Gems for the Household.

D.D—The St. Louis *Observer* thinks that those clerical gentlemen who declined the honorary tile of D.D., should have it in a sextuple form, if at all, thus:—D.D.D.D.D.D., that is Decided Decliner of the Dutious Degree of Doctor of Divinity.

A HIRSUTE BREAKFAST.—"What do you call this?" said Jones, tapping his breakfast lightly with his fork. "Call it?" snarled the landlord, "what do you call it?" "Well, really," said Jones, "I don't know; it hasn't quite enough hair in it for plaster, but there's a leetle too much in it for hash."

"Men are educated, not by the dead letters, but by the living spirit; not by dusty tomes, but by clear-minded, energetic fellow-men. It is the intellectual society that exists in educational establishments, that makes them deserve the name. A college must be like the church of Christ, a living organism."

THE MISSIONARY SPIRIT.—It is not necessary to go into a foreign field, to manifest the spirit or to perform the work of missions. Dr. Dean in his biographical sketch of Mrs. Mary Johnson says: "Mary was an active, intelligent Christian and was, in the highest sense of the term, a missionary long before she went to Siam."

Could we with ink the ocean fill,
And were the skies with parchment made;
Were every reed on earth a quill,
And every man a scribe by trade,
To write the love of Christ our Lord
Would drain the ocean dry;
Nor could the scroll contain the whole,
Though stretched from sky to sky.

God loves to fade the wings of prayer with the choicest and chiefest blessings. Many Christians have found by experience, praying times to be seeding times. They have found a prayer to be a shelter to their souls, a sacrifice to God, a sweet savor to Christ, a scourge to Satan, and an inlet to assurance.

HOLY ASPIRATION.—After his recovery from an attack of disease, in his early ministry, Dr. Kendrick wrote: "May I daily inquire, Lord, what wilt thou have me to do? Impart to me new grace every day. Let me not spend one day in the succeeding part of my life, nor a day in which I shall not know more of thee at the close of it, than at the beginning. O, may I feel my constant dependence upon thy all-conquering grace."

At the dedication of the State Reform School in Massachusetts, Horace Mann remarked that if it should be the means of saving a single boy, it would repay the people of the common wealth for all their care and outlay. On coming out, some one asked Mr. Mann whether he did not overdo the matter a little, and if he really meant that saving one child would be a sufficient remuneration. "If it were MY boy, I should think it would," was the quick reply.

Elements of a Good Character.—In a truly good character we look, first of all for integrity, of an unbeding regard for rectitude; then for independence, or the habitual determination to be governed by an enlightened convicion of truth and duty; then for benevolence, or spirit of kindness and good will to men: and last for piety toward God, or an affectionate, reverent regard for the will and glory of the great Jehovah.

HOW TRUE!

Every editor knows the truth of the following from the New York Journal.—

"It is one of the hardships of our profession that its working wheels, brains and hearts, are not allowed to lag for sickness, or stop for calamity and sorrow. The judge may adjourn the court; the school and the workshop may close shutters; the mourner may veil his face, and turn friend and stranger from the door—but the journalist must forget before the to-morrow the to-day—must write gaily and freshly as a newsmonger, on the trifle of the hour, whatever burden has been laid upon the same hour, by Providence, for his heart and brain as a man. It sometimes tries and mocks—as the world that reads what is thus written would never dream of."

A SMOKER SMOKED.—Smoking in the streets of Russia is strictly prohibited. The Emperor, while walking one day, met a Frenchman smoking a cigar. He approached and asked if he was not aware that it was contrary to the law to smoke in the street. The Gaul, not knowing by whom he was addressed, replied that he had been in the habit of smoking in the streets of Paris, and he did not know why he should not do so in the streets of any other city. The Emperor left him, and, proceeding to the station of a policeman near at hand, gave direction as to the disposition of the smoker. The latter was immediately placed by force in a kibitka, which is a small wagon, without springs of any kind, and bodeced over a thousand miles of bad road to the Turkish frontier, where he was dismissed.

During the Peninsular War, an officer of artillery had just served a gun with admirable precision against a body of men posted in a wood to his left. When the Duke rode up, after turning his glass for a moment in the direction of the shot, he said, in his cool way;

"Well aimed, captain; but no more; they are our own 99th!"

