

The Religious Intelligencer

AN EVANGELICAL FAMILY NEWSPAPER, FOR NEW BRUNSWICK AND NOVA SCOTIA.

That God in all things may be glorified through Jesus Christ—PETER.

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THE RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCER
An Evangelical Family Newspaper,
FOR NEW BRUNSWICK AND NOVA SCOTIA.
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For the Religious Intelligencer.
Be Brave—Be True.

You Christian, "Be brave—be true—fear only to do evil." Be content with the position which you occupy in life. Learn to submit to your condition, no matter how humble it may be, for remember that life is brief; that the few short years we have to live here below will soon pass away. Learn to court your time as precious, and make such use of it as shall insure you peace, and happiness hereafter for every hour lost, is irretrievably lost.

If your life is a life of trouble, and unceasing misery; if almost every scene proves a scene of labour; if the sky of life is clouded continually; if the sea of life is continually troubled, and casts a gloom over every bright earthly prospect, be not cast down, for dark and gloomy as the night may be, though rough, and tumultuous, as the sea of life may heave, it is only the forerunner of a bright and glorious day.—

"It is but like a shaded night,
That brings a morn of radiance bright."

The last few hours of Christ's life upon earth, were but an increase of the troubles with which his whole life was fraught. They were hours of pain and agony, and the last words he uttered, were uttered in all the agony of a wounded spirit, and a suffering body. But dark and bitter as the day of life closed around him, the day that followed was one of unspeakable glory; he arose after having suffered all that an earthly body could suffer, and ascended to heaven, to take his mediatorial seat at the right hand of his Father.

Faith is the guiding star to salvation; it makes the Christian hopeful; it inspires him amid turmoil, and trouble, to seek repose, at the sanctuary of God; it cheers him in hours of solitude, where no familiar voice is near, to whisper in his ear words of consolation; it renders him cheerful and sheds a living joy around him. It increases the energy for doing good, and enables us to impart to those around us, considerable of that peace, and happiness which we ourselves enjoy.

"Be hopeful; cheerful faith will bring.
A living joy to thee,
And make thy life a hymn of praise,
From doubt and murmurs free.
Whist, like the sunbeam, thou wilt bless,
And bring to others happiness."

GEORGE LUMAN.

Never thinks about Dying.

The other evening I heard a boy aged six years, say to his father:—"Mr. G. never thinks about dying." His reason was asked for making the remark, which he promptly gave. He said:—"Mr. G. worked on Sunday—labored nearly all one Sabbath in his garden."

The remark of one so young awakened in my mind a chain of reflection about as follows: Just see what a contrast was presented. A boy so young impressed with such a clear view of the divine sanctity of the Christian Sabbath, that he considered with deep concern, the Sabbath-breaker's departure from this world. He is willingly blind, he will not see, or he would think about dying; and then of the fearful destiny that awaits him at the last judgment.

On the other hand, we find a man aged more than fifty years, living in a land of Bibles, under the light of Gospel day, his residence only a few paces from the church door, blessed with the means of grace, divine influences thrown around him, pictures drawn from heaven and hell, presented before him as motives to actuate to holiness; but in the face of all this he is unconcerned; neglecting the salvation of his soul; says away from the house of God; injuring the feelings of his Christian neighbors by a desecration of the holy Sabbath.

O surely the remark is true—"he never thinks about dying."

That there are many who never think seriously about the dreadful state of the wicked, which will be unalterable after the dissolution of the body, is evident from their course of life. That they are soving to the flesh and the Spirit," is manifested in the pride of the heart, in covetousness, in envying, in hatred, in strife, in evil speaking, in lying, in profaning the name of God, in habits of intemperance, in partaking with the dancing party, in attending the panorama and the circus. That period of duration called time, is the preparatory department of our existence. Beyond the River of Death a reform of character with the incorrigible can not take place. "He that is unjust, let him be unjust still; and he which is filthy, let him be filthy still." Rev. 22

—11 Upon the improvement, through grace,

of the brief period of human life, depends, all our happiness in the future. Then let each one prepare for dying.—Rel. Tel.

