The Protestant

AND EVANGELICAL WITNESS.

"PROVE ALL THINGS: HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."—1 Thess., v. 21.

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The Protestant,

AND EVANGELICAL WITNESS,

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JOY OF THE ANGELS OVER THE PENITENT.

"There is joy in the presence of the angels of God over one sinner that repenteth."—Luke xv. 10.

O! mourning soul, devoid of rest,
With unforgiven guilt oppress't,
Let not despair pervade thy breast,
Thy sighs are heard in Heaven.

When tears that tell the bosom's woe,
From sleepless eyes of sorrow flow,
Let hope her beamy smiles bestow,
Thy tears are seen in Heaven.

There Jesus sits enthroned above,
Crowned with a diadem of love,
And given, his kingly right to prove,
All power in earth and Heaven.

Clothed with a vesture dipped in blood,
That once on Calvary freely flowed;
His name is called the Word of God,
Exalted Lord of Heaven!

That precious blood for thee he shed,
The sacrificial offering made,
The sinner's ransom fully paid,
That thou might'st rise to heaven.

He waits to extract sin's poisoned dart,
To soothe the anguish of the smart,
And heal the wounded, broken heart
With peace and joy from Heaven.

Then let thy trusting soul reply,
Lord! I believe—on thee rely,
To save, redeem, and purify,
And make me meet for Heaven.

Full many a prayer for thee has sped
From friends, or sainted mother, dead,
Who wait with golden harps to spread
Salvation's news in Heaven!

The angels "catch the flying joy"—
Celestial songs that never cloy—
Ecstatic harmonies employ,
The choral strains of Heaven.

Worthy the Lamb once slain! they cry,
To bring repentant sinners nigh;
The sounds through echoing arches fly,
All jubilant in Heaven.

—Cor. of Phil. Presbyterian.

The Ulster Revival and its Physiological Accidents.

The following comprehensive paper was read by Professor M'Cosh, of Queen's College, Ireland, before the Belfast Conference of the Evangelical Alliance:—

"A strong prejudice has been entertained against the Ulster Revival, because of the bodily manifestations with which it has been accompanied in the case of some. I am first to address myself to that prepossession, which is keeping many from acknowledging it to be a true work of God.

"I remember standing on one occasion on the shore of the German Ocean, while a vessel was trying to side into a harbor in a very high storm. Hundreds of persons were on the shore viewing the scene, some of them in a state of great excitement. Suddenly the ship struck on the angle of a jutting rock, reeled and staggered, and seemed about to land all its crew in the boiling waves. As suddenly did a mother, who had a boy in that ship, fall down beside me in a state of convulsions, which speedily ended in a complete prostration. We carried her to her dwelling, where she continued, for a time, in a state now of unconsciousness, and now of terrible agony, till such time as her son, saved from the waves, after being exposed to great peril, was brought to her. Even then she could scarcely tell whether her son were a reality, or only a vision like those she had seen in her time of weakness. Suppose that this mother, instead of fearing that her son was about to be drowned, had been led suddenly by the truths of God's word, applied by the Spirit, to apprehend that her soul was about to perish because of sin, I am convinced that the very same bodily effects would have taken place, and I believe she would not have found true peace till Jesus the Son of God was presented to her.

"At one part of my life it was my painful duty to intimate to many a poor woman who thought herself a sailor's wife, that she was a widow, for that her husband had perished in the waters of the Baltic Sea. I labored to convey the sad intelligence in the most delicate manner. I sought to prepare her mind for its coming, and often began a long way off, but whatever the plan I took, I had at last to speak plainly, and as the awful truth did burst upon her, what a scene I had to witness! The effects differed in the case of different individuals. Some struggled with their terrible emotions, and kept themselves wonderfully composed, and this not because they did not sorrow, but because they controlled their feelings. Some could not utter a cry, but felt like a tree struck with lightning and withered on the instant. Others gave way to frightful cries, tears, and convulsions, ending in bodily prostrations; and to such it was useless to speak for a time; I committed them to their friends, and returned after an interval to administer to them the consolation of religion. Now, suppose that these same persons had been assembled to hear the preaching of the word, and that by a gracious movement of the Spirit of God they had been led to see their sin in its true colors, I apprehend that precisely similar bodily, or as they should be called, physiological effects would have followed, and that these would have varied according to the nature, and depth, and intensity of the sorrow for sin cherished, and according to the peculiar temperament of the individual. This was expressed to me by a simple-minded woman, who had never attended any Revival meetings, but who was one day struck down with a sense of sin in her own dwelling. When she had recovered her composure, she said to me, 'I am not a strong woman in body. I have been in this same state of body before, but on former occasions it was because I had lost a child or suffered some temporal calamity; now I trust it is because I have been led to see my sins and my need of a Saviour.'

"In this present state of things mind and body are closely connected; and whatever deeply affects the mind, be it from the earth or from above, must also affect the bodily frame. Man cannot think without the co-operation of one part of his brain; and as little, I believe, can he have a mental feeling or emotion without an action in another part of his brain. It would be out of place in such a paper as this to enter into minute physiological discussions. It will be enough to state that it is the opinion of eminent physiologists, that as thought acts on the higher parts of the brain, so feeling of every kind acts on organs towards the base of the brain. These organs are near the place where all the nerves of the five senses terminate, and near the place whence the delicate nerves start towards the face, chest, and heart. Wherever there is strong feeling, there is action in this part of the brain, which produces an effect on the nerves, reaching over the frame. But it is not necessary for my purpose to enter into such discussions. Every body knows that strong feeling produces certain effects on the body. In particular, a keen fear of approaching evil, or sorrow for evil arrived, agitates the nerves, and through them certain parts of the body. Man is fearfully and wonderfully made; and the general fact to which I have referred, while an evidence that man must suffer because he has sinned, may also be a provision for good, as a warning of danger and an outlet for feeling which should not be for ever cherished. But we have not the full truth unless we add, that the feelings which contemplate the good—such as love, confidence, faith, and hope—have no tendency to agitate or prostrate the body, but have rather a stimulating, bracing, and health-giving influence.

"On grounds which I am immediately to state, I believe that this work of Revival in Ulster is a work of God. It has been characterized by deep mental feeling. Now, I suppose that the fear of the wrath of God will produce the very same effects on the body as any other deep fear, and that the sorrow for sin will have the same influence on the bodily frame as the sorrow for for the death of a son or husband. This, I apprehend, it must do, unless God were to interfere to prevent it by special miracles—that is, interfere with his own laws, which he is not wont to do in ordinary circumstances. When the Spirit of grace and supplication is poured forth, and men look on him whom they have pierced, then they mourn for him, as one mourneth for his only son, and are in bitterness for him as one that is in bitterness for his first born. (Zech. xii. 10).

"But I do not found my belief on the work as a genuine work, on the bodily manifestations. This would be as contrary to Scripture as it is to science. Scripture sets no value on 'bodily exercise,' and nowhere points to any bodily effect whatever as a proof or test of the presence of the Spirit of God. Nor have I ever heard any one who takes an enlightened interest in this work ever appealing to any such evidence. All that these bodily affections prove is the existence of deep feeling. As to whether this feeling is genuine or not, as to whether it is spiritual or not, this is not to be tried but by far different tests—it is to be tried by the truths of God's word. The Bible, and science truly so called, are in this, as in every other respect, in beautiful harmony. Physiology can say this is a proof of deep feeling; physiology cannot say whether the feeling is spiritual or carnal. We are brought back to the law and the testimony, and by them, and by nothing else, are we to 'try the spirits whether they be of God.'

"It is to the spiritual effects in the soul that I point, when I say that in this work there is a work of God. I do not even point to the increased attendance on public worship and prayer-meetings as decisive on this point; for this might be the impulse of the present year, as Orange processions were the impulse of certain previous seasons. Nor do I take my stand on the temperance by which this movement has been signalized. This has, indeed, been one of the most beneficent, as it has been one of the most visible of the effects of this work of Revival; its good in this respect, and in the consequent diminution of crime, has been acknowledged by all; and there are moral men who prise the work, because of this feature, while they see nothing else in it to commend it to their regards. But then, I remember that there was, some years ago, under Father Mathew, quite as wide-spread a temperance in Ireland, which has, I fear, very much passed away. It is of the utmost importance, in a question now agitated as this is over the three kingdoms, and that those who are favorable to the work should learn, to rest their defence on grounds from which they cannot be dislodged. On what, then, it will be asked, do I found my conviction? I answer, On the fact that I have found every one of the blessed effects which are represented in Scripture as being peculiarly the fruit of the Spirit. Every one who has taken but a cursory glance at the work, has noticed the conviction of sin, sharp and penetrating and deep; and every one who has at all looked beneath the surface has seen how the persons thus impressed will hear of only one object. Talk to them of anything else, very possible they will not understand you, certainly they will feel no interest in what you say; but speak of Christ, and their attention is gained and their heart is won. This has always been to me an evidence that the work is a genuine one, as it so powerfully draws men's regards to our blessed Saviour. This preparatory work has issued in a vast multitude of cases in yet better, and riper and richer fruits. Let us look at that galaxy of graces set before us (Gal. v. 22), 'The fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace, long-suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance; against such there is no law: and they that are Christ's have crucified the flesh with the affections and lusts.' I have rejoiced to recognize in not a few all of these graces, glittering like the stones in Aaron's breastplate, and in every one who possesses them I acknowledge a genuine priest of God, who has been at the mercy-seat, and is entitled at all times to enter into the holiest of all to commune with God. As to love, that man cannot know what love is who has not seen it flowing forth like a flowing fountain from the hearts of our genuine converts—flowing forth towards God and towards all men. The embrace of the mother and son, as the son is in the mother's arms after years of separation, is not closer nor warmer than I have seen the embrace of two strong, stalwart men as they met for the first time after each had passed through the trial to triumph, and rejoiced to find that his friend had done the same. The joy of converts has, in very many cases, been truly the joy of the espousals of the soul to Christ; and this, in most cases, has terminated in a settled peace, clouded it may be at times, but yet a peace with God, in which His love is ever shining, though the person may not at all see it. With what long-suffering have the converts usually borne the scoffs and jeers with which they have been assailed, seldom answering back or returning reviling for reviling. Some of the bitterest scoffers have been won, as they found all their reproaches answered only by prayers. Many a mother blesses God for the gentleness which they have discovered in son or daughter, so unlike their former character; and I have known impetuous blasphemers and bold female viragos, the terror of the neighborhood, made gentle unto all, and struggling with every rising temptation to passion. A spirit of goodness or benevolence has been one of the characteristics of the work, leading the converts to do good to all men as they have opportunity; and I trust it will grow in fervor till it burn up and destroy all uncharitableness of man to man, or sect to sect. I do trust that all sectarian bitterness is being consumed in the glowing heat of this season. As to faith, it was by it they were led to Christ, and by faith they stand. Many are not only daily, but hourly, feeding on the Word, and calling on God in prayer. They are, therefore, meek and submissive to whatever God may be pleased to send. It is, I trust, temperance, in the Bible sense, that is, the government of the passions, which is leading to the careful abstinence from intoxicating drinks; they avoid them as temptations by which the inhabitants of this province have been led into terrible evils, and this revival has cured many drunkards, who have stood out against all temperance societies. Whatever men may say for or against bodily excitement, I am sure that *against such there is no law*. I believe, in regard to many at this time, *that they are Christ's* because they seem to me to be *crucifying* with all their might, God giving them grace so to do, *the flesh with its affections and lusts*. I speak of numerous cases in this great town, in which I usually reside, and in a quiet country district in which I preached and labored for two months in summer; and I am fully persuaded in my own mind that I have seen, in great numbers, these gracious fruits. I confess that sometimes when I attended public assemblies and heard foolish statements made in an indelicate spirit by men who seemed to have no awe or tenderness on their spirits in the midst of such awful scenes, I have been tempted to doubt of the work; but these doubts have ever been dispelled, when, without seeking out the cases which the neighborhood were wondering at (but rather carefully avoiding such), I mingled freely with those who were cast in my way in Providence, and got into their confidence, and had their experience poured into my ears and bosom.

