

THE CHRISTIAN WATCHMAN.

lungs, and it cannot be otherwise than to their detriment. Many will need considerable argument to be convinced of the propriety and necessity of grooming, but if the doers would witness the benefit to the horse's skin; and to the animal generally, arising from friction, let them rub the legs of a tired horse well with the hands, and observe the effects. Balneaments subside, the painful stiffness disappears, natural warmth is regained, the coat becomes smooth and fine, the animal revives, eats with zest, and quietly lies down to repose.

The stable care of horses is a subject that now needs discussion by practical men, and this need will increase in proportion as farmers do away with old systems of pasturing, and adopt solely as the method of furnishing fodder to domestic animals. May we not hope, then, as we drop the matter for the present, that RURAL readers will give their views and experiences.—[RURAL NEW-YORKER.]

For the Christian Watchman.

We are delighted with the "Watchman," and are trying to increase its circulation. At a social gathering a day or two since, the character of the paper was freely discussed, and all concluded, that, like many of its readers, it was not quite perfect. To make it so, we all decided that there should be a corner for contributed receipts, where the Ladies could get some ideas for making cakes and pies, and all sorts of sauces, to keep the old man in good trim, although he has been all right since the "Watchman" came out, that is, if he does not get through with one before another comes.

MARITABLE.

APPLE PUDDING.—Three half-pints flour, one half-pint finely chopped suet, half teaspoonful soda, one teaspoonful cream tartar, a small piece of butter or beef dripping. Mix it sufficiently stiff to roll out; butter a deep dish, line the inside with the paste, fill in with sliced apples, add sugar, nutmeg, and a half-pint cold water; cover it with the paste, and tie a cloth over it. Steam two hours. To be eaten with or without sauce.

POVERTY CAKE.—Two cups sugar, one of milk, two eggs, a piece of butter the size of an egg-half teaspoonful soda, one teaspoonful cream tartar, two cups flour. Bake with a slow fire.

TERMS.

One copy, one year, \$1.50 in advance.  
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AGENTS.

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Litchfield, C. A. Simpson.  
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We will send a copy of the Watchman free for one year, to every minister who sends us two subscribers and three dollars in advance.  
Notices relating to services, &c., of any Christian Denomination, will be inserted in the columns of the Watchman, free of charge.

Christian Watchman.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., FEB. 13, 1861.

We understand that the enemies of the Christian Watchman are striving to convince the people, that our paper will, in a very short time, expire. Now, although we cannot fill our last page with a novel which has previously passed through two other papers; though we are obliged to go to considerable expense in giving our readers the religious and secular news of the week—and are not able to have the type for all this set up gratuitously, although our contributions are prepared expressly for the Baptists of New Brunswick; yet we will not die so speedily as our enemies wish. We guarantee to all our subscribers who have paid in advance, the Christian Watchman for the term of their subscriptions.

It will be interesting for us to glance at the condition and prospects of the Roman Catholic religion in Italy. The vast majority of its inhabitants cling to this faith. All that is powerful in historical associations, all that is attractive in architecture, painting, sculpture, and music, all the prejudices of education, together with the influence of a numerous priesthood, combine to sustain this faith upon the hearts and consciences of the people. We must not suppose that because a majority of the inhabitants of Italy are discontented with priestly rule, that they are therefore discontented with the old religion. The peasantry are not only bigoted Catholics, but even not averse to the old system of government. The upper classes are indolent, and the old religion, are not inclined to adopt any other. The citizens and working men of the towns and cities, though new Catholics, yet have sympathized strongly with the movements against the former rulers of Italy, and are more ready to question the claims of the Church than any other class of Italians. For a long time to come, the Protestants of Italy will come forth from this class. To the zealous adherents of the Church, the enemies who have yet appeared for the avowed purpose of propagating a new religion must appear very contemptible, whether their numbers, education, or position in society should be regarded. In all Italy we discover few avowed Protestants, the most of them are poor and illiterate. There are the ancient Waldenses, who only number about twenty-four thousand, and shut out from the world by their native mountains, and in language and manners, regarded as barbarians by the Italians of the plains. There are also a few churches, which Waldensian evangelists have within a few years past, gathered in Piedmont. Beside these, we find in all Italy only a few Protestant churches, without any unity or organization—the Evangelical Italian church, with only a few ministers, and a few societies of Plymouth brethren.

