

THE PROTESTANT. AND EVANGELICAL WITNESS.

THE Protestant & Evangelical Witness.

SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1859.

Missions.

He, from misery, and from heaven—to be far from Christ is to be near death, misery, hell—to be without Christ is to be without God, and without hope in the world.

If we have Christ, we have all—without Christ we have nothing. You can be happy without money, without liberty, without friends, if Christ is yours; if you have not Christ, neither money, nor liberty, nor parents, nor friends can make you happy. Christ, with a chain, is liberty,—liberty, without Christ, is a chain. Christ, without anything, is riches,—all things, without Christ, is poverty indeed.—Rev. W. H. Weston.

Will Jesus Save Me.

A short time ago, visiting an hospital, I saw a young man in the last stage of consumption, and I asked him if he was prepared for death. He looked at me with great earnestness, as I spoke of the all-sufficiency of Jesus, but he remained silent.

Two days after our meeting, he grasped my hand, and with tears, exclaimed, "I am lost! I am lost!"

I had much satisfaction in directing him to the Saviour who came to seek and to save the lost; and on leaving, I gave him, "Come to Jesus."

The next morning when I went to see him, he was taking breakfast, but so anxious was he for the bread of life, that he made the nurse remove it that he might listen to me; and I will never forget his earnest look when he said, "Will Jesus save me?" "I am such a great sinner." Suitable direction was given him, and the truth that salvation's soul was fully brought before him.

Next morning I observed a great change in the expression of his countenance, and I asked him if he thought Jesus could save such a sinner as he was. "He has saved me," was his immediate reply. He wished to know more of Christ, he maintained the beginning of his confidence steadfast to the end. One day, on speaking to him of Jesus as the foundation, he quickly caught the name, and said, "I see, I see; I must rest upon the Rock."

When reminded that he had been a great sinner, he said he had, but he had found Christ a great Saviour; and he appeared to have such a view of the work of Christ, that the sinner was lost in the glory of the Saviour.

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Mother, here you over-entertain this subject, question, "Will Jesus save me?" Death, when it comes to us in the flesh, makes salvation a personal question. "Will Jesus save me?" Yes, if you come to Him. He will undertake your case, and care for you from all sin to His cross and grave.

We believe, on the best evidence, that there are many anxious souls in the land just now. Are any of them? Well, "Jesus is a great Saviour; and He is as free to you as any." Come unto me, all ye that labour, and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest."

God grant that every one of my dear unconverted readers may have the Holy Spirit to give him such a sight and sense of his sinful and miserable condition that he will cry out, in the agony of conscious wretchedness, "I am lost! I am lost!" for then each and all would have good hope through grace, for "The Son of Man is come to seek and to save that which was lost."

Be Reconciled.

God comes to you, through His enemy; and He beseeches you to be reconciled through the death of His dear Son. He means you a friend, and tells you that He himself has been a friend for us who are sinners, that we might be made the righteousness of God in Him. He not only permits a poor sinner to be reconciled—for the spirit of God by the Apostle Paul says—"As though God did bewitch you by us, we preachers in Christ's stead. So ye are reconciled to God." He says to His sinner, Go out quickly into the streets and lanes of the city, and bring in either the poor and the maimed, and the halt and the blind." He says again, "Go out into the highways and hedges, and compel them to come in, that my house may be filled." An open door is made into the house of God, through the blood of the Lord Jesus Christ; a door is opened through which the greatest sinner can go in without any hindrance, leaving all his sins behind him; for while the blood of Jesus never fails to purify away, but always brings him nigh—the same blood never brought a sinner nigh, but always kept it far away.—For when the Apostle speaks about sinners who believed in Christ, he says, "Ye, who sometimes were afar off, are made nigh by the blood of Christ; but when he speaks about sin, he says, that Christ put away sin by the sacrifice of Himself. Thus, the same sacrifice that brings the sinner nigh, puts the sin away.

Did Mahomet Believe in Himself?

