the Assembly on the state of the Church in that colony. At the evening sederunt, the foreign deputies were introduced. M. Monod, from Paris, gave some very interesting details of the progress of gospel truth in France. M. Lantaret, from the valley of San Martino, one of the Waldensian deputies, gave a short address in French, and was followed by M. Pilatte, from Nice, the other deputy from the Waldensian Church, who spoke with great impressiveness and eloquence. The Assembly was afterwards addressed by Dr. Burns, of Toronto, and Mr. Fraser, of Montreal.

Dr. Brown, of Glasgow, gave in the Report on the Jewish Mission. The school at Perth, it was stated, is in a very flourishing state, being attended by 134 Jewish children. Of the two stations in Constantinople, Galata and Hasskioz, the accounts from the former are highly encouraging, especially as regards the school work. The other Constantinople station is at present in a painful state. The teacher and one of the missionaries have resigned their connexion with it, and are preparing to return home. The Rev. Alexander Thomson alone remains; but the building so long occupied by the Spanish school which he established, has been sold over his head, and as yet he has obtained no other. The resigning brethren have come to think that the Spanish field, comprising in Constantinople from 60,000 to 70,000 Jews, is for the present quite inaccessible. In this view the Committee do not concur. They feel themselves bound not to desert the field. In Amsterdam, though the Jews are inaccessible to visitation in their own abodes, Mr. Schwartz succeeds in drawing them out in large numbers to hear him, by advertising the subjects on which he is going to preach; and the large church in which Mr. Schwartz preaches, containing from 1800 to 2000 people, is always full. At Breslau, after much perseverance, Mr. Edward has obtained a suitable hall, in which he conducts service, and which is always crowded.

Dr. Tweedie, of Edinburgh, read the Report of the Foreign Mission Committee. The income of the past year was stated to have been £13,272. The Committee were, however, above £3000 in debt. This state of matters arose from their having calculated upon the general adoption of congregational associations, as they were entitled to expect, after the recommendation of the General Assembly. If that plan were generally adopted, they would soon be relieved from all their difficulties. It was stated that there were now nine native ministers of the Free Church, and several preachers, in India. The time had accordingly come when it appeared to be desirable that native congregations should be formed, native ministers called, and a proper church organization set up. The Report adverted to the desirableness of having the scholastic labors of the educational institutions, as far as possible, devolved upon teachers of a high class, so as to leave the missionaries free for the higher functions of the collegiate department, and for evangelistic labours. Dr. Duff, and other missionaries, enforced, from mail to mail, the importance of having first-class educationists placed at the head of the missionary institutions, but the state of their funds prevented them from entertaining such a proposal. Dr. Tweedie considered that the Church might now discern a boundary to its European agency in India. It had already twenty-five missionaries. If two were added to these, there would be nine at each of the three principal stations. These, with a first-class educationist, would form an excellent nucleus for the building up and superintendence of a native Church in all the three presidencies.