There is then on the one hand a church, to

which the vast majority of the people are devotedly attached; a church whose temples, and images, and ceremonies, are all exceedingly attractive to the imagination. To oppose this mighty power, we can discover only a few unlettered men who instead of a priesthood, the atheism, the beautiful images of Saints or Virgins, offer only the Bible.

The Waldenses, few and poor as they are, seem destined to exert an important influence orally, and to take the lead in its evangelization. I would accord well with those feelings which we have perused the history of this people, they should thus be avenged. They have maintained the truth so pure during the dark and tedious centuries; they have endured so unflinchingly the terrible wrongs inflicted upon them for ages by the Roman Catholic Church, that we are led to anticipate for them some glorious destiny. They are at present eagerly availing themselves of the opportunity which Providence has offered, for the propagation of their faith. They some years ago sent forth their evangelists into the plains of Piedmont; and more recently, the theological seminary of Le Bour, has been removed to Florence. The Waldenses of the mountain cannot be expected to increase in numbers at home, but the churches planted by their instrumentality in the plains is putting forth every exertion in their power, and are making considerable progress. Dr. McClintock in a letter to the Methodist, (New York) gives an interesting account of the condition and operations of these churches:

The Italian Vaudois Churches, are those which have been established outside of the ancient limits, by Waldensian evangelists. These churches are composed partly of Vaudois from the mountains, and partly of Italian converts. Their principal seats are Turin, Nice, Pignerol, Casale, Alessandria, Favalde, and Genoa. The most numerous church is that of Turin, which has two pastors, M. Bert and Nielle, and about fifteen hundred members, of whom, perhaps one-third are converted Italians. They have a fine church edifice on the Rue Royale, finished in 1853, and provided with parsonage, lecture-rooms, hospitals, school rooms, printing-office, bookstore, and Bible depository. They keep colporteurs constantly and successfully at work. Between January 1850, and August 1855, they reported sales of over thirty thousand Italian Bibles, and within the last year the sale has greatly increased. The church at Alessandria, with those of Casale and Voghera, are under the charge of pastor Jahir, who has been instrumental in the conversion of many Italians. From these centres, the work has spread to the neighboring villages. Courmayeur, near the foot of Mt. Blanc, has already, under the ministry of pastor Curtis, seen about seventy conversions to Protestantism, and Avola has had about the same number. Favalde, which is near the Mediterranean, has also its church and schools, and forms a centre of light for the surrounding country. Genoa has a hospital, finely situated, with depot of Bibles and religious books, and schools, which are attended by many Roman Catholic children. At Nice, there is a Vaudois congregation of about three hundred persons, French and Italian; but Nice is no longer in Italy. The above points are all in Piedmont. Within the last two years, Vaudois Protestants have availed themselves of the new Italian freedom, and planted evangelists in various places in Central, and even Southern Italy. These theological schools at Florence will soon begin to tell upon Tuscany. It is a drawback to their usefulness that the Tuscans are so fastidious as to style and accent that they can hardly listen patiently to any other than Tuscan speech; but this difficulty will disappear as Tuscan converts rise up, and as the seminary gradually sends forth its graduates from Florence. The schools for children at Florence are well attended. Milan has recently been the scene of the evangelical labors of M. Edouard Malan. I can not speak definitely of his success; but Ravilio, a converted Roman priest, has been very active and useful in distributing Bibles and religious books. Everywhere the Vaudois evangelists commend themselves to the people by their ardent piety, and their zealous, self-sacrificing labors; and they are careful, in receiving persons from the Roman Church, to ascertain the sincerity of their conversion.

The Protestants of England and America are watching eagerly the events which are transpiring in Italy, and are ready to avail themselves of the door which is opening for the admission of the truth. The Waldenses have received much assistance from Friends in England. The Evangelical societies have been assisted by aid from the same quarter, and the congregations in America are about sending on more missionaries to aid in the great work. Still we are not to anticipate from these circumstances, nor from the prevailing discontent with the temporal rule of priests any very rapid increase of Protestantism. The Pope will probably come out of the present struggle no longer a temporal Prince; but the church will be the gainer by the event. They may lose some thousands and even millions of adherents, but will be all the more strongly entrenched in the hearts of the many millions whom she will succeed in retaining. Roman Catholicism may yet become as powerful in Italy as it is to day in Ireland.

