

Correspondence

NORTH RIVER, WESTMORELAND,
8th April, 1857.

DEAR BRO.—Knowing as I do that it is always gratifying to yourself as well as to many of the readers of the *Intelligencer* to hear from our Churches in this part of the Province, it affords me pleasure to be able again to communicate to you the glad intelligence that God is still blessing the people here. I have passed around my circuit since I last wrote to you, and in the two lower Churches we have transacted such business as I trust shall prove to be for the well being and further advancement of the cause of God in those villages. The good work in Dover of which I wrote to you in my last is still progressing. It was very encouraging to me to find on my return there, that those whom I had recently added to the Church were making such progress in the divine life. Their growth in grace was very perceptible. Our last meetings there were seasons of love. I baptized five the day before I left, and expect others will follow in the same example when I get to that part of my circuit again. The following Saturday I attended our conference meeting at Coverdale, which was one of much encouragement. The brethren and sisters there are doing well. Some of our meetings were seasons of more ordinary strength and blessing. I remained there until Wednesday, during which time I baptized six. The prospect in that place is good. Thence I made a short visit to the Little River, and on Friday evening found my way for the first time to this place. Our meetings here have been well attended, and notwithstanding the almost impossible state of the roads, the people work their way for miles through both mud and water. I baptized three here yesterday, and expect after the close of this morning's meeting to leave for the Steeves Mountain. My engagements are such, that I cannot longer remain. Bro. George Cochran who is here with me, has rendered valuable assistance, and I am in hopes that this brother is about taking a more decided stand than he has hitherto done. I am much encouraged in my labours throughout, and am endeavouring to do the best I can, but it is utterly impossible for me to bestow the labours upon this part of the vineyard that it calls for. The Macedonian cry is heard from different places, and my engagements with the Churches are such that I have but very little time to spend elsewhere. If it could be possible for one of our ministerial brethren to spend some time on here, I am persuaded it would prove a great blessing to this section of the country. Truly the harvest is great but the labourers are few. Although we are at a distance from the body of our people, I trust we are not forgotten by them. May God carry on His good work here and elsewhere, is the prayer of your young brother, In the Gospel,

GEO. A. HARTLEY.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.

AN ESSAY.

On the Evils of Intemperance.

I intend in this essay to speak of some of the evils arising from the use of intoxicating liquors. Man, by indulging in this vice destroys that reason which God has given him. He degrades himself to the level of the brute creation. He disqualifies himself for any office, or employment; he loses the confidence, esteem, and friendship of all good men, and, worse than that, he loses the friendship of God. He quickly gains for himself hunger, rage, and misery, broken limbs, and a scarred conscience. He is often in danger of getting a sudden death, and is always certain of bringing himself to a premature grave. Nor is he himself the only one who suffers, by his indulging in this criminal vice. He withdraws from his family (if he has a family) all peace and contentment, all the comforts, and even the common necessities of life. His wife becomes broken hearted; his children are brought up in ignorance, from his squandering away the money which would be necessary to procure for them a tolerable education, and are often brought up in vice, from the bad example which he gives them. We are warned, in many places of the sacred Scripture, against this degrading vice. Here is the way in which it is depicted:—"To whom shall we be said? for whom shall we quarrel? for whom snare, and downfall? for whom wounds, if not for those who pass their time in drinking, and who take pleasure in emptying cups?" And our Lord says in the Gospel, "Take care, lest your hearts be overcharged with surfeiting and drunkenness, and that day come upon you suddenly." And saint Paul says, that "drunkards shall not possess the kingdom of God." We ought, therefore, to have a great horror of a vice so displeasing to God and degrading to man, and pray to God to preserve us from it. And all those who have un happily contracted the habit of this vice, should resolve at once to give it up. They should pray to God to deliver them from it. They should avoid all the occasions of it, such as taverns, public houses, drunken companies, &c. And by doing this, they will again be received into the friendship of God, and of all good men. And they will restore to their families that peace and comfort which they had withdrawn from them.

M. N.

*These quotations are from the Douay Version of the Scriptures.

AN EXEMPLARY QUEEN.—From the commencement of her reign, Queen Victoria has always frowned on vice and profligacy.—When the Earl of Derby was prime minister, it is stated that, as he submitted to her a list of noblemen whom he recommended for appointments in the royal household, the Queen at once drew her pen across every name which had the reputation of immorality and profligacy attached to it. Her influence and example in this respect has been powerful with the higher ranks.