This sad blunder has been repeated two often in the armies of Jesus. With what fatal frequency have great guns of the church, which might have battered down citadels of Satan, been misdirected against christian brethren! There are surely devilries enough in the world to shoot at, without firing into each other.—[Rev. S. Colles.

GRAMMER IN RHYME.

(1.) Three little words you often see
Are Articles—A, AN, and THE.
(2.) A Noun's the name of any thing,
As SCHOOL, or GARDEN, HOOP, or SWING.
(3.) Adjectives tell the kind of noun,
As GREAT, SMALL, PRETTY, WHITE, or BROWN.
(4.) Instead of nouns the Pronouns stand—
HER head, HIS face, YOUR arm, MY hand.
(5.) Verbs tell of something to be done,
To READ, COUNT, SING, LAUGH, JUMP or RUN.
(6.) How things are done the Adverbs tell,
As SLOWLY, QUICKLY, ILL, or WELL.
(7.) Conjunctions join the words together,
As MEN AND women, wind OR weather.
(8.) The Preposition stands before
A Noun, as IN or THROUGH a door.
(9.) The Interjection shows surprise,
As, OH! how pretty; AH! how wise.
The whole are called nine parts of speech,
Which reading, writing, speaking teach.

Religious Intelligencer.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., OCTOBER 19, 1860.

AGENT.—George W. Knox, Esq., of Upper Queensbury, has kindly consented to act as our Agent in that place. Persons in that vicinity wishing to subscribe for the "Intelligencer" can do so through him.

DISTRICT MEETING AT BEAR ISLAND.

The annual session of the Third District of Free Baptist Churches was held at Bear Island on Saturday and Monday last. The following Elders were present: S. Hartt; C. E. Bell; W. Downey; E. McLeod; and W. Kingholnn;—Licentiates:—J. T. Parsons; S. Downey; and T. Vanwort. The conference meeting on Saturday morning was largely attended, and was an interesting and profitable season. A large number of persons took part in the services. At 3 o'clock P. M. met to hear the reports from the churches. This District comprises all the Free Baptist churches between Woodstock and Fredericton, the latter included, and also two on the Nashwaik, the whole numbering eleven. The state of the majority of the churches in this District is not satisfactory; seven out of the eleven are without pastoral labour, occasional prayer and conference meetings, with a few preaching services supplied by brother T. Vanwort, without any remuneration, are all the public means of grace enjoyed by them. Elder J. N. Barns, who was appointed by the last G. Conference to labour with a number of these churches has not yet visited them in consequence of his having a prior engagement which does not expire until about the end of this month. The whole membership in this District exceeds 600, with a much larger number who help comprise the congregations whenever there is preaching among them. Delegates were present from all the churches but two. Elder E. McLeod was appointed Chairman of the District, and after the reports were heard, made some remarks on the state of the churches, the causes leading thereto, and the necessity of adopting some course of action for their better care. The afternoon session was largely attended. In the evening an overflowing house assembled to hear the word preached. Elder Hartt spake briefly from Rom. 6, 23; and was followed by the other ministers present, and some of the brethren. Prayer-meeting on Sabbath morning at half past 8 a. m. Preaching at 10, by Elder Bell, from Isaiah 28, 17; at 3 by Elder Downey, from Acts 26, 29; at half past 6, by Elder McLeod, from Psalm 137, 5. 6.—Also in the Upper and Lower Queensbury meeting houses in the evening, by Elders Bell, and Bro. J. T. Parsons. All the services of the Sabbath were largely attended, and many were unable to obtain admission. The sermons were appropriate and profitable, and we believe lasting good was done. The Rev. Mr. Saunders, (Baptist) was also with us, and took part in the services. On Monday morning a second business session commenced at half past 8 o'clock. This consisted principally in the consideration of a plan proposed by the Chairman for the help of the churches. Several addresses were made, and much information elicited which we trust will do good, and but one opinion was expressed in relation to the necessity of immediate action.—After full explanation and a perfect understanding of the plan proposed, the Chairmen was unanimously appointed to write out the same, and forward it to each church for consideration, and adoption, if approved of. We shall also lay it before our readers, as soon as matured. The business meeting was more than usually harmonious and profitable, and we believe the session altogether will result in much good. The kindness and hospitality of the friends at Bear Island were unlimited, and we formed some new and interesting acquaintances.

