[redacted] ut in or- [redacted] these impor- [redacted] will be necessary for *all* our subscribers to pay up the amount of their dues to the end of this year. The bills (which we will enclose to them next week), will be none the heavier for being paid before that time—and all the advantage will accrue to our readers,—to us all the trouble.

At the late meeting of the Synod of the Presbyterian Church in New Brunswick in connection with the Established Church of Scotland, the Rev. Dr. Brooke was elected Moderator. Dr. McGill and Rev. G. Weir of Canada, and Rev. Geo. W. Sprott, A.B. of this city, were present as delegates from their respective Synods, and were received as corresponding members. Among other things the Synod expressed their se[redacted] importance of retaining [redacted]

[redacted] Halifax. [redacted] Sede- [redacted] her Representa[redacted] Union with the Presby[redacted] New Brunswick formed a subject [redacted] cussion; and the Synod resolved to publish a document setting forth their own position in reference to the Established Church of Scotland. The Synod is to meet again on the third Thursday of August next at Chatham, Miramichi.

☞ In Rev. Mr. Geddie's correspondence recently published in the Missionary *Register*, he mentions regretfully the fact that, shortly, he would be compelled to part with another of his children. Neither father nor mother can spare the time necessary to educate them as they grow up. And even if they could, the climate of Aneiteum is such as would render it very unsafe to leave their children always under its influence. The Saxon race will not flourish under the warm suns and relaxing breezes of the Pacific. This parting from their children is one of the severest trials of missionary life—severer, we would think, than the first leaving of home and friends, and native land. Imagine the missionary mother taking the last look of her child as she commits it to the ship that is to wait it over many seas, to return again, perhaps, but never to bring back the precious burden. Yet this is hard for flesh and blood [redacted] nothing but the love of Christ [redacted] could sustain the trial.

The Wesleyan Methodist Society, contains of members, 415,230. Of these 13,136 are in the recently organized Conference of these Lower Provinces. 37,885 are in Canada; 18,749 in Ireland. There are 1,616 ministers in the entire Society. Of these 79 are in the Eastern British American Conference; 202 are in Canada; 918 are in England and Scotland.

The bishop of Jamaica receives the largest salary of any colonial bishop viz. £3,000. The smallest salary on the list is that of the bishop of Labuan. viz. £500. H. Binney, bishop of Nova Scotia, receives £700 per annum which is granted to him by the Society for propagation of the Gospel.

Rev. John Munro acknowledges receipt of £2 from John Liddell Esq., Halifax, and 10 shillings from Rev. Dr. Cairns, St. John, N. B., for Chalmers' Church, Pugwash.

[redacted] stated that no comm[redacted] St. George's, Bermuda, [redacted] from the Colonial Committee [redacted] A. Ross having compeared and laid his certificate from the Synod of New Brunswick before the Presbytery, was received as an ordained minister and constituent member of the Court. A communication to him from Rev. A. S. Muir, of Boston, requesting his services, being read before the Presbytery, he was authorised to proceed thither. An application from the Free congregation at Harbor Grace, requesting the moderation of a call to Mr. A. Ross, being read, the Presbytery, under the circumstances of the case, resolved to receive and deal with it as a formal call, and act accordingly. The former committee of the Presbyterial Home Mission Fund was discharged, and the following appointed: Professor King, Professor Lyall, and Mr. G. McLeod—Professor King, Convener. After appointment of supplies, the Presbytery adjourned to meet on the last Wednesday of this month.

Newspaper Stamp Abolition Act. This new law has not had any of the good effects hoped for and promised by its promoters. Sir E. Bulwer Lytton and Disraeli are far better at [redacted] novels than [redacted] making; and it is a pity they should forsake their proper vocation. A quarter of a million of revenue has been lost to the Empire, and a great deal of confusion and complication occasioned in the transmission of papers—especially to the Colonies. One distressing (and to the friends of the bill, well-merited) result of the law is, that a large number of speculators in cheap "News" have been ruined. A vast tribe of "Penny papers" started into existence; but few of them survived a month—scarcely any of them three months. The promoters of the bill hoped also to bring down the giants of the press, such as the "*Times*," "*Chronicle*," and "*Daily News*;" but in this also they were disappointed. Perhaps novelists and "Manchester men" will learn to let well-enough alone henceforth.