ENGLAND.—It is assumed by British statisticians that the yearly consumption of tobacco in Great Britain and Ireland amounts to 26,000 tons, about one-half of which, it is supposed, is smuggled, owing to the excessive duties (upwards of 100 per cent.) levied on the article under the tariff system of that Kingdom. The quantity of cigars and snuff imported does not exceed two or three hundred weight per annum.

The Intelligencer.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., APRIL 17, 1857.

The Bible in Public Schools.

The Bible is the foundation of all true civilization, refinement, and religion. The history of the world demonstrates this fact. A comparison of the nations presents an argument which is sufficient to forever silence the opponent to religious truth, who is not determined to resist all reasoning. Nations have been educated—they have excelled in literature, arts, science, and war; but in the midst of all their intellectual and physical greatness, they have been unable to do anything to elevate the masses in the scale of true excellence, and they have been left to the open practice of vices the record of which pollutes the page of history. Men may reject the Bible, and ignore the Holy book for various reasons, but light does not follow the rising of the sun more invariably than prosperity and stability follow the nation that obeys the Bible; and darkness will follow the setting of the sun with no more certainty, than discord and ruin will follow the nation that rejects the Word of God. Well has an elegant writer said:—"Never will the time come when the stranger shall prowl around the ruins, trying to find the grave of any nation which is controlled by the Gospel." What has raised England to her present exalted position among the nations of the earth? It may be answered.—Her wise statesmen and good laws. We ask again, Whence came their wisdom, and how were they inspired to frame her laws? Other nations can boast of as great orators, as learned rulers, and as well disciplined armies as she; but other nations have progressed but slowly, or not at all, while she has rapidly advanced to greatness and power. The secret of this is, the Bible. The Bible was cherished by her. Her statesmen and people read it, and although many of them were unacquainted with its saving truths, yet the influence of its doctrines and morality entered into their understanding and lives, and shone out in the measures and acts with which they stamped the nation. The Bible read in her churches, taught in her schools, and revered by her people, from the sovereign down to the humblest cottager, is in reality the true secret of England's greatness.

How melancholy now is the fact that efforts made in many places to divorce the word of God from the public school system, and render the education of the youth a mere intellectual development without moral culture. Such a course if carried out will necessarily render the next generation efficient conservators of infidelity, and blight the moral aspect of our national greatness.

The decision of the Legislature of Prince Edward's Island, in relation to the Bible in the Public Schools there, has induced us to make the foregoing remarks. Read the following and ponder it well:—

The Legislature of Prince Edward Island has decided against the use of the Bible in the public schools of the Island. The question came up on the bill for the re-enactment of the Education Act, which is just expiring. The Hon. T. H. Haviland proposed the following clause as an amendment to the Act to meet the wishes of the numerous petitioners who had laid their prayer before the House:—

"That the Holy scriptures shall be permitted to be read daily, and shall and may be read daily, in the Central Academy and Normal School, and in all other, the public schools of this island serving Government aid, wherein the parents of guardians of the children who may be in attendance in said schools respectively shall consider the Holy scriptures to be a necessary part of daily instruction for their children in such schools; anything in the said act or any other act of the Legislature now in force, to the contrary notwithstanding."

After some discussion, Hon. Mr. Thornton moved in amendment to Mr. Haviland's clause, that the Douay version as well as the authorized be used, which being put was agreed to by the House; but when Mr. Haviland's clause was put, as amended, by the speaker, it was negatived—the speaker refusing to vote in favor of his own resolution.

The following is the division, in committee, on the amendment embodying the prayer of the petitioners.—Yeas, 8; Nays, 11.

We ask, is not a decision like that, not only impious, but unworthy a British legislative body? It is a stab at the dearest and holiest rights of Protestant Christians, and should open the eyes of the electors of New Brunswick to the importance of obtaining a representation that will secure to us inviolate the invaluable boon of the Bible in our public schools. We refer our readers to the address in another column to the electors of England, by the Protestant Alliance; a body of men which embraces a large portion of the learning, talent, and piety of the kingdom. They are acquainted with the policy of the enemy, and while they seek not to influence mere political parties, they watch the religious rights of the people, and aim to preserve the liberties of the nation. Let every Christian pray and labour, that those institutions which were bought at the price of blood, and bequeathed to us for safe keeping, may be preserved from the hands of the spoiler, and transmitted to our children pure and unimpaired.