CHRISTIANITY IN INDIA.

A late number of the London "Diel" received by the English mail this week says Sir John Lawrence and Major H. B. Edwardes, name, which must remain written in characters of unfading gold on the page of Indian history, have, on various recent occasions, maintain that Britain ought in India to be a Christian Power, not ashamed of her Bible, and not truckling to idolatory. "Our only true conquest of India," said Major Edwardes, "must be Christianity;" and Sir John Lawrence agrees with him. The sentiment is wise, just, and manly, and it is painful to observe how it has been rejected and misconstrued in certain quarters. One might expect a certain modesty from scribes of the daily press in commenting on the Indian opinions of such men as Lawrence and Edwardes. They have seen the evils of Indian superstition and measured its power. If they are not afraid to emblazon Christianity on the banner of England in India, is it we who ought to shrink from doing so? If it were proposed to use the smallest conceivable amount of force in the popagation of Christianity,—if the principle of toleration were to be deviated from by a hair's breadth,—the public of this country ought indeed to check the tendency. But no more is advocated than the total abandonment, without hint of re-adoption, of that system of countenancing and honouring native idolatories, which was denounced by Macaulay, which has proved a signal failure, and which must, from the very nature of the natives of India, create more suspicion than a frank profession of Christianity. Sir John Lawrence and Major Edwardes deserve the thanks and assent of the nation. The true conquest of India will indeed be Christianity, for that it is the conquest of justice, of peace, of love, the negation of conquest by the sword.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

The past few years have revealed to Europe two of the finest characters which her history can produce. Though working independently of each other, their hearts have been in the same great cause—the liberation and unity of Italy, and a collision between them must be an occasion of the vastest interest to the cause. We submit the following remarks of the *Herald*.

Just in the moment, however, of a triumph, which has set at nought all calculations, and which bids fair to expand till it embraces sooner or later the whole Italian territory, there seems to arise one of those unfortunate personal disputes which unhappily accompany all political movements, make enemies of men having at heart a common object; and imperil enterprizes, which otherwise have every promise of success. The diplomatic policy of Cavour, who trusts to time and the force of circumstances, who sees difficulties which must be acknowledged in order to be surmounted, comes into competition with the more direct inspirations of mere audacity, and of popular force in virtue of which Garibaldi has added the two Sicilies to the dominions of the King of Italy. Each of these two distinguished men has rendered such worthy service to his country, that their disagreement cannot but be regarded as a national misfortune, and judged of before the event, it is impossible to conjecture whether the bold rush which surprises the enemies of Italian liberty, or the cautious consolidation of every fresh acquisition, presents the best hopes of a complete success. It is to be hoped that one or the other will waive his extreme views for the purpose of securing united action.—The rumour of the Pope's withdrawal from Rome appears to us to be contrary to all probability. While protected by the French Pius the Ninth has no personal violence to fear in his capital, and a removal would amount to an abdication. Should he remain in Rome with the rest of Italy under the dominion of Victor Emanuel, he will be very much in the position of the Popes who resided at Avignon, a small territory within she realm of France, surrounded on all sides by French territory, and too feeble to exercise any temporal influence upon other nations. There however, four Popes successors of Clement V., who being a Frenchman, removed thence from Rome, lived out their Pontificates for sixty-eight years; and there for forty years more, one of the rival Popes resided during the great schism, where the Holy Father at Rome, and the Holy Father at Avignon used to excommunicate each other. If the Pope remains in Rome, with French troops about him, till the Italian Kingdom has been consolidated around him, he may continue to vegetate there quietly for centuries, as his legates did for three hundred and fifty years or so in the French city acting as custodian to the curiosities, and as spiritual head of all who will voluntary obey him, till some fine day the territory shall be coveted by the surrounding state, and shall quietly be incorporated with it without any one being surprised at the event.

NEW BOOKS.

