great Master, and never spoke to me, though he heard me never, and saw me going on in my sins." Mind, I speak, sin, to some of you.

Why, sirs, what has God made for you? What has he sent you here for? Did he make stars that should not shine, and suns that they should give no light, and moons that should not cheer the darkness? Hath he made rivers that shall not be filled with water, and mountains that shall not stay the clouds? Hath he made even the forests which shall not give a habitation to the birds; or hath he made the prairie which shall not feed the wild floats? And hath he made thee for nothing? Why man, the nettle in the corner of the churchyard hath its uses, and the spider on the wall serves her Maker; and thou, a man in the image of God, a blood-bought man who is in the path and track to heaven, a man regenerated, twice created,—art thou made for nothing at all but to buy and to sell, to eat and to drink, to wake and to sleep, to laugh and to weep, to live to thyself?.. Small is that man who holds himself within his ribs; little is that man's soul who lives within himself; ay, so little that he shall never be fit to be a compeer with the angels, and never fit to stand before Jehovah's throne.—*C. H. Spurgeon.*

THE
Protestant & Evangelical Witness.

SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1861.

Intemperance.

That intemperance is the cause of an appalling amount of evil, few, if any, will deny. How much property is wasted by it, which might be turned to valuable account? Of how much precious time does it occasion the loss? How frequently is it the means of impairing the health and reason? Character, talent, usefulness, precious souls, are all destroyed by this fell vice. What numbers are brought to an untimely grave through intemperance? Wives are made widows, children fatherless, parents childless; the asylum furnished with inmates, and the abodes of woe peopled, through this vice.

How then is intemperance to be arrested? He who would devise a way by which this end could be gained would be a great benefactor to his country. He would be the means of drying up many a tear, of planting joy in many hearts now saddened, and diffusing happiness through many a dwelling now a stranger to it. He would deserve to have a monument erected to his memory. How then is the progress of intemperance to be arrested? To this we answer, let every friend of sobriety do all in his power to accomplish this end. Let no one say that he can effect nothing. A gentleman lecturing in the neighborhood of London, said:—"Every body has influence, even that little child," pointing to a little girl in her father's arms. "That's true!" cried the man. At the close he said to the lecturer, "I beg your pardon, sir, but I could not help speaking. I was a drunkard; but, as I did not like to go to the public-house alone, I used to carry this child. As I approached the public-house one night, hearing a great noise inside, she said, 'Don't go, father.' 'Hold your tongue, child.' 'Please father, don't go!' 'Hold your tongue, I say!' Presently I felt a big tear fall on my cheek. I could not go a step farther, sir, I turned round and went home, and have never been in a public-house since, thank God for it. I am now a happy man, sir, and this little girl has done it all, and when you said that even she had influence, I could not help saying: That is true, sir. All then have influence. Let them employ it in endeavoring to remove the causes of intemperance. If they be taken out of the way, the effects will, as a matter of course, cease. What then are these causes? One fruitful source of intemperance is found in those houses, throughout the land, where intoxicating liquor is sold, especially in small quantities. There can scarcely be a greater evil than these in a country. Here may often be seen sights which must deeply pain the heart of the philanthropist. Here may be seen the father and the son helping each other onward in the road to ruin. Here may be seen sometimes even the female sipping the bewitching fluid. Here many of the young take the first step in that fatal path which leads to the drunkard's grave. These houses, then, are a fearful source of the intemperance which is so prevalent in our land. Is there not a sufficient amount of virtue, of patriotism, of love to their fellow-creatures, of desire for the advancement of the cause of Christ, among the majority of the inhabitants of this Island, to induce them to use their influence to put down those houses where intoxicating liquor is sold? The law, as it at present exists, gives them much power in many parts of the country for accomplishing this desirable end. Unless a majority of the resident householders in a school district, having the right to vote for trustees, sign a certificate to be presented to the Colonial Secretary, to the effect that a tavern is necessary within the bounds of such school district, it cannot be set up there. We had hoped that this law would have operated to the closing of the greater part of the houses where intoxicating liquor was sold. But we have been disappointed. Although some have been shut up, many have remained open. The majority of the resident householders in the districts, have declared by their signatures that they saw a necessity for such houses. Was this deed done after due deliberation. Did they allow conscience to speak? Did they consider the consequences which might result from their conduct. Did they reflect upon the ruin which those houses, which they have sanctioned, might entail upon many of their fellow creatures? And these might not be strangers, in whose welfare they felt comparatively little interest; they might be those with whom they were connected by very tender ties, whose ruin would cause a thrill of anguish to penetrate their souls; they might be their own children. Did they duly reflect upon these things, we think they would pause ere they gave their sanction to the establishing of houses for the sale of intoxicating liquors.

