

# The Protestant

AND EVANGELICAL WITNESS.

"PROVE ALL THINGS: HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."—1 THESS. V. 21.

Vol. 1.

Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Saturday, November 19, 1850.

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## MORAL FRIBS.

Why should man's high aspiring mind  
Burn in him with so proud a breath,  
When all his heavenly views are dead  
In this world's glories to death?

The fair, the brave, the vain, the wise,  
The rich and poor, the great and small,  
Are each but worms' antonies,  
To strew his quiet ball.

Power may make me earthly good,  
Where gold or bribery's guilt prevails;  
But death's unenvied, honest odds,  
Kick o'er the unequal scale.

The fasted great may clamour raise;  
But death shall find unshaken wags  
To end the fame of pride.

An arrow hurled o'er so high,  
Flew by a ghostly show-sty, though,  
In time's untimely stormy,  
Goes but a play length.

Now, whirling from the tattered string,  
With all its pomp of hurried flight,  
The by the sky's little wing,  
Outmeasures in its height.

Just as man's boasted strength and power  
Shall fade before death's lightest stroke;  
Laid low than the meadow flower—  
Whose pride o'ertripped the oak;

And he, who, like a blighting blast,  
The proud words with war's alarms,  
Shall himself be dashed at last,  
By poor despised worms.

Tyrants in vain their power secure,  
And o'er slave's murmurs with a frown;  
That smother death at last in care  
To stop the rebel's down.

A stone thrown against the sky  
Will quickly meet the ground again;  
So man-gods of earth's vanity  
Shall drop at last to man.

And power and pomp their all engage,  
Blood-purchased thrones, and banquet halls,  
Faith waits to cast ambition's shrine  
As bare as prison walls.

Where the poor suffering wretch bows down  
To have a lawless power hush passed—  
And pride and power, and king and crown,  
Shall be death's slaves at last.

Time, the prime minister of death,  
There's naught on earth he cannot will;  
He stops the richest tyrant's breath,  
And lays his minister still.

Each wicked avenger for power he stops,  
With grandeur's false and mock display;  
As o'er a shade, from high mountain-tops,  
Falls with the rest away.

Death levels all things in his march,  
Nought can resist his mighty strength;  
The palace and the triumphal arch,  
Shall meet their shadow's length;

The rich, the poor, one common bed,  
Shall find in the unobscured grave  
Where weeds and earth cover alike the head—  
Of tyrant and of slave.

## Paying the Pastor and Praying for him.

BY THE REV. NICHOLAS MURRAY, D.D.

Not only should they give him a competent salary, but they should pay it when due. Materials for a chapter on this subject, as severely reflecting upon churches as any that has ever been written, might readily be collected from any pulpit, or conference, or association, or diocese in this land. The sin of neglecting the ex that treadeth on the corn lies at the door of congregations unconnected with every branch of the Church, and often because of the want of spirit in pastors to assert their rights and claim the fulfillment.

Some congregations commence thinking about the collection of the salary on the day it should be paid, and pay part of it a few weeks after. A part of the salary of each quarter is permitted to run into the next, until the parish is hundreds of dollars in debt to the pastor. What now is to be done? To see for it would seem hard; to insist on its payment would be unpopular; to permit it to increase would be adding to the evil; to cancel it or to dissolve the pastoral relation, is the only alternative! States cannot regulate without losing their character, but churches that neglect their duty, and that pay their pastors nothing at all. And thus some parishes will cheat their ministers, who would not think of cheating the corporate that built their church, or the nation that takes care of it. This, in many cases, is owing more to neglect, and indistinctness, and the want of spirit in the officers of the church, than to any purpose to wrong the pastor—and may therefore be remedied. A young man settled over a church notations for the purpose of starting out the minister, when the first quarter's salary was due, the treasurer came with a part of it, promising the remainder in a short time. "Have I failed in any of my duties?" said the pastor. "By no means," was the reply. "Then," said he to the treasurer, "you must fulfil all in yours. You have promised to pay me my salary quarterly, not a part of it; I want all of it, and will take none until paid. The treasurer received somewhat mollified, if not vexed by the interview.