LOVE AND PENALTY; or, Eternal Punishment consistent with the Fatherhood of God. By JOSEPH P. THOMPSON, D. D., Sheldon & Co., 115 Nassau Street, N. Y. Boston: Gould & Lincoln. 1860.

This is a volume containing nine Sabbath evening discourses delivered by the Rev. author, in the Broadway Tabernacle Church on "the future punishment of the wicked, as consistent with the parental character of God." It is true to its title, and positively and elaborately performs the work undertaken. It is a complete refutation of the errors and sophistical views advanced by many of the pretended teachers of the day, and in a clear and Scriptural manner proves that the doctrine of the eternal punishment of the wicked is in perfect harmony with the character of God. The first lecture is founded upon John 3d chap. 35. 36 verses, in which divine Retribution is argued from the constitution of the human mind. The second upon Rom. 1st chap. 18th verse, with several associated texts, in which future retribution is argued from the course of Providence in the world. The third upon I Peter 1st chap. 17th verse, proving future punishment argued from the Fatherhood of God in Christ. Each lecture is complete in itself, and the whole together makes a most precious little volume of truth, which we earnestly recommend to lovers of the truth on this subject as taught both by reason and the Scriptures. It is calculated to invigorate the faith of Christians and to counteract the influence of the modern schools of Rationalistic Infidelity.

THE LIFE AND LETTERS of Mrs. Emily C. Judson. By A. C. Kendrick. New York, Sheldon & Co., 115 Nassau Street, Boston, Gould & Lincoln, 1860.

This new volume makes an invaluable accession to the religious literature of this age of good books, and richly deserves to be placed in the very first class of religious biographies and literature. In it is to be found every element of gracefulness and usefulness, with a rich variety of thrilling interesting matter sufficient to command universal favour, and needs only to be known to become a favourite with the pious of all denominations. The name of the devoted Mrs. Emily C. Judson is well known to the reading public. All classes of christians have admired her self-sacrificing and truly pious life.—The letters, which form quite a portion of the book, are well selected from her voluminous correspondence, and breathe forth the very spirit of a consecrated heart. They seem to come from her heart rather than from her intellect; they belong to her life even more than to her works. It will be the more highly prized by the lovers of poetry in consequence of containing a number of the best pieces of her poetry, which very much enhance the interest of the volume. We earnestly recommend it to christians of all ages and denominations. Fathers and brothers who wish to present their wives, sisters or any female friends with a nice book cannot well make a better selection.

MARY BUNYAN THE DREAMER'S BLIND DAUGHTER, a Tale of Religious Persecution.—by Sallie Rochester Ford: Author of "Grace Trueman." New York, Sheldon & Co., 115 Nassau Street. Boston, Gould & Lincoln.

We have not been able to give more than a cursory glance at this work, but should judge from our knowledge of the interesting events connected with the time in which it was written, that it is both entertaining and instructive.

The name of "John Bunyan" will touch a chord in the hearts of thousands who have read the travels of his "Pilgrim," that modern literary greatness would strive in vain to vibrate.—We would recommend its perusal to those who have a taste for this style of literature; they will find it chaste in its tone, moral in its tendency, and intensely affecting in its description of the heart-rending trials and persecutions through which the "dreamer" and his family were called upon to pass.

It is a book of 288 pages, neatly got up, and will no doubt be a valuable accession to the religious literature that is finding its way into our domestic circles.

EVERETT'S LIFE OF WASHINGTON—a neat volume of 348 pages. New York, Sheldon & Co. Boston, Gould & Lincoln, 1860.

The name of the Hon. Edward Everett as the author of any volume, is a sufficient guarantee of its character, to give it a recommendation to the reading public. The reputation he sustains as a finished scholar, a polished writer, and a faithful historian, is of the highest stamp. He has treated his subject in his usual masterly style, and has given a glowing account of those thrilling scenes that crowd the life of the "Father of his Country."

To those who desire to procure a reliable life of this truly great and good man, we would earnestly recommend this as the most truthful and impartial of any extant.

All the above named books are for sale by Messrs. J. & A. McMillan, Prince William street, in this city.