The Bible Barrow and the Barrow-man.

This novel mode of colportage has been tried on the streets of Edinburgh for these ten days, and with wonderful encouragement. The barrow is crammed with Bibles, and ornamented with texts of Scripture upon placards supported on poles from the centre and the corners. A modest, intelligent young man moves it about in the great thoroughfare; occasionally he reads a chapter to attentive audiences of young and old, ragged, and dirty, and haply in a fashionable thoroughfare. Here a mustached fellow will curse, and demand who authorized him to come there with his books? The young man hears out the curse, and then softly replies, "The book that I sell says, 'Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain'" and away sinks the gay heathen. A lady comes up; she sees a poor young woman reading the texts on the placards, and asks, "Would the girl like a Bible?" "Yes, mem," is of course the reply. A Bible is presented, and the young woman goes away rejoicing in her present.—Anecdotes might be related of the barrow's progress during these ten days past which would fill a volume. We close at present with one which occurred in the High-street. A crowd of last confession and dying speech criers came round the barrow one day, some swearing and others laughing. One of them began to handle and inspect the Bibles; at last he asked what one of them would cost. "Eightpence, my man," was the reply. The speech crier took out the money from his pocket, paid it down, and marched off with his prize under his arm, saying, "I'm no gude at reading, but I'll try."—Scottish Press.

Time Wasted.

A dreadful account must be given of all this lost and wasted time. When the Judge shall ascend his throne in the air, and all the sons and daughters of Adam are brought before him, the grand inquiry will be, What have you done with all the time of life in yonder world? You spent thirty or forty years there, or perhaps seventy or eighty; and I gave you this time, with a thousand opportunities and means of grace and salvation, and what have you done with them all? How many Sabbaths did I afford you? How many sermons have you heard? How many seasons did I give you for prayer and retirement, and converse with God and your own souls? Did you improve time well? Did you pray? Did you converse with your own souls and with God? Or did you suffer time to slide away in a thousand impertinences and neglect the one thing necessary?

A fruitless and bitter mourning for the waste and abuse of time will be another consequence of your folly. Whatsoever satisfaction you may take now in passing away time merrily, and without thinking, it must not pass away so forever. If the approaches of death do not awaken you, judgment will do it. Your consciences will be worried with terrible reflections on your foolish conduct.—Dr. Watts.

Pleasant Words.

1. They don't cost much. They come bubbling up in a good-natured heart, like the freely gushing waters of a fountain. It is as easy to speak them as it is to breathe. They come forth as naturally, and easily, from the lips of kindness, as the rays from the sun. There is no pains-taking about the matter. These kind words leap forth of themselves, and delight to fly away in every direction on their errands of love.

2. They make the man happier that uses them. They react upon him. Hot words make the user's wrath hotter. So loving words make love glow the warmer in the bosom. They are fuel to the sacred flame. Loving words help to make a more and more loving heart. Kind words make kindness more and more the law of the soul.

3. Kind and pleasant words touch other people's hearts and make them kind. They fall like flakes of fire on the cold and selfish hearts of others—not to scorch, but to melt—not to irritate, but to subdue and shame people's coldness and unkindness out of them. Under such words grim visages relax, their icy outlines are dissolved, and the soul that had been frozen to the core, gets thawed out; and he who had the gloomy December on his visage, is not long in getting a genial June in the place of it.

4. Pleasant words beget other words like themselves in other people. We have been in a crowded omnibus. A few snappish, sulky words have multiplied their species, till most of the travellers have taken shares in the same stock.—But a genial soul enters. His kind words get wings. They produce an epidemic. Growler number one, and growler number two change voice and visage. The magic of a few kind words has done wonders. Ill nature has jumped out of the coach, and is off for parts unknown; and good nature keeps all things in excellent trim for the rest of the trip.

