# The Intelligencer. SAINT JOHN, N. B. MARCH 12, 1858.

### Terms for the Religious Intelligencer.

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## The School Bill.

A new School Bill was submitted to the Legislature by the Provincial Secretary on Thursday last; a cupy of which has been forwarded to us. We regret to be under the necessity of expressing our disappointment at this Bill. It is scarcely in any respect what we expected it would be It does not differ essentially from the law now in force, and we are quiet certain will not in its present form meet the wishes or wants of the country. This Bill provides for a Superintendant and four Inspectors; a Training school, and Model school. Any District raising by assessment or otherwise £70 for the support of a Superior school, shall receive £50 additional from the Government ; any District raising a sum of money for school Library, shall be entitled to a sum equal to half the amount so raised from the Government, said sum not to exceed £5. The principle of Taxation is left op ional with the Parishes .--The most objectionable feature of the Bill is the contempt it throws on the Sacred Scriptures. not. but the Bible may be in the Library of the School, but it does not provide that it shall be there. The language of the Bill on this point is as follows :- The Board of Education shall have power "to provide for the establishment, regulation, and government of School Libraries, and the selection of Books to be used therein but no works of a licentious, vicious, or immorral lendency or hostile to the Christian Religion, or works on controversial theology, shall be adm tted." The only other section in the Bill which ing simply because they are involuntary, because and exect his best endeavors to impress on the duty minds of the children committed to his care, the principles of Christianity, morality, and justice, and a sacred regard to truth and honesty, leve of their country, loyalty, humanity, and a universal benevolence, sobriety, industry, and frugality, chastity, moderation, and temperance, order and cleanliness, and all other virtues which are he ornaments of human society; but no pupil shall be required to read or study in or f.om any religious book, or join in any act of devotion, objected to by his parents or guardians." Now we ask how can a Teacher instruct or impress on the minds of his pupils the principles of christianity when all books on the subject are forbidden the use of the popils by their parents or guardians? Rominist object to the Bible and all books of Protestant tendency, and will not allow their children to be instructed from What is the christianity then which them. these are to be taught ! These sections relative to the books to be used, and the christianity to be taught are, we consider useless, and in no respect sustain the religious sentiment of the country. A school of any kind that is not really i umoral has equal right to government support with another of religious tendency. Papist, In. fidels, Jews, Mohammedans, and Mormons, are auth rized by law to ignore the Word of God from the places of public instruction which their children attend, or at least to deny its use in any respect whatever. We are not only disappointed with the principles of this Bill, but we are sorry the Government did not digest a system more judicious in detail. In scarcely any respect can it meet the approval of the people. The religious press of this city have all outspoken against it, and they will condemn any Bill, no matter by whom prepared, that does not positively provide for the use of the Bible wahout note or comm nt, in every School, Academy, College, &c., receiving public funds. To permit a clause to be inserted in a School Bil', which will afford a possibility of having the Scriptures rejected from any place of public instruction, indicates a disposition to conciliate the feelings of the enemies of our common religion at the expense of God's truth, or a desire to shirk the important question of Bib'e or no Bible in public Schools. What will be the fate of this Bill we cannot tell, but we trust it will not be given to the country in its present form.

the fettered Lord cast upon him unmediately after the unwonted and sinful deed; all the kindness, faithfulness and affection of the Same to his mind in striking contrast with the cursing, lying, cowardice and degradation of which he, a highly honored, but unworthy disci- excellent article on the subject of " Covetous ple was guilty ; most of all the painful remembrance came that he had wounded the heart of the Loid more deeply than all his enemies, at that the covetousness of the church is the great such a time, though forewarned almost to the incubus on its energies. In the early age of hour. As he thought of all trese things, and Christianity, the disciples were " not many rich, many more, "he wept;"-" Peter went and wept not many wise, not many noble." God's chosen bitterly "-and no wonder. Weeping was not ones were "the poor of the world." Paul speaks

