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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BY

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"PEACE LIKE A RIVER."

Give me a heart of calm repose
Amid the world's loud roar:
A life that like a river flows,
Along a peaceful shore.

I would roll onward to the deep
In brightness, not in foam;
And mid earth's noise in stillness keep
My soul's interior home.

Come, Holy Spirit, hush my heart
With gentleness divine;
Indwelling peace thou canst impart,
Oh make the blessing mine.

Above these scenes of storm and strife,
There spreads a region fair:
Give me to live that higher life,
And breathe that purer air.

Allay this feverish, restless mood;
Arrest life's eager chase,
And quench the thirst for earthly good
With thy bedewing grace.

Come, Holy Spirit, breathe that peace
Which flows from pardoned sin;
Then shall my soul her conflict cease,
And find a heaven within.

Cor. American Mess.

Revival Intelligence.

In London and many parts of the country there has been, during the past month, an increasing religious interest. Daily prayer-meetings become more numerous. In the north of Ireland continued evidences are given of the genuineness of the work. There are, however, few facts of special interest to report. The following account of a remarkable discussion among the Unitarians is given in the paper:—

"The Unitarians discussed the revivals at the London quarterly meeting held recently at Radley's Hotel, and the tone of almost all the speakers was remarkable. The revival movement was treated with respect, and something more, showing, it is hoped, that a sincere desire for a more spiritual religion than they at present profess is rapidly growing amongst them. The Rev. James Martineau said that he could not see the least reason to doubt that phenomena of this kind, wherever they bore the permanent test of that which was morally and spiritually good, were brought about by the direct and immediate agency of the Holy Spirit of God. Supposing that the religious consciousness was crusted over with sin, might the incrustation not be broken by the spiritual life of another human being, and this merciful appeal both be quickened by the Spirit of God and enter the heart of the unconverted sinner, by the word of the Spirit of God? No natural laws interfered in any degree with the philosophy of conversion and revival. He saw no reason why they, as Unitarians, should treat the phenomena of religious revivals as though they were a triumph of orthodoxy. He did not think the question had anything to do with orthodoxy at all; but it involved faith in the action of the Spirit of God on humanity; and where that faith did not exist, a religious revival was absolutely impossible. Once let there be in the human heart a belief that God did commune with man, and he did not see that there was anything that should prevent the belief in the awakenings of the religious life. He looked at the subject in its abstract form, because he thought it would be most dangerous to judge of the movement in Ireland in its present early stage. To his own mind, the physical phenomena were wholly beside the question. He cared not what any medical man might say. The nervous system was acted upon by the influence of powerful emotions or affections; and the question was,—What was the nature of them? not, What was the effect of them? Physical causes might be named, but he would reply, that did not satisfy; the person had been put into that state by a powerful movement of the inner mind.—*News of the Churches.*

NEWCASTLE.

A new thing may be said to have occurred in this town on Monday. A meeting for prayer was called in the Grainger Street Assembly Room at eleven o'clock, and so great was the attendance, that after all the sitting and standing room was fully occupied, numbers could not obtain admittance. A contemporaneous meeting was therefore held in the neighboring chapel of St. James', Blackett Street. Dr. Bruce presided over the principal meeting. The object was to seek the outpouring of the Holy Spirit upon the churches and people of this town and neighborhood. The Rev. H. W. Wright, of St. John's, and several other ministers and laymen, as well as the chairman, engaged in prayer. Between each of these exercises, some verses were sung, and short portions of Scriptures or tidings of the progress of the revival read. Great interest seemed to be taken in the solemn services by the assembled multitude, who, after the lapse of an hour and a half, slowly and reluctantly dispersed. It was proposed at the meeting, besides the daily prayer meetings which already exist, to organise one on the Quayside for the use of the merchants frequenting that busy mart. Measures were taken to establish it. Meanwhile, in St. James' Chapel, where about 150 persons had assembled, similar services were engaged in, the Rev. Mr. Stephens presiding, and the Rev. Messrs. Pringle, Bell, and other ministers taking part in the proceedings.—*North-ern Daily Express.*

WITTLESEA, CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

God has been pleased to visit Wittlesea. Many mighty works have been wrought in the name of the Holy Child Jesus. Daily meetings for prayer have been held in the General Baptist Church for some time past. A spirit of fervent devotion is manifested; the numbers have varied considerably, but upon the whole the attendance has been good. In our Sabbath schools the arm of the Lord has been made bare. A glorious work is going on. The teachers and the dear children feel his power. From date November 26th, there have been fifteen dear young people hopefully converted to God, thirteen of whom are in the Sabbath school, some teachers, others scholars; the Lord is still working in our midst; others are inquiring after the good old paths.—*The Revival.*

WALES.

The Rev. Thomas Rees writes to the *Watchman* that the Revival continues to gain ground in almost every part of the Principality. The Welsh newspapers are filled every week with cheering reports of the progress and blessed effects of the mighty movement throughout North and South Wales. The Revival is the principal subject of conversation in the markets and fairs, and scarcely a letter passes through the post which does not contain something concerning it. In most localities this is the all-absorbing subject. It is a fact worthy to be recorded, that the students in the Congregational Colleges at Bala and Brecon are in a most remarkable measure baptised with a Revival spirit. When the Bala students returned to College after their summer vacation, several of them arrived warm from the scenes of the most powerful awakenings, and these communicated their earnest spirit to their less revived fellow students. By degrees the Church was affected; professors were aroused from their slumbers; prayer meetings were multiplied, and the whole town is now moved. One of the students says that above forty were then added to the Congregational Church at Bala; that they hold prayer meetings twice every day, and that the ardency of their feelings is such that they seldom sleep till three or four o'clock in the morning. These young men are going out every Sabbath to supply the congregations in the surrounding country, and the hand of the Lord is with them wherever they go. The Calvinistic Methodists have also a College at Bala, and their students are "full of the Holy Spirit and of faith." The young men of the two institutions often meet for social prayer and religious conversation; and they even go to many prayerless families in the town to conduct family worship. Ever since the memorable meeting which we had at Holyhead, on our return from Ireland, the work of the Lord is progressing in that town, and several hundreds have been added to the Churches. It also spread throughout Anglesea. The town of Denbigh has for the last four or five weeks been the scene of a most wonderful work of grace. Union prayer meetings are held once or twice every week, in which all the Dissenting denominations unite. From November 27 to December 5 nearly two hundred were added to the different Churches, in the following proportions:—To the Calvinistic Methodists, 78; to the Independents, 60; to the Wesleyans, 40; and to the Baptists, 10. A most heavenly feeling pervades the Welsh Churches at Liverpool and Birkenhead, and many are constantly added to them. The county of Caernarvon is as lively as ever. In a word, almost every Church throughout North Wales is more or less moved. In South Wales, where the work originated, about twelve months ago, it progresses most favorably, though, perhaps, not so universally as in the north. Many Churches in Breconshire are now experiencing the powers of the world to come to a greater degree than they ever did, at least in the present age. Scarcely any physical prostrations occur, but the intensity of feeling manifested is often remarkable.

Fickle Condition of the Papacy.

Few spectacles are more pregnant with reflection than that exhibited to us by the present condition of the Popedom. No individual aiming at rule over men is so pitiable as the Bishop of Rome, defended as he is against those whom he calls his subjects by foreign bayonets, sleeping in bed at night under the protection of strangers, eating the bread intended by charitable persons for the poor, and, at short intervals, becoming a wanderer and a vagabond from the seat of his pretended power, and compelled to demand hospitality from the first fanatical despot who will condescend to afford it to him. Such is the position now occupied by the successor of the Apostles and the Vicar of Christ upon earth. The *ne plus ultra* of meanness and servility has been made his portion. Now he turns to Austria for protection, now to France. Nay, occasionally, he has to apply for aid to the half frantic Bourbon despots who tyrannise over the Two Sicilies; while in every Roman he beholds an enemy, and in every honest man throughout the Peninsula one who prays for his downfall, and would rejoice to behold him in one of those prisons which he has so mercilessly closed upon thousands. The reason why the Papacy has sunk to this degree of humiliation and disgrace in the shamelessness of its impostures. It has thriven for more than fifteen hundred years by darkening the understanding, and debauching the consciences of millions. From one end of Catholic Europe to the other, nothing is to be witnessed but the subordination of reason to superstition, multitudes of false miracles, base and degrading ceremonies substituted for religion, lying legends, morality proscribed and set at naught, and every art of fraud and villainy made use of to prostrate the nations at the feet of a miserable priest, whose insignia of authority are delusion and persecution.

The reason is, that mankind loathe nothing so much as an exploded lie, a hypocritical claim to virtue, a face of purity and sanctity put upon the worst kind of sensual indulgence. Everything that renders human nature odious has been successfully practised by the Popes, who have now at length worn out the almost endless wardrobe of imposture, and stand detected and shivering in the ragged frippery of priestcraft and despotism. Of course there are dupes still found to believe in their sanctity, and to degrade their miserable minds by credence in their infallible wisdom. Thus, among the bogs of Ireland, we find a crazy multitude eager to pass over into Italy, to constitute, amid the Pontine marshes, the guard of the fallen Pontiff. The feelings which prompt to this heroic achievement are akin to those which engender sympathy for captive rogues and heroic pickpockets. When a man's tricks fail, he is indeed an object of commiseration, for the failure is attended with exposure; and to show up a caitiff in his true colours is generally to put an end to his success. Surely the triple-mitred bishop must groan inwardly as he turns over the pages of history, and travels back to the period when his predecessors held all Europe in thraldom; when kings waited at his threshold to receive investiture from their supreme lord; when archbishops travelled from York and Canterbury to pour the golden spoils of England into his lap; when emperors held his stirrups while he mounted his horse; and when his mandates flew from Rome to the darkest corners of the north, to the east, and to the west, and found unquestioning obedience everywhere. No calamity was considered equal by the greatest monarchs to that of being deprived of the friendship of the Roman Bishop. Bestial superstition diffused the belief that he could at his pleasure exclude men from heaven, and consign them to perdition. The boundlessness and audacity of his claims gave them currency. He showered around him crowns, sceptres, mitres, palls; he manufactured mountains of relics; he vended the bones of malefactors for their weight in gold; he covered all Europe with the wood of the true cross; he filled innumerable monasteries with Virgin's milk; he adorned altars, and chapels, and crypts, and palaces, with feathers from the wings of the angel Gabriel; he distributed tuns of nails which had pierced the hands or the feet of Christ; and put the crown to his impudence by imprisoning in phials some portion of the darkness which had overspread the land of Egypt.

Can it be matter of astonishment that a throne erected on such foundations should, after the lapse of a thousand years, begin to totter on its basis? The marvel surely is that it has stood so long. But the explanation is at hand; the Pope has admitted to participation in the fruits of his imposture large bodies of men in every Catholic country, who, depending for their own worldly position on co-operation with him, readily make themselves his instruments, because their interest is identical with his own. Little did the founders of the Roman Commonwealth imagine, when they fought and bled for liberty, that they were fabricating an engine for the utter enslavement of mankind. But so it was, for the Republic made way for the Empire, and the Empire dwindled in its decrepitude into the Popedom, and a bloated Jesuit, or a grim and ferocious Dominican, held sway on the very spot where a Brutus or a Scipio had sat in judgment, invested with all the greatness and virtue compatible with human nature. Slowly, however, and with infinite difficulty, philosophy and civilisation have paralysed the power of Rome, and left the sacerdotal tyrant to bewail the shamelessness and effrontery with which he has demanded for his vices the reverence of innumerable nations. We are now witnessing, at least in part, that for which thousands of great and honest men have longed in vain—the unveiling of the mystery of iniquity, and the exposure of its originators to shame. Still throughout Europe the effects are visible of that benightment which the Popes accomplished in the days of their power. Clever and ingenious men, bishops, doctors, professors, with classical learning and logic at their command, still condescend, even here in England, to construct syllogisms in favor of the Roman impostor. Cardinal Wiseman carried on the craft so long as his intrepidity and the subscriptions of his dupes would hold out; and he has bequeathed his tattered mantle to Dr. Newman, who, like a worshipper of Mumbo Jumbo, repeats the formulas of his sorceries to a mocking and incredulous age.

But Popery is at its last gasp. Throughout the periods in which it was in the ascendant, it depended invariably for success on two things—the power to obtain money from the vulgar, and the skill to employ its revenues in dazzling their imaginations for the purpose of obtaining more. At present, its contrivances appear to be nearly used up. No doubt there are fresh converts occasionally, persons who live upon excitement, and go over in search of it from one religion to another. If Islamism or Hinduism were at hand, we should probably observe a much greater number going over to one or other of these churches, carrying Korans under their arms, or marking their foreheads with cow-dung, in honor of Mohammed or Vishnu. There would be no difficulty, for example, in persuading Dr. Newman to take to the Vedas and Puranas instead of the apostolical traditions. He would be able to discover most subtle and delicate reasons for believing in the mysticism of Brahminism, for defending its trinity, for proving the rationality of its Avatars. Nothing in the notions of our Hindu fellow-subjects lies open to the charge of greater absurdity than the leading doctrines of Popery. That this is felt throughout Europe is the reason of the Papacy's decline. Civilisation is killing it slowly but surely; and Protestantism, if it be wise, will bestir itself actively to hasten the process, and, if possible, to replace it in the minds of men. Historically speaking, nothing more striking can be presented to the mind than the contrast between the present Papacy and the past. The whole Christian world once trembled at its nod, but the days have at length arrived when it knows not on what to exist, and begs an alms from the most wretched parts of the earth to preserve it from perishing of inanition.—*Daily Telegraph.*

The Cardross Case.

