

THE POPE AND THE EMPEROR.

[Translated from the Monitor.]

PARIS, 11th January, 1860.—We publish from the Journal de Rome of the 3rd inst., an allocation pronounced by the Holy Father on New Year's Day, in reply to the congratulations of General Goyon, the Governor, and the Commander-in-Chief of the French Division in the Papal States.

This allocation would probably not have been made if his Holiness had received the letter addressed to him by his Majesty the Emperor, under the date of 31st of December last which letter we subjoin:—

"*Monsieur le General*—If on the advent of every new year we have received with pleasure the good wishes you have presented to us in the name of the officers and of the army which you so worthily command, those good wishes are doubly welcome to us to day, in consequence of the exceptional events which have occurred, and because you assure us that the French Division in the Papal States is placed there for defence of the rights of Catholicism. May God bless you then—you and the whole French army! May He bless equally all classes of that generous nation!

"In prostrating ourselves at the feet of that God who, as is, and will be to all eternity we beseech Him in the Humility of our heart to shed abundantly His light and blessing upon the august leader of that army and of that nation; so that guided by such light he may advance safely along his difficult path, and admit again the falsehood of certain principles laid down recently in a pamphlet which may be styled as a monster monument of hypocrisy and despicable jumble of contradictions. We hope that, by the aid of such light—may, more we are persuaded that by such light, he will condemn the principles contained in the pamphlet. We are more convinced of this as we have in our possession some documents which His Majesty, some short time since, had the kindness to send us, and which are full of commendation of those principles.

"It is with this conviction that we pray God to shed his blessing upon the Emperor and upon his august Consort, upon the Prince Imperial, and upon all France."

THE EMPEROR'S LETTER.

"Most Holy Father—The letter which your Holiness deigned to write me on the 2nd of December touched me deeply, and I will rely with entire frankness to the appeal made to my good faith.

"One of my most serious anxieties during as well as after the war, was the condition of the States of the Church, and, assuredly, among the potent reasons which induced me to conclude peace so promptly, you must reckon the fear of seeing the revolution assume daily increasing dimensions. Facts have an inexorable logic, and my devotion to the Holy See, despite the presence of my troops at Rome, I could not avoid a certain amount of connexion with the results of the national movement caused in Italy by the struggle against Austria.

"As soon as peace was concluded I hastened to write to your Holiness to submit to you the views which I considered best suited to lead to the pacification of the Romagna, and I still entertain the opinion that if your Holiness had from that time consented to an administrative separation of those provinces, and to the nomination of a lay governor, they would have returned to your rule. Unhappily, this was not the case, and I found myself powerless to prevent the establishment of the new government. My endeavors only succeeded in preventing a spread of the insurrection, and the resignation of Garibaldi preserved the Marches of Ancona from certain invasion.

"Now the Congress is about to assemble, the Powers cannot disown the incontestable rights of the Holy See to the Legations; nevertheless, it is probable that they will not be of opinion that they should have recourse to force to subject them. For, if that subject were obtained by the aid of foreign troops, it would imply the military occupation of the Legations for a long time. This occupation would keep alive the hatreds and resentments of a great portion of the Italian people, as also the jealousy of the Great Powers; it would be, then, to perpetuate a state of irritation, distrust and fear.

"What remains, then, to be done, for this state of uncertainty cannot last for ever? After a serious consideration of the difficulties and dangers which the different combinations present—I say it with sincere regret, and painful as the conclusion may be, that the solution which appears to me most conformable to the true interests of the Holy See will be to surrender the revolted provinces. If the Holy Father, for the sake of the peace of Europe, should give up these provinces which for 50 years have been a great embarrassment to his government, and if, in exchange, he should request the great powers to guarantee to him the possession of the remainder I do not doubt of the immediate restoration of tranquility. Then the Holy Father would insure to grateful Italy peace for many years, and the Holy See the peaceful possession of the States or the Church.

"I am sure your Holiness will not misconstrue the sentiments which animate me. You will understand the difficulty of my position; you will give a kind interpretation to my frank language, remembering all that I have already done for the Catholic religion and for its august Head.

"I have expressed without reserve my full mind, and I thought it indispensable to do so before the Congress. But I beg of your Holiness whatever decision you may come to, to believe that it will in no respect change the line of conduct which I have always observed in respect of you.