In reference to the new Indian Universities, a very important statement was read from Dr. Duff. The Report stated: "It is well known that the Government of India is at present engaged in founding Universities there. They are to be three in number, or one for each of the presidencies of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay; and though, when tried by Western standards or by pure truth, these institutions are not all that this Church would desire, a letter from Dr. Duff indicates that some at least regard them as favorable in no ordinary degree to the great cause of Indian evangelization. In his letter, Dr. Duff holds that it is unfair to stigmatize these institutions as 'Godless institutions'—states that he had been appointed by Lord Canning a member of the committee for preparing these institutions—and that, after prolonged discussions at the committee meetings, he succeeded in getting Hebrew added to the learned languages of the East and West—and that portions of the Old Testament Scriptures will be occasionally announced in the Government *Gazette* as subjects of examination for all who may choose the Hebrew; while, in addition to the history of Greece and Rome, the history of the Jews, from their origin to the destruction of Jerusalem, had been added under ancient history, as imperative on the part of all candidates for degrees, whether from Hindu, Mohammedan, Government, or missionary institutions. 'Now, the history of the Jews is only (says Dr. Duff) another name for the whole Bible history, with additions before and after the time of Christ. May we not hail this as a new triumph for the truth of God.' In modern history, the 'Reformation of Luther,' with its vivifying principles and world-wide influences, will hold a conspicuous place in a course of study. And must not all this tell favorably on the future of India?'" Paley's *Natural Theology* was also introduced as one of the books of study. The amended scheme had to be submitted to the Governor-General in Council, but it passed the ordeal in safety; and the scaling ordinance sets forth that, "The subject being entirely optional, and consideration being had for the studies pursued in affiliated institutions, in some of which theology will hold a prominent place, the Governor-General in Council cordially agrees in the decision to which the committee have come in admitting the evidences of revealed religion, as contained in Butler's *Analogy* and Paley's *Evidences*, as one of the subjects which a candidate for honors in the mental and moral sciences may select for examination." Dr. Duff concludes his letter as follows:—"Here, then, I pause, and ask how, with any respect to truth and reality, can our Indian Universities be any longer stigmatized as 'Godless' institutions? The plain fact surely now is, that, whatever they may have been, in the original conception and design of some parties, they are, in very deed, no longer either 'Godless' or 'Christless' institutions. Ought not, then, all the true friends of India, instead in indulging in groundless and railing accusations, to rejoice in the consummation so happily realized? Ought not the great object, more especially of all Christian men, to be, to work these Universities as mighty engines for the real enlightenment, and even regeneration, of India's educated sons? It is not by coldly, contemptuously keeping aloof from them that any mischief is to be prevented or any good gained, but rather by throwing one's self heartily into the practical working of them, so as to direct them, with an increasing momentum of force, to salutary measures and ends. For my own part, I felt keenly that the crisis was one of life or death to our higher missionary and other institutions; and, therefore, did throw myself, with my whole heart and soul, into the discussions which eventuated in so happy a consummation—praying unceasingly, with all the fervor of which my poor languid spiritual frame was capable, that the Lord himself would graciously interpose, and 'plead the cause that was his own.' Never in my life did I feel more that the work was the Lord's, and that any favorable result in swaying and overruling men's minds and predetermined opinions and foregone conclusions must be the Lord's, and His alone. And as point after point was gained—and sometimes very unexpectedly gained—in these earnest discussions, I never in my life before felt more strongly that it was really the doing of the Lord, and marvellous in our eyes! To Him, then, 'whose is the kingdom, the power, and the glory,' be rendered all the honour and the praise." "Already have means been employed to ascertain what institutions might be worthy of being 'affiliated.' From the decidedly favorable aspect of the University towards natural and revealed religion, my respected colleagues and myself did not hesitate for a moment in applying that our central institution in Calcutta might be formally recognized as one of that number. Nor was there any hesitation whatever in admitting the validity of our claim. Ours is, therefore, now one of 'the affiliated institutions' of the Calcutta University."

The Assembly was addressed on the Subject of the Foreign Missions by several of the missionaries both from India and Caffraria, and by Lord Panmure, Professor Miller, and others. Lord Panmure referred with cordial approbation to the invitation given by the Indian Government to Dr. Duff to take his seat in the Senatus of the University, adding, that to Dr. Duff India owed as much as to any of its Governors-General.

Dr. Candlish submitted the Report of the Sub-Committee on the Evangelization of Turkey. The Committee had been chiefly engaged in correspondence and inquiries, and were not, as yet, prepared to recommend the Assembly to send missionaries either to the Turks or Greeks. The result of these inquiries, however, was very hopeful, as regarded access to both. It was considered best to leave the Armenian nationality in the hands of the American Board. The attention of the Committee had been directed to Moldavia and Wallachia, and the Rev. Theodore Meyer had been appointed as a deputation to visit these countries, and to make inquiries. Some discussion ensued on the Report, as to whether the Church should undertake a separate mission in Turkey, or should aid the American mission already established.

THEOLOGICAL AND GENERAL EDUCATION.

The election of theological professors occupied considerable attention, two having to be elected for Glasgow, one for Edinburgh, and eventually one also for Aberdeen. Professor Smeaton of Aberdeen, was elected to the Exegetical chair in Edinburgh, after two votes had been taken; one against Mr. Rainy of the High Church, Edinburgh, and the other against Dr. David Brown of Glasgow. Dr. Hetherington, author of the History of the Church of Scotland, and Mr. Douglas of the Bridge of Weir, were unanimously appointed to the two vacant chairs in Glasgow, and Dr. David Brown was also unanimously appointed to the chair at Aberdeen, rendered vacant by the election of Professor Smeaton to Edinburgh.