ANTI-TOBACCO JOURNAL,—by the Rev. George Trask. We have received the October and November number of this journal. It is well filled with spicy articles and laughable cuts. Mr. Trask shows off and uses up the tobacco users pretty well. The articles in the number before us are on the following subjects, viz:—Tobacco hinders the conversion of the Heathen; The Young Maniac on Snuff; A word on the Atlantic Monthly and Tobacco; A Smoky World this; The Tobacco using Father may poison his Children; A voice from New Hampshire; A German's voice on Tobacco and Freedom; The origin of Smokers; Christian experience and Tobacco; A Lady curing a tobacco chewer in the cars; Street Smokers—a dialogue: The Youth whose fond hopes vanished in smoke; Gen. Cocke on Virginia's Bane; The rescued Boy, Isn't it worse for a man, father? Boy's cure of the Tobacco mania; A call for anti-tobacco tracts, &c. &c.

AN INTERESTING MEETING.

LAST year the evangelical denominations of Philadelphia held a "union" meeting, for prayer for the "unity of the Spirit." It was a most blessed occasion, and the report of its proceedings spread new hope among the friends of Christian catholicity throughout the country. The rising of the crowded assembly for the audible utterance of the "Apostles' Creed." was described as a sublime scene. This ancient symbol of the common faith was the only dogmatic feature of the occasion, and met with unanimous concurrence. The scene has just been repeated in Philadelphia and will be, it is hoped, every year. The meeting was held on the 1st inst., in the large Protestant Episcopal Church of the Epiphany. Pastors and people of all denominations were present. We learn form the *Inctelligencer* that the Rev. Richard Newton, D.D., of the Episcopal Church, conducted it. The Scriptures were read by the Rev. W. J. R. Taylor, D.D. Addresses were made by Rev. Dr. Brantley, Baptist; Rev, Dr. How, Dutch Reformed, of New-Brunswick, N. J.; Rev. Dr. Jenkins Presbyterian, N. S.; Rev. Dr. Nevin, Presbyterian, O. S.; Rev. Dr. Stockton, chaplain of the U. S. House of Representatives; Rev. Alfred Cookman and Rev. J. H. Torrance, Methodist; and Rev. John Chambers, Independent. The noonday meeting was devoted to the same object and was largely attended. The Rev. Mr. Fernley, of the Methodist Church, presided. It was an interesting hour. At 4 P. M., the Old Union Methodist Church, in Fourth street, above Market, of which Rev. Alfred Cookman is pastor and which is fragrant with memories of George Whitefield, who gave the lot, and preached on this very ground, was well filled for the concluding services of the day. Rev. John Chambers presided. Prayer was offered by the venerable minister into whose heart God had put the idea of this annual meeting—the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, of the Episcopal Church. Addresses were made by Rev. Dr. Kennard, Baptist; Rev. Dr. Joseph H. Jones, O. S. Presbyterian; Rev. Mr Crayeraft, Episcopalian; Rev. Dr. Wallace, N. S. Presbyterian; Rev. James M. Crowell, O. S.; Presbyterian. Brethren of various denominations offered prayer. In the morning, at the suggestion of the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, Rev. Dr. Nevin, at the close of a touching address, the whole congregation arose, and, led by the presiding minister, recited aloud the Apostles' Creed. The something will doubtless be annually repeated. The correspondent of the *Intelligencer* says that the influence of these observances will not seem trivial to those who can realize the great change which they have wrought in the fraternal intercourse of Philadelphia ministers, churches, and Christians.

Difficult as has seemed almost every endeavor for better union among Christian denominations heretofore, we welcome all new signs of such a tendency. They have filled for want of a deeper piety; but since the great revival of 1858, they have appeared more practicable. This fact is one of the best proofs of the genuiness of that great work of God. May it be attested by still greater evidence of the same spirit.—[N. Y. Methodist.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CANADA CORRESPONDENCE.