It is a strange fate which makes one of the most useful of plants the most terrible of oppressors. Cotton whose ultimate end is the comfort and blessing of so many millions, draws its origin from a strange combination of national sin, and national degradation. This alone can be viewed as the cause by means of which four millions of human beings are held in the most hopeless slavery, and the origin of all the political evils that flow therefrom; it binds the fetters of the slave more firmly, it awakens that jealous vigilance which forever guards the home of slavery, and it is the moving principle of revolt and secession. If this were all we might perhaps be content, and look upon it as the peculiar evil of a foreign country. We might congratulate ourselves that we had no part nor lot in the matter either directly or indirectly, but no such thought can console us. The very vitals of the British Empire are nourished by cotton. In its manufacture and sale, lies the source of the wealth and power of England. Like the locks of Sampson it holds the secret of her gigantic strength. A diminution in the supply would be her serious loss; a failure in the crop would weigh like a millstone upon her. The manumission of the Southern slaves would be the greatest calamity that could possibly befall England. The prosperity of our nation is reposed upon an enormous paradox, and we are compelled to see her supporting and strengthening by her act and practice an institution which in theory, and in heart abhors.

All this has long been known and lamented. Political economists have acknowledged the im-

minent danger which impended over England in this respect, while thus lying completely at the mercy of a foreign country, whose caprice, misfortune, or change of climate, must cause immediate and incalculable misfortune to herself. Philanthropists have deplored the position which she occupied, who, while professing herself the champion and deliverer of the slave, appeared before a sneering world as his chief and most active oppressor. Schemes for escape from this situation have not been wanting, and to promote this object searches have been extended over the whole habitable earth, to find a place where this invaluable plant might be produced. Among the domestic questions of the day this certainly occupies the most important place, and if it can be satisfactorily solved, so as to release the country from its dangerous dependence, England will escape from a situation of great peril than any which War has ever brought before her.

Many countries have put forth their claims. France points to Algeria, and is exerting her energy to foster the cultivation of cotton in that country. Egypt also has been suggested. The travels of Livingston through Central Africa, and those of Burton and Speke in the more Northern country, have disclosed a region where this plant may be produced in inexhaustible supplies; while the discoveries of Barth, and the actual experiments in the Republic of Liberia, have proved that almost the whole of Africa is adapted for its cultivation. Among other countries India is prominent, and its culture has already made rapid progress there. With the increase of railroads and steam communication the trade is enlarging, and the country promises at no distant day to become the chief competitor with the Southern States.

China however is just now attracting general attention as the field which promises the largest supply. For innumerable ages this plant has been cultivated there, and its bolls have fabricated cloth for countless millions of people. Throughout the great plains of the empire are plantations whose annual yield of cotton is almost beyond calculation, owned by men who understand as well as the Southern planter the secrets of its cultivation. At present the Empire consumes within its own borders all its product, but if the word be given, these Chinese can furnish England with her supply of cotton as easily as she now produces her foreign quota of tea and silk.

The development of the cotton trade with China will gradually relieve England from her difficult position. To China and India she looks with natural eagerness. Should they fulfil her hopes she will be extricated from her dilemma before the present generation passes away. She will no longer be linked to the shifting fortunes of one foreign nation, for her supplies may then come from many quarters. Nor will she be forced to stultify her own policy by being the net-aleaf of other nations, for the cotton of these Asiatic countries will be produced by the hired labor of the peasantry.

We call attention to the amount of Original matter which has appeared in the columns of the Christian Watchman since its commencement. These contributions have all been instructive, and, as we learn from every quarter, interesting. Our paper is not a rehash of several others, and we take pains to insert only such extracts as shall convey information on the religious or secular affairs of the day.

The sketch of the Conquest of India, was very well written, comprehensive and interesting. We are in hopes that the writer will yet give us a sketch of the Great Mutiny and its suppression—our readers will in that case have a correct and commendable history of India. We also expect from this writer a sketch of the progress and condition of christianity in that portion of the Empire.

The story of "The Missionary's Son," is received with great favor. We do not approve of publishing mere novels in a religious newspaper, but this story is written for the Watchman, is founded on fact, and relates to a young man with whom we were personally acquainted for several years.