"Thanking you, Monsieur le General, for the Apostolic blessing which you have sent to the Emperor to the Prince Imperial, and do myself I renew to you the assurance of my profound veneration.

"I am your Holiness, your devoted son."

NAPOLEON.

"Palace of the Tuilleries, Dec 31, 1859."

ITALY.

The Giornale di Roma publishes the following official note:—

"An anonymous pamphlet has just appeared in Paris entitled 'Le Pape et le Congrès.' This work is a positive homage rendered to the revolution; an insidious thesis for those weak minds who are deficient in a just criterion to recognise the poison which it conceals, and a subject of grief to all good Catholics. The arguments contained in this pamphlet are a reproduction of the errors and outrages so many times launched forth against the Holy See, and as often victoriously refuted, notwithstanding the obstinacy with which the deniers of the truth maintained them! If the object which the author proposed to himself was by chance, to intimidate him who is threatened with such great disasters, the writer may be assured that he who has right on his side, and supports himself on the solid and immovable basis of justice, who is more particularly supported by the protection of the King of Kings, has certainly nothing to fear from the snares of men."

Within the last three days two hundred Austrian recruits have come to us, amongst whom are some Dalmatians and some Prussians; and here are first-rate men who already have known the smell of gunpowder. The government of the Holy Father receives foreign volunteers, and we know from an assured source, that all Catholic nations will furnish their contingents, despite every action on the part of their government.—There are Catholics who come spontaneously and freely to aid their Father.

In our army, amongst our soldiers and corps of officers, there is but one and the same opinion, and the same desire. To fight is the best thing. Four regiments and some batteries of artillery

might vigorously enter the Romagna, and make a tour there quite full of enjoyment.

A letter from Rome in the Times says:— "A Money is coming from Ireland, Bavaria, and the Catholic States of Germany, but the Papal government wants men. Recruiting is going on by the Nuncio. The recruits from Vienna and Munich arrive here via Ancona and Trieste. Cardinal Wiseman has promised an Irish Brigade. The pamphlet, 'Le Pape et le Congrès,' was known at the Vatican the same day it appeared at Paris. M. Sacconi, the Papal Nuncio at Paris had received the proof-sheets of it, which he forwarded by a special courier to Rome. The effect produced upon the Pope was immense.—The same courier was sent back to Paris with a dispatch instructing the Papal representative to ask for a formal and public denial from Count Walewski of any participation of the government in the pamphlet in question. The reply given by the French Minister was evasive, and did not satisfy the Roman Government. A council of cardinals was held on the 28th of December, in which the following decisions were adopted:—

"1. Suspension of the departure of Cardinal Antonelli for Paris until the temporal rights of the Church were recognized as the basis of all discussion in the Congress.

"2. Immediate increase of the Papal army for the defence of the States of the Church.

"3. Publication of a solemn declaration, condemning the pamphlet 'Le Pape et le Congrès.'"

"This last decision was put into execution the next day by an official protest in the Giornale di Roma.

SPAIN.

From the Madrid journals of the 5th it appears that, in addition to the combat between the Spaniards and the Moors on the 6th, mentioned by telegraph, there was one on the 4th on the heights of Condesa, at which the former had arrived on their way to Tetuan; and that, though it was of little importance, the Spaniards had one officer and 17 soldiers wounded and five killed. The Queen and the newly-born princess were going on well.

The Spanish episcopacy is about to rise in defence of the temporal sovereignty of the Pope; and it expresses a hope that the Spanish nation will assume the initiative in protecting the Supreme Pontiff against the designs of his enemies."

RUSSIA.

The latest news from Russia announces as positive that Gortschakoff is about to retire from the ministry. The brochure has done it all. Report has been brought up of a scene between the Emperor Alexander and his minister, in which the latter, after a slight discussion with the Emperor, had begun a speech with the words:—"If your Majesty would take my advice—" whereupon the Emperor interrupting, had exclaimed in an impatient tone:—"Yes, if I were to take your advice, in less than ten years I should be no longer Emperor." The interview, of course, after this speech, could not conclude otherwise than by resignation on the part of the minister, and acceptance of the measure on the part of the Emperor.

ROMAGNA.