The Scriptures declare that he that bids another God-speed in error or wrong-doing, is partaker of his evil deeds—he is a sharer in his guilt. Now this is the case with those who, by signing with their hands, give their sanction to the establishment of houses for the sale of intoxicating liquors. By thus countenancing them, they are implicated in the guilt of ruining those who are led into intemperance by them.

There is another way in which we give countenance to these houses, and that is by purchasing their liquors. This is often done by persons who have no particular relish for them. Thus they help to keep them up. What is the reason that house for the sale of intoxicating liquors abound so much in the country? It is because the traffic in them is expected to be gainful. Money, it is imagined, will be plentifully poured into the coffers of the seller. Did the vendor of the intoxicating fluid find no sale for his liquors, the trade would soon be abandoned. Did no customers frequent his house, it would soon be closed. Let then every lover of virtue, of his race, of his kindred, of his country, of religion, cease to purchase the deleterious liquid. Let him not enter the houses where it is sold. Let him avoid them, pass them by. By pursuing this course, he will contribute to the removal of an evil which has proved one of the most destructive which has ever assailed our race. We would say a word to the vendors of intoxicating liquors themselves. Are they insensible of the evils which must result from the traffic in which they are engaged? Do they not see that when gains are made at the expense of the ruin of their fellow creatures, that they are building up their houses by iniquity? Can they deliberately ask the blessing of Heaven upon their traffic? And will they be able, upon a dying pillow, to contend upon it with pleasure? We hope they will calmly and prayerfully endeavor to answer these questions to themselves, and though they may, for a moment, be displeased with our remarks, we hope upon deliberately considering them they may come to see that we are their true friends.

Society for Promoting Christianity amongst the Jews.

The annual meeting of the Auxiliary to the London Society for promoting Christianity amongst the Jews, was held in the Temperance Hall on Thursday 21st ult., which was crowded, as is usual upon the meetings of this Society. The Chair was occupied by Captain Orlebar. Several resolutions were submitted and spoken to respectively by Rev. Messrs. Daniel, Davis, Duncan, Hon. Joseph Hensley, Mr Charles Palmer, and Mr Moore. We have heard some disappointment expressed at the small amount of information given of the operations of the Society. We would take this opportunity of saying how gladly the Secretary, Mr Moore, will supply to any who apply the Report of the Parent Society, and other smaller publications, which will well repay a careful perusal.—When we see how *literally* the prophecies foretelling the present position of this wonderful people have been fulfilled, it is fair to infer there will be an equally literal accomplishment of those which foretell their ingathering and restoration, as a prelude to the ushering in of the latter day glory spoken of by the Prophet Joel.—Looking at their return as the spring which when touched shall open the windows of heaven to pour down blessings on the world at large, how important does the work of this Society appear, and how necessary in all our pleadings for the Pentecostal effusion of the Holy Spirit, that we should remember the Jew—assured that whilst we abound in other good works, that every effort made, every prayer offered, for Israel, is the appointed means for hastening the dawning of that long looked-for day when the heathen shall be given to Christ for an inheritance and the uttermost parts of the earth for his possession. A collection was taken up, amounting to the sum of £4 10s.—*Com.*

REPORT.

In presenting their fifteenth Annual Report, the Committee of the Prince Edward Island Auxiliary to the London Society for promoting Christianity amongst the Jews would call the attention of all the friends of Israel to that gracious declaration concerning this people: "If Heaven above can be measured, and the foundations of the earth searched out beneath; I will also cast off all the seed of Israel, for all that they have done saith the Lord." That this sure word of promise may encourage them to continue instant in prayer to Him until there shall come out of Zion the Deliverer and turn away ungodliness from Jacob, and cause them again to be unto him "for a name and a praise and a glory."