Dr. Candlish, in giving in the Report of the Examination Board for students entering and leaving the theological classes, mentioned that the examinations were yearly becoming more satisfactory, and that the utility of the system was rendered more apparent the longer it was tried. In regard to the training of students, a draft of resolutions was read, which was ordered to be sent down to presbyteries for their consideration. The chief points in these resolutions were the advising of thorough systematic instruction in the English Bible by the Professors, in addition to the ordinary exegetical lectures; a recommendation that students should, after having completed their course, be sent for a short period in small bodies, to pastors favourably situated, whose duty it would be to give them a practical and personal training in the entire range of the work and duties of the preacher and pastor; also a recommendation to include English literature in the subjects of the Board of Examination, and to use every means to have the students trained in the art of public speaking.

Dr. Candlish read the Report of the Education Committee. In regard to the number of scholars, and the salaries of schoolmasters, little change had taken place during the year. The Normal Schools continued to make great progress, and were now, in fact, prepared to supply efficient teachers to an extent exceeding that of the demand for their services. Dr. Candlish suggested that the Government itself should become a more active body in the cause of education; that it ought to institute inquiries into the necessities of destitute districts; declare where schools ought to be planted, and offer the management of those schools to any denomination that had spirit enough to take them up, and assist in their support. In reference to national education, the Assembly adhered to its former decision, in regard to the necessity of the opening up of the parochial schools, but was not called upon to act at present in this matter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Assembly took up an overture from the Presbytery of Glasgow, bearing upon the document lately so influentially signed, in regard to an eventual union with the United Presbyterian Church. Various notices of motion had been given in reference to this overture, one by Dr. Candlish, welcoming the proposal of any union of Presbyterians in Scotland, which could be carried out in conformity with the principles asserted by the Church at the Disruption. A number of members argued against entering upon the consideration of the overture as informal, the document in question not having been properly brought before the Assembly. Lord Panmure, among others, urged the Assembly to take advantage of this informality, since he considered, that the discussion involved in the defence of the document, necessitated by the attack on it of the Glasgow Presbytery, would be highly inadvisable. He did not fear the discussion personally; but he thought, that at the present stage, it would not be for the good of the Church. After much discussion, it was agreed to pass to the next business on the roll.

The Assembly was addressed by deputations from the Irish Presbyterian Church, and from the Synod of the Presbyterian Church in England. Mr. Paterson of Manchester urged the necessity of ministers in Scotland watching over the youths of their flocks who left for England, by not only giving letters of introduction, which might not be delivered, but by communicating personally with the minister in whose districts they went to reside.

The Moderator gave his closing address, and the Assembly adjourned to meet again on Thursday, 20th May 1858.

From the Novascotian.

THE PRIEST AND THE BIBLE.

No II.

We have shown how South and Central America, overrun by the Romish Priesthood, centuries ago, have ever since remained paralized by ignorance and superstition. We have shown how persevering and strenuous were the efforts made to overrun and subjugate the North.

When Louisiana and Quebec fell the power of France was annihilated on this Continent. But the Priests for a long time were sufficiently troublesome. They disturbed the peace in all the Provinces. Lower Canada was their head quarters, as it has been ever since. They had secured, under the French regime, extensive and valuable tracts of land at Quebec, Montreal, and in other parts of the Province. When peace came they had the wit to retain possession of most of these, and to secure the free exercise of the Catholic religion. In point of fact Lower Canada remained, and has ever since remained, a French Roman Catholic Province, under the British Government.

Now, let anybody who wants to mark the difference between a country filled with Priests and filled with Bibles, contrast Lower Canada with any Protestant State or Province to be found upon this Continent, or let him contrast Catholicity and Protestantism in Lower Canada itself.

That Province was explored and settled by Catholics three hundred years ago. Up to a very recent period it was like a country fast asleep. Priests were plenty and Bibles scarce. Education was in the hands of the Clergy, and the better classes were taught just what they chose. The mass of the population were kept in profound ignorance.

Gradually, within the last half century, came a Protestant emigration; and with the Bible came energy, intelligence, enterprize. Go into Lower Canada now, and enquire who owns the shipping—the great mills and lumber rafts—the wharves—the stores—the banks—the steamboat lines—the great manufacturing establishment! Nearly all of them are owned and managed by people who read their Bibles and care very little for Priests. By Protestants who came in from England, or Scotland, or the United States, with the intelligence and energy which civil and religious liberty inspire. Without going out of Lower Canada you may trace, nay must have thrust upon you, the contrast between the influence of the Bible and the Priest wherever you turn your eye. Take any Catholic Township from the richest region that skirts the St. Lawrence, and contrast it with any of the Eastern Townships where the land is mountainous and the soil not half so good. In the former you will find Chapels with tin roofs, a worn out soil, Priests who are little deities, and a people as ignorant and superstitious as even they could desire. Enter an Eastern Township and all is life and activity. There is high cultivation, a spirit of improvement everywhere. There are Protestant Churches and Bibles, and the human mind as active as it is free.