Bologna, Jan. 11.—The Revolutionary Committee has organized manifestations in the neighbouring Papal provinces: those which took place in the theatres of Ancona and Pesaro are specially mentioned. On the authorities appearing in their boxes, all the spectators left the theatres, as in accordance with a preconcerted arrangement. New pamphlets against the temporal power of the Pope have been published in the Legations and in Tuscany.

BADEN.

The agitation against the Concordat is increasing in Baden, but the Diet has not the power of declaring that the treaty shall become null.

FRANCE.

The Univers is the only paper which has been allowed to publish the Pope's discourse. The impression produced by the Imperial missive is generally favourably regarded at Paris, and had produced nearly as much sensation as the pamphlet.

AUSTRALIA.

The Australian mail says: The decrease of the yield of gold is by no means alarming, yet it is decided. Up to the latest date, the export had brought down gold valued at £7,552,330, against £8,185,400, in 1858. The shipments were £8,085,356, against £8,794,829. One or two new fields of great extent, had, however, been opened up.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

PORTLAND, Feb. 4.

North American arrived at 10 a. m. Another death from cruelty on board the American ship Wizard, King.

France formally resumed negotiations for Congress.

Napoleon addressed an important Free Trade Circular to Ministers of State, generally applauded in Paris, and highly satisfactory to England.

Belgium sends an expedition to China with England and France, with the view of establishing a Belgian colony.

The Swiss Council had seized the pamphlet of Mazzini, and expelled foreigners who published it.

Spain had paid England 10,500,000 francs. The Spaniards were masters of all the positions of Cuba, and would be before Tetuan as soon as the artillery were able to pass.

Austria abandoned all idea of continuing the war.

The Chinese were strengthening Peking. Bank rates raised 1-2 per cent. Consols 95½ to 85½ for money. Cotton advanced 1-16th to ½. No change in provisions and breadstuffs.

ARRIVAL OF THE "ASIA."

THREE DAYS LATER!

BOSTON, Feb. 6.

The Asia arrived last evening.

The political news is unimportant. The Archbishop of Paris has withdrawn from the Council of the Empire which indicates that the clerical party are assuming a more determined opposition to the Emperor's Anti-Papal policy.

The British Parliament was to assemble on Jan. 24th.

COMMERCIAL.

Breadstuffs dull with no transaction. Provisions steady. Consols 94½ a 95½. Money in active demand, at 3 per cent discount. Bullion in bank declined £339,631.

By Tel. from London to Liverpool.—The Daily News says there is a fresh decline of ½ per cent to-day in funds in consequence of large sales of stock for money as well as the anticipation of unsatisfactory bank returns. Business very languid in other departments of stock exchange with drooping tendency. Notwithstanding the advance in the Bank rates, applications were more numerous than during the last few days. In open markets an increased demand, 3 per cent asked for good bills.

SWEDEN.

In Sweden and Norway, intolerance yet prevails, but light is breaking in upon the darkness. In Denmark there is much more of hope in the condition of the National and Dissenting churches than formerly. Tolerance is conceded to dissenters, and the preachers of the National churches have been stimulated to greater activity in order not to lose their hearers.

The Christian Visitor.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., FEBRUARY 9, 1860.

REVIVAL PROGRESS.

Our numerous friends in the country, will be glad to hear that the work of grace, in German and Brussels street Churches, is going forward with increasing power. Pastors Robinson and Bill, administered the rite of Christian Baptism to new-born souls, on Sabbath morning, in the open air. The former baptized before, and the other after service, so as to give the people opportunity to attend both baptisms. The sun shone with unusual splendor, and the waters of old Fundy, were as smooth as glass. The spectators assembled in crowds, and the Spirit of God was present to bless. Such precious seasons leave impressions upon memory's tablet never to be obliterated.

The evening services in both chapels were full of religious fervor and power. Ten candidates were received in Brussels Street, and thirteen in German Street. It has not been our happiness to witness so signal a manifestation of divine favor since we came to the city. There stood before us, to receive the hand of fellowship, the man of grey hairs, brought in at the eleventh hour. Old Ocean's sons, who had passed through many a fearful storm and tempest, but who had been graciously preserved to experience that peace which passeth all understanding; and several in the spring-time of youth, yielding up the sparkling period of their existence to the claims of a Saviour's cross. As we extended to them, in the name of the church of God, the hand of christian love, we could but rejoice in this large accession to the army of the Prince of Peace, and bid them God speed in the Master's service. May they all be faithful unto death!

