with Him who paid it. Could there be better, gladder news to the sinner than these; What more can he ask to satisfy him than that which has so fully satisfied the holy Lord God of earth and heaven? If this is not enough, then he can expect no more. If this is not enough, then Christ has died in vain.

Prayer.

'Hungry persons,' says a divine, 'who come to my door for bread, do not discant on the beauty of waving wheat-fields, the value of grist-mills and bakeries; nor do they preach homilies on the general goodness of God and the excellence of Christian beneficence. "Bread, if you please, do give us bread"! O, when shall we have less of formalism, and more of the spirit of prayer; less of preaching, and more of pleading in prayer; more scriptural prayer, and, as the result, showers of spiritual blessings?'

THE

Protestant & Evangelical Witness.

TUESDAY, JULY 16, 1859.

Protestant Union.

We do not wish to appear before the public with the object which we have principally in view under any cloud. In the present No., therefore, we will enlarge on some of the points barely noticed in our last.

We give our readers most distinctly to understand, that though sent before them as the result of Presbyterian co-operation, and bound to remember even our parentage; nevertheless our relation to all evangelical churches is most intimate, and our bearing to them will be christian, generous and most friendly. "The Good," whether in Church or State, apart from party considerations, will have our most cordial and persevering support. We do not wish to place ourselves in volunteer antagonism with the conscientious differences which obtain amongst us, or even to occupy an isolated position, cold and indifferent to any of our christian brethren; but will seek with them, and promote an active, close, warm fellowship. "Union is strength." The lamp which burns before us, and will burn before us to light our path, so long as our course shall be guided by present hands, is the anthem of angels, Glory to God; on earth Peace and good will towards men. Around this we hope our readers will not hesitate to arrange themselves; and to advance this glory and this peace, aid us in our effort, to draw nearer in the bonds of enlightened love those who may now be alienated in feeling, jealous, and rival in their labors. Let us point out some considerations of a general character, which attest the wisdom and necessity of our design.

1. Protestantism is a unity. Its principles are one, its object one, its LIFE is one, and its origin one. God, who is one, reigns in it supreme through the one Mediator, and by the one Spirit; for we all as one say, "of him, and through him, and to him, are all things." Its strength is the one arm of Omnipotence, and its centre of attraction Eternal Love. Its comforts are in the same fountain whence flow the streams that cheer us all. How inconsistent, then, to be divided into repellent and warring elements. We should in all consistency, feel the power of this oneness, give ourselves up to its influence, and move, like the celestial orbs, an harmonious system, pursuing one course in joyous cementing brotherhood and peace. Never will the celestial origin of Protestantism be recognized by its foes nor its might be felt—how powerful for good—how terrible in the majesty of its strength to crush error in every form; nor its adaptation as an angel of mercy to the nations be seen, till our unity, which now lies in a state of obscurity, arise in its light and excellence to control and guide our actions and relations; then also shall we march forward to the regeneration of the world. Our work is one. Protestantism, essentially benevolent, may be known by its works of charity and self-denial. It seeks out the ignorant to instruct him, the depraved, that he may be changed and sanctified. It founds its seminaries of education in every land where its influence is felt, and dots those countries where it reigns paramount with houses of God. Under its sway are everywhere seen a happy people, and the smiling fruits of an honest and virtuous industry. Why not then one brotherhood! Uncomely are our strifes as those of a family; our grounds alike unreasonable as would be the hostile severance of many sons of one parent, because in size, or talent, or worldly pursuits, or outward beauty, there existed diversity, though all sought honor and enlargement of their common homestead.

2. Union among Protestants is necessary for self-defence. We may love Protestantism, and pray and act for its support and extension; but the number of those who hate it, and labor for its annihilation is legion. It sprung up in the face of, and despite despotism, by which its very existence and whole policy are most heartily reprobated. Despotism, civil and religious are essentially antagonistic to Protestantism; the former has in it a force to concentrate a sort of deadly gravitation to draw into itself, ignorance error, all abnormal states of individual man and society generally, by which it supports its existence and enlarges the bounds of its habitation; as the latter (Protestantism) seeks for knowledge, truth, human right social and religious, Despotism then must find in it an enemy, to crush which is necessary in its iron tread as it marches on to the universal destruction or rule. Protestantism has deadly foes. It is, therefore, but the dictate of prudence and common sense to guard against their attacks; and he who would advise against this wholesome policy, is either a traitor in the camp or a very simple man. What would you think of that individual, reader, who, on hearing the merchant bar the doors and windows of his store-house, should cry out, how suspicious! What bad men these merchants must be! who is going to steal their goods! Would not such an one betray marked traits of a suspicious character? Now it is folly to suppose that despotism does not understand its relation to Protestantism. Ever since the 31st. of October 1517 when Luther nailed his ninety five propositions on the church door at Wittemberg up to the present hour, despotism knows the blade of its opponent, has organized itself, and placed the management of its affairs into the hands of master spirits, determined by all possibility to avenge the past, and secure its fearful reign in the future. But power concentrated and systematized, with a steady aim at a certain grand issue, to effect which genius, and artifice, and enduring perseverance alike yield their contributions, even where all is wrong in principle and end, must occupy a situation for attack vastly superior to that which is isolated in its operations, and unsuspicious of its deadliest foe,—even though power here should, in principle and object, be that which is right. Hence Protestants ought to be, systematized and governed in their operations, not by fitful impulses; but manifesting consistency and universal co-operation, aim to make every incursion upon us, not simply fruitless, but the means of further retrenchment on the adversary. Take now one form of despotism—Popery, for example. It is united. There is not a human being connected with it, nor a relation to time or eternity predicable of him, which is free from the operations of that system; but all, soul and body are pressed in to support, enlarge, and render compact this sworn enemy of Protestantism. The poor maid, plied with questions at the confessional; the fleets, men, and gifts of kings; the prayers and abstinence of monks and nuns; the peace of the beggar, and the millions of the Rich, are all reduced to order, and move in obedience to the methodical arrangements of an unchangeable system. This thorough working organization is the fountain of its life; accordingly all possible efforts are made to drill the mind of the masses into prompt, unhesitating, unquestioned, passive obedience—to assume instead of manly independence, and reasonable enquiry, the degrading position of a slave or human machine, moved and acted upon by external causes, alike destitute of will and responsibility. Hence the notable sameness which reigns in the cumbersome movements of this system throughout the world: it is one in Spain and Italy, China and India, Great Britain and America; and the admission of some of its subjects, that the unanimity of Catholics at the poll stand, is due to their existence "as a society," proves beyond contradiction that the limited dimensions of P. E. Island does not except it from the grinding rigor of this discipline. Now system necessarily creates system; and as an essential counterpart of the foregoing, there must be Protestant union and combination. Vague generalities and abstract theories will not meet the necessities of our circumstances; arising from enlightened consciousness of common danger, duty, and responsibility, there must be a wise husbanding of available strength, and also the forth putting of simultaneous action in the use of all constitutional means; thus only can we expect to meet our antagonist, on any thing like equal terms or save from further ignominy the already wounded body of our Protestantism.

We have been looking principally at ecclesiastical despotism, but there is civil despotism also; and it is systematized to support itself and put down its opponent civil liberty. The operation of these hostile powers fills to day Europe with the confused noise of war and garments rolled in blood. The long past tells the same tale and paints the same scene; but the conflict at present is more terrific. The past has left its effects to be taken up by the present, this adding thereto what is peculiar to itself; and on the one hand with the remembrance of unrepented and unatoned wrong galling its bosom, does the spirit of liberty go forth with the cry of vengeance and relief, petrified into utter indifference of toil and danger by a correct estimate that her sufferings can scarce be augmented, meantime cheered by the hope that the day is approaching—has come—when the God of right will look down with assistance upon wronged humanity and break to pieces the rod of tyranny: on the other hand Absolutism has been thoughtfully weighing that spirit and constantly strengthening her chains, widening the sphere of her influence, re-adjusting her mode of attack and defence—her past successes swell her anticipations and steel her heart against all sympathy with reform or with the oppressed—her chief concern is to hold her advantages, even though the means of doing which crush and grind the millions. Now when passions the strongest that move the human breast excite and propel the most powerful principles to work out their peculiar issues, then have we the elements of conflict furious and protracted. Of such contest Europe is the theatre and the armies are in battle; and he who understands the factors of history can perceive in Lombardy meet again the causes and spirit that met and fought at Marathon, Pharsalia, and Waterloo The conflict looks forward—the fulfilment of prophecy, itself a prophecy—and must, till it has passed away and spent its entire strength, draw into its whirl all that is akin to its elements The forces of liberty and oppression have so augmented, and have so long pursued courses calculated to excite and chafe each other, that each feels it cannot subsist as heretofore by a species of compromise on the part of its opponent, that the contest must cease and one alone reign in universal and undisturbed domain. That Protestantism has no sympathy with tyranny every one knows, and none better than the tyrant, already indeed does the latter lay all his troubles at the door of the former, and the notorious Cahil does not hesitate to account for the confusion of Catholic Europe by a reference to the spirit which prevails in Protestant England. In a sense different from that in which this turbulent agitator intended, we are free to admit the truth of his assertion; for the light which shines around, and from the home of liberty, must ever annoy those whose works make darkness an appropriate as well as a convenient covering. Montelambert too, celebrated for his talent and candor, also a Catholic, frankly admits, and proves from their essential principles, that Protestantism and Popery cannot subsist side by side—one of them must cease to the ends of the earth. The *general expectation* that times of trouble are coming upon the inhabitants of the world, must be considered as an instinct implament by God to warn us of such a visitation. The shadow of coming events is seen upon the dial of all men's minds, so that they who think, and feel, and act whether in reference alone to this world or that which is to come, are impressed with the fear of an approaching storm. They who can discern the face of the sky speak of it, while a vague impression of impending danger is *felt* by others; "men's hearts are failing them for fear, and for looking after those things which are coming upon the earth." The contest must be between Protestantism and Despotism civil and ecclesiastical. What need then amongst us of prudence, of faith, of prayer, and of union! Fragmentary, desultory action will not do; we must be united, and if common danger will not draw us together, what will? Are we judically smitten with the spirit of discord.

It is related of Aristidies and Themistocles that they were determinedly hostile to each other, and attached to different political parties when the Persians invaded Greece. Their common danger aroused their patriotism. They felt that if their animosity were allowed to operate, their country was lost; so joining hand and hand, bowing down to the ground as if in the act of burying their hatred, they then went in the bonds of friendship to defend their rights and their homes. Victory was the reward of their wise and praiseworthy policy. Let us go and do likewise.