portant law of mind, namely, that the emotions noble luxury of a self-denying charity. Stewardare mainly dependant upon what is the object of ship for God, even for a widow's two mites, had attention to the intellect. Peter did not try to not become with them an ot solete notion. Out throw himself into a paroxysm of weeping by di. of their convictions and devotion, sprang an acrect efforts of the will. It he had tried he could tive Christian energy, ready to traverse the not have succeeded. On the other hand, if "he world, to confront a Jewish mob, or plead Christ's thought" thereon, if he recalled these circum. cause before Cæsar himself. We can never exstances he could not prevent weeping. The pect that self denial which we need to evange weeping under the circumstances recalled, was lize the world, till a spirit like that of those early a necessity for such a nature. If indeed, one days is again revived. Avarice must relax its can by mere effort shed tears, however they may grasp upon its treasures-not so much that be fitted to the occasion, and however much we Christ's cause needs worldly wealth itself, reought to weep so far as we can sreak of obliga- tained by a selfish grasp, is Achan's pillage to tion in such a relation, they are nevertheless curse the Church. Never in any age of Christiother hand voluntary.

This law is of the utmost importance in religion. We see from it no one is under direct as they are professedly, devoted to the sacred obligation to have this or that kind of feeling; but we are under direct obligation to have ou- the Church, if she could but be exorcised of the intentions always in conformity to the law of Mammon spirit! We should see at once a de-God, - It is never our duty to seek directly this velopment of strength and energy that would asor that kind of feeling. We are under obliga- tonish the world. A shout of glad gratulation tion to direct our altention to our sins and the from every mission station on the globe would clains of God's law, to think thereon, and by so swell the chorus of a millennisl anthem. doing the fitting feelings result. They are fitt-

refers to the religious element in the school, they result necessarily, not when they are sought mote intellectual Improvement. A lecture desays: "Every Teacher shall take diligent care as an end, but when we are in the way of livered before the Acadia Lyceum, Wolfville, To some this law may seem unimportant, but not so to the preacher who frequently detects those who are christians and those who are alarmed striving to throw themselves by more ef- for the times," and we hope it will be extensiveforts of will into a given state of feeling, instead ly read. of thinking of God's mercy and the claims of his law, and the ingratitude and upreasonableness and rebellion of the sinner. The preacher in the mental world result only from a state of others to unite with us soon. thoughtfulness and obedience. Read and be instructed, "When he (Peter) thought thereon, crease in union and strength. I am happy to be he wept."

# Religious

lips had uttered ; he remembered the look which ther spirit, obedience, and good conduct ; but they are in danger of being dismissed even from the police corps, because they are Christians."

### The Curse of Covetousness.

The N.Y. Observer in a recent number has an ness in the Church," from which we make the following extract :- We feel deeply convinced more necessary than befitting such a man in such of " the poor saints at Jerusalem," and the " deep poverty" of the churches of Galatia. Yet even

We wish to use this case to illustrate an im- in their poverty they had learned and loved the hypocritical and contemptible. Tears and all anity have such resources been confided to the emotions to be genuine must be involuntary; keeping of Christ's disciples, and never have the actions that have moral character are on the enervating luxuries of wealth wickedly retained for selfish purposes, been so manifest as now .---

What a glorious prospect if they were all, really cause! What a restoration to life and hope for

THE STUDY OF THE BIBLE, adapted to pro-

# Intelligencer.

## Mr. Connell's College Bill.

No subject coming before our Legislature th present session has half the importance as that of Education. Every thing connected with it should be considered of deep moment by the people, and hence he interesting to them. The following Speeches of Messrs. Smith and Gray on Mr. Connell's College Bill are important.