The crowded house, the solemn attention, the falling tear, all betokened the intense interest that is felt in what God is doing. At the close of the service the Lord's Supper was dispensed to a larger number than we recollect to have seen together at any one communion since we came to the city. If we mistake not, this service in German street was a sealing one to many precious souls.

Brother Cady, of Portland, is encouraged in his labors. Some four candidates have been added by baptism, and other indications are hopeful. Ministers and Christians of the country, your brethren of the City have a fearful responsibility resting upon them just now. God has given them a mighty work to do for him. Will you offer earnest, believing prayer in their behalf, that grace may be given according to their day. Thousands there are in this City to be redeemed speedily, or they are forever lost. Pray, pray that they may be gathered into the Redeemer's fold.

HOME MISSIONS.

The N. B. B. H. Missionary Society has been in existence some seven years, during which time it has accomplished much good. Many souls have experienced the power of redeeming love through the instrumentality of missionaries who have labored under the auspices of the Board, and several churches have been established, some of which are at central points of influence, and are producing precious fruit. But hitherto the progress of the Society has been greatly retarded in consequence of having no permanent agency at work presenting the claims of Home Missions upon the liberality of the churches, and stirring them up to constant endeavour in this good cause. Brethren Wallace and Newcomb were appointed to act in this department, and each in his turn rendered valuable aid; but neither of them continued long in the field. From the first we have regarded the establishment of a continuous agency as an essential element of success in the Home Mission work, and hence at the meetings of the Board, in the annual reports of the Society, at our associations from year to year, and through the press we have urged this matter upon the consideration of the Brethren. Happy, therefore, are we to say after years of anxious toil, that the prospect for having the agency desired is brighter than at any former period.

Rev. Thomas Todd by the united action of the Union and missionary Boards is authorized to act as general Missionary of the N. B. B. H. Missionary Society. In this capacity he is instructed to preach the Gospel in all the places he shall visit, to present the claims of the Society, to take up missionary collections whenever opportunity offers, to furnish the Board with all the information he can gather respecting the necessities of the Province, and to do all in his power in connection with his duties to the Union effort to aid the Board in prosecuting the important work committed to their care. Our Brother's heart is thoroughly in this work, and we feel assured that his appointment by the Board will meet the approval of our ministers and churches generally.

Permit us to say dear brethren, we cannot too deeply impressed with the magnitude of this missionary movement, and with the importance of securing the whole-hearted co-operation of ministers and churches in the great work of giving the blessings of the Gospel to every destitute section of the Province. If the present plan meet with the cordial concurrence of the brotherhood as we trust it will, a broad foundation will soon be laid for extended and efficient action.

THE UNION AGENCY.

It will be seen by the quarterly report of the Financial Agent of the Union Society* that his mission is meeting with universal acceptance. Our churches are coming up nobly to the work, and are giving pleasing evidence that they are fully prepared for united and vigorous action in carrying forward the benevolent objects of the denomination. It is highly encouraging to know that the Union plan is received as a whole by nearly all the subscribers. The thoroughness with which the agent prosecutes his work is highly satisfactory to the Board, and must inspire all the friends of the cause with confidence in the ultimate success of his mission. He is now visiting the Churches in the County of Charlotte, and we doubt not our brethren there will give him a cordial greeting and heartily co-operate in this work of benevolence and faith.

*Crowded out till next week.

PROGRESSIVE MEASURES.

EDUCATION. NO. 4.

RELIGIOUS AND DENOMINATIONAL EDUCATION.