Rev. Mr. Epstein, the Jewish Missionary

This converted Jew preached, according to announcement, in St. James's Church in this city, on the morning and afternoon of Sabbath last. In the morning, his discourse was on Romans i. 16, "For I am not ashamed of the Gospel of Christ; for it is the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth; to the Jew first, and also to the Greek." In the afternoon, he preached on the Great Commission as contained in the four Gospels. His discourses, simple but practical, were listened to with profound attention. He appears, like Nathaniel of old, to be an "Israelite indeed." The collection taken in aid of the Mission amounted to £11. The Rev. Ephraim M. Epstein is a native of Russia. About the year 1850 he was brought to a knowledge of the truth as it is in Jesus. Since his conversion, he has passed through a regular course of theological and medical studies. Next October, he purposes to proceed as a Missionary to the Jews in Salonica, a city of European Turkey, from the Synods of Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, in connection with the Church of Scotland. He is now on a visit to the Lower Provinces, in order to enlist the sympathies of Christians, not only of the body with which he is connected, but also of other denominations, in behalf of his brethren the descendants of Abraham.

On the evening of Monday last, Mr. Epstein delivered a deeply interesting lecture, in the Temperance Hall, on "The social and religious state of the Jews." The spacious Hall was filled to overflowing. The Hon. Col. Gray occupied the chair. After singing the Missionary Hymn, prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Duncan. The Rev. lecturer first referred to the social state of his brethren in the different countries in which they are dispersed. The number of Jews in the world is unknown;—some say there are about six millions. It is very difficult to obtain correct statistics respecting them, chiefly because in most countries they do not enjoy the same liberty as others, on account of which they conceal their descent. In Russia, for example, they are not only required to pay the ordinary tax of three dollars per head, but are compelled to submit to other taxes as a people. They are liable to be placed on the impressment list, yet when they enter the army they are not permitted to rise above the rank of common soldiers. The nature of the impressment law prevents many from enrolling their names on the Jewish list,—hence the difficulty in ascertaining their numerical strength. In France, and several other countries, there is no means of discovering their number, except by the Synagogue roll,—which is very unsatisfactory, as many of them never attend these places of worship. Quite a number of the inhabitants of Afghanistan claim to be Israelites, but it is uncertain whether they are real Jews. With respect to the Ten Tribes, those who suppose that they are to be found in any one country, labor under a mistake. The Scriptures say that they were to be scattered abroad. The Jews always form a nation among nations. They were not conquered, but only driven out of their own land. Their religion and customs remain unchanged. They have seldom or never become incorporated with the people among whom they dwell.

The lecturer then spoke of the difficulties with which the Jews have to contend when they embrace the Christian religion. If a Jew employs one of his brethren, and the latter becomes a Christian, his employer immediately dismisses him, although he may have Gentile Christians at the same time in his service. This is the conduct of the rich Jews towards their poor Christian brethren; and as the cases of conversion have hitherto been almost entirely confined to those in humble circumstances, a change of religion generally exposes them and their families to abject want.

They may be divided into several classes, the principal of which are the Russian and Polish, the Spanish and Portuguese, the British and American, and the German Jews. Of these classes, the Spanish and Portuguese is considered the most orthodox. Their liturgy is different from that of the other Jews. They assert that they can trace their descent from the two tribes, Judah and Benjamin. They keep themselves aloof from the others, and whether their pretensions can be substantiated or not, they are undoubtedly a more noble people. The chief occupation of the Jews is commerce and learning. A few are watchmakers and jewellers. None of the Jews are cultivators of the soil, because they are not allowed to possess land. They are driven into the field of commerce, and as all cannot be wholesale merchants, some have to betake themselves to the pack. Their manner in the family is quite patriarchal. Parents are very much respected, and among them are no such terms as "governor," or "old woman." They marry young, generally about thirteen or fourteen years of age. This matter is commonly arranged by the parents, consequently divorces are nearly as frequent as marriages. Education among the Jews chiefly consists in studying the traditions of the elders.

The lecturer then referred to the religious condition of his Jewish brethren. The essence of modern Judaism, or the religion of the Jews, can be described in a few words. "They being ignorant of God's righteousness, and going about to establish their own righteousness, have not submitted themselves unto the righteousness of God." This religion is not of the Bible—it is found in the Talmud. This book is divided into two parts, one being the written law, and the other a collection of traditions and comments of the Jewish doctors. The study of these traditions is believed to be meritorious, even to the securing of eternal life. According to a Jew's belief, he may easily reach heaven, particularly if he be rich,—for he has only to hire a certain number of persons to study the Talmud. The Rabbis travel about from place to place, to teach the people these traditions. He then described their manner of teaching. "Through their traditions they make the word of God of none effect." There is another branch of Judaism, called the Cabala, which is a kind of science among the Jewish Rabbis, serving, they say, for the interpretation of the hidden sense of Scripture.

The Jewish mode of worship was next considered. They have no sacrifices. This circumstance has led many a Jew to Christ. The offering of sacrifices ceased with the destruction of the temple. When the inquiring Jew feels his sinfulness, and desires forgiveness, he cannot now go up to the temple and lay upon the altar the gifts prescribed by the law; but when he consults the Prophets, he there reads of Him who was to come, and is frequently led to believe on the name of the only begotten Son of God. The Jewish Feasts were also noticed. At these, prayers are offered up with great fervor. The prayers of the Jews are very beautiful, and were this people converted to Christ, they would only require to change those parts which speak of him as yet to come. Jews, as well as Christians, are divided into a great many sects. These sometimes persecute each other unto the death.

He then briefly noticed what Christians are doing to evangelize the Jews. Episcopalians, by founding the London Jewish Missionary Society, took the lead in this good work. The Church of Scotland next sent Missionaries to the Jews; then the Free Church. Other churches have followed their example. Christians have frequently ill-treated and massacred these descendants of Abraham, but seldom preached to them the Gospel. It is high time that the followers of Christ were exerting themselves in behalf of this down-trodden, though once highly favored people.

At the conclusion of the lecture, a collection was taken up in aid of the Mission, which amounted to £8. Rev. Mr. Fitz Gerald then addressed the meeting, briefly stating what had been done in this Colony in support of Jewish Missions. Rev. George Sutherland spoke of the success which is at present attending the labors of some of the Missionaries of the Free Church of Scotland, and also expressed his confidence that Mr Epstein's Mission would bring a blessing upon the church with which he is connected. Rev. Mr. Davies made some general remarks respecting the Jews, and the duty of Christians to send missionaries to this neglected race. The meeting was then closed with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Sutcliffe.

How gratifying to every lover of Zion must it be, to observe the ministers of different Protestant denominations thus expressing their sympathy with each other, and uniting their prayers for the extension of the Redeemer's kingdom.

We are unable to give in this No., as we expected, a sketch of Rev. Mr. Allan's Sermon at the opening of the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia. We understand that it is to be published entire. Probably many of our readers will have an opportunity of seeing it in this form, consequently it will be unnecessary for us to notice it further.

THE Bazaar, in aid of the Funds of St. James's Church, came off on Tuesday last in the Temperance Hall, and was a splendid success. The room was tastefully decorated for the occasion. The tables were loaded with an endless variety of elegant and useful articles, cake, fruit, &c. Large crowds of ladies and gentlemen (including General Williams and suite, Governor Dundas, His Worship the Mayor, &c.) attended the Bazaar, and made purchases during the day. The sum realized amounts, we understand, to £240.—*Monitor, July 6.*

[Reported for the Protestant.]

Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia.

Continued from the Protestant, July 5.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, June 29.

The Synod met, and was constituted as usual, with prayer by the Moderator.

The Report of the Seminary Board was read by Rev. Ebenezer Ross, the Secretary. It showed that the last session of the Philosophical and the Theological classes, had been held in the new building, Truro. According to the testimony of all the Professors, it was admirably adapted to the ends for which it was erected. It was opened last autumn, when the Theological class met That class was small: and during the session was interrupted by the death of the lamented Dr Kier, one of the Professors. After that event, Professor Ross conducted the class in the usual manner. In the Philosophical classes, which met at the close of the Theological, 36 students had been in attendance—20 of these for the first time. There had been three Greek classes: a junior, a second, and a senior. 5 students had attended the junior class, 24 the second, and 7 the senior. There had been two Latin classes; 11 students in the junior class, and 18 in the senior. 16 students had attended Lectures on Logic, and studied the subject; and 7 Moral Philosophy. 16 had studied Mathematics. A class had also been engaged in the study of Natural Philosophy, which was taught by Lectures, and illustrated by interesting experiments. Some suggestions were made in the Report. One of them was in reference to requiring fees from all the students who attend the Seminary. The Report was received, and the diligence of the Board approved.

The subject of Class Fees in the Seminary was then brought before the Synod, when considerable discussion ensued. Those who advocated the exaction of fees from all who enter the classes, advanced, as an argument, that the present system of requiring fees only from those who do not study Divinity, had not wrought well. Many students had attended the Philosophical classes without paying fees, and therefore were expected afterwards to enter on the study of Divinity; however, after attending those classes several sessions, in some cases four or five, they had left the Institution, but had been so ungrateful or forgetful as not to pay the small sum required as fees. Some also advanced the argument, derived from the principle—almost universally applicable—that what is received for nothing is not so highly valued as that for which payment is made. The speakers who advocated the continuance of the existing system, were of opinion that the exaction of fees from intending Divinity students, might deter some talented and pious young men, destitute of means, from attending the classes, and thus hinder them from entering the ministry. The reply to this was, that those who would be deterred by such a consideration were deficient in that energy, determination of purpose, and perseverance so requisite for a Preacher of the Gospel. They also adduced an argument from the fact that the Institution was supported by the contributions of the people, as educating a ministry free of charge; but if it were maintained partly by fees, the people might possibly withdraw their support. It was finally agreed that a fee of Two Pounds for the session, exclusive of other necessary expenses, be required of all attending the classical and philosophical classes.

Adjourned,—closed with prayer.

UNION WITH THE FREE CHURCH.—During the afternoon sederunt, the Report of the Committee on Union with the Free Church was read by the Convener, Rev. Mr. McGregor. It gave a full account of the proceedings of the united Committees at their different meetings. The basis of union was submitted, which, with entire unanimity, they had agreed to, and recommended to the adoption of the two Bodies. Accounts of the proceedings of the Free Church Synod on the subject, at their last meeting, were also read, from which it appeared that they had unanimously adopted the basis agreed to by the joint Committees.

After some discussion, it was unanimously agreed, That the Synod receive the Report of the Committee, highly approve of their diligence, and agree to record their gratification at the unanimity of the two Committees, and their gratitude to the God of peace for the favorable prospects of a cordial union between the two Bodies. The name suggested by the Free Church Synod, viz., "The Presbyterian Church of the Lower Provinces of British North America," was agreed to. The whole subject was sent down to Presbyteries and Sessions for their consideration,—their action to be reported at next meeting of Synod. Adjourned.

