

Notice.

A Bazaar, for the benefit of the Chapel, will be held at North East Harbour, on the 15th January, to be opened at half-past 10 o'clock, a. m., at the house of Mr. Benjamin King; and in the evening at 6 o'clock, refreshments will be provided, in addition to the useful and fancy articles; and at the conclusion, two short lectures upon some useful and interesting subject, will be given, by the Ministers on the Circuit, and a collection taken up in aid of the said Chapel.

Barrington, December 30th, 1851.

The Treasurer of the Micmac Missionary Society gratefully acknowledges the receipt of the following donations:—

"A Well Wisher," (Picton), £3 0 0
"A Friend," (Hopewell, N. B.), 5 0

Brotherly Courtesy.

As a specimen of the courteous treatment Dr. CRAWLEY is receiving from his Baptist Brother of the *Christian Visitor*, we give the following extract from that paper of the 19th inst. :—

"Since the publication of the solemn protest against us in Halifax, a fortnight since, for the 'unchristian' treatment which the Micmac Mission and 'other subjects' have received in the *Visitor*, and especially in its editorials, we have received the names of 33 new subscribers. We are happy to say we have not yet met with the first man to express boldly or even to hint remotely, that he differs from us in that matter, or is dissatisfied with what we have written or published; nor has the first word of dissent reached us by letter except from members of that Committee. If there are such dissenters we would be glad to know it, and will cheerfully give their names, and fairly publish their objections. As for the protest published, or the one threatened to come before a public meeting, lest the Baptists should be 'partakers of our sins' by recommending or taking such a paper as the *Visitor*, we care nothing about it. We have tried the Baptists of these Provinces, and have no fears of trying them again; and if the writer of the protest or the paper that lends its aid, expect better success in this crusade than in that against the Deputation to England, we are willing to await the issue. The laboured attempt to turn attention away from the point at issue is too evident to deceive their good sense; and they who have never feared the real lion or his Index Expurgatorius, will not be much alarmed at the sight of a skin."

A Remarkable Oversight.

THE HAND OF GOD IN HISTORY; OR, DIVINE PROVIDENCE HISTORICALLY ILLUSTRATED IN THE EXTENSION AND ESTABLISHMENT OF CHRISTIANITY. Such is the title of a book written by the Rev. Hollis Reid, of Hartford, Connecticut, late Missionary of the Am. Board. The object of the author in this work is to trace the ways of Divine Providence in the means he employs for the accomplishment of the great purposes of his moral government; and so far as the subject has been pursued the author has treated it in a manner well calculated to make a favourable impression upon the minds of his readers. The seemingly unimportant events that have transpired in the course of the history of the past, are shown to have been connected with the great chain of providence, forming essential parts of the scheme of the Sovereign Ruler of the universe, who worketh all things after the counsel of his own will, and who, by the mighty efforts which apparently weak and inefficient causes are made to produce, shows that He is great in power, and wonderful in working. But while we are pleased to find that this book is possessed of excellencies, and may be read with pleasure and profit, we cannot but regret that a work of the character and design for which this has been written, should be marred by a very serious defect, and one which will very materially affect the influence which it might otherwise exert, and the favour it might receive amongst a certain portion of the religious community. It is certainly somewhat remarkable, that an author in collecting his materials for such a work, and who, we might reasonably suppose, would be solicitous to avail himself impartially of every event in which the "hand of God" was in anywise discernible, should neglect to mention, even by way of allusion, an event, and refer to an agency in which, for more than one hundred years, the hand of God has been more signally displayed than in any other modern manifestation of Divine power. We refer to Wesley, and Wesleyan Methodism. And how

it has happened that the author of this work, in wandering over the whole tract of time, from creation to the present, and in visiting every part of the inhabited earth, for the purpose of "learning, marking, and inwardly digesting" the various causes and agencies which have contributed to the "extension and establishment of Christianity," how he could write a book of four hundred duodecimo pages, and not somewhere stumble upon a reference to an instrumentality, to which, more than any other, under God, the Churches of Protestant Christianity, in the present day, owe the vigour of their spiritual life, and their activity and zeal, in spreading the Gospel of our common Saviour, is a subject, to us, utterly inexplicable, except upon the ground of an intentional neglect, and inexcusable partiality. Of Methodism it may be said, "its zeal has provoked very many to love and good works." We say this not boastingly; and were we ever to become a little vain in our foolish confidence of boasting, we might, in some sense say with the Apostle, that we are compelled to it, by those who would fain deny, or undervalue the grace of God which has been manifested in us, and through us.—*Toronto Christian Guardian*.

Europe.—What of the Protestant Churches?

To be viewed with mingled feelings, like the seven churches of Asia, to whom varied messages were sent, with different degrees of censure. That of Prussia to be commiserated; bound neck and heels to the throne by a strongly twined Erastian cord, yet the king has disavowed all sympathy with Popery as a religion, though he avails himself of its political connections to sustain him in his despotic hostility to all reforms. And the Protestant feeling is strong in Northern Germany; so that the advocates of the Popedom cry out "persecution," because when the Pope tried the same dodge as he did in England, and wished to make a beginning of "diocesan, territorial division," that he might get an "imperium in imperio," and the canon law to supersede the law of the land,—by appointing a Bishop of Hamburg, they rose against it and drove him away.

