of Christian discipleship, and lend himself to occupations and assist at scenes which at home he would not fail to reprove. He certainly will forget the gravity becoming godliness, if away from home he lay aside the offices of private devotion ; neglecting secret prayer he is sure to go astray, and he is sway from home in a double and awful sense, if he leaves behind him his closet. Jesus was the Christ everywhere and among all people. And this is not all. The Christian should not content himself with simply avoiding evil, and maintaining self consistency but let him remember that our Lord's greatest works were performed on his journeys and in the places of his sojourn. Ye Christian Discuss, crowding around the Springs, and asking for the healing waters, think of your Master at the well of Jacob, and what grev out of his request the woman of Samaria, that she would give h to drink. Ye that go down to the margin of t great deep, to be invigorated by the winds and the waves of the ocean, remember Hum who taught the people on the shore of the Sea of Ga who walked its waters, and slept amid its billows. Ye who are flying to the mountains, think of Him who went up into a mountain to spend a whole night is solitude and prayer. Let it not be enough for you to recover budily health, and refresh the animal spirits. See to it that you come back, from communion with the scenes of Nature, with higher views and a deeper sense of the God who is all and in all. As you will be making new acquaintances and peradventure life-long friends, study the example of Him wno in all his journeyings was doing the same, and strive to make your friend Christ's, and your friendship an avenue of his grac. Rememoer finally, that your unconscious influence is your greatest influence, and this can be what it ought to be, only when by faith and prayer Christ shall be dwelling in your hearts.—Independent.

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR SAINT JOHN, N. B., OCT. 5, 1859. THE GREAT REVIVAL

Below will be found an interesting account of the revival in Ireland, by Rev. Dr. Stowe of Boston, extracted from a late issue of the Christian Era. Mr. Stowe during a recent visit to Ireland had a most favorable opportunity of witnessing for himself; and having been long conversant with the history of revivals as, enjoyed by the American Churches, he was well prepared to judge of the character of this mighty movement. We have felt so much pleasure in the perusal of this re port that we have witheld original matter to give it room. We trust our numerous readers will teel an equal interest, and that they will greatly profit thereby image that their blive sat woll

DR. STOW ON THE REVIVAL IN EU. .grois desROPBent mol sail

An address delivered in the Dudley Street Meeting-house, Roxbury, on Sunday evening, Sept. 25, 1859, and Phonographically reported for The Christian Era, by W. A. NEWELL, Esq.

At the appointed hour the spaceous house was densely filled with an interested audience. Praver was offered by Mr. Thompson, (Congregationalist,) of Roxbory, and the hymn commencing "Waterman, tell us of the night."

was sung. Rev. Dr. Stow then rose and said As you will upderstand, I am here by request, to give an account of the revival on the other side the Atlantic, so far as I was an eye witness, or so far as I have collected information from authenThe Christian Disil. r.

All was again silent. A very short passage of ors the simple narrative of their personal experiscripture was read. About three verses of a ence. I hailed the beginning of the work in hymn were sung, and a prayer was offered which Dublin. It is one of the nublest of cities, and includes some of the best and finest characters occupied about five minutes, and these exercises in the world. Noble, Christ like, large souled. were repeated. Then ---- said, " We will have a season of silent prayer." All was silent, and true models of the Christian and the man. In Dublin, I heard Dr. Urwick from the text "O every head was bowed in deep and subdued so-lemnity. The solemnity was so deep that was indeed oppressive. Then the people retired, Lord, revive thy work." He gave a Scrutural. and I think a truthful description of revivels. A indeed oppressive. Th Rev. McNaughton, of Belfast, had heard much subdued, solemu, and in tears. I found on acquaintance that Belfast was against the work at Bally mena, and he determinprease with a divine influence, and that such ed to visit that place and judge for himself. He the numbers who sought religious exer. was told he must preach. He was taken to a were the numbers wno sought religious exervacant spot. He says, "We shall have no con-gregation here." "Whith ittle," s id i is fried ile took out a Bible and read. He then com-menced to sing a psalm. During the first line a cises that in-door accomodations could not be found. It was stated that not fewer than ter, thousand had been converted in that city. I was told that if I wanted to see a specimen of the work I had better go to Ewarts Rew occu-pied by operatives of some Linen Mills. I went, and on reaching the place, saw three men who woman brought a chair. During the secon pied by operatives of some Linen Mills. I went, and on reaching the place, saw three men who were interested in the work. I introduced my-self as an American deeply interested in the re-vival movements. One said, 'Lam an Episcopel clergyman from London, and have been me, and with the wondrous work.