Individual Christian Enterprise.

The *British Messenger* is the title of a monthly paper published in Sterling, Scotland, by Mr. Peter Drummond. In 1848 Mr. D. commenced the publication of the "Sterling Tracts" for gratuitous circulation; the *Messenger* was started in February, 1853, and is a paper similar in character and appearance to the *American Messenger*. The February number of the *Messenger* contains a report of the progress of the work in which Mr. D. is engaged. The monthly issue of the *Messenger* is 110,000 copies, a large number of these is furnished to regular paying subscribers, the balance is given away. The *Torch*, another monthly, is also published by Mr. Drummond, many of which are gratuitously distributed. The whole gratuitous distribution of *Messengers*, *Tracts*, and *Torches*, which he has made since his commencement in this enterprise amounts to £4021. Against this he has received donations from liberal friends, amounting to £2788 5 6, leaving a balance against Mr. D. of £1232 14 6. The Report says:—

About six millions of Tracts, and well nigh a million of *Messengers*, have been given for gratuitous distribution since the commencement.

The free circulation of back numbers of the *Messenger* during last year has been very extensive. It cannot be less than two hundred and fifty thousand copies. Besides these, upwards of a million of tracts have been given for gratuitous circulation. This sufficiently accounts for the fact that we are more than £800 behind by the free distribution. But we would rather bear the deficiency than stay our hand from giving, when the demand for the circulation of the glorious gospel is so pressing. Our readers will never find us making any urgent appeal for money. We trust in the living God; and believe that he will stir up his people to help us to spread the gospel of his Son far more efficiently than we could do by employing all "the wisdom of this world."

From the 15th December to the 14th January inclusive, 12,908 *Messengers*, 94,140 Tracts, and 12,000 *Torches*, have been given for free circulation.

The blessing of the Lord has been given, in answer to prayer, and we believe that real good has been done to souls by the truth of God contained in our publications during the past year. Scarcely a day passes but we have cheering letters from our devoted friends in all parts of the land; and we hope they will continue as zealous as ever in the good cause.

From this we may see what a single individual may do, whose heart is bent to accomplish a good work. Mr. Drummond's expenditures may be exceeded by many others, but it is questionable whether any plan could be adopted, calculated to do more good for the same amount of expenditure. The broad field in which his labors are distributed, renders it morally certain that the good accomplished must be vast in the aggregate. Would that the church had many more like Mr. Drummond to bless the world with their labors, and turn this great moral desert into a fruitful field.

Editorial Summary.

The *Morning Star*, organ of the Free Will Baptist in the United States, has entered upon its thirty-second year of its existence. It has nine editors, besides numerous other contributors. It is always most filled with original matter, and it is an unflinching champion in the Temperance and Anti-slavery causes, as well as other moral reforms. It has a large circulation.

The State Central Temperance Committee of New Hampshire has issued a circular addressed to the ministers of all denominations in the State, urging them at the earliest possible period to call together the youths and children under their pastoral care, for the purpose of inducing them to adopt the Temperance pledge, in order that they may not form the habit of drinking, and thereby be saved from becoming drunkards. Among the reasons given for this appeal is the following:—"The enormous spread of drunkenness, is from the ruin of the young. Drunkards are commonly drinking young men grown up. If not ruined young, they probably never would be. So they must be saved while young, or not at all."

The *Morning Star* containing a letter from the Rev. P. S. Burbank reporting an extensive revival at West Buxton, Maine, the converts in which, at the time of writing, numbered about seventy.

An exchange paper tells us that a distinguished D. D., of New York recently entertained his church on a Sabbath morning with a sermon on "Dante, as a Christian Poet." This certainly must be "another gospel" from that of Christ crucified.

A Bible distributor in the State of Kentucky reports that of thirty thousand families which he visited, one fourth had no Bible, and many had never heard of such a book at all! This is heathenism "at home."