In Piedmont and Savoy, there is increased freedom, so that the Waldenses have got permission to build a church in Turin; and Gilly, their historian, is appealing to his brethren, the Protestant section of the English Episcopal church for aid to them in its erection. There, and over all the states of Northern Italy, the truth is spreading; nothing is wanting but freedom of action to stud it over with Protestant churches; and expectation is on tiptoe, whether civil despotism, Popish tyranny, and the Inquisition, will be allowed to suppress it, as they did in the 16th century, when it was even more wide-spread than now, and a mysterious Providence suffered it to be extinguished.

In England, the battle rages with unabated violence between the Protestants and Romanizers in the Establishment. Popery is becoming more Popish, if we may judge by Father Newman's lectures, in which he puts the "winking images," of the Virgin, the bleeding canvas, and "Ecstasies," and other such church miracles, upon the same footing as those of Scripture, vouchers for all the legends, even that of the saint who sailed upon his cloak, in a storm, or our St. Patrick, who used a fragment of a mountain, in an emergency, when his ship was not forthcoming.

In Ireland, the work of spreading the reformation goes bravely on. Churchmen, Presbyterians, Wesleyans, are laboring away successfully. It is a curious fact, that Dr. Magee's purchase in Connemara, Dr. Magee, the colleague, and coadjutor of Dr. Wiseman in Westminster, who bought an immense tract of the Martin estate, on which to found a Catholic colony, to counteract the doings of the Protestant spreaders of the truth, education, civilization, and industry, in long-neglected Connaught,—has become quite a failure. Not only has the love of the Truth taken fast hold of the people's hearts; but they have learned the difference between schools for education and industrial training, that are real and solid, and for the people's own benefit, and those that are a mere sham, to keep them from being taught.

Meantime, the Presbyterian Church is likely to be at no loss for the means of training men for the work. The Belfast Professors have commenced vigorously the work of raising funds for buildings for their Theological classes, and for bursaries for the encouragement of necessitous students, now that the "Magee College" is to be in Derry, and have already obtained £3,000. The Queen's College there affords the best facilities for a Literary course; and is rich and liberal in bursaries and scholarships. On the other hand, the advocates of the Derry College are indefatigable, holding meetings for adding to the funds, and pledging different localities to support it, when opened, by students. The last meeting of this kind was at Bailborough, county Cavan; so that the one-half nearly of Ulster will support that Institution. There is room for both; and I think it providential that both are to exist, in the present circumstances of Ireland.

The Scottish Free Church is nobly battling against Popery, not only from Press and Pulpit, but by active personal labours among the people

in the large towns and mining and manufacturing districts, labouring by schools and missionaries in the Highlands and Islands, and in the West of Ireland.—*Irish Correspondence of the New York Observer*.

A Marvel Indeed.

We cannot communicate to the reader the strange—partly painful and partly pleasing—emotions wrought in our mind by a visit on Wednesday to two Aztec children, at present in the care of a gentleman at the Clinton Hotel, New York. We believe it is the gentleman's intention to exhibit them very shortly, but of that, we presume, due notice will be given. Our's was a non-professional visit, and we shall speak of them simply as ethnological curiosities.

On entering the room we were greeted first by the boy, who came up from the other end of the room, half springing, half running, and holding out his hand, uttered the usual words of accost, "How do you do?" He is about thirty-three inches high, of an olive or Spanish complexion, with face and head of that peculiar and sharp linear character sculptured or painted on ancient Egyptian monuments; the eyes are full even to projection, and indicate intelligence, with an occasional dreaminess as the eyelid occasionally drops over them; the hair is jet black, thick and glossy, and the general contour agreeable and interesting. The girl next came forward, less buoyantly, there being in fact just that difference in her bearing which difference of sex would lead one to expect. She is about twenty-nine inches high; her features are less pleasing than those of her brother, and the hair less glossy.

We watched them as they played about the room, with astonishment, strange thoughts crowded through the mind, many of which we would be unwilling to utter—some we almost shuddered to entertain. The face and hands and feet—the general formation—were human beyond cavil or mistake. But the slender and supple form and long thin arms, and still more an occasional bending forward and an involuntary throwing downward the arms as though about to use them jointly with the feet for locomotion, with a perceptible roll as they sprang from chair or sofa, were unmistakable indications of baboonish tendencies. They seemed indeed an illustration of Lord Monboddo's unwelcome theory. The softness and perfect formation of the hands, however, convinced us that these minims of humanity do not use them for walking.

They are affectionate, lively, companionable, very playful, and in disposition sensitive to an extreme, especially the girl. She does not talk, at least with her tongue, and we at this moment recall that the boy, who was manifestly intelligent and understood readily whatever was said to him, uttered no other words so distinctly as those first words of greeting. A gentleman took off his spectacles, they having attracted the attention of the young miss, and asked her to wear them, which she readily did, and walked about the room in high delight. The young gentleman, then, with a speaking look, solicited the use of them, and enjoyed the fun amazingly. Each surrendered them with the most perfect good humour, when requested to do so. Childlike docility, is in fact, a very pleasing feature in them. The race, we believe, rarely attain a greater height than three feet. These children, semi-human shall we call them?—are respectively about seven and nine years of age. Their appearance in society will be a marvel indeed, and must excite unbounded curiosity.—*New York Commercial*.