On Friday, December 23d, the Court of Session, First Division, unanimously repelled the preliminary defences for the Free Church, ordained them to satisfy the production—that is, to produce the sentences of deposition and suspension—and found them liable in the expenses of process since the preliminary defences were lodged.

The Lord President said:—It appears to me that the pursuer, if he has really suffered wrong, as he says he has, is entitled to redress like any other subject of the Queen, unless, by his own voluntary act, he has relinquished the right to seek such redress, and has in some legal way subjected himself to the power and authority of others without the right of redress. On the other hand, I think it is equally clear that the defenders, as office-bearers and members of a religious association or body tolerated by law, are entitled to all the benefits and privileges which such toleration gives. If their by-laws, or constitution, or rules of government are not contrary to law—are not illegal in themselves—the Courts of law will not interfere between them and their members in the fair application and enforcement of such rules against parties who have chosen to enter the body, and to subject themselves to those laws. It is truly a question of contract, and of the laws and by-laws of an association. We must look into the constitution to see which party is in the right. In order to do that, we must examine this contract; but we must do more than that. We must then examine the sentence to see whether it is within or without the contract; we must examine under what circumstances that sentence was pronounced. To say, therefore, that the sentence is unexaminable, is going a great deal too far. In that position of matters it appears to me that it is quite impossible in this stage of the case to sustain the defences as against satisfying the production. We must see the sentence, and examine the contract. *Quoad ultra* I think we need not produce any judgment upon the question at all. The Court is asked to give that species of redress which is the only one Courts can substitute for wrongs which they cannot otherwise redress—I mean pecuniary compensation. But whether this party will arrive at that stage is a matter on which I cannot pronounce an opinion now, since we are only at the preliminary stages of the proceedings; and, therefore, what I would submit is, that your Lordships should pronounce the judgment which I have suggested.—*News of the Churches.*

Bearing the Cross.

One pleasant summer eve, a poor deformed girl had wandered alone to one of the public squares in P——, seating herself beneath a tree where she could see the fountain sending up its playful waters. She forgot for a while her loneliness; but presently a party of young ladies came by, and one, in thoughtless merriment, exclaimed:

"Do look at that little wretch's back?" All turned with curious eyes gazed upon her. I was seated on an opposite bench; and as they passed on, marked the tears as they overflowed the eyes of the sensitive child. Approaching her, I endeavored to speak consoling words. With a slight caress of her little hand, and eyes blinded with tears, she looked to me and said: "Thank you ma'am for being so kind. My Sabbath School teacher says my *cross* has been placed upon my back; but O! kind lady, when people look upon me so proudly, and the boys call me ugly names, and the girls won't let me play with them, then I feel so badly, and I cannot help crying. Do tell me, lady, will Jesus never take my cross away?"

Years passed by, and once more at my boarding-house, I met the child now grown to womanhood. Her countenance was spiritually beautiful, but she still bore the burden of her childhood. Being together for some weeks, an intimacy sprang up between us; and one day, as we sat conversing she alluded to our first meeting. "My misfortune," said she, "was long a source of grievous unhappiness; but thank God, there at last came to me an answer to my oft-asked question: Shall I never cease to bear this cross?" And going to her portfolio, she handed me the following lines, observing, "the last line has been my consolation."

The tear will fall, O Father
When I see
Those curious glances
Fixed on me
How long this cross, my Saviour, must I bear?
"Until thine eyes no more can shed a tear"

The flush will rise, O Father,
When I hear
Those rude insulting words—
The bitter jeer
How long, O Lord, must I with trembling fear?
"Till thou these mocking words no more canst hear?"

Sad are my thoughts, O Father.
Well I know,
Oftimes neglects are mine,
For this deep woe.
How long, kind Parent, must I check each sob?
"Until thy heart no more with pain can throb"

Then all my life, O Father,
Teach me how
Beneath the galling cross
To humbly bow.
O! shall I never cease to feel the rod?
"All trials cease in heaven, at home with God."

Jews under Papal Government.

The proclamation of entire religious freedom in Tuscany since the Revolution, is welcomed not only by the Protestants, but by the Jews, about 25,000 of whom by this act have been raised to the enjoyment of equal rights with other citizens. They have been so long oppressed, that the blessing of freedom is appreciated. A congregation of four thousand assembled at Leghorn at a solemn feast, for the purpose of giving thanks and imploring the divine blessing on their newly elected king Victor Emmanuel, king of Sardinia.

A resident of Florence, in a letter to the Newark Sentinel, gives an interesting account of the condition of the Jews in Rome, where, as well as in Naples and Venice, they are in worse than Babylonian bondage. The Ghetto, or Jews' quarter in Rome, is one of the most wretched places that disgraces Christendom. Four or five thousand poor creatures are crowded into it so closely, that if the rest of the city was peopled in proportion, it would contain over 500,000 inhabitants where there are now less than 170,000. There they are doomed to live under an inexorable despotism, constantly exposed to insult and suspicion, deprived of almost every right and privilege, not permitted to pursue any profession of literature, science, or the arts, or that demands public confidence. There is no legal validity in their acts without Christian witnesses, and their testimony is not received in the civil courts. Besides other taxes, they are obliged to pay $300 yearly to the monasteries for converts from their faith, and $1,100 to the establishment of Catecumens for the instruction of apostate and abducted Jews in Catholic doctrines, besides $800 for the prizes of the running horses at the carnival races. They live in perpetual fear, being under the special jurisdiction of the Inquisition, but are afraid to complain.

Statistics of the Greek Church in Russia.

The Protestant Church Gazette, of Berlin, publishes the following statistics as coming from an official source. In 1857 the Greek Church in Russia counted a population of 49,159,714 souls (soldiers excepted), among whom were 11,000 converts from the Greek sects, and 6000 converts from Paganism, Mohammedanism, Judaism, and other Christian denominations. The Church had 74 hierarchs, 55 eparchies, 12 vicariates, and 49 consistories. In the same year, 1849 priests were ordained, of whom 1246 had received a full course of instruction. The number of monks was 5211; of nuns, 2451, and secular priests 49,935; of churches, 46,022; of monasteries, 465; of nunneries, 127; of parishes (congregations), 30,258; of chapels, 11,956; of ecclesiastical academies, 4 (a fifth one has since been established); of seminaries, 48; of ecclesiastical schools, 201; of teachers in the two latter classes of institutions, 1849; of pupils, 53,042. The contributions of the people for religious purposes amounted to 5,247,094 roubles.

The above statement, if correct, would indicate that the membership of the Greek Church has not increased since the taking of the last but one census, while the whole population has risen to 71,500,000.

Treasury.

"We do Nobody no Harm."

Such was the reply given to a clergyman, a short time ago, when he asked three young men who were standing idle in the road, whether it might not be better for them to go to church, to which the Sabbath bell was then inviting them? "We do nobody no harm!" Was this true? Let us inquire into the matter. The Sabbath was made for man. It is a day specially set apart by our beneficent Creator, as a rest from the toils, and anxieties, and cares, of this world, and as a season for spiritual improvement.

In a temporal view, it is a wise and merciful appointment. Even those creatures which God made for the use and service of mankind are greatly benefitted, when their owners observe this benevolent injunction of Him who careth for all things living. And the unmerciful man, who pays no regard to the life of his beast; but, in the eager pursuit of business or amusement, robs it of that on which God hath commanded every man to rest, that "Thine ox and thine ass may rest, and may be refreshed" (Exod. xxiii. 12), soon exhausts its strength, and entails on his dumb and uncomplaining slave suffering and wretchedness. But if the deprivation of the Sabbath rest has so fatal an effect on creatures which have no understanding, and, consequently, no cares nor anxieties to disturb them, how much more injurious is the loss of such rest to a rational being! His powers, both of mind and body, have been at work during six days, and he requires an interval of repose. Now the Sabbath affords men this needful interval. And when persons, in the too eager pursuit of earthly things, have neglected to avail themselves of the rest which each recurring Sabbath offers them, their minds have often sunk under their burdens; and, in some cases, they have become so miserable as to hate life, and have, at length, desperately rushed into the presence of God by self-destruction; so dangerous is it to neglect the wise and gracious appointments which God has made for the refreshment of the bodily and mental powers. But the Sabbath was ordained for a still higher object. This world is not our home. We are only pilgrims and sojourners, stopping for awhile at different stages of our journey, and well knowing that "this is not our rest." (Micah ii 10.) Even the most careless are not ignorant that here they "have no continuing city," and must ere long enter into another state of existence. Now, all prudent travellers, when about to proceed to a distant country, seek to obtain all needful information respecting it, and they prepare whatever may be requisite to make their abode in it comfortable and happy. Such information is given respecting the country to which all men are bound, and the preparations which should be made are pointed out, in a Book supplied to us by our gracious Creator. And, as men are much occupied by the cares and labors pertaining to their sustenance during their pilgrimage, God hath set the Sabbath as a season for thought and reflection; and also for seeking instructions as to the way they should go, and respecting the tempers and dispositions they should have, before they can enjoy that "better country." If, then, such an opportunity is given to the pilgrims to "read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest" that Word which can guide them into the right way, and enlighten their minds, and cheer their hearts, as they proceed, and if, moreover, teachers are provided to show the pilgrims what things are needful to qualify them to enter the promised land; and commodious edifices are built, in which the pilgrims, on the appointed days, can assemble together, and listen to instructions adapted to their respective circumstances;—if God's day, God's Word, God's ministers, God's house are provided for those who are journeying to "the unseen world,"—what can we think of those persons who wilfully turn away from these benefits? Can the Sabbath-breaker, who is lounging by the way-side, forgetful of God, neglecting his Bible, absenting himself from public worship, and closing his ears against the counsel and admonition of his minister,—can he truly affirm that he "does harm to nobody?"

Consider what harm he does to himself. He provokes the anger of the Lord who blessed the seventh day, and sanctified it. He may think Sabbath-breaking a little sin; but the penalty affixed to that transgression among the Israelites shows that it is no small offence in the eye of God:—"Ye shall keep the Sabbath therefore; for it is holy unto you: every one that defileth it shall surely be put to death: for whosoever doeth any work therein, that soul shall be cut off from among his people . . . . he shall surely be put to death." (Exod. xxxi 14, 15.) Can that sin, which was thus punished in ancient times, be practised with impunity at present? Is it "no harm" to act in open defiance of a Divine command? Is it "no harm" to be the enemy of God? Is it "no harm" to lose his favor, which is life and peace? Is it "no harm" to be under his wrath, which makes even temporal good things a curse rather than a blessing?—"The curse of the Lord is in the house of the wicked; but he blesseth the habitation of the just." (Prov. iii 33.) "Such as be blessed of him shall inherit the earth; and they that be cursed of him shall be cut off." (Ps. xxxvii. 22.)

Reader, are you a Sabbath breaker? Are you then, doing yourself "no harm," when you avoid every thing which tells you of God, who "so loved the world that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth on him should not perish, but have everlasting life?" Will you think it "no harm" when you are called to account for the opportunities of spiritual improvement which you have neglected, and when you hear the sentence, "Cast ye the unprofitable servant into outer darkness?"

Who would not condemn such conduct in temporal things? Suppose a valuable estate were promised to one of these young men, on the condition that he would, during a few years, prepare himself for the enjoyment of it. Suppose he had to attend to instruction at least one day in the week; that books were supplied to him, and teachers provided who could impart to him all requisite knowledge. Now, if the young man were to be seen wasting his time, on the days appointed for his instruction, in idle conversation, and if, on being urged to prepare for the rich inheritance conditionally promised to him, he should say, "I am doing no one any harm," and should still loiter till the sun had set, and the hour for instruction were past, who would not blame such folly, and madness?

Reader, art though a Sabbath breaker? If so, this foolish young man is only a picture of thyself.

For thee an inheritance of infinite value has been purchased, and it is freely offered to thee, "without money and without price." And though thou canst not qualify thyself for the enjoyment of it, yet He who has promised to bestow it upon thee will, upon thy coming to him give thee all that is necessary to secure to the happy possession of it. But thou refusest to come: thou profanest His day; thou neglectest His house; thou despisest His word; thou hatest to be reformed; and, hence, thou rejectest the proffered inheritance. And what will be the consequence? Hear what God hath written concerning the head-strong and disobedient:—"They polluted my Sabbaths; then I said, I would pour out my fury upon them." (Ezek. xx. 21.) "Whoso despiseth the Word shall be destroyed." (Prov. xiii. 13.) "He that being often reproved hardeneth his neck, shall suddenly be destroyed, and that without remedy" (Prov. xxix. 1.)

Are you, then, doing yourself "no harm," when you waste the precious hours of the Sabbath in idleness, or in foolish conversation? Is there "no harm in wandering, like the prodigal, from your Father's house, where there is bread to nourish your souls, that you may feed upon the husks which the God of this world provide? Is it "no harm" to turn a deaf ear to the invitation of a God of love?—"Return unto me," He says, "for I have redeemed thee." (Isa. liv. 11.) "No harm" to be numbered with those of whom our Divine Lord complained, —"Ye will not come to me that ye might have life?" (John v. 40.) "No harm" to grieve that Holy Spirit who, convincing of sin, shows the need of a Saviour, guides to "the fountain opened for sins and for all uncleanness" sanctifies every penitent and believing soul, and fits him for the enjoyment of heaven? Oh be wise, and consider what blessings you are losing (Isa. lviii. 13, 14), and what anguish and misery you are treasuring up for yourself (Rom. ii. 3-6), by not remembering and keeping holy THE SABBATH DAY.

