Buchanan, £3 16s.

The Presbytery of P. E. Island, which did not meet on the 28th ult., in consequence of the severity of the weather, is required by authority of the Moderator to hold a meeting at Covehead on the 25th inst. The Rev I. Murray to preach.

Mr R. Laird has been appointed to preach at Princetown on the two last Sabbaths of January, at Lot 16 on the first Sabbath of February, and at Lot 14 on the second.

As announced in the *Protestant* a few weeks since, a Public Tea, in connection with the Bible Christian Church in this City, will be held at Temperance Hall on Monday next, 16th inst., at six o'clock p.m. As the proceeds of this Tea will go to aid the Chapel Trust Fund, the presence of Christians, of every name, will be highly appreciated and confer a substantial favor on the cause. After Tea, the remainder of the evening will be occupied in devotional exercises.

The Rev Mr Hall will preach (D. V.) at the following places:—

Jan. 15, at Lot 49; 17, 18, 19th, at Cavendish, at 7 p m.; 22d, Lord's day, at Tryon; 23d, 24th, at do.; 25th, 26th 7 p.m. at Crapaud; 26th Lord's day, at Bedeque; 30th, 31st, do; Feb. 1st, 2d, 3d, at Freetown, at 7 p m.; 5th, Lord's day, at St. Eleanor's. Mr Hall is authorised to collect funds for the Board. He will lecture on Temperance, and will endeavor to form Union Prayer Meetings, and will visit families for prayer and religious instruction.

The Wesleyan Bazaar for the sale of fancy articles &c., to raise funds for the improvement and repairs of the Wesleyan Parsonage in this city, was held in the Temperance Hall on Monday the 2d inst. Though not generally patronized, we are pleased to learn, that the sum realized amounted to £70.

The Halifax *Christian Messenger*, in answer to the question, What is the Lodiana Mission? says, "We have enquired of several who ought to know, but can get no further information than is given in the *Presbyterian* (Philadelphia)" It then inserts the following brief editoral from the *Presbyterian*:—

"THE WEEK OF PRAYER.—We publish in another column the call to a week of prayer, originally issued by our missionaries at Lodiana. It is to be hoped that arrangements may be made for its universal observance. We trust it will mark a new epoch in the Church of Christ of every name."

UNITED PRAYER.—We believe that the invitation of the Lodiana Mission which we published a short time ago will be cordially responded to by the whole Protestant world and that Monday the 8th inst., will be everywhere observed as a day of earnest and united Prayer for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit; and the remaining days of the week will also be devoted to special prayer; and that Sabbath 15th be observed as a day of special thanksgiving. What we ask God is in accordance with his own declared will and he will assuredly pour out a blessing upon us in answer to the breathings of universal prayer. It may be proper to remark that the Lodiana Mission is in connexion with the Presbyterian Church in the United States (Old School) and that it is situated towards the north of India.—*Halifax Witness.*

The attendance at the Prayer Meeting has been above the average during this week. Next week promises to be a season of special interest.—*Ib.*

A number of the members of Prince Street Church congregation, presented their pastor's lady, on the morning of the 2nd inst. with a sewing Machine, costing about £20.—*Pictou Chron.*

The endeavour to assail the facts upon which Father Chiniquy's appeal for benevolent aid has been founded, has totally failed. The falsehoods of Illinois usurers and of Father Chiniquy's bitter enemies, the priests, have been scattered to the four winds. He is regarded as a successful and devoted minister of the gospel.—*Colonial Presbyterian.*

Two letters are lying before us (*Evangelical Christendom*) which we have received during the month, one from the Bishop of Down and Connor, and the other from the Moderator of the Presbyterian Church, from which we give the following short and gratifying extracts:—"The work (says the former) is every day developing itself in its beauty and holiness. That which marred its early growth, and gave occasion to the enemy to speak against it, is passing away, and we are now reaping more spiritual benefits." "The revival (writes the latter) has very considerably added to the number of our students this winter. We are observing this day (November 15th) as a day of thanksgiving generally with reference to it throughout our Church. We hear from all quarters that the work continues to prosper. I assisted a brother a few Sabbaths since at the dispensation of the Lord's Supper in a country congregations, when there was an addition of no less than 150 communicants. I see also that our friend Mr. Canning, of Coleraine, has had in his Church, 100 adtions, and the other congregations there a proportional increase.

