

the State-supported Schools, we must then if we would be consistent, cease to complain of Protestants being deprived of certain privileges in Naples, Rome, Spain and Austria.

It may be very easy to say, as the friend above alluded to remarked, "If Roman Catholics are not content to live in a Protestant country, under Protestant arrangements, they had better go to some other part of the world better suited to their taste."

We do not suppose that the more intelligent and Christian advocates of this measure intend to carry out the principle as far as this or practically to abridge our liberties, but as a violation of any of the common rights of man is subversive of the best interests of human society we know not to what it might lead.

We have the most entire confidence in the Voluntary Principle for the extension of the Gospel of Christ. Even in India we should consider it a great misfortune for any attempt to be made to sustain Christianity by the State.

We desire to see the Bible used in every School in the land, and shall be glad for the day to arrive when a copy shall be possessed by every child capable of reading it; but at the same time we are fully satisfied that an attempt to effect this by legislation is one of the most unlikely means of securing so desirable a consummation.

The above was written before the reception of Dr. Cram's excellent letter in another column. The unanimity of sentiments between them—

If any of our friends hold a different opinion, and think that legislation on this subject would promote the use of the Bible, we shall be most happy to give them opportunities of expressing their views.

Although we are not likely to be driven from the position we have taken, by slander and misrepresentation such as some of our violent contemporaries delight in, yet we are open to conviction, and are only sorry that fair argument has not been employed, instead of such terms as "canting about church and state," "sheer nonsense," "fault-finding," &c., with which their readers are regaled from week to week.

Exodus 20th chapter and 16th verse.

When attempts have been made to "stamp out" Christian liberty, the common mode of doing so has been to charge Christians with the commission of acts, or with holding opinions which they do not acknowledge; and in many cases with that of which they have been quite unconscious.

Because we shewed that the statement made in the Christian Instructor that the Baptists of Nova Scotia had had "Committees on Popery for several years" was untrue, this Calumniator volunteers, on behalf of the Editor of the Instructor, to say what he "intended to be understood," and then proceeds to remark:—"We think that by a keen process of induction we could shew cause for supposing that the following Committee has been appointed on the Messenger."

The Editor of the Witness, (although we know no one who will acknowledge himself as holding such an honorable (!) office,) and also Mr. James Barnes, the publisher of the paper, know this to be a base and malicious slander, and intended to mislead the public respecting the perfectly independent position we occupy

in political matters. The cause of Protestantism has suffered more from such friends than from all its enemies combined. It may have been supposed by him a good joke, but it is such an one as we believe would have been perpetrated by no paper in the Province whose Editor was known as a gentleman or a Christian.

Further developments of Bible-in-Schools-by-law.

WE presume by this time our friend, the Editor of the Christian Visitor, is convinced of the mistake he made in endorsing the demand for an enactment to enforce the use of the Bible in Schools. The discussion of the question in the New Brunswick legislature has shewn that the Roman Catholics were as willing to adopt the distinction of the two versions, as they would be to have Separate Schools.

"I will make a few quotations from the Notes on the Douay Bible, the only version of the Holy Scriptures which Romanists are allowed to read. To say nothing of faults in the text; the following is the authoritative teaching of the Church.

NOTE.—Heretics may be punished and suppressed, and may and ought, by public authority, either spiritual or temporal, to be chastised or executed.

NOTE.—Catholics should not spare their parents, if Heretics.

NOTE.—The translators of the Protestant Bible ought to be abhorred as the depths of Hell.

NOTE.—But the blood of Protestants is not called the blood of Saints, no more than the blood of thieves, man-killers, and other malefactors; for the shedding of which, by order of Justice, no commonwealth shall answer.

After this, where is the Protestantism of the "Witness," "Roger Williams," et hoc genus omne!! They may possibly answer,—Oh, we advocated a Catholic Version without note or comment. Who ever heard of such a thing—the idea is a mere mockery. Out upon such hypocrisy!!

The Protestant Alliance.

Our readers will have learned by the two letters of the Rev. Mr. Freeman, in our two last issues and the references to it in other papers, that a body purporting to be a Protestant Alliance has at length acknowledged itself in one of the denominational papers of Halifax.

The character of this combination may be understood by the form in which it presents itself to the public. Whether it is likely to commend itself to general acceptance among Protestants may be determined, 1st, by the organ it has chosen in which to make its first public appearance, and 2ndly by the nature of that communication itself.

