Provincial Wesleyan

THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1859.

In consequence of the official relation which this paper sustains to the Conference of Eastern British America, we require that Obituary, Revival, and other notices addressed to us from any of the Circuits within the bounds of the Connexion, shall pass through the hands of the Superintendent Minister.

Communications designed for this paper must be accompanied by the name of the writer in confidence

We do not undertake to return rejected articles

We do not assume responsibility for the opinions of our respondents.

The Treaty.

WHAT THE PRESS SAYS.

The following articles were extracted for our last number, but having been crowded out, we now give them a place. They present contrasted views of the ambiguous conduct of the Emperor Napoleon :—

(From the Times)

France has spent £50,000,000 and 50,000 men only to give Milan a Piedmontese instead of an Austrian master, and to establish the Pope in a temporal dignity even beyond his imagining, and capable of any extension. Is all this real? The Emperor's game must be a very long one. With the best intentions, constitutional states cannot afford to be so philanthropic. As for Savoy, it is beneath notice. The Emperor would not even mention it. For so mere a trifle it was not worth his while to bring suspicion on so glorious an achievement as the liberation and organisation of all Italy in one federal union. Austria herself must be struck ith the generosity, the clemency, and the moderation of her foe, and France is content to gain a friend.

When the Emperor has returned home and shared with his troops the pure costly sacrifice, how long will he find his country content to play so magnificent and sublime a part? It is true that the elder Napoleon left France as he found her; but then he yielded to overpowering numbers, and adverse fortune. France has now the game in her hands; more successful than she could have expected, she has Europe before her. She can raise all Italy and half the Austrian empire against those Germans she has so often beaten. Yet on the very summit of her ambition she recollects and renounces. Should this, indeed, satisfy Napoleon III., there arises a new misgiving as one contemplates the extreme anxiety which has been shown, first to humble, then to conciliate Austria, and to win both her respect and her gratitude.

Louis Napoleon is true to the precedents of the founder of his house. As Napoleon the Great granted an armistice to the Emperor Alexander after the great battle of Friedland, and three days afterwards settled the outline of a treaty upon "the raft of Tilsit," so Napoleon the nephew has given to his victory at Solferino the historical sequences of an armistice, and interview, and a preliminary treaty. What happened on the raft at Tilsit is now history; what happened in that room at Villafranca we cannot know, but we hope with confidence that the conversation between the Imperial negociators of 1859 did not commence in the same words which opened the Conference of 1807. Alexander's first expression to Napoleon was "I hate the English as much as you do, and am ready to second you in all your enterprises against them." Francis Joseph did not, we imagine, thus commence; nor did our good ally and fast friend answer as his uncle answered, "In that case everything will easily be arranged, and peace is already made." Happily, England has for once nothing to do with this arrangement; and when Austria and France make up their disputes, the secret articles that may be agreed upon cannot with any reason bear reference to jealousies or hatred of this empire

The two Emperors met at Villafranca alone. Doubtless there was at Villafranca, as at Tilsit, the splendid staff, comprising marshals of both empires. But there does not appear to have been any intervention of professional diplomatists. Face to face and mind to mind Napoleon III. and Francis Joseph discussed the present and determined the future. Such is, as we know, the French Emperor's habit in things of far less importance than the re-settlement of Europe and the creation of two new kingdoms Francis Joseph was fain to follow where the more powerful mind led, and we may fairly speculate that if it be the French policy that peace with Austria shall be lasting, there is little left for any European Conference to carp or cavil over.

But the Emperors seem to have been alone, not only in the sense of having no ministers to clog their counsels, but also in the still more important sense that they had no allies to start difficulties or to interpose pretensions. We hear no mention of Sardinia. One of the principal topics dwelt on in the manifesto that pretended to justify this war was that Austria insisted, contrary to natural justice, on excluding Sardinia from the congress which was to bind her to peace and order. Sardinia had been the cause or at least the excuse, for this harvest of glory which is now garnered. She has seen her country wasted, her finances ruined and her army cut up. She has fought with a bravery which gives the friends of Italy fresh hope of an Italian nation. On the day of the great battle she encountered with credit double her own number of Austrians It was her cause that was risked upon the fortune of war, it was her country that was devastated, it was to her banner that all Italy was called upon to rally: yet we do not hear that the King of Sardinia, who had been so conspicuous at Solferino, played as large a part at Villafranca. This is rather a potent system, and it already begins to look as if our predictions of the rather tame part he would have to play everywhere, except in the fighting, would be fulfilled. Not that we ever anticipated that the French Emperor would be ungenerous to his ally. Napoleon is too *grand seigneur* for that. We felt that he would be, and we now admit that he is, even lavish of the spoil; but Sardinia must be content to take it from the great man, and upon the great man's conditions. Lombardy is ceded to the Emperor, and the Emperor transfers it to the King of Sardinia. We shall hear no more of uniting all Italy in one powerful kingdom under Victor Emmanuel. If we would pursue the history of the Sardinian nation, it must be to watch the fortunes of her constitutional institutions, or to canvass the question whether the result of the war has been to annex Lombardy to Piedmont or to annex Piedmont to Lombardy. We may have also to mark whether the Lombards are settling down contentedly under the Sardinian rule, and whether Milan is satisfied to call Turin her metropolis. For the present, however, Louis Napoleon monopolises the glory and the power. He is evidently determined that the world shall make no mistake as to who is the liberator of Italy. It is he, Napoleon III., who is imposing his will upon the beaten Francis Joseph, and when it is done the King of Sardinia will, of course, be permitted to sign the conditions he has extorted. But let Sardinia be grateful and Venice be thankful; let Tuscany wait for orders, and let the Romans refrain from cheering General Goyon too boisterously. The two eagles are in the air circling in friendly flight. Let every meaner thing cower on the earth and beware of the swoop.