However strange it may appear, the heavenly origin of his revelation, obtained though they were from such fallible and imperfect sources, appears to have been believed by Mahomet himself. It would be against the analogies of his entire life to suppose a consciousness of fraud—a consciousness that the whole was fabrication of his own mind, an impious assumption of the name of the Almighty. Occasional doubt and misgivings, especially when he first submitted to Jewish prompting, there may have been; but a process similar to that by which he first assumed himself of his own inspiration would quickly put them to flight. The absence of spiritual light and of opportunities for obtaining it, which caused this marvellous self-delusion in the early prophetic life of Mahomet, cannot be pleaded for his later years. Ignorance was no longer then involuntary. The means of obtaining a true knowledge lay plentifully within his reach. But they were not tested; or rather they were deliberately rejected, because a position had already been taken up from which there could be no release without discredit and inconsistency. The living inspiration of God vouchsafed to himself was surely better and more safe than the reconcilement of former prophets; it was, at any rate, incomparably more authoritative than the uncertain doctrines deduced from them by their living adherents. Thus did ignorance become willful. Light was at hand; but Mahomet preferred darkness. He chose to walk in the gloominess of his own life, and in the doubts which he had himself raised.—*Mahr's Life of Mahomet.*

Meeting of the Episcopal Clergy at Georgetown.

On Tuesday, the 15th instant, according to appointment of the Clergy of the Church of England, took place in Georgetown at which the Rev. Dr. Read, Ecclesiastical Commissioner, Rev. David Pittfield, B. A., Rector of Charlotte-town, Rev. William Head, of New London, and the Rev. W. G. Davis, B. A., of Charlottetown, were present. The Rev. Dr. Jenkins, Henry Stanley, W. M. Sturges, D. W. Moore, and J. S. Griffin, were invited. The service was conducted by the Rev. Mr. Jarvis, and the pulpit occupied by Rev. Mr. Head, who presided at an elaborate discourse, from Exodus III. 6, upon "the unmerciful state of Christ."

At 6 p. m., Divine service was celebrated in Trinity Church, Rev. Dr. Pittfield reading prayers, and Dr. Head delivering an impressive discourse from Exodus II. 1-6, which was listened to with marked attention.

On Wednesday morning, Mr. Head, and Rev. Mr. Jarvis, the pulpit occupied by Rev. Mr. Head, who presided at an elaborate discourse, from Exodus III. 6, upon "the unmerciful state of Christ."

The Clerical meeting was convened at the parsonage, at 2 o'clock, p. m., and remained in session until the hour of concluding the services of the Georgetown branch of the E. C. Church, in the Church Royal Room. After a brief address by the Rev. Mr. Head, Dr. Head was called to the chair, and delivered an elaborate discourse upon the first resolution, viz.—

"That this meeting acknowledge the overruling Providence of God in causing so wide a door for the spread of the gospel in the British Colonies." Seconded by the under-Warden, Wm. B. Allen, Esq.

The second resolution, which was moved by Rev. Mr. Head, in accordance with the first, was to "recommend the formation of a Society for the propagation of the gospel in the British Colonies, and other foreign parts, for the conversion of infidels, and the propagation of the principles of the gospel."

After a few remarks, Dr. Head, who presided, said,

"That this meeting desires to express its thankfulness to the Government of the Church for the blessing given to the missionary efforts of the Church throughout the world."

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Missions.

The subject of Missions is now engaging the attention of the church of Christ more than any period of her history since the days of the Apostles. The exertions of the British and American Christians, and a few of the most zealous in the countries of Europe, missionaries have been sent to all parts of the habitable globe. They may be found telling the story of the Cross to the tribes of India, in the populous cities of China, on the fertile islands of the South Pacific, under the midnight sun of Alaska, and amid the frost and snows of Greenland. Heathenism is literally studded with mission stations, which are many points of attack on the fortresses of the Archenemy of man. At many of these stations the Word of God has been made effectual for the pulling down of strongholds of sin and Satan; at a few, there emerged fighting the battles of the Lord appear to have come to say "why tarry the wheels of his chariot?" But the success which has attended missionary labor should be the cause of devout thankfulness to God, and should encourage Christians to redouble their efforts to send forth missionaries of the gospel of peace to the dark places of the earth, full of the habitations of horrid cruelty."

