

refined sentiments, spiritualism, morality, virtue, the poetry of the soul, and immortality, as if they were angels of light. But be it known that there is an understanding among them, a tacit league, to bring Christianity into contempt, to hold up its desecrated and ridiculed, to paralyse the strength and counteract the benevolent efforts of the Church of God; to turn the Christian Sabbath into a day of feasting and pleasure to some, and of unbroken labour to others; and to set aside the Bible as a composition of myths and fables. To gain these inglorious ends, they take advantage of popular tendencies for the time being, speak oracularly, as if their lightest words were a mental law, obedience to which were the bounden duty of every man who would escape ridicule for intellectual weakness; and having secured some of the most influential portions of the press, herald themselves as the high priests of literature, the forerunners of the good time for which the world has groaned for centuries; and, in a word, the bringers in of the millennium—a millennium, however, be it remembered, without God, without Christ, and without hope; and therefore not the period described in glowing grandeur by the inspired prophets, Isaiah, Daniel, and John. Shall these men succeed? Shall this malignant plot against the authority of Jesus Christ gain its end? No!

I now revert to my reasons for believing that a splendid destiny awaits the Bible. These are, the hold it has taken on man, the character of its doctrines, the perpetuity of the Church, its declarations respecting itself, and the honour of the Lord Jesus Christ. Suppose now that a spirit of infatuation should seize mankind, that a fierce decree should go forth from some powerful anti-Christian monster, demanding that every Bible both printed and in manuscript, in every land and language should instantly be committed to the flames, and suppose the possibility of a literal compliance with that blasphemous decree. What then? Would it be lost? No. Ten thousand men would instantly set to work, with perspiring temples to reproduce it. Whence do you ask? From the millions of books on religious subjects in which every chapter, paragraph, text, and word, are quoted, times without number. Copies as exact as any in use could be made in many places in a few days. So that the decree demanding the destruction of the Bible would require to include the annihilation of every public and private library in the world. The Bible would not fall alone; literature would perish with it. It would not be the blotting out of the sun only; all the stars would likewise be extinguished. But, even supposing this incredible catastrophe, the obnoxious volume would again start up in the face of its enemies. Again it could be reproduced, chapter by chapter, with perfect accuracy, in a few days. The infant of eight, the Sabbath-school child, and the grey-headed saint on the brink of the grave, would vie with each other in citing from memory its beautiful truths; and the obedient press would multiply copies with electric speed. O! no, come what will, the Bible is safe. It has penetrated our literature and filled our memories; and, though it be despised, scorned, and hated by multitudes, it is among us, and it cannot be removed, except by an act of the omnipotent God. And that act he will not perform, so long as he can find ten righteous persons in the world's sodoms.

## The Politician.

### The British Press.

From the Illustrated London News.

#### THE IMPERIAL WAR.

The Emperor of Russia has taken the decisive step. He has directed the passage of the Pruth and the occupation of the Danubian provinces of the Turkish Empire by the Russian army. Positive intelligence of the consummation of this act of hostility has reached London and Paris. Public opinion in every part of Europe, except in Russia, was long disinclined to believe that a man with so high a character for prudence and sagacity as the Emperor Nicholas had earned in his past career, could so wantonly involve the world in warfare. But it is no longer possible to doubt. The Emperor has chosen his course, and must abide the consequences. There is a lingering hope in some quarters that war may yet be averted, and that the Emperor will express his readiness to negotiate as soon as the occupation of Moldavia and Wallachia shall have been completely effected. But this hope we consider baseless and pusillanimous, even if it should be well founded. It would not be for the interest of any state of Europe that peace should be bought of so rapacious a conqueror by so cowardly a sacrifice. A peace purchased by such means would be unworthy of the name. It would be at best a truce or a cessation of hostilities; during which the Emperor encouraged by impunity, and by the weakness of the great Powers of Europe, would employ himself in making preparation for another and still more formidable aggression upon his neighbors. Austria herself, that even now only exists by Russian sufferance, might possibly be a fellow-victim with Turkey the next time that it pleased the Czar to desire an extension of his territory or his influence. France and England would, in such a case, run the risk of becoming second-rate Powers, or of waging for their independence a still more uncertain and deadly struggle. We may depend upon it that now is the time for resistance. If the Czar do not withdraw

his troops from the Turkish soil as a preliminary to all negotiations upon the fancied points of dispute which he has chosen to raise, it will be the sacred duty of all the powers of the Western and Central Europe to form an alliance with Turkey, and to punish the daring bigot who imperils the best interests of civilization to feed his miserable vanity and his insatiable ambition.