THE

Protestant & Evangelical Witness.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1860.

THE WEEK OF PRAYER.

The second week in January, 1860, will long be remembered by the friends of Zion. A "voice from the East" is heard calling to prayer, and the whole christian world responds. Came it from Jerusalem, whither the tribes went up, or from any other city of ancient or modern fame? No, but from Lodiana, an obscure town on a small branch of the river Sutlej, in the province of Delhi, India—that land of idols, rebellion, bloodshed and crime. Was it the imperious mandate of any pope, patriarch, or king? Nay, but the humble invitation of a few pious missionaries supported by the American Presbyterian Board. Nor was the call of yesterday, as if they had taken advantage of the present disposition to prayer throughout christendom; but made apparently in faith a full year ago, and deliberately published to the world that Chrstians in every land might be prepared that week to offer up their united prayer for one grand object—the conversion of the impenitent. Great as the expectations of the missionaries from whom the invitation emanated, may have, and must have been, we presume they never anticipated so universal a response. Tidings reach us of the observance of the week by almost all Protestant denominations on both sides the Atlantic. Not inappropriately, then, has it been called "the World's Prayer meeting." Its results can never be fully known in time. Eternity alone can disclose the impulse which it has given to religion, by bringing down the blessing of God upon the labors of his servants.

In a late number, we referred to the manner in which the appeal from the Lodiana Mission was responded to by the Christians of Charlottetown,—a united prayer meeting being held every evening during the week, and with the different Protestant congregations in succession. We learn with pleasure that the week was also observed in other parts of the Island. Special meetings for prayer were held, we understand, at Georgetown, Montague River, Murray Harbor, Belfast, Woodville, Stanhope, and, though we have not heard particularly, we believe also in several settlements in the Western section of the Island.

The following extracts from leading religious newspapers show to some extent how the appeal has been taken up in the neighboring Colonies, in the United States, and in Great Britain:—

[From the Halifax Wesleyan.]

The week of prayer is past. The unwonted interest which was manifested during the week in the numerous religious exercises, both in the several churches, and in the *united* meeting, filled the hearts of God's people with unmingled joy.

They in Halifax who esteem the prosperity of Zion as their chief joy, must have witnessed the scene on Friday in Temperance Hall with indescribable emotion. The house was filled to overflowing, and in the evening many were unable to procure a seat.

In the morning Sir Brenton Haliburton was in the Chair. Stirring and hallowed addresses were delivered by the ministers of the different churches, and singing and prayer at intervals. The Venerable Chief Justice was obliged to vacate the Chair before the close of the meeting, not however without giving to the audience his farewell and benediction, "Farewell—God bless you!" he said as he was assisted from the platform. The evening meeting was equally interesting from the variety and excellency of the exercises.

[From the Halifax Presbyterian Witness.]

A Cornwallis correspondent informs us that Prayer Meetings were held daily during the week at Cannard, the Baptists and Presbyterians meeting together, and the Rev Mr Murray and Rev Mr Hunt presiding alternately.

A Windsor correspondent informs us that Monday the 9th inst., was with them a day long to be remembered. In addition to the daily Prayer Meetings at the Court House, union services were held on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings in the Methodist, Baptist and Presbyterian Churches. This week the same services are to be continued on the same evenings."

A Lover of Zion, writing from Truro, informs us that last week that village was a scene of much interest. A Young Men's Christian Association was recently formed which meets every every on Saturday evening for religious exercises. On the 7th inst., the Appeal from the "Far East" was laid before the Association, and it was resolved to hold a Public Prayer Meeting on every day of the week following from 9 to 10 o'clock, a. m. On Monday morning the Hall was crowded, and some were unable to obtain seats. Day after day the attendance increased, and on Saturday morning not only the body of the Hall but even the gallery was filled. Most of the exercises were conducted by laymen. Sabbath the 15th was observed as a day of thanksgiving. The Presbyterian Church was kindly placed at the disposal of the Association, and in the evening it was crowded to excess. Ministers and people of all denominations united in the services.

[From the St. John, N.B. Church Witness.]

The appeal for a universal concert of prayer, during the second week of January, was warmly responded to in this City. The meetings in Smith's Building were day after day more numerously attended as the week passed away, until on Saturday the place was crowded to its utmost capacity, many being unable to gain admittance. It was a cheering sight to witness such throngs composed of the members of all the Protestant churches worshipping together—offering up together the same petition and praises, but if we could have beheld—as we might by the eye of faith—the thousands and tens of thousands, the multitudes which no man could number, who were prostrate before the Throne of Grace at the same time in all quarters of the globe, how must the heart have throbbed and burned with delight and joy.

[From the Miramichi Gleaner.]

RELIGIOUS MEETINGS.—Monday last, according to announcement, was held as a fast day, and there were religious exercises in several places of Worship in the Country. Religious Services were also held in the evening in several places of Worship during the week. We perceive by our exchanges, that Monday was held as a day of humiliation and prayer in various towns and villages in Nova Scotia and this Province.

[From the Montreal Witness.]

The Union Prayer Meetings in this city for the conversion of the world, on Tuesday in the United Presbyterian Church, and on Thursday evening in the American Presbyterian Church, were well attended and pervaded by an excellent spirit. We trust such union in prayer will result in enlarged catholicity of spirit, and in a greater union of efforts for the conversion of souls.

We are informed that large and excellent prayer meetings were held on Monday and Thursday evenings in Trinity Church, (Canon Bancroft's), and on Tuesday evening in St Luke's Church, Quebec Suburbs. Arrangements for these meetings were made several weeks ago. Ministers and laymen of the Episcopal Church freely took part in the exercises, which were of a most delightful character.

The papers, from many parts of Canada, show that the prayer meetings of last week were well attended and interesting. In Toronto as well as Montreal they are to extend into the present week.

[From the Philadelphia Presbyterian.]

THE WEEK OF PRAYER.—It is cause for devout thankfulness, and for cheering hope as to the cause of Zion, that the proposal for a week of united prayer by all Christendom has found so general and hearty a response. In Philadelphia there has been almost an enthusiasm in its observance.

We trust that Christians elsewhere have been favored in like manner, and that this "world's prayer-meeting" is to mark a new epoch in the onward progress of our Redeemer's kingdom.

[From the New York Observer.]

The second week in January, will be a memorable week in the history of the Church. By the suggestion of the Synod of Northern India, it was set apart by religious bodies throughout the world as a week of special prayer, a World's Prayer-meeting, and as extensive arrangements had been made for its observance in this and other countries, we shall look with deep interest for the tidings of its results.

In this city it was kept as the prominent object of prayer in the Fulton Street meeting, and the churches up town united in different places to join in the supplication for the conversion of the world to Christ. The meetings were largely attended, and were characterised by a spirit of fervent prayer. The meeting at Dr. Phillip's church, held daily from 12 to 1 o'clock, is continued during the present week.

Many, very many prayers have been offered for the Lodiana Mission, specially, with much thanksgiving to God that he put it in the hearts of his dear servants there to suggest the observance of this week of prayer, and to urge it by their earnest appeals sent abroad to the church.

BOSTON, JANUARY 10.—The new year opens before us with some encouraging indications. The "Old South Prayer-meeting," that thermometer of evangelical religion in Boston, has been unusually interesting for the last ten days. The attendance has been larger, and the spirit of its exercises deeper and more earnest. Monday of the present week, (second of the month,) opened with a crowded congregation at the morning service, and an enthusiastic response to the London invitation, and the appeal from India to observe the week as one of special prayer for the world's conversion. There were three most interesting meetings during the day; and the exercises finally closed with the understanding that they would be resumed in the Park street church, to-day, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

On my way to the meeting of prayer in our own church last evening, it was truly encouraging to hear so many church bells of different denominations, calling the people to the world's concert of prayer. If it be extensively observed in the spirit of the call, we may look for a great ingathering this year.

WASHINGTON, Jan 9.—We are just in the week of the holy convocation which we suppose is being quite generally observed throughout the Christian world, in pursuance of the appeal that come up a year ago from the Missions in distant India. How wonderful is this movement; how surpassing in extent everything of the kind that has happened at least in modern times. We have adopted the general outline of services for the week, suggested by the brethren in Philadelphia. Most of the Protestant churches of our city are heartily united in the movement. The Episcopal, the Lutheran (English and German,) the Methodist (Episcopal and Protestant,) the Presbyterian (Old and New School) and the Baptist Churches, are all as one in this thing. To-day we have had a continuant meeting from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m., with only the intervention of two brief recesses. The presence of God has been wonderful. A spirit of deep humiliation seems to have pervaded every heart: a sense of the necessity of a more thorough consecration to the Lord that bought them with his blood, seems to have taken hold on the minds of God's people to-day. Towards evening, after some remarks had been made respecting the duty of Christian parents to consecrate their children to the missionary work, two fathers, one after the other, rose in the assembly and each brought forward a son—and one of them is an only son; and there they deliberately and formally laid those sons on the altar of Christ—gave them up to go far hence to the heathen world; and there they besought the earnest prayers of the congregation that God would accept their offering and qualify those sons for the missionary work, and then send them forth to turn many unto the righteousness of life. It was a scene to melt the stoutest heart: it was almost like Abraham on Mount Moriah; and we all felt that the words were literally verified—"Thy people shall be willing in the day of thy power:" "Thy sons shall be brought from far, and thy daughters shall be nursed by thy side.

[From the London Record.]

We reported on Monday the first Meeting of the series now being held at Freemasons' Hall, in connexion with the concert for special prayer, originating with the Lodiana Mission. The second Meeting, on Monday evening, was presided over by the Hon Arthur Kinnaird, M.P. The suggested subject was "The love of the Father in reconciling the world to himself. (John iii.16; 2 Cor. v. 19.)" The Rev R. W. Dibbin delivered an animated address. The prayers were offered by individual members of the Meeting, the last being by the Rev. J. H. Titcomb, Secretary of the Christian Vernacular Education Society for India.

The Meetings will continue in Freemason's Hall every morning and evening during the week; and it is proposed to close the services by a Meeting on Sunday afternoon at three o'clock, so as to avoid interfering with the ordinary morning and evening services.

Considering the origin of these remarkable Meetings, it seems appropriate to call special attention to the work of God in India. Sir John Lawrence knows the Lodiana Mission, and gives the highest testimony to it. He sent the first native child consigned to the Mission there for education. There is every reason to believe that the present week is widely observed in India. Mr Macleod Wylie wrote a pamphlet on the Lodiana proposal some months since, which was to be circulated all over India. It is also asserted that 20,000 natives of Burmah (Karens principally, of course), are uniting with us. Dr Merle d'Aubigne has organized a union in Geneva. Mr Wilberham Taylor at Nice. In the United States, in Canada, New Brunswick, &c., it will be observed by some thousands of congregations. The summons to pray has gone to Jerusalem, to the Continent, and to our Colonies in general. How delightful these tidings from afar! Let it be remembered that it was just that union and continuance in prayer which brought down the first Pentecostal blessing—Acts i. 2.

[From the Scottish Guardian.]

In compliance with the invitation of missionary brethren in India, to observe the second week in January as a season for special prayer, the first of two united prayer-meetings was held in the Religious Institution Rooms on Monday. The Rev. Dr. Smyth occupied the chair. At the close of the devotional exercises, Dr. Robson said:—I may remind you what has brought us together—a call to meet thus for prayer from brethren in distant India. Having heard of the awakening in this country and America, they met together for prayer and to consult with each other, and they resolved to make a call upon us to meet together to pray for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit all over the whole earth. In compliance with this request we have met here. The Rev. Doctor referred to the second united prayer-meeting to be held in Free St. George's Church, and then proceeded: It is not contemplated to call any public Meeting for this prayer union, but it asks us, as individuals and in our family capacity, to bring the subject to the throne of grace. Let us meet this address in the spirit in which it has come to us, and at the domestic altar let us pray that the Spirit may be poured out abundantly on all flesh, especially on the brethren that have put this in our hearts, and on their labors. Let us pray in faith let us believe in the power of faith—according to our faith it shall be done unto us. The services have been confined to one hour; therefore we will not receive the blessing for our much speaking, but if we go away in the spirit of prayer, and recollect the subject that has brought us together, and carry it to our family altars, we may look for the blessing from on high. The chairman then pronounced the Benediction, and the Meeting separated. Another similar Meeting is to be held in Free St. George's, on Sabbath evening next. We notice that the appeal of the Lodiana missionaries is meeting with a cordial response in Edinburgh (where there are to be daily prayer-meetings this week), and in all parts of the kingdom.

[From the Liverpool Courier.]

Congregational meetings, in response to the appeal presented in the (Lodiana) circular, are being held in various parts of the town during the present week, to conclude with a combined Meeting in the lecture hall of the Collegiate Institution, on Friday (this) evening. Among the names appended to the circular is that of the Rev. Dr. M'Neill, who referred to the subject at his church in the Prince's-park on Sunday morning. The text was Hab. viii. 2.—"A minister of the sanctuary, and of the true tabernacle, which the Lord pitched, and not man."

[For the Protestant.]

Soiree at Murray Harbor.

Mr Editor;

The admirers of the beautiful, the lovers of the tasteful and the pure had much to admire and to taste this day at Murray Harbor.

For some time past the members of Mr. McKay's Church at the South side, met for Divine worship in a small, uncomfortable building. Last year they resolved though by no means numerous, to erect a commodious place of worship. A subscription list was started, which was cheerfully and liberally signed. The young men, particularly deserve praise for their disinterested services. The building (which is situated in one of the most beautiful and picturesque spots in the place) is not very large, but well-proportioned. The plastering, which has just been finished, reflects much credit upon the Messrs Brehaut, the enterprising contractors.