That nothing is ever lost by being held for the truth is illustrated in the case of the Rev. Dr. Tyng an Episcopal clergyman of Philadelphia.—In consequence of his speaking out boldly on the subject of Slavery, some of his church took offence, and secured his dismissal. A portion of his congregation are now building him a new place of worship capable of holding 3,000 persons, and his popularity has increased, rather than diminished.

The New York *Observer* has published a list of the clergymen in that City and Brooklyn belonging to several denominations, as follows: 96 Episcopal; 101 Presbyterian; 44 Dutch Reformed; 54 Baptist; and 24 Congregationalists. The other denominations are perhaps nearly as many.

A deep revival interest has been existing in the city of Boston for some time past. The Congregational, Baptist and Methodist churches have all had considerable additions. The Free Will Baptist under the Pastoral care of the Rev. R. Dunn has also shared in the work. The Rev. Mr. Finney is still labouring in Boston.

A Texas paper says, that between fifty and a hundred places of worship will be built in that State this year, and nearly as many school-houses. Not a single theatrical building exists there. There are one thousand eight hundred Protestant ministers, and more are called for.

American and Foreign Bible Society.

The stated monthly meeting of the Board of Managers was held in the Bible House, 115, and 117, Nassau Street, on the 2nd inst., at 4 P. M. Rev. Dr. Welch, the President of the Society, was in the Chair. The Secretary presented an abstract of his monthly correspondence, and interesting letters were read; from Rev. Frederick Scholmst, Chaplain of the United States' forces at Fort Fillmore, New Mexico, showing the great need of the Society's colportage in that country from Rev. J. H. Venton, of Kangoon, Burmah, applying to the Society for aid to publish the New Testament in the Pro dialect of the Karen language; from Rev. J. Keach, of Sullwater, N. S. recounting his agency work; from J. H. Ball, of Providence, R. I., stating the interest of the Free Will Baptist churches in the Society's colportage work; and from Rev. J. G. Oucken, of Germany, saying that, from the beginning the Society has appropriated one hundred and two thousand and twenty-eight dollars, (\$102,028) to circulate five hundred and one thousand, nine hundred and ninety-nine (501,999) copies of the Word of God under his direction in Central Europe.

The Committee on colportage and special correspondence, on publication and finance, and an agency, gave in their reports which were accepted.

The services of Rev. Dr. McManis, as colporter were discontinued, the state of his health not allowing him to continue in labor.

The summary of colportage work for the last two months, sixty-two reports gave the following results: 15,470 visits from house to house for Bible readings and prayer; of which visits, 4,625 were in households known to be without any part of the Bible; 909 persons were induced to attend church; 414 of the young men were brought into Sabbath Schools; 435 visits to vessels, and for seamen, made; 185 hopeful conversions, and 87 persons baptized.

The next anniversary of the Society is to be held in Boston, on the 16th, 17th, and 18th days of May next.

HORACE S. LOVE,

Corresponding Secretary.

Korah and his Rebellion.

Rebellion against the regularly instituted government of God, in the Church or out of it, is generally followed with a degree of retribution corresponding with the magnitude of the rebellion manifested. "He that despiseth you, despiseth me, and he that despiseth me, despiseth Him that sent me," are words of fearful import; and should be deeply pondered by every man before he presumes to resist the authority of one who is "over him in the Lord." The case of Korah recorded in the sixteenth chapter of Numbers affords a striking example of the judgement which must follow the resistance of properly instituted authorities in the Church, and we have seldom met with more just or striking remarks on any portion of God's word than the following on the case of Korah. They are from a commentary on the Epistle of Jude by the Rev. Fredric Sardiner, recently published by J. P. Jewitt & Co., Boston. We heartily commend the article to the careful consideration of all in every church, "who despise dominion, and speak evil of dignities."

"And have perished in the gainsaying of Korah."—Jude 11.