Will Italy be content with this freedom from the Alps to the Adriatic? Is the Pope so popular in his sovereign capacity that all Italy will congratulate themselves upon being brought under his "honorary" presidency? Does Sardinia feel no suspicion that there was some wisdom in the advice so often tendered her, to labour out by peaceful means and by progress of industry and intelligence the gradual emancipation of the Italian race? We speak not of Victor Emmanuel. He will receive a great accession of territory; he will have bartered a dream for a moderate reality, and according to the ordinary notions of ordinary kings he comes out a gainer. It is true that he shines palely in the glare of his benefactor's glory; and for his dignity's sake he is a little too much under the hand of his gigantic friend. He has come to be thought for, and treated for; but he has grown into a larger Power under the patronage of his Imperial relative. It is of the people of Sardinia that we would inquire whether they are still so sanguine of the good effects of this French alliance as they were four months ago? Have they no nervousness about these constitutional institutions which they give up so loyally to the good keeping of their King, to be restored when the moment of peril should have passed away? And Kossuth—whose hand is arrested when in the act of firing the train which was to wrap Hungary in smoke and ruin—what thinks he at this moment of the Emperor whom he eulogised in all our manufacturing towns? Matters are not looking so well as they might look for these apostles of confusion and enemies of peaceful advancement; but they have nothing left to do but to make the best of it.

(From the Morning Post.)

The soul of this treaty, so far as its provisions have reached us, and so far as they have been communicated to Parliament by Lord John Russell, is the nationality of Italy, guaranteed, under every variety of local government, in a confederacy of the Italian States. The Pope is to be the nominal or honorary head of this confederation; he is to be recognized in the possession of the dignity necessarily attaching to his office in a country where the Catholic religion prevails, but he is to be shorn virtually of that temporal supremacy in Italy which he has always hitherto aspired to wield. Here then we have at once the germ of a secularised confederation, still acknowledging, with discreet deference to the national religion of Italy, the honour that is due to the head of the Catholic Church The Pope, in a word, is deprived of the substance, but he is to keep the shadow. The Emperor of Austria cedes the kingdom of Lombardy for ever, not to the King of Sardinia, but to the Emperor of the French; and the Emperor of the French makes over his conquest to the King of Sardinia.—Lombardy and Sardinia become therefore henceforth one state. Thus we arrive at once at another of the cardinal points of renovating Italy. In order to secure the Confederation by the Constitution of one master throne in the North of Italy, a single state, with a population of eight millions, is created. That state, too, is just the state which is the archetype of the whole future of Italian domestic government.—The Emperor of Austria, ceding the kingdom of Lombardy, retains that of Venice; or rather, he receives a new kingdom of small extent, in place of a large kingdom; for he is to hold his rights as King of Venetia on a title altogether new. The old Austrian title is abolished, and an Italian title is constituted in its place. The Austrian Emperor is to be King of Venetia, solely as an integral member of the confederation of Italy. He is to be no more an Austrian sovereign in Italy than George IV or William IV. was felt in Hanover to be an English, and not a German sovereign. There will, no doubt, be a distinct administration, a distinct code of laws, and a distinct army. The King of Venetia although he will possess the crown of Austria, will assume his rights, as it were (speaking from an Englishman's vocabulary) on a parliamentary title. He will be—he must be—essentially an Italian; he will rule less than three millions of Italians; and he will be controlled by a confederation ruling not less than 26 millions. Finally the two Emperors have agreed to demand reforms at the hands of the Pope. To add to this a general amnesty is proclaimed We anticipate there will now be no Congress; the few details remaining to be arranged are surely unworthy of its assembling It remains to glance at what France has done, and to see how we are to judge of France in the future. She has effected all this within three months; her credit is excellent; her army is admirable; her spirit is buoyant. All this has cost her but the momentary nerving of an arm. Yet she has gained no territory for herself. She made sacrifices in war; and if men doubted her sincerity then, they now see that she practises self-denial in peace. Twice only has Napoleon III. drawn the sword. He drew it in 1854 to protect Turkey from Russia, and he drew it again last Spring to nationalise and reform Italy. There has been no war waged, therefore, by France under Napoleon III. but where there has been a substantial ground for its adoption. We have, then, every reason to be confident that France will never of her own accord disturb the peace of the whole world. She now relapses into peace, to tend the manifold interests of her domestic government, and to watch the development of the new confederated government which she has secured for Italy.