The Hon. Mr. Smith was at a loss to know why they wanted the Attorney General or the Registrer of King's College there. This was a subject in which he had, for some time past, taken a lively interest, and in 1854, he had brought in a bill to abolish the grant which was defeated by an Amendment moved by Mr. Street. Since then every effort had been made to make the College a working institution, but every a fort was useless. They had appointed a Com mission, and that Commission had set out on tour of enquiry into the collegiate systems of other countries, and after great expense and trouble had been incurred, that Commission had made its report. So far, however, nothing had sprung out of it. In sepporting this bill before the House to-day he must not be understood to be an enemy of education. He believed that education was p ramount over every other question; and no country in the world was moliberal in grants for educational purposes. in proportion to its revenue, than this Province. They therefore, could not be subjected to the charge of niggardliness. King's College was founded twenty-nine years ago, and what had been the result? Had it sent torth its prominent and useful men over the land? Far from it; from 1829 to 1854 they would find that eighty graduates had lett its walls. Since 1854 there were but seventeen graduates, making altogether ninety-seven graduates in twenty-nine years, or a little more than three a year ! Were they prepared to support an institution of that kind in the country? An institution, each graduate of which cost the Province a thousand bounds. Why, it was one of the greatest grievances of the country. No anatter what was the state of our trade ; no matter how our country languished; no matter how our bye loads or our bridges fell into decay; no matter how tardy were our improvements; King's College must have its £2,200, for which sum he was prepared to prove but one graduate was educated in 1853! Was not this a state of things that called loudly for redress? Was the House sum annually granted to the King's Colege would maintain, at the usual allowance of £25. no less than 88 schools capable of instruct. ing 1,600 poor children. But besides the enormous cost of these schools each scholar, in 1853, took a scholarship, though it was notorious that the intent on of scholarships was to excise emulation. The inhabitants of Fredericton, he conceived, were educated and benefited by these scholarships. Another enormous charge this matter was the sum of £2.444 13s. for materials, philosophical acparatus, and repairs to the College. 'I'mink of that! [Here the hon. member referred to a list of names of persons in the College.] He did not know who these persons were.

Such an acknowledgment would education ?" be a crying disgrace to the country. And such an acknowledgment would have to be made n they did away with this institution. Not that he believed the College, in its present state, was sound ; far from it ; but the wound require probing; the disease required a remedy; bu was ever cure effected by the destruction of th patient? His hon, friend (Mr. Smith,) had said he was a friend to education, and in that capac. ity he had introduced a Bill for the Incorpora-tion of another educational institution. Let the House look well to this. Here was a peculiar school, belonging to a particular denomination, a school which he would be the very first to acknowledge was of great benefit to the country and a credit to i's founders, but it was, never-theless, a denominational school. £600 a year were taken for its support. Bye and bye an-other denomination might find some individual who would do as much for his body of religionists as Mr. Allison had done for his, and that body would come to the House for a similar grant; others would follow, and could they be refused ? Was the country-was the House prepared to go on establishing Sectarian Institutions, each drawing a portion of its support from the general revenues of the Province? The door once opened, there was no shutting it and was this policy sound? Ought they not rather to strive after some common ground, whereon all might meet, and at last stop the perpetuation of sectional and denominational liscord? What they had granted to the Wes levan body, could they refuse to the Catholic What they had given the Catholic, could they refuse the Baptist? What the Baptist had obtained, could not be denied to the Episco palian. Hon. Mr. SMITH .-. The establishment at Sack ville is a Semihary, not a College.