CONBURG, 9th October 1860

Our lakes have been visited with severe storms recently, and we have reports of loss of vessels and in some instances of life. Privation, unknown to those who occupy the more abiding *terra firma*, have been endured by many whose lives were spared. One recalls the graphic description of the Psalmist: "They that go down to the sea in ships, that do business in great waters: these see the works of the Lord, and his wonders in the deep. For he commandeth and raiseth the stormy winds, which lifteth up the waves thereof. They mount up to heaven, they go down again to the depths; their soul is melted because of trouble. They reel to and fro, and stagger like a drunken man, and are at their wits end." It is not always true that "then they cry unto the Lord in their trouble," or if they cry it does not always come to pass that "he bringeth them out of their distresses." Whether on sea or land it is better to stand prepared by a living and loving faith in Christ for the developments of Providence. We ought to be *always ready*, for in such an hour as we think not the Son of man cometh.

In the lawful pursuits of commerce, if men perish by shipwreck, all proper precautions having been taken, they may be said to be cut off providentially, but what shall we say of death taking place under the circumstances detailed below, which occurred in Toronto?

"About a month since, an elderly man named William Scott, well known in the streets of this city as a newspaper-hawker, and who generally went under the *sobriquet* of Fagh-a-ballagh, was missed from his accustomed rounds. There were some few inquiries as to "What has become of 'one armed Bill?'"—the individual in question having lost his arm as he alleged, whilst fighting the battles of his country for which he enjoyed a small pention. The mystery as to the unfortunate man's fate was solved yesterday.—In the forenoon a boy was passing along Maple Lane, off Queen-street, when he observed the body of a man "floating" in a "cellar" under an unoccupied and delapidated house in that quarter. He gave the alarm and the body was taken out and ascertained to be that of poor Scott. It was greatly decomposed, and it was with no small difficulty that the features of the deceased could be recognised. Dr. Lawlor, one of the City Coroners, being notified of the occurence, empannelled a jury, and held an inquiry into the circumstance. Dr. Bull deposed that there were no external marks of violence on the body of Scott, and that in his opinion deceased met his death by suffocation, caused no doubt by falling into the pit. From further evidence it appeared that the house and cellar in which the body was found, are in a shattered condition, the windows and doors broken; and that the fabric is the nightly haunts of disreputable characters; dangerous to passers by from its being neither boarded in front nor in any manner made safe to secure the unwary traveller from falling into the man trap, which testimony shows is covered with from eighteen inches to two feet of water the place was deposed to belong to Green Bros.

After a charge from Dr. Lalor, the jury in returning a verdict in accordance with the facts, censured the owners of the property for their criminal neglect for having the place so exposed and dangerous, and the Corner stated that it was his intention to bring their finding under the notice of the County Attorney."

Our Autumnal elections to the Legislative Council are progressing quietly. This is owing in part to their fragmentary nature, seven eighths of the electors of Canada feeling no personal interest in the matter. It will be remembered that to prevent an overflow in the Upper House, it was made law that the elections should extend over eight years—the period for which each member holds his seat,—priority and time being determined by ballot. There was some outcry against it at first, but really it is such a quiet method, that one begins to wonder if with a little modification its application to other elections would not be an improvement. It would keep our provinces free from the agitation which sweeps through their entire length and breadth periodically. We would have a little every year, and the folly would be more easily seen by those who were only spectators, which would lead, might we not hope to its correction.

Further extracts from the Provest's catechism were promised in my last letter. There are herewith given:

"How is remission of sins granted under the Gospel? In baptism past sin is fergiven, whether original or actual, in the case either of infant or adult duly prepared by faith and repentance.—Of what sacrament do the catechism treat? Of two only as generally necessary to salvation, baptism and the Lord's supper. What is implied by these restrictions of the term? That the term sacrament may be more widely applied to mean any Holy rite. Where then lies the error of the Romish Church in making seven sacraments?—In drawing no due distinction between the two great sacraments and other Holy rites. The sacruments are said to be generally necessary to salvation; what is meant by generally? *Generally here means universally.* Generally i. e. to all men.—Prove from the Holy Scripture that the Lord's supper is generally necessary. 'Then Jesus said unto them, verily, verily I say unto you, except ye eat the flesh of the Son of man and drink his blood, ye have no life in you.'" John 6: 53.