Your Committee will now bring before you a brief outline of the progress made during the past year, as gathered out of the Annual Report. The gross income has amounted to £22,451 stg., being an advance of £1146 stg. on the previous year. The sum of £46 17s 4d cy. was contributed by this Auxiliary, making since its formation £692 2s; a sum which (if we except Newfoundland) exceeds by £50 stg. the total amount raised for this cause in the whole of the British North American Colonies of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Canadas. Your Committee say not this boastingly; for at best we are indeed unprofitable servants; but they desire to express gratitude to God, who has put it into your hearts to love and care for His ancient people; and they hail it as a sure token that the word of God, in whose pages the past history, the present position and the future glory of the Jewish race are so prominent, has not been studied in vain; and also believe that the turning away from us of many of those evils which we have most righteously deserved, and the continuance to us as a people of those mercies the very least of which we are unworthy to receive, has been but a fulfilment to us of that Divine promise spoken concerning this people—Blessed is he that "blesseth thee;" they shall prosper that love thee. Beginning, then, at Jerusalem,—that spot still so dear to the heart of the Jew, and towards which his thoughts and affections turn as unerringly as the needle to the pole,—we notice that the adult proselytes form a congregation of nearly 100 souls, who enjoy the counsels and pastoral superintendence of the good Bishop Gobat. In addition to the usual services in the church on Mount Zion, there have been continued throughout the year two weekly prayer meetings; and that they have been productive of the best results is testified by a clergyman in no way connected with the Mission, lately returned from a visit to the Holy City, who says, "The Protestants in Jerusalem are a praying community, walking in newness of life and bearing undeniable testimony by their conversation in the world that their life is in the Spirit. Their piety is not a mere Sabbath garment; it is kept alive and invigorated by several services on the Sunday and by meetings for prayer on two other days of the week, at which we derived much refreshment to our hearts. I heard many pray at them with rare fervency of soul for the pouring out of the Holy Spirit and the Lord's coming again." The Committee have to mourn over the death of Dr M'Gowan, who for nearly 20 years had presided over the Society's Hospital at Jerusalem. This true lover of Israel has been the honored instrument not only of healing the bodily diseases, but of pointing them to the Lamb of God that taketh away the sin of the world.

In Constantinople the Society maintain three clergymen and one physician, who have ready access to the 60,000 Jews which are massed together in that city. They report that the obstacles which bigotry and ignorance of the true nature of a pure and living Christianity have engendered, are fast melting away before the spoken and written word; joined to the holy and consistent life of those who preach it. The demand for the Judeo-Spanish New Testament has been so great that the entire edition has been exhausted. During a late tour, the missionaries *sold* (not gave) all the copies but one; which on many occasions Jews offered to purchase at whatever price would be required; and one learned Jew in particular after frequently entreating for it, brought as a last argument from his house our Book of Common Prayer which he said he was constantly in the habit of reading; and the extracts from the New Testament contained therein, pleased him so much that he was earnestly desirous of having the book itself. It was with deep regret we were constrained to refuse. On the other hand, the most formidable barrier exists in the gross ignorance and degraded condition of the great bulk of the people. Most gladly do we hail the zealous efforts both of the Established and Free Church of Scotland to dispel this ignorance by the establishment of Schools. The two maintained by the Free Church, male and female, are in a most prosperous condition. The medical dispensary established under Dr Leitner has proved a valuable auxiliary to this mission, as may be gathered from the fact that 2520 patients were relieved during the past year. And while medicines were administered to diseased bodies; their minds were directed to seek that balm which can alone heal diseased souls; thus practically teaching them that Christianity, based upon Divine love, is ever developing and expanding itself in universal benevolence. Glancing now briefly at the continent of Europe, we notice much to encourage us; thus Dr Poper, writing from Frankfort on the Maine, speaks of an increased willingness amongst the large Jewish population to listen to the preached word. The number of Jewish enquirers visiting him is greatly increased. He speaks too of a readiness to refer to the Bible as the standard of truth, and not the 'Talmud.' Thus a talented Jew professedly of the reformed party said, while in a serious conversation with Dr P., "I perfectly agree with you, there is need of nothing else but the Bible,—all the rest is rubbish and good for nothing. The Bible is, I firmly believe, the only book to be relied on in matters of religion; and I do not hesitate to say that the best plan to be adopted by those who feel their need of a commentary in order to understand the mind of God and to get a better insight into the old Testament Scriptures, is to betake themselves to the New Testament." And Dr P. adds, "sentiments amounting to the same I have often heard from Jewish lips."