DEPUTATION FROM THE FREE CHURCH.—At the evening meeting, this deputation—consisting of Rev. J. Stewart and Rev. George Sutherland—was received. Satisfactory reasons were given for the absence of two of their brethren who had been appointed members of the deputation.

Mr. Stewart addressed the Synod to the following effect:—

Mr. Moderator,—We have to say that we come with hearty good will among you, and with best wishes for the consummation of that union which all the lovers of Zion should desire. There seem to be various considerations in the present day urging to union, which did not exist some years ago; and there appears to be a stronger desire, on the part at least of the Presbyterian family, to draw closer together than has been for some ages past. It is remarkable to observe the movements with regard to union throughout the world, and in the very remotest corner where the Presbyterian Church is settled. They are proposing terms of union; and not only so, but, in some cases, have already almost, if not altogether united. We feel in this part of the world that union is really necessary, in order to the promotion of vital godliness in the land in which we dwell. This union is caused by the presence and the power of the Holy Spirit. Disunion is the work of the devil,—Union is the work of Christ. He is for union,—Satan is for disunion. He is for gathering into one the Body which composes his Church; whilst Satan would disperse them, making them cherish a spirit of disunion, strife and envy. By this means he upholds his kingdom. Now, Sir, as to union among the members of the Churches to which we belong. The Westminster Standards are received as the platform not only of discipline, but of the doctrine which the Presbyterian Church holds. We are aware that, at the request of the English Government, certain eminent divines were asked to convene together at Westminster, for the purpose of framing a liturgy, or some such rule for the Church of England. These divines met, and having consulted together, gave to the world the Confession of Faith, which was received by the Church of Scotland as articles of religion. We believe that Confession of Faith to be founded upon the word of God; and we consider it to be the nearest platform to the apostolic Church since the days of the Apostles. When this Confession was brought down to Scotland, it was attempted to be imposed by legislative authority upon the Church of Christ in that country, as their platform of doctrine and discipline. But men exercising the power of reason cannot be made just to look on every question in the same light. No two men on earth reason exactly in the same manner. No two things are alike in the natural or spiritual world. So, you will not get men to think and feel exactly alike. A difference of opinion therefore did arise with regard to the Confession. The difference existed, however, regarding the externals; and not about the internal truth contained in the Confession. A sort of unity exists in the Church of Rome; but why? because she receives her creed from the Pope. Her formulary is proposed to her by one individual, whose opinion is imposed on the Church, and the truth of God disregarded. Its members receive their belief not as the result of their own convictions, but as a dictate imposed upon them. This is the sort of unity found in the Church of Rome. The Presbyterian Church, however, obtains her belief only from the Word of God. There is a variety of opinions among them, as must be; for though the truth is received in love, yet it is capable of admitting diversified opinions. The bond of union is love to the Lord Jesus Christ, and love to the brethren. We can see that that love has come to prevail in a greater degree now in the Presbyterian family than it did for many a long year before. They see more eye to eye on the Westminster Standards. They receive a certain platform, and exercise their own opinion upon it, believing it to be the best. It must be kept up; but they do not now say, "We will not yield an inch." Now, I maintain that love to Christ and the brethren breaks down this sort of barrier; and whenever that bond comes to prevail in an eminent degree, in connection with an intimate knowledge of each other, then their thoughts run in some measure in the same direction. We have witnessed with satisfaction that there has been a tendency in this direction for some years between this Church and the Free Church. We had some suspicions; and these suspicions are kept up when men do not come together, and when they forget the principles on which Christ's house is founded. They are then violated,—for Christ is for union. We come to know union, by doing the will of Christ. Now, I believe we are doing the will of Christ to-night. We are desirous that the Church of Christ should be as it is described in the Word of God,—that there should be union, and that it should be harmonious—a union of love to Christ, and love to each other. I think that we have adopted a formula that really states the ground on which a union may be consummated,—a union of principle, of affection, and of action. He next noticed the basis of union, and referred to the circumstances out of which it originated. He saw the value and necessity of the union, to uphold pure religion. That could be done better in a united, than in a separated state. Their interests in the Lower Provinces would unquestionably be best advanced in a united capacity. They would be enabled to unfurl the banner of Presbyterianism, unchecked by any civil power. By a right union they would promote the best interests of souls, and would leave to their posterity such an inheritance as would be a blessing to the land in which they dwelt. It was a lovely spectacle to see two churches, he might say alike in doctrine and discipline, becoming united. He was surprised that they had kept so long apart. He again alluded to the formula, which embraced so much that it might be adopted by any Presbyterian minister. The name of the united body including the Lower Provinces, he thought very appropriate. They had congregations in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, and Bermuda. Respecting the united action of the Church, he conceived that they would be in a capacity to withstand the evils which were being poured in upon their country. It was not difficult to see that there were evils,—that the spirit of infidelity, as well as that of popery, was at work in this land. They might also be instrumental in getting a right system of education introduced. It was their duty to tell the Government that a *godless* system would not do; and if it would not yield, then they could bring a force from without to bear upon it. The Free Church Synod cordially concurred in the union now contemplated. The course now deemed necessary, was to send the basis agreed on down to Presbyteries and congregations, in order to get the minds of their people formed for the union, that it might be a union of affection, tending to advance the glory of God and the best interests of men, and promoting the reign of righteousness on the earth; so that when they had been called away, they might have to consider that they had done something in their day for repairing the breaches of Zion. Sound education would be advanced by the union, and efforts would be sustained for sending the Gospel to the heathen. In this manner, they would be fellow-workers with God in delivering men from the thraldom of sin and satan, and bringing them into the glorious liberty of the people of God.

To be continued.

[Abridged from the Presbyterian Witness.]

The Synod of the Established Church of Scotland in Nova Scotia.

This Reverend Court met in St. Andrew's Church, Pictou, at 11 o'clock on Wednesday last. Rev ALLAN POLLOCK, the retiring Moderator, preached from the following words: "The seven stars are the angels of the seven Churches: and the seven candlesticks which thou sawest are the seven Churches." The sermon was excellent, and will be published in full in the "Record" of the Church.

The Synod being constituted, the Roll formed and called, the following members were present:—

Rev. Dr. McGilivery, Rev. Messrs Herdman, Pollock, McLean, Christie, McKay, Jardine, Boyd, Duncan, Mair, and Messrs JOHN MCKAY, Gordon, McDougald, Thomas Nicolson, and McDonald, Elders.

Rev. Mr. Key, corresponding member from the Synod of New Brunswick, was invited to take his seat as a full member of Court. Rev Mr. Jardine read a letter of apology from the Canadian delegate, who was unable to be present.

Rev Mr MCLEAN, of Pugwash, was unanimously elected Moderator. On motion of Mr Jardine, the thanks of Synod were tendered to Mr. Pollock for his able conduct in the chair, and for the excellent discourse he had delivered, and he was requested to publish it in the "Record".

Rev Mr DUNCAN moved that Rev Donald McDonald, from the Island, being present, be welcomed to a seat in this court to assist with his knowledge and advice. Mr POLLOCK, after a few highly complimentary remarks, seconded the motion.

Mr MCKAY, (late of Belfast P. E. I.) said that he felt compelled, though with great reluctance to dissent in *in toto* from this motion. This he did for his own sake and for the sake of the character of the Church. He hoped he would not be called upon to give reasons.

Mr MCDONALD stated that he was quite willing to lay his certificates before the Synod any time they were required. He would plead his cause before the Synod and would abide its decision.

After a little more discussion the motion passed. Mr Nicolson, Elder, giving in his adhesion to Mr McKay's dissent. Mr M'Donald then addressed the Synod very briefly and in a dignified and christian spirit. A very heavy assault had been made on him (he said,) but he was ready to clear his character from first to last. He had done much for preserving men to the church of their fathers—laboured diligently for many years and would continue to do so while he lived.

The hours of meeting were then agreed upon—from 9 A. M. till noon—from 2 P. M. till 5, and from 7 till 9 or ten.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Clerk called the attention of the Synod again to the inacurate Report of the last Synod's proceedings which had been published. It had exposed the Church to ridicule in New Brunswick and elsewhere. He wished it to be placed on the minutes that no report is authentic except that signed by the Clerk of the Synod and published authoritatively.

MR MARTIN warned the Synod not to interfere, or even seem to interfere with the press. The press was omnipotent. We meet but once a year for three or four days. The press speaks all the year round. We will make ourselves ridiculous if we try to gag the press. He hoped the Synod would deal courteously with the press that it might deal courteously with the Synod. Many of our members take the "Witness" and in that way get information which they could not otherwise obtain. He proposed a resolution which would have a general bearing. He sought no collision with the organ of the Free Church—for such the "Witness" was. It was not the report he objected to, but the remarks which were interspersed.

Mr MCKAY gave one instance of the incorrectness of the "Witness" report. He had moved to join two collections into one—the reporter represented him as wishing to do away with one collection altogether. He regretted for the sake of Protestantism that such reports should appear—for the "Witness" report was copied *verbatim* by the Romish organ of P. E. Island. He hoped, however, nothing would be done to lead any one to suppose that the Synod wished to gag the press.

MR POLLOCK felt that there were no falsehoods in the report of last year—but then every thing disagreeable was painted out so largely, and what was creditable was skipped over so lightly, that the report was very unfair.

After nearly an hour's discussion a resolution was agreed to in the following terms, "That no report is to be considered authentic except the one to be sent out by the Clerk of the Synod."

Rev Mr SINCLAIR, who recently arrived from Scotland, was invited to take his seat as a member of Court. So were other missionaries who might be present. Hon. Mr Holmes also took his seat as an Elder.

After a few other matters of no general interest were discussed, the Synod adjourned till the evening.

THURSDAY EVENING.

An interesting discussion took place on the Indian Orphanage Scheme. Owing to confusion caused by the Rebellion, the Scheme is not so flourishing as it might otherwise have been.

On motion of Rev Mr MARTIN, seconded by Mr BOYD, it was agreed that addresses be presented to the Governors of the two Provinces, Nova Scotia and P. E. Island.

On the subject of Psalmody, members were asked by the Moderator whether or not they obeyed the injunction of the Synod in calling attention to the improvement of

their congregational singing. A fair account was rendered by most of the members, and it was understood that there was a good deal of improvement.

Rev Mr JARDINE introduced to the Synod the Rev Mr EPSTEIN, a converted Jew who is destined to proceed as a missionary from the Synods of Canada and New Brunswick to Salonica, in European Turkey. Mr JARDINE spoke very highly of the qualifications of Mr EPSTEIN, and expressed a hope that the Synod would give him a cordial welcome. Mr BOYD would fully coincide with what Mr JARDINE had said. He and others had heard him preach with very great satisfaction. Mr THOMPSON Elder, testified to the same effect. Mr KAY also expressed the pleasure with which he heard him preach.

The Moderator then addressed Mr EPSTEIN in a very impressive and appropriate manner, assuring him of the good wishes and earnest prayers of the Synod.