He soon returned and paid all. The salary was after that paid, and punctually, to the credit of the pastor and the delight of the people. The collection process was stopped. A pastor of a church in New England, years ago, sent for one of the provincial reviewers with which the Church was more infested than than any.

Before commencing his operations he learned that the church was running yearly in debt to the pastor, and was very reticent in meeting their engagements with him. His first address to the people was as follows: "You have sent for me here to preach to you, and to pray that the Lord may revive his work among you. You have failed in your promise to pay your pastor's salary, and the Lord never blesses a lying people. You must continue and forsake the sin of lying to your minister before I begin my work, for I cannot tell the Lord to revive his work, in a lying congregation. This is one of the best things I ever heard of that can be done for your church. The people paid their minister, and a great revival followed!

The provisions suffered by ministers because of the neglect of their prompt payments are very great. We have known some to call the best books from their libraries in order to meet current expenses, when the church owed them hundreds of dollars. We have known some compelled to keep their children from school because they could not pay the teacher. We have known an excellent pastor and preacher compelled to borrow from his brother minister twenty-five cents to get his letters from the post-office, before the law of pre-payment was enacted! Each thing is a shame and a reproach to congregations bearing the name of Christian.

And so are the ways and customs that obtain in some places of "paying salary." The people pay the highest price, or they supplement a minister's salary by an annual "bee," or "vint," for which every man, woman and child—every saint and sinner in the parish is solicited to give something to the poor minister. Why should not what is given in this way be at once added to the salary? Why should a people thus seek to compensate for their piousness? Why should a minister submit thus to be reduced to the level of a parish pauper? There is not a thing to recommend these, save the feelings of the people of a parish toward their acquisitions and social intercourse; all beyond is unworthy of the people and preacher. Why should not a pastor stand on the same platform, as to his support, as does the doctor, or lawyer, or magistrate, or town clerk? And the minister of some parishes toward their minister is almost begotten. "How much is your salary as a beak?" said a pastor to one of his wealthy farmers as he was riding along by his door. "Three shillings," was the reply. "It was selling for 2s. 6d. in the store," said the minister, "and the minister, and, as he rode on, he noted the farmer with pencil, in his pocket-book. The pencilman was faint and the entry was overlooked. At the end of two years the collector said to him, "Mr. B. has not paid his pastor for six or eight quarters; he says he has an account with you; that you owe him for oats." At once remembering the transaction, he rode to his house and paid him, he charging two years' interest on 18 shillings! After some more dancing he paid his back pay, with some gratifying and he said, "All such men should be expelled from the Church of God; they are too mean to be respectable citizens, much less to be Christians!"

The revival intelligence from many districts of the West of Scotland continues to show more markedly than ever the existence of a deep and earnest spirit. In Glasgow, the meeting in the Institution Room has been daily crowded to overflowing. Many of the churches, at their evening services, are filled with deeply interested auditors. Remarkable cases physically continue to occur.

At the prayer meeting in the Institution Room, on Saturday, Professor Wharton, when speaking of the work of the Spirit of God, said he had left America two or three months ago, and since that time he had been in Germany. He found collected in Hamburg no fewer than sixty young men preparing for ministry. He said that, instead of one-fourth, there are now two-thirds of the young men in our colleges and seminaries converts to our Lord Jesus Christ.

At the same time, in the large hall of the Religion Institution Room was on Monday filled to overflowing. The Chairman, after having opened the meeting by prayer and praise, stated that no fewer than two hundred requests for prayer had been presented. A remarkable answer to their prayers, and as an encouragement still to persevere, he mentioned that in a village far which they had formerly offered up prayer, no fewer than 50 souls, formerly living in sin, had been converted to the Christian faith. He then, in a Sabbath school, the care of which had likewise marked their devotion, there had Sabbath a most wonderful token of the Spirit's presence.