"But the physician of wide and diversified experience tells me, 'Oh, I have in my visits, seen precisely similar bodily effects, and these having no connexion with religion.' I freely, and without reserve, admit all this to the physician, and I would feel ashamed of myself if I appealed to these physiological phenomena as proofs of this being a work of revival. But let the physicians look beyond the bodily affection to the spiritual experience, and he will discern in many, I do not say in all, a mental and spiritual effect which he may *not* have been in the habit of meeting with in his ordinary patients. He may discern a faith, a newness of life and conduct, which must have proceeded from far other sources than from nervous affection.

"It is to be remembered that the movement began in Connor, without much or any bodily agitation. It is also a fact that, throughout the whole movement, the numbers of persons struck down in public has been far fewer than those awakened in secret, and that the number of those who have had no bodily prostration whatever is vastly greater than those who have had bodily manifestations. So far as I can learn, the outward agitation has of late considerably subsided; while in many districts the spiritual work is still advancing, and the flame is rising purely and brightly above the smoke which accompanied it for a time, as the grosser matter was resisting the kindling spark from heaven. The bodily expression has prevailed largely among those who have never been in the habit of restraining their feelings. It is not to be forgotten that not a few of the educated classes have felt the power of this movement. I have heard of between twelve and twenty students who have experienced a spiritual change during the past summer. One young gentleman, who moves in a genteel circle, and who has himself, I believe, been savingly impressed, told me a few weeks ago, that he knew of upwards of twenty persons, young gentlemen or ladies, among his acquaintances in Belfast, who were seriously inquiring after salvation. In none of these cases was there any bodily prostration.

"Looking on the spiritual grace as proceeding from a higher source, I am inclined to regard the expression as so far affected—we might expect this—by the peculiar Irish character. I happened in the year of the Crimean War to see successively a company of Irish soldiers, a company of English soldiers, and a company of Scottish soldiers parting with their friends before going to the scene of conflict. The partings were all to me equally affecting, but each differed from the other. The parting of the English was undemonstrative, but hearty and deep; it was an attempted cheer ending in gushing tears, which they neither encouraged nor discouraged. The Scottish women waved their hands, and then had to turn away to bury and hide their faces and the rolling tears. The Irish let it all out in unrestrained bursts and loud and affecting wails. I have sometimes thought that, should England and Scotland be favored, as I pray they may, by a similar visitation, the expression will be different according to the genuine character of each of the nations.

"These remarks have a special reference to those who disbelieve in the revival, because of its physiological concomitants. My position here is, that the work may be one of genuine spiritual feeling, and yet may be attended with bodily excitement, especially among persons not disciplined to restrain their feelings. But I have a word to say, *secondly*, to those who may be trusting in the bodily experience. The position I now lay down is, that no bodily state is an evidence of an operation of the Spirit of God.

The revival in Ulster, just because it has been attended in the case of some with such violent bodily excitement, exposes the parties to various temptations and trials, some of them of a very subtle and perilous character. I will take the liberty of mentioning some of them. They all have their origin in the parties being led to trust in the physical and not the spiritual work.

"(1.) There may be bodily agitation which does not proceed from even a conviction of sin. Suppose that in a given assembly a dozen people cry out for mercy under a sense of sin, this may lead a dozen more to cry out from mere sympathy, without any sense of guilt. This introduces us to another feature of our wonderful constitution. The cry of distress moves those who are not themselves in distress. It is a provision fitted to lead us to feel for those in trouble. But like every other part of our nature, it may be abused. I once saw a boy whipped in school till he fell into convulsions, whereon several others fell into convulsions from sheer sympathy. I am sure I have been in assemblies this last summer, where a number of persons being convinced of sin and crying for salvation, led others to feel for a time, though they had no conviction of sin. It is not difficult, in most cases, to discern the difference, which is commonly very marked. But some may, through this cause, have been acclaimed by themselves, their friends, their pastor, or their congregation, as converts with whom the whole feeling has been of sympathy. It may turn out that the greatest amount of spiritual good has been done in those places in which the excitement has been highest. This circumstance, too, makes it impossible for any one at present to number the people, farther than to say that the work has reached nearly every district of the counties Antrim and Down, that it has reached many places in Derry, Tyrone, Monaghan, and Armagh, and some places even in Donegal and Cavan, and that thousands and tens of thousands have been convinced or converted.

"(2.) Some may be trusting in an insecure peace. For it is of the nature of the nervous excitement to go by action and reaction. After a time of depression, there is apt to come a time of exaltation; every one knows this who, after his eyes had been long dry, has found relief in a flood of tears. 'I have got peace,' is often the declaration made in these times to inquiring Christian friends; and when asked how they know this, the answer frequently is, 'I have found a load lifted from my heart.' But it will often be necessary to make a more searching inquiry. 'What load?' lest the load be the mere depression of feeling, passed away in the natural course of things. Care must be taken that the load lifted be the load of sin, and that He who lifts it up be the Saviour. They, and they only, who have found Christ have found true peace, and awakened sinners should be exhorted to be more anxious to secure a Saviour than to realize a pleasant sensation.

"(3.) Another effect may follow, and has not unfrequently followed in this movement. After the depression comes the pleasant feeling, and after the exalted feeling comes the depression. This is a critical time, when especially converts need wise counsellors; for they may be tempted to regard these depressions and exaltations as being peculiarly the work of the Spirit, instead of looking for it in such graces as faith and love. The feeling of depression being very irksome when it comes, they may be tempted to allow themselves to pass through the same physical experience as they did before; nay, some long to pass through such an experience. It is thus that we have had in these times, persons passing, not only once or twice, but five, ten, or fifteen times, through these movements of spirit, with their accompanying physical manifestations. I look upon persons going through this succession of experiences as in a very critical state. They should be strongly recommended not to seek for a renewal of the bodily affections, but to strive to rise to the spiritual graces of faith, hope, patience, and love. I found a young man who had been ten times struck down in public assemblies. I counselled him for his spiritual good to avoid the scenes which might call forth such affections, and I have reason to know that the advice was blessed for good.

"(4) Still more injurious effects follow. Persons who have passed three, five, or ten times through such a series of affections having their bodily organism greatly weakened. And now, persons get into a hysterical state, or may fall into a mesmerical state. I do not speak of a mother as hysterical when she is in deep distress on hearing of the death of a son; but if she give away to moping and brooding, she may bring on hysteria. I do not describe the strong men who have been bowed down in this movement as being hysterical; but certainly some persons have so encouraged themselves in an unhealthy feeling as to land themselves in nervous disease. They may now get a succession of visions, which assume a sort of regular or systematic form. I am one of those who think that miracles shall never be renewed in the Church of God; but I have seen no evidence whatever, that miracles such as those which the prophets and apostles performed, have been done in Ireland in our day. In the district in which I resided for some weeks this last summer, I exposed these visions, and they ceased; and I believe that the spiritual good of the district was thereby furthered. At the close of a service conducted by me, a number of persons were convinced of sin, and a young woman was praying earnestly for mercy. Suddenly—it was the twilight—there was a flash of light on the window. 'She will get peace now, for I see the light,' cried one boy, and others echoed the cry. I saw at once that the light proceeded from a candle which was not itself within view. In a few minutes the candle appeared, and I was at pains to show whence the light had come, and took occasion to impress on those around that they were doing the young woman a great injury by directing her to an outward light, when she should be seeking the Saviour. A simple minded man, but whose heart was full of love, visited me one day, and after a pleasant half-hour's talk he told me of a vision he had. He had seen a ladder set up on earth and reached to heaven, and three figures were going up it, when they all fell the one on the top of the other. 'Now,' says he, 'what am I to make of my vision?' I told him to make nothing of it—to look on it as he would look on a dream; and we returned to more profitable topics. A good woman was in deep spiritual distress, and a figure came to her relief, but it was unfortunately a very lovely female, far too like the Virgin to comport with the ideas of a Protestant. The woman was most unwilling to have her vision mentioned for fear of favouring the Roman Church. I took care to keep her name concealed, but I mentioned her vision for the good of the Protestant Church, for if the Protestant Church comes to trust to visions, it will soon find itself far outstripped by the Church of Rome. The parties now referred to had no control over these visions, but others have come so far to have command of them, and they see visions systematically. I know a district where such persons were beginning to tell who stole the apples from a particular garden, when the minister discouraged this manifestation, and it disappeared.

"(5) From the same cause, that is, from organism weakened by repeated excitement, proceed cases of blindness and dumbness, and of persons who can bring on sleep at a particular time, and awake at an appointed hour. I have found in a vast number of cases that deafness and blindness have appeared, not in persons who have been struck the first time with a conviction of sin, but in persons who have been struck a number of times. It is a warning, given in God's natural providence, that in that particular district the bodily excitement is being carried too far, and is in danger of overriding and oppressing the spiritual work. All such persons should be put under the care of a kind Christian physician; they should be encouraged to pray that their bodily weakness may be relieved as speedily as possible; and to seek to come under the influence of faith, and confidence, and love, which, instead of weakening the body, have a tendency to soothe and strengthen the frame. As to the sleeping cases, every one who has studied the subject knows that mesmerism is full of them. A trained traveller can fall asleep when he pleases, and rise at any hour he fixes; and people in a mesmeric state can anticipate and regulate their mesmeric slumbers. If there be any persons so preposterously foolish—I had almost said blasphemous—as to ascribe such cases to the Spirit of God, I would remind them that the Hindus can produce far more wonderful cases than those in Ireland; for, in India, individuals who have acquired this mesmeric power allow themselves to be buried for days, and tell before hand the precise time when they are to awake, and their friends are to open the ground to allow them to rise. When such cases appear, Christians should, by all means, discourage them. They were just beginning in a village with which I am acquainted, when a Christian physician who had been the main earthly leader of the movement in the district, reasoned with the people, and they immediately disappeared. Great mischief arises from such persons being visited by ministers, neighbours, and strangers, as if they were objects of admiration, whereas they are rather objects of our commiseration and our prayers. I have often seen that the people who go wondering after such cases, are of all persons the least likely to wish to become partakers of the spiritual work. Nothing, in my humble opinion, is so much fitted to grieve the Spirit, as to find persons gazing at the weakness of man, as if it were the power of God. The only thoroughly conceited converts I have seen in this movement, are those who have got into such a state of physical weakness that they see visions and predict events. The predictions, I may remark, have all the characteristic marks of *clairvoyance*, which has so often been exposed. I may add that, while the cases of this deception have hitherto been very few, yet we have already evidence that if encouragement were given, especially of a pecuniary kind, deception is ready to appear, and satan would triumph.

"But I cannot quit this particular topic, without stating that in many districts and congregations, visited with a blessed work of revival, there have been no such cases; that in places in which they have been discountenanced by good men, they have disappeared, and that in all circumstances they are excrescences, and not parts of the proper work of revival.

"I have thus sought to allot to divers parties their share in the work. To the Spirit of all grace belongs all the gracious spiritual work which has been wrought at this time. To man, to his physical cravings, his carnal wisdom, and his fleshly counsels belongs nearly all the permanent bodily weakness produced. To the devil, acting on man's sinful nature, belongs the deceit which may be creeping in, to hinder and mar the great spiritual reformation.

"I have taken upon me the invidious, but, at this stage, most necessary task, of warning those who may be disposed to listen to me, of these incidental evils. It is time to do so, in order to arrest them ere they go further, and thus bring the whole work of God into ridicule and contempt. It is time that all the ministers of the word, that all the counsellors of the people, nay, that the very people themselves, in this movement of the people, should be taught clearly to distinguish between the graces which the spirit produces, and the mere bodily affections which, in some cases, have accompanied the work. I have to add, that my astonishment is, not that there should have been such incidentale evils, but that, in so extensive a work, reaching over so many countries and over a mixed multitude, embracing the very lowest of the people, many of them unable to read, that there should have been so few excesses and extravagances of any kind.

"To you strangers who have come to visit us at this time from England and Scotland, I have to say that my prayer is, that God would extend the work to your countries; but if we have committed any errors we do not want you to copy them. We desire for you only the true spiritual blessing with which God has seen fit so abundantly to favour this province of Ireland."

Treasury.

Primitive Devotion.