Letter from Newfoundland.

From our Correspondent.

The most noticeable feature in Newfoundland affairs at present is the political agitation, bordering on frenzy, which signalizes the preparatory arrangements for a general election to come off in November next. Both parties perceive in their own immediate interests something worth struggling for, while matters of no common moment are made to appear as only adapted to become subservient to party purposes. Extremes naturally beget extremes—a fact too fully established in our present position. Could the government party, or the opposition either, exhibit an entire absence of all desire for aggrandizement, an uncompromizing adherence to the colony's weal, and a devotedness to all righteous demands of a sensible and respectable majority of their constituents, there might be some chance for sympathy. As it is, it requires no peculiar astuteness to detect in the van of each party a mitred head, if not a truly original crozier. It has long been considered fashionable and wise to treat those symbols of dignity with courtesy and submission, and if we judge aright, this kind of reverential awe is not yet extinct. In our estimation—notwithstanding the flash and din of wordy warfare, which professes on the one hand to aim at wresting the colony from priestly rule, and on the other to save it from a wasting vampirism—while both professions are urged with a vengeance which spares neither name nor office, and sounds very much like doing evil that good may come—the unwieldy and voluminous statement of differences may be condensed into one simple interrogation—"Who is to rule—your Bishop or ours?"

Perhaps we may yet attain to the noble position which Nova Scotia so proudly occupies, which Prince Edward Island so proudly maintains, and New Brunswick is manifestly aspiring o. Joyfully will we then celebrate with you the auspicious event of a mutual triumph achieved by righteous efforts over all despotic dignity—and *we shall have it* too! The machinery of our glorious Reformation is adapted to the expulsion of *all* demoralizing influences, political ones not excepted.

The most interesting and general theme of study and amusement of the past week has been that afforded by thermometrical observations; and you may be surprised to learn that the mercury frequently during that period ascended to 100, and occasionally to 106! Old King Sol has been so long excluded from the opportunity of tendering to us his accustomed salutations, by the intervention of most incorrigible masses of fog, which appear to lay exclusive claim to the privilege of guarding this portion of the veteran's Circuit, that one would suppose his present intimacy and profuseness to be conclusive indications of the wrath of his attachment, notwithstanding his prolonged unavoidable absence. Still one cannot help wishing that both visitants might manifest somewhat more moderation in their expressions of fealty, especially as the influences of the one only tend to incapacitate the recipient for any special attentions from the other. The rapid change of atmosphere at noon to 106 Fahrenheit would be decidedly more enjoyable but for the sudden variation to a temperature demanding exercise and overcoats which almost invariably accompanies the return of evening. Imagine yourself in Bermuda at Noon, reclining delightfully beneath some grateful shade, and in Newfoundland at 6 P. M. of the same day, with but little inclination to assume a recumbent position anywhere except in the vicinity of a brisk fire, and you have a fair conception of our climatic experience during the past fortnight. Of all *crooked* climates that of Newfoundland is the most zig-zag certainly.

We are now pretty sanguine in our expectations as to a good summers fishery, though much yet depends upon the success of the remaining months. The vast shoals of codfish which swarm our coasts are surpassed in numbers only by the myriads of herring, etc., by which they are attracted hither; and it is generally believed that the present year is remarkable in this respect. The traffic in oil, raw and manufactured, has reached an unparalleled briskness, while the swiftest vessels are being laden with all possible despatch for the foreign markets. All this urgency and bustle is attended with vast expense, causing a circulation of money which would make a Jew's eyes sparkle with ecstacy.

Many reports have been circulated respecting the treatment of the passengers who were wrecked in the Steamer *Argo* by the inhabitants of Trepassey, where the accident occurred Some inconsiderate persons had uttered statements calculated to stigmatize the wreckers as a set of marine freebooters, who sought for such opportunities with savage avidity; but it is gratifying to find, after the most prompt and laudable scrutiny by officials and others, that seamen have nothing to fear from being placed at the mercy of these rude but hospitable people.

The eloquent appeals of your distinguished General Williams has aroused us from a kind of happy somnolency, in which the essentials of preservation from cringing aggressors had, it appears, too long been forgotten; and he has given an additional impetus to the pulse of public feeling by intimating the possibility of our soon receiving a visit from one of England's Princes For either of them who may happen to do us the honor we bespeak the warm welcome of loyal hearts.

ALEPH.

Newfoundland, July 18, 1859.

From the London Watchman.

"Catholic Claims."