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Churches, and attended by large numbers. The meeting was held in the evening, and was conducted by the Rev. Mr. [Name], and closed by a minister. Ministers of Ayr have also visited the scenes of the revival in Ireland, and returned to their congregations refreshed by what they have seen and heard. In the Established Church, in the West of Scotland, the revival is also making interesting advances of visits to Ireland have been delivered to crowded audiences of deeply-interested hearers.

## GREAT MEETING AT CANTON.

On the 12th Oct. one of the most numerous attended meetings ever held in the County Assembly Room, took place, under the presidency of the Dean of Canton, and in the presence of a number of the clergy and dissenting ministers of the city. The object of the gathering was to hear from the Rev. Charles Kitchin of the narrative of his recent visit to the north of Ireland, including what he saw of the great revival.

The Rev. Charles Kitchin, addressing the meeting, began by alluding to the incidents of his journey to Dublin, and hence, by the excursion train, to the great open-air prayer-meeting for all Ireland, at the city of Armagh. At length (he observed) the great point of attention to reach the in a large and interesting series of the work, a small platform has been erected. A vast concourse has already assembled. 1700 arrived by the train in the morning, and a mighty stream of human beings, all earnest and apparently devoted, is flowing to the meeting. The Rev. Charles Kitchin, in his discourse, engaged the earnest attention of the great congregation. In addition to the central congregation, there were eight or ten groups listening to other preachers. The prayer and address were solemn, direct and powerful. One of the converts after another, with various physical effects, occurred. (The speaker related several striking instances.) Now, he continued, will we know the extent to which the revival has been spreading, and the magnitude of sin in the mind, and the intensity of their prayers for mercy which He can create, it is surely hazardous to attribute such bodily affections to the influence of a physical malarial.

## THE REVIVAL IN WALES.

The great revival in Ireland has quite overshadowed in interest a work of equal power going on in Wales. It is not surprising, as Ireland has rarely been the scene of a revival, while Wales has been noted for the glorious revivals which have marked its history. We find in a letter to the *British Standard*, from Thomas Ross, an interesting account of this work. After stating that in the single County of Carmarthen, there had been added to evangelical churches within nine months, he adds:

This revival is distinguished from all former awakenings, in that the revival has been a general one, and not a time, to time by the prominence which is given to prayer and prayer-meetings, and the hearty union of Christians of all evangelical denominations in these blessed exercises. The services are but very seldom interrupted by any audible manifestations of feeling; but floods of tears are generally shed, and sometimes the congregations remain after the close of the regular service for two or three hours to listen to some warm-hearted Christians repeating striking passages of Scripture, and their personal experience, in the most affecting tones.

## A NUMBER OF STRIKING CONVERSIONS.

A number of most striking conversions might be recorded. Two or three that are specified—The drunkards of Merthyr Tydfil have been for some time endeavoring to meet each other on Sunday morning, and secluded spot about a mile out of the town, to drink and revel. One Sabbath morning this summer, as early as five o'clock, a number of young and ardent converts, according to previous arrangements, met to hold a prayer-meeting at that very spot. Soon after the drunkards began to gather to the place, and to their terror and astonishment they found a prayer-meeting there. Amongst those abandoned characters was a young man, the individual son of a poor widow. When he had only remained a few moments on the spot, the arrows of conviction struck fast in his conscience. He ran home with mental agony, and with tears and groans, asked his mother to pray for him. From that day he became a changed character. Some months ago a young man went from Aberdare to Cardiff; while the train was stopping at one of the stations, the sound of the singing from a chapel in the immediate neighborhood, where a revival meeting was held at the time, reached him. This led him to think of his awful state as a sinner, and before the train had proceeded eight miles he fell down from his seat crying most earnestly for mercy.

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## A SWEEPER ALONE WITH GOD.