The evening was somewhat cold, but to our great surprise, we found the Church full to overflowing with young and old,—all happy, and most so when they helped to make others happy. After partaking of a very agreeable repast which, for quality and the artistic decorum with which it was served, has not been surpassed by anything we have seen on the Island, some cake was disposed of at auction, which sold very high. On the whole, we believe that between £20 and £30 was realized for finishing the Church.

The Rev. Mr. McKay was then called to the Chair. We observed on the platform the Rev. Mr Whitlock, the Rev. Mr McNeill of Woodville, and Messrs. Hyde, Aitken, Miller and Smith, the High Sheriff.

Speeches were delivered by F McNeill, Esq., M.P.P., and the other gentlemen on the platform, which, with singing, alternately occupied the rest of the evening. The Murray Harbor congregation is now in a fair way of having one of the best churches on the Island. It shows what can be done by a few if they are only determined to persevere. There is nothing more common than to hear people excuse themselves for having bad churches by complaining about their numerical weakness; but the plain truth is that they have no energy nor heart for the work.

We understand that a similar gathering is in contemplation in Mr. McNeill's congregation at Woodville, for which we would bespeak the attention of those who wish to spend an evening pleasantly and profitably. Greater prominence should have been given to the ladies of Murray Harbor in this short notice, but we feel that it is unnecessary, for real merit will make itself known. Give them of the fruit of their hands, and let their own works praise them in the gates.

Feb. 1st, 1860. VIATOR.

PARSONAGE FOR THE EPISCOPALIAN MINISTER AT CASCUMPEC.—A preliminary meeting to carry out the above object was held at Kildare Bridge Schoolhouse, on the 2d inst., Thomas Hockin, Esq, in the Chair, when the following resolutions were passed:—

1. That,—there being at Cascumpec, a Hall; at Kildare, a large and commodious schoolhouse; and in Tignish, a church where services can be held—it is desirable the exertions of the congregation should be first directed to the erection of a Parsonage.

2. That a Subscription list be opened, and a Committee appointed to canvass the several districts. Thomas G. Ruggles, Esq., J. P., with Messrs. Alexander Meggison, Thomas Hockin, Robert Bellin, and W. H. Buckerfield were appointed.

3. That full powers be vested in the Committee to settle on plan and site of the proposed building, to enter into all contracts, appoint friends in Charlottetown and elsewhere to receive contributions, &c., &c.

4. That a ladies' Committee be nominated to receive articles and arrange for holding a Bazaar at Cascumpec next Summer, in furtherance of the object. Thanks being voted to the Chairman, the meeting dispersed.

Episcopalians in this remote part of our Island being few in number, will require assistance from their friends in Charlottetown and elsewhere. That assistance it is hoped will be cheerfully and liberally afforded. The Rev. R. W. Dyer was appointed to the Mission last summer, and it is gratifying to learn that this move has been taken; it augurs well of the public spiritedness of his people, shews that his ministrations are being blessed and his Christian zeal appreciated by those among whom he labors.—*Com.*

[For the Protestant.

Mr. Editor;

The religious portion of the community must feel much indebted to you for the continuous information furnished to your numerous readers on the all-important subject of UNITED PRAYER. As a result, naturally attributable to this fact,—by keeping before us the action of Evangelical Christendom, and the gracious visitations vouchsafed by a prayer-hearing God in answer to heart-felt prayer,—similar united prayer and combined effort have gradually obtained in various sections of the Island, until at length our Protestant denominations, merging minor differences, find that there is a basis on which they really can meet in perfect accord,—to supplicate a general outpouring of the Holy Spirit on the universal Church. "The Week" of special prayer, recently observed, formed a happy illustration of this blessed union, as well as a fitting climax to all former proceedings of this description. In this great object, may we continue to be one. But, Mr. Editor, as I regard this special prayer as the direct result of Divine inspiration,—and feeling assured that God will abundantly answer any petition that He designs to prompt,—I look forward to the speedy dawn of a glorious day upon the Church of Christ; who will dare set bounds to, or attempt to limit that glory? We are taught in God's word that "the earth shall be filled" with it! We believe *that* word. Feeling satisfied, then, that the progress of the great work in other lands will still be duly chronicled in the *Protestant*, permit me to suggest that an immediate appeal be made to those who love the Saviour, in every section of this Colony, to communicate all local religious operations, and any awakening which, by God's blessing, may result therefrom. The reasons for this step I need not state, as they are many and apparent. You cannot ascertain particulars unless communicated; and by such matters being kept regularly before the public, religious life and corresponding effort will be incited and sustained. By condensing these reports, we shall be regularly put in possession of cheering facts, which will be of essential and varied service to the cause of Christ. Let these suggestions be put into operation, and, I feel confident, there will be speedily no room to ask the unbelieving question of ancient Israel, "Is the Lord among us or not?"

RELIGIOUS ITEMS.

Mr. Cundall acknowledges receipt of the following sums for the Chiniquy Fund:—Mr. John Stewart, 5s.; Long Creek, £1 4s. 6d.; additional, per Miss Barnstead, 5s.; additional, per Mr. John Scott, 5s. 9d.; Brackley Point Road Sabbath School, per Mr. George Hubbard, 7s. 5d.; Mr. Samuel Mutch, £1 6s. Total received up to 10th Feb., £179 3s. 7d.

The Rev. Robert S Patterson returns his sincere thanks to the members of his congregation, and other generous friends, for the handsome gift of a horse, of the value of £80, which they have presented to him. As he has been subjected to some loss and pecuniary outlay, but more especially to a domestic affliction, the expression of their sympathy in these circumstances, is peculiarly encouraging to him. He earnestly desires an interest in their prayers as they have in his. Remembered by each other at the Throne of Grace, he trusts that both will be enabled to perform their duty, so as that the glory of God may be promoted, and their own spiritual interests advanced.

The movement in the Free Church, Charlottetown, noticed in our last, still continues. A prayer meeting is held every evening; professors are being quickened, sinners awakened, and we trust hopefully converted. Is not this the dropping that precedes a mighty shower?

At West Cape, in the Wesleyan congregation, some forty, we are informed, have recently professed to be converted. The work is said to be still in progress.

A correspondent writes that a revival is in satisfactory progress at Wheatly River, in the Bible Christian congregation at that place. About thirty have professed to have found peace in believing, and the work apparently is but beginning.

The public prayer meeting on Sunday afternoon, will be held in the Temperance Hall to-morrow, at 4 o'clock, as usual.

The Rev. Mr. Hall, (D.V.) will preach at Tryon on Lord's day, the 19th inst.; at Freetown, 7 p. m., 20th; St. Eleanor's, 7 p. m., 21st, 22d, 23d; Traveller's Rest, 7 p. m., 24th; Bedeque, Lord's day, 26th; Cavendish, 7 p. m., 29th, also 1st and 2d March; Lot 49, Lord's day, March 4th.

METHODISM IN NEW YORK.—Dr. McClintock, in a speech in New York city, before a meeting called to consider the claims of the Troy University, stated that, according to good statistics, nearly one-third of the church-sittings in the state of New York are in Methodist Churches, and nearly one-fourth of the academical students in the State are in Methodist schools.

THE REVIVALS AND SUPERNATURAL APPEARANCES—The Rev. J. Whitutt, Presbyterian Minister of Drum, county Monaghan, asserts that a supernatural visitation has occurred during a prayer meeting in his chapel—At one of our meetings for prayer, at which there were a number of convictions, a dark cloud formed on the ceiling, and, in course of a few minutes, a number of forms burst out. One in particular was of human appearance which passed and repassed across all the lights, and descended to a pew in which a young woman was rejoicing. The appearance lasted for three minutes or more, produced no terror, but joy, especially among the converts. All present did not see it. Perhaps 300 saw it, and could testify to the reality.

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. LEAGENWORTH, Secretary of New York.

Bank of England, London, 8th 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.

Holloway's Pills—Hospital Practice.—It is supposed by the uninitiated, that hospital patients have the advantage of skilful treatment and careful attendance. The truth is, they are too often merely the subjects upon which raw students try their "prentice hands." The best hospitals for the sick are their own homes, and the only medicines they need are Holloway's disease-subduing remedies. Let the weakened, broken-down, attenuated and hopeless sufferers from liver complaint, dyspepsia, asthma, hemorrhoids, or any of the internal maladies which baffle the profession, supply themselves with Holloway's Pills, and they can speedily work out their own cure, and smile as they remember the doleful predictions of the doctors.

MARRIED,

On Tuesday the 7th inst., by the Rev. George Sutherland, Mr. DUGALD STEWART, of New Bedeque Road, to Miss EUPHEMIA MCLEAN, of Three Rivers.

At Bedeque, on Thursday the 2d inst., by the Rev. Robert S. Patterson, Mr. ALFRED RAYNER, to Miss HANNAH McK. CHISHOLM, both of Lot 25.

On the 2d instant, by the Rev. T. Duncan, Mr. MURDOCH DOHERTY, of Montague River, to Miss FLORA M'SWAIN, of West River.

By the Rev. Dr. Knox, on the 31st ult, Mr. WILLIAM KEITH, to EUPHEMIA, third daughter of Mr. John Campbell, of Brown's Creek.

On Tuesday the 31st ult., by the Rev. James Allan, Mr. WILLIAM H. DOUGLAS, to ELIZABETH, third daughter of Kemble Coffin, Esq. Mount Stewart.

At Cornhead, on Thursday, 2d inst., by Rev. James Allan, Mr. LAUCHLIN MCMILLAN, of Woburn Cottage, Lot 32, to MARY JANE, youngest daughter of James Mutch, Esq., Lot 48.

DIED,

At Port Hill, on Sunday last the 5th inst., after a severe illness of a few days, Mr. ARCHIBALD MONTGOMERY, aged 74 years. The deceased was a native of the Island, and familiar with many scenes in its early history. He was a kind and affectionate husband and parent; and possessed, in a remarkable degree, a cheerful and agreeable disposition. He was a sincere, open-hearted, and generous friend, while in his house the stranger received the rites of hospitality in a manner the most pleasant and agreeable. During many years, he was an Elder in the Presbyterian congregation of Lot 14; and was one of its leading and most active and useful members. He labored to promote its prosperity, receiving with a cordial welcome the Preachers of the Gospel who, from time to time, visited the congregation, and lodging them in his house in a most disinterested and friendly manner. Though his last illness was very severe, yet he bore his sufferings with christian fortitude and resignation. Resting his hopes of eternity on the atoning sacrifice, and the merits of Christ, he departed from earth in composure and peace. His memory will be long fragrant in the locality in which he resided upwards of fifty years. He has left behind him a grieving widow, a numerous family, and a large circle of friends and relatives to mourn their loss.

At Charlottetown, on Tuesday the 17th inst, BENJAMIN FORBACE, infant son of Mr. Wellington Nelson, aged 5 months and 9 days.

At Union Road, on Saturday, the 4th inst., of a lingering illness, of four and a half years, which she bore with Christian resignation, MARY ANN, relict of the late David Cobb, leaving a large family to mourn their loss, aged 57 years.

At Georgetown, on the 2d inst., of scarlet fever and sore throat, JOHN LEARMONTH, aged 4 years; and on the 6th, ANNA Maria, aged 6 years, son and daughter of Mr. James N Cogswell.

GRAIN SHOW.

THE ANNAUL SHOW OF GRAIN, under the direction of the Committee of the Royal Agricultural Society, will be held in the TEMPERANCE HALL, Charlottetown, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th MARCH, 1860.

Immediately after the Grain Show, the Annual General MEETING of the Society will take place, at which the Report and an Abstract of the Accounts for the present year will be read.

By Order,
JAMES D. HASZARD,
Sec. & Treasurer R. A. S.

Charlottetown City, Feb. 6, 1860.

A CARD.

H. H. D. MARTIN, M. D.,

LATE OF LOUISIANA, U. S., HAVING paid special attention to Surgery, and the Diseases of Women, can be consulted during the remaining winter months at—Mr. McKAY's, Dorchester-street, Charlottetown.

Consulting Hours—from 10 to 4.

Feb. 3, 1860.

DENTISTRY.

CLEMENT P. HUBERT, DENTIST, (LATE OF New-York,) begs to inform the Inhabitants of Charlottetown and vicinity, that he is now fully prepared to construct and insert Artificial TEETH, on Gold and Silver plate, or with pivots.

Satisfaction guaranteed in every instance.

Filling, Extracting, and Cleansing attended to as usual. Charges moderate.

Residence—At Mrs. DOUGLAS's, Water street.

Charlottetown, November 10, 1859. tf

BARK! BARK!! BARK!!!

500 CORDS OF HEMLOCK BARK wanted during the ensuing Summer, for which Cash will be paid. The above quantity of Bark will be let to persons wishing to contract for the same, in lots from twenty cords and upwards, to be delivered between first of June and last of October next. Security will be required for the fulfilment of each contract. Any further particulars will be made known on application at the—

CITY TANNERY,
West end of Grafton-street.

Jan. 14, 1860. 1. E & M 6w

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,
Great George Street.

November 12, 1859.

GRAIN SHOW.

THE ANNUAL SHOW OF GRAIN UNDER the direction of the Committee of the Royal Agricultural Society, will be held in the TEMPERANCE HALL, Charlottetown, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th March, 1860, when the following premiums will be awarded—

PREMIUMS.