The "Halifax Female Wesleyan Benevolent Society" collected, and expended in supplying the necessities of the poor, the sum of £83, 13s.

It takes [redacted] popish "Cathed[redacted] and salt, and spittle, a[redacted] and ashes, and tar, and crosse[redacted] trations, and intonations, and processions, and circumambulations, and illuminations, and, to crown all, a great amount of profanation and abomination. Our protestant simplicity is wonderfully moved to laughter when we read of a man travelling all the distance between New York and Newfoundland for the purpose of playing the antics of a merry-Andrew in "gorgeous robes" within and around the new Cathedral at St. John's. But good Archbishop John Hughes did so; and others of less note from various quarters went too, to take part in the comic farce. Between Right Rev. Drs. and Doctors not Right Rev., and bishops, and the small fry of priests and chaplains, the corps reached the respectable number of 24. They had many unctions, and they had some relics of saints (perhaps St. Bridget's shoe, or St. Ingulphus' ankle bone), and they erected twelve crosses inside the building, and they had ever so much holy water. The altars were "splendidly illuminated," and the priests (poor creatures) wore their best clothes, and had clean faces and hands, so that the sight, on the whole, was "august and beautiful in the extreme"!!! Then they had a "most erudite" sermon from Dr. Hughes, and then Grand Mass, and then the "Heron Family" sang in the Choir, and then the Irish Society and the Mechanics' ditto prostrated themselves before the Archbishop, and then it was time to go to dinner! In the evening they had a "glorious illumination," red, pink, white, and green lights all in a heap; and ever so much firing from pop-guns and scaling guns, and burning tar barrels, &c., the usual recourse of rowdyism.

We should have nothing to do but to laugh at all this tomfoolery were it not for the startling fact that these pranks were played on the Sabbath Day. Popery has a sting in its tail, a sting which can be destroyed only by crushing the very head of the beast. Discharges of fire-arms commenced as early as 7 o'clock; [redacted] the shouting and brawling that pre- [redacted] during the whole *Sabbath* evening [redacted] disturbed all the Protestant [redacted] the evening services.— [redacted] *Express* says that the [redacted] the windows of many [redacted] no attention to the [redacted] *of the population.*— All this must, of course, have been done with the approval of the ecclesiastics—for one word from Archbishop Hughes would put an instant stop to it. We sympathize deeply with our fellow-subjects in St. John's, in being thus annoyed and insulted by an ignorant and base rabble, led on by designing and unscrupulous foreigners.

Popery and the War.

The following is the Halifax *Catholic's* editorial notice of the late war news:—

"We give our readers as ample details of the late operations before Sebastopol, as we can make room for. The arrival of the steamer a day or two later than usual prevents us from publishing as much War news as we could desire. The southern side of Sebastopol and the celebrated Malakoff Fort are in the hands of the Allies. The Russians fought bravely to the last, and it was evident from the construction of a bridge within the last few weeks that they were preparing for a retreat. The Russians destroyed every thing before leaving, and for several hours the Allies were timid in taking possession of the point from which the enemy retired—dreading that the place was mined. The glory to the victory belongs to the French. The English failed to take the Redan Tower, which they assaulted in vain. The loss of the English has been fearful considering the number engaged. Generals Bosquet and McMahon commanded the French—the latter is of Irish descent. In France the rejoicings were universal. In England the failure to take the Redan has diminished the extent of the public rejoicings. General Simpson has [illegible] to publish a General Order, condemning *the officers* under his command for the system of plundering from the deceased Russian soldiers—conduct very humiliating for soldiers, much less for the officers. Protestant England. We see no prospects of peace. Everything looks very gloomy, and we deem it very likely that all the continental powers will be drawn into this fearful war.

"England provoked at the neutrality of Austria is fanning the embers of civil war in every part of Italy. Naples must be bullied because she is weak. Recruiting was stopped in the United States, for fear of a collision with that country. How different the conduct of England is with both countries. We are evidently on the eve of great events. Catholics cannot fail to observe that this war has been hitherto most disastrous to the enemies of the church, England and Russia."