Mr. GRAT .-- It is a distinction without a difference. He was not assailing Sackville Aca demy, it was worthy of the highest praise. He was giving its conductors all credit. He was only pointing out the inevitable resu t of a system under which every sect in the country would have a right to demand the support of the state for the teaching of its creed. He was only con tending that the state should rather take the sum of all these grants, and therewith create one UNIVERSITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK, which should be a credit to the country, and send men forth to the world who would set their mark upon the times in which they lived. He, for ready to support a graduate at this college at one, was not desirous of looking upon reform the rate of £1.000 a year? He would yield to as destruction, or improvement as innovation. It no man in his desire to spread the blessings of was notorious that King's College required education; but while willing to educate the something done to give i more usefulness. And rich, they ought not to forget the poor, and the as an avowed opponent of the policy of the go vernment, as one who had not shrunk from the distinct and unequivocal expression of that opposition whenever the occasion demanded it : he did not hesitate to say, that had the government brought into that house a measure to establish a sound collegiate education for the whole country, he would have been one of its warmest supporters. Was there no information before the government which would have enabled them to deal with this matter? Far from it -- at considerable expense, the country had procured ample information on this important subject. The Commission of 1854 had done all that could be required. They had made every necessary inquiry in the United States and in Lord Privy Seal; Home Secretary, M. Canada ; they had examined the highest authorities on the subject, and the result of their investigations had been published in their report, and consolidated in a bill prepared, and which from the County of Sunbury; he knew him very his government had been ready to carry out. well. The education proposed in that bill would rear men in the country such as might take their position with an Everitt, a Webster, or a Dere-Who would not be proud to see such a born. but at all events there were but seven graduates result? 'The government, however, seemed to contemplate nothing more than a parish school education. Did they think that they could dispense with that higher education, which was no less beneficial to the country? Surely they could not think so. Education, if they would permit him to employ the metaphor, was com-parable to iron in its qualities. The parish school system has, like the strong and useful crewbar, with which much might be done which was of service to the world. The education of the College was like the flashing steel, which though brilliant and polished, was, nevertheless directly useful in thousands of ways. Yet, the difference between iron and steel, was but in the improvement and the refinement. And the great mass of the people of this Province were capable of this improvement and high educa tion. Nothing had tended so much to distin guish the people of the United States as their educational institutions, and there they went up step by step in a well regulated system from the parish school to the university, from the lowest office in the state to the highest honor that the country could confer. The amendment to the bill which they were now discussing had proposed to establish a collegiate institu tion. They had proposed for that institution the name of THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW BRUNS wick. It was not to be a local college, it was not the college of Fredericton, or of St. John or of Sackville. It was not the college of this sect or that sect, of this body or of that. It was open and free to the whole country, to every religious denomination. In what position, then, did they now stand? They all admitted that the present college required amelioration. Yet they found the government with the overween ing confidence of the great majority of that house divided on a question which involved the large expenditure of £2,200 a year, and the fu ture of every boy in the country! Nay, more they find the only member of the government and of the house, who was educated at the college, fleeing from its defence! The hon. gen tleman (Mr. Smith) had, in a tone of derision referred to the paucity of scholars in this col l ge, and in triumphant terms, had referred to the number of pupils at other colleges. But had the hon, member dealt fairly and candidly with the question, when he omitted to mention

Dr. Ryerson, "you have no difficulty of this kind to contend with in New Brunswick," there was nothing to prevent the establishment of such an institution on a basis as broad as nature could desire or man could with. He had drunk in the information of Dr. Ryerson, Dr. Wayland and Mr. Dawson, and he asked them to pause before they determined to disregard the advice of such eminent authorities. He called opon them not to pass this subject in a hurry. There was none others higher with which they had to deal, and it ought to be discussed fairly and fully. Scarcy, ly a century had elapsed since the spot on which he stood was provincial forest, impenetrable to any save the Indian. The same river rolled its course towards the ocean, the same stars shone from the heavens, the same autumn tinted the forest, the same spring was warmed and invigorat-ed by the same sunshine. Where was the difference between the past and the present ?--Education! The educated man trod the track of the Indian, the forest was cleared from his path, the steamer cleft the waters which had been unfurrowed by the light canoe of the abortgine, intelligence and civilization, ploughed, dug and planted, the Parish School was placed at the road side, and would they stop there? No more was wanted, more must be accomplished. To stand still would be a great disgrace to the Province, which ought to offer to its youth the opportunity of acquiring the highest educati n the times would afford.

The House divided on this Bill (which our readers will remember was to abolish the grant to King's College,) on Wednesday. In favor of the Bill 27, against it 13. The names may be seen another column.