Every individual amongst us who sincerely prays for the extension of the Kingdom of Christ, and I asked him if the missionary spirit is on the increase in these Lower Provinces. The Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia has already three missionaries laboring on the New Hebrides, and is about to send a fourth; the Free Church has one employed among the Greek population in Turkey; and the Synod in connection with the Established Church, the next day where, we hope, to send forth missionaries of the gospel of peace to the dark places of the earth, full of the habitations of horrid cruelty."

Mr. Sutherland, and I, and I asked him if he thought Jesus could save such a sinner as he was.

"He has saved me," was his immediate reply.

He wished to know more of Christ, he maintained the beginning of his confidence steadfast to the end.

One day, on speaking to him of Jesus as the foundation, he quickly caught the name, and said, "I see, I see; I must rest upon the Rock."

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On finding that I was an Episcopalian, he said to his mother, "Mother, you won't speak against the Church again, will you?" This arose from his deep feeling of having received the gospel in power and the Holy Ghost, and who was in connection with the Established Church. The next day he wrote, we hope, to that land of awakening light, where no one is now denominational, but only the one Church of the Saviour.

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Secular Department.

NEWS BY THE INDIAN MAIL.

From the Indian Meeting Journal.

The R. M. S. Europa arrived here yesterday. Liverpool dates are to the 16th. The news is highly important, but it was anticipated by telegraph via New York. The Armistice between France and Austria has been British and Foreign Securities up until the rate of discount down in a small ratio. The minimum rate is now 24 per cent. British Consuls have also been greatly affected by the settlement of the Italian question. The price of Cotton is upward. The principal factor had caused a decline in the price of British generally, say from 20 to 26 per quarter. Provincial unchanged. Sugar in better demand, and Indians are asking higher rates. Malacca in good demand. Coffee in demand at previous prices. Tea improved, arriving. The Chancellor of the Exchequer's statement. Rice and Coconuts at former quotations. Rice has given way.

The prompt assent of Parliament promises to be a short one.

News of the peace arrived in time to spare Lord Stratford de Redcliffe from inflicting another ill-tempered speech in the House, on constitutional affairs. Lord Palmerston had informed an influential deputation which waited on him that he could see no reason whatever might arise, why England should be drawn to side with belligerents;—and this was the feeling of the country.

THE ARMISTICE.

The Armistice has been signed at Villafranca on the 5th inst., between Marshal Vaillant and Baron Hess. It is fixed for the 16th August. It is stipulated that commercial vessels, without distinction of flag, shall be allowed to navigate the Adriatic unobstructed.

The Emperor has issued the following order of the day.

Venice, July 10.—Soldiers.—An armistice has been concluded on the 5th inst. between the belligerent parties, to an extent to the 15th August. This truce will permit you to rest after your glorious labours, and to recover, if necessary, new strength to conclude the work which you have so gloriously inaugurated by your courage and devotion. I am about to return to Paris, and shall leave the provisional command of my army to Marshal Vaillant; but as soon as the hour of combat shall have struck, you will see me again in your midst to partake of your dangers.

The Moniteur of July 11th, contains the following remarks on the armistice:

We are anxious to explain under what circumstances the suspension of hostilities agreed on by the Emperor of the French and the Emperor of Austria was concluded.

The three great neutral Powers have exchanged communications with each other with the purpose of uniting in an effort of their mediation between the belligerents. The first act of the mediation would have tended to procure the conclusion of an armistice; but notwithstanding the facilities for rapid correspondence by means of the telegraph, the common understanding that had to be established between the Cabinets could not allow this result to be obtained for several days.