Mr EPSTEIN thanked the Synod very sincerely for the kind reception accorded to him.

At Mr MARTIN's suggestion the Moderator called on the Rev Mr HERDMAN to engage in prayer for a blessing on Mr EPSTEIN and his mission.

After discussion, it was resolved that Mr MARTIN, the Superintendent of Missions, be enjoined to apply for information to the Clerks of Presbyteries for information to be embodied in his report. The Synod adjourned at 10 o'clock.

The Address

Of the Presbytery of the Free Church to Governor Dundas, and his Reply.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND,
July 6th, 1859.

To His Excellency GEORGE DUNDAS, *Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of Prince Edward Island, &c. &c. &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY;

We, the Presbytery of Prince Edward Island adhering to the principles of the Free Church of Scotland, and in ecclesiastical connexion with the Synod of the Free Church of Nova Scotia, would, on this our first meeting after your Excellency's arrival among us, most respectfully approach your Excellency with our congratulations on your assumption of the Government of this interesting, fertile and valuable portion of the great British Colonial Empire.

Our adhering population on this Island numbers about 7000; and are chiefly Highlanders, or descendants of Highlanders, who are strongly marked by the ardent loyalty, martial fire and deep religious feeling, peculiar to the enlightened branches of the Celtic family.

It is our heartfelt desire that your Excellency's administration, guided by sound discretion and regulated by strict impartiality, may greatly tend to the material advancement and general prosperity of this Province; and more especially that, receiving law from Him who sits enthroned King of nations as well as King of saints, it may be distinguished by such measures as shall effectually secure the moral, equally with the intellectual training of our rising population.

As ministers of the Gospel, it must ever be our study to inculcate, in all their integrity, those doctrines of Christ which, when reduced to practice, are at once the glory and the protection of a people; and shall be our aim, by example, and co-operation with brethren of kindred sentiments, to maintain the peace and promote the well-being of the community at large.

That your Excellency and Mrs. Dundas may be adorned with every Christian grace, and enjoy every domestic happiness, is the sincere prayer of

Your Excellency's
Most dutiful and humble Servants,
(Signed by order of the Free Presbytery of P. E. Island)
GEORGE SUTHERLAND, Moderator.
ALEXANDER SUTHERLAND,
Senior member of Presbytery.

REPLY.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE July 15th, 1859.

GENTLEMEN;

I return you the united thanks of Mrs. Dundas and of myself for the congratulations on our arrival in Prince Edward Island, and the good wishes for our happiness that your address contains.

This fertile and beautiful Island is replete with interest, an interest to me not a little increased by my finding here so many Colonists, bearing names that for centuries in Scotland have been associated with devoted loyalty, undaunted courage and strong attachment to the sacred cause of religion.

It is indeed most gratifying to find that the descendants of those brave men whose names are handed down by History as the champions of liberty and of right are here, in no doubtful manner, giving proof that they have not degenerated from their ancestors, but that their devotion to their gracious Sovereign, and their adherence to the faith of their fathers remain unshaken and unmoved.

I look forward to the better acquaintance with my countrymen and with the inhabitants of the Island generally, which a longer residence will naturally impart, and I need not assure you that the happiness and the prosperity of this colony, and its general advancement, are the objects which I have most in view. That these objects will be promoted on the surest and most permanent basis, by the practice among the people of the precepts enjoined by the pure doctrines of Christianity, I am well assured; and it is therefore most cheering to find a determination on the part of you, the Ministers of the Gospel, not only to inculcate them in all their integrity on those of whom you have the spiritual charge, but to co-operate in a cheerful and singlehearted spirit, with Protestant pastors of other denominations, to achieve the same benevolent and worthy end.

GEORGE DUNDAS, Lieut. Gov.

The Presbytery of P. E. Island, adhering to the principles of the Free Church of Scotland.

Mr. Samuel F. Johnston, Missionary of the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia to the New Hebrides arrived in the Steamer yesterday from Pictou. He is now visiting the congregations prior to his setting out next Autumn for the field of his labours. He has only two weeks to remain on the Island. Sabbath first he is appointed to preach at Cove Head; sabbath week, at Princeton. During the intervening week days, he purposes visiting other congregations.

Parties who may be desirous of making up boxes of clothing, school materials, &c. for the N.H. Mission will require to forward them to Pictou on or before the first of September, as Mr. Johnston expects to sail for the South Seas in October.

HONORARY DEGREES.—It affords us much pleasure to give publicity to the following from the Philadelphia Presbyterian:—The College of New Jersey, at their late Commencement on the 29th of June, conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity on the Rev. John Dorance of Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania; the Rev. R. H. Thornton of Canada West; the Rev. James Smith, Professor in the Prabyterian Seminary of Nova Scotia.

JUST RECEIVED at HASZARD'S BOOKSTORE a further supply of STATIONARY, including Note and Letter Papers, Envelopes, White & Pink Blotting, Tissue paper, &c. &c.

Secular Department.

English Mail.

The Royal Mail Steamship *Canada* arrived at Halifax from Liverpool at nine o'clock on Tuesday morning, bringing English dates to the 2d instant. On the 9th inst. at 1h 25m P. M., during a thick fog, the Canada came in collision with an iceberg, carrying away bowsprit, cut-water and head gear. The damage was not of a nature to prevent the steamship from proceeding safely on her voyage.

Lord Palmerston has pledged his Government to a course of strict neutrality during the war on the continent, and also to the introduction of a Reform Bill—not during the present session, for time would not admit of it, but certainly next session—and from the language of the first minister, it is not unlikely that parliament will be called together in November to consider this question.

Mr Cobden has taken his seat in the House of Commons, but it does not appear as yet whether he will accept of a seat in the cabinet.

The revenue returns have been published and shew a very satisfactory result.

Mr Lindsay is about to move a committee of the whole House to consider the question of removing the burthens and restrictions on merchant shipping.

Governor Hincks had an interview with the Duke of Newcastle on the 28th ult.

The report gains strength that Ireland is to be again honored by a visit from Her Majesty.

An official notice has been issued calling out, with two exceptions, all the militia regiments in Ireland.

In the House of Lords, Tuesday, June 21, Lord Redesdale, as Deputy Speaker, moved that the House adjourn until Thursday next, at the same time stating that no public business would be transacted till Thursday.

In the House of Commons, Sir Charles Napier took occasion to express a hope that the present Government would not reduce the naval defences of the country, but would continue and even redouble the efforts made by the late Government in that direction. After some further unimportant business, the House adjourned.

The Belgian journals state that King Leopold is to leave Brussels for England in the beginning of this week.

The London Times of June 21 says that Lord John Russell has appointed the Hon. George Elliot and Mr. G. Russell to be private secretaries.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS IN ENGLAND.—*The London Times* contains an article upon the subject of railroad accidents in England, from which we extract:

"'Killed 276, wounded 556.' These are the statistics of a very serious affair; not quite of a pitched battle, perhaps, but at any rate of a brilliant combat or a well-contested fight. This time, however, the figures are not telegraphed from Italy. It is a home concern, and an important one too, for the struggle is incessant, and the casualties occur year after year. They represent, in fact, the deaths and injuries resulting from railway traveling. In one fashion or other 276 people were killed, and 556 were maimed, on the various railways in Great Britain and Ireland during the year 1858. True it is that by a vigorous analysis we can deprive this return of its most alarming features, but the computation is accurate nevertheless, and, what is worse, the danger is not on the decline. In one important respect the report is heavier than in any year since 1853.

The War in Italy.

The war obsorbs public attention to the exclusion, almost, of every other subject, and perhaps the interest is kept up and sustained by the mode in which the news comes to hand. First there is a telegram announcing a great engagement, stating the general result, and withholding details. This makes the public anxious to know more; but the distance between the seat of war and the seat of the anxiety is so wide, that a week or ten days must elapse before the wish can be gratified, and the details when they do come are not always satisfactory. Even to this hour facts leak out respecting the battle of Magenta which throw additional light on that piece of butchery. A gentleman in going from Turin to Milan was detained near the scene of that desperate conflict, owing to the line of railway being impeded by transports to the allied army. He improved the time—walked about, observed, inquired, and learned a fact, which but for this detention at the railway station, would not in all probability have transpired in this country,—namely, that the municipal authorities of Magenta and an adjoining municipality had buried FIFTEEN THOUSAND corpses. A similar piece of information is conveyed by the private correspondent of a morning paper from the scene of the more recent slaughter. He states on what he considers excellent authority that on the line of the last battle 20,000 bodies had been buried, and many were still lying in the ditches and cornfields.

From the European Times.

BATTLE OF SOLFERINO.

It was anticipated for some days past that a great battle between the opposing hosts for the possession of Austrian Italy was impending on the line of the Mincio—probably a decisive battle—which would materially influence the war, and anxiety was raised to the highest pitch. As the troops of the Kaiser were known to retire behind the Mincio the French would have to follow them, and the danger to the Allied force of crossing the stream in the face of an army numbering probably two hundred thousand men, was not under rated. Last week we stated our belief that the French would not cross the Mincio until they had landed their reinforcement near Venice, and that they would wait the approach of the Tuscan troops under Prince Napoleon, so as to take the Austrian army in the rear and flank. It was probably this apprehension which induced the Austrians to recross the Mincio themselves, and give battle to the enemy, for nothing but the sense of impending danger could have induced them to commit an act so dangerous in a strategic sense. The challenge thus offered could not be declined, and a most desperate conflict was the result—as bloody and as desperate as any which modern history records. The Allies were the victors it is true, but they have purchased the victory dearly. Like Magenta, it was not a decisive battle; and while the result has terribly shattered the opposing armies, it has left the prestige with the French and must have a considerable influence on the demoralisation of the Austrian troops. The first account of this terrific onslaught reached us, as usual, through Paris, in a telegram brief but telling—"Great battle, great victory"—and then it proceeded to state that the whole Austrian line, five leagues in length, had been forced by the French and Sardinians, who had captured many cannon, flags, and prisoners. It concluded with stating that the battle lasted from four in the morning till eight in the evening.

The affair was terribly disastrous to the Austrians, and has impressed the French with the belief that they are capable of beating their antagonists whenever they meet. In fact the Austrians confessed the defeat in their first official announcement.