1st.—The organ—the Presbyterian Witness—a paper notoriously partizan, representing only a section of the Presbyterian body—hostile to the Baptist Denomination, frequently indulging in charges which it is compelled afterwards to acknowledge as untrue.

2nd.—The character of the communication itself. It is inserted at the request of its Secretaries. The names of several gentlemen are given as members of the Committee, who deny that connexion. After giving a portion only of the Circular, which was sent to the country lately, a statement is made, headed—"Brief Statement of the Halifax Committee," but which has not the signature of one of its members.

Passing over inaccuracies to which we might refer, we may mention one part which we believe is entirely incorrect. It states that—"Since the first proposal to establish a branch of the Protestant Alliance of Nova Scotia, all possible means have been employed to induce clergymen and laymen of every denomination, and of all shades of politics to join its ranks." But what are the facts? No public notice of any of its meetings has ever been given. From its first inception, during the setting of the Legislature last year, nothing has been publicly known of any of its meetings, or where they were to be held, until some time after they had taken place, and then only by some inuendo from the Editor of the Witness or some other political paper. The larger portion of this communication consists of animadversions upon two ministers of the Gospel, the Rev. Mr. Free-

man and the Rev. Mr. Jardine, co-pastor, with the Rev. Mr. Scott, of St. Matthews congregation, (Established Church of Scotland). We refrain from offering a remark on the letters of these gentlemen, or the replies to them from the Rev. Mr. Hunter, or the unworthy insinuations of the Witness respecting them, as we consider either of those gentlemen perfectly able to meet the case.

We only wish to give our readers the facts which have transpired with regard to this Association, as they have come to our knowledge from the public prints, and from information obtained by enquiries concerning it. Although the Secretaries profess to wish "that Protestants everywhere throughout the Province should correctly understand its position," yet they have not seen fit to make known where or when its meetings are held.

Our readers will be able to use their own judgment as to the desirableness of aiding such an institution.

MR. EDITOR.—We have just heard of a story going the rounds of town gossip, for the truth of which we cannot vouch, but which would answer well for the pages of a Nova Scotia Punch, if we had one. An Honorable Member in one of the Legislative Branches, being caught napping in his seat by his next neighbour, and nudged into half consciousness, exclaimed, in the honest simplicity of a man half awake, "Oh, it does not matter—sleeping or waking it is ten pence an hour!!"

It would appear that there has been an attempt in the Legislature of Louisiana to re-open the Slave Trade, which in our own earlier days, cast so deep a stigma upon most of the nations of Europe, and in which above most of them, England was so deeply implicated. The present attempt was gilded over with the specious pretence of introducing the native African as apprentices. It appears, however, to have met no favor—probably because it would interfere with the home internal Slave market, for one can hardly give Slave-holders credit for any consideration for human rights.

Not much real progress appears yet to have been made in the great Kansas debate in Congress. As far however as can well be judged, the chance are beginning to be turned in favor of liberty and humanity. It is pleasing to find that there are still a few bold and honest men even among Southern Slaveholders, who dare to speak the truth as regards the cruel and debasing institution with which long custom has, however, made them too familiar. We trust that ere long the noble men like Sumner and others, who amid scenes of violence, and under the storm of obloquy, have been fighting the battle of human liberty in the American Congress, will after all reap their reward in witnessing the tide of public feeling turn in their favor.

The latest Telegraphic news give no European items of any moment. Our own mail now due will probably bring somewhat later Indian Intelligence.

Our own Legislature, it is said, will not adjourn before May.—In consequence a Bill is brought in to defer the Sittings of the Supreme Court until the beginning of next month.

General Intelligence.

Foreign and Domestic.

The Eastern State has commenced her summer trips between Halifax, Yarmouth, and Boston.

It is said that the Canada Legislature will grant \$4,000 for steamers on the Gaspe and Shediak line.

Bishop Binney has lately confirmed 250 persons, in the several churches of Halifax.

Three men were crossing Shelburne harbour on Monday night, when by some means their boat was capsized, and two of the number, brothers, George and William Goulden were drowned. The other was by the timely aid of Dr. Snyder restored. It appears that strong drink had been freely used by them before leaving the town.