"More frequent Church services, more frequent Communions, would be a real imitation of the primitive Church, and not merely a fond or formal one; because, with relation to the end aimed at by both the early Christians and us, namely, the walking with God in heart and spirit, we stand nearly in their case; and the same human nature in both of us, not being here affected by any differences of age or country, is likely to require in both the same helps. But in the meanwhile, for those that cannot alter the Church's ordinances, or if there be any causes which in any place render the imitation of the primitive Church as yet impracticable or inexpedient, then there is the proper place for the recollection that what is of the last necessity always and to all, is the walking with God in heart and spirit. If our helps are fewer, it is our misfortune; but if we do not use such as we have, it is our fault. This chapel* is opened but rarely; the Communion is celebrated in it still more rarely. So much the more reason, then, why we should make the most of the occasions that are offered to us: why we should not be careless or inattentive during the short time in the week in which we can be in God's outward temple; why we should not turn away from the breaking of the Bread of Christ's Communion on those rare occasions when we can partake of it. This we may all do; and to neglect this is our folly and our sin, God is not tied in His dealings with us to save by few or many. If he gives many opportunities and we neglect them, as not needing them, that is our own presumption; but if He gives but few, and we avail ourselves thankfully of those few, their power multiplies under His blessing, like the five loaves and two small fishes, which fed more than five thousand men; and, without continuing daily in the temple, or daily breaking the bread of Christ's Communion, yet if we profit by such opportunities as we have of hearing His Word and partaking of His Communion, we shall share the blessing of those who were in Christ at the beginning, and we too, like them, shall eat our meat with joy and singleness of heart; we shall live in thankfulness to God, and having favor with all good men."—*Dr. Arnold.*

*Rugby Chapel, April 5, 1840.

The Perfect Man.

The Lord Jesus Christ was the only perfect man that ever trod this earth. He was all perfect—perfect in thought, perfect in word, perfect in action. In him every moral quality met in divine and, therefore, perfect proportion. No one feature preponderated. In him were exquisitely blended a majesty which overawed and a gentleness which gave perfect ease, in his presence. The scribes and the Pharisees met his withering rebuke, while the poor Samaritan and "the woman that was a sinner" found themselves unaccountably, yet irresistibly, attached to him. No one feature displaced another, for all was in fair and comely proportion. This may be traced in every scene of his perfect life. He could say in reference to five thousand hungry people, "Give ye them to eat;" and when they were filled, He could say, "Gather up the fragments that remain, that nothing be lost." The benevolence and the economy are both perfect, and neither interferes with the other. Each shines in its own proper sphere. He could not send unsatisfied hunger away; neither could he suffer a single fragment of God's creatures to be wasted. He would meet, with a full and liberal hand, the need of the human family, and, when that was done, He would carefully treasure up every atom. The self-same hand, that was widely open to every form of human need, was firmly closed against all prodigality. There was nothing niggardly nor yet extravagant in the character of the perfect, the heavenly man.

What a lesson for us! How often with us, does benevolence resolve itself into an unwarrantable profusion! And, on the other hand, how often is our economy marred by the exhibition of a miserly spirit! At times, too, our niggard hearts refuse to open themselves to the full extent of the need which presents itself before us; while, at other times, we squander, through a wanton extravagance, that which might satisfy many a needy fellow-creature. Oh, my reader, let us carefully study the divine picture set before us in "the life of the man Christ Jesus." How refreshing and strengthening to "the inward man" to be occupied with him who was perfect in all his ways, and who "in all things must have the pre-eminence."—*British Messenger.*

Repentance and Faith.

Repentance *begins* in the humiliation of *the heart*, and *ends* in the reformation of *the life*.

He that repents of sin *as sin*, doth implicitly repent of *all sin*.

You cannot repent too soon. There is no time like to-day! Yesterday is gone; to-morrow is God's, not your own. And think how sad it will be to have your evidences to seek, when your cause is to be tried: to have your oil to buy when you should have it to burn!

If we put off our repentance to another day, we have a day more to repent of, and a day less to repent in.

Let the hopes of mercy encourage to the exercise of repentance.

Turn to God, and he will turn to you; and then you are happy, though all the world turn against you.

If we think amiss of Christ, we shall never believe: if we think well of sin, we shall never repent.

If we study to honor God, we cannot do it better than by confessing our sins, and laying ourselves low at the feet of Christ.

Reliance is the essence of faith, Christ is the object of faith, the Word is the food, and obedience the proof—so that true faith is a *depending* upon *Christ* for salvation in a way of *obedience*, as he is offered in the Word.

Justifying faith is always attended with universal obedience.—*Mason*, 1670.

THE

Protestant & Evangelical Witness.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1859.

The Papal Government.

The Pope is again in difficulties. He has repaired to Castel Gondolfo for the alleged purpose of having an interview with the King of Naples, but in reality, it is believed, on account of the disaffection of his subjects, and the agitation which prevails in Rome. Immediately after his departure, a demonstration took place in honor of the Sardinian Ambassador, at whose residence a crowd of visitors, estimated at ten thousand, called and left their cards. They are heartily tired of Papal rule, and long for even that measure of liberty which is enjoyed under the sway of Victor Emmanuel—and no wonder, for the Government of the Pope is one of the most despotic that ever afflicted mankind. With much truth, did Lord Palmerston lately denominate it "the very worst in the civilized world."

Disaffection to papal rule is, however, nothing new in the history of the Romans. Ages ago they would have shaken off this sacerdotal tyranny—this union of throne and altar, king and priest, had they not been kept in check by Swiss mercenaries. For generations Austrian bayonets upheld the government of the Holy See, and latterly the French have also lent their aid to the same ignoble cause. Their intervention reinstated the present Pope in the Vatican after his flight from Rome in 1848. He has now departed from his capital a second time, though it is still occupied by French troops. So intolerable has the Papal government become to the Romans, that even the presence of French soldiers is not sufficient to preserve order in the so-called Eternal City. What a model ruler this pretended Vicar of Christ must be, who is unable to live in his own capital though its streets are literally swarming with foreign troops sent thither for his protection!

In all likelihood the report concerning the present excitement in Rome is somewhat exaggerated, and that the Holy Father, after "comparing notes and exchanging condolences with his brother in peril and affliction, the King of Naples," at the place of interview, will return in a few weeks, and continue to govern or misgovern his undutiful children in the states of the Church. But if he does return, how long will his subjects be compelled to submit to his tyrannical administration? How long will the present system of oppression continue? France and Austria, it appears, propose to unite their efforts to induce his Holiness to reform his government, as will be seen by the eighteenth article of the Treaty of Zurich, which runs thus:—

"Desiring, that the tranquility of the Church and the power of the Holy Father should be ensured, and being convinced that this end could not be obtained in a more effectual manner than by a system suited to the wants of the populations, and by reforms the necessity of which has been already recognised by the Sovereign Pontiff, the two contracting parties will unite their efforts in order that a reform in the administration of the states of the church should be carried out by his Holiness."

The first question which will suggest itself on reading this article, will undoubtedly be—"What hope does it hold out for the Roman States?" The only possible answer to that question, in our opinion, is, it holds out no hope whatever. They are to be left subject to the secular misgovernment of the Pope, modified only by such reforms as France and Austria may be able to persuade his Holiness to carry out. Will the sovereign Pontiff, who claims to be King of kings, become a reformer at the instigation of the Emperors of France and Austria. Doubtless, he would deem it more consistent with his dignity to betake himself to flight than to reform under such circumstances; besides, he might well say to each of those despots, "Physician, heal thyself."

The temporal government of the Pope is evidently doomed. It is vain to talk of reform, for no reform will satisfy the Romans, but to sweep it entirely away. They know by experience what it is to rely on fair promises of liberty, if they are to be carried into execution by the pretended successor of St. Peter. They are fully aware that reform can be as little expected from the ecclesiastical head of the Romish Church as grapes from thistles. Their political slavery consists in their being subject to a priestly government which enforces idleness by appropriating nearly one-fourth of the year to religious festivals, and consumes the revenue of the country in supporting Cardinals and a host of other ecclesiastics. So long, then, as Popery is unchanged, just so long need they not look for a Pope to carry out political reform; and no longer will they submit to the galling yoke of priestly rule than foreign intervention compels them. When will this time arrive?—when will they be free from the insults of mercenary soldiers? If the declaration of the Emperor of the French is to be believed, the Pope need not look to them much longer for assistance. The Emperor's few but significant words addressed to the Archbishop of Bordeaux, calmly telling the Pope that he "can only give him counsels inspired by a respectful and sincere devotion to his interests," must have fallen like a bombshell in the Vatican camp, telling them in tones not be mistaken, that the hour of Papal despotism is drawing to a close. But still more startling must have been the French Emperor's announcement, "that the day must soon come when Rome will be evacuated by our troops, for Europe cannot allow that the occupation which has lasted ten years, shall be indefinitely postponed." When this declaration is carried into effect, verily the Pope will be in difficulties. Well might Napoleon after this statement, ominously ask the question—"When our army shall be withdrawn, what will it leave behind,—anarchy, terror, or peace? There cannot be a doubt that if the French troops evacuate Rome, the Pope will at once find it convenient to follow their example, and retire to a place of safety, unless some other means are provided for his protection. Perhaps some of his dutiful children in Ireland will volunteer their services in his behalf. By so doing, they would promote *his* interests, if not the interests of "holy Mother Church" much more effectually than by raising money to present a sword to Marshal McMahon, or by venting their wrath through the press against Protestant Britain.

It is, however, asserted, "that France will only recall her forces from Rome when the form of Government there renders their presence no longer necessary." If this assertion be true, and by the "form of Government" is meant any modification of the Papal government, then the sincerity of the Emperor's declaration respecting the withdrawal of the troops, is questionable, for certainly he is too shrewd an observer of passing events even to suppose that the Papal throne can be upheld without the aid of foreign bayonets. But it is reported that the Archbishop of Bordeaux is to visit Rome, at the desire of the Emperor, to press upon the Pope the necessity of reform. What influence this dignitary may have with his Holiness, time will determine; but it is to be feared that no mere *pressure of words* will lead him to see any such necessity. Shortly after his election to the Pontifical Chair, he professed reform, but soon found the flame of liberty around him too hot for a Pope to abide, without adopting a course which would be more fatal to Popery than even the loss of his temporal government. His past experience will no doubt teach him to adhere to the policy of his predecessors.

Truly it may be said, we are on the eve of important events. The head of the Romish Church is in a dilemma; he must choose reform, or the deprivation of temporal authority, either of which alternative will inflict a deep wound in the Papacy. Substantial reform the Pope will never introduce into his administration; and his "temporal sovereignty," says the Archbishop of Bordeaux in his address to Napoleon, "is intimately connected with the fame of Catholicism." It remains to be seen what course Pio Nono will pursue, whether he will quietly content himself with his spiritual authority, and allow the Italians to govern themselves as they may; or become a champion of reform. It is difficult to foresee the end, but it is to be feared that he will adopt neither course without first trying the virtue of both the lesser and the greater excommunication, and perhaps involving all Europe in war.

[For the Protestant.]

Mr. Editor;

I desire information upon one or two points. Will you or any of your intelligent readers accede to my requests? In town, village and country, I observe, when in the house of God, that nearly the whole of the congregation when they rise to address the throne of grace turn round and stand with their backs to the clergyman. Now, why is this done? Is it becoming? Whatever its origin, I regard it as a direct violation of Cor. 14 ch. and 40 v. Why in this particular depart so grossly from that common courtesy which is demanded in polite society? Surely, were all who do not adopt the practice of kneeling in prayer, to stand with their faces towards the officiating pastor, with closed eyes and drooping heads, it would be more orderly and much more reverential.

Did worshippers when they "tread the courts of the Daughter of Zion" but reflect upon the character of the place and upon the object which should lead them to the Sanctuary, they would be more circumspect. They would learn to 'behave themselves in the house of God.' It is a shame for men to sleep during any part of the service; or be lounging—partly sitting and partly standing—or looking about during the time of prayer. Were I to sleep in church, I would consider myself disgraced,—had I no other motive for vigilance the dread of that would be sufficient to keep me awake. Let such at least remember that man is a sympathetic creature, and take heed lest they afford others opportunities of copying their defects or of being pained on account of their infirmities. VIGIL.

November 10, 1859.