Our correspondent "A Catholic" saves us the trouble of criticising the above, which at least displays in wonderful colours the patriotism and loyalty of our Popish fellow-countrymen. Viewed in this light it is not unworthy of notice. In the [redacted] prescribed [redacted] church of England, [redacted] course by Blunt, whose w[redacted] known in America. As there were three ministers of the gospel on board, any of whom would have preached if allowed, the suggestion was made to the captain that some one of them should be requested to officiate. But it was ascertained that the regulations of the British North American Steamship company prohibited this, and required the captain to attend to the matter himself. When, also, the desire was expressed that those of the passsngers who might wish to unite together in the ladies' saloon in reading the word of God and in prayer, might have permission this was declined for the same reason. As every facility was afforded for dancing, for card playing, and for various other amusements, which would gratify the irreligious and worldly, it was considered that the principle of equal rights for all, should have secured for the very respectable number of passengers who found their pleasure in higher and heavenly pursuits, compliance with their request. In the steamers of the American line, we have understood, there is no such prohibition of religious services, and no such preference given in favour of the ungodly; and many felt that if it was at all practicable in making their arrangements to cross the Atlantic, duty required that that line which thus disregarded or dishonoured God should not be patronized by those who loved his service and revere his name."

This is truly deplorable and distressing. We cannot doubt the truth of the statements; but they are indeed almost incredible. We know that on the Collins' line every attention is paid to ministers of the gospel; why, O why should an English Company be behind an American one in its regard for Christianity. Dancing, card-playing, and other amusement equally questionable are allowed, but a social prayer-meeting or a sermon is contrary to regulations! Are there no christian men in the British and North-American Steamship Company? Can they not remedy this disgraceful evil—this stain on British christianity?

Tea Meeting at Harvey, N. B. A correspondent writes as follows:—"The youth of our congregation held a tea meeting on the 19th inst., the proceeds of which amounted to upwards of £6.—This sum was devoted to the Home Mission of our church. Upwards of 200 persons belonging to the congregation were in attendance; and the number would be larger were it not that many were busy harvesting. Every body thought the meeting a very delightful one. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Mr. Glass, and Rev. Mr. Smith. The ladies of the congregation deserve much praise for the taste and carefulness with which they conducted every thing."

☞ Our correspondents and contemporaries in all parts of the country speak of the enthusiastic displays of delight of the people on hearing of the fall of Sebastopol. The Telegraph wires in a few hours spread the news all over this province, and before night all over the American Continent. Every town, village, and hamlet in Nova Scotia made some sort of celebration of the Victory. We hear of illuminations and discharges of artillery at Pictou, Yarmouth, Liverpool, Lunenburg, Chester, Windsor, Wallace, Sydney, Pugwash, &c., &c. In New Brunswick also the enthusiasm, and rejoicing were equally hearty. This is as it ought to be; for the aggressor, the cruel oppressor, has been repulsed and humbled before the world. It is only those who sympathize with "the cloud that is growing in the North" that feel chagrined—and they are few and far between.

Hon. Francis Hincks has been appointed Governor of Barbadoes. This is an important move in the right direction as far as *principle* is concerned. It is a pity Mr. Hincks is not more worthy of such promotion. He will now at least be beyond the temptation of engaging in such questionable speculations as endangered his character so seriously a year or two since. His salary is £4,000 stg.

☞ Distressing Occurrence.—We have been much grieved to hear the mournful intelligence of the death of the Rev. A. D. Caswell, late of St. John, N. B. He was on his voyage to England in the ship Zoboah, which had been four days within sight of Cape Clear, when Mr. C. was missed from the ship. After search being made, no doubt existed of his having committed himself to a watery grave, under the influence of a fit of insanity, to which he was occasionly subject.

A note was found amongst his papers, addressed to his wife, expressing much affection for her and his children, and giving directions respecting his effects. His widow and two children are left at St. John, and one by former marriage in England, to mourn his loss. May they be sustained by the God of the fatherless and the widow, is our earnest prayer.—*Messenger.*

[redacted] ergymen of all denominations too; and [redacted] making tours through the country for supporters to the Maine Law: and yet allowing members of their own communion to retail, manufacture, and daily use, those soul-destroying draughts, I do think it is beginning where we should end, and am inclined to say as did our Lord "Ye (said he) tithe, mint, and rue, and all manner of herbs, and pass over judgment and the love of God: these ought ye to have done and not to leave the other undone." Were christians to meditate more upon the import of what is recorded in Amos vi. 1, and Hab. ii. 15, read together, I think they would not so readily present strong drink to the world through means of their legislators, to the ruin in time and eternity of so many thousands.