The physical manifestions are not so great o somewhat skeptical with respect to the accounts which had reached me, so I determined to know numerous as they were. As the work advances it for myself, as an eye witness." And what is the result ? I asked. "There can be," said he, " but assumes a more mental and pure'y spiritual form. I may be asked my opinion of these physical ma one conclusion." The second informed me that mfestions. I have no doubt great caution and he was a Baptist minister from Da lington, in the discrimination are needed in judgi. g them, Perporth part of Englard ; and the third said, " I haps there were a few cases of deception. Some am a Presbyterian minister from Scotland. in which the affected gave themselves up to feel They were all satisfied that the revival was the ing and imagination which might have been controlled. Yet I am convinced that for the most work of God.

I was invited by these clergymen into a room part they resulted from the power of the Holy Spirit on the hearts and consciences where about thirty persons were assembled, and engaged in acts of religious devotion. The place of men. They are singular phenomera, given, was very plain, nothing refined, and the people no doubt, to awaken sleeping churches, and for the most part corresponded with the place. I dead world. We believe in the persupality of made my way into the centre of the meeting, and the Holy ishost, in the like manifestations on the there I winnessed an impressive sight. There day of Pentecost, and on many other occasions in was a young lady in a reclining posture. The the early church. That these things were for expression of her countenance was almost su- told by the prophets and are but the fulfilment of perhuman; and as her expressive eye glanced their predictions. That what God has done at towards heaven it told that God was near her one time may be done at another time. should we doubt or object? Can we con prehend soul. Mr. Grant, of Darlington, stated with respect to this young lady that he was preaching the secret workings of the Spirit, or control his at the street corner when she joined the comforce ? And who has a right to arraign the doings At first she was unaffected, but by and of the Sovereign God? The results of the movepany. by she began to tremble, and then became so ments are a satisfactory reply, an unanswerable helpless that had she not been caught she would refutation against all the slander and captious certainly have fallen. She remained in this ap- criticisus of unspiritual and unawakened souls. parent swoon, but not unconscious, at least half The change that follows is for the better. an hour ; and when she revived she was calm leads the soul from sin to purity, and fixes 'be and happy, and snoke of the peace of her soul. heart on God. It has there reformed whole I was afterwards introduced to this young lady, towns, purified society, diminished crime, and and heard from her own lips an account of her improved the physical, social, moral and spiritual conversion. Lomediately on my introduction, condition of the community. The glocious re-she asked me, "Do you love the Saviour, are you a friend of the Lord Jesus?" I as-rit of God. sured her that I wa -at which she seemed

rejoiced. I asked her of her conversion, and she After the address closed, the Pastor said stated that she went to the meeting from mere the people. "We have heard a report of what curiesity, and at first was quite unconcerned; God is doing in modern times. I will read ano-but very soon her mind and body both became her report of Peter's account of the great repixel her report of Peter's account of the great revival strangely aff-cted. Prayer was offered, and this young lady joined in it. A psalui was sung-Pentecost. and teril on the orthogram

TOMOVO BB

AL COLLEGES.

We have to express our dissent from the views

een given to other denominations, Catholics in-

BAPTIST FEA SOIREE .- This stiree came off

bject as the one to which they had given

one of the solemn, stately psalms, used by the Presbyterians. The character of the hymns was a marked feature in the meetings, so unlik? STATE SUPPORT FOR DENOMINATION some of the light, unsolid, hymns which have been used in some of our revivals in this country. I learned that there had been remarkable mani festations of divine power amongst the operapropounded by our esteemed correspondent, tives of some of the mills. On one day, there " Spectator," on the subject of State support to were no fewer than seventeen persons stricken down without any revious preparation or sympdenominational Colleges. His argument appears toms. No extra means used, and no unusual plausible in theory, but reduce it to practice, attention to religion, but this manifestation came and you have a justification of the "Separate apparently without any human cause. No sconer School" plin as demanded by Catholics. If the were these carried away than others followed .--State support denominational Schools for the Ministers were sent for, and were earaestly directing distressed and earnest seeking souls. propogation of Protestantism, why not do the Other Christians were watching over and adsame for the extension of Catholicism ? how ministering to the stricken ones,

is the State to distinguish? And if it be right In one mill the man ger, a Papist, was deterfor the Government to endow sectarian Coll