The Rev. J Cartwright, who labors amongst the Jews in London, states that during the year there have been 25 baptisms, making a total of 841 since the commencement of this mission. Fifty years ago there were only 35 known believing Israelites in the whole of England, now there are 2000 in London alone, and we can count the names of seventy Israelites who have been ordained as clergymen of the Church of England, the greater part of whom, under God, owe their conversion to the labors of this Society; and out of the 111 agents employed, 54 are converted Israelites. And now a brief sketch of the present condition of our Society may fitly close our report. The present condition of the Jews, as gathered from the journals of our missionaries, exhibits them in a state of religious fermentation in all its different stages. Thus a large number first becoming faithless in the teaching of their Rabbi—have rejected with it also Moses and the Prophets, and rushed into the opposite extreme of believing nothing; renouncing their special birthright, and repudiating an inheritance of glory. On the other hand, there are a large and increasing class whose prejudices have given way by contact with a Christian literature, and still more by the winning exhibition of Christian love and sympathy for their sad state, and whose admission in favor of Christianity, and especially as exhibited in the character of Jesus of Nazareth, astonish us and lead us to say of such, "Thou art not far from the kingdom of God." Besides these, there are a large number of great believers, who with their "heart have believed unto righteousness;" yet have not faith sufficiently strong to enable them also "with their mouth to make confession unto salvation," and which would commonly entail on them literally the giving up of all that man holds dearest.—Nor must it on the other hand be forgotten how many hundreds of believing Israelites have taken up their cross and entered it all joy, that they are counted worthy to suffer affliction for the ever beloved name of Jesus. Whilst we devoutly ascribe all the glory of this work to the God of Abraham and Isaac and Jacob, we believe we should be wanting in gratitude to Him did we not attribute these results to His blessing upon the efforts of this Society. Our devoted Missionaries, teaching not only with their lips, but in their lives, yearning with love for their brethren, their kinsmen after the flesh; our Hebrew Scriptures; our Prayer Book clothed in its Hebrew dress which from its scriptural tones and sentiment it might well be supposed to have were from the beginning; our Liturgy, our Hymns, our tracts; all these have, we believe, been the instruments which He has owned and blessed in a way that fills us with gratitude for the past and hope for the future.

Your Committee cannot better close this necessarily brief review of the Society's work than by appealing to you in the language used by the Rev. Sir Hours in the annual sermon preached before the Society. "I do not hesitate" he says, "fearlessly to put the question to every Christian who desires to take the Scriptures as his guide, 'If we desire to act out the whole mind and will of God, is it possible that we should be regardless of the Jew?' Far be it from me to appear for one moment to undervalue the blessed instrumentalities which are enlarging up in all directions for the ingathering of a Gentile church. Far be it from me to throw the slightest shade over all the devoted efforts at present in progress for the heathen; but yet, when I look at the Jew, and trace his sad calamity, and hear the cry of deep distress, because the iron has entered into his soul; when I watch God's dealings in His marvellous preservation, and when I read the assurance of our own Father, that notwithstanding all past guilt, He correctly remembers Israel still; when I look at the brilliant prospect that lies close before the nation; when I put all these things together, I cannot think that we are acting out the mind of our God if we do not rank in the first place of Christian enterprise, the blessed work of proclaiming the Gospel to the Jew. And therefore, by the deep trouble of that unhappy people, and by the watchful care with which your God is ever preserving them; by the tender love with which He still feels towards them; by the place which they must fill when He, whom we wait for, comes again; by the joy which you yourselves have experienced in the covenant which God has given them; I plead on behalf of the poor unconverted Jew, that he may enjoy a larger share than he has hitherto done of your thankful generosity, your persevering labor, and your believing prayers."

Their misery let thy mercy heal,
Their trespass hide, their pardon seal:
O God of Israel! hear our prayer,
And grant them still thy love to share. Amen.

James M'Callum acknowledges the receipt of the sum of twenty five pounds twelve shillings from the Presbyterian Congregation of Cascumpec, to be appropriated as follows, viz:—Foreign Mission, £18; Home Mission, £4; Seminary, £2 2s; Bible Society, £1 10s.

Also, the sum of two pounds thirteen shillings 1½d from Cavendish Congregation, for the Protestant Institute in course of erection at Edinburgh.

Also, the sum of two pounds and one penny ½d from the Rev. Mr Morrison's Congregation, Strathalbyn, for the same object.

Brackley Point, Feb. 27, 1861.

Received from Mr William Wells, of Cascumpec, for Jews' Association, 8s.

JAMES MOORE, Sec. & Treas.

The Sabbath and the Market.

[For the Protestant.]