The only Scriptural way, in my opinion, to "besiege, capture, and govern," the "Halls of Cæsar," is to preach Christ faithfully;—in the family, in the pulpit, and by the Press—faithfully prescribing duty, as well as belief: fearlessly and faithfully exacting from professors of religion a due and Scriptural observance of all things whatsoever our Lord hath commanded: faithfully and unswervingly exacting from parents a closer and more Scriptural observance and performance of their baptismal vows,—not allowing a promise of observance to stand for the observance itself. Attention by those who govern in our earthly Zion, in faithful reliance on God's promises to these things, would surely lead the people of the Lord to honour him more than is now done, when discharging their duties to their country as electors; and would ultimately capture and govern the Halls of Legislation, in that way which God would surely bless.

INQUIRER.

Laying the Foundation Stone of The First Presbyterian Church, Carleton.

Interesting Services.

This ceremony took place on Friday at noon, in the presence of a large and respectable assemblage, a large portion of which attended from the Eastern side of the harbor. The site selected in Carleton is one of the best that could be chosen. Its elevation commands a view of the city, the harbor, and the varied and striking scenery surrounding. The services on the occasion passed off in excellent style. The music was performed by an efficient choir, combined from the St. Andrews Church and the St. John Presbyterian Church, under the able leadership of Mr. R. D. M'Arthur.

The Rev. Mr. Baird, Pastor of the congregation, commenced the service by reading the 100th Psalm, which was sung by the choir with solemn effect.

The Rev. James Bennet, of the St. John Presbyterian Church, then read the prayer of Solomon at the dedication of the temple as recorded in I. Kings 8 chap. 22nd v., after which the same gentleman offered up an appropriate and impressive prayer.

The choir then sung the 102nd Psalm from 16th to 22nd v, when the Rev J. Baird after an appropriate address, presented a Silver Trowel of exquisite workmanship to the Hon. John Robertson, the gentleman laying the stone, which bears upon its blade the following motto and inscription;

Ardens sed virens.

[Emblem of a Burning Bush.]

Nec tamen consumebatur.

Presented to the Hon. JOHN ROBERTSON, by the Rev. James Baird, on the occasion of his laying the Foundation Stone of the First Presbyterian Church in Carleton, St. John, N. B.

Mr. Robertson then gave the following address;—

Rev. Sir:—I regret extremely that the honor which the Committee has so kindly conferred upon me on this occasion has not fallen to the lot of some one more worthy, and more capable of doing justice to the solemn services for which we are this day met.

Laying the foundation stone of a Building for public purposes, is at all times an event that calls forth a degree of more than ordinary interest, and particularly so, when that building is intended to be dedicated to the worship of Him, without whose countenance and favour, all our exertions would indeed be rendered futile.

To you, Sir, and committee of management, great credit is due for the zeal and perseverance with which you have prosecuted, so far, an object so dear to the heart of every Christian, and to none more so than to Presbyterians.

The contributions towards this object have been liberal, and I doubt not that any further sums required will be readily suplied.

The design of the first Presbtyterian Church in Carleton (the foundation stone of which has just been laid) is highly creditable alike to the Committee and the Architect, and will prove an ornament to this portion of the city.

The movement in the neighbouring Provinces for the attainment of a union of all Presbyterian bodies in North America is a step in the right direction, and I sincerely hope that the day is not far distant when this great object will be accomplished. Then may we look forward with confidence to the period when our Presbyterian brethren in remote settlements will enjoy the blessings of religious ordnances.

I cannot conclude my remarks upon this occasion, without expressing the gratification which I feel in seeing you surrounded by so many ministers and members of other Christian denominations. That is as it should be, and I sincerely trust that the minor differences among Christians will never prevent them from aiding and assisting each other on similar occasions.

I have again to thank you and the Committee of Management for the honour conferred upon me, and for this very elegant implement of native manufacture with which you have presented me, and which I will preserve with the utmost care.