Contrast Lower Canada with Upper Canada, and you will perceive at once the difference between neighboring territories controlled by the Priest or illumined by the Bible.

Upper Canada was a comparative wilderness for two centuries after the Lower Province was in full occupation by the Catholic French. As late as 1811 the population was but 76,000, according to Bouchette, when Lower Canada contained half a million.

By and bye the men who read that "corrupt" book, which we call the Bible, began to pour into Upper Canada, and with them went the energy, and intelligence, and personal self-possession and public spirit, which that book inspires, and what are the results? By the census of 1851 United Canada contained a population of 1,842, 265 of which a large majority, 952,004, dwell in Upper Canada. But, strange to say, taking the two Provinces together, the Protestants of United Canada outnumbered the Catholics in 1851 by 13,143. Six years have elapsed since that census was taken, and in all that time the Protestant majority has increased. It will go on increasing to the end of time. Besides the numbers, the Protestants of Canada possess the wealth and enterprise and energy, and every day these are exercising an influence which hereafter nothing can check or control.

In 50 years then, it is evident, that the Bible, and the men who read it, have done more for Canada—more to make it prosperous and progressive—more to give it industrial and moral elevation in comparison with other neighboring States and nations, than the Priests did in two centuries and a half.

Protestantism has now secured the vantage ground in that noble Province, which must presently, as the Hudson's Bay territories are thrown open, expand into half a dozen Provinces, extending from the St. Lawrence to the Pacific. Protestantism has also asserted its supermacy in all those great countries which lie between Canada and Mexico, and where, to the great horror of the Priesthood, the people have some respect for the Bible and for Common Schools.

So far, so well. The "corrupt" book is tolerably safe at the North, whatever the Priests may say and do. But there is enough for enlightened and energetic men, who value it, and who estimate correctly the civil and religious privileges it secures, to do also. They should not undervalue the Priest and his machinations. They should study the past thoughtfully, and give him no advantage for the future. The simple question is *the Priest* or *the Bible*.

We may have something to say about how this question stood in the Lower Provinces in former times, and how it stands now, in a future number.

The Protector & Christian Witness

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1857.

VERY LATEST NEWS.

INDIA.

This country is now absorbing general attention. The rebellion has extended beyond expectation, attended as formerly by brutal murders. Delhi had not been taken at latest accounts; but a battle had been fought outside the walls, in which the British were victorious, with a loss to the enemy of twenty-six guns. The Commander-in-Chief, General Anson, died of cholera on May 27th. Sir Colin Campbell is appointed in his room, and is now on his way to India. Troops are rapidly embarking for the East, so that our Indian Empire, should the Bombay and Madras troops remain loyal, will, in all probability, be speedily established in security.

CHINA.

The steamers, war-boats, and troops were arriving. The mandarins are blamed for the disturbances. The Canton province seems alone involved in the war. Other parts of China are on friendly terms with British and foreigners in general. No great trouble is anticipated in this affair. It is possible that some regiments ordered to China may be turned aside for a time to quell the risings in India.

ITALY.

The insurrection in this unhappy country has failed. It could not be otherwise. While Austria and France maintain armies there, and the tyrant of Naples has thirty thousand Swiss mercenaries, all such efforts must result in increased sufferings to a people already crushed to the earth. Let oppressed Italy wait—her day of redemption, if not retribution, must shortly come.

FRANCE.

The Imperial Government was signally defeated at the late elections in Paris. France is not yet at rest. Nothing can give that noble nation peace but the pure Gospel of Jesus Christ.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

The bill for the admission of the Jews, which passed the House of Commons by a large majority, has been rejected by the House of Lords. The matter is, for the present, at a dead lock. In reply to questions, Government intimated that preparations to meet any emergency in India were being forwarded with all possible despatch. The great Over-ruler will bring good out of this seemingly alarming evil.

AGGRESSIVE WORK.