Project to take the Sandwich Islands.

The Newark Advertiser takes the following extract from a private letter:—

"There has been an expedition fitted out from here of some three or four hundred persons bound for the Sandwich Islands, with the view of taking possession of them either by assuasion or force. It is rumored that the King has on certain terms agreed to abdicate in favor of this party, which has some credence here, and has induced many indeed to join the party. The 'Game Cock' and two other ships sailed yesterday, with a large passenger list for the islands. Should the expedition be successful their fortunes are made, as it is no far a spot as lies out of doors."

Summary of News.

BY THE R. M. STEAMER.

The R. M. steamer *Europa* bound for New York, put in at this port on Saturday last. She brought the startling but not unexpected intelligence of a REVOLUTION in France. Louis Napoleon has arrested General Cavaignac, Lamoriciere, Changarnier, and about thirty other suspected persons. The National Assembly is dissolved—as also the Council of State. The members of the Chambers were ejected by force of arms—fighting commenced in the streets of Paris—Napoleon ordered out cannon—barricades were demolished—and many lives were lost. The President is supported by the military, and assurances of support were coming in from the Provinces. This news has produced great sensation in England. Stocks fell two per cent. Trouble may be expected.—*Athenaeum*.

We give below various ITEMS of British and Foreign Intelligence, and our next page contains a more particular account of the REVOLUTION IN FRANCE, with some other European news.

The Humane Society have granted a reward of Ten Pounds to Captain Foster, of Nova Scotia, who gallantly leaped into the George's Dock, a short time ago, in the middle of the night, and rescued a man named Davies, who would otherwise have perished.—*Liverpool Paper*.

The judicial committee of the Privy Council on Monday affirmed the decree of the High Court of Admiralty in the case of the *Europa* mail steam-ship, which run down the *Charles Bartlett* at sea. The decision is against the owners of the *Europa*.

The Cunard Steam Navigation Company have settled the claim of the owners and crew of the *schr. Florence*, Captain Higgins, which was run down and sunk by the steamer *Europa*, by the payment of the sum of five thousand dollars.

The new R. C. Bishop of Nottingham was enthroned on the 2nd inst.

Prince Albert has purchased the Balmoral property for upwards of £30,000.

The Aberdeen ship *Chrysolite* has made the passage to and from China in seven months, there discharged and took in a cargo of teas and arrived at Liverpool on the 1st December in 104 days. This has been the shortest passage yet.

The R. M. Steamer *Merlin*, at present running between New York, Bermuda, and St. Thomas, is shortly to be superseded by a superb Steamer of 700 tons, having accommodation for 100 passengers. She is now being built on the Clyde, near Glasgow.

Mr. J. E. King, Brazilian consul for the Clyde ports, has received an official communication from Brazil commissioning him to obtain estimates for the construction and fitting out of four timber-built war steamers, especially adapted for swift sailing, and intended to be employed on the Brazilian coast against the slave-traders.

The firm of Messrs. John Cabbell & Co., commission merchants, Glasgow, stopped payment on Monday, and their liabilities are stated to amount to nearly £250,000.

The customs received at Dublin for the past week are greater by £2,300 than the amount of the corresponding week of last year.

In anticipation of Galway becoming the packet station, the people of Ulster are about to connect by Railways, Belfast and other manufacturing towns with the capital of Connaught.

It is stated that the Roman Catholic hierarchy of Ireland have resolved not to celebrate the rites of marriage between a Protestant woman and a Roman Catholic man, unless the woman consents that all the children shall be brought up as Roman Catholics. It is added, that Dr. Wiseman will uphold the priesthood of this country in a similar determination.

The proprietor of the *Sligo Champion*, Mr. Verdon, has been elected Mayor of Sligo for the ensuing year.

The professor of natural philosophy, in the Queen's College of Galway, Mr. Crofton, has conformed to the Catholic faith.

The linen trade of Ulster is at present in a very prosperous condition.

Sir E. Blakeney does not retire, as stated, from the command of the forces in Ireland.

The last of the Paladins of Napoleon, Marshal Soult, is dead, and was to be consigned to the tomb on the 27th ult. Jean-de-Dieu Soult, Duke of Dalmatia and Marshal General of France, expired peacefully in the very scenes of his nativity, after a life with scarcely a parallel for eventfulness and danger.

A somewhat angry debate had taken place in the *Spanish Senate*, arising out of a proposition to control the number of Holydays now enjoined by the Church. It is estimated that a sum not less than 1,000 millions of reals, is thus lost to the country by the withdrawal of so much labour.

In Portugal the Electoral campaign had terminated. It is said that most distinguished men, of all parties, will be found in the new Cortes.

The King of Hanover has issued a decree, by which he takes the chief command of the army. The object is to take the command out of the hands of the Minister of War, because he is responsible to the Chambers.