COAL AT PUGWASH.—A public meeting was held at Pugwash on the 27th ult., to consider the propriety of entering upon Mining operations about 10 miles from Pugwash. Peter Murray, Esq., the chairman said:—"A seam of coal of the thickness of 9 inches, dipping towards the River Philip, near Nelson Patton's, and distant about ten miles from Pugwash Harbour, had also been found 19 feet below the surface, indicating by its appearance that it was only the first layer of an extensive coal bed. It was therefore evident that coal measures of a workable description existed in our midst."

Dr. Charles Creed explained the nature of the different strata which were usually found overlying coal seams, and shewing that these conditions were abundantly apparent in this district. He also furnished the meeting with a fund of valuable geological information upon this question, which materially assisted the meeting in their deliberations.

Dr. Charles Creed, Alexander McKenzie, Peter Murray, Charles McNut, Rufus F. Page, William Waugh, and Amos B. Crandall were appointed a Committee to examine the various localities where there are indications of coal, and to decide as to the feasibility of sinking shafts to ascertain the quality and quantity.

A subscription paper was then drawn out and adopted by the meeting, and John Cutten, Esq., by a unanimous vote named as the collector thereof.

The Address sent to the Clergymen of all Denominations, by the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance, is a document which deserves immediate attention.

We are much obliged for the intimation from a friend at Bridgetown, that in the list of appointments to the Magistracy we accidentally omitted the names of W. R. Ruggles and Richardson Harris, Esqrs.

G. W. McLELLAN, Esq., M.P.P. FOR COLCHESTER, had an attack of cramp in the stomach on Saturday last.—Failing to obtain relief he expired yesterday morning.

THE HON. CHIEF JUSTICE has been suffering from illness for some days past. He was something better yesterday.

GOOD FRIDAY.—Yesterday being the anniversary of this time-honored festival, (!) all business was suspended, &c.—Morning Chronicle.

CHEAP COAL.—We learn that a coal seam has been opened in the neighborhood of New Glasgow, outside the area reserved by the General Mining Association. The spot where the coal was discovered, and where men have been at work excavating for two or three weeks, is a little over three quarters of a mile from the town, on the property of Mr John R. Fraser. The seam is four feet thick, and the coal which is of very superior quality, is sold at 13s. per chaldron being 5s. 9d less than the price charged by the Association.—Eastern Chronicle.

Professor How, of King's College, has given a chemical analysis of the water of Spa Spring, on the property of C. B. Bowman, Esq., Windsor.

He says:—The water was perfectly colorless and clear. Its temperature was 49° Fahrenheit, whilst that of the air was 31°. An imperial gallon weighing 70,000 grains, afforded 139,91 grains of solid matter.

Table with 2 columns: Substance and grains. Includes Carbonate of Lime (17.50), Carbonate of Iron (0.40), Carbonate of Magnesia (0.31), Sulphate of Lime (106.21), Sulphate of Soda (0.68), Sulphate of Potassa (0.38), Sulphate of Magnesia (11.02), Chloride of Sodium (0.90), Silica (0.60).

Free Carbonic Acid, 137.91 grains, 0.64.

This comes very near that in some of the most celebrated waters, as for instances in the thermal Spring of Bath in England, which yields 144 grains in a gallon, but from quality or nature, the spring is clearly not chalybeate but calcareous, the two chief ingredients being Sulphate and Carbonate of Lime, while iron is present in but minute amount.

Pulmonary Consumption.—The great scourge of our northern climate is disarmed of half its terrors since we have a remedy so singularly efficacious as Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. It is worthy of the high reputation which it enjoys.

Commercial.

HALIFAX MARKETS.

CORRECTED FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 6.

Table of market prices for various goods including Flour, Cornmeal, Beef, Butter, Coffee, Molasses, Pork, Sugar, Codfish, Salmon, Mackerel, Herrings, Alewives, Haddock, Bar Iron, Hoop, Sheet, Lumber, Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Coal, and Fire Wood.

PRICES AT THE FARMER'S MARKET, APRIL 6.

Table of prices for fresh beef, oatmeal, pork, veal, lamb, bacon, butter, cheese, eggs, poultry, geese, ducks, turkeys, calf-skins, yarn, potatoes, plums, apples, and homespun cloth.

WILLIAM NEWCOMB, Clerk of Market.