Korah was a Levite, descended, like Aaron from the family of Kohath, (Exod. 11, 12.) Discontented with his own subordinate position in the ministry of the Ancient Church, he proclaimed himself the advocate of the rights of the people, and set about overthrowing what he pronounced the usurped authority of the priests of the Lord. His undertaking was to some extent popular, as such movements have ever been. The plausible argument which in all ages has proved so seductive—"Ye take too much upon you seeing all the congregation are holy, every one of them, and the Lord is among them," (Num. xvi. 3.) was ready to his hand, and he wielded it to the destruction of many souls. He had the advantage of being himself a Levite, appointed to minister in holy things; for there is always a peculiar fascination in the opposition to authority of those who themselves share some of its responsibility. Men forget that those in a lower or co-ordinate station are subject to the authority of their superiors, or the restraints of their associates. There is a show of disinterestedness in their opposition to others which excites sympathy, while the hidden but real motive is to free themselves from restraints, to pull down what is above them, and by giving license to the self-will of others, to obtain it also for themselves. Thus the more honest and generous, through a mistaken sympathy, are made the tools of the more crafty and selfish, and are incited by those who should have counselled them to a better course, to despise dominion, and revile authority. This example has a peculiar force and pertinency in regard to those, if there were any such in the days of St. Jude, who sought to thrust themselves without authority into the sacred offices of the church; or who, like Dioresphes, "loving to have the pre-eminence," (3 Jno. v. 3.) caused trouble and division among the fold of Christ.

Korah's followers were by no means taken from the lowest of people. Dathan and Abiram, his chief associates, "were famous in the congregation," (Num. xvi. 9.) Two hundred and fifty others perished of the righteousness of their cause by Korah's sophistry, united with them and hesitated not to bring the matter to an issue by assuming the priestly office of offering incense before the Lord. Their rashness met its reward, and the fire of the Lord consumed them in the midst of their sin. Their leaders were punished by a still more terrible death. The earth opened her mouth and swallowed them up alive, (Num. xiv. 31, 35; xxvi. 11.) Nevertheless as the children of Korah were not destroyed, so the heirs of his gainsaying spirit have never perished from the earth. They had crept into the Church unawares even in the days of St. Jude. They have lurked under its shelter ever since, and it behooves us to take heed lest we fall into their condemnation now. The Almighty may not in these days by the earthquake and by fire take vengeance upon his adversaries, yet their final punishment is nevertheless certain; so that the Apostle hesitated not to say, in the true spirit of prophecy—"They have perished in the gainsaying of Korah." As "he that believeth not is condemned already," (Jno. iii. 18) so their souls already burdened with the woes demonstrated by the voice of inspiration are hurrying on to the tribunal of Him who hath said to his commissioned ambassadors—"He that despiseth you, despiseth me, and he that despiseth me, despiseth Him that sent me."

WAR WITH RUSSIA.—Part 20 is received,

containing a portrait of Napoleon III, and an engraving of the battle of Citeau. The history is brought down to the preparation for the final attack on Sebastopol. For sale by R. Hunter, Market Square.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH REPORT OF NEW BRUNSWICK AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY.—This excellent Report is now published, and will be circulated at once. The friends of the Bible circulation will find in it much to interest and encourage them. These reports are always prepared by the Secretary, Dr. Patterson.

CONNECTION.—In the notice of a Revival in Cornwallis, inserted in our paper last week, for "Hundreds" read *Thousands*.

The following is said to be the style of travelling dress worn in winter by the ladies in Minnesota and the Lake Superior country: a pair of buffalo boots, a buffalo overcoat, a large otter cap, and a pair of fur pantaloons.

ENGLISH NEWS.

(By Telegraph.)

LORD PALMERSTON TRIUMPHANT.

COBDEN, BRIGHT, and others, DEFEATED. The *Ericsson* arrived at New York from Liverpool, with dates to 1st. The Elections had resulted in the complete triumph of Lord Palmerston's administration; Cobden, Bright, Layard, and several Conservative leaders had been defeated.

Markets.—No change. The *Arabia* was to sail on the 4th in place of the *Perusa*—the latter undergoing repairs.

London Correspondence.

The Elections—Lord John Russell—General Evans—Temperance Cause—Ecclesiastical Royal British Bank—Colliery Accident—Foreign Affairs—Spain—China—Australia—United States.

LONDON, March 27th, 1857.