A carrier in a large town in Yorkshire heard his carrier one day in the yard yawning dreadfully at his carrier. The carrier was a man who served God, and was a member of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, and was endeavoring to promote the spiritual good of his fellow creatures. He was shocked to hear the terrible noise that proceeded through the yard. He went up to the young man, who was just cutting off his hair, and said to him, "What are you doing?" "I am a carrier," said he, "and I have been told that I should be a member of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, and I have been endeavoring to promote the spiritual good of my fellow creatures. He was shocked to hear the terrible noise that proceeded through the yard. He went up to the young man, who was just cutting off his hair, and said to him, "What are you doing?" "I am a carrier," said he, "and I have been told that I should be a member of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, and I have been endeavoring to promote the spiritual good of my fellow creatures.

## ESCAPE FOR THY LIFE.

This call, or entreaty, would certainly be needed, if your dwelling was encompassed in flames, and a cry of escape was before you. Nor if you, a prisoner in some gloomy dungeon, saw at length the door opening wide for your escape. How strange, then, that you should think that I have been so long to seek after the salvation of my poor soul, when your faithful immortal spirit is in danger every moment of being "cast into hell-fire!"

Better, far better, that the body consume to ashes, than the soul be consigned to everlasting torments; better that it rot in an earthly dungeon, than that your immortal spirit live for ever in the prison-house of despair. Light and transient are all the sicknesses and sorrows of time, compared to the gainings of the worm which never dies; of the fire which cannot be quenched; of the corruption sting of a guilty, self-tormenting conscience.

Escape for thy life; "See from the wrath to come;" listen to "the city of refuge;" secure an interest in "the blood and righteousness of Jesus Christ;" for the strength of blood in at thy back, and thou art "condemned already."

## A SAVIOUR UNTO THE UTMOST.

"Whosoever He is able to save unto the uttermost, who come unto God by Him."—Hebrews, vi. 20.

"He can save unto the uttermost," &c., &c., wholly completely. This ability implies willingness and provision for complete salvation. The apostle, in the connection, gives many reasons why our High Priest is able to save, of which the following are the most. He is more exalted than the Jewish high priest. He was made after the order of Melchizedek, who was greater than Abraham, and greater than all the house of Aaron. He was made perfect (verse 21), that he might have compassion on our infirmities. Such were not the Jewish priests, for they were made "after the law of a carnal commandment," (verse 22) that which had reference to temporal and external things; while Christ was made "after the power of the endless life," by an ability which set forth the nature of his exalted fully—an endless life. He was exalted by an oath, as no other high priest was (verse 23-25). He was holy, and needed not to have sacrifices for himself (verse 26). Lastly, he lives forever for us. He is an unchangeable, unspotted, infinitely holy, ever-living High Priest. While the Jewish high priest, as we have seen, was made "after the law of a carnal commandment," (verse 22) that which had reference to temporal and external things; while Christ was made "after the power of the endless life," by an ability which set forth the nature of his exalted fully—an endless life. He was exalted by an oath, as no other high priest was (verse 23-25). He was holy, and needed not to have sacrifices for himself (verse 26). Lastly, he lives forever for us. He is an unchangeable, unspotted, infinitely holy, ever-living High Priest.

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Secular Department.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

FATHER POINT, Nov. 6.—The Canadian screw steamer North American, from Liverpool, A. M. 25th ult., passed this point at 2 P. M. to-day, on her way to St. John's.

THE BERLIN CONFERENCE.—Nothing has transpired regarding the Zurich Conference and peace treaties since the departure of the American. A summary of the treaty between France and Austria, as telegraphed from Zurich, was published exclusively in the English journals, but was subsequently reproduced in some Paris and Vienna journals, without any guarantee for its authenticity.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Arrangements have been completed by the Cunard Company for all their steamers to call at this port after their projected trip to the Mediterranean.

The London Times, in publishing Commodore Tattall's despatch relative to the operations at the mouth of the Peiho, editorially enlarges it, and says that if her to come to that port after her projected trip to the Mediterranean.