We advise our readers to put each of Vigils questions to themselves, and endeavor to answer them satisfactorily. We hope that those who indulge in the practice referred to, and yet can give no good reason for so doing, will seriously consider if it should not be discontinued.—[Ed. Prot.

Letter from Father Chiniquy.

The following letter from Rev C. Chiniquy has been received by Mr. John Scott of the city. We hope that Protestants of every denomination in the colony will prove by their liberal contributions towards the relief of their suffering brethren in Illinois, that they are in some measure worthy to be called, "the noble Christians of Prince Edward Island:"—

St. Anne, Kankakee Co., Ill., Oct. 20, 1859.

Mr. J. Scott;

Dear Sir,—Your kind letter of the 6th instant has just been handed to me, and I hasten to send you the expression of my most heart-felt gratitude. Your noble sympathies are a true balm which our merciful Heavenly Father is sending me to heal the mortal wounds which the awful misery of my dear converts is inflicting on my poor broken heart. May the good Saviour who rewards in His eternal Kingdom a glass of water given in his name, bless you for ever for your charity towards this admirable people. I see that many christian friends have the intention to help the new Brothers and Sisters whom the dear Redeemer has given them here, and I thank God for this good news. The hope to be helped gives us strength to bear the terrible trials through which it has pleased Providence to call us to the knowledge of his Divine word.

Those trials are truly fearful; I will give you only one case:

On Friday last, one of my most respectable farmers, who had been one of the first, three years ago, to renounce the errors of Rome, and obey the Gospel, was at the chapel, almost all the day, with many others, preparing themselves to receive the Holy Communion, for the first time, according to the ordinance of our dear Saviour. He had left his children alone at home. During his absence, a man to whom he owed a small sum, but to whom he had mortgaged his property, hoping to redeem it, by paying his little debt with the crop of this year, came, with many other enemies of the Gospel—turned out the children from their home—threw out the furniture into the high road, and took possession of the house. The children, half naked, and half starved, passed four hours there exposed to a freezing wind, filling the air with their cries. The poor parents coming from church, found their dear children half dead from cold, hunger and grief; they mingled their tears with those of their dear ones, and falling on their knees, asked their Heavenly Father to have pity on them. They had no money, home, food nor clothing. They came to me. I shared with them the little I had, but it was not enough to support them a week. And I have more than 400 families as completely ruined as that one. It requires a true miracle to save that amiable band of the soldiers of Jesus. I had almost despaired of the future of this people, but now, that I see that God has touched the hearts of the noble christians of Prince Edward Island, I hope the miracle which was necessary to save us, will be done; and the mysterious visitation by which it has pleased Providence to try us, will turn not to our destruction, but to the glory of his gospel. The enemies of Christ will have to say to-day, as in the first days of Christianity, "See how they love each other"

That our Heavenly Father may bless you and all our friends in your noble country, is the prayer of

Your devoted Brother in Christ,

C. CHINIQUY.

Address to Rev. Alex. Sutherland.

The following address was presented to the Rev. Alexander Sutherland, on his removal to Nova Scotia, by the Members of Boyne Lodge, No. 614.

Dear Brother;

We cannot allow you to depart from us without expressing our regret that it has been found expedient for the welfare of the neighboring province to deprive our Island of the benefit of your valuable services, which have ever been given faithfully and fearlessly in the cause of justice and truth, and for the promotion of civil and religious liberty.

We shall ever entertain with feelings of grateful remembrance the happy hours we have spent together, in love and harmony, and in the interchange of christian sentiment; and trust that the good hand of our God, which has hitherto been with you in your various journeyings, and upheld you in all your ways, will still be with you, to guide you in all difficulties and to guard you in all dangers.

With much esteem and respect, we subscribe ourselves, your brethren, companions in labor, and lovers of the truth.

REPLY.

Dear Brother;

The address you do me the honor to present, on behalf of the Boyne Lodge, Charlottetown, of which I have had the happiness for some time to be a member, is, to me, deeply affecting and encouraging. I most sincerely and fully reciprocate every feeling of respect and brotherly kindness to which it gives expression. In common with you, I am ever ready to stand forth in the defence of our Protestant religion and liberties, when assailed; and to co operate with all, as brethren, who can make common cause with me upon this broad basis, notwithstanding all minor differences, ever affords me the purest gratification. I regard connexion with the Loyal Orange Institution a happy event in my history; convinced, as I now am, that, to be a good Orangeman is to be a sound Protestant. Removal to the neighboring province shall not lessen my interest in the prosperity of the Boyne, and other Lodges, in this Island; whilst it will afford the opportunity of contributing, what in me lies, to the cause of truth and liberty,—more in danger from nominal friends than from rank enemies; and that every member may prove an ornament to religion and a blessing to his country, is the prayer and expectation of

Your brother and fellow-laborer
in the service of our common Lord,
ALEXANDER SUTHERLAND.

To the members of Boyne Lodge, &c., &c.
Charlottetown, Nov. 8, 1859.

Religious Items.

The last No. of the *Royal Gazette* contains a Proclamation appointing Thursday the 24th instant to be observed throughout the Island, as a day of General Thanksgiving to Almighty God for the inestimable blessing of a plentiful Harvest.

Young Men's Christian Association.—This Institution is about to commence its course of lectures for the season. The opening Lecture will be delivered by Captain Orlebar, in the Temperance Hall, on Thursday evening next, the 17th instant, at eight o'clock. The subject of Lecture is, CROMWELL. We bespeak for the lecturer, an overflowing audience. Let the young men of the city, in particular, show by their attendance, that they appreciate the efforts being put forth for their intellectual and moral improvement. The lectures this season will be weekly, and alternately on subjects of a religious and secular nature.

Mr. Cundall acknowledges receipts of the following sums for the Chiniquy Fund; Mr. Daniel McKinlay, 5s.; per Rev. Alex. Sutherland £4 6s. A friend 5s.; do. 10s.; do. 1s. 6d..

In the acknowledgments last week, for "McKinlay" read Archibald Ramsay.

The average attendance at the Halifax Daily Prayer Meeting is about one hundred. The meetings are conducted principally by laymen, but clergymen occasionaly drop in, and take part in the exercises.

We observe that collections are being made in several parts of Nova Scotia for the relief of the Rev. C. Chiniquy's destitute flock. Through the efforts of Rev. Mr. Waddel, the Protestants of Antigonish raised the sum of £14. 8s, 7d. for this benevolent object.

The Nova Scotia Bible Society recently held its anniversary meeting at Halifax. Dr Twining occupied the chair. The attendance was very numerous, and much interest was manifested in the proceedings.

Money for Ireland.—The Irish Deputation have collected in New York some four thousand dollars for their benevolent object, the evangelization of the destitute portions of Ireland, and the amount is likely to be much increased. Philadelphia and some other cities will also be visited. The Deputation propose to make but a short stay in this country, their presence being greatly needed, especially at this time, among their own people.—*Phil. Pres.*

The Archbishop of Tuam to Lord Palmerston.—"John, Archbishop of Tuam," has addressed a long letter to Lord Palmerston, in which he says that the Catholics of Ireland revere the Roman Pontiff "as the successor of St. Peter, and the vicar of Christ on earth, and will, therefore, show themselves ready not only to defend his spiritual authority over the entire world, but likewise to assert his temporal as well as his spiritual power throughout the range of his own dominions. They look upon that temporal power, full, entire, and uncontrolled, to be essential to the free exercise of his spiritual authority; nor shall they ever be content to see the holy father placed in a subordinate and dependent position that could create a suspicion that his acts for regulating the spiritual interest of the church might be elicited or controlled by the preponderating influence of France, or Germany, or Naples, or any other secular power."

Opening of the Free Church College.—The Introductory Lecture by Professor King was delivered on Wednesday evening the 2d inst.,—having been postponed a day on account of the Prayer Meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association. The Subject of Lecture was Scottish Church History, as illustrating the grand truth of Christ's sole sovereignty over the Church—the Church's independence of all civil power.—*Presbyterian Witness.*

The Halifax *Church Record* states that the Bishop of Nova Scotia returned home from his tour through Canada and the United States on Thursday the 28th ult.

AYER'S PILLS.

The following statement from James R. Chilton, M. D., of New York city, after a thorough examination of the subject, leaves no doubt in any reasonable mind of the intrinsic virtues of my preparation, or its value as a reliable medicine. Dr. Chilton is known throughout the whole country as one of the oldest and best analytical chemists it contains; and his high character, both as a chemist and a man, is certified by distinguished persons, who are known to the people every where.

J. C. Ayer, M. D., Lowell, Mass. Dear Sir; I have examined your Cathartic Pills, and become thoroughly acquainted with their composition. It is a new and judicious combination of materials possessing points of excellence which, I believe, have not been obtained before.

As a Cathartic for general use, they are far superior to any which have hitherto fallen under my notice. They do not contain any mineral substance whatever, and, consequently, all objections urged against such ingredients are obviated.

The skilful method of separating the active principles of which these Pills are composed from the inert vegetable matter is meritorious, and should command special attention, and win for the Pills the liberal patronage of the public.

James R. Chilton, Chemist.

We have known Dr. J. R. Chilton for many years as a gentleman of the highest respectability, and a chemist in whom we have utmost confidence.

We fully concur in the above statements.

Coleman & Stetson, Proprietors of the Astor House N. Y. city.
H. J. Raymond, Lieutenant Governor of the State of New York.
Horace Greely, Senior Editor of the New York Tribune
WM. H. Seward, Senator of the United States
WM. L. Marcy, Secretary of State of the United States.
WM. B. Astor, New York city, the richest man in America
G. W. Weston & Co., Proprietors of Saratoga Springs.
Powers & Weightman, the largest Manuf. Chemists in America
E. L. Leavenworth, Secretary of New York.

Bank of England, London, 5th June, 1856.

Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell, Mass., U. S. A., Sir; In compliance with the request of your agent, I have the pleasure to state that having used your Cathartic Pills in my family, I have found them superior in their remedial effects to any other purgative we have ever employed. It is within my knowledge that your Pills and Pectoral are recommended by some of the distinguished surgeons and physicians of this metropolis, (London.)

Your obedient servant,
Richard Dean Boyle, Ex-Ass't Cashier.

☞ For list of Agents, see long advertisement of Ayer's Sarsaprilla, Cherry Pectoral and Pills, in another column.

JUST PUBLISHED,

(*And now ready for delivery,—Price One Shilling.*)

A LECTURE ON THE REFORMATION, by the Rev. D. Fitz Gerald, containing some 50 pages of valuable and important matter. It gives in a condensed form the principal and most interesting facts connected with the two great national events which were brought, after the lapse of centuries, to a successful termination, viz., the Reformation in the reign of Elizabeth, and the Revolution in the reign of William III.

Upwards of sixty different authorities are referred to, and given at the foot of the pages.

As there is only a limited number of copies struck off, we would recommend every one who is anxious to obtain a correct and succinct account of the religious history of his own country, to make early application; and we feel satisfied that those who carefully, and without prejudice, read the mass of authentic information which this little work affords, will be amply repaid both for their time and money.

To be had at G. T. Haszard's Book-store.
Nov. 12, 1859. 1m

Carpenter's Spelling.

AND IRISH NATIONAL SERIES OF Books, just received at Haszard's Book-store.

Harmonicon and American Vocalist

JUST RECEIVED AT HASZARD'S BOOK-Store.

Wrapping Paper and Paper Bags

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE at Haszard's Book-store.

GREAT FALL IMPORTATIONS.

JUST RECEIVED, PER *ISABEL*, & other arrivals,—at Thomas's Old Stand,—Cottons, Prints, Merinos, Coburgs, Dresses, Shawls, Mantles, Flowers, Ribbons, Furs, and all kinds of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Also—IRON, STEEL, TIN, NAILS, BRADS, SCREWS, Locks, and General Hardware.

OILS, PAINTS, Turpentine, Glass, Putty, Whiting, Dye Stuffs, Brushes, Room Paper, Tarred Paper, Rope,

TEA, SUGAR, Coffee, Molasses, Treacle, Tobacco, Raisins, Currants, and general

FAMILY GROCERIES

of best description—all of which have been purchased in the best markets, and will be sold at the most reasonable prices by

J. H. TURNER & CO.,
British Dry Goods Store,
November 12, 1859. Great George Street.

JUST PUBLISHED,
Price 7s. 6d.