HALIFAX, March 10, 1858. The Steamer Canada, Capt. Lang, sailed from Liverpool on the morning of the 27th and arrived at Halifax at 10 A. M., on Wed The Canada reports passed off Cork, 28th steamship Arabia, from New York. Edinburgh arrived at Greenock 2 A. M., on the 26th. The Kangaroo sailed for New York on the 24th. She took out the important announcement that Palmerston's Ministry had resigned, and that Derby was engaged in constructing a new Cabinet, of which the princi pal members are as follows :---Earl Derby, Premier ; Mr. D'Israeli, Chan cellor of the Exchequer; Sir F. Thesiger Lord Chrucellor; Earl of Salisbury, Presi dent of the Council; Earl of Hardwicke Walpole ; Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Ear Walmesbury; Colonial Secretary, Sir E B. Lytton; Secretary of War, Genera Peel; First Lord of the Admirality, Sir J Pekington; Postmaster General, Lord Col chester; President of the Board of Trade Mr. Henley; of the Board of Control, Lor Ellenborough; Board of Works, Lord John Manners; Attorney General, Sir. F. Kelly Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Earl of Eglin ton ; Irish Chancellor, Justice Blackbarn Chief Secretary, Lord Naas. The Kangaroo also took out the news that Canton was captured on the 29th December and that Yeh and the Tartar General were taken and retained as prisoners. One week's later news from India was unimportant. The news by the Canada is as follows :-BRITAIN .- Derby's Cabinet as advised by the Kangaroo, has been slightly modified .-Lord Stanley takes the Colonial department Sir. E. B. Lytton has no office, his re-elec tion to his seat in Parliament being consider ed doubtful. The additional members of Go vernment not in the Cabinet includes th Duke of Montrose, as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; Mr. Cairns, as Solicitor Gene ral; Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald, Under Secre tary of the Colonies; Lord Hardinge, Under Secretary of War, &c., &c.; Mr. Loftus Cottway is appointed British Minister to Mexico, and Mr. J. S. Lumbey, Secretary of Legation at Madrid. Parliament met on the 27th. In the Commons new writs were ordered for the seats occupied by members of the new Cabinet both Houses adjourned till March the 1st when they would further adjourn till the 12th.

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INDIA .----Jan. 23, add Goruckpore ortance to Jung taking plepore had Campbell w into Oude, v mined resist cutta Money Bank of Ber cent. FRANCE .-London G will be cont France, M

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Feeling dependant on Thought.

"And when he thought thereon, he wept."

These are the words by which John, the Apostle, describes the repentance of his fellow »postle, Peter, after the shameful denial of his Lord. These words are full of instruction as

### Indian Government and Idelatry.

That the Government in India had formerly not only lent its countenance, but given its sucport to idolatry we were aware; but we were not informed that this support still existed. We learn, however, from the last number of the "News of the Churches," that this is the case .-The following extract which we find in the News from the Bombay Guardian gives information on the subject. A returned mussionary from andia has, we also learn, published a book on England, The young men educated in these schools were unsettled in their own belief, and were drawn into Atheism by Paine and other infidel writers. They subsequently disseminated "blasphemy and treason," and prepared the way for the tragical events which have followed. We fear tive ; but we are nevertheless assured it will turn

in the end to God's glory, and the saving of the people.

### 'The Bombay Guardian says :---

"Nothing can be more erroncous than the idea which seems, to some extent, to have got possession of the public mind, that Government patronage of Hindu idolatry is a thing of the past. It exists; and to an enormous extent. There are no less than 26,589 tomples and idolreceiving the support of Government in the Bombay Presidency alone. This figure is immense. The churches and chapels, the places of worship of all kinds, in the whole of Great Britain, are less in number than the idolatrous shrines receiving aid from Gov rament in the Bombay Presidency. It is not the amount bestowed in aid that expresses the magnitude of the verywhere, in every nook and corner of the munication .- News. land, there are shrines, the worshappers in which are well aware that Government and is extended

N.S., by the Rev. William Somerville, A. M. The Lecture h's been laid on our table. Extra. duties this week prevent us from noticing it at length, as we wish. It is undoubtedly "a tract

#### WOODSTOCK, Feb. 8th, 1858.

BRO. MCLEOD,-A recent mutual visit besees many persons sighing for God to give them tween Brother Bell and myself has resulted in this and that feeling contrary to this law of good to both churches. To the church in mind-actually though unwittingly striving to Wakefield with which he labours he added ten induce God to work a useless miracle for their meinbers, eight were baptized. To our church personal gratification-to attach to a state of ig- in this town I added thirteen, two baptized. I norant and stupid thoughtlessness and obstinate consider this a very valuable accession to our rebellion the feelings which by his eternal laws strength and influence. We are expecting

The church in Woodstock continnes to in-

able to say that no withstanding it has passed through a number of heavy trials, which led to the excommunication of a number of its members, that now love and union prevail, and as a body, we appear to be in good working order .--Our meetings are largely attended and interesting. The monthly conference, on last Saturday, was an unusually blessed season.