Vital Christianity is ever aggressive. It is the light which, when once enkindled, pours its rays into all the surrounding darkness — it is the powerful medicine which infuses life and energy into the drooping and decayed system—it is the leaven which invariably elevates and purifies the mass with which it comes in contact. The work on which the apostles were sent was peculiarly aggressive. "Go, preach the gospel to every creature." Go dispel that thick darkness—pull down those hoary superstitions—break up that false security—assault the ramparts of Satan's kingdom, and rescue the enslaved from the bondage of sin. Nobly they fulfilled their duty. Dangers, privations, tumults, dungeons, martyrdom itself, failed to shake their resolution; and, ere three centuries had passed, the religion which they propagated ascended the throne of the Cæsars, and became the religion of the Empire. Then followed corruptions, stagnation, darkness, death. Again Christianity exhibits its renovating power. Its incorruptible seed, long buried in the mummy pits of monasteries, is cast abroad on the soil of humanity, and, by the blessing of Heaven, a valiant band of reformers spring up, and far and wide the beacon-lights are kindled—truth and error again meet in deadly contest, and Satan's empire trembles to its extremities under the vigorous assaults and restless aggressions of the soldiers of the cross. Of a kindred nature were those zealous efforts of last century, which resulted in the revival of religion in Great Britain, Ireland, and America, and the reclaiming of thousands of lost souls. This principle is not an appendage, but an essential element in this heaven-taught religion. When this religion *takes possession* of the soul, and while it retains the control, the efforts on those without are manifest. Vivid instances of this are seen in the lives of Brainard, Neff, Oberlin, Burns—a living Presbyterian missionary to China—and many others. But we must distinguish. There is a spirit of aggression quite distinct from that to which we have referred, and properly called a sectarian or denominational spirit, which is of the earth, earthy, and has not the slightest affinity with true Christianity. In this the Pharisees of old excelled, who compassed sea and land to make one proselyte: and they have had some worthy descendants in later ages. Let it then be fully understood that a man may be extremely zealous for his denomination, and even successful in enlarging its borders, without the smallest share of vital Christianity.

This is not the aggressive work for which we plead. We plead for aggression against *error, fatal error, and sin*. Apart from open heterodoxy, false opinions of God's character and personal safety are cherished by many, and hence the worldliness, indifference, and security of thousands in Christian churches. Let those who have *the life of God* in them work upon such. They will find much to exercise all their zeal and faith for an indefinite period, without going one step beyond their own churches or adherents. Open sin, in all its forms, ought to be resisted, exposed, and publicly condemned. Let Satan's strongholds be invaded. Rebuke the swearer, the slanderer, the Sabbath-breaker, the deceiver, the unjust, the profane. Go to those engaged in making men drunk, and rendering them poor, and wretched, and miserable, and blind, and naked, and tell them in the spirit of benevolent aggression that God's blessing never rested on such a traffic, and that hell has already too many victims without their adding fuel to the fire. Let it then be remembered that the religion of Jesus ever infuses an ardent zeal—heavenly in its origin, holy in its nature, benevolent in its working, and world-wide in its operations. Its charity *begins* at home, but *advances* to "do good unto all men," as opportunity is given. Aggressive work among Romanists must receive our earliest attention.

☞ The Steamer "Westmorland" arrived here last night from Pictou. She takes her place immediately as the Mail Steamer between Pictou, Charlottetown, Bedeque, and Shediac. Her appearance is quite attractive, being of great length, well-arranged, and neatly finished. The voyage from Halifax to Pictou was performed in twenty-four hours, and from Pictou to this port in four. Her engines are of 150 horse power—her draft of water seven feet.

DEPARTURE OF THE REV. JOHN McMURRAY.

This respected Minister of the Wesleyan Church left this city for Truro, Nova Scotia, on Wednesday, the 22d ult. The Reverend gentleman carries with him the best wishes of the Protestant community of this Island. In the struggle of last winter his position was ever clear and well defined. Though in feeble health, and unable to address public assemblies, his presence and ready sympathy, and active co-operation, were ever with us. He it was who strongly urged the establishment of our Protestant journal, and his pen contributed not a little to its success. As a friend and a brother his absence is deeply regretted, but we trust that a gracious God may render him eminently useful in his new sphere of labour.

MISSIONARY MEETING.