MEMOIR
OF THE
REV. JAMES MACGREGOR, D.D.

With notices of the Colonization of the Lower Provinces of British North America, and of the social and religious condition of the early settlers

By his Grandson,
THE REV GEORGE PATTERSON,
Green Hill, Pictou, N. S.

The work will be on sale in the course of next week, at Haszard's Bookstore, Charlottetown; and a Colporteur will commence visiting the rural districts, taking the route from Charlottetown, to Covehead, Cavendish, New London, Princetown, Bedeque, &c. Friends in those quarters are requested to have their money ready when he comes.

Oct. 26, 1859. n5

In the Press,

And will be published in about a Month,

THE

Prince Edward Island Calendar,
For 1860.

☞ Any corrections in the lists from parties interested will oblige the publisher.

Oct. 28th, 1859.

FOR AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND.

THE FINE NEW

Brig 'George Henderson,'

250 Tons Burthen, Copper-fastened and Coppered.

WILL SAIL FROM PUGWASH EARLY in November for Auckland, New Zealand.

Will call at Ship Harbor in the Strait of Canso, take in passengers; from thence to the Cape of Good Hope, for water and supplies, and will call at Sydney, Australia, to land passengers if required.

Persons wanting passage will apply at Pugwash to Levi W. Eaton, Emigrant Agent for the colony of New Zealand, or to Capt. John James, on board

FARES.

Cabin, Passengers found in provisions,	£35 0 0
Steerage (passengers to find their own stores)	15 0 0

In all cases, passengers to find their own beds and bedding.

Pugwash, October 1st, 1858.

CHOICE BRANDS OF FLOUR.

THE SUBSCRIBER RECEIVES REgular consignments from several mills in the best wheat countries of Canada, and offers shipping parcels of Choice Family and Baker's Flour—Superfine, Fancy Flour and Extra, at the market prices.

JOHN DOUGALL,
Commission Merchant,
270, St. Paul Street.

Montreal Sept. 13 1859.

STATIONERY.

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

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

THE *TRIBUNE*,—NOW MORE THAN eighteen years old, and having over Two Hundred Thousand subscribers, or constant purchasers, diffused through every State and Territory of our Union—will continue in essence what it has been—the earnest champion of Liberty, Progress, and of whatever will conduce to our national growth in Virtue, Industry, Knowledge and Prosperity. It will continue to urge the emancipation not only of the Black laborer from chattelism and legal impotence, but of the White likewise from Land Monopoly, Intemperance, Ignorance, and that dependence on remote Markets which paralyzes exertion by denying to Toil any adequate and morally certain reward. Believing that the chief evil of our time is the inordinate multiplication and disproportion of Non-Producers, it will continue to war against whatever tends to degrade Manual Labor or deprive it of its just and full recompense. It will inflexibly commend the policy of winning hither from Europe the Useful Arts, and, wherever they may be needed, the Artisans as well, for whose products our country is now running recklessly into debt, while our laborers roam in fruitless quest of employment, leaving their children in want of bread, though the farmer is too often compelled to sell his crops at most inadequate prices. In short, while battling against Fillibusterism and every other manifestation of that evil spirit which seeks through the spoliation of other countries that aggrandizement which is to be truly attained only through the due development and cultivation of our internal resources, it will urgently advocate a more effectively discriminating Tariff, the Freedom of the Public Lands, the construction of a Railroad from the navigable waters of the Mississippi to those of the Pacific, and every other measure which seems to us calculated to enhance the dignity or the recompense of Labor, and promote the well-being of Mankind.

The "irrepressible conflict" between Darkness and Light, Inertia and Progress, Slavery and Freedom, moves steadily onward. Isolated acts of folly and madness may for the moment give a seeming advantage to Wrong; but God still reigns, and the Ages are true to Humanity and Right. The year 1860 must witness a memorable conflict between these irreconcilable antagonisms. The question—"Shall Human Slavery be further strengthened and diffused by the power and under the flag of the Federal Union?" is now to receive a momentous if not conclusive answer. "Land for the Landless, versus Negroes for the Negroless" is the battle-cry of the embodied Millions who, having just swept Pennsylvania, Ohio and the North-west, appear in the new Congress, backed by nearly every Free State, to demand a recognition of every man's right to cultivate and improve a modicum of the earth's surface wherever he has not been anticipated by the State's cession to another. Free Homes, and the consecration of the virgin soil of the Territories to Free Labor—two requirements, but one policy—must largely absorb the attention of Congress through the coming session, as of the People in the succeeding Presidential canvass; and, whatever the immediate issue, we cannot doubt that the ultimate verdict will be in accord at once with the dictates of impartial Philanthropy and the inalienable Rights of Man.

Having made arrangements for fuller and more graphic reports of the doings of Congress, and of whatever else transpiring at the Federal Metropolis shall seem worthy of public regard, and having extended both our Foreign and Domestic Correspondence and strengthened our Editorial staff, we believe The Tribune may safely challenge a comparison with any rival, whether as an exponent of principles or as a reliable mirror of the passing world. We purpose not to be surpassed nor anticipated in the collection or presentation of intelligence, though we eschew that reputation for enterprise which is acquired by bribing messengers and clerks in public offices to connive at the premature publication of treaties or other official documents. We prize accuracy of statement quite as highly as promptitude, but endeavor not to sacrifice the latter in securing the former. Essentially, The Tribune will be what it has been, while we shall constantly study to improve its every feature, and "make each day a critic on the last." The general verdict of the Press and the Public has affirmed the success of our past labors, and those of the future shall be characterized by equal earnestness and assiduity. We ask those who believe the general influence of our journal to be salutary, to aid us in extending that influence through an increase of our subscriptions.

The New-York Daily Tribune

is printed on a large imperial sheet, and published every morning and evening (Sundays excepted). It contains Editorials on the topics of the times, employing a large corps of the best newspaper writers of the day; Domestic and Foreign Correspondence; Proceedings of Congress; Reports of Lectures; City News; Cattle, Horse, and Produce Markets; Reviews of Books; Literary Intelligence; Papers on Mechanics and the Arts, &c., &c. We strive to make The Tribune a *newspaper* to meet the wants of the public—its Telegraphic news alone costing over $15,000 per annum.

TERMS.

The Daily Tribune is mailed to subscribers at $6 per annum, in advance; $3 for six months.

The New-York Semi-Weekly Tribune

is published every Tuesday and Friday, and contains all the Editorials of the Daily, with the Cattle, Horse and General Markets, reliably reported expressly for The Tribune; Foreign and Domestic Correspondence; and during the sessions of Congress it contains a summary of Congressional doings, with the more important speeches. We shall, as heretofore, make *The Semi-Weekly Tribune* a Literary as well as a political newspaper, and we are determined that it shall remain in the front rank of family papers.

TERMS.

One copy, one year,	$3	Five Copies, one year,	$11 25
Two copies, one year,	5	Ten " to one address	20

Ten Copies, or over, to address of each subscriber, $2.20 each.

Any person sending us a club of twenty, or over, will be entitled to an extra copy. For a club of fifty, we will send the Daily Tribune one year.

The Semi-Weekly Tribune is sent to Clergymen at $2 per annum.

The New-York Weekly Tribune,

a large eight-page paper for the country, is published every Saturday, and contains Editorials on the important topics of the times, the news of the week, interesting correspondence from all parts of the world, the New-York Cattle Horse and Produce markets, interesting and reliable Political, Mechanical and Agricultural articles, &c., &c.

We shall, during this year, as hitherto, constantly labor to improve the quality of the instructive entertainment afforded by The Weekly Tribune, which, we intend, shall continue to be the best Family Weekly Newspaper published in the World. We consider the Cattle Market Reports alone richly worth to cattle raisers a year's subscription price.

TERMS.

One Copy, one year,	$2	Five Copies, one year,	$8
Three Copies, one year,	5	Ten Copies, one year,	12
Twenty Copies, to one address,			20
And any larger number, $1 each.			
Twenty Copies, to address of each subscriber,			24
And any larger number, at $1.20 each.			

Any person sending us a club of Twenty, or more, will be entitled to an extra copy. For a club of fifty, we will send the Semi-Weekly Tribune; and for a club of one hundred the Daily Tribune will be sent gratis. We continue to send The Weekly Tribune to Clergymen for $1.

Subscriptions may commence at any time. Terms always cash in advance. All letters to be addressed to

HORACE GREELEY & Co., Tribune Buildings,
Nassau st., New-York.

☞ Postage to the British Colonies—For the Daily, $1.36; Semi-Weekly, 52 cents; Weekly, 26 cents.

Subscriptions received at Haszard's Book-store.

Nov. 12, 1859.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

PER STEAMER *BALTIC*, Via St. John, New Brunswick, and Ship "*Isabel*," from England direct.

CHARLES BELL

Has received per above Vessels, a general Assortment of

ENGLISH AND SCOTCH CLOTHS,

BEAVERS, TWEEDS, DOESKINS, SEAL CLOTHS and CASSIMERES; VESTINGS, in variety.

TAILORS' TRIMMINGS,

CAPS,

Fur, Cloth and Tweed CAPS. Under Clothing, SHIRTS, Collars, Stocks, Neck Ties, Gloves, Braces, and Mufflers.

A large Stock of Clothing,

(Warranted well made) constantly on hand.

The usual attention given to all custom orders at—

BELL'S CLOTHING STORE.

Queen Square, Ch. Town, Nov. 5, 1859. 1m

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.

Secular Department.

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The steamship *Arabia* arrived at Halifax, on Thursday, at 5 p. m., bringing Liverpool dates to the 22d ult.

The advices from the manufacturing districts continue satisfactory, and in the general business of the country there is a progressive improvement. There has been a good business doing in the Money market, and the larger proportion of bills have been done at 2½ and 2¾ per cent. Consols 96¼. The trade in Wheat and Flour very limited, and previous prices feebly maintained.

The *Great Eastern*, it was expected, would leave Holyhead about the 1st November for Southampton. The London *Times* of the 21st ult. says—"It is now almost certain that the vessel will not start for the States this year."

The Cunard Mail Steamers from Liverpool to Halifax and Boston, will shortly begin to receive and deliver mails at Queenstown, both on the outward and homeward passages.

It is intended to send out a large number of the mortar vessels now lying at Chatham to China during the approaching spring.

The *United Service Gazette* states that forty medical officers from the staff are under orders to proceed to China.

The Earl of Westmorland is dead.

Cabinet Councils and meetings of ministers were frequently held in London, in reference, it was presumed, to the Italian question.

Mr. W. Parker Snow, in lecturing at Stepney on the fate of Sir John Franklin, said there had been 30 expeditions to the North Pole, at a total expense of £850,000.

The will of the late Mr. I. K. Brunel, C. E., has been administered to by the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000.

In conversation with a gentleman in Newcastle (says the *Newcastle Chronicle*), a short time before his death, Mr. Robert Stephenson said that the cost of the railway lines in whose construction he had been officially engaged, was about £80,000,000 stg.

The temperance movement, as regards its effects upon the Parliamentary and Municipal bodies, appears to be progressing. At the annual meeting of the United Kingdom Alliance, held in Manchester, the other day, it was stated that the body has in hand the handsome sum of £3500, more by £700 than it had last year. The Hon. Neal Dow is to be invited a second time to visit this country, and when he arrives, demonstrative meetings will be held in various districts, to ensure the success of the "Permissive Bill" of the Alliance, the object of which, we are assured, is not to put down the sale of intoxicating liquors by physical means, but to enable certain individuals, duly licensed, to sell for private use, or as an ordinary beverage to families.

A recently published Parliamentary paper shows a gratifying decrease in the pauperism of the country during the last twelve months. On comparing the number of persons receiving parish relief in the fourth week of August, 1859, with the number of persons receiving relief in the corresponding week of, 1858, there is a difference of 28,894 persons. The greatest improvement is in the manufacturing districts, which appear now to have entirely recovered from the distress caused by the panic of 1857, at least so far as the labouring classes are concerned.