Within three weeks of the adverse vote of the House of Commons on the Chinese rupture, a dissolution of Parliament was carried out, and the Electors of the United Kingdom—numbering more than three quarters of a million—called to exercise their constitutional privilege. In books of anecdote a story will be found of an English traveller being stopped at some German town and asked who he was? At a loss for some distinctive description, he replied that he was an Elector of Middlesex, which answer being reported, the guard of soldiers was marshalled to do him the honors paid the Elector princes of Germany. So much for names and their differences. It may however be said, that the Constituencies of our Counties are, as a body, far more influential than the sovereigns of the smaller continental States—some of which indeed, are not so large as to mere size, as a broad English shire. The most numerous County Constituency is the West Riding of Yorkshire, and of boroughs, the arithmetical paler is borne away by the lower hamlets, whose electoral roll contains 25,000 persons. It is singular to notice how well a proportion of electors generally poll, except in very severe contests; and where the number is very large it is exceedingly rare for one half to record their votes. The great pitch battle of these General Elections is undoubtedly the Election for the City of London. As I remarked in my last letter, Lord John's "pluck" is being rewarded, and the impression is, that he will come in as one of the four. The Tories, who have not ventured to put up a Candidate, are urged to abstain from voting for Baron Rothschild, who is exposed to the further disadvantage of the poll being taken on a Saturday. How his Jewish friends will act is uncertain, as their Sabbath will last during the whole time of the Election. They may regard it as a case of necessity, as the Maccabees did that of personal defence, because the Baron is really supported as the representative of a principle which the City of London has gallantly maintained against the House of Lords. The first Election took place yesterday at Westminster, when General Sir De Lacy Evans and Sir J. V. Shelley, Bart. were returned without opposition. Mr. Westerton, the anti-Puseyite Church-warden was invited to enter the lists, but as only £300 towards expenses were subscribed, he declined. General Evans whose conduct in the Crimea was highly praised, is of the middle height, with a mild expression of countenance, with none of the savageness of the soldier's hero about him. History will long preserve the tale of his being carried from a sick bed on board a ship into the middle of the carriage of Iukermann in order that he might bring his experience and ability to bear on the fortunes of that bloody day. His association with the Spanish war of 1830-5, when he commanded the British Legion in defence of Queen Isabella made him a man much talked of; he is now old and shaken, as he told me the other day, with the Crimean campaign. He is as active a representative in Parliament as can be expected; tho' I confess it is doubtful to me how few men of his years should wish or consent to have affairs of State thrust upon them. There are few contests of importance taking place: those at Manchester, Salford, and Huddersfield (where Mr. Cobden is engaged) are the most remarkable. You will see with pleasure that short as the time for action has been, there has been no remembrance on the part of the friends of Temperance and Prohibition. Two questions have been given to them to put before the candidates in my district, and if—as I think will be the case—the majority become pledged to enquiry into home and foreign legislation on the traffic, with an eye to a permissive bill, allowing parishes or townships to apply prohibitive protection to themselves, a great gain will have been secured. We find, too, that on some questions there is a willingness to support a general measure for the kingdom forbidding the consumption of liquors on the premises where they are bought. Sir J. V. Shelley is of this mind, and willing to act upon his convictions, he states, tho' he might lose his seat at another election. The hon. Secretary of the Alliance, Mr. Pope, was invited to stand for Stoke-on-Trent, and has addressed crowded and enthusiastic meetings. Half-a-dozen members of Parliament fully informed on the subject, and up to the working mark, and willing to work together, could make an impression upon the House of Commons and the country which would work wonders in a year or two. While on the Temperance topic, I may add that the prize tale, *The Burness Family*, is deservedly popular. The third edition of 15,000 copies has been printed, all within a month; as many as 1200 were ordered in a single day. The reviews have been highly laudatory, even where a different or much cooler style of criticism was expected. It should be read in your Province as a parabolic argument, forcible and fascinating in no ordinary degree.

The High Church party have been partially successful in the appeal to the Privy Council on the matter of ecclesiastical furniture and ornaments; and as they have recently met with a succession of reverses, they are disposed to be highly elated by their semi-triumph. The substance of the victory is with the Low Church party, who have nipped several of the larger buds of that policy which tends to a Romanist result. Dr. Hinds, the Bishop of Norwich, is said to be contemplating the resignation of his diocese, which contains more parishes than any other in England. He was appointed in 1849, on the demise of Dr. Stanley, a liberal hearted man, and an avowed friend of Father Matthew. Of the latter, I may say, parenthetically, that a movement is in progress to erect a monument to his honour in the City of Cork. A *Maine Law*, for Ireland would be the noblest tribute to his name—on which no marble statue can dispense with, though it may precede.