Mr Editor;

An article under this heading appeared in a late number of your valuable paper, which we sincerely hope may be acted upon and followed up until the evil complained of be removed. We are aware that in many parts of the Island the inconvenience of the Saturday Market is not felt; yet this is no reason why people in those parts should stand aloof from a measure intended to benefit even a section of the community. For, if the public at large are not annoyed directly by the Sabbath desecration, occasioned by the present Market arrangement, it is evident they would not be exposed to any disadvantage by the proposed change. But the whole community has an interest—a deep interest—in the morality of every section within that community, and they have therefore an interest in all measures calculated to protect and elevate the public morals. The evil sought to be remedied is one in the suppression of which all who hold dear the ordinances of religion have an interest, and in which they should take a most lively part. As for ourselves, we have an experimental acquaintance with the evil, and do most ardently hope and most earnestly wish that it may be remedied, and are determined to use all legitimate means to have it removed. And for this purpose we now solicit the sympathy and co-operation of all Protestant Clergymen and all other friends of the Sabbath and of men who are able to wield an influence for good. The parties who have the direct control of the matter are the City Authorities; but our course is, to endeavor to influence the House of Assembly by petitions in order that they may bring their influence to bear upon the City Council, which, we are confident, is so largely imbued by Christian principles that no difficulty is to be apprehended from that quarter.

Hoping, Mr Editor, that you can insert the above lines in your first issue of the *Protestant*, we have been as brief as possible, and beg to remain,

Yours very respectfully,
DONALD MONAHON.

TRACTARIANS AND "HOLY WATER."—The *Union* has lately boldly declared the several points of doctrine and practice to which its party wishes to bring the Church of England back. The real presence, priestly celibacy, crosses and candlesticks, sisterhoods and fraternities, and extreme unction, have all had their special advocacy, and in a recent number we find the following:—"We think there will be but little difficulty in maintaining the following thesis:—That the custom of sprinkling the person with holy water on entering and leaving a church to secure a blessing, and to express the need of inward purification, is one that might wisely be restored."

ROMANISM IN THE ENGLISH ESTABLISHMENT.—The following advertisement, addressed to members of the Church of England, is appearing in the High Church papers:—"Circumstances connected with the irreverent mode of celebrating the Holy Communion have prompted a small circle of friends to offer to the most Holy Sacrament acts of reparation in atonement for the many insults it receives. Any communicants willing to say an act of reparation once a week, and wishing to unite himself or herself to such a circle, can do so by sending their name and address to A. B. C., *Union* office, 324 Strand, London."

REVIVAL INTELLIGENCE.—During the past week a series of meetings has been held in Elmsdale, at the Wesleyan Chapel, near the station house, with very delightful results. Many souls have been brought under the influence of the Gospel of Christ, and have united themselves to His Church—resolving henceforth, by Divine grace, to walk in newness of life.—Believers have been strengthened and refreshed; and the community generally has shared in the Heavenly influences which were graciously vouchsafed in answer to prayer. To the zeal and piety of the Superintendent of the Maitland Circuit much is due, in affording his co-operation, and who readily responded to an appeal for help. The work has not yet terminated, and others it is hoped will be added to the saved in this place.—*Cor. of Wesleyan.*

DR MURRAY'S LAST SERMON.—A New York letter says:

A week ago last Sunday—the last Sunday in January—he preached a sermon from the words of Moses to Jethro, his father-in-law—"Come thou with us and we will do thee good." It was remarked that he was unusually solemn and tender. The closing appeal will long be remembered by those who heard it. With great energy and with eyes full of tears—with his hand extended towards his people, he repeated the invitation to the impenitent to join the people of God. "Let the aged come; let youth come; let friend call to friend and companion to companion—come thou with us"—and with an earnest statement of the guilt and ruin of neglect, he closed his sermon and the public labors of his life. A young man from Massachusetts was on a visit a few miles from Dr Murray; he had heard much of Kirwan, and he walked out to hear him. He was so impressed with the fervor, the tears, the impassioned intensity of the preacher, that he remarked to a friend on leaving the house. "He preaches as if that was his last sermon."

The same writer speaking of the closing scene says:

He called for his family, and they came around him. He engaged in prayer with a strong, audible voice, and with infinite tenderness he prayed for himself, for each member of his family, calling them by name, for each of the officers of his church, naming them, for his own people, specifying the aged, the young, the infirm, for the Church at large, and then for his country. This done, he stretched forth his hand over the kneeling and earnestful group, and pronounced the Benediction on them. He was then borne to his bed, and said, "My work is done"—the last words he spoke.

It was mentioned by one of the ministers who took part in the funeral services, that Dr Murray, who always kept ahead of his work in preparing for the pulpit, had left *five Sermons* on "the Future State," recently written and fully written out, ready for delivery—an interesting fact for many reasons.

Secular Department.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

THE PEACE WITH CHINA.