The Convention made at Villafranca between the two Great Powers engaged in the late Italian war has now assumed the more formal appearance of a Treaty of Peace, signed at Zurich by the Plenipotentiaries, and will receive the ratification of the governments interested in the course of another fortnight By the treaty, an analysis of which has been published, but the text of which will be withheld until the ratification takes place, Lombardy is to be transferred to Piedmont on the payment of ten millions sterling to Austria, and two millions and a-half to Piedmont,—in other words, twelve millions and a-half sterling are to be added to the national debt of Victor Emmanuel's Government, in return for the territory won from Austria, and ceded to him by his Royal brother of France Another article declares that the possessions of the Pope are to be secured by the contracting parties, but he is to inaugurate a system of governments suited to the wants of the population, and the Powers are to aid him in the reform of the States of the Church. It is declared that the States of Italy which did not take part in the war, are to remain unchanged territorially, and what are termed the "rights" of the expelled Dukes are guaranteed by France and Austria. Another article stipulates for the establishment of a Confederation of all the States of Italy, and the formation of a Federal army, the object of which, the treaty declares, is to "preserve the independence and integrity of Italy, and insure the development of her moral and material interests." But Venetia, although it is to remain nominally under the rule of Austria, is to form part of the confederation, and partake of its advantages The other clauses relate to subordinate matters; but it is specially declared that Austria still retains Mantua and Peschiera, although she professes to give up Lombardy to Piedmont.

We see it stated that in consequence of certain Neapolitan war ships having been signalled in a hostile attitude off the coast of Romagna, a Piedmontese squadron has been ordered round into the Adriatic.

The Austrian Empire is threatened with dismemberment. The Hungarians are ripe for rebellion, and the recent prolongation of the war taxes in that country is a measure little calculated to improve the temper of Kossuth's countrymen. Recently Baron Hubner was dispatched on a mission into Hungary to sound some of the leading men, and, if possible, to conciliate them. Some plain truths were told to him, which, of course, he communicated to his royal master. Amongst others was the unpalatable intimation that another kingdom would be lost to Austria unless a different policy was pursued. A large party desire representative institutions, but another and still more influential one, wish to cut the cable altogether. The Venetians, we learn, are leaving their native country in great numbers, and, disgusted with Austrian rule, are passing over into the adjoining Italian provinces If the course of events should lead to blows in Italy, these men will be found amongst the most formidable foes of Francis Joseph.

The infatuation of crowned heads is deplorable. It is stated that France and England find as much difficulty in bringing the young King of Naples to reason, as they did in the case of his father. Both countries, in diplomatic notes, have been urging him to proclaim the constitution, and have threatened, in the event of non-compliance, to withdraw their representatives. He shows no disposition to comply, and appears bent on following in the wake of his predecessors.

The late tragedy at Parma is giving uneasiness to the authorities. Farini, the dictator, is about to take the proceedings against the murderer of Count Anviti into his own hands As witnesses to the act are not likely to be forthcoming, Farini proposes to arrest at once the persons who are supposed to have been principal leaders in the bloody deed. This course of action is not palatable to the local powers, but, to enforce the law, Farini is disposed to stretch the law, and, considering the uses to which the crime may be turned if the real offenders are not punished, his plan seems the best adapted to meet the emergency.

Travelers who have just arrived from Lombardy state that a committee has been established at Milan for revolutionising Venetia and the Southern Tyrol. The news is perfectly correct, and there is reason to believe that the efforts of the revolutionary committee to weaken the hold of Austria on Venetia have not been entirely fruitless.

INDIA AND CHINA.

Aden, Oct. 6.—The *Pekin*, with Bombay dates to the 27th ult., arrived last evening. The *Grenada* left Hong Kong on the 24th of August, and reached Bombay on the 18th of September.

The authorities are said to be ready to receive our Ministers in a friendly manner. Meanwhile the Indian Government had been applied to for 15,000 troops. Her Majesty's 67th and 99th are under orders for China.

The Russian Governor of Eastern Siberia has reached the Peiho, and is to be followed by four gunboats.

Central India is still unsettled The frontier districts of Nepaul are still occupied by the Nana and his followers.

The Waghers are still in insurrection. A force is to be sent against them.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

King Victor Emmanuel at Genoa.—The King received deputations from the municipal body of Genoa, and, in reply to the address, observed that the cause of Italian independence was the cause of justice, and that he would defend it to the utmost of his power. Much yet remained to be done. The obstacles to be surmounted were numerous, but he hoped with perseverance and union the lawful wishes of Italy would be granted Certainly, added his Majesty, there are questions which are solved much more promptly on the battle-field than by diplomacy; but we hope, nevertheless, that a satisfactory result will arise from the latter, since our cause has with it the sympathies of Europe.

Spain and Morocco.—Madrid, Oct. 20—The *Correspondencia Autografa* advises the Ministers to have recourse to arms, as the Emperor of Morocco has not given satisfactory declarations to the Government. The *Correspondencia* approves the resolution taken by the Government in ordering the Spanish Consul to leave Tangiers.

Madrid, Oct. 20.—The reply of Morocco to the guarantees demanded by Spain not being of a satisfactory character, war appears imminent. A Council of Ministers, presided over by the Queen, has been convoked.—Spanish funds have declined to-day more than one per cent.

Italy.—The news from Italy received in Paris on Friday was not favorable. The rumor was that Neapolitan troops had landed at Ancona. Considerable excitement prevailed in Piedmont on account of the conditions of peace agreed upon at Zurich.

Marshal Vaillant, it was said, had written to the Emperor suggesting the occupation of the Duchies by French troops, to prevent a civil war from breaking out.

Accounts from Naples state that the Neapolitan army on the Roman frontier was increasing, and is to be 20,000 men.

General Dabormida, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Piedmont, has left Paris for London.

Cochin China.—The *Journal des Debats* has received accounts which state the French forces in Cochin China were so worn out by disease and fatigue that they were preparing to abandon Tourain and return to China. The only point which the Admiral will not abandon is Sogon, where extensive fortifications have been raised. A strong garrison will be left there.

The Emperors of Austria and Russia.—Breslau, Oct. 20.—It is stated by well-informed persons, that the Emperor of Austria will arrive here at the same time as the Emperor of Russia, who will be here on the 23d instant. The Emperor Alexander arrived at Warsaw on the 19th instant, accompanied by the Hereditary Prince.

ANOTHER MORTARA CASE.

A new Mortara case is at present engaging the attention of the British Government. The facts, as set forth in the official correspondence, are these:—Mr. George Graham is a British subject residing at Denia, in the province of Valencia, in Spain, and on the 16th of September his wife gave birth to a six months' child, which the doctor (a Roman Catholic), seeing that it could not live, baptised in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. The child died next day, and was buried in the Protestant cemetery. When the rector of Denia learnt what had occurred, he applied to the mayor (alcade) of Denia for protection in entering forcibly the cemetery and disinterring the child, so that, as a baptised lamb of his own flock, it might be interred in the Roman Catholic cemetery. The mayor hesitated to commit such an outrage, and applied to the civil governor of the province for instructions. The ecclesiastical authorities, however, ordered the rector to prosecute the case with great zeal, but with great prudence. The rector accordingly wrote a letter to the father, claiming the child as one of his flock, and asking the Protestant parent to disinter the corpse of his child and take it to the parish church, so that, after the usual ceremonies had been performed, it might be buried in the Catholic cemetery. Mr. Graham wrote back, rebuking the priest for thus annoying him, in the name of religion, on account of a child already dead and buried, and telling the reverend rector that he seemed to have imbibed a very imperfect notion of the religion of the Holy Scriptures. Mr. Graham also appealed to the British Vice-Consul, who interfered actively on behalf of the outraged father; the case was afterwards brought before Mr. Buchanan, the British Minister at Madrid, who has addressed to the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs a formal remonstrance against the intolerant proceedings of the ecclesiastical authorities; and Lord John Russell has approved the steps taken to secure Mr. Graham from molestation Here the case rests at present. It is, however, worthy of notice that the doctor openly and bravely acknowledges that in baptising the child he had no intention of making it a member of the Catholic Church: his only object, seeing the child would die, "was to make it a Christian." The father, too, says that the ceremony used was that which would have been used by a Protestant clergyman or by himself; but still the Spanish priests will not abandon their hideous and cruel claim. The case is absolutely worse than that of the child Mortara, which caused so much scandal throughout Europe. As Mr. Graham, in one of his letters, remarks, "It is a question to Englishmen of far greater importance than the Mortara case in every respect—the child not being a Jew and a subject of the Pope, but belonging to Protestant parents and British subjects." Mr. Graham thinks that the clergy will ultimately back out, making the doctor's statement the loophole of escape. Speaking of that statement, he says—"Fifty years ago, in the days of the Inquisition, that answer would have cost him his life. He has been carefully perusing my Spanish prayer-book since the day the priest began his claim. He returned it to me yesterday, and told me that 'Protestantism isn't what the priests represent it.'"—*European Times.*

THE EMPEROR AND THE POPE.

The Emperor, in reply to the speech of the Cardinal Archbishop of Bordeaux, part of which alluded to the temporal power of the Pope, thanked his Eminence for having understood the high mission of the Emperor, now endeavoring to strengthen the confidence in his good intentions rather than spread needless alarms. The Emperor expressed his hope, that a new era of glory will arise from the Church, on the day when every one will share his conviction that the temporal power of the Pope is not opposed to the liberty and independence of Italy. His Majesty further says, that Government which was the means of restoring the Holy Father to the Pontifical See would only give utterance to such respectful counsels as were dictated by sincere devotedness to the interests of His Holiness; but his Majesty cannot but be alarmed about the day, which is not far distant, when Rome will be evacuated by our troops; for Europe will not allow that the occupation of Rome by the French troops, which has lasted for ten years, should be prolonged indefinitely. When our army shall be withdrawn, what will it leave behind—anarchy, terror, or peace? These are questions the importance of which cannot escape any one of the present time. It is necessary, instead of appealing to the ardent passions of the people, to search with calmness for the truth; to pray to Providence to enlighten the people as well as the Sovereigns, under the wise fulfillment of their rights, and that they may well understand their duties.

United States and Colonial.

United States.

The steamer Baltic with California dates of the 5th, 700 passengers, and $1,571,000 in specie. The run has been made in 19 days 7 hours. The Golden Gate connected with the Baltic—The Cortes left at the same time with the mails.

James M. Crane, one of the California pioneers, had died of apoplexy.

Advices from San Bernardino report a serious row between the Mormons and Gentiles, in which several persons were wounded, but none dangerously.

The steamship Washington had been sold at Marshal's sale at San Francisco for forty thousand dollars.

An outbreak had occurred in the California State Prison, which was suppressed after three men had been killed and twelve wounded. The schooner Bolinas, lying at Quay Point, was the scene of the affair, some fifty convicts having attempted to run away with her.

Rumour said that several companies of emigrants had been plundered by the Indians on the Northern route, and several killed. San Juan advices say that a notice is posted on the wharf that the revenue laws of the United States are in force in all islands east of Haw Channel, and property or vessels loading will be seized and confiscated if the law is not complied with. A vessel which landed liquor had been confiscated and the party fined five hundred dollars and one year imprisonment.

The Francisco markets were dull and without improvement. The country demand was exceedingly light. Supply of goods excessive.—Money unusually stringent.

The Isthmus.—The frigate Saranac left Panama on the 6th to protect the transit.

The revolution in the State of Bolivar attracted attention. Advices represent the National Government to have declared the State in a state of siege. It was rumored that the government forces had been defeated at Mapos, with a loss of sixty killed and two hundred prisoners, and that the revolutionists had taken up a strong position to prevent the national forces from descending the river.

Guatemala.—The British Boundary treaty had been ratified.

Chili.—Valparaiso dates are to Sept. 15. but the news is unimportant. An expedition of two thousand men was preparing to chastise the American Indians, who were in the entire possession of the island of Vergara which had been deserted by the inhabitants.

The San Juan Island Affair.—New York, Oct. 20.—The *Herald's* Washington correspondent says: Great reserve is manifested by all the members of the government in regard to the character of the despatches recently sent to Mr. Dallas, our Minister in London, touching the San Juan Island affair. I am assured from a trustworthy source, that negotiations of a very serious character are pending between the two governments, and that we are much nearer a violent rupture with England than is generally supposed.—It is known that the despatch of Lord John Russell to our government is peremptory, and its whole tenor anything but peaceful, and would require some forbearance on our part. It is neither conciliatory nor pacific, as has been stated. It demands full explanation of the conduct of General Harney.