THE DAY STAR .- Such is the significant title tutions, placing over them the holiest as well as of a neat sheet of four pages, pamphlet size, pub. the most learned and talented men ir, the counlished in Halifax, N.S. Its avowed object is to try, without reference to denominational party circulate, in a cheap form, intelligence respect- How different would this be from what must ing the progress of religion in the world. Price now be done in a State University, where to be 2s, 6d. per hundred copies. Address the Day a professor a man must derude himself of his Star Halifax, post paid. This little sheet is piety, and the gospel minister, must give adapted to do great good. We trust its copies that commission to preach and teach the truth

will be greatly multiplied. entered the fold of the Episcopal Church.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE VISITOR. never have ; they never will. For the Christian Visitor.

A letter to the Religious Intelligencer of July the position of several religious denominations in col egiate institutions.

The Wesleyan Conference at Hamilton, which New Brunswick, Sept, 28, 1859. began thirty years ago with thirty-six ministers,

during the present year set apact thirty-two young nen to the ministry. They resolved that the rule offing " tobacco," " snuff," and " drams" " to young men on probation" "should be serictly enforced." I'he Conference resolved to use prepared to support the distribution of public money to denominational colleges." For these purposes resolutions were moved by the Presi dent of the College and seconded by Dr. Ryerson, the Superintendent of Education in Upper Canada. Also at the meetings of the Congregational Union in Toronto, " A circular from Dr. Ryerson on the present system of Education was discu aed, and elicited warm debate. Fears were expressed that the Superintendent of Education ed to take the dive mut hato consideration and

report bex year." in Poronte, " Dr. Ryerson's circular was refer- tene and say it is of God.

red to the Committee on Schools " is the to the courts of law, and failing, then to the Le- great and must prevail.

gishiare," and as evisere on hivyon These statements shew the posi i a of several

denominations in Canada - a the set ject of educition. The Wesleyau's go for demominational colleges, s opported by the State. The Episco palians and Church of Scotland are for applying reasons, that I will not now stop to present, we can have no sympathy with the latter, and with the former only in a modified sense,

We cannot doubt the indispensible necessity of the higher institutions of learning, to secure good common schools, to maintain the interests, and even the existence of the state that relies on self-government. But what the character of those utmost harmony prevailed, and a deep, earnest,

that he received only from God. One called by FATHER CHINIQUY .- Report says that this God to teach is told by his fellow-sorin that for Convert from Rome and his numerous flock have this very reason he shall not occupy the most important post . finstruction in this country. Can Bapists submit to a system like this ?

This subject is too large for a single letter. It

might be extended to volumes. Let us however , 1859, from a correspondent at Coburg, shows open our eyes and read carefully the lesson that is written in the passing events of our own pro-Cauada with regard to the important subject of vince and elsewhere. And may we not learn too SPECTATOR. late to be wise.

> THE REVISORS ENTERPRISE. The New York Chronicle thus speaks of the decis on of the Revisors in regard to the word antize :--

But what is to be done with baptize, that Thermopyle of the enterprise ? Can we stand strenuous efforts for removing the debt from the last shot which will be poured upon that Victoria College. Other denominations were point ? Dure we tran-late the word? In answer entreated " to use their influence to elect men we say frankly, that the principle on which we set out, of rendering ali words in the Greek and Hebrew by corresponding words in English, so far as it can be done, will be carried out here as every where else. Perish our work rather than truth and right. A perfectly faithful translation in the languages of Europe will be a phenomenon in literature unknown to the past two thousand years of the world's history. All, ALL have admitted words of perversion or concealment to suit the taste and temper of the times. No wonder that failure should be predic ed of a version which has no spice of this truckling spirit. Such a ve sion will indeed be a phenomenon, if it surwas acting craftily, and seeking to driw forth a vives the attacks with which it will meet, someresolution of approval which could be construed what as Pan was when he felt no harm from the into a sanction of the present sectarian move- hand. None but a ne plus altra version can ment to which the Methodist Conference had hope to be proof against the poison of prejudice committed itself." " A commit ee was appoint- and sectarian sm. No other can work the revolution in puplic opinion which is necessary to ils reception. 'The enmity against it will be forced to sucrumb in future ages, and from pro-At the Syn d of the Church of Scotland held nouncing it a failure, the world will change its

We learn that Dr. Conant's argument on the necessity of translating instead of transferring bound of trastees in Tororto had refus d ti es. tablist separate schools in connection with the Whether it will prove so in the day of trial we with a defence of its manifestations on the day of Episcopalities. "it was decided to approx first shall soon see. Let the battle come. Truth is

BUSINESS A EN'S CONVENTION.