Neither little individuals nor mighty nations can ever commit a wrong with impunity. The sword of Nemesis never fails to strike where punishment has been merited. The blow may be delayed, but it is certain to fall; and the longer it is delayed the more terrible the stroke. In the war into which the Czar has thus wilfully rushed, it is impossible that he can prevail. The sense of right and the spirit of humanity are against him. Self-interest and a common danger will arm all nations against the wrong-doer. Great Britain and France can no more permit the political assassination of Turkey than the passengers in Cheapside or in the Rue St. Honor could permit a murder to be perpetrated under their eyes without taking means either to prevent it or to punish the malefactor. The laws of nations is, in this respect, the same as the laws of individuals. It has its authority in the Decalogue and in the human heart, and all history shows us that no state can afford to disregard the mighty lesson of over-ruling Justice.

There is no longer room to doubt the cordiality which exists between the Government of Great Britain and France. Austria and Prussia appear to be less decided; but, in such a war, they cannot be allowed to remain neutral. They must take their side, or pay the penalty. Gratitude for past favours may possibly render the Emperor of Austria averse from any act of decided hostility to his ally and protector. But such considerations, powerful as they are, must yield to higher reasons of policy and right. Among the consequences of war, which the Emperor of Russia ought to have foreseen, must be placed, the unlimited opposition of the German powers. The anti-Russian alliance must be quintuple one. Austria cannot fail to remember, even if the Czar should have forgotten, that it needs but a word from England to arouse both Hungary and Lombardy. There is still a nation to back Kossuth, and still a Kossuth to lead it to its independence, should so fair an opportunity arise, and there is still a smouldering vengeance under the ashes of Italy, burst out into a flame, should a Mazzini re-appear to fan it, supported by the influence and strength of England and France. Prussia on her part, cannot forget that in a war between the spirit of Despotism, represented by Russia, and the spirit of Constitutional Liberty, represented by the Great nations of the West, it would be an obvious and wise policy to attempt the restoration of the ancient kingdom of Poland, and thus to raise a formidable barrier against the barbarism and despotism of the East. For these reasons, it is not probable that the Russian Emperor will have any allies. He will have to fight Europe alone, and will find not only external opponents for whom he is prepared, but internal enemies where he least expects them. 'Order' may cease to reign at Warsaw; and the Circassians may find abundance of money to assist them in their long and brave struggle against their oppressor.

It is difficult to speak with calmness of the personal conduct of the man who has brought Europe into this perplexity and peril. Upon the supposition that he is a sane man, acting with full knowledge of what he is doing, and with a due calculation of the consequences, words fail to express the wickedness of his ambition. Any amount of execration that might be levelled against his name, would not stigmatize him as he deserves. Even upon the supposition that he is acting conscientiously, that a zeal for the religion of which he is the temporal head, has impelled him in his dangerous career, and that fanaticism, and not the love of conquest, has urged him to attempt the supremacy of his church and the expulsion of the Musselmans from Europe, it is equally difficult to regard his character with forbearance. His ambition or his fanaticism is alike the curse of the world. His fanaticism, indeed would be the worse and more pestilential quality of the two. Reckless as Ambition may be, we may trust it more safely with the sword and the torch, than we can Religious Bigotry. Ambition sometimes weighs consequences, but Fanaticism never; and it is the most ominous incident in this unhappy dispute between Turkey and Russia, that it possesses so much of the religious bigotry.

The capture of the Russian fleet in the Black Sea by the combined fleets of France and England, and Turkey, will doubtless follow the occupation of Moldavia and Wallachia as effect follows cause. For such a result the Emperor is reported to have expressed himself prepared. Whether the Russian people are prepared for it, or would look with complacency upon it, remains to be seen. We know little in this part of Europe of the real sentiments of the Russian nobility or populace. We only know that revolution has often been attempted in that country; that despotism is tempered by the fear of assassination; that the natural death of an Emperor, is not a common occurrence in the history of Russia; and that the Emperor Nicholas dreads the great magnates of the land, and finds it necessary to rule them with a rod of iron, as a means of preventing them from becoming dangerous to his supremacy. Like our own King John, it is his policy to rely for support upon the brute and uneducated masses, rather than upon the intellect and the wealth of his country. Whether a war, with all Eu-

rope against him, will not lead to some sudden and violent changes in his own dominions remains to be seen. Perhaps, the Emperor has calculated this event amongst the chances against him: if so, and if he persists in spite of it—the world will wonder all the more at the greatness of his fanaticism and the littleness of his judgment.