Terrible Railroad Accident.—A terrible accident occurred on the Chicago and North-Western Railroad. A train, consisting of thirteen cars, filled with excursionists from Fond du Lac for Chicago, ran off the track at Johnson Creek, eight miles south of Watertown, Wis. Eight persons are reported killed, and a number badly wounded.

Riot in Baltimore.—A telegram from Baltimore, Nov 2, says the State election is now progressing. There is a great struggle in all the Wards, as far as heard from.

The Third Ward polls are blocked by rowdies, and the police are doing nothing.

In the Tenth Ward, Thomas Martin, the Reform Judge, has been intimidated, and compelled to leave, and Mr. Kinsley, who was appointed by Acting-Mayor Mayo and rejected by the Council, has been re-appointed. The Reformers have been driven off. James Jeffers, son of Madison Jeffers, was shot in the side and beaten over the head by some Reformers whom he had maltreated.

In the Fifteenth Ward, Adam B. Kyle, jr., merchant, of No. 38 Hanover street, Reformer, was shot in the temple, and was dying a few moments ago. George Kyle, who came to the rescue of his brother, was shot dangerously.

Canada.

The Governor General.—It was generally believed in Canada that the Governor General, after the heart-rending calamity which lately befel, his family, tendered his resignation of the Governor Generalship to Her Majesty's Government. It is now announced that it has been accepted, and that he will very shortly return to England. *La Minerve*, in giving this information says:—"That his retirement from the Government of this Province should be under circumstances so melancholy and so unexpected, every one will regret; and deep will be the sympathy felt for him under the great grief that has necessitated his departure.

Destructive Fire at Toronto.—The most destructive fire which for years past has visited this city broke out on Tuesday night the 25th October, about half past eleven o'clock. At that hour the citizens were aroused from their slumbers by the appalling cry of "fire!" and by the ceaseless clangor of bells

There were about twenty-five dwelling houses destroyed by the fire, and about two acres of ground laid bare. Three houses on Richmond street were owned by Mr. Joseph Dixon, who is, we understand insured. Mr. Carrick, was totally uninsured Mr. O'Connell owned two of the houses destroyed on Adelaide-street, and is also uninsured. The tenements on Sheppard-st. were all, with the exception of that of Mr. Bone, owned by the parties residing in them, none of whom, so far as we could learn, being insured. Many of their occupants lost nearly all their furniture, while much of that which was taken out had to be carried so far that it might almost as well have been left in the houses. Several parties in Bay street had their effects removed, anticipating that the fire would still further extend.—*Toronto Patriot.*

Suspension of Toronto Banks.—On Wednesday last, the International Bank of Toronto suspended payment. On the following day, a run was made on the Colonial Bank, which is described as being "of a similar character," and its doors were besieged by thousands of excited depositors It was also forced to suspend. From the brief dispatch announcing these suspensions, it would appear that the institutions did not stand high with the community.

Leavenworth, Oct. 20.

At three o'clock this morning a fire broke out in Basford's Billiard Saloon, corner of Shannee and Main streets, and before the flames could be arrested fifteen buildings and their contents were destroyed. The loss is estimated at $120,000, and is about two thirds covered by insurance in eastern offices. Russell, Major, and Waddell's stores were consumed, and their loss is $70,000, half insured. The other principal sufferers are Rufus Moore & Co., R. Terrell, and J. Applegate & Co.

Nova Scotia.

Three thousand stand of Enfield Rifles and accoutrements arrived here on Monday evening from Canada, in charge of Mr. Devlin, formerly of the Commissariat Department of this City. These rifles were sent to Portland from Montreal by rail, from thence to St. John, N.B, and Windsor, and arrived in the cars Monday evening from the latter place. They are intended for the use of the Rifle Companies that have been formed in this Province, and others that may be organized.—*Halifax Express.*

Supreme Court.—The case of Preeper and others who have been put on trial for murder at Grand Lake is exciting some interest The Grand Jury found a true bill by the casting vote of the Chairman—the number standing 8 to 9. But here the difficulty arises that it is a fundamental principle in British law that no man be put on trial for his life without the consent of twelve of his peers. This principle is embodied in Magna Charta, and is of vital importance. Only 9 men consented to the indictment The Attorney General informed the Jury that a bare majority was competent to bring in a bill—but such a view is untenable The Judges, if we do not misapprehend the matter, are of a different opinion. The Jury evidently brought in the bill under a misapprehension as to what was law; and we believe they are to be permitted by the court to declare upon affidavit the circumstances of the case.—*Witness.*

The Protestant.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1859.

Summary.

New Zealand.—By the English Mail which arrived here on Tuesday morning last, several parties in Charlottetown received letters from their friends in New Zealand. From one of these letters, we learn that the soil of the province of Auckland is, in many parts, rich, and the climate excellent—three or four crops being raised during the year; but to procure good land in a convenient place, and at a reasonable price is somewhat difficult, owing to the scheming of the land—jobbers. The manner of granting land appears to be as follows. The Government advertizes a certain tract of land for sale, which is laid off into sections, containing perhaps one, two or three hundred acres, as may be found convenient when it is surveyed, applications to be made, on or before a certain day. Any person who pays 10s. stg. per acre, or who has a land order, which answers the same purpose, may apply for any section of the land. Frequently a great number of applications are made for the same section. When there is more than one, the applicants are required to draw lots; consequently the chance of any one individual being successful, is inversely to the number of applicants. As every land speculator in the country has an equal privilege with the poor emigrant to put in for a section, the latter has very little prospect of success, particularly if the land is good. The speculators being acquainted with the country, of course come to possess most of the valuable land, which they sell at their own price to those who wish to settle as farmers.

Dr Boswall, who went out as medical attendant on board of the "Prince Edward" to New Zealand, returned to the Island on Saturday last.

By a telegram yesterday morning from Pictou to the Postmaster General, we learn that the steamer *Westmorland*, on her passage from Charlottetown to that Port on Thursday last, broke one of her wheels, and would be unable to return before Sunday the 13th inst.

The weather during the greater part of this week has been remarkably mild for the season; to-day, however, it has quite a wintery appearance.

The customs returns of the port of Montreal show a large increase, for the nine months ending September 30, as compared with a corresponding period of the previous year. The increase on dutiable goods imported amount to 35 per cent, and the duty collected to 48 per cent.

The Boston *Evening Transcript* says that more than two-thirds of the suicides in the cities of the United States the last summer have been occasioned by delirium tremens.

St. John papers state that there was sleighing at Fredericton on Sunday, 23d October.

The Montreal *Pilot* announces, *on authority*, that the Prince of Wales will visit Canada, in company with the Colonial Secretary and other distinguished personages, in the end of May or beginning of June next, when the Victoria bridge will be formally opened. The bridge will be opened for traffic in the course of this month, but no public or general demonstration will be made.

It is stated that the Irish deputation—Drs. Dill, Edgar and Wilson—collected upwards of $5,000 in New York, in aid of the missionary work in Ireland.

Good News for African Hunters.—Dr Livingstone, the celebrated African Traveller, who is at present exploring the river Zambesi, reports the valley of the Shire as abounding with wild elephants, having magnificent and most valuable tusks. In one herd he saw over five hundred of the giant game grazing on the plain. The Shire is a good navigable river for over one hundred miles from its confluence. The mountains of Morembela stand 4000 feet over the plain, possessed of a fine climate and profuse vegetation—lemon trees, oranges, and pine apples growing wild in the woods, promising to be had in abundance and cheap from the natives, who cultivate largely the upper third of the valley.

Sir John Pakington on China.—Sir J. Pakington, in a speech at the Worcestershire Agricultural Meeting, referred to the disaster on the Peiho. He said that whatever might have been the cause of the great and unfortunate disaster, whether or not mistakes had been committed, and, if so, by whom, however that might be, he hoped the British public would consider these as matters of comparatively no importance; and he hoped that instead of our policy, with respect to China, being as it had been heretofore—the subject of many party struggles—all parties, and the great mass of the British public, would be of opinion that any defeat of British arms was a thing which must be redressed. We could not afford to have our prestige impaired, nor our honor doubted; but he believed that the general feeling of the public would be that this unfortunate reverse must, in some way or other, be redressed.

Holloway's Pills for the cure of bilious complaints, indigestion, flatulency, and affections of the liver.—Symtoms indicative of these disorders are a feeling of nausea, distension and spasmodic pain in the stomach, sense of oppression and sinking after eating, want of appetite, heartburn, languor, dejection of spirits, and general debility. The removal of the cause of complaint is the most important step, for which have recourse to Holloway's Pills, as they possess such cleansing and renovating properties that the action of the liver is speedily corrected, the redundancy of the bile carried off, the stomach strengthened the spirits revived, and the patient is restored to perfect health.

GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS.

October 1.—Mr. Angus Fisher, to be a Commissioner for the Recovery of Small Debts for East Point, Township No. 47, in the place of Daniel MacDonald Esquire, resigned.

October 1.—Mr. Joseph Fisher to be Wharfinger for the Wharf on the south side of Hillsborough River, opposite Cranberry Point.

MARRIED,

On Thursday, 10th inst. by the Rev. D. Fizzgerald Mr. Mark Inman, jr., of Capaud, to Miss Eliza Gouldrup, of Tryon.

On the same day, Mr. William Warren, of North River, to Mary, daughter of Mr. James Harper, of this city.

DIED,

At Lot 45, St. Margaret's Parish, on Thursday, the 20th ult., Mrs. Mary McPhee, widow of the late Mr. Angus McPhee, and mother of the Rev. Pius McPhee, Missionary Priest at St. Andrew's and St. Peter's.

At Lot 16, on the 14th Oct., Margaret, the beloved wife of Mr. Alexander Campbell, in the 76th year of her age,—much lamented by a large circle of relations and friends.

At Charlottetown, on the 2d inst., Bessie Ann, fourth daughter of Mr. Samuel Batt.

Of Typhus Fever, on the 12th inst., Mary, the beloved wife of Mr. M. W. Skinner, Druggist, of this City, aged 26 years. She was meek, humble, and inoffensive, and endeared herself to all who knew her. She leaves a sorrowing husband and three small children to mourn their sad bereavement.

SHIPPING—PORT OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

INWARDS.

Nov. 2.—Schr. Native Lass, Gerrior, Sydney, coal. Grouchy, Provost, Arichat, limestone.

4th.—Ariel, Moore, Sydney, coal. Galaxy, Gardner, Liverpool, N. S., herring. Superb, Swain, Boston, goods. Trial, M'Donald, Newcastle, N B., shingles. Alpine Flower, Demings, Bay Verte, deal. Venus, Benton, Pictou, coal. Brig Mary, Bartlett, Miramichi, lumber and fish.

5th.—Schr. May Queen, Barnard, Buckeport, N.S., bal.

7th.—Brave, Orchard, Pugwash, limestone. C. W. Wright, Dickson, Cape Canso, N. S., herrings. Bark W. Douse, Murchison, London, G. B., goods. Schr. Lath Rich, Nickerson, Boston, do. Mary LeBlanc, Richards, Halifax, do.

8th.—Victoria, Payson, Halifax, bal.

9th.—Faughaballa, Bell, Richibucto, do. Helen M'Leod, Ross, Boston, goods. Lady Havelock, Keay, Little River, N. S., ballast.

OUTWARDS.

Nov. 3.—Schr. Sea Bird, M'Kinnon, Ship Harbor, N. S., produce.

4th.—Dolphin, Delory, Boston, do. Shannon, King, do., do. Arabella, LeLacheur, Halifax, do.

8th.—Roe, Ogden, Bay Verte, salt. Abeona, Ogden, St. John's, N. F., produce.

7th.—Endeavor, M'Donald, New York, oats. Woodbine, Robertson, Pictou, bal.

9th.—Speedy, LeBlanc, New York, produce.

10th.—Wave, M'Donald, Boston, do. Safeguard, Rugged Island, N.S., do.