The peace with China may now be considered as an accomplished fact, but the results are still very uncertain. The position of the Embassy at Pekin is by no means comfortable, and already very dark and sinister rumours have been circulated as to the murder of the resident. These rumours only indicate the opinion of the people with whom the British merchants and Europeans in China come into contact, but unfortunately the treachery we have already experienced, forbids us to dismiss all apprehension. We know how long it was before a resident Embassy was established at Constantinople, and how readily the Sultan despatched to the seven towers the Ambassador of any nation that happened to give offence to the Porte. Are we likely to find the Chinese more submissive to the claims of reason and good faith? Or, if we have nothing to alarm us, can we look without apprehension to the lawlessness of the Tartar soldiery smarting under their defeat, and ready to avenge their own grievance, as was done in the case of poor Captain Brabazon, apparently without reference to the civil authorities? It may after all come to be a matter worthy of consideration, whether a permanent residence in Pekin is worth the peril which it entails.—*London Record.*

ITALY.

The elections for the National Parliament of Italy, which have just terminated, have been creditable in every way to those who have taken a part in them. We hear of no instances of rioting or intimidation, we are told of no falsification of returns, and have no complaints of priestly interference. The first exercise of the franchise by the electors of United Italy, may be pronounced a decided success. From Milan to Reggio, order has been maintained. The votes had been freely tendered, and honestly recorded. All have had an opportunity of polling who wished to do so, and as far as we can at present judge, a large majority of the electors have come forward to avail themselves of their new privilege. But, if the spectacle be gratifying of a whole nation exercising for the first time their constitutional rights with an utter absence of bravado or clamour, it is still more satisfactory to note the moderation of tone and temper which is indicated by the choice which they have made of representatives. Freedom of election in Italy was unquestionably a great experiment. The national character was upon its trial, and it has nobly borne the severe test to which it was subjected. That both Reactionists and Republicans would do their best to return their favorite candidates was matter of public notoriety. Even those who believe most firmly in the star of Count Cavour shook their heads at the prospect of a "General Election." A narrow majority was the limit of the hopes of the most sanguine. The more desponding talked openly of the probable defeat of the Ministry. The dreaded ordeal has now been fairly passed through, and the result is a majority beyond the expectations even of the most enthusiastic calculators. With hardly an exception the Ministers have been returned by the most influential constituencies, while Dr Bertani and several of his chief allies have met with an equally ignominious rejection. Turin itself returns Count Cavour, while Naples gracefully couples Garibaldi and Pecrio, as names emblematic of her gratitude to her deliverer, and of her steady allegiance to Victor Emmanuel. Even Sicily has contrived to forget for a time her traditional jealousy of the mainland, and has sent, as far as can be ascertained, a batch of moderate and honest men to represent her interests in the approaching session.—*Ibid.*

It appears from papers laid before Parliament, that after Garibaldi had captured Palermo England proposed a truce of three months, which Sardinia declined, on the ground that she possessed no influence over Garibaldi. France wished, in concert with England, to *prevent the invasion of the main land!* but England rejected the proposal. England firmly opposed an attack on Venetia, and Lord John Russell remonstrated strongly with France for increasing her army at Rome, and for defending Gaeta and the ex-King of Naples—designating the latter as involving "a useless expenditure of blood, life and money."

Later from Europe.

PORTLAND, Feb. 28.—The steamship *Canadian*, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 14th inst., arrived at Portland this morning.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The furious gale which occurred on the American coast on the 7th and 8th inst., with intense cold, reached the English coast on the 9th, doing immense damage to shipping and otherwise. Political news unimportant. Interest at the Bank of England *increased to 3 per cent.* Cotton declined; Consols 91¼ a 91 5-8; other prices unchanged.

ITALY.—Gaeta has capitulated to the Sardinian forces. The Royal Family took their departure in a French Ship of War. The City of Fiume is declared to be in a state of siege.

AUSTRIA.—Statutes for the organization of the Provinces, are about being granted.

British and For. American News.

United States.

BOSTON, Feb. 25th.—Advices have been received from Japan, via San Francisco. Serious difficulties had arisen between the Japanese and the Ambassadors of the Allies. Lord Elgin and Baron Gros. A collision was considered certain. The Americans were ready to join the Europeans in case of emergency. The statement that American Ambassadors were repulsed, is unfounded—it was the French and English. Trade was very dull.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25th.—Mr Lincoln, who arrived here sooner than expected, moves about freely. All quiet.

The action of the Peace Congress is now dependent on the course pursued by Mr Lincoln.

The seizure of New York vessels has been settled by the Administration of the General Government.

The Government loan of eight millions of dollars has all been taken at a fraction over ninety one dollars.