The operations of our fleets against Venice were about to begin, and another conflict between the two armies before Venice might at any moment have taken place.

Under these circumstances the Emperor ever faithful to the sentiment of moderation that has always guided his policy, and anxious besides, above everything, to prevent all useless bloodshed, did not hesitate to ascertain, in a direct interview, the disposition of the Emperor Francis Joseph in the belief that, if it agreed with his own it was a sacred duty on the part of both Sovereigns to suspend immediately hostilities that might be deprived of the object by a fall of a mediation.

The Emperor of Austria having manifested similar intentions Commissioners were named on both sides and met to draw up the clauses of the armistice; it was definitely concluded on the 8th inst., and its duration fixed for five weeks.

PEACE CONCLUDED BETWEEN FRANCE AND AUSTRIA.

The following telegraphic despatch from the Emperor Louis Napoleon to the Emperor Eugene was received on the 12th in Paris, and was read by Ministers on Tuesday night in both houses of Parliament:

VALLORI, July 11, 1859.

"The Emperor to the Empress.

"Peace was signed yesterday between the Emperor of Austria and myself; the terms of which are:—An Italian Confederation under the honorary presidency of the Pope. The Emperor of Austria renounces his rights in Lombardy to the Emperor of the French who transfers them to the King of Sardinia. The Emperor of Austria reserves his right to Venice, which will form an integral part of the Italian Confederation. General amnesty."

THE ILLUMINATION OF PARIS.

When the result of the combat of Magenta was known, the hotels of the Ministers, the theatres, the houses of the Courtiers, and a few private residences were illuminated, and banners displayed. When we heard of the victory of Solferino, the martial enthusiasm of the people was gratified, and the rejoicing for the success of the French army, expressed itself in a much more decided manner. The display of last night in certain sections of the city was admirable. No ceremony of silence had to be observed by the citizens to engage the propriety of lighting up their houses, or descending with streamers the shape and balconies. There was little need of pressure on public opinion. The illumination seemed to be spontaneous and general, such as I have seldom witnessed. It was not limited to the line of the Boulevard or the great thoroughfares where people most congregate. Boulevards streets, which are not much frequented by night, and places out of the beat of the longer, displayed their lamps, their gas, or their candles. The mass of the commercial public, irrespective of more political parties, awoke in the beginning to the war, satisfied in a manner not to be mistaken their satisfaction that it was over. Many of the second rate streets presented as gay an aspect, and in some cases even were better lighted than the larger thoroughfares of the capital. Multitudes of people and interminable strings of carriages traversed the streets in every direction; on the boulevards the passage was completely blocked up, and you had to risk your limbs to cross in some parts. The crush lasted till near midnight. —Times Correspondent.

PROCLAMATION BY THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

"Soldiers.—The basis of peace has been settled with the Emperor of Austria. The principal object of the war is attained; Italy is about for the first time to become a nation. A confederation of all the Italian States, or the honorary presidency of the Holy Father, will suffice to one side; the members of one and the same family. Venetia it is true, remains under the empire of Austria; she will nevertheless be an Italian province, forming part of the confederation.

"The junction of Lombardy to Piedmont creates for us on this side of the Alps a powerful ally, who will give us independence to us; the governments that have taken no part in the movement, or that have been recalled to their positions, will comprehend the necessity of military reform. A general amnesty will oblige

the troops of civil discord. Italy henceforth the mistress of her destinies, will only have to excuse herself should she not progress regularly in order and freedom.

"You will soon return to France; a grateful country will there receive with transport those soldiers who have raised so high the glory of our arms at Montebello, Palestro, Turigo, Magenta, Margherita, and Solferino; who in two months have freed Piedmont and Lombardy, and have only stopped because the contest was about to assume proportions no longer in keeping with the interests that France had in this dominion.

"Be proud, then, of your successes—pride of the results obtained—pride especially of being the well beloved children of that France who will always be the greatest nation, as long as she shall have the heart to command noble causes, and manly yourselves to defend them."