Charlottetown Markets, Nov. 9, 1859.

Beef, (small) lb.	2½d a 3½d	Fowls,	7d a 1s
Do. by quarter,	2½d a 4d	Turkeys each,	3s a 5s
Pork,	3½d a 4½d	Eggs dozen	5d a 9d
Do. (small),	6d a 6½d	Oats, bush.	2s a 2s 1d
Ham,	7d a 9d	Barley,	3s a 3s 9d
Mutton,	2½d a 4½d	Potatoes per bus.	1s a 1s 1d
Lamb, per lb.,	2½d a 4½d	Turnips per bush	10d a 1s
Butter (fresh),	1s. a 1s6d	Carrots, per bunch.	2d
Do. by Tub.	1s. a 1s3d	Homespun yd.,	3s 6d a 5s
Tallow,	11d a 1s	Hay, ton,	80s a 95s
Lard,	1s	Straw, Cwt.,	1s 2d a 1s 6d
Flour,	2½d a 2½d	Hides per lb.	6d
Pearl Barley,	2d a 2½d	Calf Skins,	7d a 9d
Oatmeal,	1½d a 2d	Partridges each	8d a 10d

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Nov. 8, 1859. 3m

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Farm and Garden.

Fall Plowing.

Two active workmen (we but repeat the saying) may be secured by any farmer, for the winter, at comparatively small expense. Fermentation and Frost, if his fields are plowed in autumn, will be busy with their culture through the inclement months, preparing food for plants and fitting the soil for their growth. Decomposition and disintegration are more or less active from fall to spring, and most soils, if properly plowed in autumn, are benefitted by the agents thus set at work. Let us offer some thoughts on the advantages and disadvantages of autumn cultivation, together with some directions for performing the work.

1. Low lands, such as are usually most benefitted by fall plowing, are generally in their best condition for the operation at this season of the year. Very often they are too wet to plow in spring until the season for seeding is far advanced, and the product is lessened by the delay, as well as the soil injured by working when too wet—becoming baked and lumpy, and requiring several years' time to recover its usual state. Heavy clays, especially, must be plowed when just right as to moisture, or they may almost as well remain without tillage. Heavy loams are often in the best condition for plowing in the fall, and can be sown or planted more seasonably, and with better results, if this operation is performed than if neglected.

2. Teams are generally in better condition for plowing in autumn; more inured to labor, and in less pressing demand for other employment on the farm. In spring a variety of work presses upon the attention of the farmer, which must be done as rapidly as possible, and it is well to "lighten the load" as far as may be by forethought and precaution.

3. Stiff, heavy soils, plowed in autumn, besides being in good condition for the work, undergo by the action of water and frost, a more thorough disintegration—clays, with proper provision for surface drainage, are pulverized and crumbled; heavy loams and hardpan lands are acted upon in like manner, and with like beneficial results to the soil and succeeding crop.

4. Heavy and coarse sward land is better mellowed and subdued when the inverted sod is exposed to the action of the winter weather. Turned over late in the season, all vegetation ceases, the grass roots are frozen out, and many weeds share the same fate; in spring we find the land bare and mellow, ready with a thorough harrowing for any appropriate crop. The surviving weeds are less likely to sprout than if turned under in spring, and the turf is better prepared, by its more advanced state of decay, for feeding the products which follow.

5. Though late fall plowing may have little time for fermentation or the decomposition of the vegetable matter buried by the plow, this decay still goes on to some extent, and by the time the growing crop needs it, usually arrives at the proper stage to supply its necessities. But the frost works with a will, and under proper conditions produces a mechanical amelioration of the soil scarcely possible under any other process.

6. Fall plowing disturbs the quarters arranged by various insects for passing the winter in the soil, thus destroying large numbers of these pests with their eggs and larvæ. This is a minor advantage, but one worthy of consideration, especially on lands infested with the larvæ of the May-bug or the wire worm.

The principal objections to fall plowing are the following:

1. The loss of that fresh, friable condition of soil, readily permeable to air and moisture, and the consolidation of the soil by long exposure to changing and stormy weather. This on light lands is a serious objection to autumn plowing. The same is true of any soil not provided with sufficient drainage to prevent water from standing for any time on or near the surface.

2. Another disadvantage is the loss of vegetable matter, and of its gases while decaying. The latter is but a small loss if the plowing is done late in the fall, but often on hill-sides, a large part of the soluble and floating organic matter is washed away by the heavy rains of winter and early spring-time. The soil is also consolidated by the same influences. Heavy swards thus situated would sustain less injury than light swards or stubble lands.

And lastly, a few hints on the manner of performing the work:

1. Do it thoroughly and in a workmanlike manner.

2. If the soil is at all liable to standing water in the winter, it should be plowed in narrow lands, and the water-furrows carefully cleared and outlets provided, so that all surface moisture may at once drain away. Unless this is attended to, it is of little use to plow low lands in the fall. If covered with water until spring, the frost has no mellowing effect, and very little decomposition takes place—the soil is only hardened by its exposure.

3. In fall plowing, the furrows should be deep and narrow, so as to expose as much surface as possible to the action of the frost, and it matters little how rough the work may be, provided the whole surface be inverted by the plow.

In conclusion, we would again urge the importance of preparing before winter sets in, as far as may be, for another year. We hear the complaint very frequently that late seeding has injured one or more of our spring crops, and that the most successful growth has been made upon lands plowed in the fall. Spring plowed land can also be given more attention, with the lessened demand upon the team and time, and all branches of farming feel the influence of the workmen who so cheaply and faithfully assist in forwarding the labors of the farm.

What are Flowers Good for?

I have said and written a great deal to my countrymen about the cultivation of flowers, ornamental gardening, and rural embellishments; and I would read them a homily on the subject every day of every remaining year of my life, if I thought it would induce them to make this a matter of attention and care. When a man asks me what is the use of shrubs and flowers, my first impulse is always to look under his hat and see the length of his ears. I am heartily sick of measuring every thing by a standard of mere utility and profit; and as heartily do I pity the man who can see no good in life but in pecuniary gain, or in the mere animal indulgence of eating and drinking.—*Coleman's Agricultural Tour.*

Ploughing Old Orchards.

How many old orchards there are that have been seeded down and the land suffered to lie in grass till the trees produce crooked, gnarled, and wormy fruits—and little of that. Such orchards should be ploughed—and as deep as may be, without disturbing too many of the roots. The present month is a good time to perform this labor. The earlier the better. Fall ploughing and summer fallows are as good for fruit trees as for any farm crop. Do not neglect this. It will pay—pay double and treble.

Cream cannot rise through a great depth of milk. If, therefore, milk is desired to retain its cream for the time, it should be put into a deep narrow dish; and if it be desired to free it most completely of cream, it should be poured into a broad flat dish, not much exceeding one inch in depth.

Miscellaneous.

Spain and Morocco.

Spanish affairs have undergone of late a remarkable transformation. The kingdom has become more independent, more powerful, more prosperous, and more opulent. Its finances, owing in a great measure to the extension of railways, have become unembarrassed, and with this improvement the other departments of its Administration have improved also. Spain has now a well equipped army and a considerable navy; nor is it at all an unnatural consequence that the very consciousness of strength resulting from these acquisitions should suggest activity and enterprise on the part of the nation. Hence the expedition against Morocco, and hence, too, in all probability, the unexpected dimensions which the project has assumed. We now hear of estimates for 100,000 men, of a whole fleet of gunboats, of an efficient transport service, and, what is more notable than all, of a ferment in the popular mind equivalent to a great national revival.

In all this there is nothing to suggest either envy or alarm; on the contrary, we should be extremely rejoiced to see Spain resuming that place among the nations of Europe to which her history no less than her territory fairly entitles her. Still it is natural that preparations so considerable and projects so new should attract the notice of other Governments, and especially of our own. We possess a military settlement of no small importance on the Spanish coast, and it happens that the rendezvous for the Moorish expedition is in the immediate vicinity of our fortress. This, no doubt, was an unavoidable arrangement, but with a Spanish fleet at Algesiras and a Spanish army close to Gibraltar we may well stand excused for being both vigilant and inquisitive. Spanish journals actually contain allusions to the possible recovery of that celebrated stronghold, and though there is no reason whatever to attach any weight to such fables, the same ideas may occur to Englishmen which have occurred to Spaniards. There is a new element, in short, gradually establishing itself in the politics of Europe, and the fact that Spain possesses a good army, a strong navy, and a well filled treasury may well affect the deliberations of Cabinets and the combinations of States. It would be a poor compliment to the Spanish nation if we viewed such events with indifference. We pay more honor to their rising power, and, indeed, the interest confessed in the matter has been all but universal. England has her fleet at Gibraltar, a French squadron has just passed the rock, a Portuguese squadron has just left Tangier, and one of the earliest rumors on the subject was to the effect that the United States' Minister had asked for explanations on behalf of his Government.

We are not absolutely without our interest in the affairs of Morocco itself, for that Empire represents a contiguous and friendly State on which we are to some extent dependent for supplies. The view now taken of such obligations is certainly not what it used to be, but a British Minister might still be justified in attempting to avert a collision, which, besides the general disadvantages of disturbance, might incidently operate to the inconvenience of our Mediterranean garrisons. It cannot, however, be denied, as our former remarks have shown, that Spain may not only recognize her proper rights, but do good service to Europe also, in re-establishing better order on the Moorish coast, and curbing the predatory population of the district. Either from long impunity, or, as is perhaps more probable, from the internal agitation now convulsing the Empire, the Moors have recently displayed an intolerable audacity and fanaticism. They are attacking European settlements at all points, are crossing swords with the French on the Algerian frontier, and are threatening Christians with indiscriminate massacre wherever they are found. It is not to be expected that Spain, with money and troops at her command, should refrain from asserting her rights under such overt outrage. Her garrisons have been assaulted, her settlements kept in constant alarm, and a state of war, in short, already established, in so far as the irregular onslaughts of barbarous tribes can deserve that description. The only question is, whether the redress to which the Spanish Government is undoubtedly entitled may not be obtainable without a hostile expedition, and this question will soon be solved. To-morrow the time allowed by the Spanish Government for a pacific settlement of the dispute will expire, and, unless the terms of a fresh armistice can be arranged, matters will be left to the arbitrament of arms.

These are the transactions which are now exciting the vigilance of so many European States; but, though the affairs of Morocco are certainly in a critical condition through the demise of the Crown and the fanatical agitation of the people, it is not likely that much interest would have been felt in the matter, save for the peculiar circumstances of Spain. That a civilized and Christian Government should proceed to the rescue of its own citizens attacked by the tribes of Barbary is perfectly natural; but the scale of the expedition, the preparations both by sea and land, and the attitude of the Spanish nation, all combine, especially in the present state of Europe, to suggest more than ordinary attention. Spain has ample justification for her proceedings, but England also has justification for watchfulness. The pirates and marauders of the Riff have deserved the chastisement with which they are threatened, but so elaborate is the system of our modern Commonwealths that fleets and armies can nowhere be set in motion without provoking vigilance and perhaps involving danger. We are not of opinion that the present example need be regarded with alarm, but prudence as well as policy suggests that we should not be unmindful of proceedings which possess some interest for us already, and might, in the development of events, be found to possess more.—*London Times.*

Difficulties.

Difficulties are clearly God's own invention, to try our tempers, and prove the mettle that is in us. Without them life would be neither a struggle nor a trial, and man would run his race leaving no marks to distinguish his course from that of other men. Difficulties, which are the plea of the timid and laggard, the excuse of the idle, and the shoal on which the multitudes wreck their richer argosies, are the sport of the bold, and the spur of the persevering. The earnest, manly spirit looks upon the difficulties that hinder the coward and sluggard, as opportunities for distinction. Fortune and renown wait upon their vanquishment. Who has made a name in the world without conquering difficulties? Never was philanthropist or hero without hot strife and wearying endeavour. The stake that terrified the cowering, forgotten crowd, was the welcome goal of the immortal martyr. The path was fiery, but the reward was glorious. He bore the cross, but won the crown. By overcoming difficulties, Alexander conquered the world. Difficulties are alone guages of triumphs. They are a portion—a providental portion—of all created being, the checks to undue aspiring, the pendulum of finite harmonies.

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