## SUNDAY'S MAIL.

### EUROPE.

New York, July 2.

The steamer Arctic, from Liverpool, Wednesday 13th, arrived this evening at 6 o'clock.

The Asia arrived out on the 10th, at a quarter past 5 P. M.

The Arctic brings 149 passengers, amongst them Sr. Herrera, late Minister from Peru to Rome; Mrs T. F. Meagher, Mr Jacob Abbot, Gov. Johnson, &c.

**RUSSIAN AND TURKISH AFFAIRS.**—Count Nesselrode has issued a new Circular, more impudent than the last, announcing that Russia occupies the principalities because the French and English fleets occupy the Turkish waters, and hints most clearly, that the Russians will refuse conciliation until the fleets are withdrawn, expressing however, Russia's willingness to evacuate the principalities when its demands are fully granted. This note had partially opened the eyes of the European public, who see the necessity for bringing matters to a settlement one way or other. Russia's object being merely to gain time and to render its position impregnable, scarcely admitting possibility of avoiding war.

Opinion begins to press for something decisive, and the public are continually amused by despatches of a pacific nature, the latest implying that France and England had last week forwarded to St. Petersburg a moderate note of concession, on both sides to end the matter. An answer was expected about a week from July 11; till received, all is mere guess work. The Bourses all keep pretty firm, a good sign.

**FRANCE.**—The Plot against Napoleon's life at the Opera was more serious than at first supposed. The conspiracy is unravelled and the prisoners are on trial.

The silk crop in different parts of France is viewed with anxiety, but is not suffering; other crops again promise well.

The public is warned by advertisement against Cacaon's spurious Spanish Buds. The Grand Duke of Weimar is dead.

Father Beck, a Belgian, has been elected General of Jesuits.

**AUSTRIA.**—It is asserted that M. Bruck, Austrian Envoy, instead of a conciliatory mission to Constantinople, has made an imperative demand on Turkey for all concessions previously refused to Lesingen's mission.

**LATEST.**—From the London Times, July 13.—The French Minister of War is asserted to have addressed the President of the Chamber of Commerce at Nantes, on the Turkish question in the following strain:—

"We are not bent on making war, but if the Emperor to whom the honor of his government is dearer than all should think that national honor exacts war, he will not recoil from necessity."

Paris Bourse was dull on Tuesday. The majority of funds declined.

**VIENNA, July 11.**—The troops were about to be concentrated near Peterward in protection of the frontier.

It is said that the Porte will publish a proclamation in reply to the Emperor of Russia, setting forth all the injustice suffered from Russia for above a century.

**DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.**—The Divan of Moldavia met at Jassy on the 17th of June. The first act was to vote an address of devotion to the Czar.

An army of eighty thousand Russians is to occupy the Principalities. Contracts for rations have been concluded for nine months.

Advices from Smyrna to June 29, state that the Captain of the American frigate has laid his vessel close to the Austrian brig in which the Hungarian Col. Costa is imprisoned. The American Captain declared he would oppose the removal of the prisoner to Trieste. The United States Minister claims; Costa on the plea that he is an American citizen.

A private despatch received from Vienna, states that the Ambassadors of France, England and Austria at Constantinople, on the news that the Russians had crossed the Pruth, requested an audience of the Sultan and asked him not to demand that the allied fleets should enter the Dardanelles. The Sultan complied with the recommendation, and confined himself to protesting against the invasion of the territory.

The Envoy of the Bey of Tunis had arrived at Constantinople to express the Bey's regret at the most unjust demands of Russia, and to tender his assistance in support of the banner of the Prophet.

A Paris letter of the 11th says:

"It is said that a joint note from England and France has been addressed to the Russian government, making propositions for the pacific settlement of the impending question. Most people imagine that the only course the Porte will be advised to follow, and indeed, under all the circumstances, the only one that is left, is to accept the ultimatum with some trifling concession, by way of saving appearances. M. Ozeroff's mission to Constantinople is denied into errors. M. Ozeroff, proceeded, it appears, to the head quarters of Prince Gortschakoff.

The Constantinople news of the 27th is pacific; and an arrangement advised by the Ambassadors of England, France and Austria was believed to be approaching its conclusion.