Sir J. Dean Paul and Strahan, the London bankers, were released from prison after having undergone four years of penal servitude.

The first battalion of the military train for China, under orders to depart overland.

The London builders continued, and there were indications that it was beginning to tell seriously against the men who refused to resume work.

The Paris correspondent of the English journals generally indulge in gloomy forebodings.

The writer for the Herald states plainly that the impression gained ground that a rupture between France and England was imminent.

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in the Straits of Gibraltar would reverberate to the most distant sea. We have no desire to write a word which could be construed into a threat, but the Spanish ministers should remember that if they commence an attack against our interests by seizing and occupying Tangier, Mogador, or any other portion of Morocco, we can at once strike a deadly blow at Cuba. It is with sincere pain that we even think of such possibilities or contingencies, but we hesitate not to proclaim in unmistakable terms that England will hold her own against any Power or any combination of Powers that defy through her maritime supremacy.

Various severe comments on the position of England towards the Straits of Gibraltar in general, and especially in the rural papers of France. It is said that they proceeded from an official source, and were purposely directed against the *Estimate*. Napoleon has his Italian policy rather embarrassing, it is said, having England disapproving of it on one hand, and the Russian Emperor on the other; and the strategy of France as a third and distinct party. Our Paris correspondent states that the Emperor is to grapple boldly with the bishops, and remarks that even now the clergy are estranged on the city stage, and the *Moniteur* warns the people against a general and unwise, willing to grasp all temporal and spiritual power.

The American papers publish very interesting letters from their naval correspondents on board of the steam frigate *Porpoise* and *Mississippi*, in China. Previous to the receipt of the imperial edict permitting Mr. Ward to go to Peking, he had several interesting conversations with the Mandarins and local authorities, all of whom used a vast amount of official diplomacy in dealing with him.

When about to set out they endeavored to have him abandon the overland route and proceed by steamer; but he would not do so, as he was with him in a wagon without springs, and in a box—beside the capital. A courier who reached Shanghai from Peking, announced his arrival there, where he was attended by five hundred Chinese cavalry, detailed as an escort for his services.

The Russian naval officer who arrived at the Peiho, from the Amoor, stated that the influence of the Czar in Peking was much overrated, as no Russian envoy could approach the place without special permission and by the road indicated. He also added, that if the Chinese possessed any real native courage, they could, by their numbers, conquer the Russian settlements at any moment.

Great efforts were being made to arm the Taku forts. The armament was nearly complete, and the Peiho again filled with obstructions. So that the English and French will have to fight hard for victory yet. The Chinese had taken several guns from the stranded gunboats of the English, and also purchased twenty-five large guns from foreign traders in Shanghai. They offered as much as six hundred dollars a month to foreigners having a knowledge of artillery practice who would enter the Emperor's service.

Several provincial journals published simultaneously violent articles against England, which are known to have been supplied by a government official. England is warned that the hour of trial approaches which may put an end to her greatness forever.

The Paris correspondent of the London Post asserts that negotiations were still going on between the governments of England and France in order to complete arrangements for the joint expedition to China; while on the other hand, the correspondent of the London Herald reports his statement that the Chinese preparations are suspended.

The *Moniteur de l'Armee* states that the Chinese Commander of the Forts Peiho on the 24th June had received a brilliant reward from the Emperor, having been named Generalissimo of the Chinese armies, and Mandarin of the fourth class.

The French force to China, originally fixed at 12,000 is reduced to 6,000, and will not be dispatched before February.

The difficulty between Spain and Morocco has reached a crisis, the Spanish Government having formally announced its intention to commence hostilities. We have the following telegrams from Madrid on the subject:

MADRID, Oct. 22.—The government has declared to the Cortes, in the sitting of to-day, that it was going to begin war with Morocco. The declaration was received with great enthusiasm. All political parties in the Senate and Congress have offered their support to the Ministry.

The London *Shipping Gazette* of the 24th says:—We have reason to believe there will be no war between Spain and Morocco, the Moors having made the required concessions.