This Convention assembled agreeably to the call, at 'he great Hall of the Cooper Institute. on Friday evening, and continued its sessions until Monday evening. A large deputation was present from the daily prayer-meetings of Philathis principle even to common schools. For good delphia and Boston. Deputations or members were also present from other cities, and many of the States of the Union, and of all denominations of Christians. Also there were members present trom England, Ireland, India, Africa, and other portions of the world, to pray together, and to promote this matter of daily prayer, in assemblies convened for that purpose, all over the world. The Irish Delegation were present in many of the sessions-cen of which were held in all. The

Bay Company" have recently offered to " American ci izens residing on the Island of San Juan. by sending a British ship of war "from Vancouver's Istand to convey the Chief Factor of the Hudson's Bay Company to San Juan, for the purpose of seizing an Amer cae citizen, and forcibly transporting him to Vancouver's Island to be tried by British laws."

I will explant for your information that the Agents of the Hudson's Bay Company hold no official position in Vancouver's Island, nor exercise any official power or authority, and are as entirely distinct from the officers of the Executive Government as are any of the other inhabitants of Vancouver's Island.

To the reported outrage on the American citizen. I beg to give the most unlesitating and unqualified denial. None of her Majesty's ships have over been sent to convey the Chief Factor or any officer of the Hudson's Bay Company to San Juan, for the purpose of seizing an American citizen, nor has any attempt ever been made to seize any American estizen and to transport him forcibly to Vancouver's Island for trial as represented by you

Up to a very recent period but one American citizen has been resident on San Juan. About the commencen ent of the present year a few American citizens began to "squat" upon the Island, and upon one occasion a complaint was made to me by a British subject, of some wrong committed against his proper y by an American citizen, but no attention was paid to that com-plaint, out of consideration and respect to the friendly Government to which the alleged offender belonged, and whose citizens, I think, it cannot be denied, have always been treated with marked attention by all the British authorities in these parts. With reference to San Juan in particular, I have always acted with the utmost cantion to prevent, so far as might he in my power, any ill feelings arising from collision between British subjects and American citizens, and have in that respect cordially endeavored to carry out the views of the United States Government, as expressed in a dispatch from Mr. Marcy, dated 17th of July, 1855, to her Majesiy's Minister at Washington, a copy of which I herewith inclose for your information, as I presume the document cannot be in your possession. Following the dignified policy recommended

by that dispatch, I should, in any well grounded case of complaint against an American citizen have referred the matter to the Federal authorities in Washington Territory, well assured that if wrong had been committed, reparation would have foilowed.

I deeply regret that you did not communicate with me for information upon the subject of the alleged grievance -you would then have learned how unfounded was the complaint, and the grave action you have adopted might have been avoid ed. I also deeply regret that you did not mention the matter verbally to me when I had the pleasure of seeing you at Victoria last month. for a few words from me would, I am sure, have removed from your mind any erroonous impresstims, and you would have ascertained personally from me how anxious I have ever been to cooperate to the utmost of my power will the off cers of the United States Government in any measure which might be mutually beneficial to the citizens of the two countries?

Having given you a distinct and emphatic denial of the circumstances which you allege induced you to occupy the Island of San Juan with United States troops; having shown you that the reasons you assign do not exist, and having ende vored to assure yo" of my readiness on all occasions to act for the protection of American citizens, and for the promotion of their welfare, must call upon you, Sir, if not as a matter c right, at least as a matter of justice and of humanity to withdraw the troops now quartered up-on the Island of San Juan ; for those troops are not required for the protection of American citizens against Brilish authorities, and their con tingance upon an island the sovereignty of which is in cispute, not only is a marked discour esy a friendly Power, but complicates to an undu degree the settlement in an amicable manner of the question of sovereignity, and is also calcu-luted to provoke a collision between the military forces of two friendly nations in a distant part of the world.