The present Government, like the last, is besieged by Roman Catholic Deputations, and tempted or threatened by conditions on which the Roman Catholic Members will give it their auspicious assistance, or their vindictive opposition. Some of these are openly put forward, others probably are matters of secret negotiation. When parties are so evenly balanced in the House of Commons as now happens to be the case, a handful of men pledged to each other and to their caste, and caring comparatively little or nothing for the general interests of the Empire, can make themselves formidable to any Government. It is asserted by the Roman Catholics that the votes of their representatives transferred the direction of affairs from the Administration of the Earl of Derby to that of Lord Palmerston, and they have not been slow in requiring from the latter a reward for that service. As their spokesman, Mr. Maguire promised the Premier last Friday, in the Hou e, that if he would accord what they considered their rights, he should receive their support; and informed him that their first claim was that their priests should have access to prisoners of their own religion in the gaols and penitentiaries, and to paupers in the workhouses. Now we are not so intolerant as to grudge our Roman Catholic fellow-subjects such a privilege, since they esteem it so highly; but it is well known that they enjoy it already. Mr. Langdale, after introducing an imposing Deputation to the Premier and Home Secretary on Thursday morning ventured to assert that "the Catholic prisoners were deprived of the ministrations of their clergy," but he was obliged to reduce this monstrous grievance to an insignificant size, by adding—"*unless they asked for them.*" That is exactly the whole burden of the wrong to be redressed, and it is well its amount of pressure should be kept in memory.

There is not on this subject one law for the Protestant Dissenter and another for the Popish priest; one for criminals of this religious complexion, if we may so speak, and another for a different class. The Government provides chaplains, of course of the Established Church, but the convicts need not have their ministrations, and need not be without those of their own clergy, unless they choose. In gaols and in wookhouses every Romanist prisoner or pauper can secure the attendance of his own priest, and that as often as he likes, if the priest will come as often, simply by asking for it. But the Deputation urged that Protestant chaplains were appointed in Ireland; which is true, because there still is an ecclesiastical Establishment in that part of the United Kingdom. When it is contended that therefore Popish chaplains ought to be appointed in this country, the design is that Romanism may obtain a rudimentary State Establishment here. We recommend the gentlemen of the "Liberation Society" to turn their attention to this, among the multifarious matters with which they so ardently concern themselves. Mr. Monsell indeed assured Sir G. C. Lewis that the question raised was not at all "the payment of Catholic chaplains;" but that was only throwing a little sand into the vigilant eyes of the Home Secretary; for, in their own meetings, the Romanists have distinctly proposed as their aim the payment no less than the appointment of their own chaplains, and of their school-teachers too. In fact, the stipend would follow the appointment as a thing of course; if you but keep a dog you must needs give him a bone. No salary! Let us see. The memorandum handed by Mr. Langdale to the Prime Minister contained the following demands, among others:—

"The appointment of a Chaplain to be recognized as an officer of the Prison or Workhouse.

"Power of assembling Catholics for worship or instruction in a separate place assigned for that purpose.

"Separate Schools and Teachers for Catholic children attached to Prisons and Workhouses."

Unquestionably, that includes stipends for priests and Popish teachers, school-buildings, and perhaps chapels besides Among other pleas for such exceptional patronage, the Deputation paid their own religion the ill compliment of insisting upon the very large number of Romanis: convicts in English prisons. If theirs was a true statement of the case, the immigration of Popery must have contributed most seriously, and much beyond the fair numerical proportion, to the criminal statistics of England. At the last Census the number of attendants at Roman Catholic worship was only 383,630 less than one-third of the number placed in the column of the Independents, and one-fourth of that which is given as the attendance in the chapels of the Methodist Connexion. It would appear therefore that in this country "Catholic" crime increases with more alarming rapidity than "Catholic" worship. That may be a valid reason why the priest should be oftener at the gaol than the Non conformist Minister, but it is no reason at all why the priest should be constituted a salaried "Officer of the Prison."

The "Catholics" are but a sect, or, if it pleases them better, a Denomination, in this country, and scarcely one of the largest; and they must be content with the common privileges of their Nonconformist fellow-subjects. "Only," says Mr. Maguire, "let us get our heroic clergy and Nuns into your prisons." The priests can go there whenever any one wants them, and as for the Nuns, it is our disgrace to suffer them, after one voluntary immolation, to be involuntarily immured in a sort of prison all their lives long, perpetual debtors to a youthful vow, the only debtors in this realm for whom there is no law, no protection, and no relief. Mr. Newdegate the other evening reminded the House of Commons that there is just now "a combined action" on the part of the Romanists, headed by their Bishops and Cardinal to establish themselves in the Army, in the Fleet, and in the prisons and workhouses, as chaplains and teachers, with State appointments and State pay. It is to be regretted that Lord Palmerston still thinks he was hindered from doing a liberal thing when the House of Commons refused to let him place on the estimates salaries for Popish priests in Government prisons.—True liberality is impartial, and it is illiberal to make a distinction between the Roman Catholic and the Protestant Dissepters to the disadvantage of the latter. This is the ground on which we must meet and repel the encroachments of the priests; namely, that they are, like us, Nonconformists, and cannot be permitted to acquire that ascendency to which Mr. Oakeley paints. They must content themselves perforce without the position and emoluments of an Established Order, or Church, to which we also make no manner of pretension or claim. This is treating our Roman Catholic fellow-subjects with unexceptionable liberality and charity, when we treat them no worse than ourselves. If we grant more, we wrong ourselves, and may expect to see them first our superiors, then our masters.