If all this is so, then let us fling up our caps into the air and go into a revolution. Hot words and sharp words, and snappish words, and fretful words, have had the sceptre long enough.—Let us overset the government, and put the dominion into better hands. Pleasant words, born of kind and loving hearts, are to be welcomed back to supremacy. They will fill the throne with honour. And all the people will have occasion to say—"Let not such a kingdom come to an end."

Romish Loyalty.

Who has not heard of Dr. CAHILL? He is now the most popular of the ultramontane writers and agitators in Ireland. His letters used to be regularly copied by the *Hallifax Catholic*, as they are now by the *Boston Pilot*, the *Montreal True Witness* and other Romish organs. Writing recently on the subject of the War he says:—

"Whatever may be the result of the mighty warlike preparations now being executed in the Italian Peninsula, the future Historian will transmit to posterity the thrilling fact—namely, that England has laid long ago the train for this awful explosion. Since the year 1815 she has been encouraging the revolutionary spirit in Naples, in Rome, in Florence, and indeed, in all Italy. She has labored now nearly half a century through her Ambassadors, her Agents, her Journals, her Tourists, her Writers, her Preachers, her Bibles, to decry the Constitutional policy, to lampoon the Religion, and to ridicule the Church authority through every city and town and village and hamlet in all Italy.

Tens of thousands and hundreds of thousands of pounds sterling have been expended in this work of English revolution and irreligion; and some of the most eminent statesmen in France, Austria, and Naples, have at once arraigned England for this criminal propandism; and have often stated that by a just and natural reaction from all Europe, England must at some future day be involved in a national disaster, and sink under a merited national chastisement. The kings and the rulers of England have been often warned of the calamitous issue of this political and religious malice on the part of all the succeeding British Cabinets; and a permanent prophecy rolling onward from year to year has been published through all the Catholic countries—namely, that a period of retribution is fast approaching when England will be punished for the persecution of her domestic laws, and for the malicious deceit of her foreign policy. Whether this prophecy shall ever be fully accomplished is not the object of the present remarks. I introduce this popular vaticination to prove the *universal impression* raised throughout Europe of the political and religious perfidy practised by British Cabinets in all the surrounding Catholic courts and countries. "If she be drawn into a new quarrel in 1859 by the two powerful Empires of France and Russia, with all their auxiliary alliances, the old prophecy may be soon fulfilled. The ambassadors and the agents of England may very soon have something more to do than ridiculing the Pope, believing the King of Naples, preaching in Florence, and scattering infidel tracts in Pisa. The coming summer may develop some favorable opportunities for Irish liberties, when the military necessities of England may be compelled to relax her exclusive persecution, and to grant to Ireland the just concession of imperial laws."

Now these are the sentiments relished by the readers among our Romish fellow subjects. They would rejoice at the "overthrow" the "disaster" of England. Any man who would circulate some thousands of copies of the *Pilot*, or the *Irish Telegraph*, or the *True Witness* among the Protestants of Nova Scotia would confer a valuable benefit on this country. Nothing could serve to open one's eyes so thoroughly as to read those organs of the Romish Church.—*Presbyterian Witness*.

The Leading Actors in the European Tragedy.

Louis Napoleon, Emperor of France—whose reputation is now to be tried in the fiery furnace of his own heating, mainly—is too well known to the world to need much sketching at our hands. He was 51 years old on the 20th of April last. After an adventurous youth and early manhood, he was elected representative in the National Assembly, in 1848, from which post he was soon raised to the Presidency, and thence raised himself to imperial power. He was formerly accountant de hair-brained and flighty, but as Emperor he has shown himself as patient and inscrutable as the stony Sybix which stares at us from the banks of the Nile in all standard geographies. He is now anxious to add the general's fame to that of the statesman.

Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria, was born in August, 1830, and is consequently but nearly twenty-nine years of age. He is a son of the Archduke Francis Joseph. He was declared a major, December, 1848, and succeeded his uncle, Ferdinand I., who abdicated December 2, 1848, through the renunciation by his father of the succession. He has shown more administrative abilities than he was supposed to possess—although it is said that much of his success is owing to his mother, the Archduchess Sophia. His personal participation in the war attracts much interest.