. During my travels on the nent in May and June, I found occasionally. German and Freuch newspapers, mention made of an epidemic having broken out in Ireland. By reference to English papers, I soon discovered that the enidemic was spiritual. Some regarded it as a divine work. Particularly at its commencement, opinions were various, I turned away from the sound of war, from scenes of blood and carnage, to inquire for myself.

Just previous to my arrival in London, large meeting had been held in the Poultey hear communications respecting the work in Ireland. Reports were given by various gentlemen, both oral and written, and a deep impression was produced that the work was touly of God. Dr. Scott in his work after his return from Sweden, states that at least a quarter of a millon of conversions had taken place in that country.— This revival has some relation to our own land; for colporteurs who had been sent out by us were for colporteurs who had been sent cut by us were among the instruments through whose labors it commenced. Mr Spurgeon had been in Wales on a preaching excursion, and stated that a great work was going on there. The Rev. Dr. Massie published a pamphlet of 88 pages res-pecting Ireland, which consists mamly of facts, and contains very few opinions, and m this reapect it is at once in eresting and important. This vas but at the beginning of the revival. Many in England were skeptical as to Ireland. They had a general mistrust of the Irish as excitable and superstitious; and had no great confidence in the soundness of their juigment, and espe-cially on questions of religion. If Scotland were to experience a revival we should be disposed to entertain the possibility of its genuineness, and

even to investigate the subject; but Ircland, we have not much faith in her judgment. While thus giving atterance to doubts, rews arrived that the Presbyterians were satisfied that the work was of God, and soon after, they witnessed the same manifestations in Scotland She is in Ireland. In Glasgow, that large manufac-distinguished for its wickedness, his young life; and thoessing. On The Green, not the attractions of the book is persons have been asmentary annoyance expressed we had taken place momentary annoyance expressed in the I was rea-tones with a power in them to shadow the nearco go of his child. ame stea on and attack Holenelle work. The

A young wife had busied herself for up largely of Bible readers. in preparing a pleasant surprise f solid learning and The work was finished abstall the people can read. awaited his return, withwork in every county of Ul-emotion. A dressed one hotel, and the moment I ly embroid notel ke-per he said, "I hope you are to see the revival. I am not a religious but there is something in it which awes and

tended erests me, though I do not understand it." san He then proceeded to relate a number of re-markable facts pertaining to the work. "If you were known," says he, "to be a cler-gyman, you would be called out immediately. There are multitudes in great distress, seeking isel and entreating prayer. Few streets bu there are in them anxious souls, and in some

Lwent into a book store. The counters were with revival publications, sermons, tracts les. The proprietor told use he could ly the crowds of eager purchasers onth tha y sold in a year. There was to being at the Music Hatl. The asterally packed. On the platform elergymen with white neck ties,-ind on the audience, I counted twent ere were large numbers from Sco marance of that meeting de d was there. All was silent. the meeting with prayer. It con-of selections from the Liturgy of history of thurch The ibly solemn, beautiful and an

he could to prevent, and afterwards to ar est, its | can it be wrong thus to endow sectarian church progress He gave the operatives to understan es? We have thought much in reference to that if at v of them were stricken down, he would this perplexing question, and it appears to as immediately discnarge them; but it would apthat the State must necessarily limit its grants pear that to prevent this, was beyond his or their control. The work broke out, and large num-bres had to be carried out of the mill. He dis-or party, or it must divide its support between or party, or it must divide its support between charged them, and with all the fierce malignity the several denominations of christians, the Ca and intolerance of an inquisitor, has set himself the several denominations of to stop the work; but it heeded him not more tholics of course not excepted.

than if he had never existed. It continued it The latter are now agitating for "Separate onward march. Ministers were called to attend Schools" the world over, and to resist this demand these Catholics. It may be asked. "What was the effect on the priests? What means did consistently and effectively the other sects must they emilier to retain their votaries in their renounce all State support for their denomina-communion." They bit upon various expedi tional Schools, be they high or be they low. ents. In one plece, whose population is stout four thousand, the priest fell upon a somewhat The Baptists and Congregationalists of England profitable device. He informed his people that in their antagonism to National Clurches, adopt he had a bottle which contained some blessed this policy, and in this they act wisely and constaff which would save them from the fearful sin sistently. They can deal with this " Separate of apostatizing from the. Holy Catholic Church. School" demand upon the broad platform of Price one shilling. Shillings poured in, and as equal rights ; but this they could not do if they there were some four thousand Catholics, it was a money speculation. The wiley priests must were receiving State patronage. Baptists, from have done a considerable business. the days of John in the wilderness of Judes.