Italian Protestantism.

The following contribution to the columns of the New York *Observer* of the 14th ult., by Dr. Baird, containing a brief notice of the Protestant churches and chapels of Northern Italy, is invested, at the present juncture, with peculiar interest:

"During the reign of Napoleon I. almost all the Valley of the Po was under his dominion, either as part of his 'Grand Empire,' or as the 'Kingdom of Italy,' of which Milan was the capital. In that time the Protestants of Venice,—where alone, of all the cities in Italy, there was still some lingering influence of the Reformation in Italy,—who were mostly Hungarian bankers and merchants, obtained permission to have public worship. The municipal goverment even allowed them the use of a small old Roman Catholic church, not far from the Rialto, in which to celebrate Protestant worship. When it was decided at the congress of Vienna that Venice and its territories should thenceforth constitute a part of the Austrian empire, the nuncio of the Pope went immediately to the Emperor of Austria, and, in the name of his master, demanded the suppression of that Protestant chapel, But the late King of Prussia interfered, and prevailed on the Emperor to allow the chapel to stand, offering to guarantee that it should be no expense to the Austrian government. And *stand* it has done till this day, the good King writing every year till his death to the excellent pastor.

"At Bergamo there has long been a Protestant chapel, the service being in German, maintained by wealthy Protestant bankers residing there—whose *money* if not their *religion*, has been considerably respected by the Austrian government in Lombardy.

"At Milan there was for years a Protestant chapel, of which the Rev. Mr. Kind, from the canton of the Grisons in Switzerland, was minister. Of late years it has been suppressed, I believe, but am not sure. It was of much importance for the two or three thousand Swiss or French Protestants who live there. There was also a Protestant chaplain there, for the instruction of the Hungarian and German Protestants in the Austrian army stationed there. The stationing of a Protestant chaplain at that city was at the instance of a Hungarian general on the occasion of a Prosestant soldiet being sentenced to death,—when a Protestant minister had to be sent from Hungary, to help him prepare to die."

So much for Lombardy It appears from this statement, that there have been three Protestant chapels and four Protestant ministers in the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom during the last several years. Let us hear what has been the state of things in Piedmont, including the old republic of Genoa and the principality of Nice, which now form the maritime portion of the kingdom of Sardinia that is on the continent, and lie across the Appennines from Piedmont:—

"In Genoa there is—1. An English chapel. 2. A French, or rather as it is now, *Waldensian* chapel. 3. An Italian chapel. The Waldensian congregation now worships in a new church or rather 'temple,' built and opened last year, to the great scandal of the *priest party*, who have scarcely yet ceased to lament, and even to howl! There is a great and good work going on in Genoa.

"In Nice there is—1. An English chapel, a very important one, which is well attended by a great many English and Americans who flock to that place every year in search of health. 2. A Waldensian chapel, of which the Rev. Leon Pilatte, whose visit to this country is remembered by thousands, is the zealous and efficient pastor.

"At Turin, the capital of Piedmont, as well as of the entire Sardinian kingdom, there are, 1. A Waldensian church, large and handsome, built a few years ago, in which two pastors officiate—the Rev. Mr. Bert in *French*, and the Rev. Mr. Mielle in *Italian*. Each preaches twice every Sabbath. 2. An Italian chapel, of which Dr. De Sanctis is the pastor. There is a strong and growing element of Protestantism in this important city of nearly 200,000 inhabitants.

"In addition to this, the Waldensian Synod has opened chapels at Pignerol (20 miles by railroad, southwest from Turin), Cassale, Alessandria, Favale, and at several other points in Piedmont. No longer ago than yesterday, I received a long and most interesting letter from the Rev. Dr. Revel, recently elected Moderator for the second or third time, giving me a full account of the missionary operations of the synod. When I can find time to translate it, I will give it to the public.

"There are also several chapels opened by the 'Italian Church,' (a body of Christians in Piedmont which are connected with the Waldenses, and of which Dr De Sanctis is one of the leaders.) at important points, but their exact number I am not able to state.

"And last of all, there are the fifteen Waldensian churches in the valleys of Piedmont which are in the vicinity of Pignerol. God has preserved his Church in these valleys through long ages of poverty and suffering for a great work. Their 'device,' a lamp amidst seven stars, and the whole surrounded by the motto, LUX LUCET IN TENEBRIS, tells the story of their history. They have been wonderfully aided in getting ready for this day! But I cannot now speak of this.

"On the southern side of the canton of the Grisons in Switzerland, there are nine small Protestant churches, just on the borders of the Valtelline, a large and beautiful valley in the northern part of Lombardy. The members of these churches are of Italian origin, and speak the *Italian* language, and though not *politically* in Italy, yet *ethnologically* and *geographically* they are, and must be so reckoned when we speak of the sphere of their activity and influence."