The conspiracy against the life of the French Emperor is said to have been more formidable than was at first supposed. A Paris letter of the 11th, give the following additional information:—"M. Brault, Judge d'Instruction, is following up the investigation relative to the plot of the Opera Comique, which it now appears was but a rami-fication of the one which was to have come off at the Hippodrome. It is ascertained that the chief conspirators, who are most of them strangers (Belgians or Germans,) had made every preparation for an insurrection—had engaged surgeons and an ambulant hospital, &c. for the wounded. The moment they had despatched the Emperor and all who were with him, groups who had been stationed in various spots contiguous to and at a distance from the theatre, were on a given signal, to have raised the cry of Aux armes! to have thrown up barricades, and immediately to have put to death all the public functionaries they could lay their hands on. The red republic was to have been proclaimed, and a reign of terror established. Such, at all events, is what is reported. The parties who were to proceed to the construction of barricades, were to do so on a given signal, but it appears they were not aware of the intended murder of the Emperor and his court. It has not been ascertained that the people of the laubourghs to any extent had any knowledge of or connection with the plot—but that the conspirators relied on chance, well aware how comparatively trifling a spark is sufficient to light up a conflagration. The Emperor and those that were with him were to have been murdered to the cry of 'Vive l'Empereur!' Every one remarked the unusual crowds that thronged the boulevard near the Opera Comique, and it did not escape notice that they did not disperse, as is especially the case, when the Emperor and Empress entered the theatre, but still remained outside. A good many waited also in the Place des Italiens, no doubt in expectation of the signal. On the whole it appears to have been the attempt of some most desperate men, who had made up their minds to risk their lives on the chance of destroying the Emperor and establishing a red republic."

Costa, an ex-Aides-de-Camp of Kossuth's, was arrested at Smyrna by the Austrian authorities, and sent on board an Austrian brig of war. On the following day the U. States frigate St. Louis entered the port, and the captain of the frigate went on board the Austrian ship and demanded to talk with the prisoner, whom they believed had a claim to the protection of the United States. The Austrian lieutenant denied that he had any prisoner on board.

The captain of the St. Louis and the consul then went to the Austrian Consulate, where after a scene of the most violent kind, M. Verbecker admitted that the prisoner was on board and gave a forced consent to see him. Returning on board the Austrian vessel, the American Captain thus addressed Commander Schwarz:

"When I came on board a short time since your lieutenant lied to my face—the meanness of my cabin boys would not have been guilty of such cowardice! Where is the prisoner? I wish to see him." As Commander Schwarz hesitated, the American added: "bear in mind that if the prisoner claims my protection, and has the slightest right to it, I will remove him myself; and will not allow him to remain another minute on board."

Unfortunately the generous efforts of the Captain of St. Louis were useless, for the prisoner prevaricated and betrayed himself so much in his replies that he did not give his defenders the slightest chance to save him. When this was known on shore great excitement broke out and the Italians would have burnt the Austrian Consulate, had it not been well defended. In their heat they attacked and killed one.

On the other side the Greeks or Austrians (the account is some what obscure,) laid a trap to assassinate the American officers, but being warned in time, they avoided the danger. The Italians and their allies have sworn to poigard the ten Greeks who arrested Costa, and the Greeks swear they will murder ten Italians for every Greek. The city continued in a ferment.

In consequence of the row, Austria demanded and received from Turkey satisfaction for the insult, and the Governor of Smyrna was discharged.

**MARKETS.**—English funds rather languid.—Consols closed for money and account at 97 1/8 to 98.

Sugar firm; little demand for home, or export at previous rates. Coffee lower Ceylon at previous rates; good wanted at full prices. Tea unchanged. Tallow firm and tends upright. Tobacco in improved demand for all kinds at full price. Rice in demand but quotations unchanged.

Cotton quiet and unchanged; a fair inquiry chiefly confined to better grades. Sales of the three days 25,000 bales, 2,000 on spec., 4,000 for exports.

The improved prospects of the French harvest and quieter tone of the London and Irish markets have depressed our market, which is quiet with a further decline of 6d. to 1s on flour and 1d. to 2d. wheat. Some sales of Indian Corn at previous rates; yellow rather dearer.

### CALIFORNIA.

The steamer Northern Light, from San Juan, arrived at New York on Monday morning last, with 500 passengers and \$389,000 in gold dust, brought down by the Sierra Nevada, which left San Francisco on the 1st July.