In some Paris gossip, it is said the French have lost five of their best generals in this engagement, including Neil, who seems to have acted at Solferino the part which McMahon played at Magenta, and to have covered himself with glory. He has received in return the Marshal's baton, but the accounts are so confused and obscure that it is impossible to declare with certainty whether the hero is actually living at the present moment. The Vienna correspondent of a morning paper estimates the Austrian loss in killed, wounded, and missing at 24,000, which is probably under the mark, but even this is an enormous loss. The Sardinians confess to have had 1000 killed and the same number wounded, which is evidently a very delicate approach to the truth; but, so far, no approximation has been made to the French loss. It would not have been an aggression to estimate the killed and wounded in this deadly pass of arms at fifty thousand men. Indeed the carnage both at Magenta and Solferino has been horrible.—so far beyond the average of pitched battles, that to suppress the truth seem to be instinctively the policy of all concerned. The Austrians have now abandoned the line of the Mincino and fallen back, it is supposed, on the heights of Monte Vento, and the road between Paschiera and Verona, where, it is alleged, they can take up a strong flanking position, and act on the offensive or defensive, as circumstances may warrant.

Since the above was written, we perceive that the Paris correspondent of a London contemporary has attempted a solution of the French losses. "I have reason to believe," he says, "that there is little exaggeration in what is stated on good authority to be the real loss in killed and wounded on that terrible day at Solferino. The loss appears to be from 16,000 to 18,000! It is divided thus:—Marshal Neil's corps from 600 to 700, Marshal Baraguay d'Hillier's nearly 5000, Marshal M'Mahon's, 2500; and Marshal Canrobert's 1000—which, with casualties in the special corps, such as the artillery, will make up the number."

LATEST NEWS.—Rumours prevail, both in Berlin and Vienna, that negotiations have been commenced by Prussia, with the approbation of England and Russia, which may probably end in peace,—that is, if Austria will listen to reason. The new Premier declared, in the House of Commons, that England would gladly interfere to restore peace when the opportunity presented itself, but he added, significantly, that "a step of this kind ought not to be lightly taken by a country of the power and authority of England.

CANADIAN DEPUTATION TO THE QUEEN.—This interesting event came off on the 25th, when her Majesty was graciously pleased to receive the deputation, consisting of Lieut. Colonel Jarvis, the Hon Henry Smith, Speaker of the Commons, of Canada, Mr. Langiven, Mayor of Quebec, Mr. Cassault, and Lieut. Colonel Rylands in her royal closet, previous to the general reception, where the Speaker presented the address, with which her Majesty expressed herself much pleased, saying, "I am much pleased to receive this address from my Canadian subjects." The deputation was introduced by the Duke of Newcastle, assisted by the Lord Chamberlain. The address was as follows:—To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty:—Most Gracious Sovereign,—We, your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Council and Commons of Canada in Provincial Parliament assembled, humbly approach your Majesty with renewed assurances of devotion and attachment to your royal person and government. We have long hoped that your Majesty would be graciously pleased to honour with your presence your Majesty's subjects in Bitish North America, and to receive the personal tribute of our unwavering attachment to your rule, and we trust that, while your Majesty's presence would still more closely unite the bonds which attach the province to the empire, it would gratify your Majesty to witness the progress and prosperity of this distant part of your dominions. The completion, in 1860, of the Victoria bridge, the most gigantic work of modern days, would afford to your Majesty a fitting occasion to judge of the importance of your province of Canada, while it would assure to its inhabitants the opportunity of uniting in their expresions of loyalty and attachment to the throne and empire. We, therefore, most humbly pray that your Majesty will graciously deign to be present at the opening of the Victoria bridge, accompanied by your royal Consort and such members of your royal Majesty's august family as it may please your Majesty to select to attend you on the occasion."

United States and Colonial.

United States.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., July 2, 1859.

The Constitutional Convention assembles at Wyandot on Tuesday next. The Republicans claim a majority of twelve, but as the certificates will not be issued until the day of the convention, its absolute political character cannot be stated.

It is understood that in any event a Constitution will be framed prohibiting Slavery, and that an effort will be made to engraft a provision excluding negroes from the state; also, one prohibiting the incorporation of banks of issue; and that action will be taken in reference to the claims of the suffers during the past troubles in the Territory.

The proposition to annex Southern Nebraska to the State is to be considered, and delegates from Nebraska will be present. The project is thus far favorably received.

CLEVELAND, July 4.

The bark Sunshine capsized on Saturday afternoon, off Fairport, and the captain, first mate, four seamen and three children were lost. The captain's wife, second mate and six seamen were picked up yesterday morning.

The Bark B. A. Stannard, from Buffalo, bound to Chicago, was also capsized on Saturday, on the north shore. The two mates were drowned.

BOSTON, July 5.

A fire occurred yesterday afternoon in Dorchester avenue, South Boston, destroying 5 dwelling-houses and a carriage factory. Loss $10,000—partially insured.

Dr Henry Northall, acting British Vice-Consul at Gloucester, committed suicide on Sunday last, by hanging.

NEW YORK, July 6.

The celebration of the Fourth passed off with unusual quietness in this neighbourhood. The wether was remarkably cool and fine, and more than two hundred thousand people enjoyed it by getting out of the city on the various boats and trains which plied with double diligence for their accomodation. In the city, there was little of note beyond the military parade and the fireworks in the evening. These were remarkably fine. No very serious accidents occurred.

THE MOUNTAIN MEADOWS MASSACRE—A TALE OF HORROR.—One of the dreadful mysteries of Mormondom which the United States Judges in Utah are endeavouring to unravel, greatly to the consternation of the "Saints," is the horrible massacre at Mountain Meadows, of one hundred emigrants, on their way from Arkansas to California. At the time, we were told that the unfortunate victims fell under the weapons of the Canosh band of Paravent Indians; but various subsequent developments have established the conviction that these were merely tools in the hands of the Mormons themselves. The massacre was designed and carried into execution for mere purposes of plunder, to get possession of the thirty waggons and seven or eight hundred head of cattle belonging to the emigrants.

AMERICANS RECLAIMED.—Two American men-of-war, the Wabash and Macedonian, belonging to the Mediterranean squadron, have visited Civita Vecchia, the port nearest Rome, to demand from the Pope the release of five Americans, held in prison by the Roman government. The men were promptly released and are now on board the Wabash.

A SUSPECTED SLAVER.—The bark Ardennes, of New Orleans, arrived at New York on Saturday from the west coast of Africa in charge of Lieutenant A. W. Weaver, of the United States sloop of war Marion. She was seized on suspicion of being engaged in the slave trade.

DREADFUL RAILROAD CATASTROPHE.—A dreadful accident occured to a train on the Michigan Southern railroad, on the night of the 27th ult. near South Bend, caused by the washing away of a culvert. There were about one hundred and fifty persons on the train thirty three of whom have been taken from the ruins dead, and fifty or sixty others wounded. The rest have not yet been heard from. The stream where the accident occured, which is naturally but a rivulet, was swollen by the extraordinary rains of the previous afternoon and evening, and the drift wood brought down by the flood choked the culvert, and converted the embankment into a dam. The great weight of the water, with the concussion caused by the crossing of the train, was running at the time at the rate of ten to twenty miles an hour. The train coming west had passed over the embankment safely only three hours before the accident.

ABANDONING FILLIBUSTERING.—A paragraph in the last California papers says that General Walker is about to quit filibustering and marry a wealthy lady of Lower California, who once saved his life. She is a Roman Catholic, and Walker's conversion to that religion is said to have some connexion with his matrimonial designs. A dispatch from New York, however, says that he is engaged in a new expedition for the conquest of Nicaragua.

DOWN EAST OYSTERS.—The Portland Argus says that a vessel arrived at that city last week, from Prince Edward's Island with a cargo of oats, and had on board some 20 bushels of oysters from that place. The Argus pronounces them the best oysters that have been brought to that city for many years. They are far before the Virginia oysters both in size and flavor.

Canada.

LOWER CANADA ROMAN CATHOLICS AGAINST THE BIBLE SOCIETY.—The ultramontane *Courier du Canada* contains a tirade against the *colporteur* of the Upper Canada Bible Society, concluding thus:—"When therefore one of these distributors of Bibles and Tracts comes into our houses, he should be shown the door, as being an ill-mannered, ignorant person. These men abuse everything, and especially the hospitality and amenity of our people. They introduce themselves into our families as travellers, to excite, afterwards, their diabolical mission. Our population must therefore be on their guard against them and refuse to accept or to buy any book which does not come from a well known and pure source."

The Kingston Sabbath Reformation Society has presented an address to the Chief Magistrate of that city, on behalf of Sabbath observance and requesting him to give directions that the law forbidding the sale of liquors on the Sabbath, and other laws for the better observance of the Sabbath, be strictly enforced. The Mayor, in his reply, regrets the prevalence of of Sabbath breaking, which he thinks is to be expected when Government requires Sabbath labor in some of the public departments. The Mayor pledges himself to do all in his power to promote the objects of the Society. Happy will it be for every place when its Chief Magistrate carries out such sentiments. —*Montreal Witness.*

Nova Scotia.

An inquest was held on the 23d ult., at Margaree, Cape Breton, before John Munro, Esq., Coroner, on the body of the Rev. Hugh O'Reilly, Parish Priest at the North East, sometime of New Glasgow and Merigomish, who, melancholy to relate, put a period to his existence on that morning.—From the evidence adduced, it appeared that the deceased was for some time past in a disconsolate state of mind, and frequently incoherent in his conversation. His funeral was attended by the Rev. Messrs Grant and Chisholm, Parish Priests, by his parishioners and other inhabitants, who were all seriously affected by the occurrence.—*Nova Scotian Correspondence.*

A writer in the Pictou *Standard* speaks of the discovery of valuable seams of Coal at McLellan's Brook, of the gas and oil producing varieties, which are thus described:

A seam of oil rock, 22 inches thick, which will yield from 80 to 90 gallons of oil to the ton.

Immediately above this, another seam of gas coal, 30 inches thick, which is said to give 40 gallons of oil to the ton.

One hundred and fifty yards further down the brook, another seam of oil rock, or gas coal, from 4 feet 6 inches to 6 feet, and which will give 40 gallons of oil to the ton.

A NOVA SCOTIAN ABROAD.—The *Chronicle* says:—We have much pleasure in announcing to his friends that our young townsman, Wm B Slayter, has recently taken the first prize—a gold medal—at the examination for Anatomy at the Westminster College, London.

The Protestant.

SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1859.

General Williams.

Last week we briefly noticed the manner in which the heroic defender of Kars was received on his arrival in this Colony. On Wednesday night, the 6th instant, he was entertained at a grand ball and Banquet in the Colonial Building. About 260 persons were present. The gallant General expressed his thankfulness to the inhabitants of Charlottetown for the cordial manner in which they had welcomed him to their city, and also as much pleased at the loyalty manifested by the people of this Island. He remained here as the guest of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor and Mrs. Dundas till Thursday last, when he took his departure in the Steamer Westmorland for Pictou, *en route* to Halifax.

The action brought by William McGill Esq. against the Proprietor of the *Islander*, came on for trial before a special Jury on Wednesday the 6th inst. We are not prepared to enter into the merits of the case, but suppose that, like most others who have business before the Supreme Court both parties were in fault. The Jury not being exactly of one mind, could not agree upon any verdict, and consequently were dismissed. In all likelihood the gentlemen of the long robe will on some future day, have the pleasure of further investigating this rather puzzling affair.