Nothing can be more encouraging to a young pistor than to see the churches over which he as the pastorate, growing in numbers, graces and usefu ness.

My health is much better than when I last wrote you. In addition to the Churches in this in which are set forth the evils of the "Govern- town and Upper village of Woodstock, I have ment Colleges from which the Bible is excluded." engaged to take charge of the Lower Jacksontown church, where I will (D. V.) preach once each Sabball

The revival intelligence from Coverdale is to me good news. I was much pleased to learn from Brother Hartt who the persons are who embraced religion before he left. Brother Pennington and the causse there, has an interest in my prayers. God honours those who honour that the late outbreak in India has been retribu. Him. I hope others of our churches there, will soon arise and build.

Yours in the Gospel, G. A. HARTLEY.

WELL DONE SACKVILLE. - A large and highly respectable public meeting was held at Sackville on Wednesday last, at which resolutions were passed to the effect that it was tesireable that a ct cap wooden railroad should be laid down to connect Sackville, Westmorland, Fort Lawrence, Amherst, Maccan, and part of Dorches er-the richest and most exensive agricultural district in the Province, co. taining overten thousand inhabitants, with the St. John and Shediac Railway, which railroad was considered by the meeting to be indispensable to enalle the Parish of Sackville evil; it is the number of idols patronized .-- to participate in advantages of Railway com-

THE NINE MILE STATION .- The station to them. Everywhere we find the people re- House is nearly completed. It is about 50 for the use of the Telegraph Operator, ano-There are a great many shrines in the land other for the Police Office and another for ment saloon we immagine is about 15 to 20

Mr. WILMOT-If the hon. member does not know anything about them, he had be ter not talk about them. One gentleman named was

Mr. SMITH continued. He found Mr. W. L. Street down as having got a degree, and he was down still as a resident student of the College, of the College; and yet there were a Porter, a Gatekeeper, a Forrester, and all the machinery of the highest College of Great Britain. It was a perfect burlesque ! With this grant the rev. enue of the College was £3,400 a year, and if the £2,200 were stopped,, the Institution would still be rich. He repudiated the ductrine, that if the amount were withdrawn, the Professors would be entitled to pensions; they were all capable of getting a living, and if it were with drawn, the amount would still be applied to educational purposes, and no other. He warned the reral members to look to this, and when they found a district without schools, to think how many could be obtained with this £2,200. At all events, he had the satisfaction of feeling he had done his duty. (Hear, hear.) Mr. GRAY said, that so far from finding fault