On Thursday evening last, a Missionary Meeting was held, in the Temperance Hall, for the purpose of introducing to the Church the Rev. John William Matheson, of the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia, who is on the eve of his departure to Aneiteum, one of the Hebrides of the South Seas; and with a view to co-operate with the Rev. Messrs. Geddie and Inglis, missionaries there. The meeting was opened with praise and prayer by the Rev. Mr. Matheson. The chair was occupied by the Hon. Dr. Young, with the utmost satisfaction to the meeting. He showed himself well acquainted with the leading facts and events of the history of the mission, and made some very impressive remarks on them. He stated that the object of the meeting was threefold. First, we had met to testify by our presence that we are interested in Christian missions. Such gatherings are pleasant, not only in the sight of God, but also of all Christian men. Here different churches are represented. The missionary platform is an evangelical platform. Christian union is manifested. Here, in essentials, Christians are united; in non-essentials, liberal; in all things, charitable. The church generally is engaged in missions; they are monopolised by none; there is a generous rivalry in all. The grand object is the extension of the Redeemer's kingdom. May God's blessing be given to all.

Second, another object for which we had met was to hear what God the Lord had wrought in the mission field generally, and in this mission particularly. The mission field is more and more widely extended. A great door is everywhere opening among the nations. The universal cry heard is, "Come over and help us." Many young men are beginning to respond to that cry, by saying, "Send us;" and these missionary efforts are crowned with success. This is peculiarly a Colonial mission. Mr. Geddie has been solemnly and impressively called to the work. By his parents, he was early devoted to it. His character, fitness, perseverance, and energy, all prove this call came from the Lord. His wife is a noble help-meet. May God still bless and preserve them, and crown the labors of his servant with prosperity!

Third, we had met to co-operate with God in his work; first, by our prayers, and second, by our contributions. And what cannot prayer achieve! Examine its elements; it is invoking the presence of God; and it supposes humility, unfolding the wants of the heart, and the exercise of faith. Let, then, our hearts be uplifted in prayer—in the congregation, at the family altar, and in the closet—for the extension of the gospel throughout the Gentile world, and for the speedy fulfilment of prophecy. And let our purses be opened, and, with a liberal hand, pour the means placed within our reach into the Lord's treasury.

Rev. Mr. Watson gave a brief history of the missions to Aneiteum. He reviewed its origin; the successive steps by which it had arrived at its present standing; its present position, and the several operations in which it is engaged in the South Seas. Its present position he illustrated by a number of statistical facts. Now there are three missionaries on the Island; one is almost ready to depart; one in Nova Scotia, and two in Scotland, are preparing themselves. The population of the island is three thousand; two thousand eight hundred of these are, within six years, brought under Christian influence; there are twenty-six native teachers on Aneitsum, six on Tana, and three on Fortuna. There is a Mission boarding School with twenty-four pupils, trained under the eye of Mr. Geddie, and within his own domestic circle. These are preparing to be native teachers. The common schools are about sixty; the meeting-houses are two, containing [illegible] each one thousand; the attendance is frequently sixteen or seventeen hundred, and sometimes much larger. A church has been formed; it consists of one hundred members, forty of whom have been added during last year. Printing operations are proceeding rapidly. The four Gospels have been translated and printed; the Acts, Jonah, and the half of Genesis, are ready for the press; an almanac and several school books are in wide circulation. Almost the whole population attend school, from the child of seven, to the adult of seventy years of age. Several islands are earnestly asking for teachers and missionaries. We expect to have one or two placed soon on Tana, Fortuna, and *bloody* Erromango, where Williams fell. After stating these facts, Mr. W. urged the duty and policy of Christians supporting this mission. Now there was no experiment about it; it was an established and successful institution. It has opportunities for good which much older missions do not enjoy.

Rev. Mr. Matheson addressed the meeting on the adaptation of the gospel to mankind. It is adapted to all nations, to individuals in every station, to every intellect, and to every degree of guilt. After illustrating these topics, he concluded with some remarks on the duty of self-devotedness to the missionary cause, and of wrestling much with God in prayer for the universal diffusion of gospel truth.

After this, four Resolutions were submitted to, and adopted by, the meeting:

1. *Resolved*, That it is the duty of every Christian to support the gospel at home, and propagate it abroad, according as God has prospered him.

2. *Resolved*, That motives, to the complete consecration of ourselves to the cause of missions, are numerous and powerful.

Rev. Mr. Patterson, of Bedeque, in speaking to this resolution, pointed out a number of motives for consecration to the missionary cause. Amongst others he urged—our past neglect of the heathen, their present melancholy condition, and that we are not our own, but bought with the blood of Christ. In a few appropriate, but very solemn and impressive sentences, he urged these motives upon the meeting. Amen must have been the response of every one present to the feeling and scriptural arguments which he employed.

3. *Resolved*, That the influence which the cause of missions abroad has upon the church at home, is a powerful inducement for us to support that cause.