Jefferson Davis, President of the Southern Confederacy, visits Charleston to-day to present an attack on Fort Sumter, until after President Lincoln's inaugural address is delivered. If that is peaceable, there will be no attack. Sour grapes!

All was quiet on Thursday, at Fort Pickens, Pensacola. One thousand State Troops were remaining there, and another thousand said to be on the way.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26th.—The Peace Congress will probably adjourn to-day. It is believed that the proposition of Mr Guthrie, as amended by Franklin, will be adopted. It is stated and believed that Messrs. Dix and Holt, two of the present Ministers of State, will be requested by Mr Lincoln to retain their present positions, with seats in his Cabinet, for a short time after his inauguration.

Mr Lincoln will clearly indicate his policy to the whole of the States and Republics in his Inaugural Address on the 4th March.

The Volunteer Bill, giving authority to President to call out the Militia and sustain the Laws, if he deems it necessary, gave rise to a hotly contested debate in the House to-day.

It is generally reported, and believed, that a band of five hundred men, all sworn in, has been fully organized for the purpose of preventing Abraham Lincoln from ever sleeping in the "White House." It is said, that the members of this band will occupy positions near Lincoln, on the day of Inauguration, and that one of them will shoot him with an air-gun, from a point where the density of the crowd will render detection impossible.

All the Forts in Texas have been surrendered to the authorities of that Independent, Lone Star Republic, by General Twiggs, of the U. S. Army.

The House has rejected the amendment of the Senate to the Tariff Bill, levying duties on Tea and Coffee.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27th.—The peace conference failing to agree upon any proposition for compromise between the North and South, the impression is that they will abandon all further effort and adjourn to-day. It is hoped that Virginia will not secede, even if the Peace Conference and Congress both fail to agree upon measures of Compromise.

A Resolution, offered in Peace Conference to protect free speech and the freedom of the Press in the Territories of the United States, was rejected!

The United States Government will institute immediate proceedings against Gen. Twiggs, for Treason, in surrendering the Forts in Texas to the authorities of that Republic.

Secretary Holt demands the restoration of United States property at New Orleans [illegible]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28th.—The Confederate States have levied an export duty of one eighth of a penny per pound on Cotton, to take effect from 1st August next.

It is reported that General Twiggs was shot in an altercation with the Government Official sent by the United States to remonstrate against his treachery.

A great pressure is being brought to bear on Mr Lincoln, to obtain his endorsement of the Peace Conference propositions, without which they cannot receive a two-third vote.

Canada.

ANDERSON ON FREE.—The fugitive slave has at last been set free, and the honor of the British Empire maintained intact; for the decision of our Attorney General and two of our judges to give him up, will only be considered as the errors of individuals. This deliverance from impending wrong-doing and disgrace ought to be cause for national thankfulness; and all who prayed for the delivery of this fugitive, will doubtless return thanks to the Almighty for His gracious interposition in the case.

The issuing of a writ from the Court of Queen's Bench in England to remove Anderson thither, brought the matter to a crisis. Some legal and constitutional difficulties lay in the way of that writ, and yet the authorities in England, forseeing them clearly, were willing to encounter them all rather than let the empire be disgraced by the acts of a few officials here. The arrival of the messenger with this writ, rendered it necessary for Canada to decide whether she would bear for ever the disgrace of having tried to do a mean and unjust thing, and having only been prevented by the strong hand of England, or whether she would not rather do right in the premises herself, though even at the eleventh hour. A happy inspiration induced Mr Freeman, the indefatigable counsel for Anderson,—whose zeal, ability and perseverance in this whole matter deserve very high commendation—to bring the case before the Upper Canada Court of Common Pleas, by application for a writ of *habeas corpus*. This Court has concurrent jurisdiction with the Court of Queen's Bench, and was bound, we presume, to inquire into the cause of Anderson's imprisonment when moved thereto, all the same as if the case had not previously been before the Queen's Bench. When Anderson was brought up, indeed, if a sentence of the Court of Queen's Bench had been pled in justification of his imprisonment, the Court of Common Pleas would doubtless have considered it good and sufficient reason; but all that the former Court had done was to decline to set Anderson free, leaving him where they found him, in the hands of the Executive. When once fairly and legally before a new Court, there was no doubt in any one's mind of the result. The legal argument for setting him free was in itself irresistible, and that was backed up by every consideration that could induce judges to entertain it favorably. No Canadian judges will ever place themselves again, we presume, in the position of Chief Justice Robinson and Judge Burns, if they can help it; and the knowledge that if the decided unfavorably for Anderson, a messenger was in waiting to take him to Westminster Hall, where their decision would unquestionably be reversed, placed them in a very peculiar position. It is not surprising, therefore, that the judges of the Common Pleas should cast the points in doubt, if any there were, in favor of liberty, as such doubts always should be cast, and arrive at the unanimous decision of setting Anderson free. Thus, the voices of law, justice, common sense, and of the people, have prevailed, and Canada again breathes freely.—*Montreal Witness.*