with the hon. gentleman, the country and the House were deeply indebted to him, in his individual capacity, for assisting to bring this question before them. How far the Government, of which the hon. gentleman was a member, were consurable for not doing what he had done, was another question. Nothing tended to elevate the country more than these high schools of learning. It had been said of some hon, members, that they would destroy one of these schools, but he was rather inclined to give them credit for goodness of design. If there were any whose tendencies were destructive, let them remember the fearful lesson against such a tendency, in the history of old times. In the Senate of Rome, a Senator had risen day by day in his place, crying-" Detenda est Carthago,"-" Carthage must be destroyed." Carthage was destroyed, but what new city took its place? To this day its stones lay bleached the burning sun or buried beneath the sands of the descat. (hear, hear.) But while he gave credit to the hon, member for Westmorland, it was a lasting discredit to the Government to which he belonged, that they had not the courage to deal with this matter, and that the only member in the House educated in the College, also a member of the Government, skulked away, and hid his head, and left in the day of irial. If this were not the case, why, in his absence, was this measure attempted to be forced through the House? In the eyes of the public, it looked like collusion, that such a Bill should be forced the Collegiate School attached to the Colle through the House in his absence. There was and supported by its funds, a school, which he much relating to this College that the Attorney | was bold to say, was second to none on this con-General, and he alone, could expain in this House. 'I here were these matters of detail, of which the hon. member for Westmoriand had | torney General, when he spoke of the shabbimade so much, the Forrester and Gatekeeper, who, in all probability, in spite of their grand names, were mere tu nip-hoers or potato-diggers. But of the Astorney General, as hegistrar of King's College, they particularly wanted to know why he was in receipt of a sinecure of £100 a year out of the revenues of that College. For the Government themselves, they ought to ; have brought down a measure, dealing with this Institution in a general bill on Education, as was clearly their duty in a question so important, as a financial question. The Government had ventured, with characteristic boldness, to bring down a Bill on Parish School-, which was a mere rehash of the bill of a former admininistration. Would the Government limit the Educatton of the country to Perish Schools ? They said the money now sought to be withdrawn from this College, would still be devoted to cducational purposes. If they were going to found a new College, that was another matter, though he held that it was better to support and maintain the present Institution. He looked on the Parish School System as primary. It was the base of the column, of which a collegiate men to go abroad where the nati nal feelings were different, where principles differed from ours, and to look back with contempt on the principle to that now proposed by the amend-ment, and Dr. Ryerson had said that nothing had caused them so much difficulty as these country which gave them birth, and say, "true, New B. unswick gave me a Parish Scuool eduestion, but I could get none higher, and I have

THAT'S A DON'T ADD DON'T REAL THAT AND THAT

The trial of the Royal British Bank Di rectors was still pending but drawing to a

Mazzini writes to the Times denying that Orsini was guilty of any crime in halv, and concludes with the following paragraph :-"Whatever opinion of Orsini may be enter tained by those who frantically appeal to heaven and earth against the attempted murder of a tyrant, and do quietly witness without a single word of indignation, the last ng mur der of a whole people in Rome, none has the right of taxing Orsin: with dishonesty, theft or collusion. The agents of Louis Napoleo ought to be contented with beheading his enemies, without calumniaring them." The London Post says that three vacant garters, in the gift of Palmerston, have been conferred on the Dukes of Wellington and Norfolk, and Earl Harrowby. Mr. Hayter late whipper in of the M nis ry, is to be made a Baronet ; also, Mr. Griffiths, the distinguished Irish Civil Engineer. A colliery explosion occurred at Mountain Ash, Wales, killing 19 men. An action was brought in the British Admiralty Court by the owners of the American ship Leander, against the steamer North American, to recover damages for loss of the Leander, by the recent collision. That verdict was given against the steamer, whose owners gave notice of an appeal to a higher court.

Provinces. of the Paris party. The Tim is said that de Persigny of a very c mour speak to maintain liance betw It is said Paris on the of the cons before the indictment tial, the pri the excepti All seemed

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well as beautiful for their simplicity.

First, what an experience Peter had to think over. He remembered the first time Andrew spoke to him, "We have found the Messiah ;" he remembered the restoration of his mother-inlaw; he remembered how the Lord saved him and others when the vessel in which they were sailing was about to founder; he remembered how the Lord extended his hand to him when his faithless feet were sinking in the waves ; he remembered the numerous miracles he had seen the Messias perform; he remembered the glo rious transfiguration on the mount when himsel and two other favored disciples had seen a vision of the Saviour's coming glory, at the same time he had heard Moses and Elijah speak of his hu miliation unto death ; he remembered the pray ers, and groans, and sweat, and agony of th gaiden; he remembered with what tender earnestness the Saviour had said, " wa'ch ;" and he remembered the strange warning, "thou shalt three deny that thou knowest me ;" on the other hand, he remembered how horror struck he feit when first informed that Judas was to betray his Lord ; still more we remembered how he detested the thought of denying the Lord, and his girding up his loins for battle, prison and death; he temembered how timidly and shrinkingly he began to look on from a distance; h w terror overwhelmed him as he approached the residence of Annas, how among the very scoffers his heart had basely consented to the lies and oaths his

where is an antiperior well have adjusted as it was and

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ferring to the fact, that there is this connexion. by 20, and cut up into small rooms-one i