There is something worthy of notice with respect to Romish converts. They are of all others have been noted for their advocacy of the doc-the most firm, determined and fearless, going trine of equal rights. Proscribe, they say, no forward in spite of all oppositiou from any and man for his religion. Ask no more of the State every quarter. Missals are thrown away, rosar for yourselves than you are willing to give to ries are trodden under teet. Their beads are no others. If other denominations obtain grants longer counted; but every vestige of popish saperstition disappears at once. When a work is from the public funds for the support of their done by the Spirit it is effectually done; man ministry or their Schools we have a right to cannot undo it. D ff rent accounts are given as to the origin the same. And if given to one we declare that

it should be given to all. It is upon this princiof the revival. One account is that it first arese ple that the Baptists in these Provinces have out of the efforts of an English lady; another was that four young men banded together, and asked and received aid from Government, for with one heart and mind agreed not to cease their Inistitutious of learning ; but if from the their Inistitutions of learning ; but if from the praying for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit till beginning they had adhered to the policy of Eng-God heard and answered their united prayers. It is probable the work commenced simultanetish Baptists and kept their Institutions free ously in different parts of Ireland. About the from polytical strife and contamination, they gan in Coleraine, the sixteenth of May it be would probably now occupy a position more fanothern extremity, near the Giant's Cause way. First one appeared to be affected, then another. vourable to resistance to the demands of Popery rebes cried unto God, and soon the num- than what they do. All that they have received ased so that meetings is a miserable pittance compared with what has held in the open air.

At Ballymena, 25 miles from Belfast, the work was more extensive, more thorough, than is any

other part. The change outside was very great; The recent demands of the Papacy in regard whiske's was at a discount, and many who had irequented places where it was sold, crowded to meetings for prayer. In one place is Ulster, one hundred and twenty drinking houses were shut up, and agents travelling for distilleries had to return home as they left it. At Port Rush, two young convests from Ballymena, in a glon near a bala grave relation of their synapsions. to this matter must necessarily arouse the Protestants of all denominations, and it will be well for them if they can act in concert. on Thursday evening last, upwards of 300 per a hotel, gave a relation of their experience. In sons being present. The room was tastefully an hour, a vast multitude was assembled, and decorated with evergreens, motors, and varieyou might see various groups engaged seperately. yet at the same time, in religious exercises; and from that time the work went fo ward -gated lamps, which were much admired and reflected credit on the Committee of maragement. There is something extraordinary related by a young lady, a School Feather. While in ses-After the blessing was sung by the choir selected sion with her scholars, the room became sudden-ly filled with a very brilliant light. Is resembled for the occasion the festivitics began. The tables - ere bountifully supplied with all that could The be desired, and too much praise cannot be given sected, to the ladies who presid d at them are fur-child nished their guests with excellent teaned coffee. ightning, and she regarded it as such. children became greatly and singularly affected. As she looked round, she beheld every child rostrate. She saw that the light was not caused After tea the Sap rintendent of the School (Mr by electricity. The children cried and played Davies) offer-d a few appr. priate remarks, stat ing the object for which they were met togethe -viz: to procure a library for the Sanda School-after which the Revds. Mes-re. Bi for mercy, and were evidently in deep and ago nizing cargestness for the salvation of their souls, and she was satisfied that this was a manifesta-tion of the Holy Spirit for the conversion of the children. Similar occurrences were common; the case of the school 1 give as it was releved to Smith, Parker and Clay, addr seed the meeting expr ssing their gratification at seeing so man stalling fices collected ingenher and for such ne. . The work is spreading towar's the centre th ir support. During the evening the chuid and; on the east, to Doud ilk, Dr gheda ublin ; on the wes', in o Connaught, se far enjoym at of the Company. The Doxology wa then sung, when all revired at an early hou as Galway and Sligo. Much is done for the exon of the revival by lay agency. The con- then sung, when all revired at an early hour are everywhere found the most effective in highly deni inted with their evening's entertain ve is are everywhere found the most effective in reaching and interesting the masses. Gud hon-