New Brunswick.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.—The House is proceeding rapidly with the public business. Several bills have been agreed to—among these we observe a bill to establish a criminal court in St. John, introduced by Mr Gray; a bill to authorize the Governor in Council to grant licences to clergymen, being aliens, to solemnize marriage, upon their taking the oath of allegiance.

The Hon. Provincial Secretary made his financial statement in the house yesterday. It is, we are happy to see, highly satisfactory. The total ordinary revenue of the year 1859–60 was £168,894 7s. 4d., a sum which exceeded the estimate by £11,541, and the revenue of 1858–59 by £15,745 17s. 5d. The gross total revenue of the Province from all sources, including special funds, amounted, however, to £291,258 12s. 11d. The total expenditure, exclusive of special services, was £162,737 14s. 9d., so that there is an actual excess of income over expenditure of £5,055 19s. 2d., that is, after paying the expense of the visit of the Prince of Wales and other charges. The ordinary revenue for 1851 is estimated at $607,800. The statement of the Secretary is very clear and explicit, and as we have said highly satisfactory.—*Church Witness 26 the Feb.*

Nova Scotia.

We have received the full and satisfactory report of the "Nova Scotia Railway," just published by order of the government, the increase in gross earnings appears to have been, in 1860, above those of 1859 $9,593,35. The number of passengers carried during the year being 88,029, or 16,810 more than in 1859.—*Hx. Wesleyan.*

Dyspepsia is one of the prevailing diseases of this country. This is owing both to climate influence and the habit of eating our meals too rapidly. In spite of these adverse circumstances, this disease rapidly disappears by the use of the *Oxygenated Bitters.*

LOCAL.

Nothing very important has come before the House of Assembly during the present week. On Monday little was done beyond the presentation of petitions, and the receiving of the Address of the House by His Excellency in the Legislative Library at 1 o'clock. On Tuesday, after a number of petitions were presented, the House spent some time in Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Grand and Petit Juries. Two Bills were introduced, one by Hon Col. Gray for taking the Census of Prince Edward Island, and the other by the Hon Mr Longworth, for the preservation of the Herring and Alewives' fisheries in this Island. The Census Bill provides that an officer shall be appointed for each Township, and Town and Royalty, to take the census, and that the returns shall be made on or before the 15th of June next. *Wednesday.*—The Hon Mr Haviland presented the Impost and Light Duty Accounts, the Treasurer's Accounts, and the Road Correspondent's Accounts. The Jury Bill was reported from the Committee agreed to with amendments. Hon Col. Gray by command of His Excellency, presented to the House a number of Despatches. The Census Bill passed the second reading. *Thursday.*—The Despatch on the subject of the Act to authorize grants on the shores of this Island, and the Act to give effect to the report of the Land Commission, as also the letter from the Commissioners on the subject of the delay in their award were ordered to be printed in the *Royal Gazette.* Several petitions were presented, two of which, by Hon. Mr. Kelly, were from Lot 33, praying the House to take steps to prevent the collection of arrears of rent pending the settlement of the land tenures by the Royal Commissioners. The Herring, &c., fishery Bill passed through Committee with several amendments. Correspondence between Captain J. Hunter and the Adjutant General, were read in reference to a statement made by Mr Conroy in the House with respect to a letter written by Mr Hunter concerning Roman Catholics entering Volunteer Companies. *Friday.*—The Jury Bill was read a third time and passed. Hon Mr Longworth presented the Report of the Commissioners on the revising and reprinting of the Laws, which was made the order of the day for to-morrow. A number of ordinary road petitions were also presented.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW for January has been received from the publishers. This No., which is unusually full, commences with an article on *Canada and the North West*, in which the present condition and resources and future prospects of that Colony are set forth. In the article *The Welsh and their Literature* will be found many interesting extracts from Welsh authors. Mr Motley's *History of the United Netherlands* is reviewed with commendation. *The Iron Manufacture* furnishes a brief and well digested history of the rise and progress of that branch of industry. The paper on *Italy* sympathizes with the recent extraordinary events in that country. The "great gun" of the No. is aimed at the well known work, *Essays and Reviews*, which, being compiled by several