The Rev. James Bennet then addressed the assemblage as follows:

I have to express [redacted] probation of the sen- [redacted] byterians, a[redacted] will soon come when Evangelical christian denominations shall be united in one. Our differences arise from our ignorance or our pas-

---

[redacted] ne East, [redacted] disloyalty, and [redacted] *Halifax Catholic.* [redacted] ame. Lies and per- [redacted] ze the article. It recalls to [redacted] passage recorded in an old book— [redacted] espised and unread by the conduct- [redacted] at upright (?) and valuable (?) journal—about a personage who was a liar from the beginning, and his children who bare the same characteristic. No doubt the late news was very gall and bitterness to the Editors and their myrmidons—no doubt they long for the downfall of that country which fed their famishing countrymen, beggared and starved by the pauperizing, degrading, and damning sect which they support; but let them learn that if "Protestant England" is true to her religion and her God, she will be a great and glorious nation when that apostate and blood-stained sect shall be overwhelmed by utter and irretrievable ruin.

I will notice a salient point or two in the article referred to above. There is a vile and dishonest attempt to deprive the English army of all the glory of the victory. While the greatest honour undoubtedly belongs to the French, the English were not idle spectators; they shared the din and danger of the battle; they bore part of the brunt; they *did* take the Great Redan; and although compelled to retreat by a pitiless storm of grape—a repulse shared by the French in their attack on similar fortifications—they effected a powerful diversion, and thus contributed to the glorious results of the day.

Next comes the story about the general orders concerning plundering. This is an intentional perversion of the truth. We are told that "the system of plundering from the deceased Russian soldiers" "is very humiliating for soldiers, *much less* for the officers of Protestant England." The sapient writer informs us that conduct, which is humiliating to, or as he expresses it, humiliating *for*, soldiers, is *much less* humiliating *for* officers. Now the facts are simply these:—After the battle of the Tchernaya, which was won by the French and Sardinians, the British officers carried off a spade, musket, or sword, as trophies of victory, or purchased them from those who had taken them. Here was no act of plunder.—The spoils of the field belong to the victorious party. The wrong done by British officers was carrying away trophies of a battle which they had not won, and this it was which the general order of the Commander-in-Chief condemned and prohibited.

The assertion that England is attempting to fan the embers of civil war in Italy, is a mere fabrication. She neither ordered nor stopped recruiting in the United States. She did not attempt to bully Naples. But the insane and brutal despot of Naples, after making himself an object of terror and detestation to his subjects, presumed to insult the French flag and the British embassy; and it is to be hoped that he will receive that chastisement which his insolence richly merits.

I am not surprised that the writer of this article sees "no prospects of peace." His intellectual perceptions are evidently very obtuse. That the war has been most disastrous to England, could only be asserted and believed by ignorant and virulent papists. England, we are told, is the enemy to the Church. What Church? Does he mean his own loathsome and bigoted sect? She has a strange way of manifesting her enmity; by granting, for example, £30,000 sterling to her enemy towards the support of an institution for the rearing of "Jeraboam's priests."

A CATHOLIC.

For the Witness.

Mr. Editor,—

I agree with you in saying that "Nothing can be more anomalous in itself and injurious in its consequences than for christian people to entrust the 'Halls of Cæsar' to the hands of wicked and irreligious men," and I presume you believe that such is oftentimes the case. And ought not this fact to lead the people of God to seek out the cause? Ought it not to engage the attention of those who rule in the Halls of every christian denomination? And if it was so attended to, is it possible, but that it would affect them as the famine in Israel affected David, and lead them to act like him when he inquired of God wh[redacted] was so?

You will, Mr. Editor, perceive, that I have not, in my letter to which you allude, overlooked the duties we individually owe to our country: but I believe that in discharging them we are bound to be governed by the same rule as is laid down for our direction in the discharge of our more strictly religious duties. This rule is briefly and beautifully laid down in 1 Cor. x. 31, and Prov. iii. 6. These passages unquestionably embody directions which should govern the christian in the discharge of all his duties.

If total abstinence from the common use of intoxicating beverages, is a duty at all, it must involve the principle of christian self-denial as laid down by the Apostle in 1 Cor. viii. 13, and this duty I think is manifest and clear; it inculcates love to our neighbour, as a fruit of our love to Christ and his cause; and is surely one of those duties to which our Lord alludes in the middle clause of his departing instructions, as laid down in the first part of Matt. xxviii. 20. But when I see rulers in Zion issuing Proclamations like those I alluded to in your paper of 8th September, and christian men joining secret associations like the Order of the Sons of Temperance,