Victor Emmanuel, King of Sardinia, was born March 14, 1820. He acceded to the throne in 1849, on his father's abdication, after being defeated by the Austrians. His reign has been eminently successful. His action during the Crimean war, in joining the Sardinian forces to the allies against Russia, and securing for Sardinia a voice in the congress of Paris, and to settle the question in dispute, placed Sardinia ahead of all other Italian States, while his support of the Liberal cause in Italy has won for him the sympathies of the people.

Count Camille de Cavour, Prime Minister of Sardinia, is thought to have had nearly as much to do with bringing on the present crisis as any other man except the French Emperor. He was born in Turin, of an ancient and wealthy, but not noble family, on the 10th of August, 1810, and is now in his 49th year. In 1847 he had already made himself a political notability in Piedmont by becoming editor of the *Risorgimento*, a journal of daring liberal tendencies, yet pervaded by the aristocratic spirit as regarded the tones of its articles. He assisted at the very birth of the Piedmontese Parliamentary system. In 1849 he entered Parliament; in 1850 he was called to the Cabinet; and in 1853 he became Prime Minister, continuing such without a rival in influence to the present day.

General La Marmora is the actual Commander-in-Chief of the Sardinian forces. He is an old and tried soldier. When the Crimean war broke out, and Sardinia joined the Western Powers against Russia, and the Sardinian contingent was raised, he was placed in command, went to the Crimea, and behaved in the noblest manner, making himself famous as one of the Generals of

Europe. Since then he has been mainly occupied in organizing the Sardinian army, which he has brought to a high state of perfection.

General Joseph M. Garibaldi commands the Italian volunteers in Sardinia. He is about 50 years of age, and has seen all sorts of service in various parts of the world. His reputation as a desperate fighter is only equalled by that of his integrity as a man. He will doubtless play a conspicuous part in the coming struggle.

Marshal Canrobert commands the third corps of the French "Army of the Alps," upon which great reliance is placed. He is just fifty years of age, and has gone through the whole grade of military promotions, from a body in the military school of St. Cyr, to his present proud position. He first served with distinction in Algeria. He took part in the first opening of the Russian war in the East, and in the Crimea, distinguishing himself in Alma. On Arnaud's death he became commander-in-chief; and was in the battle of Inkerman and Balaklava. Being unable to agree with Lord Raglan, he resigned, and was succeeded by Pelissier, who does not seem to be designed for the coming war, so long, at least, as it shall be confined to Italy.

Baraguay d'Hilliers commands the first of the corps of the Army of the Alps. He is nearly ninety years of age, and served under the first Napoleon in Italy in 1796-7. He has always held a good position, though still retaining his original name devoid of titles. Of the other names now brought before the public by the war movement, none are in the first class. Events, however, may make wonderful changes in this respect, even in a few weeks.

PREJUDICE.—One of the greatest obstacles to the progress and admission of truth, is prejudice. It is akin to jealousy; a compound of the concentration of whims, a mote in the eye of reason. No living man can entirely divest himself of it. It not only greatly controls and biases the most of men, but it unconsciously lingers around some of the best men till the day of death. If we cannot conquer this gigantic enemy of truth, let us never cease to give him battle, and thus escape being conquered ourselves.—*Anon.*

HINDERANCES TO PRAYER.—I. Want of a steadfast belief in God's promises.
2. Prevalence of a worldly spirit.
3. Want of sincerity in our desires.
4. Want of due regard to God's glory.
5. Want of consistent, appropriate action on our part.
6. Want of reliance on the atonement and intercession of Christ.
We see why so many prayers are unanswered.

A Proclamation.—By the Queen.