First. The necessity of Ministerial Education and the duty of Ministers. We trust the day has gone by in New Brunswick when education can be considered as antagonistic to religion. If the sentiment ever did exist it certainly does not now among our fathers in the ministry; we can point to them as the sincere and ardent friends of education—known by their fruits as well as labours; but truth and duty compel us not only to admit the fact, but to warn our churches that there is danger to our best interests as a denomination involved in the admission of young men to the ministry, at the present day, who are not qualified with at least a respectable English education.—Constituted as our churches are—upon the principle of perfect independence, owing allegiance to no earthly government superior to their own organization, they need more than any other body of Christians, an intelligent ministry. Other denominations can make up deficiencies and provide for advancing circumstances by authority of Synods, Councils, Conferences and other ecclesiastical supervision—in them the few govern the many, but not so with Baptists, the majority in their case govern, and from their decision is no appeal. If intelligence and virtue are necessary to the maintenance of free political institutions, how much more is it necessary that the men who manage our denominational affairs should be intelligent as well as religious. But some will say—Our fathers were not educated and has not our denomination increased and prospered under their administrations? Yes, we admit it; but our fathers were equal to their day, and by their devotion and their constant study of the Bible became 'mighty men of God'—they improved all the advantages which God in his providence placed before them. Can as much be said of the young man who now enters the ministry without—not classical or scientific, theological or philosophical education, necessary as all these are—but, without the ability even to express his thoughts in good English? Can such an one excuse himself by saying, an education is not within my reach? And where, then, will you find him find himself when the rising generation, having had the advantages of our improved school system, shall, in a few years, fill the places of their fathers? Will he occupy the position of affection and respect which our fathers now do? Certainly not, for in his case the want of education admits of no excuse. Already is the feeling getting abroad that such men are barriers, whose influence, if unhappy for the denomination they should not be overwhelmed and lost sight of, would be to turn the advancing tide into other channels. The ministry of the gospel is a peculiar calling. It has duties, temptations, trials and results which no other has: entering, as the pastor does, into the most sacred privacies of other men's families—as a spiritual guide and teacher, how much does he need the fullest confidence and esteem of old and young, high and low, rich and poor, male and female. Standing as he does before the public in the highest position of dignity and influence, how necessary that he should be equal to his competitors—"a workman that needeth not to be ashamed." Tempted as he is by his position, his calling and his training to undervalue the avocations and opinions of those whose spiritual guide he is, and to exercise authority beyond his right, how much he needs to be clothed with discretion and humility. Verily he should be "wise as a serpent and harmless as a dove." Tried as he is by the ignorant prejudices, narrow-minded jealousies, and concealed selfishness of other men, he, above all others, should be an example of intelligence, forbearance and magnanimity. And looking at the results of his ministry as affecting not only the present but the eternal happiness or misery of the souls committed to his care, Oh how much does he need to be devoted, body, mind and soul to this high and holy calling!

And is the man whose mental culture is below that of the Physician, the Lawyer, the merchant, the mechanic, the farmer, qualified to discharge the duties, the trusts, the responsibilities, which we have feebly pointed out? We beseech the young men of our denomination who have entered or are about entering the ministry without the taste or ability, acquired by previous training, to pursue a course of devoted study and self culture, to ponder well the steps they are taking. The interests of our denomination, the usefulness of their own lives and the sacredness of the work, imperatively demand it. New Brunswick is not now what it will be thirty years hence; our denomination is not what we hope it will then be; no man can justly estimate the progress which will have been attained—in intelligence, in wealth, in social and religious advancement. We ask you, young men where will you be? God does not provide for lazy intellects any more than for lazy hands and as well might the Farmer lie in his bed and wait for God's rain and sunshine to produce his crops as for the minister who forsakes his study and ignores education and books to expect God's grace to give him souls for his hire.

Those who at this day take upon themselves the office of religious teachers without the qualifications which will fit them for the proper discharge of their duties are, in a worldly point of view merely assuming a responsibility which will sink them like lead in the depths of the ocean.

The natural tendency of educated minds is to seek the elevation of humanity; of ignorance, to drag down every thing to its own level, and men are not slow to attribute the opposition or supineness to education of uneducated ministers to the basest of motives. Let not any of our ministers be subject to such reproach. They should be careful to be above even the suspicion of it. Nothing would sooner destroy their influence. Above all other men it is their duty to plead the cause of education.

THE NOON-DAY PRAYER MEETINGS. These services are full of religious fervor, and the attendance for the most part is as large as could be reasonably expected. The meeting yesterday was much fuller than usual, and a spirit of earnest supplication seemed to pervade the assembly. This meeting is obviously of the Lord, and much good must flow from it. The good people who go there leave the peculiarities of their creed at home, and assemble with one accord to present supplication for the down pouring of the Spirit upon universal man. God grant an immediate answer and his shall be the glory.

EGYPT IN HER GRANDEUR AND DESOLATION.