These are sufficient to show the nature of the teaching in Trinity College to which the Bishop of Huron very properly takes exception. Other extracts might have been added in which respect for Rome is very apparent. Thus the seven sacraments are given, and a question on each asked. As, "what is to observed concerning confirmation?" The tendancy towards Rome, not to say an actual participation in its error, is apparent the Bishop of Huron deserves praise for the part he has taken in this exposure A. B.

LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

LONDON, Oct. 5, 1860.

Her Majesty is a great traveller, and journeys not only with rapidity, but also with a frequency which would have made her grandfather, George III, of melancholy memory, wonder what the world was coming to. She is now in Germany, visiting her daughter,—England's transplanted royal rose—and the German Potentates are making much of her. The Austrian Kaiser has sent a message of congratulation, and a visit in person is also hinted at. If paid, the British public will not look benignly upon it, for the Kaiser is not in their "good books" just now, though he is trying to patch up his imperial difficulties by concessions to the spirit of the age. The telegraph brought us word that Prince Albert was run away with by the horses of his carriage, and though the affair is made light of in the papers, a tragical ending, like that of the Duke of Orleans' catastrophe in 1842, was not impossible; but our Prince, more fortunate than the French one, leaped out in comparative safety. No doubt "Papa" would be warmly congratulated on his escape by both "Mamma" and Daughter. As a wife the Queen is believed to excel, and it has always been reported that the Princess Royal is her father's pet. Oh dear! isn't it a compliment to royalty to believe that it is a human thing after all? and to conceive to ourselves what feelings throb and well up in the breasts of those who stand on the glittering pinnacle of the social structure? Yet the picture of royalty presented in Europe at this moment is not a very charming one. With Isabella of Spain, Francis *late* of Naples, Francis now of Austria, and Napoleon of France as part of the scene, its moral beauty and grandeur cannot be pronounced of an unequivocal or transcendent character. That it compares favorably with the royalty of other periods is one of the best things that can be truly advanced on its behalf.

Considerable fear was being felt that the alienation between Garibaldi and Cavour and the defeat recently sustained by a portion of the former's forces, would tend to cloud the prospects of Italian liberty and unity. But the sky has lightened much within the last few hours. King Victor Emmanuel is on his way to Naples to settle discontents, and Garibaldi, we learn by a brief telegram conveying a dispatch from himself, has routed the royal army in a pitched battle evidently provoked by the Neapolitan commanders, whose daring got the better of their discretion. The poor Pope is now without an army and except where the flash of the French bayonet is seen, his temporal authority is thrown aside, and is a memory of the past. It might be said that the States of the Church have gone under the hammer, and, except Rome and a few places which were reserved, have been disposed of to Sardinia. Poor General Lamoiricere who vowed his sword to the Virgin, is at liberty to reproach within himself for his deficient devotion, or her for her deficient interest in the patrimony of St. Peter. It is not to be supposed that the Pope will ratify what has been done, and his persistent animosity toward the sequestrators will widen the breach between the low and ultra Roman Catholic parties, and prepare the former for that transition to Protestantism which is the only possible guarantee for Italian prosperity. At Naples Donati's Italian translation of the Bible has been offered for sale, which marks an era, as the *Times'* correspondent states, in the religious history of the sunny peninsula.

How we are faring at home it will not take a multitude of words to tell. The harvest is better, all ways, than was expected; less damage having been done to the corn than could have been supposed. That which is gathered is unusually heavy, and free from blight. All this is a general view, and does not exclude the fact of a deficiency on the entire produce compared with previous years. The weather is now finely mild and autumal, with occasional freaks of storm—here last week, and in Scotland on Wednesday, 3d. Trade is also good on the whole, and we are not hearing every day, as we have once heard, of successive failures of firms, believed to be much firmer than they actually were. The most notable bankruptcy within the week has been that of an east-end distiller, over whose ill-fortune neither you nor I will greatly mourn. Depression in that business, if universal, would be the most gratifying index of national prosperity conceivable. The political world is comparatively still. Members of Parliament die like other men—some away from home as did Mr. Ingraham, M. P. for Boston, in the sad loss of the 'Lady Elgin'; and Mr. Dunn, M. P. for Dartmouth, away in the Red Sea; vacancies from other causes also occur, and new candidates for senatorial honors always keep up a certain local excitement which is reflected in the newspaper broad-sheet. But agitation in the strict sense is not heard or seen. Even Mr. Disraeli, who has twice spoken at Agricultural dinners, has been "mum" on the political state of Great Britain or of surrounding nations. At Kidderminster, ever famous for Baxter's sake, a reform meeting of some importance was held, but Kidderminster has not a voice that weighs much in anything but borough matters.