For the best Wheat,	£1 10	0
" Second best,	1 0	0
" best two-rowed Barley,	1 10	0
" second do.,	1 0	0
" best four-rowed Barley,	1 10	0
" second do.,	1 0	0
" best Black Oats,	1 10	0
" second do.,	1 0	0
" best sample Red Clover Seed, not less than 50lbs,	1 10	0
" second do., do.,	1 0	0

REGULATIONS.

The Grain and Clover Seed to be the growth of the Island in the year 1859.

Each each of Grain must contain not less than three bushels.

No prize will be awarded without competition of 3 samples each, of first and second quality.

Competitors must be members of the Society.

The Prize Grain will be set up and sold, for the benefit of the Exhibitors, immediately after the decision of the Judges.

Grain intended for competition, and sent by parties residing at a distance from Charlottetown, will be received and taken care of by the Secretary at any time prior to the Show.

By order,
JAMES D. HASZARD,
Secretary R. A. Society.

Committee Room, Jan. 27, 1860.

FARM FOR SALE.

FOR SALE A FREEHOLD FARM OF 105 acres situated in Lot 14, about 2 miles from Grand River Ferry, formerly in the possession of Hugh McArthur. The Farm is well watered—a Brook crossing towards the rear; and an excellent spring in front; a well at the door. The House, Barn and Stables are in good condition, nearly new. If the above Farm is not sold by private sale, it will be sold with the stock and implements by Auction some time in April, of which notice will be given. For further particulars apply to

WILLIAM EDWARDS.

Lot 14, Jan. 26, 1860.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And for Sale at Haszard's Bookstore,
THE

Prince Edward Island Calendar,
For 1860.

☞ As but a limited edition has been printed, those intending to purchase should do so promptly.

Harness and Saddlery Establishment.

North Side Queen Square.

JOHN W. PICKARD RESPECTFULLY informs the public of P. E. Island, and former patrons of the establishment in particular, that, having taken the OLD STAND for many years occupied by Mr JOHN STUMBLES, next door east of JOHN TRUEMAN, Esq.'s, he is prepared to execute, in good style and of the best material, all orders in his line, promptly and at moderate prices. He always keeps on hand a select assortment of HARNESS, SADDLES, WHIPS, &c., to which he invites attention.

☞ CARRIAGES NEATLY TRIMMED. ☜

N. B.—Country Dealers would do well to call, before making purchases elsewhere.

Nov. 5, 1859. 2m

GEORGE DOUGLAS,
Kent Street, Charlottetown,

RESPECTFULLY SOLICITS THE ATTENTION of Persons visiting the City, and the Public generally, to his very large and extensive Assortment of

FASHIONABLE FURNITURE,

CONSISTING OF

Tete-a-Tetes, Lollings, and Lounges;
Chamber Sets, highly finished;
Grained and Painted Do., very cheap;
Drawing Room, Parlor and Extension Tables;
Bureaus, Stands, Light Stands, Whatnots, Teapoys;
Hat Stands, Towel Racks, Cribs, Cradles,
Bedsteads, all styles and prices;
Mattresses, Bolsters, and Pillows;
Window Cornices, Bands,
Curtain Fixtures, Tassels, and Cord;
Drawing Room, Parlor, and Dining Room Chairs;
Arm, Rocking, Invalid and Reclinabett Chairs;
Cane and Wood seat Do., of every description;
Office Chairs and Cushions;
Looking glasses and Pictures;
Gilt and Ash Mouldings for Pictures, Portrait, and Photograph Frames;

And a great variety of Furniture, too numerous to mention—all of which have been selected with great care, and will be sold at very low prices.

☞ For anything in the above line, call and examine Goods and Prices before making a selection.

GEORGE DOUGLAS.

Kent Street (adjoining the residence of the Hon. Geo. Coles).

Nov. 30, 1859. 2m.

Map of P. E. Island.

BY GEORGE WRIGHT, SURVEYOR General, 1852.—Corrected up to 1859 by H. J. CUNDALL. For Sale at G. T. HASZARD's Book store.

Jan. 21, 1860. 2m

Secular Department.

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The Irish Sympathisers with Papal tyranny and oppression are still busy—holding public meetings everywhere, and indulging in language of the most violent and vituperative character. Their leaders are somewhat ostentatious in their professions of loyalty to our own beloved Queen; and when it was stated, two or three weeks since, in some of the newspapers, that their meeting at Cork was disgraced by disloyal manifestations, Mr. John Francis Maguire rushed into print to contradict it, and was supported in his denial by several of the most influential of the promoters of the movement in that city. But even Mr. Maguire will be puzzled to explain away what happened last Monday, in the presence of Archbishop Cullen, in the Roman Catholic Cathedral in Marlborough-street, Dublin. Upon that occasion Mr. Alderman Reynolds was one of the principal speakers; and when he reminded the meeting of "their allegiance to the Crown of England," he was assailed with general hissing. When he expressed his belief that he was better off in Ireland than under any Government in Europe, he was emphatically contradicted, and hissed again. When he reiterated this conviction, he was told to "go along," and reminded by the meeting that they "had had enough of that;" and when he referred to the men with Milesian patronymics, who had fought in the Crimea and at Waterloo, he was interrupted with a shout of "Ireland for the Pope." In point of fact, every profession of loyalty which emanated from the platform was received with expressions of disapprobation by the meeting; and Dr. Cullen's attempt to anticipate and avert the well-merited indignation of all the loyal subjects of the Queen, by the unfounded and false pretence that the hisses were intended for the *Times*, was the most audacious example of brazen-faced recklessness of assertion it was ever our lot to encounter.—*Liverpool Mail, Jan.* 14.

From Willmer & Smith's European Times.

GREAT EASTERN.—The necessities of the directors of the Great Eastern have compelled them to make a proposition to the Government. They have asked for aid to enable the big ship to make a voyage to Australia as an experiment, and the request has been refused. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in declining, says—"Amongst the reasons are the intention to propose the renewal of the Select Committee on Subsidies, the general duty of the Government to avoid anticipating the judgment or fettering the hands of Parliament in a matter which it has taken under special consideration, the heavy demands from other sources upon the Treasury, and lastly, the as yet incomplete condition, according to documents in the public journals, of the great ship herself."

The last allusion is the severest of all. This rebuff will not improve the position of the company and the directors, who are said to be distracted by opposing counsels. The only reliable means at present are the proceeds of the mortgage, amounting to £40,000 or £45,000, which may enable the directors to complete the ship, but will do little more. The meeting of the shareholders takes place on Wednesday next.

Large amounts of gold having been withdrawn from the Bank of England, it was expected that the rate of interest would have been raised to 3 per cent., but the Directors held their usual meeting without making any change. Although the demand for money had a depressing influence on English securities, there was no eagerness manifested to secure accommodation, in anticipation of the increased rate. Consols quoted at 95¼ to ⅛ for money, and 95⅛ for account. Foreign stocks were quiet.

The Cotton market is reported dull and drooping Wheat rather firmer. Provisions quiet, except American beef and pork which sell at steady prices. Sugar very firm. Molasses in good inquiry, with little offering, and full prices have been paid for the parcels sold. Coffee, Tea, Rice, and Saltpetre are sustained, and for Spices and Cocoa an advance has been established, but there is a reduction for Spirits.

The contents of the President's Message had given much satisfaction in Britain.

The London *Times* and Mr. Bright are on the very worst terms. The Thunderer declares that the speeches of the member for Birmingham are not worth reporting. Mr. Bright believes that the new Reform Bill will be based upon a £6 franchise in the boroughs and £10 in the counties.

Sir F. H. Goldsmidt has been elected for Reading His opponent put the question to the electors plainly, whether they would have a man who acknowledges or a man who rejects the Saviour? The constituency, by a majority of 102, decided in favor of the Jew.

A statue has been erected in St. Paul's Cathedral to the memory of Sir Charles James Napier, the pedestal of which bears this inscription:—"A prescient general—a beneficent governor—a just man." Surely this is cold praise when speaking of the greatest soldier this country has produced since the days of Marlborough, with the single exception of the Duke of Wellington. "A prescient general!" But history will do what this inscription does not—it will show that in the person of the dead warrior the highest military genius was united to the finest qualities of a citizen. Monuments, for the most part, sin on the other side—they flatter the virtues of the dead Sir Charles Napier was every way worthy of this compliment, but the inscription must surely have been the production of some of those magnates with whom he was constantly quarrelling, because he presumed to think that he had a soul of his own.

THE ROMAN QUESTION.

Now that the idea of a general Congress of the European Powers, for the settlement of the Italian difficulty, appears on all hands to be abandoned, rumour, with her hundred tongues, is at work, preparing a new solution Amongst the latest may be mentioned a statement which appears to have received some credence in Paris. It is to this effect,—that France and England, with the consent or connivance of Russia and Prussia, will give Savoy and Nice to France, and Central Italy, including the Romagnas, to Sardinia. We are further told that, as the wishes of the Emperor of the French have been so thoroughly thwarted at Rome, he has determined to draw his troops from the Eternal City, and, in anticipation of that event, the Papal Government is busily engaged enlisting German and other troops to maintain its position. But here again the conflicting elements come into play, for a letter in the *Patrie*, from Rome, declares that Sardinia has assured the Holy See that it would consider the enlistment of German volunteers for the Papal army as a violation of the principle of non-intervention, and had threatened, if the enlistments continued, to dispatch Sardinian troops into the Legations.

Can this question be settled without bloodshed? The Pope, deserted by France, and with Central and Northern Italy arrayed against him, has no prospect of recovering his possessions by moral means, and if he were to apply coercion to his refractory subjects, it is clear that no army which he could bring into the field would be strong enough for the purpose. The only Power which could interfere with any chance of success is Austria, and she would unhesitatingly do so, even with Hungary ripe for rebellion, if France had not emphatically declared that she would not permit the outrage.

Human liberty must gain by the process which we see gradually forming itself into shape on the Continent. The most strange sight of all is the one which we witness at home, and more especially in Ireland, where the Roman Catholic portion of the population, unmindful of the fetters from which they were released by the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel, are now clamouring for the retention in Italy of the civil disabilities to which they were themselves exposed for more than a century and a half. As the great body of the Roman Catholics in former days were ardent Reformers—as O'Connell always contended that liberty of thought, speech, and action was the uncontrolled privilege of every human creature formed in the image of his Maker, whatever his colour, or creed, or clime, we now see his degenerate countrymen sympathising with Continental despots, who rule by the strong hand, and regard free institutions as the direct of what used, in the good old days of Toryism, to be blasphemously called "the Divine right of Kings."

One result has followed from the new phase into which the Italian question has passed, which is not unworthy of notice—Louis Napoleon is in a fair way of becoming popular in England. Hitherto, whatever popularity he enjoyed—and it was very small—in these islands, was to be found in the sister Kingdom, but since the summer of last year, when he drove the Austrians before him in Italy, and especially since the appearance of the Imperial pamphlet for the settlement of the Italian question, his admirers there have become his worst foes, and he is now denounced in terms as extravagant as those with which he was so long assailed in the columns of many of the London journals. He may be all that his assailants paint him, but it will be found, we apprehend, when he has settled his account with this world, that the good will predominate over the evil, and he is entitled, we think, to the support of every friend of freedom in freeing the fairest portion of Italy from that Austrian oppression under which it has groaned so long.

The *Daily News* of yesterday, on which recent events appear to have thrown a new light, says, in connection with the subject to which we are referring. "It is, of course, impossible to discuss Italian affairs and the relations we stand in to them without reference to Louis Napoleon; but it is one thing to do so, and another to degrade them to a mere personal question turning upon the position of the French Emperor. In the same way it was attempted, not without a certain measure of success, to divert from the Italians the natural and just sympathy we felt in their cause during the war. It is argued that the Emperor having been brought over to English views, so as to break with Austria and the Pope, there is no longer any occasion to conceal our spite, and we are free at once to say that, having got into the war without asking us, he may get out of his difficulties as well as he can. And this is what passes for policy. This worse than girlish spite is what goes forth to the ends of the world as the expression of the wisdom and dignity of England. If this great Italian difficulty could be degraded to a personal quarrel; if the Emperor of the French were not in too commanding possession of the field, instead of being in these feigned embarrassments; we should seriously doubt whether the present moment,—when, by the course he has taken on the Roman question, he has ventured to throw away one of his most powerful weapons against us,—is just the time for us to play into the hands of the ultramontanists and Bourbons, who watch over his overthrow." The spirit of this extract is only another proof of the sudden and extraordinary fit of alternate laudation and censure to which the Man of Destiny has been exposed on this side of the Straits of Dover during preceding months and years.

The leviathan of the metropolitan press, yesterday, in a leading article on the rumour that Count Walewski, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, had resigned—a statement which is now confirmed,—in at issue with the journal we have quoted as to the policy which this country ought to pursue in the present continental crisis, or more properly speaking, dead lock. It turns the "cold shoulder" to our French ally, and its reasoning may be summed up in a sentence—"You are in a precious mess; get out of it as best you can." As the same organ of opinion, though cold to day, may be very warm to-morrow in the opposite direction, we will make free to quote a line or two from its latest views with reference to the great Roman question, which involves not merely Italian but European liberty:—"Napoleon the Third," says the Oracle, "is now in the difficulty which commonly besets clever people who play a double game—he has only a choice of two evils. He must break his engagements with Austria, and protect Italy against foreign interference, or he must drop his engagements with Austria, abandon Italy to her fate, and confess before the world that his 'idea' was a delusion, and Magenta and Solferino but hideous blunders. If he adopt the first alternative, he risks a collision with all the Catholic powers of Europe; if he adopt the latter, he becomes ridiculous in the eyes of a nation which can better endure a grinding tyranny than a stinging epigram." There is one drawback to this view of the question, and it is rather a formidable one—that its refutation may be found in any number of leading articles in the same columns during the last four months. It was always maintained there that sympathy with oppressed nationalities was an instinct of Englishmen, and that every country in that unhappy position might count on at least our *moral* support. From England Louis Napoleon seeks no more, and he seeks it because we have been so loud and obstreperous in the tender. Inconsistency, if a vice in the Emperor, cannot be a virtue in the journalists.—*European Times, Dec.* 7.