The Case of the Boy Mortara.

Sir Moses Montefiore has made his report to the London Committee of Deputies of the British Jews on the result of his mission to Rome, to present a memorial to his Holiness the Pope, on the subject of the Mortara case. Sir Moses left London on the 1st of March, accompanied by Mr. Gershom Kursheedt, of New Orleans, and Dr. Thomes Hodgkin, of London. Having been favoured by the Foreign Office with letters of introduction to Mr. Odo Russell, Attaché to the Legation of her Majesty at Florence, but resident at Rome, on his arrival in that city he placed himself in communication with that gentleman, to whom he expresses himself greatly indebted for his courtesy and services. After detailing his unsuccessful attempts to procure a personal interview with the Pope, Sir Moses proceedes to describe his interview with Cardinal Antonelli, which took place at the Vatican, on the 28th of April, which interview was procured through the instrumentality of Mr. Odo Russell, who was present at it. They were received with great courtesy by the Cardinal Sir Moses said he had hoped to have been enabled to present the memorial to the Sovereign Pontiff in person, but having failed to obtain an audience, he begged his eminence to convey the document to the Sovereign Pontiff; and added that he would stay seven days longer in Rome, in the expectation of a favourable reply. The Cardinal received the memorial, and undertook to present it, stating that he had presented to his Holiness similar memorials from Holland, Germany, and other countries. He considered the Mortara case a most unfortunate one, but as the child (as his eminence alleged) had been baptised, it would be contrary to the Laws of the Holy See to allow it to return to its parents without that religious education to which it was entitled as a member of the Roman Catholic church. He stated further, that when the boy was old enough (17 or 18 years of age) he would be set at liberty, and allowed to follow his own judgment. Until then he would remain in a college in Rome, where he was being educated. The parents could have access to him when they pleased, and anybody else who wished to do so could see and speak to him Sir Moses then urged on his eminence that the fact of baptism had not been satisfactorily proved, and that a further investigation of the case might, and he believed would, lead his holiness to a different conclusion to that at which he had arrived. His eminence replied that the question had been fully discussed with the French ambassador; "it was now closed," and therefore Sir Moses must not expect an answer from the Sovereign Pontiff, who could only repeat what he said to the Duke de Grammont. In the course of conversation Cardinal Antonelli expressed his satisfaction with the Israelites residing in the Papal States, and his anxiety for their welfare. He also referred to a recent incident as a proof of the desire of the papal authorities not to take undue advantages in cases of conversion. He stated that a young girl of the Jewish faith, at Ancona, had a few days since expressed her wish to be baptised, and in consequence she was sent to Rome for the purpose of testing her faith and the earnestness of her request, but after a short examination it was discovered that her sole object was to marry a young Christian, which she could only do as a member of the Roman Catholic church Therefore baptism was denied her, and she was sent back to her parents at Ancona. On Sir Moses taking leave of the Cardinal his eminence renewed his assurances of good will towards the Israelite subjects of the Pope, and his readiness to improve their condition, so long as it could be done without interfering with the established laws of the Holy See. Sir Moses protracted his stay in Rome until the 10th of May, being twelve days after his attendance at the Vatican. While there he had an interview with his excellency the Duke de Grammont, the French ambassador, and it is gratifying to him to be enabled to state that the great influence of the Emperor of the French, aided by the eloquent zeal of his excellency, had been exerted, though in vain, to induce the Sovereign Pontiff to restore the abducted child Mortara to its afflicted parents.—*European News.*

The Temporal Power of the Pope.

The following article upon the character of the Temporal Government of the Pope, appeared in the New York Courier previous to the reception of the new settlement of affairs in Italy. If this is a correct picture, it does not give promise of a brilliant future for "confederated Italy," under its new "Honorary President":

"When France and Sardinia shall have brought Austria to terms, among the important questions to be settled will be that concerning the temporal power of the Pope. The blending of the temporal and spiritual power in that dignitary has been productive of the most disastrous results. This is conceded not only by Protestant but by intelligent Romanists. The history of the Popes, so far as their temporal power is concerned, is one of bigoted despotism. The subjects of these potentates have been so fettered, so totally deprived of all independence of thought and action, that at this day the worst governed people in the civilized world are the subjects of the Spiritual Head of the Roman Catholic Church. While in other Governments changes have been introduced which were dictated by an enlightened civilization, that of Rome remains practically what it was centuries ago. The Pope reigns over three millions of people, most of whom are poor, and among whom is a large number of paupers; that these three million have to pay a tax of $14,000,000; that the taxes are unequally distributed, the burden falling on those least able to bear it; that while the palace may pay on its income only $1 38 per cent, the small house may pay $6 75; that the cost of collecting the revenue is *thirty* per cent.; that the public works consume a twentieth part of the revenue; the interest one-third, and that the rest is disposed of somewhat unsatisfactorily; that the Minister of Finance can manage matters so as to *accommodate* the Government at any time; that his 'Estimates' consist of a very short statement, few copies of which are published; that the present debt of the government amounts to $70,000,000; and that it continually applies for aid to the Jews whom it debars from almost every privilege of citizenship—whom it prohibits any public employment, whom it will not allow to hold a farm for himself nor manage it for another, and to whom it gives no redress if his wife run away with a Christian subject.