Victoria R.
Whereas We are happily at Peace with all Sovereigns, Powers, and States:
And whereas, notwithstanding Our utmost Exertions to preserve Peace between all the Sovereign Powers and States now at War, Hostilities have unhappily commenced between His Imperial Majesty The Emperor of Austria on the one Part, and His Majesty The King of Sardinia and His Imperial Majesty The Emperor of the French on the other Part:
And whereas a State of War now exists between His Imperial Majesty The Emperor of Austria on the one Part, and His Majesty The King of Sardinia and His Imperial Majesty The Emperor of the French on the other Part, and between their respective Subjects and others inhabiting within their Countries, Territories, or Dominions:
And whereas We are on Terms of Friendship and amicable Intercourse with all and each of these Sovereigns, and with their several Subjects and others inhabiting within their Countries, Territories, or Dominions:
And whereas great numbers of Our loyal Subjects reside and carry on Commerce, and possess Property and Establishments, and enjoy various Rights and Privileges, within the Dominions of each of the aforesaid Sovereigns protected by the Faith of Treaties between Us and each of the aforesaid Sovereigns:
And whereas We being desirous of preserving to Our Subjects the Blessings of Peace, which they now happily enjoy, are firmly purposed and determined to abstain altogether from taking any Part, directly or indirectly, in the War now unhappily existing between the said Sovereigns and their Subjects and Territories, and to remain at Peace with and to maintain a peaceful and friendly Intercourse with all and with each of them, and their respective Subjects, and others inhabiting within any of their Countries, Territories, or Dominions, and to maintain a strict and impartial Neutrality in these said Hostilities and War unhappily existing between them:
We, therefore, have thought fit, by and with the Advice of Our Privy Council, to issue this Our Royal Proclamation:
And We do hereby strictly charge and command all Our loving Subjects to govern themselves accordingly, and to observe a strict Neutrality in and during the aforesaid Hostilities and War, and to abstain from violating or contravening either the Laws and Statutes of the Realm in this behalf, or the Law of Nations in relation thereto, as they will answer to the contrary at their Peril:
And whereas in and by a certain Statute made and passed in the Fifth Year of His Majesty King George the Third, intitled "An Act to prevent the enlisting or Engagement of His Majesty's Subjects to serve in a Foreign Service, and the fitting out or equipping, in His Majesty's Dominions, Vessels for Warlike Purposes, without His Majesty's Licence," it is amongst other Things declared and enacted as follows:—"That if any Person within any Part of the United Kingdom, or in any Part of His Majesty's Dominions beyond the Seas, shall, without the leave and License of His Majesty for that purpose first had and obtained as aforesaid, equip, furnish, fit out, or arm, or attempt, or endeavor to equip, furnish, fit out, or arm, or procure to be equipped, furnished, fitted out, or armed, or shall knowingly aid, assist, or be concerned in the

equipping, furnishing, fitting out, or arming of any Ship or Vessel, with Intent or in order that such Ship or Vessel shall be employed in the service of any Foreign Prince, State, or Potentate, or of any Foreign Colony, Province, or Part of any Province or People, or of any Person or Persons exercising or assuming to exercise any Powers of Government in or over any Foreign Colony, Province, or Part of any Province or People, as a Transport or Store Ship, or with intent to cruise or commit Hostilities against any Prince, State, or Potentate, or against the Subjects or Citizens of any Prince, State, or Potentate, or against the Persons exercising or assuming to exercise the Powers of Government in any Colony, Province, or Part of any Province or Country, or against the Inhabitants of any Foreign Colony, Province, or Part of any Province or Country, with whom His Majesty shall not then be at War, or shall within the United Kingdom or any of His Majesty's Dominions, or in any Settlement, Colony, Territory, Island, or place belonging or subject to His Majesty, issue or deliver any Commission for any Ship or Vessel, or to the intent that such Ship or Vessel shall be employed as aforesaid, every such Person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall upon Conviction thereof upon any Information or Indictment, be punished by Fine and Imprisonment, or either of them, at the discretion of the Court in which such offender shall be convicted; and every such Ship or Vessel, with the Tackle, Apparel, and Furniture, together with all the Materials, Arms, Ammunition, and Stores which may belong to or be on board of any such Ship or Vessel, shall be forfeited; and it shall be lawful for any Officer of His Majesty's Customs or Excise, or any Officer of His Majesty's Navy, who is by Law empowered to make Seizures for any Forfeiture incurred under any of the Laws of Customs or Excise, or the Laws of Trade and Navigation, to seize such Ships and Vessels aforesaid, and in such places and in such manner in which the Officers of His Majesty's Customs or Excise and the Officers of His Majesty's Navy are empowered respectively to make Seizures under the Laws of Customs and Excise, or under the Laws of Trade and Navigation; and that every such Ship and Vessel, with the Tackle, Apparel, and Furniture, together with all the Materials, Arms, Ammunition, and Stores which may belong to or be on board of such Ship or Vessel, may be prosecuted and condemned in the like manner and in such Courts as Ships or Vessels may be prosecuted and condemned for any Breach of the Laws made for the Protection of the Revenue of Customs and Excise, or of the Laws of Trade and Navigation."