His Honor Judge Wilnot delivered a highly interesting and eloquent lecture on this subject before the "Young Men's Christian Association," on Thursday and Friday evenings, at the hall of the Mechanics' Institute. The object of the Lecture was to prove the exact fulfilment of Scripture prophecy from the evidences which the ruins of Egypt are daily bringing to light; which the learned Judge, from the mass of exceedingly interesting material in his possession, succeeded in doing in a very clear and intelligent manner. The application of his subject to the necessity of Protestants living in obedience to the precepts of their Bible was touchingly eloquent and sublime. We wish that every inhabitant of our Province could have heard the Lecture.

The Hon. Provincial Secretary's Lecture on "New Brunswick," was delivered at the Mechanics' Institute on Wednesday, 1st inst., to a large and interested audience. We intended, as previously announced, to give a synopsis of this very useful and interesting Lecture, but learn from one of our contemporaries that it will soon be published in pamphlet form, and as there is much statistical matter in it which might be erroneously stated, we will wait for the pamphlet.

While we were pleased with the Lecture, and think its publication will be productive of much good, in calling the attention of the people to facts and figures which it would be well for them to ponder; we will have to dissent from some of the Hon. gentleman's calculations and deductions as based upon one-sided and erroneous information, and show that others require some qualification, all seriously affecting the legislation of the Province.

Correspondence.

For the Christian Visitor.

VACCINATION.

BLOOMINGDALE COTTAGE, Carleton, }
St. John, Feb. 6th, '60. }

DEAR VISITOR:—As the duty of a religious paper is to protect and guard both body and mind from evil, I thought a few remarks upon the subject of vaccination would not be out of place just now while the public are alive to the danger of Small-Pox; and at no time could it be more important than the present, from the fact that many who have supposed themselves to have been vaccinated have had Small-Pox of the worst character thus destroying their faith in the prophylactic powers of Vaccination and also preventing others from securing for themselves its protection. Now I have no hesitation in saying that in no case (where the patient has been under the influence of the vaccine virus and pronounced well vaccinated by an educated medical man), has the small-pox been found to affect them at any time under thirty years, and even then, it has been so modified that it is robbed of its usual power upon the system. But in the majority of cases in which vaccination has been supposed to have failed, there is no doubt but the real vaccine matter has never entered the system, but the patient has been depending upon having had at some time "a very sore arm" which they can recollect to have been produced by some kind of matter that mother or some kind neighbor deposited there, or else they have rested quite satisfied because there is such a "LARGE SCAR" on the arm. No one should rest satisfied with anything like the above. Vaccination is a subject of so much importance that I am satisfied that it should never be performed by any but a medical man or some one that has made the subject a matter of study, and even should a medical man vaccinate a person it will be no better for that unless he see the patient again, so that he may judge of the character of the vaccine pustule. And here multitudes of people are very much to blame even in our cities, for no matter how anxious the medical practitioner may be for them to return, so long as they have a sore arm they are satisfied.

For the benefit of those who have vaccinated themselves, or may yet be under the necessity of doing so for themselves or children, we will describe the method of vaccinating and the appearance of a genuine Cow-pock.

After the spot has been selected, the external skin should be removed, or rather raised with as little irritation as possible, on a spot as large as a small grain of wheat, with some sharp-pointed instrument, a Lancet is the best, the less blood that is seen the better, so long as the external skin has been removed from the spot when the matter is applied. In most cases it is sufficient to keep the place dry for a little time; but in young children, or persons going to work, it is as well to protect the spot for the first day with a piece of plaster. In some cases the virus may remain dormant for a greater or less number of days, but as a general rule, the parts become slightly inflamed on the third day; on the fifth, a watery blister should make its appearance; if a portion of that fluid be inserted in any other part of the body, it will produce a perfect pustule as soon as when the matter was first introduced. From the seventh to the twelfth day, the centre should gradually become darker and more sunken and depressed, being about the size of a large grain of wheat, the outside ring being a well-formed circle of yellow matter. If such has not been the appearance, it may be taken for granted that the infection was spurious.

The next question is—when is the proper time to take the matter? All medical men agree that it should not be taken after the matter in the ring has become thick and yellow—(I avoid the technical phraseology, that all classes of your readers may understand what I mean)—which is generally the case after the seventh day. Then again, after the pustule has dried up, a small round scale is left, which may be used in vaccinating, with good results.