"From the head quarters of Valleggio, July 12."

PROCLAMATION OF THE KING OF SARDINIA.

TURIN, July 14.—Piedmontese Gazette announces that Ministers of the King have tendered their resignation, holding their portfolios only till the formation of the new cabinet.

Yesterday evening the following proclamation was posted up at Milan.

"The King to the people of Lombardy!

"Heaven has blessed our arms with the powerful aid of our magnanimous and valiant ally, the Emperor Napoleon. We arrived in a few days after victory won at the banks of the Mincio. To-day I come back among you to tell you the happiest news—that Heaven has granted your wishes, an armistice followed by the preliminaries of peace, assure to the people of Lombardy their independence. According to your desire, so many times expressed, you will henceforth form with our ancient states one single and free family. I will take your destiny under my direction, and hope to find in that concurrence which the chief of a State needs in order to create a new administration. I tell you of Lombardy, trust to your king. Established on solid and imperishable bases, he will procure happiness for the new countries, which Heaven has entrusted to his government."

LATEST FROM ITALY.

The Vienna correspondent of the Times telegraphs on the evening of the 14th inst., that the Emperor had left Vienna for Milan at three o'clock the same morning. The dispatch of re-inforcements and ammunition for Italy has been stopped. The French Minister of War, who, by telegraph, countermanded the departure of any more troops for Italy.

A letter for Valleggio says that the French corps d'armes has commenced their counter-march. A series of cholera are reported to have occurred in the Austrian army.

The Vienna journals are already speculating on the results for England of the relations established between France and Austria.

An order of the day was published at Verona, on the 12th, which says Austria commenced the war for the maintenance of sacred ties, relying on the devotedness of the people and bravery of her army, and on her natural allies. Not having found allies, Austria is in a unfavorable political situation. The Emperor has heartily thanked the people as well as the army, who have again shown that the Sovereign may confidently rely on their devotedness if any new struggle should arise.

RESIGNATION OF COUNT CAURO.

A telegram from Turin announces that Count Cavour has tendered his resignation, which has been accepted by the King. Count Arceo has been charged from a new Cabinet.

KING VICTOR EMMANUEL AT MILAN.

TURIN, July 13.—News from Milan of to-day states that the King of Sardinia arrived here this evening, amidst the plaudits of the populace. His Majesty subsequently presented himself on the balcony of his hotel, and was greeted with warm acclamations of "Viva il Re."

HEALTH OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

DRESDEN, July 14.—The Augsburg Gazette alleges that the cause of the armistice is the existence of a dangerous malady in the French army, but to this we can give a formal denial. The sanitary condition of the army is excellent, and exceeds even the hopes which could have been entertained from the heat and fatigue it had to endure.

THE WHEAT CROP IN CANADA.

According to a letter in the Times from Rome, dated the 7th inst., the Pope had sent an autograph letter to the Emperor Napoleon, stating that he was determined to demand from the Catholic Powers an armed intervention.

VALLEJO, July 11, 1859.

"The Emperor to the Empress.

"It is said yesterday between the Emperor of Austria and myself; the terms of which are:—An Italian Confederation under the honorary presidency of the Pope. The Emperor of Austria renounces his rights in Lombardy to the Emperor of the French who transfers them to the King of Sardinia. The Emperor of Austria reserves his right to Venice, which will form an integral part of the Italian Confederation. General amnesty."

The Emperor Napoleon at Milan made trials of the photographic balloon. It is said to have answered his initial expectation. A celebrated photographic artist from Paris descended and took an eagle view of the scene beneath him. The balloon is captive, and only allowed to ascend a given height. It was tried at Solferino. The apparatus allows of an ascent of 4000 metres.

It was Captain Corbin, of the staff, who after the battle of Solferino, was sent by the Emperor of the French with a flag of truce to the head quarters of the Emperor of Austria to inform his Majesty that Prince Windischgratz had been killed.