Accounts from various parts of Spain, however, continue to speak of great preparations for war with Morocco. Troops are collecting in every part for conveyance to Africa.

A Paris letter in *Le Nord* asserts that Palmerston had declared to the French Ambassador that England would not suffer Spain to occupy both sides of the Straits, and would oppose it by force. The English Cabinet, he said, would make the question a European one.

The London *Times* is of opinion that any danger to Europe or Britain against Morocco, is absurd; but an attack by France on the independence of Morocco, and an attempt to add its territory to Algeria, would justify the strongest remonstrances on behalf of Europe.

The Paris correspondent says the conversation between Palmerston and the French Ambassador in London, as reported by *Le Nord*, has caused much emotion in Paris, and the French Government has asserted that it would not change its policy as regards Morocco, Spain has repeated its disavowal of ambitious projects attributed to her.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* is assured that Mr. Mon had sent a dispatch to Madrid to say that England no longer opposed the expedition against Morocco.

ITALY.—The Pope had returned to Rome on the 20th. A great crowd assembled on his passage through the city.

The Government of Rome had received intelligence that the Bishop of Rimini, and other prelates, had been imprisoned, and that the authorities at Pesaro had seen letters from emigrants, inciting to rebellion the provinces now held in submission by Papal troops.

The interview between the Pope and the King of Naples had been adjourned.

in the Straits of Gibraltar would reverberate to the most distant sea. We have no desire to write a word which could be construed into a threat, but the Spanish ministers should remember that if they commence an attack against our interests by seizing and occupying Tangier, Mogador, or any other portion of Morocco, we can at once strike a deadly blow at Cuba. It is with sincere pain that we even think of such possibilities or contingencies, but we hesitate not to proclaim in unmistakable terms that England will hold her own against any Power or any combination of Powers that defy through her maritime supremacy.

Various severe comments on the position of England towards the Straits of Gibraltar in general, and especially in the rural papers of France. It is said that they proceeded from an official source, and were purposely directed against the *Estimate*. Napoleon has his Italian policy rather embarrassing, it is said, having England disapproving of it on one hand, and the Russian Emperor on the other; and the strategy of France as a third and distinct party. Our Paris correspondent states that the Emperor is to grapple boldly with the bishops, and remarks that even now the clergy are estranged on the city stage, and the *Moniteur* warns the people against a general and unwise, willing to grasp all temporal and spiritual power.

The American papers publish very interesting letters from their naval correspondents on board of the steam frigate *Porpoise* and *Mississippi*, in China. Previous to the receipt of the imperial edict permitting Mr. Ward to go to Peking, he had several interesting conversations with the Mandarins and local authorities, all of whom used a vast amount of official diplomacy in dealing with him.

When about to set out they endeavored to have him abandon the overland route and proceed by steamer; but he would not do so, as he was with him in a wagon without springs, and in a box—beside the capital. A courier who reached Shanghai from Peking, announced his arrival there, where he was attended by five hundred Chinese cavalry, detailed as an escort for his services.

The Russian naval officer who arrived at the Peiho, from the Amoor, stated that the influence of the Czar in Peking was much overrated, as no Russian envoy could approach the place without special permission and by the road indicated. He also added, that if the Chinese possessed any real native courage, they could, by their numbers, conquer the Russian settlements at any moment.

Great efforts were being made to arm the Taku forts. The armament was nearly complete, and the Peiho again filled with obstructions. So that the English and French will have to fight hard for victory yet. The Chinese had taken several guns from the stranded gunboats of the English, and also purchased twenty-five large guns from foreign traders in Shanghai. They offered as much as six hundred dollars a month to foreigners having a knowledge of artillery practice who would enter the Emperor's service.

Several provincial journals published simultaneously violent articles against England, which are known to have been supplied by a government official. England is warned that the hour of trial approaches which may put an end to her greatness forever.