The investigation will also show that the present Pope is a mere creature of Cardinal Antonelli—a man of strong mind, but utterly unscrupulous—whose inordinate wealth and tortuous conduct are excused by some Romanists on the ground that he is only a deacon, not a priest; that from all offices the lay element is rigidly excluded; that while political crimes are treated most severely, real crimes are seldom punished; that schools for the lower classes are few and far between, and that as the parishes are obliged to maintain them, there are frequently no schools in some parishes, because the money raised for the purpose is pocketed by an official; that prostitution is a vice that is not checked but rather winked at; that lotteries are allowed because they prove a source of revenue; that all commercial industry is paralysed because all manufactures of any importance constitute privileges bestowed upon the friends of the Government; that the product of the harvest is taxed *twenty-two* per cent; that agricultural produce pays a tax on export; that while breeding cattle is one of the most valuable resources of the State, it is over-burdened with taxes; that while the cultivation of the land is diminishing, the quantity coming into the hands of the priesthood yearly is increasing; that the farmer lessee of the priesthood is forbidden to break up the best land, and as he applies no manure, the inferior land which he cultivates must soon become exhausted. In fact this investigation will prove that if the Pope had determined to ruin his people and his possessions, he could not have found a system better adapted to the purpose than that he now pursues."

National Defences.

Lord Lyndhurst, in calling attention of the House of Lords to the military and naval defences of the country, said that the observations he was about to make were dictated by a purely defensive feeling. The confidence which this country had indulged in in former times had been rudely destroyed by the application of steam to naval warfare. In drawing attention to the state of the navy he stated that in the spring of last year the French exceeded us in line-of-battle ships in only a small proportion, but in frigates their superiority was enormous. At the present time, however, we exceeded them in line-of-battle ships, but were still inferior to them in frigates; and next year we should exceed them still more in line-of-battle ships, but not in frigates, Proceeding to inform the house what he considered necessary for the defence of the country, he stated that we ought to have a force in the Channel equal to that of France, and in addition to it a powerful reserve. This would not, however, be sufficient without a fleet capable of coping with any two navies, in case of a combination between Russia and France. In addition to this a fleet would be required to command the Mediterranean and to prevent the French fleets attacking by that outlet our commerce and colonies, and also to preserve for ourselves the control of the overland route to India. Another fleet ought also to be fitted out for the protection of the West Indies. In passing to collateral objects he recommended the immediate formation of a reserve of seamen, an enlargement of our arsenals, dockyards, and slips, in accordance with the increased size of modern vessels, and the introduction of a more powerful machinery for forwarding the equipment of vessels of war. Our naval defences, he remarked, were only a part of the question. It had been truly said that "steam has converted the Channel into a river and thrown a bridge across it," for he believed that in a few hours a mighty army might be brought by railway to the French ports, embarked with the greatest facility, and thrown upon the shores of this kingdom. In addition to providing a sufficient force to oppose such an attempt the different fortresses and arsenals would have to be garrisoned. For this purpose 100,000 regular troops and embodied militia, combined with another 100 000 disembodied but trained militia, would suffice. Then, too, there was Ireland to defend, especially as she might be looked upon elsewhere as "an oppressed nationality," differing in race, language, and religion, from the English. What was necessary was a permanent force, if we wished to live in security and to uphold the national honor. He thought these measures necessary, because he considered that we ought not to live by the forbearance of others, but to rely solely on our own vigor, intelligence, and exertions. While he rejoiced to find that there was no dissent expressed to the principles he was enunciating he could not conceal from himself the hostile feelings of the French people to this country, and the wisest course, therefore, for this country to pursue was to rely on her own exertions. In recommending an increase of our defences he depreciated an aggressive policy towards France. As to the question of expense, it sank into insignificance before the importance of the interests at stake. The expense was a premium, and a very moderate one, too, which was paid for the insurance of the country, These were not the counsels of timidity or of old age; he had felt it his duty to bring this matter forward. He concluded a most eloquent and impressive speech by recommending the Government to ponder over two words—"*Va victis.*"

Remarkable Case of Abduction.

