



THE AMERICAN HORSE-TAMER.

On Saturday, the 23rd, Mr. Raley, an American, was on a visit to this country, whose skill in taming the horse, and completely subduing his wild, vicious, or intractable, to his will and mastery, is beyond all praise.

To show (says the Times) that Mr. Raley's power is not a thing personal to himself, he has since his exhibition at the Victoria commented the secret of it to Major-General Sir Richard Airey, Lord Alfred Paget, and Colonel Hood, under the most stringent obligations, of course, that they will not disclose it to others.

It ought to be stated that Sir Richard Airey, Lord Alfred Paget, and Colonel Hood, to each of whom Mr. Raley has communicated the secret, have all declared that there is nothing in the treatment in the smallest degree painful or improper towards the horse subjected to it, or which would be in any way injurious to the animal, which is an entire horse, and is the least of cruelty to a dumb animal.

On Sunday evening, the 24th ult., a dreadful accident happened at Lower Sawicki, Colchester County. One of the railway carriages having purchased a bottle of rum, took it to a neighboring shanty where it was soon consumed.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM BROAD COVE.—dated 12th Feb.—On Tuesday, the 1st inst., four men went out on the ice from Broad Cove, in the Island of Cape Breton, for the purpose of killing seals, and while engaged in that occupation some distance outside of Margaree Island, the wind sprang up off the land and the ice parted so as to render it impossible for them to reach the shore; fortunately the keeper of the light house on the island, Mr. N. C. McKean, happened to observe them and saw the situation they were in, and immediately got his boat, which he had to pass across the island, and let down the steep bank on the northern side of the island, and after some time succeeded in reaching the edge of the ice, and getting them on board, with great difficulty, (in consequence of the wind increasing) almost at midnight, and the men were so done up between fright and fatigue that they had to be carried to the light house, where all of them remained for two days before they could return to the shore. They left about 30 seals dead on the ice, which were taken off at Margaree harbor after the wind changed back to the north.—Colonist 20th inst.

THE GREAT PROTESTANT MEETING.

The Rev. Isaac Murray, in rising to second the fourth resolution, said:—When I entered this room, I had no intention of addressing this audience, and can say, with the most of the Resolution, that I know not the object of the meeting until an hour or two ago. Indeed, having refused to take part in this night's proceedings, I thought a settled point that I would not be called upon to speak, and likewise with that impression, and now would not answer to my name, might not such a position be misconstrued, to the prejudice of my feelings. In rising, then, to second this resolution, I may say, I agree with the Central Academy of this Island is not in an efficient state, I hold to be an incontrovertible proposition, both as regards its literary department and its moral tendencies.

But, now, who is to take the lead in this good work? Shall you wait for the movement of our Catholic neighbors? Will you wait until they have established a school, and then you will be obliged to follow? No, no! You must be first. You must be first in the good work. You must be first in the good work. You must be first in the good work.

At last, at last, we are not yet at home. The time is coming, it will soon be come. When those who dare not fight for God, or for the right, shall fight for peace!

THE REV. ISAAC MURRAY, in rising to second the fourth resolution, said:

Mr. Chairman.—When I entered this room, I had no intention of addressing this audience, and can say, with the most of the Resolution, that I know not the object of the meeting until an hour or two ago. Indeed, having refused to take part in this night's proceedings, I thought a settled point that I would not be called upon to speak, and likewise with that impression, and now would not answer to my name, might not such a position be misconstrued, to the prejudice of my feelings.

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feelings to find Protestant nations so prosperous, our institutions and our press so free, and our discussions, despite their impotent rage, are free—says, it hurts their feelings to find proclaimed against them these things which we have been daily of late, and now would not answer to my name, might not such a position be misconstrued, to the prejudice of my feelings.

On Thursday evening last, Commander Orlebar, R. N., delivered a very interesting and instructive lecture on the anti-grocery subject of "India," before an unusually large audience. The lecturer commenced his subject by stating that he was the bounden duty of every Briton to make himself in some measure acquainted with that vast country which belongs to him, and to which he owes his birth, and to which he owes his allegiance.

He then dwelt on the necessity of every national policy being based on religious principles, and the great influence of the Bible on the minds of the rulers, the moving principle of action. The following is an extract—

"The Bible teaches in the history of Judah and Israel, clearly enough that power is entrusted to rulers and rulers are entrusted to the people, and that when this duty is neglected, sooner or later those nations which neglect it have received from the hand of God, punishments of various kinds. I know some will say, 'The Bible is not a book of laws, but a book of promises to the clergy—but such is not the revealed will of God.' Righteousness exalteth a nation—God's blessing attendeth the righteous, and is poured out upon the just. The opinion of the majority of the world is, that the moral and religious character of the man."

On Thursday, 10th inst., (D.V.) Mr. Fallerton 'The public are respectfully requested to attend.

The Protector and Christian Witness

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1858.

We conclude to-day all the speeches at the late Protestant Meeting which we have been able to obtain. The fifth Resolution was moved by the Rev. Ingham Sutcliffe, who enlarged eloquently on the blessed results of giving the Bible—the pure Protestant Bible to the world. As that Bible was the word of God, and a mighty lever elevating man, it ought to be defended from all its foes. The common schools were fitted to diffuse education universally, and deserve our united and hearty support.

At the request of the gentleman who signs himself "J. L. G.," we give insertion to the following communication; but we cannot allow it to pass without pointing out its errors, and exposing its absurdities. To those acquainted with the latest discoveries of Astronomy and Geology, especially in their bearing on Divine Revelation, it is a language and appropriate expressions the only medium of communication becoming gentlemen, its vulgarisms and abusive terms might be regarded as doing the same; and, in the recent persecutions, believers were found by thousands, everywhere presenting the court, the army and the fleet.

It may be necessary to state that the present writer is not the author of the articles on Miller's work—has never adopted Miller's theory, and, thus far, may be disposed to do justice to the question in dispute. Let the whole subject be viewed fairly and dispassionately among men of acknowledged talent and piety, who have ever avowed their belief in the inspiration, and therefore infallibility, of the whole word of God, and who are fully conversant with the interpretation of the first chapter of Genesis. The first is the opinion extensively entertained, that the sidereal heavens and the solar system, including of course the earth, were created in six ordinary days, and that the six days were six ordinary days, and that the six days were six ordinary days, and that the six days were six ordinary days.

It requires men of Mr. Maclean's cast of mind to charge such devout and intelligent students of the word of God with holding "infidel doctrines." The calculation of the age of the earth, which allows no more ancient date to the earth than the commencement of the world, is a calculation of the age of the earth, which allows no more ancient date to the earth than the commencement of the world.

The brightness of a star may be occasioned by either its size or its nearness—as the dimness of a star by its smallness or distance. The question is, what is the more probable? Shall we say of a dim star that it is very small or very distant? Duncan Maclean says that "it is not only possible, but very probable, that some small stars, calculated of very low magnitude, are consequently assumed to be very distant, may, in reality, be much nearer than any stars of what is called the first magnitude." Dr. Lardner says, in Lectures on Science and Art, vol. 1, page 501, that the supposition that stars appear small according to their distance, rather than their size, "is infinitely the most probable and natural, and has usually been adopted."