THE ITALIAN COMPLICATION.

Lord Cowley has returned to his official duties at Paris, and some of the London papers declare that his visit has produced no change in the policy of the British Government. Our Ministers, it is asserted, have conveyed to the Continental Courts the expression of their belief that the annexation of Central Italy to Sardinia would be the readiest way of smoothing the present difficulties, but it is added that between France and England there will be no treaty or protocol for the settlement of the question.

A telegram from Paris, in the middle of the present week, excited some interest and a good deal of comment. It was to the effect that the English Cabinet had proposed to France, as far back as August last, the desirability of coming to an understanding relative to the affairs of Central Italy, but that Count Walewski stood in the way, and the negociations between the two Powers were resumed on the occasion of the French Minister's dismissal. Hence the journey of Lord Cowley to London. The telegram, in fact, professed to give a history of a diplomatic negociation formerly commenced, and resumed the moment Count Walewski was displaced. The leading organ of Lord Palmerston, commenting on the telegram, states its belief that "it is rather a fiction founded on fact than an account of transactions which would be accepted by both parties," and the return of our ambassador to the French capital, without any corresponding change in the policy of the British Government, would seem to confirm this view of the question In Paris, many persons are disinclined to believe that there has been any misunderstanding at all between Louis Napoleon and his Minister for Foreign Affairs. The latter is described as the mere creature of the Emperor, who has been loaded with honors by his imperial master since his so-called expulsion, and the whole business is regarded in the light of a *ruse* to serve the Emperor's purpose.

All the accounts from Rome speak of the "scene" between the French Commander, General Goyon, and the Pope, on New Year's Day, when the former waited upon his Holiness to offer him the congratulations of the season. The reply of Pio Nono is said to have been sarcastic, and even bitter. He alluded to the now famous pamphlet, which he affected not to believe to have proceeded from the Emperor of the French, and he characterised the pamphlet as a proposal to plunder the patrimony of St. Peter, with other strong expressions of a similar nature. The Paris papers were warned not to publish this reply, but one of them, the *Univers*, did, nevertheless, publish it, which drew a rejoinder from the *Moniteur*, to the effect that the Pope would not have made such a speech if he had been in possession of a letter which the Emperor had transmitted to him. The letter was accordingly given, and it states, in substance, that the recovery of the Romagna is impossible, but that if those provinces which have been a source of trouble to the Holy See during the last half century, are abandoned, the European Powers will guarantee to the Pope the remainder of the States of the Church. Yesterday the leading morning paper contained a long letter from Mr. Bowyer, the Roman Catholic member for Dundalk, dated from Rome, in which the French pamphlet is furiously assailed, and the paper in which it appears declares that the writer is the mouthpiece of the Pope, and that it is expressing his sentiments. The only feature in the letter which is at all remarkable, is the assertion that the Romagnols are warmly attached to the Holy See, but they cannot give expression to their feelings, in consequence of the terror inspired by the secret societies and the revolutionary juntas. It is now declared that the recruiting for the Papal army was determined upon before the present troubles commenced, and that it was arranged between France and the Pope that the army should be raised to 20,000 effective men. This statement, if true, disposes of the charge that the object of the recruiting was to recover the Legations. Another solution of Lord Cowley's visit will be found under the head of "Latest Telegraphic Despatches.—*European Times, Jan.* 14.

LORD COWLEY'S MISSION EXPLAINED.

PARIS, Jan. 13.—The object of Lord Cowley's mission to London was to resume the negociations between England and France which were initiated by the former Power, but interrupted by the opposition of Count Walewski. The basis of these negociations was the principle of non-intervention with regard to the affairs of Central Italy. France, now adopting the same basis, is desirous that the whole of Europe should give its formal adhesion to that principle. With this view Lord Cowley was solicited to sound the feelings of the British Cabinet as to the advisability of addressing collective notes to the European Cabinets. In the note an infraction of the principle of non-intervention was to be treated as a *casus belli*. The British Cabinet, whilst expressing its readiness to support the principle of non-intervention, either at the Congress or in its communications with Foreign Powers, pointed out the impossibility of the Government pledging itself without the consent of Parliament to a course of policy which might possibly involve the British nation in hostilities. The feeling of the Northern Courts gave rise to some fear that Europe would not tacitly submit to so threatening an intimation, and which also implied the adoption of principles opposite to the independence of every state which possesses the right of forming such alliances as it may think proper and at its own risk and peril. The British Cabinet having thus declined the propositions to enter into engagements having such an important bearing, the question of an early meeting of the Congress is again revived.

FRANCE.

The *Times* Paris correspondent says that reports were current in Paris, and generally believed, that an arrangement had been concluded between the British and French Governments, by which English iron and coal will be admitted into France on payment of a moderate duty, and that French wines will be received in England on moderate terms.

Rumors are rife as to the probability of the Pope changing his attitude, and that the language of his Holiness has already become more moderate. It is believed, says the *Times* correspondent, that Cardinal Antonelli will retire.

M. Ollivier's trial is again adjourned till Wednesday, but it is probable that he will appeal to the Court of Cassation.

THE CHINESE EXPEDITION.

In a pamphlet which has just been published at Brussels the writer insists particularly on the necessity of the Belgian Government taking part in the Anglo French Expedition to China.

The *Constitutionnel*, after dwelling on the military operations, remarks—A pacific arrangement may very probably intervene long before siege can be laid to Pekin, and then the question of war indemnities and guarantees to the expeditionary powers would have to be discussed But as an indemnity is not a guarantee it is probable that France and England will each take possession of a portion of Chinese territory or an island off the coast. The island of Chusan would probably fall to the English, while the French would seize on some point favorably situated to become a kind of second Hong Kong, and Belgium would take possession of one of the islands at the mouth of the Yang-Tse-Kiang, one of the finest rivers in the world. It is the high road of the internal commerce of China, which is immense.

British and For. American News.

United States.

RAVAGES OF THE SMALL POX IN THE VICINITY OF BOSTON.—The small Pox still continues its ravages in the vicinity of Boston, though the number of deaths are few in comparison with the number of cases. Hardly a town is free from the infection. In Newton, a large number have contracted the disorder, and in one case a man upwards of eighty years of age is now convalescent from a severe attack. In Watertown many are suffering from either small pox or varioloid. In Needham there are a number sick, in one case an infant taking the infection who has been in no way exposed to the disorder, which is apparently carried about unconsciously from house to house in the clothes of visitors.—*Traveller.*

New Brunswick.

We announce with deep regret the sudden and awful death of Thomas Pickard, Jun Esq., of Prince William, late representative for this County in the House of Assembly. The facts of the case will be found in the following verdict of the jury empanelled by Judah Hammond, Esq., the Coroner of that district:—

"That the deceased, Thomas Pickard, Junr., Esq., was on the 25th inst., crushed to death instantaneously, in consequence of his clothes being caught by a revolving wheel of his mill while he was in the act of oiling a part of the Machinery."—*Fredericton Reporter.*

Nova Scotia.

LEGISLATIVE:—On Friday 3rd inst. Hon. Mr. Young moved a direct vote of want of confidence in the Government, to the following effect: "That the first paragraph of the Address in answer to the Governor's speech be as follows: We (the House), thank your Excellency for the speech with which your Excellency has been pleased to open this present Parliament, and to invite our attention to various matters largely affecting the public interests; but before proceeding to their consideration, we deem it due to your Excellency and to the people whom we represent to declare that her Majesty's Executive Council, as now constituted, do not possess the confidence of this House." In amendment to this the Hon. Attorney General moved that the House adjourn to Tuesday next, which was rejected by a majority of 28 to 26. Hon Mr. Young's motion was then put and carried by the same majority.—The Attorney General, and Provincial Secretary again asked for an adjournment until Tuesday. But the majority refused to permit so long a time to intervene before putting the House in communication with the Lieutenant Governor, and officially acquainting him with the position occupied by his Executive Council. Whereupon the question of adjournment was negatived by the opposition passing the following paragraph to the reply to the Governor's speech, 28 to 26: Under these circumstances, we respectfully assure your Excellency that at the earliest possible opportunity, and so soon as the official papers are communicated to us, we will give our best attention to the various topics embraced in your Excellency's speech." Hon. Mr. Young then moved an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in the usual terms, to accompany the foregoing resolution, which being carried by the same majority, the leader of the Opposition signified his willingness to adjourn over to Tuesday. But the Attorney General refused to renew his motion, and the House adjourned until 2 P. M. on Saturday.

The House met at the usual hour on Saturday, and on motion a Committee of three, comprising Hon. Mr. Young, Hon. Mr Howe and Adams Archibald, Esq., was appointed 27 to 3, to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor for the purpose of inquiring when it would be convenient for him to receive the Address in answer to the Speech at the opening of the Session. His Excellency was pleased to name this day (Monday) at 12 o'clock, for receiving the same The Committee then withdrew, returned to the Province Building, and informed the House of the fact. There was no further business transacted.—*Hx Journal.*

Agents for the "Protestant."

The following persons have kindly consented to act as Agents for the "Protestant" in their respective localities:—

Rev. Henry Crawford, St. Peter's
Rev. Robert S. Patterson, Bedeque.
Mr. Aitken, Georgetown
D. C. Ramsay, Fort Hill
William Rogerson, Crapaud
James Bearisto, Esq, Princetown
Rev. Neil McKay, Murray Harbor
Daniel Fraser, Esq., Belfast
George McKay, Esq., Campbellton N.L.
Charles A. Crosby, Park Corner
Patrick Brown, Summerside
John McMillan, Esq., Woodville.

The Protestant.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1860.

Young Men's Christian Association and Literary Institute.

On Thursday evening last, the subject of Railways in Prince Edward Island was again brought before the Association. Mr. Heard opened the discussion by giving a *resume* of the lecture which he delivered last week. Several other speakers followed, some maintaining with Mr. Heard that a Railway on the Island would prove a paying speculation, and others as strenuously opposing this view. The discussion was kept up with considerable spirit until the hour of adjournment.

The subject of an Island Railway no doubt forms a very good topic for discussion; but here, we think, the matter ends. It may be some obtuseness on our part, but we confess that the advocates of a railway failed to convince us that our small Island, almost entirely cut off from communication with the rest of the world about five months in the year, destitute of mineral resources, and possessing numerous harbors and conveniences for shipping agricultural produce, stands so much in need of a railway as to warrant the Government, or a company, to incur the expense of its construction.

On Thursday evening, the 16th instant, Charles Palmer, Esquire, will deliver a lecture before the Association on "The British Constitution."

[For the Protestant.]

EDUCATION IN P. E. ISLAND.

No. VI.

Mr Editor;

In introducing the subject of a Provincial College to the notice of the public, and especially of the Government, I would state, as a primary and unquestionable truth, that it is the duty of man to develop, train and regulate all his powers physical, mental and moral in the highest degree, and to acquire to the fullest extent possible, an accurate knowledge of the external world, material, social, political and moral, and of the means and agencies which conserve and regulate the same. In the accomplishment of this task, in the complete development of the human endowments, and in the acquisition of abstruse and extensive knowledge lie the elevation of our race, the proper discharge of the multitudinous duties of social and public life, and the general amelioration of the woes of earth. In this grand work, in which the noblest philanthropy may find the most ample scope, the services of the skilful and thoroughly informed teacher, are absolutely indispensable.

To train the physical frame aright, on which depend health and vigor and symmetry and beauty, a knowledge of anatomy, physiology and the laws of health, and some acquaintance with human infirmities are required. Nature indeed, has a voice in which it protests against attempted wrongs, but through ignorance that voice is often either misunderstood or disregarded. Science will teach us to admire nature's lines of beauty and of force, and to give a willing ear and prompt obedience to its warning voice. For the true cultivation of the intellectual powers, we demand the ability keenly to perceive their respective duties, the just estimation of the grasp, force or range of each, and the fine tact which can remove obstructions, and draw forth into lightsome and vigorous exercise, all the latent energies of one or all. The regulation of the moral faculty is the most difficult and by far the most important. Our conception of the human soul must exclude all idea of division or compartment. The mind is a unity. Yet the existence of various powers is universally manifest. Among these powers the moral faculty holds the first rank, the intellect, the will and the emotions being placed by nature in subjection to it, and by a peculiar absorbent property—a property common in a less degree to all the faculties—it appropriates to itself the whole force of the soul, stimulating and directing all its powers, and holds in its grasp the eternal weal or woe of the immortal being. To brighten the eye, and purify the feeling, and nerve the arm of this governing faculty is now *the* work of fallen man. Any education that ignores this special task, is utterly unworthy of the name. To this point every branch of science physical or moral, material or intellectual, should be made to look while passing through the hands of the professor.

Hence the educator of the conscience should possess a clear understanding and hearty appreciation of the principles of morality as they are unfolded in the only infallible standard, the word of God, a right apprehension of the actual disposition of man's moral nature towards these principles, and a firm confidence in the only efficient instrumentality by which his inherent inclination to evil may be supplanted oy a fixed tendency to rectitude.