Our exegetical contributions, and those which relate to the ministry, and the church, are all readable and the various articles on each of these subjects, follow each other in their natural order. We have a series of Letters to a Young Minister—another series of articles in which the passages of scripture which relate to baptism, are examined seriatim; also a series of contributions on ecclesiastical Polity. The Sunday School matter is nearly all original, and of a very high order. We shall endeavour to keep the Watchman up to the mark which it has reached.

It will be seen that we attempt to give the religious as well as the secular news of the week. We hope that our ministerial brethren in the Province will give us any items of religious information which may come to their knowledge. Our columns of religious news will impart information from other lands besides our own, and from other denominations besides that to which we belong. At any time our readers will be glad to hear from Italy or Germany, Burma, India, China or Persia.

We direct the attention of our readers to the communication in our Sunday School column. We all feel the need of a Sunday School convention. Until it is formed we will remain in ignorance as to the numbers or efficiency of the Schools in our Province, and be deprived of the impulse to activity and a means of acquiring reliable practical information.

We are much indebted to Mr. Crawford for supplying us with the latest American newspapers, and recommending those who are eager to have full accounts of the secession movement, to apply for the Tribune or Herald at Crawford's Book Store.

We have received through Barnes & Co. the January number of the "Westminster Review," and next week will give a more extended notice of it.

A Sermon will be delivered in the hall of Judge Ritchie's Building, on Sunday, 17th inst., at 6 o'clock P.M. on the Justice of God in the future punishment of the Wicked. Seats free.

For the Christian Watchman. ORDINATION.

An ecclesiastical council convened with the Baptist Church in Caledonia, Albert County, on Thursday the seventh inst., to consider the propriety of Ordaining to the work of the Gospel Ministry, Bro. Thomas Blakeley. The council organized by choosing Rev. J. Chase, Moderator, and Bro. James E. Wells, clerk. The candidate gave a full, explicit and satisfactory statement of his Christian experience, call to the ministry views of doctrine, and the ordinances of the church. The ordination services took place in the following order:—Rev. Jas. Irvin appointed to read the Scriptures, Bro. L. Smith to lead in prayer, Sermon by Rev. James Trimble, ordination prayer by Rev. James Gaudry; charge and hand of fellowship by the Moderator, charge to church by Rev. Patrick Duffy closing prayer by the candidate. The season was one of deep interest.

JAMES E. WELLS, Clerk.

Harvey Feb. 1861.  
MR. EDITOR,—I was glad to read in the first number of the "Watchman," the account you gave of the "good work" commenced by Rev. Mr. Ferris among the poor degraded women who reside in this city. It had indeed surprised me that no special effort has ever been made to reclaim these (in many cases) unfortunate outcasts. But I am rejoiced to know that your article has aroused the public mind, and awakened the religious portion of the community from their slumber and indifference, and spurred them up to do something for the removal of this great "social evil."

A meeting has been held and a committee appointed, who have issued an appeal for their cooperation and support they require.

But the press must aid in the work. Theirs it is to bring and keep the matter before the notice of the public, and without this, little will be accomplished.

No time must be lost. Even since the committee was formed, another unfortunate has "gone to her death," gone to render up her account to that Being who "cannot look upon sin but with abhorrence."

Who she was I know not. It may be she was reared tenderly—the hope of a fond and loving mother—the pride of a doting father—the joy of a household—and innocent, but she also became the prey of the spoiler and despoiler, and then with pride turned to shame, love to despair, hopes blasted and withered, with no one to take her by the hand, but spurned and contemned by all and sought to be forgotten by that which had caused her fall, and fed her blighted hopes and joys by the flames of sin, till the life whose morn had been so rosy and fair, went out in night's raging tempest in a shattered hour, when the last ray of virtue had departed long ago.

It is a fearful picture. The mind draws back from contemplating it, and the stout heart sickens and faints at a scene of so much degradation and woe. Yet it is truthful, and we have only to open our eyes to see living exemplifications of it, and our ears to be saluted with the cries of "Hell," ringing from the lips of lost ones.

Should they cry in vain? Poor human beings are perishing, lamps of hope are dying out, the deep waters are ready to engulf them. Shall not immediate aid be offered? Will not a thousand hands be held out to the rescue, to trim the expiring lamp, to raise the fallen?