The Paris correspondent of the London Post asserts that negotiations were still going on between the governments of England and France in order to complete arrangements for the joint expedition to China; while on the other hand, the correspondent of the London Herald reports his statement that the Chinese preparations are suspended.

The *Moniteur de l'Armee* states that the Chinese Commander of the Forts Peiho on the 24th June had received a brilliant reward from the Emperor, having been named Generalissimo of the Chinese armies, and Mandarin of the fourth class.

The French force to China, originally fixed at 12,000 is reduced to 6,000, and will not be dispatched before February.

The difficulty between Spain and Morocco has reached a crisis, the Spanish Government having formally announced its intention to commence hostilities. We have the following telegrams from Madrid on the subject:

MADRID, Oct. 22.—The government has declared to the Cortes, in the sitting of to-day, that it was going to begin war with Morocco. The declaration was received with great enthusiasm. All political parties in the Senate and Congress have offered their support to the Ministry.

The London *Shipping Gazette* of the 24th says:—We have reason to believe there will be no war between Spain and Morocco, the Moors having made the required concessions.

Accounts from various parts of Spain, however, continue to speak of great preparations for war with Morocco. Troops are collecting in every part for conveyance to Africa.

A Paris letter in *Le Nord* asserts that Palmerston had declared to the French Ambassador that England would not suffer Spain to occupy both sides of the Straits, and would oppose it by force. The English Cabinet, he said, would make the question a European one.

The London *Times* is of opinion that any danger to Europe or Britain against Morocco, is absurd; but an attack by France on the independence of Morocco, and an attempt to add its territory to Algeria, would justify the strongest remonstrances on behalf of Europe.

The Paris correspondent says the conversation between Palmerston and the French Ambassador in London, as reported by *Le Nord*, has caused much emotion in Paris, and the French Government has asserted that it would not change its policy as regards Morocco, Spain has repeated its disavowal of ambitious projects attributed to her.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* is assured that Mr. Mon had sent a dispatch to Madrid to say that England no longer opposed the expedition against Morocco.

ITALY.—The Pope had returned to Rome on the 20th. A great crowd assembled on his passage through the city.

The Government of Rome had received intelligence that the Bishop of Rimini, and other prelates, had been imprisoned, and that the authorities at Pesaro had seen letters from emigrants, inciting to rebellion the provinces now held in submission by Papal troops.

The interview between the Pope and the King of Naples had been adjourned.

The Protestant.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1859.

Summary.

ONE HUNDRED POUNDS REWARD.—The Government by proclamation offer a reward of One Hundred Pounds to any person or persons, not the actual party to the act, who will give such information as will lead to the apprehension and conviction of the individual who fired the shot which killed the Duke of Kent's son, John Smith, Esq., High Sheriff of King's County. It appears that the Sheriff was travelling on the St. Mary's Road, on his way to sell some property formerly levied upon by an execution of Laurence Sullivan, Esq., against William Hughes, for arrears of rent, when the shot was fired on his life. Much as we dislike the reward system, we cannot too severely censure the Tenant's adopting this method of endeavoring to remove the burthen from his shoulders.

The English Mail had not reached Pictou when the Steamer Westmorland left yesterday morning. We have not yet heard of its arrival at Halifax.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—The "Lines" of "A Friend" are apparently written with a good intention, but not with sufficient care to appear in print.

The Halifax Journal states that Mr. Adam Fife had yesterday at the Market Square, and was met by a large number of persons, the growth of P. E. Island; and that there are just now immense quantities of produce from P. E. Island, on sale at the several wharves in this City, and prices generally in favor of purchasers. It is stated that there are large amounts yet to arrive from the Island and Cape Breton. All descriptions of Farm produce may be expected to be cheap this season.

The Cape Breton Mine records the melancholy death of two men—McKinnon of Whyconough, and Matthew Melvin of Sydney Mines—both of whom fell from the cage at the pit of the mine, and was instantly killed. They were married men.