The Northern Light was struck by lightning July 16, near Cape St. Antonio, which split her mainmast, but injured no one. Among her passengers was Patrick O'Donoghue, the Irish exile, recently escaped from Van Dieman's land.

The steamer Oregon, which left San

Francisco for Panama on the 1st July, had \$1,650,000 on board.

The town of Rough and Ready was nearly destroyed by fire; only fifteen buildings were left. All the stores except one, were consumed.

Reports from the mining districts in all directions represent a state of unusual prosperity.

A duel was fought at Marysville, between Col. Rust, Editor of the Express, and Judge Sudger, of the Herald. The latter was slightly wounded in the coat tail.

Accounts from Oregon state that Gold has been found on the Santiam River.

### UNITED STATES.

From all quarters the news regarding the growing crops of all kinds is most promising. Rains had fallen in portions of the country, and the cotton, cane and corn were well advanced.

Recent accounts from Monclova indicate that several powerful bands of Camaches and Mescaleros have removed from the western borders of Texas to the country between the Rio Grande and Bolson de Mapimi, and they occasionally send out war parties from their mountain fastnesses to ravage the Mexican settlements, as far south as San Luis Potosi, and west to Durango. If we may believe the statements of the Mexicans, these Indians can muster upwards of two thousand warriors, and two of their war parties are often scattered over a space of country five hundred miles long and two or three hundred wide. They have destroyed several flourishing settlements, and in some instances have ventured directly into the streets of large towns, and carried away property to a large amount. They have recently become so bold that it is supposed that they are led by renegade white men. The Mexicans imagine that nearly all the Indians of Texas have been let loose upon them, and that their country will soon be overrun by these savages.

Troops are continually arriving at the Mexican towns on the frontier, and in such numbers as have never before been seen on the line. Military encampments are also being established at points on the Rio Grande, which hitherto have not been considered of sufficient importance to be guarded by Custom-House guards. The proprietor of a baking establishment in Camargo has been consulted upon a contract for baking bread for 10,000 men. It is reported by passengers recently arrived from Rio Grande City, that opinions are freely expressed on the other side as to the validity in Santa Ana's opinion, of the treaty of peace, the same having been made and ratified during his absence, thus creating a question as to the necessity of complying with its observance. The 'divine mission' of Santa Ana to reclaim the lost importance of the Mexican territory is also alluded to.—*New York Tribune.*

The Mobile Tribune reports great prevalence of yellow fever at New Orleans; many deaths occurring daily.

New York, July 22.—Orin S. Bonstell has obtained a verdict of \$10,000 against Cornelius Vanderbilt and others, for detention and improper treatment at the Isthmus. Bonstell had taken passage for California on one of Vanderbilt's steamers.

### MEXICO.

We have dates from the City of Mexico to the 4th and Vera Cruz to the 8th inst.

Cholera continued to rage at Vera Cruz and was on the increase. The black vomit was also making terrible ravages, and had frightened the physicians who were unable to save ten out of one hundred patients. Cholera was also very severe at Jalapa. A decree regulating the organization of the Government Council, composed of 21 persons had been published, also one regulating the interior of the National Palace.

Santa Ana had taken up his residence at Tasbanja and established telegraphic communication with the Capital. Gen. Parodi had been promoted to the grade of Brigadier General, in consideration of his services at the battle of Buena Vista.—The Government declare the defence of Lotojingo by Col. Anastacio Lencero, against the Americans on 20th August 1847—heroic.

A new oath had been established, which all employes were required to take. One clause is to sustain the independence of the nation and the integrity of her territory.

The Mexican papers are filled with news as to the filibustering expedition from California into Sonora, and manifest considerable anxiety in regard to the matter.

Concerning the difficulties between Mexico and the United States, The Trait d'Union says:—"If war is imminent in Europe, we think it may be considered equally so under certain circumstances between the United States and Mexico. The violent language of the official journal at Washington bodes nothing good."

### NEW BRUNSWICK.

A. C. Morton, Esq., C. E., who has been specially employed by the Government as consulting Engineer on the European and North American line, arrived here in the steamer Admiral yesterday morning, and proceeded by express to the Bend, for the purpose of officially inspecting the Shediac and Bend survey, preparatory to an immediate commencement of the work in that locality.

W. A. Goodwin Esq., C. E. who has charge of the party now surveying the southern or shore route, between this City and Calais returned in company with Mr Morton from Portland, which place Mr G. had visited for the purpose of procuring Engineers, instruments, camp equipage, &c., in order to form two parties, who will