Rev. Mr. Sutherland spoke to this resolution. In a short but energetic speech he showed that missions preserve life, zeal, and activity in a church. A church without missions is like a stagnant pool, generating little but corruption around it. A church with missions is like a flowing stream, giving life, beauty, and fertility to all around it. God has blessed those churches most which have most devoted themselves to missionary enterprises.

4. *Resolved*, That from events in the history of the past, we, as an evangelical church, have great encouragement to prosecute missionary enterprises.

Rev. Mr. Crawford, St. Peter's, supported this Resolution, but, on account of the lateness of the hour, did not enter upon any arguments or illustrations.

Messrs. McLean, Lockerbie, and one or two others, were appointed a committee to wait upon the inhabitants of Charlottetown, and solicit subscriptions. It is hoped that all who are friendly to Missions will cheerfully countenance them in this labor of love, and favor them with liberal contributions. "The liberal soul shall be made fat; and he that watereth shall be watered also himself."

CIVIC ELECTIONS.

Yesterday being the day appointed for the election of Mayor and Councillors, for this City, the polls were opened in the different wards at 10 a. m. The following is the result of the contest:

MAYOR:

Ward No. 1,	Haviland,	83	Hutchinson,	28
2,	"	64	"	32
3,	"	38	"	19
4,	"	146	"	24
5,	"	112	"	15
		443		118

COUNCILLORS:

Ward No. 1,	Morrison,	82	O'Neill,	28
2,	Duchemin,	57	M'Craith,	38
3,	D. Davies,	49	Harris,	19
4,	J. Binns,	155	Stewart (resigned.)	
5,	Hearts,	112	Tierney,	17

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

(*From the Illustrated London News, July* 18.)

THE INDIAN REBELLION.

The news from India is of the gravest character. The revolt has not been suppressed; the mutiny has extended to several regiments which were not affected at the date of the previous mail; there have been lost to our arms no fewer than 28,000 men, who are either in open rebellion against our authority, or have dispersed and returned to their homes; and Delhi, the head-quarters of the rebels, after remaining a month in their possession, is still theirs. This is one side of the melancholy story. On the other, we find that the native potentates, with the sole exception of the King of Delhi, who has acted under compulsion, have remained faithful in their allegiance; that the mutiny is confined to one Presidency where it originated; that the mutineers are not commanded by any one of note or eminence; that they have, in fact, no directing head, no general, no chief, but such as hazard supplies; that the measures of our commanders have been prompt and energetic; that the rebels have accepted battle outside the walls of Delhi, and have been defeated with the loss of twenty-six guns; and that, when the mail left, the remainder of them were shut up in Delhi itself, which had no means of making any prolonged or effective resistance to the British troops who were preparing to assault it. When we add the fact that General Anson has been removed by death, and that Sir Patrick Grant, a general of great talent and large experience, and a statesman thoroughly acquainted with India, has temporarily assumed the chief command, we have presented to our readers a brief yet accurate epitome of the last and yet unended chapter in our Indian annals. The pessimist may find in it sufficient to justify his melancholy foreboding that the great prize of India is about to slip from our grasp; while even the optimist must confess that the crisis is one of no common magnitude, and that not only skill and energy, but good fortune, are necessary to surmount the danger, and restore the supremacy of our arms, and the respect and allegiance of the native population.

At home the Government does not deceive itself on the urgency and vital importance of the subject. It acknowledges by its acts, if not exactly by the words of those who speak for it in Parliament, that nothing less is involved in the issue of the conflict than our retention of India and our place in the world. Our Indian authorities are of the same opinion; and, with concord between both, the country may, without undue anxiety, look for the next advices to inform it that the mutiny has been quenched, and that such a terrible example has been made as will strengthen our friends, confirm in their allegiance the wavering and disaffected, and deter our foes from taking part against us, whomsoever may be their instigators. Fourteen thousand troops are, or speedily will be, on their way from England to India; and six, perhaps ten, thousand more will follow with all possible speed. A portion of the reinforcements destined for China have been diverted to the point of more pressing danger—orders to that effect having already been given by the Governor-General of India. All these measures are of a character to inspire confidence.