How shall the external world unfold its stores of knowledge for our inspection? Can the matured yet unaided and uncultivated intellect unlock its treasures? We fear not. A few men of superior natural abilities and force of character by close observation and the perusal of scientific works, without the aid of a College education, have been able to read some of its most difficult lessons. But in these cases the mind was neither unaided nor wholly uncultivated. And if the instrument as it comes from the forge can be so effective how much more so when subjected to the sharpening and polishing of the grindstone? Minds of the first quality are like stars of the first magnitude, rare lights in our firmament. Our illumination must, therefore, depend upon the multiplication and brilliancy of inferior lights. But were superior intellects more numerous than they are, the want of early and thorough culture could only be compensated even in their case, by a great expenditure of time at a most precious season of life. To thread one's own way through the forest, however bold and enterprising, is a very different matter from following an able and experienced guide. Indeed those men who have forced their way up to eminence despite the want of a superior education, have ever been the first to express their regret at their misfortune in this respect, as resulting in not a few misconceptions and blunders, involving the loss of much valuable time when most needed, increasing the difficulties of every situation, and depriving them often of a right arm in the day of battle. One or two illustrations may not be out of place. The ability to state an argument or refute a sophism, on scientific principles, is of the first importance. It may be demanded of us, at any hour in private or public life. Strong common sense may convince us that the argument is true or false, but from want of the clear light of the syllogism, and its infallible certainty, we may be unable to establish our conviction. The relations of men, both social and political, not to speak of moral, are marred and weakened by errors and deceptions, and he who would ascertain their true condition and promote reform, must be furnished with a keen-edged instrument to unmask sophistry and to exhibit in the light of an irresistible demonstration, the necessity and the wisdom of proposed amendments.

The rude savage, from a volcanic peak of his island home in the South Pacific, and the astronomer, from his observatory at Greenwich, may each gaze upon the blazing comet; but how different their reflections! The one imagines he beholds a deity, or the approaching vengeance of an unseen God; the other calmly, yet wonderingly examines a periodical visitant, whose approach, velocity, gravity, distance and departure he had ascertained, or accurately calculated long before it came within the range of man's unaided visual organ. But even in lands where light from heaven has dispelled the gloom of superstition, how few really apprehend, in any considerable degree, the wonders of that vast empire, whose portals are thrown open to the gaze of man. The Astronomical Discourses of a world-renowned Christian Philosopher reveal the vast field for lofty contemplation that lies here. Such gorgeous and glowing descriptions may arrest, enchain, and enravish the reader as he is led higher and higher in the sublime flight of a powerful but well-regulated imagination; but he only can correctly survey the celestial luminaries, and fully estimate their majestic, rapid, noiseless, complicated, yet admirably-ordered movements, who has ascended step by step the ladder of spherical trigonometry, and aided by the masters who have gone before him, takes his stand upon the summit of its solved, abstruse problems, and guides the movements of his telescope.

If we walk forth to admire the beauties of the garden, or duty call us to traverse the unbroken forest, we may be arrested by the colours of a flower, or stop to admire a towering pine or sturdy birch; but how limited must be our information of either, unless by close familiarity with trees and flowers, we are able to assign to each its place and functions in the vegetable world. There is an order, an adaptation, a beauty in vegetation totally concealed from the casual observer. Every leaf of a tree or plant is numbered, and each one has its own place. Every branch of a vegetable, from the fern to the cedar, is attached to the parent stock at an appropriate and distinguishing angle. The adaptation of root and leaf, of bark and internal tissue to soil and climate, is peculiar and remarkable. Shall the discovery of these details of wisdom, order, and beauty in which lie concealed the surpassing glory of the vegetable world, be left to the unaided, individual explorer? Or is the simple assistance of a manual on Botany alone sufficient to explain all the intricate complications? Let the attempt be made. The very nomenclature, couched, very awkwardly, in long terms of dead languages, which might with perfect ease be expressed in good, homely, well-understood Saxon, presents at the outset a very formidable and repulsive barrier. This serious obstacle, once removed, the pleasant fields of botany would remain no longer to many a *terra incognita*. But yet, the living voice of the enthusiastic lecturer, the actual specimen in hand, the ready explanation, the minute details of the master thoroughly at home in his subject, must constitute the real introduction to this rich and attractive field of knowledge. These remarks apply, in great part, to Geology, Mineralogy, Chemistry, and Natural Philosophy. No satisfactory progress can be made within a reasonable time without the aid of the experienced guide or professor. And in this enlightened age, men of cultivated and well-informed minds are alone entitled to occupy the place of leaders, directors or guardians in all social, political or religious matters. Shall Prince Edward Island have a seminary in which her sons may be fitted by a thorough education to fill any post in society, no matter how elevated? This is a question which the coming Legislature should take up, and dispose of in a manner which shall enable our Island to hold up her head without reproach in the midst of her sister Provinces. What the college should be in our present circumstances, shall merit consideration in my next.

Yours, &c.,

G. SUTHERLAND.

Charlottetown, Feb. 3d, 1860.

NOVA SCOTIA POLITICS.

In another column, it will be seen that Hon. William Young moved a direct vote of want of confidence in the Romo-Johnston government on Friday the 3d instant. Notwithstanding this motion was carried by a majority of two, so tenacious were Johnston and his friends of office that they did not resign until the following Tuesday. For further intelligence, we refer our readers to the subjoined Telegram:—

HALIFAX, Friday, Feb. 10—4 p. m.

Canada coming up harbor. New Government gazetted to-day. Young, President Executive Council; Archibald, Attorney General; McCully, Solicitor General and Chairman Railway Board; Howe, Provincial Secretary; Annand, Financial Secretary; John H. Anderson, Receiver General, with Seat in Legislative Council; Locke, in Council.

Legislature adjourned until 12th March.

An English Mail arrived in town on Saturday evening last. The news is not very important. The contemplated European Congress seems to have been all squashed by the Pamphlet which lately appeared in Paris, supposed to have been written by the Emperor.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. — Several communications have been crowded out this week. We will endeavor to make room for them in our next.

Princetown Mechanics' Institute.

On Monday evening last, the 30th ult., Mr. Wm. Keir delivered a lecture before this Institute on "Geology,"—Thomas McNutt, Esq., in the Chair. Before commencing the lecture proper, he clearly explained by a diagram the position and nature of the different layers in the crust of the earth. He divided it into parts corresponding to the days of creation. The learned lecturer then proceeded to afford his audience a brief glance at some of the more prominent revelations of Geology. He stated what he had been led to regard, both from the principles of physical development and the revelations of Geology, as the correct theory of the earth's formation. He then adduced facts in support of his theory. Supposing an imaginary hole made in the crust of the earth, to the depth of ten miles, he invited his audience, in thought, to descend it along with him, and survey the different strata as they passed downwards. Having in this manner described the different formations and the principal materials of which they are composed, he began his ascent, noticing in graphic description a few of the most interesting fossil remains which have been discovered in some of the layers. A few pertinent remarks of a practical nature concluded the lecture. It was an able, interesting, and instructive production. The Hall was very well filled; and for the space of two hours, close attention was paid by the audience to the wonderful revelations of Geology. At the close of the lecture an opportunity was afforded for asking questions relating to the subject discussed. The offer was accepted, and several questions were asked, which elicited full explanations from the lecturer. A vote of thanks was unanimously accorded him for his instructive lecture.

The Annual Meeting of the Literary Society was then held—the President in the Chair. The accounts for the past year were submitted by the Treasurer, showing a balance due Society to the date of €2 3s. 11d. These having been found correct, and other business connected with the affairs of the Institute satisfactorily arranged, the following gentlemen were re-elected office-bearers for the ensuing year, viz:—

Mr. William Keir, President.
Thomas Macnutt, Esq., First Vice President.
Benjamin Bearisto, Esq., Second Vice President.
James Bearisto, Sec'y and Treasurer.
Committee—Francis L. Macnutt, Neil McDougald, Neil McGougan, Archibald Sinclair, Henry S. Macnutt, Neil Ramsay and Peter Macnutt.—*Com.*

Temperance Reunion at Georgetown.

On Tuesday, the 17th ult., a Public Tea was held in this thriving little town, under the auspices of Diamond of the Desert Division Sons of Temperance. The Hall was beautifully decorated for the occasion. About 140 persons sat down to tables provided with tea and cake rich and abundant, and attended by waiters amiable and fair, making the *tout ensemble* just what a Reunion, got up by Sons of Temperance, ought to be. The intellectual entertainment of the evening was presided over by P. G. W. P. Bro. Sanderson, whose exertions as Chairman of Committee on this Demonstration, have been indefatigable. Songs and addresses followed each other in rapid order. Temperance, politics, and crinoline, each had their say, until the Chairman announced the speech of the evening, —calling on Master W. McKeown, a young Son of Temperance, to come forward, who delivered an animated address,—denouncing the liquor traffic; and calling upon his auditors, if weak, to join the Sons of Temperance and be strengthened; if strong, to join them, and by precept and example succor and support the weak. On resuming his seat, the young Brother was enthusiastically cheered. A sale of surplus cake then took place—realising between £2 and £3. At its conclusion, order being called, the Chairman addressed the meeting in a short but pertinent speech. The company then sang "Good night, Good night," to the favorite tune "Auld Lang Syne," when the Chairman called for three cheers for the Queen, which was responded to again, again and again; the same for the Diamond of the Desert Sons of Temperance, and long may they keep up these festivities; and lastly, the same for Georgetown. The company then parted, all well pleased with each other, very happy to meet, happy to part, and will be happy to meet again on a like occasion.

The Committee desire to return thanks to the three ladies in Georgetown not connected with the Division or its members, who kindly presented the Committee with cake, viz: Miss Ann Macdonald, Mrs. Finley McNeill and Mrs. W. B Aitken; and to the lady visitors, and other ladies connected with the members of the Division, for their kind assistance and co-operation in all things pertaining to this Reunion.—*Com.*

CUSTOM HOUSE, Port of Malpeque,
December 31, 1859.

	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Oatmeal.
To England.	7,079			
Nova Scotia,	1,954		745	25 bags.
New Brunswick,	5,300	2,600	500	121 do.
Newfoundland,	882		256	
United States,	47,209	2,020	3,770	56 do.
	62,125	4,620	5,171	202 bags.

Total Bushels, 74,916

BENJAMIN BEARISTO, Controller.

WEEKLY CALENDAR—FEBRUARY.

○ Full Moon, 6th day, 10h. 23m., evening.
☾ Last Quarter, 13th day, 2h. 37m., evening.
● New Moon, 21st day, 3h. 26m., evening.
☽ First Quarter, 29th day, 3h. 43m., evening.

DAY MONTH.	DAY WEEK.	SUN rises	SUN sets	High Water morn.	High Water morn.	Moon rises morn.	Day's length
		h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
12	Sunday	7 12	5 17	2 32			10 4
13	Monday	7 12	5 18	3 19	0 53	106	
14	Tuesday	7 10	5 19	4 12	2 9	10 9	
15	Wednesday	7 9	5 20	5 12	3 8	10 11	
16	Thursday	7 7	5 22	6 17	4 7	10 15	
17	Friday	7 6	5 23	7 23	4 55	10 17	
18	Saturday	7 4	5 24	8 24	5 29	10 20	

Miscellaneous.

From the Glasgow Guardian.

The Death of Lord Macaulay.

Few events could have been calculated to excite more regret than the death of Lord Macaulay. His History of England—the grand work of his life—was one of the few books for which the literary public impatiently waited. We do not know in what state he has left his materials—whether his great accumulation of matter is likely to be lost, or whether some of the new volumes were nearly prepared for publication. In any circumstances, the loss of such a brilliant writer, while still in the full possession of his powers, is deeply to be lamented.

Lord Macaulay, as is well known, was directly of Scottish descent. His father, the famous Zachary Macaulay, was the son of a Highland minister. He was a man of devoted Christian character, having been long associated in all his religious and philanthropic schemes with the illustrious Wilberforce. It is a singular fact that none of the sons of the leaders of the great evangelical movement in England at the beginning of this century continued attached to evangelicism. Distinguished many of them have been, though none so distinguished as the son of Zachary Macaulay; but they have all diverged from the religious associations of their youth. The cause is probably to be found in the incompatibility of Church of England principles with evangelicism, when tested by powerful minds. * * * * *

Lord Macaulay began his literary career in 1825. The essay which first brought him into notice was the well-known article on Milton, published in the *Edinburgh Review*. This essay, we think, exhibited remarkably both Macaulay's strength and weakness. No writer could be more brilliant, but his brilliancy arose not so much from the loftiness of his ideas as from the greatness of his contrasts. It wanted in that stern grandeur and pure poesy which characterised the lofty eloquence of Milton himself. His was rather a rapid and wonderful exhibition of striking colors, than a calm, noble picture on which the mind could ponder, and from which it could derive perpetually new pleasures. Macaulay's style latterly became very much chastened, but still it abounded too much in the glare and glitter of far-fetched antitheses.

Lord Macaulay entered on his career as a politician in 1830. He early gained the ear of the House of Commons, where he took an active part in promoting the Reform Bill, the bill for the abolition of slavery, and other measures of that exciting period. He left for India, where he continued some years, in 1834. On his return he was elected for Edinburgh, for which city he sat till 1847. On his rejection in 1847, on account of his Maynooth views, he betook himself to retirement, and began to prepare that great work which was to be the masterpiece of his life.

As a politician, Lord Macaulay thoroughly sympathised with the Whig party and its great historic struggles. During his career in Parliament he advanced many noble measures. He fell also into the errors of the Whig party, which they now see cause to regret, by pandering to the most extreme demands of the Church of Rome, and helping it forward in its aggressive measures. He had early taken a dislike to the Evangelical party, and treated their views only with contempt. His being ejected from Edinburgh was undoubtedly a strong measure, but it was justified by the opposition of his sentiments to those of his constituents. It was a step adopted upon principle, and supported by the late Hugh Miller, who was so preeminently fitted to appreciate and honor his literary power and statesmanlike qualities.