Among the members of the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia some years ago was the name of the Hon John Leander Starr. He was well known in Halifax, and there are many here who will feel a deep interest in the tale which it is our duty now to tell:

Mr. Starr had an only daughter—a beautiful and accomplished young lady. Her education was finished in the best schools in Paris where she naturally came into frequent contact with Roman Catholic teachers. The doctrines of Popery were sedulously but secretly inculcated upon her and she was urged to forego the "world" and enter a Convent. All this was carefully kept from her parents, who never had the slightest suspicion of anything of the kind. When her education was finished in Paris she removed with her parents to Toronto and afterwards to Montreal. Here they lived happily and hopefully till about two months ago. One morning the daughter's room was found empty and to the horror of her parents they found a note in her own hand writing announcing that she had determined to enter a Convent and forbidding them to search for her. It was now, alas, too clear to her sorrowing parents that the secret police of Rome had tracked their child from Paris to Montreal and had at length succeeded in seducing her from the faith. The father immediately started in search of his daughter. His suspicions fell on a Convent of Grey Nuns in Montreal. He applied to the Bishop; but the Bishop solemnly assured him that he knew nothing of the matter—that she was not in the Convent—that he would do all in his power to aid in discovering her. *But it turns out that Miss Starr was in that Convent at that time*, a circumstance which could not well be unknown to the Bishop Her father traced her with great ingenuity and perseverance week after week from Montreal to Kingston, from Kingston to Bytown and Toronto; from Toronto to Detroit, and from Detroit to Toledo Ere he was a fortnight in search of her he learned that she was sick and anxious to return to her home. At last he discovered her in the following manner:—

Mr. Starr "waited upon the Superior of a Convent of Grey Nuns at Toledo, informing her in elegant French that he was a foreign tourist taking the statistics of the Convents in this country, and would like to ascertain the date of its foundation, the name of its Superior, the number of its inmates, and other facts of interest, and would desire further personally to inspect its departments.

Disarmed of all suspicion, the lady led him through the Convent and gave him the desired information. But among all the Sisterhood he could nowhere find his daughter, and became weary, and dispirited, he was about to leave, when the Superior asked if he would like to see their school of orphans Certainly—and into the room he was ushered. In passing a side door which was partly open, his quick glance discovered his long-sought daughter stretched upon a sick bed!

In a moment he sprang to her side and clasped her to his arms. She was so wasted that he could scarcely recognise his child of six weeks before. She in her return was overjoyed to see him. He immediately turned upon the Superior, who stood transfixed with astonishment, and vented upon her his long bent up feelings. She stammered out an excuse to the effect that she was only obeying the orders of her Superior at Montreal, and had no discretion in the matter. But the father was too full of joy to waste time in bickerings there, with his sick child in his arms, and so, receiving a portion of her clothing, hastily gathered up by the affrighted nuns, he left the Convent with the prize which he had been seeking day and night for six weeks, with an agony of anxiety that only parental love can experience. A carriage was in waiting with friends to whom he had been introduced, and to whose residence the party repaired. A telegram was despatched to the heart-broken mother at Montreal who was worn down with sickness and suspense."

This case is full of instruction. Had Mr. Starr been less expert, less wealthy or less persevering his child had been lost to him forever. She would pine away and die in dishonoured seclusion. The Bishop and the Nuns did not hesitate to tell the grossest falsehoods in order to secure their prey. The first lesson Popery teaches its catechumens is deceit and prevarication. It is extremely dangerous to trust children to Nuns and Monks and Jesuits even for secular education, for they never lose an opportunity for sapping the foundations of the faith. Miss STARR, tho' sick of the Convent, still continues a Roman Catholic.

We have often been pained with the folly of parents in our own City trusting their children to the emmissaries of Rome. We have it on competent authority that pupils make less progress in *three years at a Convent School than they do in three months in an institution like the Sackville Female Academy.* But notwithstanding this important fact, we learn with regret that even Wesleyans still continue to send young ladies to the Nunnery School.—*Presbyterian Witness.*

General Intelligence.

Colonial.

Domestic.

A. D. 1859—THE YEAR OF PLENTY.—The present year promises to be one of almost unprecedented plenty. From all parts of Europe and America the accounts of the crops are most cheering. The rapid fall in the prices of breadstuffs in the British market is the best possible criterion by which to judge in this vitally important matter And if no untoward circumstances should intervene, the staff of life will not only be cheap, but every other article of food, luxuries as well as necessaries, will find its natural level also. The New York *Tribune* of 30th ult., one of the best Agricultural authorities on this Continent, says there is no mistake now about the wheat crop being a full one all over the country. The latest winter wheat, except perhaps in Canada and some of the Northern States, is all harvested. It is fixed fact that the Western crops will be far above an average. Corn, grass, oats, potatoes and vegetables promise abundance at the West also. The Canada wheat crop is reported unusually excellent, and a Toronto letter of July 18th says: Farmers are in the midst of harvest, and they generally have excellent weather, and the latest wheat is past danger. In Chicago wheat and corn appear to be about the same value. This is owing to the short corn crop last season, and the good wheat crop this. The quality of wheat every where appears to be most universally good. The corn crop at the West now growing, does not promise well at present. Its growth is small, and the weather is altogether too cold, and has been throughout the three first weeks in July for this crop Altho' it has a good healthy appearance, it cannot mature generally unless August proves a hot month, and no frost until after the first week in October. The hay crop is a short one on the Atlantic seaboard of the United States.—*Morning Journal.*

New Brunswick.

THE HON JUDGE WILMOT—The youth of Sackville were favoured last Sabbath