The late John Wilson, mate of a vessel from P. E. Island, recently drowned at Black's wharf, Halifax, was a son of James Wilson, Pilot of Miramichi. We learn that Capt. Roderick McDonald, of Souris, P. E. Island, made every exertion to recover the body, but without success. Mr. Sheridan, diver of this city, kindly lent his aid, and would not consent to accept any payment for his services. Capt. McDonald has left instructions that, in the event of the body being recovered, the deceased be interred in the Cemetery of the church to which he belonged, leaving sufficient funds to defray all expenses. We publish the fact for the information of the friends of the deceased, and as commendable to all concerned in the melancholy affair.

It is stated that Her Majesty's Government have resolved to erect a new battery on the Clyde, on the shores of Rosneath, nearly opposite Gourock. Both sides of the Clyde will thus be completely protected.

A correspondent of the Halifax Witness says that some thirty or forty young men, from the eight funerals took place there last Sunday! In Big Tracadie and many other localities this mauling is carrying off large numbers of young people.

Prof. Dawson's work on the "Cosmogony and Natural History of the Hebrew Scriptures," will shortly be issued. The volume will contain 420 pages, printed in a fine clear type. The work knows of the Hebrew Scriptures as a culture, and with his thorough religious character, will no doubt make the work exceedingly valuable to the student, as well as to the general reader. The price of the volume will be one dollar twenty-five cents.

The extent of Sabbath desecration in connection with the "Great Eastern" has given great offence to religious people in England. The last act has been worse than all others. Capt. Harrison ordered the men to wash the decks on a Sabbath morning, when the Captain, from religious scruples, refused to obey the order, and the men were fined or imprisoned. This matter is not to be allowed to rest here. The whole case will be brought before a higher court.

A Tourist's opinion of P. E. Island.

The editor of an ably conducted New York paper—the *Scottish American Journal*—has lately paid a visit to the Lower Provinces, and published somewhat lengthy notes of his travels. We regret that we have only space to give the following extracts from his remarks on the Island.

There is probably no portion of her Majesty's wide dominions of which less is known than the Island of Prince Edward. Among those who are tolerably versed in the geography of the globe, it is known to be some of the most fertile and fertile of the North Atlantic. One cannot, and there is, perhaps, also a dim notion in well informed quarters that it produces good potatoes. As the Prince Edward potato, however, is probably one of the best of the kind, it is not surprising that it is found with the Prince Edward, its tubercular reputation is somewhat undesired. So this is not, there is certainly no section of the British possessions, or of the population, which is so completely ignored by the rest of the civilized world.

What manner of place is it, then? The answer to this question will not a little surprise those who are under the impression that, in this quarter of America, the only distinguishing features are an inhospitable climate and barren rocks. Lying to the north of Nova Scotia and east of New Brunswick, within the Gulf of St. Lawrence, where it is not bound for nearly five months out of the twelve, it is yet by no means the most fertile of countries, and is not so fertile as the potato, which is probably one of the best of the kind, it is not surprising that it is found with the Prince Edward, its tubercular reputation is somewhat undesired. So this is not, there is certainly no section of the British possessions, or of the population, which is so completely ignored by the rest of the civilized world.

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in this case be treated without affection, the "sanctity" of the same.

On the Island, so in the adjoining Province of Nova Scotia, the population is very much in patches of different nationalities, English, French, Irish, Lowland Scotch, and Highland Scotch, and the Scotch are very numerous, and their position illustrates the inherent inferiority of the French race, nearly generally the whole of French superiority with us, will be about the condition of the man, one has but to come to these Provinces to prove the truth of the old proverb about the British being equal to the French in every respect, and the Scotch are very numerous, and their position illustrates the inherent inferiority of the French race, nearly generally the whole of French superiority with us, will be about the condition of the man, one has but to come to these Provinces to prove the truth of the old proverb about the British being equal to the French in every respect, and the Scotch are very numerous, and their position illustrates the inherent inferiority of the French race, nearly 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