"Work while it is day, for the night cometh when no man can work."

AN APPEAL.

Among the philanthropic schemes of the present day various attempts have been made to reach those unhappy females who have fallen from the path of virtue, and become the victims of immorality, with a design of rescuing them from present and eternal misery. With this view, both in England and Scotland meetings have been held especially for this class, which they might hear the glad tidings of salvation from the presence of Christ. The promoters of this scheme "felt that the gospel ought to be made known to these unhappy wanderers, degraded, cast out from society and from the circle of Christian influence, and hastened to a dreadful death, and yet a class of sinners whom our blessed Saviour, when on earth, singled out and redeemed." They looked to the Lord to direct and bless this effort, and great has been the success, inasmuch that many others in similar attempts in behalf of these fallen ones, are stirred up by the accounts which have reached us, and led by the good providence of God, the Rev. Mr. Ferris was induced to visit that portion of our city where the women of this class mostly reside, accompanied by a friend, he went from house to house amongst them, and gave them an invitation to attend a meeting for prayer and exhortation, which was to be held in the neighbourhood. With hardly an exception they refused to do so, and the consequence was that the meeting was crowded, and several of these poor women came forward afterwards and expressed their earnest desire to forsake their present evil course of sorrow and sin. The demonstration of Christian kindness thus made in this address, therefore, has been drawn up at their attendance at other meetings which have been held for their benefit, shows that the interest thus awakened is not abated.

One great difficulty, however, now felt, is the want in this city of a Home under the prevailing and controlling influence of religious principle, where those desirous of being rescued from their life of sin may be received and protected, and thus an opportunity afforded where they may meet with Christ, the sinner's Friend, who came to save such from an unhappy life in this world, and to open the way to eternal life hereafter. This difficulty having been brought especially before a meeting of several ministers and other influential persons held recently in this city, it was at once resolved that an asylum of the kind should be provided, and that "an appeal" be forthwith made to the public on behalf of an object so well calculated to excite the sympathy and activity of every benevolent christian mind. This address, therefore, has been drawn up at the request of the gentlemen just mentioned, and with the view of enlisting others in this important design; and it is especially hoped that a large portion of the press will be found to adopt its claims not only by inserting this appeal in the columns of their papers, but by especially calling the attention of their readers to it, and showing that it is the duty of every man of humanity and intelligence to aid in carrying out so important an undertaking.

Through that influential channel it is desired to make known to an intelligent, benevolent christian public, that there are now several young women who are seeking to obtain relief for a wounded spirit, and restoration to moral and virtuous habits, and that means are required to aid in supporting the home that is now being provided for them, and others of the same class who may be induced to enter. In connection with which may be added the words of inspiration:—"If thou forbear to deliver them that are drawn unto death, and those that are ready to be slain; if thou sayest, Behold, we know it not: doth not He that pondereth the heart consider it? And he that keepeth thy soul, doth not He know it? And shall not He render to every man according to his works?"

I. E. BILL, JAMES BENNETT, G. M. ARMSTRONG, W. DONALD, Chairman of Meeting held on 1st February.

The Rev. Messrs. W. Armstrong, Ferris and McMurray, were appointed a Committee to go round and solicit contributions; and any subscriptions or donations for the above mentioned object will be thankfully received by Mr. John Boyd, of the London House, Market Square, who has kindly consented to act as Treasurer.

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Religious Intelligence.

DOMESTIC.—The New Freewill Baptist Meeting House in Carleton is advancing to completion. The basement of this chapel was opened for worship on Sunday, 3d inst.

Rev. G. A. Hartley writes to the Religious Intelligence, that the revival in Upper Sosssex alluded to in our last number, is continuing. He says, at the close of the Meeting, (Wednesday, Jan. 30,) I baptized eleven happy converts.—Thirty seven have been baptized, and thirty eight added to the church. "One more has been baptized since."

On Sunday afternoon 3d inst., two were baptized in the city by Rev. J. Perry.

CAPE BRETON.—We learn by Bro. Freeman's letter to the Christian Messenger, that within two years a Baptist church has been formed at Salmon River, and now numbers twenty one members. The church intends seeking for admission to the Association next summer. He also writes that there is at the Strait of Canoe, a little church of nine members, which could raise \$250 per annum towards the support of a missionary.