In his history, Lord Macaulay has risen above all his former literary efforts. He was naturally possessed of a mind too rapid and brilliant in its conclusions for dealing with the stern inflexibility of facts. His former writings wanted in laboriousness and weight in proportion to the rapidity of his conclusions. The ruling power of facts has tended to chasten and purify his style—to render it more dignified and less evanescent. Still, even into his history, he carried many of his faults as a writer. His scenes are too exciting and tragical; his characters too extreme to be life-like. Neither William III., James II., nor the Duke of Marlborough, are so much human beings as ideal men. William III. is too virtuous and noble in everything. We would like to see his virtues better contrasted with his faults. James II., mean and base as he undoubtedly was, was scarcely such an aggregate of pure unadulterated baseness and weakness as he is described in the history. The Duke of Marlborough has not got justice. Poor William Penn, who has got abused under a mistake, is held up to view as the very picture of hypocrisy and low rascality. This power of contrasting characters, as well as ideas, in which Macaulay excelled so much, is carried to an extent which gives a want of reality to the whole narrative. He has not, we think, done for William III. what Carlyle has accomplished for Cromwell, in the most able history written in modern times,—held up to view the portrait of a living man and hero, and also the true picture of his times. His history, as regards individuals, is rather one of courtly jealousies and petty rivalries, than of broad national interests. As a historian, Lord Macaulay will never, we think, rank with Thomas Carlyle. He, perhaps, takes a better view of the influences of great constitutional principles, but he wants the knowledge and understanding of the individual men who represent them. Still his history, in its justice and impartiality, is vastly superior to most former standard histories, and he has brought into the domain of history a power of vivid description and striking narrative which elevates historic writing, and which will not be lost on future historians.

The elevation of Lord Macaulay to the peerage was a fitting honor to literary power. Literary men have been too much neglected amid the crowd of aspirants for courtly rewards. Almost no profession is more honorable, or requires such an amount and variety of power. We hope that this first example will not be lost sight of, and that great literary men as well as great lawyers will take their place among the peers of Britain. Nothing would tend to elevate more the position of literature, and thus to improve indirectly its character.

It cannot but be regretted deeply that a man brought up under the influences which surrounded the youth of Macaulay should have shown so little respect for the religion of his fathers, and should have been inclined to treat with contempt all the earnest religious movements of his age. Even his more literary powers would have greatly gained by a knowledge of the deeper spiritual elements at work in the destinies of man. His career has, however, in many respects been one not only of brilliancy but of usefulness, and his death must be regarded as a national calamity.

Lord Brougham—Prohibition.

We are greatly gratified to see that this great statesman, the mightiest man in Great Britain, has had his attention turned directly to the guilt of the liquor traffic and the necessity of repressive measures. He says that "they are positively criminal who treat this object lightly." What will our petty court-house and bar-room politicians, who are forever prating about the fanaticism and folly of temperance legislation, say when the Webster of England declares, "the lawgiver is imperatively bound to lend his aid when it appears manifest that no palliatives can avail?" In answer to the oft repeated argument that you must educate the people and thus counteract the direct tendency of intemperance, he says that this is a great and dangerous fallacy. The humanizing influence of instruction is admitted, but it is indirect and of gradual operation, while that of intemperance is direct and immediate, in multiplying and increasing the malignity of offences.

To rely upon popular improvement alone, and take no measures for removing the great cause of crimes, would be to lull ourselves into as perilous a security as theirs who should trust to the effects of diet and regimen, when the plague was raging; or in that confidence, before it broke out, should take no precaution against its introduction. So, training the people to arms is a wise policy in any country, and our insular position does not exempt us from this duty. But he would be an unsafe counsellor, who should bid us rely upon the martial habits of the people, and not repel invasion by our fleets, or meet it with regular, disciplined troops. Intemperance is the common enemy, it attacks even persons of cultivated minds, and it is certain that repressive measures are loudly called for in this country, to abolish a traffic that spreads havoc widely among the multitudes of our inferior orders, and fills our workhouses and our jails. To lessen its force, and contract its sphere, no means must be spared, if we really mean to stay the progress of destitution and of crime."

There is not a leading mind in this country, or in England, whose reason and judgment indorse not the opinion that prohibition is right, and who will not admit it in private conversation with its advocates. But the doctrine is not popular enough for them to espouse it. Intoxicating liquor is an agent of tremendous power, and courage to meet it is wanting. Our great men could successfully assail this giant mischief. The adhesion of such a man as Lord Brougham, will give new momentum to the Alliance movement in England, and to prohibition throughout the world.

Ingenious Mode of Killing a Bear.

An Irishman, living in the township of Dorr, Allegheny county, Michigan, having for some time past been in bodily fear, and sorely tried by an ugly customer in the shape of a huge black bear, which was in the practice of making nightly visits to his premises, hit upon the following plan for his extermination:—Loading his gun heavily, and fastening it to an old work bench, with the muzzle pointing slightly downward, he took a piece of pork, and crowded it into the mouth of the piece, and then tied a string to it, and run it back through the bands that usually hold the ramrod, and securely and carefully fastened the other end of the cord, with a purchase, to the trigger. Soon old Bruin, as usual, came along, and smelling the pork, began to pull away at it, when the gun was discharged and a bullet planted in the unsuspicious animal's head, killing him instanter.—*Grand Rapids Eagle.*

The Iron Elephant.

The locomotive steam engine has been called the iron horse. The hydraulic crane ought to be called the iron elephant. A huge iron crane stands upon the quay at Newcastle, within a few feet of the edge. A very thick chain hanging over the water may be taken to represent the Elephant's trunk. At the foot of the crane is a small horizontal dial with two fingers. A man or boy turns one of the fingers to the right—the chain descends into the hold of a ship lying at anchor beneath. Another touch, the chain is still. Move one of the fingers to the left and you will see rising from the ship's hold a burden of many tons weight, which the chain raises from the ship above the level of the quay. Another touch of the finger and the quay comes round, and chain and heavy load describe part of a circle, until the load is over its destined resting-place. Touch the finger again—all is stationary; another slight movement and the load is deposited. A child can direct and control the movements. Every movement of the crane follows the dial with unerring precision. If an error occurs, it is due to the head that directs, not to the power that works. That power is a drop of water. You hear no noise, except of the chain running down. There is no haste, no extra effort, no uncertainty.

All is impassibility and smoothness that begets complacency in the looker on. The iron elephant would lift a pin or a baby more safely or delicately than could a lady. In the London docks you may see him lift a bullock, or a tiger, or a bundle of them—or a few tones of iron or wood, or of any other thing, and apparently with the same ease with which he would lift a baby. This machine is the invention of Sir William G. Armstrong, the inventor of the rifled cannon.—*English Paper.*

Interesting Varieties.

The books in the library belonging to the British Museum occupy 21 miles of shelf——The painting and sculpture galleries of the palace of Versailles extend over six miles——In the course of three and a half years 270,000 trees were felled in order to get at the gutta-percha——The eyes of needles are punctured by a machine which, superintended by one boy, can punch 20,000 in a day——A ray of artificial light travels at the rate of 70,000 leagues in a second of time——Astronomers have given the rate of solar light at 192,500 miles a second——In the formation of a single locomotive engine there are over 5,000 pieces to be put together, and these require to be as accurately adjusted as the works of a watch——Every watch consists of at least 202 pieces, employing probably over 200 persons, distributed among 40 trades—to say nothing of the toolmakers for all these——Gas-lighting was unknown in 1800; it was not until two years after this that Murdoc made his first public exhibition of it in London. Since that time his discovery has encircled the globe. In Europe and this country all the principal cities and many large towns are lighted with it; and even New Zealand villages, where no white man had built his residence in 1800, are illuminated by the same subtle and beautiful agent of human comfort and happiness——Every pound of cochineal contains 70,000 insects, boiled to death; 700,000 are annually used for scarlet and crimson dyes——The odorous matter of flowers is inflammable, and arises from an essential oil. When growing in the dark their odor is diminished, but restored in the light, and it is strongest in sunny climates. The plant known as the "fraxmelle" takes fire in hot evenings by bringing a flame near its roots——At present there is no really successful ventilating and dust-excluding apparatus combined for railroad cars. Much ingenuity has been displayed, and many patents have been issued for devices for these purposes, but as yet the system needs to be perfected——The national road over the Cumberland mountains is more extensive and durable than the celebrated Appian Way at Rome——To find the contents of a cask in imperial gallons, gauge the bung diameter and multiply its square by 2. To the product add the square of the head diameter, and multiply these by the inside length. Then divide the last product by 1,089 for imperial gallons.——The Julian aqueduct of Rome is two miles longer than the Croton aqueduct of New York, but the Croton carries more than all the seven aqueducts of Rome put together, and more than any other aqueduct in the world, and is longer than any other excepting the Julian.——The Illinois Central Railroad is the longest line ever constructed by one company, and in point of workmanship is equal to any European road.——The stone arch over Cabin John's Creek, on the Washington aqueduct, is about 50 feet greater than any other stone arch in the world, and is more beautiful in proportion than the arch over Oca, in Italy, so long celebrated for its magnificence——The tunnel on the summit of the Pennsylvania Railroad was a more difficult work than the tunnel under the Thames——The structures on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at Harper's Ferry, and the Starrucca viaduct on the New York and Erie Railroad, are equal in magnificence to anything Brunel ever did in England or Moran in France——The suspension bridge over Niagara river, at Lewistown, is 1,042 feet 10 inches in one span, and 43 feet greater than any other single span in the world, being nearly twice as great as the celebrated bridge over the Menai Straits in England——The United States Dry Dock, in Brooklyn, is the largest dry dock in the world, by many feet. The plates of iron used in the gates of this dock are the largest that had been made up to the time they were rolled——The estimate originally made by the Belgian engineers for the wear of rails upon their lines, was 120 years. At present ten years is not under the average life of rails, whilst many are actually so much worn in 12 months as to be no longer fit for use——Boiler explosions are always reported, but simple ruptures, which often occur from over-pressure, and with no further consequences than the loss of steam and local injury to the boiler, are seldom publicly reported, and there are many who are not aware that such casualties ever happen.——The bark of trees is generally thickened on their northern sides.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

THE WONDER OF THE WORLD!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

THIS GREAT HOUSEHOLD MEDICINE ranks among the leading necessaries of life, as it is well known to the world that it cures many complaints other remedies cannot reach, this fact is as well established as that the Sun lights the World, and are wonderfully adapted to this Climate

DISORDER OF THE LIVER AND STOMACH.

Most persons will, at some period of their lives, suffer from indigestion, derangement of their liver, stomach, or bowels, which, if not quickly removed, frequently settles into a dangerous illness. It is well known in India, and other tropical climates, that Holloway's Pills is the only remedy that can be relied upon in such cases. Almost every soldier abroad carries a box of these Pills in his knapsack. In England most persons know that these Pills will cure them whenever the liver, stomach or bowels are out of order, and that they need no physician. Thousands in this part of the world can bear testimony to the truth of this statement.

WEAKNESS AND DEBILITY.

Such as may suffer from weakness or debility, or where there is a want of energy, should at once have recourse to these Pills, as they immediately purify the blood, and act upon the mainspring of life, giving strength and vigor to the system. Young persons entering into womanhood, with a derangement of the functions: and to mothers at the turn of life, these Pills will be the most efficacious in correcting the tide of life that may be on the turn. Young and elderly men suffer in a similar manner at the same periods, when there is always danger, they should therefore undergo a course of this purifying medicine, which ensures lasting health, particularly so in these latitudes.

DERANGEMENT OF THE KIDNEYS.

If these Pills be used according to the printed directions, and the Ointment rubbed over the region of the kidneys, at least once a day, as salt is forced into meat, the Ointment would penetrate into the kidneys, and correct any derangement of those organs; should he suffer from stone or gravel, then the Ointment ought to be rubbed into the neck of the bladder also, and a few days will convince the sufferer as to the astonishing effect of these two remedies.

NERVOUS DISORDERS.

Any derangement of these delicate organs affects disastrously both the body and the mind. To the nervous invalid Holloway's Pills are an article of vital necessity. As they impart tone and vigor to the internal organs, and consequently to the nervous system which pervades and connects them. Hence their marvellous cures of hysteria, low spirits, spasms, fits, headaches, nervous twitchings, and other kindred complaints are all radically removed by the use of these invaluable Pills.

COMPLAINTS OF FEMALES.

The functional irregularities peculiar to the weaker sex, are invariably corrected without pain or inconvenience by the use of Holloway's Pills. They are the safest and surest medicine for all the diseases incidental to females of all ages, and more especially so in this quarter of the world.

BILIOUS AFFECTIONS.

The quantity and quality of the bile are of vital importance to health. Upon the liver, the gland which secretes this fluid, the Pills operate specifically, infallibly rectifying its irregularities, and effectually curing jaundice, bilious remittents, and all the varieties of disease generated by an unnatural condition of the organ, so often deranged in these latitudes.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known to the world for the following diseases:

Ague	Dropsy	Inflammation
Sore Throats	Asthma	Dysentery
Jaundice	Stone and Gravel	Bilious Complaints
Erysipelas	Liver Complaints	Secondary Symptoms
Blotches on the skin	Female Irregularities	Lumbago
Tic Douloureux	Bowel Complaints	Fevers of all kinds
Piles	Tumors	Ulcers
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