The criminal cases before the Court were few in number, and not of a very serious nature excepting two forgeries by the same individual. We regret that there was not sufficient evidence before the Grand Jury to warrant them in finding a bill of indictment against any person as perpetrator of the late atrocious murder in this County. The following are the sentences pronounced by his Honor the Chief Justice on Monday last, against the parties convicted of criminal offences.

The Queen *vs.* Ewen Amos.—Forgery. The sentence of the Court is, that you, the said Ewen Amos, be imprisoned in the common Jail of this County for twelve calendar months.

Same *vs.* same.—2d offence. The sentence of the Court is, that you, the said Ewen Amos, be imprisoned in the common Jail of this County for twelve months. This period to commence at the period of the expiration of your former sentence,

The Queen *vs.* Mary Burns.—Larceny. The prisoner sentenced to six months imprisonment.

The Queen *vs.* Patrick Coyle.—Assault on a Constable in the execution of his duty. The traverser sentenced to three months imprisonment.

The Queen *vs.* Andrew Hand.—Three months' imprisonment and a fine of £5, for a like offence.

Holloway's Pills produce a most surprising change in case of general debility. The broken down invalid, whose flacied muscles and relaxed nervous system have scarcely sufficient vitality to sustain his emaciated form in an erect position, is soon renovated and braced by the invigorating effect of this priceless remedy, and his whole frame is re-animated and filled with energy. His spirits resume their buoyancy, and he feels like a new man. Such is the experience of thousands. Longevity depends in a great measure upon the regular and healthy action of the organs or digestion and excretion, and upon these organs Holloway's Pills operate irresistibly.

MARRIED,

At Charlottetown, on Thursday, the 7th inst., by the Rev. Thomas Duncan, Mr JOHN BURTAIN, of Rustico, to AMELIA, eldest daughter of Mr Alex. McNeill, sen., Cavendish.

At Corunna, St. Clair River, Canada West, on the 20th April last, by the Rev. John Gould, Presbyterian Minister, Mr JAMES WOOD, formerly of Cornwallis, N. S., to MATILDA, eldest daughter of Mr John T. McNeill, late of Bedeque, P. E. Island.

On Thursday, 14th inst., by the Rev. George Sutherland, Mr DONALD MCDONALD, of Lot 23, to Miss CATHARINE MACLEOD, of Lot 31.

At the Metropolitan Church, Halifax, N. S., on the 4th inst., by his Grace the Archbishop of Halifax, assisted by the Very Rev. Archdeacon Hannan and the Very Rev. Mr Rogers, MALACHY BOWES, son of Sir Dominick Daly, to JOANNA, daughter of the Hon. Edward Kenny, President of the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia.

At Summerside, on the 30th ult., by H. C. Green, Esq., Mr T. BURNS, of Lot 7, to Miss CHRISTY ANNE RIX, of Lot 25.

On the 5th inst., by the same, Mr REDMOND WALL, of Freetown, to Mrs CRAIG, of Summerside.

On the 12th inst., with special license, by W. W. Irving, Esq., J.P., ROBERT RENNIE, Esq., to MARY MAGDALENE MURPHY, both of Charlottetown.

At St. George's Church, Pagwash, N. S., on the 30th ult., by the Rev. G. Townsend, A.M., the Rev. J. S. SMITH, Rector of Milton, P. E. Island, to CHARLOTTE, daughter of William F. Bent, Esq., of the former place.

DIED,

At Brooklyn City Hospital, United States, on the 14th March last, Capt. WILLIAM ADAMS, eldest son of William Adams, Esq., New London, aged 27 years.

On the 29th May, after a short illness, aged 33 years, MARGARET, the beloved wife of Mr Finlay McDonald, Lighthouse Keeper, Point Prim, leaving a husband and 5 children to mourn their irreparable loss.

At Georgetown, on the 12th inst., after a few days' illness, WILLIAM, the beloved child of Mr Joseph Fairchild, aged five years and four months.

At Boston, on the 17th ult., Mr DONALD MCLENNAN, late of Halifax, merchant.

At Charlottetown, on the 11th inst., HAMMOND JOHNSON, infant son of Mr James J. Rice, aged one month.

On the 16th May, EUPHEMIA DARRACH, of Lot 31, aged 25 years. And on the 22d June ult., suddenly, Mr ANGUS DARRACH, aged 52 years, the father of the above, leaving a sorrowful wife and large family to mourn their loss.

At Shipyard, Lot 18, on the 27th ult., of Scarlet Fever, after a severe illness of seven weeks, MARY JANE, eldest daughter of Mr Dougald McDougall, aged 9 years.

At Summerside, on the 28th ult., of Scarlet Fever, ARTHUR WELLINGTON, the beloved son of Mr Thomas Beattie, aged three years and five months.

At Graham's Road, New London, of Scarlet Fever and Patrid Sore-throat, on 28th April last, CATHARINE, aged 22 years; on 3d May, HUGHINA, aged 14 years; 11th, JOHN, aged 5 years; 12th, DIANA, aged 8 years; 15th, ROBERT, aged 12 years; 22d, ARABELLA, aged 8 years,—all children of Mr James Calder.

At Charlottetown, on the 26th ult., of Scarlet Fever, HEDLEY E. H., fourth son of Mr H. J. P. Terliuzick, aged 13 months.

On the 5th inst., of Consumption, WILLIAM, eldest son of Mr William Murphy, baker, in the 25th year of his age.

On the 26th ult., Julianna D., infant daughter of Mr Charles Squires, aged 13 months.

At the Asylum, on the 1st inst., RODERICK STEELE, aged 62 years, a native of Long Island, Scotland.

PASSENGERS.

Per R. M. Steamer Westmorland, from Pictou, on the 15th inst.—Rev. A. Sutherland, Messrs S.F. Tonson, H. J. Cundall, Davies, G. R. Garrett, Jenkins, D. McDonald, T. Callaghan, Rev. W. Stewart, R. Fraser, Coleman, Crosskill, Morrill, Fraser; Mrs Matthews, Mrs Morrison, Miss Passmore, Miss Duffy.

GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS.

JULY 7 1859.—His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to the Commission of the Peace:—

QUEEN'S COUNTY.—James Purdie, Charlottetown; Adam Stephenson, Dog Rever; Stephen Boyyer, Lot 48; William Lowther, Lot 65.

PRINCE COUNTY.—John Rhodes Gardiner, Bedeque; William G. Strong, do; Robert Muirhead, Tryon; William Taylor, Lot 25; Thomas H. Sims, Lot 19, William Gillespie, Carlton Point, Lot 28; Joseph Ives, Tryon; Malcolm McFarlane, Lot 26; James Forsyth, Cascumpec; William Richards, Lot 13.

KINGS COUNTY.—William Hawkins, Lot 64; Archibald McDonald, do; David Reid, Murray Harbor; Thomas Brehaut, sen. do; James Bell, White Sands; Robert Shaw, New Perth.

W. H. POPE, Col. Sec'y.

Charlottetown Markets, July 13, 1859.

Beef, (small) lb.	5d a 8d	Fowls,	9d a 1s 6d
Do. by quarter,	4d a 6d	Turkeys each,	4s a 6s
Pork,	4d a 5d	Eggs dozen	6d a 8d
Do. (small),	6d a 8d	Oats, bush.	2s 9d a 2s 11d
Ham,	7d a 9d	Barley,	3s 6d a 5s
Mutton,	3½d a 6d	Potatoes per bus.	1s 6d a 2s
Lamb, per lb.,	4d a 6d	Turnips per bush	none
Butter (fresh),	10d a 12d	Carrots per bush.	none
Do. by Tub,	none	Homespun yd.,	3s 6d a 5s
Tallow,	1s a 12d	Hay, ton,	50s a 60s
Lard,		Straw, Cwt.,	1s a 1s 6d
Flour,	2½d a 2¾d	Hides per lb.	4½d a 5d
Pearl Barley,		Calf Skins,	8d a 9d
Oatmeal,	2d a 2½d	Partridges each.	

Found adrift, at Pinette,

ON SATURDAY, 2D JULY, A SPRUCE SPAR. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying expenses.—Apply to

JOHN McRAE (Roderick's son).

Pinette, July 16. x

Woodley, on the York River,

Four and a half miles from the City.

ANY GENTLEMAN WANTING A TEMporary Residence, for the Summer or longer period can have the use of a House, Barn, Stables, &c., with one acre ground, at a very moderate Rent. It is convenient for Bathing, or any rural, or aquatic enjoyment, being near the river; and would be a desirable spot for invalids to recruit themselves. —Apply to

JAMES D. HASZARD.

July 16.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING REPEATedly furnished accounts without in most instances any satisfactory results hereby notifies those persons, who are indebted to him and who have not made satisfactory arrangements, that unless such be made or their accounts settled coercive measures will be resorted to without distinction of persons.

GEO. T. HASZARD.

Charlottetown, July 4, 1859.

Keep your Money on the Island!

DIXON'S CLOTH MILL.

THIS MILL BEING NOW IN first-rate order—several recent improvements having been made—the proprietor is enabled to turn out Cloth with despatch, and equal in finish to any Establishment in the Provinces. Cloth left with the Agents will be forwarded weekly by mail, and quickly returned.

JOHN DIXON.

AGENTS:
Charlottetown, George T. Haszard
Georgetown, Messrs. Owen & Moore
St. Andrew's, Patrick Griffin
St. Peter's, William Sterns.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED AT HASZARD'S BOOK STORE, Glasgow and Dublin Editors of First and second Book of Lessons, Arithmetic, Geography and Grammer, Lennies Grammer, and Greys Arithmetic, Fifth and Sixth Reading Books, Stewarts Geography &c.

ALSO ON HAND.

Third and fourth Books and a general assortment of Slates, Paper and School Stationary.

☞ The Glasgow editions of the Irish National School Books, are the clearest and best published.

July 9th, 1859.

Farm and Garden.

July offers little leisure to the farmer who must be "making hay while the sun shines." The hay and grain fields remind him that he must push on his harvest, while the buckwheat and turnip patches are still to be manured, plowed and sown. These will afford sufficient employment during fair weather, and the workshop, barn, stables and manure cellars or sheds should be provided with work for rainy days. Care will be needful during this very hot weather not to overheat the system, and moderation and temperance are requisite in eating and drinking. Farmers, and particularly farmers' boys are accustomed to bathe frequently at this season. They should not go from the hay fields and plunge into a cool stream while enervated by hard work, and dripping with perspiration. Morning is the best time for bathing

Bark of Hemlock and Oak will "run" during most of July, and may be peeled for tanners, at any leisure time during dull weather. Pile up the former peelings.