The public are pleased to see that the Prince of Wales is being brought gradually into public life. It was a beautiful fact, that of his attendance at the opening of the new school room in Golden Lane, for 1,000 children. Extremes meet in such a case, so far as social and educational advantages are involved, yet both prince and pauper may properly remember, when they then meet, that the Lord is the Maker of them both. The health of the Queen is said to be good, and her *acouchment* is looked for early in April. Let it be any day but the First.

Much to their discredit, some Evangelical churchmen are trying to avert the abolition of Church Rates from the results of the pending election. A lay committee exists, but the contributions were lately only £180, not one bishop being a subscriber. These rates being no less than half-a-million, and the alarmists would have it believed that the State Church could not provide that sum by volunteer contributions, though salaries of ministers are obtained in another way. How like an Apostolic Church, when ordinary repairs cannot be secured. This is a libel which her own children pronounced on her, or rather on themselves and their brethren. "A fair field and no favour" is not the motto which they, at all events, are willing to adopt in their rivalry of Dissent. Poor Mr. Gorham seems likely to go before the Bishop. How it would delight Harry of Exeter to get one of his own creed inducted in the room of his opponent. Gratiified in this, the tough old prelate would be able meekly to resign himself, to pay the debt of nature. Mr. Cobden has rather absurdly stated that he will vote for the exclusion of Bishops from the House of Lords, because they voted in favour of the Government. This looks like petty and impotent anger. If the lawn sleeves disagree the chamber, it will be for some better reason, and such a disagreement would probably be no loss to either church or state.

The late Governor of the Royal British Bank has been thrice examined before the Court of Bankruptcy with damaging effect. It would appear that at no one time from the commencement could the Directors affirm, with truth, that the concern was solvent. Yet they published flaming reports, and declared handsome dividends. Mr. Esdaile, the ex-Governor, was frequently troubled with a *non mi records*, sort of accuracy.—But Mr. Sinclair had abundant documentary evidence, and made the Examiner confess more than he was willing. When the investigation has been completed, another and lengthy chapter in the history of swindle will have been brought to the light of day, and read for the warning of society.

Necessarily tedious, and as necessarily painful has been the processes adopted in regard to the Barnley colliery explosion. The requisite height of water has been allowed, 60 feet, and the work of drawing it off has commenced. Powerful engines are in operation, and the bodies as they are recovered, will be consigned to the grave. Awful as such catastrophes are, their frequency is not great considering human inconsiderateness and folly. Infirmary increases impudence, until the crash comes in its rear.

Foreign affairs are not engrossing public attention. Lord Palmerston was cheered on the test day of the late Parliament, when he said that the Government would not consider the transportation of the political prisoners in Naples to South America as a good reason for resuming diplomatic intercourse. The wretched king is reported to have given the ribbon of St. Francis to some Police agent for inventing a new instrument of torture. Unbusiness rules over his fair dominions—a spirit as restless but more dangerous than the waves that roll over the Bay of Naples. Climate and situation are two things weighed against oppression and superstition. France is tranquil, but in what way and for how long?

The Council of State is charged to arrange for a new order of nobility—mushroom, most likely, as the First Napoleon's contrivance of the same kind. The *arazans* are applying themselves to consider how the population has so slightly increased since the last census. The fact argues a small increase of the productive resources of that great country.

Spain is still and sullen, and little is heard or cared for about the Queen, who has forfeited all respect as a monarch, in resigning her dignity as a woman.

The appointment of the Earl of Elgin as plenipotentiary to China, meets the views of all parties, and extends hope of a speedy pacification, unless the pride and infatuation of the "Brother of the Sun and Moon" renders all advances vain. Our military authorities, in the Chinese waters, will do nothing till his arrival. The bold boating of two British frigates, in facing the batteries of one of the Japan ports, is explained as a resistance on their part to an attempted infringement of the recent treaty.

There are pacific tidings from the Cape, and reassuring news from Australia. The Victoria Parliament has assembled and promises well. The Imperial Parliament will soon be surrounded with Colonial Parliaments, like satellites, adding to its grandeur in the light of the world. Each meeting under the law of reason, collisions may always be excited, and the sublime spectacle continue from age to age.