Captain Corbin, who was accompanied by a trumpeter, had a bandage put over his eyes when he reached the Austrian advanced posts, and was led blindfold to head quarters.

There his eyes being uncovered, he fulfilled his mission. Refreshments were offered him, but he only accepted a glass of today. His eyes having been gashed, he was recomended to the French advanced posts.

TORONTO, Wednesday, July 25, 1859.

The different departments of our Government are making active preparations for their removal to Quebec. A portion have already gone, and others are about leaving.

United States and Colonial.

United States.

PITTSBURGH, Tuesday, July 10, 1859.

The Pittsburgh Post, the leading Democratic organ in Western Pennsylvania, this morning puts up the name of James Buchanan for reelection, and in a strong and unequivocal leader takes the ground that he is the only candidate who can be recommended by the Constitutional Convention to reconcile the differences which exists in the Democratic ranks at the North and South.

NEW ORLEANS, Saturday, July 14, 1859.

The steamer Rawdon, from Madisonville for this city, took fire this morning about eight miles from shore and was totally consumed, together with her cargo. There was an insurance of \$25,000 on the boat. Of the thirty persons on board all escaped excepting one, who was drowned in attempting to save the shore.

ST. LOUIS, July 10.

The overland mail has arrived, with San Francisco posted up of the 24th inst.

RICH DISCOVERIES OF GOLD HAVE BEEN MADE IN THE COAST RANGE MOUNTAINS, HUMBOLDT CO.

Oregon advises state that the Columbia and Willamette rivers were very high, causing great destruction of property.

Business was extremely dull at San Francisco, owing to the non-arrival of several clippers, over due.

Harvesting was progressing, and the yield promises to be more than abundant for home use.

JULY 17.—A telegram from San Francisco, which intercepted the overland mail at Golby, furnishes three days' later advice from British Columbia. Fraser River has risen 12 feet in four days, doing great damage along its banks. Fort Yale, together with all the houses on the beach, were overwhelmed, and several had been swept away. Mining operations were entirely suspended.

Coal had been discovered near Greensboro'.

Gov. Douglas and Col. Moody had made a trip to the south entrance of Fraser River, and found fine land.

The steamer Forward brought down \$75,000 in gold.

The Columbia river was 45 feet above low water mark between the cascades and the Dalles, and the whole country was submerged from the cascades to Vancouver—no 30 rods being above water.

It is settled that an attempt is to be made to lay an Atlantic Telegraph. The British Government has guaranteed six per cent on the capital necessary to construct it, provided the cable shall work. On its face, this proposition does not appear to amount to much, since every telegraph man believes that a working line across the Atlantic would be a great paying property. Yet the guarantee is sufficient to induce capitalists to embark in the enterprise, while without it they would not do so, principally because it is believed by practical telegraphists that the existing Atlantic cable can be reconnected, and put in complete working condition. If this should be done a second line might not prove to be a profitable investment.

Next in order comes the Board of Education, which the Government appears to have renewed. The names of Hon. W. Swaby and F. Kelly have been left out, and those of Revs Thomas Duncan and George Sutherland added to the list. This change has entire approval. The Board is now composed of gentlemen who are capable of judging of the qualifications of candidates for the office of Teacher, and who, we believe, will exert the considerable influence which they possess from the position in which they have been placed, for the furtherance of the educational interests of this Island.

The Trustees of the Central Academy have also undergone revision. The late Dr. George Colles, William Brewster, Joseph Henry, James W. Whistler, Edward Whelan; Benjamin Davis, and Wm. E. Clark, have been appointed, who were not formerly on the list of Trustees. Revs Edward Palmer, Col. Gray, T. Heath Haviland, Jr. John Longworth, Stanislaus F. Perry; David Davies and Colin Holm, Esqrs.