He states that in Cape Breton there are nine churches, five ordained ministers, two licentiates, and several young men who are thinking of entering the ministry.

NOVA SCOTIA.—Our Brethren there are making arrangements for an efficient Female Seminary at Wolfville. The house occupied by the Rev. J. Chase has been secured, and will accommodate a number of young ladies. The domestic department of the Institution will be conducted on the Mt. Holyoke system. Miss Shaw, formerly of Berwick Seminary, has taken charge of the new Institution, and to render it still more efficient certain classes in the Horton Academy have been thrown open to the pupils of the Female Seminary.

CANADA.—The report of the French Missionary Society for 1860, is encouraging to those who are anxious for the spread of truth in Lower Canada. The expenditure for the year was \$10,089, the receipts were \$9,700, 41cts., of this Canada contributed \$6,364, 72cts., Great Britain \$3,700, 32, the United States \$565, 37cts. The expenditure has exceeded the receipts by \$388, 96cts. The committee reports that a spirit of enquiry prevails among the French Canadians, and that no solicitation is needed to obtain Pupils for the Seminary at Point aux Trembles.

The number of missionary labourers employed by the Society during the year is twenty-eight; of these, only three are ordained ministers. Five churches have been reported, from the principal stations with 123 communicants.

UNITED STATES.—The Baptists in the United States are getting a little behind hand in their Missionary affairs. A circular issued from the Missionary Rooms, says:—

"The income to the Treasury during the first nine months of the year has come in slowly, and amounts, in all, to scarcely one-third of the sum needed to meet the unavoidable expenditures; \$32,000 only having been received, and \$110,000 appropriated by the Committee.—Since the financial and political disturbances have fallen on the community, the receipts have fallen off about one-half; and unless immediate and vigorous efforts are made to replenish the Treasury, a debt of many thousands dollars must be reported on the first of April next. With a statement like this before them, the friends of missions must see how indispensable is immediate and large effort for the cause of foreign missions."

Our religious exchanges give a sad account of the financial condition of the Baptist Press in the Southern States:—

"These times, says the N. Y. Examiner, are giving severe lessons to the publishers of religious journals in certain sections. The Baptist Standard of Nashville, the Southern Baptist of Charleston, and the Western Watchman, of St. Louis, have all ceased to be issued. Nothing is easier than to start a newspaper, but nothing is more difficult than to keep it up to the paying point."

The Episcopal Methodist Church is feeling very severely the effects of the secession movement, and the agitation on the subject of slavery. The division which has been made in that church will probably be permanent.

Several extensive revivals are reported in the New York Methodist among others the following account is given:—

Rev. S. N. Campbell, writing from Warsaw, Indiana, says to the N. Western Advocate:—"We have just closed our series of meetings in this station, after a continuation of six weeks. As the result of the meetings, two hundred have applied for admission into the church, and about two hundred and forty have joined this year by letter and on probation. The revival embraced all ages, from the venerable sire of seventy-six to the little Sunday-school scholars, and was mostly, however, persons between seventeen and thirty years of age. A large number of talented and promising young men have been brought into the Church and happily converted to God."

The Episcopalians seem to be rapidly advancing in Michigan.

"When Bishop McCosky took charge of that young diocese, it contained but one self-supporting parish; and of that he became rector. The congregation was then small. At that time there was just four other parishes, and four clergymen in the diocese. There are now six parishes in Detroit alone. There have been built or are now building within the diocese, forty-two churches. For this purpose, probably not one hundred dollars have been obtained abroad. There are now within the diocese fifty-two able and efficient clergymen. Fifteen of these are supported as Missionaries, without foreign aid.

These facts, considering the youth of the diocese may account in some measure for some seeming deficiency in the contributions to the General, Domestic, and Foreign Missionary Boards. Within the city of Detroit alone, \$76,000 have been raised during the past year, for building churches. In addition to the above, a Missionary church has been built, in which a missionary holds service.—[Church Journal.]

The French Government, as is well known, took possession of the Society Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean, several years since. A letter from these islands, dated August 21st, says:—"The Legislative Assembly of Tahiti and Moorea had petitioned the Emperor of France to select and send out two French Protestants missionaries, for each of whom they promise to provide 5000 francs, houses and lands. The petitioners say, 'We ardently desire that our children may learn the French language, but we do not want that when they learn it, it should only be to hem! he! meus of changing their religion.'"