We are glad to hear that handsome purses, as New Year Gifts, have been made up for the Revs G. M. Armstrong, W. Armstrong, and M Swabey. —*Ch. Witness.*

FATHER CHINIQUY.—One Church in Boston, that of the Rev Dr Kirk, has contributed the munificent sum of $1000 to the relief of Father Chiniquy's people. The movement on his behalf is becoming more general throughout the N. England States.

At a meeting of the Congregation of St David's Church, Georgetown, the following persons were elected Trustees for the ensuing year:—viz

A. M'Phail	Dr M'Keown
John Haggart	John Smith, Esq.
J. E. Cogswell	David M'Donald
A. Robertson	Simon Cameron.

Dr M'Keown, Chairman; A. Robertson, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. ROBERTSON, Sec'y.

MARRIED.

At Bedeque, on the 29th ult., by the Rev J. Prince, Mr DAVID ROGERS, to MARY E., daughter of Wm. Wright, Esq.

On the 9th inst., at St. Eleanor's, by the Rector, the Rev. J. H. Read, D.D., Mr WILLIAM BROW, of Cape Traverse, to Miss MARGARET JELLY, of St. Eleanor's.

On the 7th inst., by the Rev T. Duncan, Mr CHARLES M'DONALD, of Nine Mile Creek, to Miss SARAH GARRETT, of Mill River.

On the 12th inst., by the same, Mr DONALD M'LEOD, of Southport, to JANE ANN, youngest daughter of Don. M'Beath, Esq., East River.

On the 5th inst., by J. E. W. Alleyne, Esq., J.P., Mr ROBERT SELLARS, of Gaspey, to JOHANNA, second daughter of Mr Walter Phelan; and Mr HUSTAN M'DONALD, Albany, to Mrs MARY M'DONALD, widow, Mount Stewart Bridge.

By the Rev Isaac Murray, on the 4th inst. Mr THOMAS McLEAN, Lot 14, to CHRISTY AMELIA eldest daughter of Mr. Charles Anderson, New London.

At Bedeque, on Wednesday the 4th inst., by the Rev. R. S. Patterson, Mr SAMUEL E. LIDSTONE, Freetown, to Miss ELMIRA C. VAN BUSKIRK of the same place.

By the same, on Thursday, the 5th inst., Mr JOHN NELSON BURNS, Lot 25, to Miss MARY GARDINER of Augustine Cove.

DIED,

At Greenwich, St. Peter's Bay, on the 11th ultimo, Mrs. HARRIET SANDERSON, wife of Mr. Charles Sanderson, jun., leaving a sorrowing husband and six young children to mourn their irreparable loss.

Mrs. Sanderson had in early life made a public profession of her faith in Christ, and her subsequent life evinced the genuineness of her piety; for by her humble and consistent walk she adorned her profession. During the last eight months before her death, she suffered severely, but she endured all with fortitude, meekness, and resignation to the divine will. To those of her friends with whom she conversed most unreservedly, she expressed the strongest hopes of her acceptance with God, on the merits of Christ's atonement; and to the minister of St. Peter's Church who visited her frequently during her last illness, she stated that Christ was precious to her, and that she was anxious to depart and be with Christ. She selected a hymn to be sung at her funeral, expressive of strong confidence in a glorious resurrection for the people of God. Her end was eminently peaceful.

"Now with the eye of faith we see
Her midst the bright angelic throng,
Whose highest joy it is to raise
To God their everlasting song."

At Charlottetown, on the 16th November, of Water on the Brain, MARY ANN, aged 4 years and 6 months, eldest daughter of Anslem McInnis Watson, of this City; on the 4th inst, of Erysipelas, ANSLEM McINNIS WATSON, aged 32 years, leaving a wife and two children to mourn their sad loss; and on the 6th inst., of water on the brain, MARGRET JANE WATSON, aged 2 years and 10 months.

FREE CHURCH BAZAAR.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Free Church Congregation of this City, held on Tuesday, Jan 3d, it was unanimously resolved to hold a Bazaar in the second week of July next, for the purpose of removing the debt of £120 still due on the site.

The following committees were appointed to carry out this resolution—

Mrs. Sutherland,	Mr. J. H Turner,
" Douglass,	" Robert McLaren,
" Cairns,	" Wm. Reid,
" Henderson,	" John Scott,
" D. McKinnon,	" James McLeod,

Kenneth Henderson, Esq.

West River—Mrs. E. McMillan;
St. Peter's Road—Mrs. Robertson.

Charlottetown, Jan. 14, 1860. tf