We notice, too, that John McNeill, Esq., has been appointed Acting Master of the Normal School in Charlottetown. It is cause for regret, that circumstances rendered it necessary for the Government to dispense with the services of the former master, Mr. Monk, who was well qualified, we believe, both as regards talent and education, for the situation which he filled. As Mr. McNeill is only appointed acting Master, we suspect that the Government purposes to import a regularly trained teacher to conduct the school in accordance with the copy of the law.

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We notice, too, that John McNeill, Esq., has been appointed Acting Master of the Normal School in Charlottetown.

On July 7.—Mr. John McNeill, Esq., to be Controller of Customs and Excise, Collector of Impost and Excise, and Collector of Lights and Anchorage Dues for Rustico, in the place of Philip McLeary, deceased; George Owen, Lot 12.

King's County.—Mr. Robert S. Patterson, Thomas Duncan, George Sutherland; John McNeill, Esq., to be Controller of Customs and Excise, Collector of Impost and Excise, and Collector of Lights and Anchorage Dues for Murray Harbor, in the place of James McNeilly, deceased.

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Mr. John McNeill, Esq., to be Master-Master for Murray Harbor.

Mr. David C. Campbell to be Harbour Master and Assistant Master for Murray Harbor.

Mr. John McNeill to be Assayer of Weights and Measures for Summerside, in the place of Patrick McLean, deceased.

SHIPPING—PORT OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

July 22.—Sister Trial, McDonald, Newcastle, N. B., shipper.

July 23.—Carrie M. Rich, Harvey, Boston, pedlars.

July 24.—John Hall, Chapman; William Hyde (Post); Elliot Rice; George Young, pedlars.

July 25.—John Hall, Chapman; William Hyde (Post); Elliot Rice; George Young, pedlars.

July 26.—John Hall, Chapman; William Hyde (Post); Elliot Rice; George Young, pedlars.

July 27.—John Hall, Chapman; William Hyde (Post); Elliot Rice; George Young, pedlars.

July 28.—John Hall, Chapman; William Hyde (Post); Elliot Rice; George Young, pedlars.

July 29.—John Hall, Chapman; William Hyde (Post); Elliot Rice; George Young, pedlars.

July 30.—John Hall, Chapman; William Hyde (Post); Elliot Rice; George Young, pedlars.

THE PROTESTANT, AND EVANGELICAL WITNESS.

Skin and Gout.

Wasteful Farmers.

Perhaps it will be thought very uncharitable in the managers, or other trustees of investments of their money. Should one have his grocery rebated every week as to of fifteen twenty dollars' worth of grain, he would make a great loss about it, and probably offer a liberal reward for the detection of the thief; yet this same man will allow his master to be spread over his cattle yard, exposed to the blighting influence of sun and rain, and to be above the value of the elements of his investment in his master, forever beyond his reach—and he allows this waste to occur year after year, as if it was not of consequence to him. If this practice was true only of the owners of practice, the case would be different, but it is to be seen in parts of the country where manure is most needed, yet, where its preservation and economy in its use is of the utmost importance to the success of agriculture. "Unmercifully wasteful is the thing of which these agriculturists are guilty, who would think it need no labour to be relieved." Why is this? Has the subject because there such a busieday case that they no longer give attention to it, or do they merely listen to the claim "we take no paper devoted to the interests of their calling?" The voice of the agricultural press has half a century or more been raised against the waste of manure, and still the saving process of civilization has not wholly passed in many parts of our country. Their early barns and granaries should appeal to them in a way not to be unanswered! Their fields so barren looking, all overrun with scrub, should reprove them for such dereliction of a duty they owe to their children and to their country, as well as to themselves! But farmers waste also in the application of the manure—putting it on the ground which needs draining, when the soil is too wet, and the manure is expended in draining would produce almost infinite benefit. Again, they will lavish it on fields already rich, while they have others suffering for want of it. But it seems impossible to change the course of many—however prejudicial to their interests that course may be—and the Co. Genl, together with the agricultural press generally, will still need to reiterate the oft-repeated injunction, "Farmers save your manure!"