Buildings, Yards, &c.—Keep every thing about them clean and neat. Leave nothing to ferment and breed distempers.

Cabbages.—The late crop may still be planted, among early potatoes, peas, or other crops ready to harvest.

Fences should not be overlooked in the press of work.

Haying is the important work of July, but with a good mowing machine on smooth ground, a boy and team of horses can perform the heaviest labor, and do it at the proper time, neither too early nor too late, or when wet with dews and rains. Use the hay caps when necessary, and do not burn the hay up with a hot sun.

Hoeing will be a secondary operation this month, but the cultivator or horse-hoe should be run through the corn in the morning while the dew is on the grass and grain.

Millet or "Hungarian Grass" may still be sown, for a successive soiling crop.

Pastures.—See that the grass is sufficient for the grazing stock. A scant feed now will soon be seen in a diminished supply of milk, and slow growth of young stock.

Poultry require the same treatment as last month.

Sheep are apt to be worried, and killed even, by dogs, at this season. A few small bells placed upon the necks of several of the flock will usually help to protect them. Give salt each week.

Timber, for fencing or building of any kind, is much more durable when cut in July and August, than in the Winter season. This is particularly the case with the hard wood kinds abounding in sap. This sap has now parted with its watery portions, and is forming an outer layer of new wood.

Tools.—Keep the scythes and mowing machine knives sharp, and the bearings well oiled. In short have all tools, machines, and farm gear in prime order. Repairs can be made during rainy days.

Young Stock.—Give them especial care at this season. A calf or colt whose growth is checked now, seldom does as well afterwards.

Fruit growers are now rejoicing over some of the earlier fruits, with a fair prospect of a good yield of later kinds. This is the more welcome from having had a short supply for several years past. The most important work in the orchard for this month is pruning.

Budding also comes in for a large share of the tree grower's time. Plum, cherry, and pear stocks will be ready for the operation by the middle of July—even earlier in some localities.

Cherries.—The late varieties are now ready for picking and marketing, drying or putting up in cans and bottles. A good supply of the bottled fruit will not come amiss next winter. Save pits of cherries for planting, and put them in boxes of earth before they become dry.

Grafts.—Loosen any bandages which cut into the stock; replace wax or cement that has fallen off, and rub superfluous shoots from the stock.

Hoe grounds often, both to keep down weeds and promote moisture. Let neither grass nor weeds rob the newly planted trees of food or drink.

Insects.—Destroy the late broods of caterpillars; hang up open bottles of sweetened water, and kindle bonfires for the apple-worm miller; pick up wormy plums and apples, and feed out, or cook to destroy the insects; dust pear and cherry trees with lime, or syringe with whale-oil soap and water to destroy slugs.—*American Agriculturist.*

Clean Milking.—It is sometimes forgotten that the last gill of milk drawn from the cow's udder is the best part of every milking. Careful experiments made in England show, (according to a report lately published) that the quantity of cream obtained from the last drawn cup from most cows exceeds that of the first in the proportion of twelve to one." The difference in the quality also is considerable. Hence a person who carelessly leaves but half a pint of milk undrawn loses in reality about as much cream as would be afforded by six or eight pints at the beginning; and loses, too, that part of the cream which gives the richness and high flavor to his butter.

The Elder Bush a Preventive of Insects.—It is not known to many persons that the common elder bush of our country is a great safeguard against the devastations of insects. If any one will notice, it will be found that worms or insects never touch the elder. This fact was the initial point of experiments of an Englishman in 1696, and he communicated the results of his experiments to a London magazine. Accident exhumed this old work, and a Kentucky correspondent last year communicated to the *Dollar Newspaper* a copy of the practical results as asserted by the English experimenter—that the leaves of the elder, scattered over cabbage, cucumbers, squashes, and other plants subject to the ravages of insects, effectually shield them. The plum, and other fruits subject to the ravages of insects, may be saved by placing on the branches and through the tree bunches of elder leaves.—*Herkimer Journal.*

Mellowing Soil.—If we cultivate upon worn soil a variety of plants which require for their development a large proportion of the inorganic constituents, we must supply to the soil, and within reach of the plants, these substances, otherwise we will fail to realize an abundant harvest. If that same variety of plants possessed the power to extend its roots over a large space of earth, would it not grow and mature in a soil which would have proved unfit for its cultivation if its roots extended only a few inches from the plant? Now, this is what underdraining and deep ploughing do—enabling the roots to go deep and wide in search of food.

To Convert Bones.—First break the bones as finely as you can. Then it can be done by covering them six or eight inches thick with unleached ashes, but the process will be a slow one. Take one part sulphuric acid, and five parts water, and mix the bones with it. If it does not firm a sort of paste in a few days, add a little more acid. The acid is an excellent manure, and costs about three cents per pound, but it is a liquid dangerous to be handled, and must be used with care.

Wasp-Sting.—A certain cure for the sting of a wasp is to apply an onion to the part afflicted, and the cure will be instantaneous.

Miscellaneous.

Biblical Discoveries —— Ancient Manuscripts and Inscriptions.

Professor Tischendorf, who had been sent by the Russian Government on a journey of scientific exploration, in a letter from Cairo, dated the 15th of March, states to the Minister of Saxony, Herr Falkenstein that he has succeeded in making some valuable discoveries relative to the Bible. The most important of these discoveries is a manuscript of the Holy Scriptures from the fourth century, consequently, as old as the famous manuscripts of the Vatican, which hitherto, in all commentaries, maintained the first rank. This it will have to share in future with the newly-discovered manuscript, if Herr Tischendorf be not mistaken. In 346 beautifully fine parchment leaves of such size that only two can have been cut out of one skin, it contains also the greatest part of the Prophets, the Psalms, the Book of Job, the Book of Jesus Sirach, the Proverbs, the Song of Solomon, and several of the apocryphal books of the Old Testament; but then the whole of the New Testament is complete. Another discovery of Professor Tischendorf's is described as a complete manuscript of the Epistle of Barnabus, and of the shepherd of Hermas, both said to belong to the second century of the Christain era. Herr Tischendorf hopes, from the munificence of the Russian Government, that he will be enabled give immediate publication to these three manuscripts. A most important discovery of inscriptions has been made in the Holy Land—near Mount Sinai.

The following account of the excavations which led to the discovery, we owe to a friend:—

"Suez, April 9.—I made a most interesting discovery close in front of the cave of Magarah. I felt so convinced that some of the large blocks there contained inscriptions, that I examined them very closely, and on washing the dust and sand from a huge block of many hundred tons weight I found, to my great delight and surprise, not less than six inscriptions, of which I have five; the remaining one it was impossible to take owing to the peculiar position of the stone. I then proceeded in my search, and on passing my hands underneath a huge block, I could distinctly feel some tablets. I fortunately possessed four crowbars, and, with the assistance of ten Arabs, I succeeded in about three hours in raising it and turning it over upon its face, and I have never seen any inscription more beautifully preserved. You will find these impressions exceedingly well taken, and I hope they will prove interesting. I have been to Mount Sinai and Mount Sertal since I wrote last. I ascended the highest peak of the latter mountain and found it covered with inscriptions of the Smaitic character. No one has ascended the summit besides myself, except Burckhardt, who has given a very accurate description of it. Dr Lepsius ascended a lower peak. I never had so hard a day's work in my life." The inscriptions have reached London, and are in the hands of Mr. Birch of the British Museum.—*London Athenæum.*

A Wily Fox.

Some depredations having lately been committed by vermin on the farm of Summerfield, near Dumfries, a trap was set with a view of securing the aggressor. A fox, on its return from a predatory excursion, carrying a hare which he had captured, unwittingly placed a foot on the trap, and was caught. In the morning Reynard was espied by one of the ploughmen, who, like fox-hunters, though not in the same break-neck fashion, was anxious to possess that much-coveted appendage, a fox's brush. Seizing a rail from an adjoining fence he proceeded towards the captive, intending to despatch him. The ploughman's excitement had rather unstrung his nerves, his hand was not quite so steady as if he had grasped a horn spoon, nor his head so cool as that of his intended victim. Elevating the rail, the man aimed a blow at the head of the fox, but the wary animal adroitly swerved its head aside as far as its position enabled it to, and the full force of the blow struck the trap, depressing the spring and instantly released the fox. On being set free, the fox made a dash at the hare, which he had dropped on being captured, seized it with his teeth, and before the dumfounded rustic had recovered from his surprise and could aim another blow, Reynard, despite the mishap to one of his legs by the teeth of the trap, was bounding across the fields at a speed which would have put the huntsman of the Dumfrieshire hounds to his mettle ere he could have secured the brush as a trophy.

Unconscious Influence.

The very headling of the nursery is significant, and the petulance, the passion, the gentleness, the tranquillity indicated by it, are reproduced in the child. His soul is a purely receptive nature, and that for a considerable period, without choice or selection. A little further on he begins voluntarily to copy every thing he sees. Voice, manner, gait—every thing which the eye sees—the mimic instinct delights to act over. And thus we have a whole generation of future men receiving from us their very beginnings, and the deepest impulses of their life and immortality. They watch us every moment—in the family, before the hearth, and at the table; and when we are meaning them no good or evil, when we are conscious of exerting no influence over them, they are drawing from us impressions and moulds of habit, which, if wrong, no heavenly discipline can wholly remove: or if right no kind of association utterly dissipate. Now it may be doubted, I think, whether, in all the active influence of our lives, we do as much to shape the destiny of our fellow-men as we do in this single article of unconscious influence over children.

Providential.

It is said of John Knox, the great Scottish reformer, who had many friends and many enemies, that it was his frequent custom, while in his own house, to sit at the head of a table with his back to the window. On one evening, however, he would not take his usual seat, and gave a positive command that no one of his family should occupy it. He took another chair in a different part of the room, and shortly afterward a gun was fired, the bullet of which passed through the favourite window, grazed the top of his vacant seat, and scattered the candlestick that stood upon his table! This is not the only wonderful escape he had from his malicious and determined foes.

Murder Statistics.

With reference to murder, the highest of all crimes, the following are the results from governmental and other official reports in several Roman Catholic countries of Europe, and contrast it with Protestant England:

MURDERS YEARLY.
Per million of inhabitants.

In Belgium,	18
" Sardinia,	20
" France,	31
" Austria,	36
" Lombardy,	45
" Tuscany,	56
" Bavaria,	68
" Sicily,	99
" Papal States,	113
" Naples,	174

In *Protestant* England only *four murders* yearly to each million of inhabitants. Romanism may boast of its infallibility, its catholicity, its unity, its discipline, and such like; but these eloquent figures will render it a hard task for her advocates to prove that she possesses the same influence as Protestantism for the repression of crime and the promotion of social order.