\* that would soon go to deciy and be abandoned, the Ticker Office, &c., &c. The refreshif the responsibility of maintaining them rested with the people themselves; they do not care sufficiently about them to be at the expense of feet .-- Ib. keeping them up: but this expense is met by Government either giving money directly from Room that an extensive fire took place at the treasury, or lending its authority to insure the collection of the sums required. Government has the credit of giving a great deal that ings were to ally and others partially condoes not probably appear in the financial accounts sumed. A large amount of goods and furof the Company."

But not only does idolatry continue to receive support, but Christianity is also discouraged as old system. He says :---

"Our missionary prospects at present seem to They are very much liked by their officers for acquainted with the premises .- Nbkr. stars in a second support a starting of the second

- interesting and and and all another and the state the

We learn from a telegram to the News Picton, on Monday night, and that six buildniture also destroyed. Loss estimate at

## \$20,000-insured \$5000.

OMINOUS .- We learn that the Roman Ca formeriy, notwithstanding the terrible lessons of thol cs of this city have sent a petition to the the past. The following, extract from a letter Legislature, signed by two thousand of the from the Rev. C. B. Leupolt, at Benares, shews " Faithful," against the Government School that the straggle for the maintenance of the Bill. They say they are opposed to mixed rights of the native Christians is only begun, and schools, and demand their proportion of the that there is still a strong party in favour of the mon y to educate their own children -- Constitution.

An attempt was made between 3 and be gloony. I thought that now was the time that native Christians would be appreciated.— They have suffered with us. At Futtenger, nineteen were killed for refusing to turn Mussulmans, and join the army. A large number tition between the Bank and the Common education was the capital. Were they to look all might meet in friendly rivalry for informa-were murdered in the churches for the same Cierk's Office no doubt thinking they might no higher than the base? Were their young tion and learning. There was nothing which, cause. They were formerly a company of as thus obtain an entrance into the building, but tive Christians, but the order was issued to dis- to their surprise they found themselves beband them; and I was told to tell our people to mix with the Hindus and Mussulmans, and be very quirt, else they would be in danger of beat a hasty retreat, having " their labour heing dismissed from the new police corps. \* \* for their pains." They are evidently little

tinent? And the hon, member of the Government, (Mr Smith) had told them that the Atness of turning away aged professors who had some claim in the conntry, was not prepound ing the policy of the Government, that he (Mr. Smi'b) differed entirely with t'e Autorney General on that question? Was the Government to come down then in that House and tell them of their grievances and disagreements ?-Was that the place for the open avowal of their discord? He h 1 ed the time and the talents of Dr. Robb and Dr. Jack would not be suffi red to depart from this country, on the name of which they had aiready drawn honor. The report of the former gentleman on the agriculture of the Province, had been commented on with approbation all over the continent, and many its suggestions adopted. If the situation of the College at Fredericton were the cause of this difference why not remove it? Perhaps, before the debate closed more information might be gained on the whole subject. He warned the House and the country not to make one step to-wards the support c' Sectarian Schools, but to strike from the College every fetter, to scatter to the winds every obstruction, and to maintain in the country one common institution where in a young country, they should try to lesson so much as sectarian differences. In Toronto an institution had been established on a similar

The string of the second string at the

The London Stock Market had assumed more buoyancy, and Consols were gradually recovering from the depression caused by the Ministerial crisis, but closed flatly at quota-tions. Money continued abundant, and the demand light. The Bank of England had made no further alteration in its rates. CHINA .--- The China mail reached England with details of the news advised per Kanga-

100. The Cantonese submitted and evacuated the City on the 30th December. The Governor of Canton was taken prisoner, as well as Yeh, and the Tartar General; the Gocome to you in the United States for a higher rival soctarian institutions. " At present," said vernor Piliquei was subsequently ins alled as

LONDON City articl iorning a sequently to specula etiled sta