Summer Pruning Apple Trees.

It is a pretty well established fact that apple trees—and we would add pear trees—pruned from the middle of July to the middle of August sustain the operation with much more advantage than if pruned at any other period of the year. If pruned at this time, the tree will not bear, and consequently, what ever would of a properly pruned arm, or leg, a handsome stump. If the branches be lopped in winter or spring, the stump generally leaves a perpetual scar; and if after the sap has commenced flowing, a bare bone, so to speak, from the living parts of the tree, and remaining there until it rots away, when frequently the decay continues on, as a sort of gangrene, unto the very heart of the tree, until it falls down. Who has not observed this in his experience?

We have more than once witnessed the benefits of pruning in midsummer, and we have always been impressed with the advantages over the system generally pursued. One or two occasions, some years ago, we adverted to the fact, and now again call your attention to it, especially as the reason for it, is at hand. Five years ago, a first-class farmer upon a leased place, trimmed the apple trees in midsummer, at which the landlord who had a greater pretension to farming than his tenant, was very indignant, and threatened a suit for damages: but in one year after, when he saw the stumps, a more perfect success was never accomplished.—*Govt. Sta.*

Crops which Enrich the Soil.

One of the great needs of American agriculture is the introduction and extensive cultivation of such plants as enrich rather than impoverish the soil. So far as ascertained, the leguminous plants—such as peas, beans, and clover—belong to this class. So also do turnips, and probably other cruciferous plants, when not raised for seed. On the other hand, the cereals—including wheat, barley, oats, rye, maize, sugar cane, and the graminee grasses, such as timothy, red-top, ryegrass, &c.—improve the soil. They have all starchy seeds and glassy stems. They take from the soil, from rains, dews, and the atmosphere more ammonia than they contain when grown. On the other hand, the leguminous plants, turnips, &c., are poor ammonia; and when the plants are ploughed in or otherwise used as the manure, they increase the supply of ammonia in the soil. All crops grown for feeding animals on a wheat-field or for ploughing under as a manure, should belong to the latter class as much as possible.

Miscellaneous.

Atlantic Cable Projects.
There are three projects for an Atlantic telegraph cable now under consideration in London. One, the old company, connected with the unsuccessful project last year, wishes a government guarantee for five years, to the amount of \$200,000 or \$2,000,000. The government is not disposed to give any guarantee, except on the condition that it shall commence when a cable has been successfully laid, and to submit with it an estimate of the expenses necessarily incurred for laying the cable. The amount of the guarantee, in either case, will be virtually the same as for the first, for there may easily be difficulties in the way of working a telegraph at that distance under water at the rate of 100 words per hour consecutively. Days may intervene in which from natural causes the telegraph might not work at all. There are two other rival companies to this old one, both of which propose to take the risk upon themselves, and the government said, "The two are equivalent to us." The old company is not, and they are now ready to lay a telegraph cable of cheap construction. The capital of one of these is to be \$2,000,000, and is already half subscribed. The London Times thinks the old company will not succeed in raising the money.

The other, the British Transatlantic Telegraph Company, has made arrangements to lay a cable (with a small number of wires) between the mainland of Cornwall, to New South Wales, Australia, the Island of Jersey, or one of the Channel Islands, the City of St. Lawrence, and a little to the south of Newfoundland. A stout wire, to be laid by a separate company, takes the cable in from Jersey either to the Island of Anticosti, where it comes into play, or to Quebec, Montreal, and Quebec, all parts of Canada. Another short line from Anticosti will be submerged to Cape Breton, whence it joins the cable to the Island of Newfoundland. The cable, from Jersey, passes through the Straits of Belle Isle, or one of the islands of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and a little to the south of Newfoundland. A stout wire, to be laid by a separate company, takes the cable in from Jersey either to the Island of Anticosti, where it comes into play, or to Quebec, Montreal, and Quebec, all parts of Canada. 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