It is sometimes asked—if the figures given in the foregoing abstract convey a correct representation of the state of crime in the several countries named therein,—why does an impression to the contrary exist so generally? Many reasons might be assigned for this wrong impression, but it arises chiefly from the great publicity given to murders and other crimes in England through the means of our free press. Hence it is that the perpetration of crime among us, and the various proceedings taken to discover the culprits and bring them to justice are so blazoned, that one murder is generally more spoken of, and causes greater excitement in this country, than fifty or more murders in those despotic countries on the Continent, where there is no writ of *habeas corpus*, no coroner's inquest, no trial by jury of an open public character as in this country, no real liberty of speech; above all, no free press to denounce the perpetrators of crime, and deter rulers from concealing or winking at it.

The Dead House at Munich.

A correspondent of the New York *Times*, writing about the funeral of Eberhard, the oldest artist in Munich, (Bavaria) who died on the 13th March last, thus describes the dead-house and the precautions taken there against burial before life is extinct:

When I arrived at the Cemetery, the body was still in the Leichenhaus, and the crowd were waiting around the door. I worked my way to the window, and looked into the room, saw six corpses, laid out in horrible pomp, with canopies, or bowers of artificial flowers, and foliage over them, and wax candles burning all around them. Each was dressed in the garment of life—there were no shrouds. The rigid figure of a military officer seemed even in death to be stiffer for a military coat with a high collar, and covered with gold lace and embroidery. Another was a bride, and lay in her veil and orange flowers in the silent embrace of a mightier bridegroom. And the old Professor in a dress coat, with his white-gloved hands crossed upon his breast, and his head (like those of all the others) lifted out of the coffin and propped up by a cushion, seemed to be sleeping a ghastly nightmare sleep—so little did the stern, set face harmonize with the incongruous dress, and the empty state which surrounded it.

Each body had a small wire attached to a ring upon its finger, and connected with a bell, so that the slightest motion would at once call the attendants. This precaution against mistaken burial before life is really extinct is of long standing here. It is proper to say, however, as an answer to statements which are becoming very fashionable now a days, as to the frequency of such an occurrence, that the cases in which the supposed dead have manifested life by motion, during the three days of their remaining in the Leichenhaus, are altogether traditional—of late years, certainly, nothing of the kind has here taken place.

A Great Man's Books.

A recent visitor to the library of Daniel Webster, which remains at his old home in Marshfield just as he left it, says, "Not an infidel work could be found among all his books. He never read such books. To the very close of his life he retained that reverence for the Bible, and the religion it inculcates, which his excellent parents taught him in infancy. The mate counsellors with whom he communed in retirement still show how he thought, how he studied, and what opinions he cherished. A better selection of books to make one wise and good could scarcely be made."—*Sentinel.*

Anecdote of Dr. Chauncy.

When John Loring Austin was sent to Philadelphia with dispatches announcing the capture of Burgoyne, he sent a note to Dr Chauncey, requesting the prayers of the church for a safe passage. The Doctor, full of the spirit of patriotism, earnestly added the prayer that, "whatever became of the young man, the *package* might arrive safely."—*Appleton's Cyclopædia.*

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, IN RETURNING thanks to his friends and the public for their patronage, both in his business as house joiner and builder, and also in that of his Lumber Yard, would respectfully intimate that he has been appointed Surveyor of Lumber for the County, and hopes, by strict attention to the same, to merit and receive a share of public support.

N. B.—Has for sale LUMBER, *of all descriptions*, including Scantling, sawn and hewn; a quantity of very superior Bill Pieces, from 20 to 40 feet; Shingles and Roughboards; ¼-inch, 1-inch, 1¼-inch, 2-inch and 3-inch Pine; Juniper Posts, Fence Rails, Longers and Pickets. Also, a quantity of FIREWOOD. Which may be had on application at the Lumber Yard, East end of the Wesleyan Chapel.

Charlottetown, March, 1858. BERTRAM MOORE.

BEER & SON

HAVE RECEIVED PER ISABEL, THEIR usual supply of

BRITISH MERCHANDIZE,

A general Assortment.

LANE & CLAYTER'S ARCANUM,

The Greatest Pain Killer of the Age!

A VALUABLE REMEDY

For the cure of Ague in the Face, Bruises, Chilblains, Headache, Cholera, Cold Feet, Colic, Cramps, Spasmodic Affections, Cuts, Hip Complaints, Internal Pains, Numbness, Rheumatism, Pain in the Side, Back, Limbs, Stomach and Bowels, Scalds and Burns, Shrinking of the Limbs, Spinal Affections, Sprains, Toothache, Wounds, Heartburn, &c., &c., &c.

☞ This Remedy has been before the public for several years, and the Proprietors have yet to learn that it has ever, in a single instance, disappointed the expectations of the purchaser.

Directions for Use.—Dose—For an adult, thirty drops, in a wine glassful of hot water, sweetened. Apply at the same time externally.

Prepared and sold, Wholesale and Retail, by the Proprietor, Benjamin Lane, Vinal Haven, Maine, U. S, and sold by T. Des Brisay & Co. Charlotte Town, and by the subscriber, at New London.

JAMES PIDGEON, Agent for P. E. Island.

New London, Nov. 1st 1858.

Keep your Money on the Island!

DIXON'S CLOTH MILL.

THIS MILL BEING NOW IN first-rate order—several recent improvements having been made—the proprietor is enabled to turn out Cloth with despatch, and equal in finish to any Establishment in the Provinces. Cloth left with the Agents will be forwarded weekly by mail, and quickly returned.

JOHN DIXON.

AGENTS:
Charlottetown, George T. Haszard
Georgetown, Messrs. Owen & Moore
St. Andrew's, Patrick Griffin
St. Peter's, William Sterns.

February 5, 1859.

BOOKS JUST RECEIVED

AT HASZARD'S BOOKSTORE, QUEEN SQUARE—

Religious aspects of the age
Spurgeon's 4th Series of Sermons
Dr. Duff's Indian Rebellion
Caird's Sermons
Notes from Beechers discourses
Lectures of Lelacoonian
Harper's and Godey's Magazines.

February 8th, 1859.

NO SUCH WORD AS FAIL!

A RESISTLESS REMEDY.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

CIRCULAR TO THE SICK.

THE FIRST HOSPITAL SURGEONS and medical publicists of Europe, admit the unparalleled anti-inflammatory and healing properties of this Ointment; governments sanction its use in their naval and military services; and the masses in this country and throughout the world repose the utmost confidence in its curative properties. It penetrates the sources of inflammation and corruption which underlie the external evidences of disease, and neutralize the fiery elements which feed and exasperate the malady.

RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, ERYSIPELAS.

These are among the most terrible and agonizing diseases, yet in their worst forms, and when seemingly incurable, they invariably disappear under a persevering application of this soothing, healing, antidote to pain and inflammation.

KING'S EVIL, FEVER SORES, STIFF JOINTS.

In cases of King's Evil where medicinal water, lotions, and every recipe of the pharmacopœia have proved useless, the Ointment will accomplish a thorough cure. Fever Sores heal quickly under its influence, and its relaxing effect upon contracted sinews is truly wonderful.

DISCHARGING ULCERS.

A most remarkable and happy change is produced in the appearance of malignant ulcers, after a few applications of this Ointment. The surrounding redness vanishes, and gradules of healthy flesh begin to take the place of the discharged matter. This process goes on more or less rapidly, until the orifice is filled up with sound material and the ulcer radically cured.

A WORD TO MOTHERS.

The young are the most frequent sufferers from external injuries, and therefore every mother should have this healing preparation constantly at hand. It is an absolute specific for sore breasts, and quickly removes the encrusted sores which sometimes disfigure the heads and faces of children.

SIGNIFICANT FACTS.

This Ointment is universally used on board the Atlantic and Pacific whaling fleet as a cure for scorbutic affections and as the best possible remedy for wounds and bruises. Large supplies of it have recently been ordered by the Sultan of Turkey for hospital purposes.

ULCERS, SORES AND TUMORS.

The effect of this unrivalled external remedy upon Scrofula, and other virulent ulcers and sores, is almost miraculous. It first discharges the poison which produces suppuration and proud flesh, and thus the cures which its healing properties afterwards complete are safe as well as permanent.

WOUNDS, BRUISES, BURNS AND SCALDS.

In cases of the fracture of the bone, injuries caused by steam explosions, Bruises, Burns, scalds, Rheumatism, stiffness of the Joints, and contraction of the sinews, it is employed and warmly recommended by the faculty. This marvellous remedy has been introduced by its inventor into all the leading Hospitals of Europe, and no private household should be without it.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:—

Bad Legs	Cancers	Sore-throats
Bad Breasts	Contracted and Stiff Joints	Skin diseases
Burns	Elephantiasis	Scurvy
Bunions	Fistulas	Sore-heads
Bite of Mosquitoes and Sand Flies	Gout	Sore-nipples
	Glandular swellings	Soft Corns
Coco-bay	Lumbago	Tumours
Chiego-foot	Piles	Ulcers
Chilblains	Rheumatism	Wounds
Chapped hands	Scalds	Yaws.

Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and 80, Maiden Lane, New York, also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the following prices:—at 1s 3d; 3s 3d; and 5s each Pot.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients of every disorder are affixed to each Pot.

G. T. HASZARD, Agent for P. E. Island.

AMERICAN FARMERS' MAGAZINE.

"This is a most useful and highly interesting Magazine. It is devoted to Agriculture, Gardening, StockGrowing, Fruit Culture, Science, Literature and General Intelligence. Few farmers, we think, would like to be without it, did they once discover the useful information it contains."

[Ayr (C. W.) Observer.

"This excellent work well maintains its interesting and valuable character. Prof. Nash makes it worthy of its former fame, when Col. Skinner published it asthe Plough, Room and Anvil."

[Lowell Daily Citizen and News.

"On all branches of agriculture ably edited, well printed, and cheap. No farmer can read it a year without being incalculably benefitted." [U. S. Advertiser.

"The miscellaneous matter contained in this magazine is equaled by few magazines in the country."

[New-Jersey Baptist.

MECHANICS,

Inventors, Millwrights, Farmers and Manufacturers.

FOURTEENTH YEAR.

PROSPECTUS OF THE

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN!!

IT IS AN ILLUSTRATED PERIODICAL, devoted to the promulgation of information relating to the various Mechanical and Chemical Arts, Manufactures, Agriculture, Patents Inventions, Engineering, Mill Work, and all interests which the light of Practical Science is calculated to advance.

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3 do Cloths	3 do Dress Silks, Velvets and Silk Goods
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1 do Wadding	2 do Glazed Linings
	7 do Sundries
5 Tons Bar IRON	Barrels Porter, ALE, ground Logwood, Redwood, Currants
9 Bndls. Spring & Axe Steel	
125 Boxes London SOAP	Boxes Raisins, Blacking, Pipes, Starch, Washing Powder, &c
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