And it is in and by the said Act further enacted:—"That if any person in any part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or in any Part of His Majesty's Dominions beyond the Seas, without the Leave and License of His Majesty for that Purpose first had and obtained as aforesaid, shall, by adding to the Number of the Guns of such Vessel, or by changing those on board for other Guns, or by the Addition of any Equipment for War, increase or augment, or shall be knowingly concerned in increasing or augmenting, the Warlike Force of any Ship or Vessel of War or Cruiser, or other armed Vessel, which at the Time of her Arrival in any Part of the United Kingdom or any of His Majesty's Dominions was a Ship of War, Cruiser, or armed Vessel in the Service of any Foreign Prince, State, or Potentate, or of any Person or Persons exercising or assuming to exercise any Powers of Government in or over any Colony, Province, or Part of any Province or People, belonging to the Subjects of any such Prince, State, or Potentate, or to the Inhabitants of any Colony, Province, or Part of any Province or Country under the Control of any Person or Persons so exercising or assuming to exercise the Powers of Government, every such Person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a Misdemeanor, and shall upon being convicted thereof upon any Information or Indictment, be punished by Fine and Imprisonment, or either of them, at the Discretion of the Court before which such Offenders shall be convicted."

Now, in order that none of Our Subjects may unwarily render themselves liable to the Penalties imposed by the said Statute, we do hereby strictly command, that no Person or Persons whatsoever do commit any Act, Matter, or Thing whatsoever contrary to the Provisions of the said Statute, upon Pain of the several Penalties by the said Statute imposed, and of Our High Displeasure.

And We do hereby warn and admonish all our loving Subjects, and all Persons whatsoever entitled to Our Protection, to observe towards each and all of the aforesaid Sovereigns, their Subjects and Territories, and towards all Belligerents whatsoever with whom we are at Peace, the Duties of Neutrality; and to respect, in all and each of them, the exercise of those Belligerent Rights which We, and Our Royal Predecessors, have always claimed to exercise.

And We do hereby further warn all Our loving Subjects, and all Persons whatsoever entitled to Our Protection, that if any of them shall presume, in contempt of this Our Royal Proclamation and of Our High Displeasure, to do any Acts in derogation of their Duty as Subjects of a Neutral Sovereign, in a War between other Sovereigns, or in violation or contravention of the Law of Nations in the Behalf, as more especially by breaking, or endeavouring to break, any Blockade lawfully and actually established by or on behalf of any or either of the said Sovereigns, by carrying Officers, Soldiers, Despatches, Arms Ammunition, Military Stores or Materials, or any Article or Articles considered and deemed to be contraband of War, according to the Law or modern Usages of Nations, for the Use or Service of any or either of the Sovereign that all Persons so offending, together with their Ships and Goods, will rightfully incur and be justly liable to hostile Capture, and to the Penalties denounced by the Law of Nations in that Behalf.