institutions ought to be, is quite another tion. And this is the question now at stake in these Colonies. In the State University, reli-

gious influence is at the lowest ebb, in the denominational it is at the highest. Who ever heard of a revival of religion in a State University ? As a general rule the influence of such an institution is of a decidedly opposite character. Nena Sahib and Theodore Parker are the legitimate offspring of the godless college. Just in proportion as the element of State control enters into the University, so its efficiency for good is im-

paired. This is clearly seen in the rationalism of Germany, the infidelity of France, and the pusey ism of Great Britain. To bring these Colonies under the influence of State Universities, would be opening the flood-gates to similar evils, -begetting Nena Sahib's, The dore Parker's, and Ralph Waldo, Emerson's, -lostering pusey. ism and infideity in all its forms-training our professional men and leading characters to be moral pests in society. History testifies that the State University is a trutiful source of "spiritual

wickedness in high places." about add On the other hand the college based on the principles of the Bible has always been a blessing to the people. Like a pure fountain it sends forth its healing waters into every department of society. Men trained in it for the learned and other professions, and destined to lead public sentiment, will, as a general rule, have the fear of God before their eyes. The community will then have the blessing of " that people whose God is the Lord."

Our choice lies between these two systems asking him which he approves. But how can the government encourage denominational colleges ? Certainly not by endowing, and controlling them as such. But has the State no power to foster these institutions without assuming the whole responsibility ? It is a rule in political economy that no undertaking should be assumed by the State that can safely be left to private enterprize. It could be shown that colleges come under this head. Moreover in trade and manufactures, as far as the common good is concerned, the government frequently encourage private effort, money is given to promote certain departments of business. And is not the developement of the mental resources of a country as desirable as that of us material resources ! In homely chrase, is it more uec-ssary to bestow a bounty on the erection of an outmill, than on the founding of a college where unmortal minds are trained for time and eternity? Where is the statesman who would look with more favor on the former than on the latter ?

If the Weslevans of Cinada are seeking state endowment and state control for their College in my opinion they are wrong ; but if they only ask that the government shall recognize their claim by a liberal donation to encourage them in their truly laudable efforts to promote the religious education of the country, then my answer is "God speed the right" And the soon-

er other denominations follow them the better. Were there no denominations of christians willing to undertake this arduous enterprize of supporting colleges in the country, the state, would then be called upon to endow such insta-

pirit of devotio

THE BOUNDARY DISPUTE. Our dates from Victoria are to the 28th alt.

One party of the Queen Charlotte Island prospecters have returned, and report that after spending two weeks in searching for gold they found nothing. Another party were still on the Island at the latest accounts. The main item of news from the Northern

coast is the correspondence between General Harney and Governor Douglas in regard to San Juan Island. 1 inclose their letters: GEN. HARNEY TO GOV. DOUGLAS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF OREGON, FORT VANCOUVER, W. T., Aug. 6, 1859 His Excellency JAMES DOUGLAS, C. B., Gover-nor of Vancouver's Island, &c., Vice Admiral of the same.

SLE: I have the honor to inform you of the receipt of an official copy of a protest made by you to the occupation of San Juan Island, in Poget Sound, by a company of United States troops under my command.

The aloresaid copy was furnished by Capt. Hornby of her Majesty's ship Tribune, to the United States officer in command at San Juan Island, Capt. George Pickett of the 9th Infantry of the American Army, together with a communeation threatening a joint occupation of the San Juan Island by the forces of her Majesty's ships Tribune, Poumpor, and Statellite, now in the harbour of that island by your orders. As the military commander of the Department of Oregon, assigned to that command by the or-ders of the President of the United States, I have the honor to state, for your information, that by such authority invested in me, I placed a military command upon the Island of San Juan to protect the American citizens residing on that island from the in ults and indignities which the British authorities of Vancouver Isand we will insult no man of sound jungment by land and the establishment of the Hudson's Bay Company Lave recently offered them, by sending a British ship of war from Vancouver Island, to

convey to the chief factor of the Hudson's Bay Company to San Juan, for the purpose of seiz ing an American citizen and fore bly transport-ing him to Vancouver Island to be tried by Brilaws.