The politics of the United States always are interesting to us, and while the inaugural address of Mr. Buchanan is deemed moderate and hopeful, the decision of the Supreme Court, which decrees the perpetual degradation of the negro and colored race, is regarded with deep disgust. It may be constitutional, but if so, it is felt by all friends of freedom here, that the sooner such a constitution is reconstituted, the sooner will it be brought into harmony with that Divine Law

party, who have nipped several of the larger buds of that policy which tends to a Romanist result. Dr. Hinds, the Bishop of Norwich, is said to be contemplating the resignation of his diocese, which contains more parishes than any other in England. He was appointed in 1849, on the demise of Dr. Stanley, a liberal hearted man, and an avowed friend of Father Matthew. Of the latter, I may say, parenthetically, that a movement is in progress to erect a monument to his honour in the City of Cork. A *Maine Law*, for Ireland would be the noblest tribute to his name—on which no marble statue can dispense with, though it may precede.

The public are pleased to see that the Prince of Wales is being brought gradually into public life. It was a beautiful fact, that of his attendance at the opening of the new school room in Golden Lane, for 1,000 children. Extremes meet in such a case, so far as social and educational advantages are involved, yet both prince and pauper may properly remember, when they then meet, that the Lord is the Maker of them both. The health of the Queen is said to be good, and her *acouchment* is looked for early in April. Let it be any day but the First.

Much to their discredit, some Evangelical churchmen are trying to avert the abolition of Church Rates from the results of the pending election. A lay committee exists, but the contributions were lately only £180, not one bishop being a subscriber. These rates being no less than half-a-million, and the alarmists would have it believed that the State Church could not provide that sum by volunteer contributions, though salaries of ministers are obtained in another way. How like an Apostolic Church, when ordinary repairs cannot be secured. This is a libel which her own children pronounced on her, or rather on themselves and their brethren. "A fair field and no favour" is not the motto which they, at all events, are willing to adopt in their rivalry of Dissent. Poor Mr. Gorham seems likely to go before the Bishop. How it would delight Harry of Exeter to get one of his own creed inducted in the room of his opponent. Gratiified in this, the tough old prelate would be able meekly to resign himself, to pay the debt of nature. Mr. Cobden has rather absurdly stated that he will vote for the exclusion of Bishops from the House of Lords, because they voted in favour of the Government. This looks like petty and impotent anger. If the lawn sleeves disagree the chamber, it will be for some better reason, and such a disagreement would probably be no loss to either church or state.

The late Governor of the Royal British Bank has been thrice examined before the Court of Bankruptcy with damaging effect. It would appear that at no one time from the commencement could the Directors affirm, with truth, that the concern was solvent. Yet they published flaming reports, and declared handsome dividends. Mr. Esdaile, the ex-Governor, was frequently troubled with a *non mi records*, sort of accuracy.—But Mr. Sinclair had abundant documentary evidence, and made the Examiner confess more than he was willing. When the investigation has been completed, another and lengthy chapter in the history of swindle will have been brought to the light of day, and read for the warning of society.

Necessarily tedious, and as necessarily painful has been the processes adopted in regard to the Barnley colliery explosion. The requisite height of water has been allowed, 60 feet, and the work of drawing it off has commenced. Powerful engines are in operation, and the bodies as they are recovered, will be consigned to the grave. Awful as such catastrophes are, their frequency is not great considering human inconsiderateness and folly. Infirmary increases impudence, until the crash comes in its rear.

Foreign affairs are not engrossing public attention. Lord Palmerston was cheered on the test day of the late Parliament, when he said that the Government would not consider the transportation of the political prisoners in Naples to South America as a good reason for resuming diplomatic intercourse. The wretched king is reported to have given the ribbon of St. Francis to some Police agent for inventing a new instrument of torture. Unbusiness rules over his fair dominions—a spirit as restless but more dangerous than the waves that roll over the Bay of Naples. Climate and situation are two things weighed against oppression and superstition. France is tranquil, but in what way and for how long?

The Council of State is charged to arrange for a new order of nobility—mushroom, most likely, as the First Napoleon's contrivance of the same kind. The *arazans* are applying themselves to consider how the population has so slightly increased since the last census. The fact argues a small increase of the productive resources of that great country.

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