Ecels Department.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN.

The enormous military expenditures in England are producing dissatisfaction. It seems to be almost universally felt that a reform in reference to these matters is required. The severe frost has occasioned much distress among the poor, and the prospect of failure in several branches of industry in consequence of the American trouble produces considerable anxiety.

The connection between the Emperor and some recent pamphlets relating to the Pope is denied. The press is said to be free and the responsibility of any publications relating to ecclesiastical matters rests upon their authors.

Warlike preparations are actually on foot in Denmark. The government is preparing to resist any interference on the part of Prussia with the Duchy of Schleswig.

A steam squadron of twenty two vessels has been ordered and the army is to be supplied with rifled muskets. A public address has been prepared, praying the King to resist every foreign interference with the affairs of the Duchy, out at the same time urging that all liberties in accordance with the Danish constitution should be granted.

A very full and comprehensive political amnesty has been proclaimed in Berlin. The King of Prussia has addressed all the generals in active service.—He said, "The movement was pregnant with danger. If my efforts do not succeed in averting the storm which is brewing over us, we shall have to resist it, and overcome it. Let us not deceive ourselves. If I do not succeed in averting the struggle, it will be a struggle in which we must conquer if we do not wish to be annihilated." This speech was against a more formidable enemy than Denmark.

The affairs of Hungary are now absorbing attention in Austria. The Hungarian chambers will be convened on the second of April. The following resolutions defining the qualifications of the members, and the powers to be exercised by this body has been forwarded to the Stadtholders of Buda.—"The election to the committee of the Comitat of those persons who are refugees from the country for political reasons is null and void. Severe punishments are to be inflicted on all persons who refuse to pay taxes. The Comitats are prohibited from making any ordinances, in reference to taxes. A vote of the diet alone can bring about any change in the tribunals now existing, or in the present civil and penal codes. The practical establishment of the institutions granted by the constitution of 1848 is prohibited, and the public functionaries are ordered to oppose it by the most severe measures. In case of refusal of the committee of the Comitat have to be either suspended or dissolved. The assemblies of the Comitat have no executive power, and consequently are not to be allowed to issue ordinances. In reply the Comitat of Greece has resolved that "The permanent conflicts with the government have rendered Hungary distrustful. Taxes not sanctioned by the Hungarian Diet are illegal, guarantees should be given for the right of the diet to accept or reject them. The Hungarians seem determined to regain their ancient liberties. The Austrian government seems equally determined to grant them only to a very limited extent. Already Austrian troops have been marched to Grosswarden when they can watch the movement in Hungary."

Hostilities have recommenced again at Gaeta. The French fleet has departed, and the city has been assaulted by sea and land. It must soon surrender. Disturbances by the reactionary party at Naples have been quelled. The Abruzzi is still in a disturbed state, but Sardinian reinforcements have arrived, and a band of insurgents have been destroyed. A new ministry has been formed at Naples with Posio at its head. This appointment has given great satisfaction. We may reasonably anticipate that ere long the authority of the Sardinian government will be established in every part of the late kingdom of Naples.

We learn from India, that a dispatch has been published, in which Sir Charles Wood sanctions the recognition of the right of adoption by Hindu Princes above the rank of mere Jagheerdars. It has been received with great satisfaction. A grant of \$200,000 to the descendants of Tipoo Sahib has, excited great indignation. A monster meeting has been held in consequence.

By the latest intelligence from China we learn that, "great part of the expeditionary forces has arrived safely at Hong Kong Dec. 16. The Peiho was completely frozen up. Three thousand five hundred English had been left at the Tsin. Lord Elgin reached Shanghai Dec. 4, and was about to start for Japan with Sir Hope Grant, a steamer had been up in inland waters near Canton with perfect safety."

UNITED STATES.

The past week has not been characterized by any very important events.—No blood has been spilt, and the outrages which have been perpetrated are scarcely noticeable, after the accounts which we have previously received of the taken and government vessels captured. Comparative calm has succeeded to the previous excitement. All eyes are turned towards the convention which are now sitting, the one at Montgomery the other in Washington. The secessionists are looking hopefully towards the