And We do hereby give notice, that all Our Subjects and Persons entitled to Our Protection who may misconduct themselves in the Premises will do so at their Peril; and of their own wrong and that they will in nowise obtain any Protection from Us against such Capture or such Penalties as aforesaid, but will, on the contrary incur our High Displeasure by such Misconduct.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this thirteenth day of May, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty nine, and in the twenty second year of Our Reign.

GOD save the QUEEN.

equipping, furnishing, fitting out, or arming of any Ship or Vessel, with Intent or in order that such Ship or Vessel shall be employed in the service of any Foreign Prince, State, or Potentate, or of any Foreign Colony, Province, or Part of any Province or People, or of any Person or Persons exercising or assuming to exercise any Powers of Government in or over any Foreign Colony, Province, or Part of any Province or Country, with whom His Majesty shall not then be at War, or shall within the United Kingdom or any of His Majesty's Dominions, or in any Settlement, Colony, Territory, Island, or place belonging or subject to His Majesty, issue or deliver any Commission for any Ship or Vessel, or to the intent that such Ship or Vessel shall be employed as aforesaid, every such Person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall upon Conviction thereof upon any Information or Indictment, be punished by Fine and Imprisonment, or either of them, at the discretion of the Court in which such offender shall be convicted; and every such Ship or Vessel, with the Tackle, Apparel, and Furniture, together with all the Materials, Arms, Ammunition, and Stores which may belong to or be on board of any such Ship or Vessel, shall be forfeited; and it shall be lawful for any Officer of His Majesty's Customs or Excise, or any Officer of His Majesty's Navy, who is by Law empowered to make Seizures for any Forfeiture incurred under any of the Laws of Customs or Excise, or the Laws of Trade and Navigation, to seize such Ships and Vessels aforesaid, and in such places and in such manner in which the Officers of His Majesty's Customs or Excise and the Officers of His Majesty's Navy are empowered respectively to make Seizures under the Laws of Customs and Excise, or under the Laws of Trade and Navigation; and that every such Ship and Vessel, with the Tackle, Apparel, and Furniture, together with all the Materials, Arms, Ammunition, and Stores which may belong to or be on board of such Ship or Vessel, may be prosecuted and condemned in the like manner and in such Courts as Ships or Vessels may be prosecuted and condemned for any Breach of the Laws made for the Protection of the Revenue of Customs and Excise, or of the Laws of Trade and Navigation."

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And We do hereby warn and admonish all our loving Subjects, and all Persons whatsoever entitled to Our Protection, to observe towards each and all of the aforesaid Sovereigns, their Subjects and Territories, and towards all Belligerents whatsoever with whom we are at Peace, the Duties of Neutrality; and to respect, in all and each of them, the exercise of those Belligerent Rights which We, and Our Royal Predecessors, have always claimed to exercise.

And We do hereby further warn all Our loving Subjects, and all Persons whatsoever entitled to Our Protection, that if any of them shall presume, in contempt of this Our Royal Proclamation and of Our High Displeasure, to do any Acts in derogation of their Duty as Subjects of a Neutral Sovereign, in a War between other Sovereigns, or in violation or contravention of the Law of Nations in the Behalf, as more especially by breaking, or endeavouring to break, any Blockade lawfully and actually established by or on behalf of any or either of the said Sovereigns, by carrying Officers, Soldiers, Despatches, Arms Ammunition, Military Stores or Materials, or any Article or Articles considered and deemed to be contraband of War, according to the Law or modern Usages of Nations, for the Use or Service of any or either of the Sovereign that all Persons so offending, together with their Ships and Goods, will rightfully incur and be justly liable to hostile Capture, and to the Penalties denounced by the Law of Nations in that Behalf.

And We do hereby give notice, that all Our Subjects and Persons entitled to Our Protection who may misconduct themselves in the Premises will do so at their Peril; and of their own wrong and that they will in nowise obtain any Protection from Us against such Capture or such Penalties as aforesaid, but will, on the contrary incur our High Displeasure by such Misconduct.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this thirteenth day of May, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty nine, and in the twenty second year of Our Reign.

GOD save the QUEEN.