The selection of the gallant Sir Colin Campbell for the chief command has had a good effect in England. Whether it will have an equally good effect in India remains to be seen. The departure of that officer at less than twenty-four hours' notice is also of good augury. The fact is an additional proof, that in the day of danger true men are always to be found to fight the battles of their country, and to sacrifice their private convenience at the call of patriotism and duty. Sir Colin has not yet been tried in a chief command; but his name, like that of the late Sir Charles Napier, is a tower of strength. If he arrive safely, and find work to do, the country may depend that he will do it. The honour of Great Britain will not tarnish in his hands; and even, as we fervently hope will be the case, if Sir Patrick Grant shall have trodden out the flame of mutiny before he arrives, there will be much to do before either our military or civil officials can sit down and say that there is no longer any danger. After the suppression of the revolt, and the punishment of the ringleaders, if any such there be beyond the men whom the chances of an hour or of a minute may cast into the position of this terrible responsibility, the work of reconstruction and regeneration will commence. There must be no smouldering discontent left unnoticed and unsuspected in the minds of the native soldiery to break forth a second time. What the Sword of Might has gained, the Sword of Right must preserve. If To-day be the day of retribution on those who have done evil, To-morrow must be the day of justice to the whole population of India. That there has been injustice is painfully evident from the very fact of a widely-spread insurrection without a chief to guide it. The spontaneity of the combustion shows the phosphoric rottenness that must have produced it.

The country will take warning by this peril. Let us hope that our statesmen, our leaders of parties, our men in high position will take warning by it also; and remember that when England is engaged in a war she must put her heart into it, and do earnestly, thoroughly, and unflinchingly the work that is to be done. Had our rulers done so in the lately-ended war against Russia;—had they taken counsel of the indomitable spirit and sound sense of the nation, instead of allowing themselves to be made the cat's-paws of rival ambitions and interests not altogether identical with those of England;—had they struck at Russia as if they meant to do her an injury;—had they followed up their first successes to their legitimate issues; and had they done what was proper to be done, without fear of the consequences, leaving them to Heaven and the conscience of mankind, it is highly probable that in this year of 1857 we should not have had to fight three separate fights thoroughout the length of Asia. Out of our hesitations and impolitic tenderness to Russia sprang the unsatisfactory war against Persia. From the same source, there is but too much reason to believe, sprang our dispute with the miserable Governor of Canton. And, if Russian agents have not fomented the disaffection and excited the revolt in India, Russian cunning has been at fault, and Russian diplomacy has for once not taken revenge in peace for the humiliations of war. The conduct of the hostilities necessary to preserve the independence of Turkey, and our hasty patching up of the inadequate peace of Paris, in obedience to Parisian necessities rather than to English policy, taught Russia to hate us, not to fear us. To move all Asia is a slow process; and it is probable that the perturbations which either now or lately have taken place in Persia, India, and China, date from the period when our fleets were powerless to take Cronstadt, and our armies to take Sebastopol. If we have brought these and other difficulties upon ourselves by the want of energy on the part of men in power—when energy was the one thing needful, and was not wanting on the part of the nation—we ought, at all events, to profit by the lesson of experience in the present case. England will this time prove true to herself; and, being true to herself, she will be strong enough, rich enough, and united enough, to fight her own battles against all opponents, whether they be internal rebels or foreign foes, or both in combination.

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The proceedings in Parliament this week owe their chief interest to the debates which have taken place in both Houses respecting the present perilous state of our Indian empire, and to the decisions of the election committees. With respect to the former, the Government is putting forth superhuman power for the despatch of troops to that part of the world. Recruiting has commenced vigorously, and 2000 more seamen are to be enrolled. It is intended to strengthen the Bengal army by at least 25,000 men. The force which had been apportioned to China has been intercepted at Point de Galle by Lord Canning, with the approval of the Home authorities. To fill up the vacuum, a battallon of marines will be dispatched to Hong Kong, without delay. The Persian war at an end will enable the troops which took part in that service to be thrown into Upper India, and 5000 soldiers will be sent from the Cape to the same destination forthwith. The task of reconquering and reconstructing British India, as it is now regarded, has been set about with extraordinary vigour and energy.

The 12th of July has passed over in Ireland this year with comparative quietude. Nothing can show more completely the improvement which has taken place in the sister country than the decrease in crime, for the jails are nearly all empty, for the physical condition of the people has become much better. The harvest, too, for the current year is most promising. Indeed, the same remark applies not only to England and Scotland, but to the whole European continent. From every quarter the accounts given of the growing crops are excellent. Already in Paris bread has been made from the new wheat, and the quality has been pronounced to be good. Under these circumstances it is not to be wondered at that the grain markets are falling. The potato disease, of which we have been accustomed to hear so much in previous years, excites no uneasiness. It would seem to have worn itself out.