I have reported this attempted outrage to my Government, and they will, doubtless, seek th roper redress from the British Government. proper redress from the British Government. In the mean time, I have the bonour to inform your Excellency, I shall not permit a repetition of that insult, and shall retain a command on San Juan Island, to project its citizens in the name of the United States, until I receive furer orders from my Government. I have the onor to be, very respectfully, your obedient W. S. HARNEY. Brivadier General U. S. Army, Commanding,

GOV. DOUGLAS TO GEN HARNEY.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER'S ISLAND, Aug. 13, 1859. igade-General WM. S. HARNET, Commanding the Troops in the Depar ment of Oregon ; Sir : On the evening of the 10th m the honor of receiving your dispatch dated For Vancouver, Aug. 7, 1859.

In reply thereto, I must thank you for the trank nd straightforward manner in which you communicate to me your reasons for occupying the Island of Sen Juan in the Haro Archipelago with a portion of the mi itary forces of the United States under your command. I am glad to find that you have done so under

your general instructions from the President of the United States as Military Commander the Depar ment of Oregon, and not by direct au-thority emanating from the Cabinet at Washing-

You state that the reasons which induce you to take that course, are t e "insults and in nities which the British authorities of Vancov istand, and the establishment of the Hudson's I have the honor to be, Sir your most ob' serv't JAMES DOUGLARS. serv't

Mems of the Week.

VICTORIA COURT .- TRIAL OF BLANEY -Th Court at Grand Falls was adjournod on Friday. Blaney was found guilty of the murder of his wile, and condemned to be hanged on the twenth eighth of next month.

VCCAL MUSIC .- Next Monday Mr. Benniso intends opening classes in Zion's Church for in-struction in Vocal Music From his well-known ability as a successful teacher., we trust that numbers of the youth of this City will avail themselves of the opportunity thus pres used of ac-quiring a knowledge of this pleasing and health-ful branch of +ducation. See advertisement.

The Freemasons of Fredericton have present ed a beautiful service of Plate to R. Gowan, Esg. for his exertions in behalf of Masonary. Th Reporter says :--,

The Service consists of Coffee Pot, Tea Pot Sugar Bowl, and Cream Jug, engraved very beautifully by Mr. Venning of St. John, with the following inscription-

Presented to R. GOWAN, ESQUIRE, by the Freemason of Fredericton, as a mark of their respect and esteem. September, 1859."

Each separate piece is also engraved with on of the four following Masonic emblems-Knight Templar, Pelncipal of a R. A. Chapter, Past Master of Scotch Lodge, Pastmaster of English Lodge. A black walnut case, lined with velv.t, inscribed on a silver plate to "R. Gowan, Eso accompanies t: e service.

Yesterday evening, a new division of the son of Temperance was organized in Calais, some twenty persons j ming. We are told that a re-action is taking place throughout the State of Maine in layor of the order.—Herald.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO .- The year 1759 was the most memorable of any in the history of England. In that year we took Crown Point, Louisburg, and I ape Breton, Fort Fionter Forts Duqueene, Niagara, and Ticonderoga, and finally Quebec, which capitulated Sept. 27, 1759 Africa, Scheet, and the Island of Gores fell in Africa, he English, and in the West In to the band, of the English, and in the West In dies they took Gundaloupe, Margalante, Grana-da, and St. Martins. In Indua, Clive was every where victorious over the French, on the conti-nent the victorious Markborough raised the na-tional spirit of England to a position that it has never before attained. At that time we forme portion of the British Empire, and share the trials and the glories of that eventful per -Portland Adv.

A man named Hicock gave an exhibition o walking on the water at Toronto last Saturde He walked a distance of two or 300 yaros wit complete success, when the spectators, sat sfie with the success of the operation, desired him t desist. Hicock walks on water choes, as the In ans do on snow shoes, and did not sink a than 6 or seven in

The Rev. W. E all, we p ngaged in Prince Edward blished in one of the Island where he was to preach, from September to October 30th. " The Lord's people are ed to pray for the outpouring -Christian Missen

ent.-Morning News. The same shart maker at the state design on south a new 1 5 tell your and the states are an is such as the norm of the transformed of the trans 1. 49/14 2