Decidedly the most animating domestic event since I last wrote has been the 4th meeting of the Social Science Association. This year it met in Glasgow, and having attended its sittings I have some right to pass an opinion upon its proceedings. An inaugural sermon was preached in the Cathedral by Rev. Dr. Robertson, and the inaugural address was delivered by Lord Brougham, who has just turned 82, and who spoke for two hours and upwards with wonderful spirit. 'Read,' I should have said, in order to avoid being misunderstood. It was a comprehensive and noble composition, and delighted our temperance friends by its emphatic allusion to prohibition, and implied approbation of the Permissive scheme of the United Kingdom Alliance. On the next day (Tuesday 25th Sept.) the work of the Association began, five departments being instituted, (on Jurisprudence, Education, Public Health, Punishment and Reformation, and Social Economy.) before which all the papers, between one and two hundred, were read day by day up to Saturday morning, when the sittings were concluded

I forward you a copy of the Alliance Weekly News containing an account of a group of papers read on the Friday, bearing more directly on the curse and cure of intemperance. The Association depends for its financial support on the tickets bought at the time of each annual meeting; and the success in this respect at Glasgow exceeded what had previously been realized at Birmingham, Liverpool or Bradford. Scotchmen have got, through this, another feather in their bonnets which they do not attempt to conceal! Social reform is, indeed, dreadfully needed yet, despite the accumulative improvements which have gone forward since Howard enquired, remonstrated, and (in a measure) prevented. Crime and sin shew themselves in the most revolting shapes. Murder comes out in broad day, though murder will not always "out" in regard to the discovery of the culprit. The Read child-killing is yet hid. The nurse-maid has been in custody, and an examination of witnesses extending over three days has closed with her dismissal on bail. This mystery is fearful, coupled as it is with the deep wrought conviction that the guilty party or parties must have been members of the household. The man Mullers who accused another of murdering the rich old woman at Stepney, has been himself committed for trial as the only offender; and the circumstancial evidence against him is singularly strong and coherent. His cupidity was excited by a reward of £300 and to get this sum he vamped up a charge against a smuggling man, but the noose is slipped and drawn over his own neck, with little chance of its escape till another noose takes its place.

The old St. George's-in-the-East Sunday tumult has partially recommenced, but the committal of a "brawler" to several weeks' imprisonment under a new Act, has had an effect which previous legal actions in the power of juries could not produce. The Congregational Union of England and Wales which is open to, but does not represent, all the Congregational (Pedo-baptist) churches of the country, has been holding its autumnal meetings in London. A resolution on "intemperance" was introduced and adopted, after several admirable speeches which (I hear from one of the gentlemen encored) brought conviction home to several doubters. One person in the traffic also expressed his resolution of getting out of it as soon as possible.—(But if some one destroys his business now will society be the gainer? Prohibition is wanted.) Will it be credited that Dr. Campbell, the Editor of the "British Standard," who is vehement in calling for ecclesiastical action against slavery, has opposed the introduction of the temperance question into the meetings of the "Union." Yet he professes to be a friend of the cause. Dr. Cheever has returned from the continent and has held a meeting at Leeds. He is collecting for his church; and will succeed in raising a large sum. In Scotland he will meet with a very warm reception. I shook hands with him on the 1st of August last, and was glad to see him looking so well and so much like an Enfillishman. (Don't let your United States neighbours hear this!)

The Revival movement is by no means extinct. In the north it has prevailed more than in the south, though even London has been subjected to some of the arousing influence. Richard Weaver, a collier and ex-prize fighter, preached to crowded audiences in the Victoria Theatre—the largest of the low Theatres of the Metropolis. The special services in St. James' Hall recommences next Sunday, and the services in Exeter Hall and other places will not be long deferred.