Believing the subject to be one that should interest every one, I requested Dr. Henry Ward to give me his views, which he kindly consented to do, without knowing what I had written, and by giving it a place in your columns, with this scrap, you will oblige,

Yours, &c. EDWIN CLAY, M. D.

CARLETON, Jan. 1860.

My Dear Sir,—In compliance with your request, I beg to state what I consider to be facts with regard to Vaccination in this Province—that is, I am sure a great deal of misapprehension as to its protective influence—arising in all probability from vaccination being improperly performed, and from ignorance of the characteristics of the cicatrix made by a true vaccine pustule; it is often found that a patient has Small Pox badly after vaccination (so called) and people say "Why, what is the use of your vaccination if it does not prevent Small Pox?" In reply to this question, it would be well to enlighten the questioner on several points.

1st. The MODE in which vaccination is often performed. Some persons with more assurance than knowledge will take matter from any kind of pustule at any period on the point of a needle, and scratch and poke about on the skin of the person to be vaccinated, until an amount of irritation is produced, sufficient to set up inflammation and suppuration, and a pustule is formed and a scar left which no one could swear was not produced by a burn—no doubt many irritant matters applied to the skin in such manner might produce such results.

2nd. The questioner might be informed that the true vaccine pustule leaves a cicatrix or scar with certain definite characteristics—these characteristics as described by our best writers, are as follows. "The scar should be definite in outline—circular or nearly so, 3-4 of an inch (more or less) broad, slightly depressed—marked by lines radiating from the centre, and between the extremities of these lines near the circumference of the scar will be found small pits or depressions.

If any scar upon any person, is found to have these characteristics, that person is secure from Small Pox until 30 or 35 years of age, when a certain per centage of persons so marked become liable to Small Pox or the influence of the vaccine virus a second time: if, on the other hand, any scar upon the arm of a person said to be vaccinated has not the above characteristics, that person cannot be considered safe from the contagion of Small Pox.

3rd. It should be understood by the questioner and by every one, that it is not asserted that vaccination prevents Small Pox in toto, but that it modifies it, and when Small Pox occurs after vaccination, it is not the regular Small Pox, but modified Small Pox,—that is to say, the eruption lasts a shorter time and is not attended with the secondary fever.

I think if these facts were generally known, many persons would avoid disease, and probably death, as many would feel the necessity of re-vaccination, and many others would be vaccinated who previously felt no confidence in its efficacy.

I am, my dear sir;

Yours faithfully,

HENRY WARD, M. R. C. S. (Eng.) and L. S. A.

To REV. DR. CLAY.

EDUCATIONAL.

A public Educational meeting was held at Springfield Point, Tuesday evening, Jan. 31st, by E. H. Duval, Esq., District Inspector.

The learned lecturer spoke of the importance of educating the youthful mind of New Brunswick, and the good that would thereby result to the Province, to the cause of Religion, and the rising generation, making it plain that it was the duty of patriots, Christians and parents, to do all that lay in their power to advance the Educational interest of the country.

He also spoke of the necessity of erecting good school-houses, and of securing the services of, not the cheapest, but the best teachers.

Taxation for the support of schools was urged as beneficial wherever introduced. In a word, the lecture was an able production, and well received. Several other gentlemen also addressed the meeting.

The inhabitants of the District resolved to erect immediately, a new and convenient school house.

May the time come, when throughout the Province a like interest may be felt, and the little miserable huts and shanties, denominated school houses, which we so often see in the rural districts, shall give place to neat and convenient edifices, which the teacher may enter without shame, and to which the people may proudly point, and say these are our school-houses."

Then "teaching the young idea to shoot" will be an agreeable task, and qualified teachers may be expected to remain in the service, which they are now so anxious to leave for more lucrative, and apparently more honorable pursuits.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH, MACNAQUACK.

TO THE REV. JOHN MAJOR.

Dear Brother,—In view of the blessings which Almighty God has been pleased to bestow upon us, as a Church recognizing but "one Lawgiver," to whom alone we owe allegiance, and from whom cometh every good and perfect gift, we do feel that your coming amongst us as a minister of Jesus Christ, to feed the flock of God, is one of those blessings which he is pleased to bestow. During your ministry with us our number has increased, although not to that extent which we could desire, yet we have been instructed, edified, and comforted, both in the Sanctuary and during your visits from house to house.