Religious men are always at a premium in a regiment, and while Englishmen glory in the names of Havelock's "Saints" in India, and Hedley Vicars in the Crimea, Americans also may point to their thou- | and falsehood. sands of Christian soldiers, who fight under the banners of their country and the cross.

have been trained in the schools of the Puritans, and

ment went through, to have a share in crushing the rebellion. At present indications they are just in season "to be in at the death."

the senators and representatives so completely by wards the consummation of such an end. The

This message has a very common sense look, and seems to indicate that the United States will ere long follow the glorious example of England, and wipe out the dark stain of slavery from the great Republic. HAVEN. God hasten the day.

#### LETTERS FROM NEW YORK.

Mr. EDITOR-My occupation-like Othello's-is gone, as far as the Canadian and English papers are concerned. My chief temptation to write for you consisted in the fact that so few seemed inclined to present our side of the question, and so many the other side. But since my poor attempts to set you right-and by you I mean now not you personally, but Canadians and the English generally, you have taken the matter into your own hands, and so well, that I am done, for the present at least. Your correspondent "Haven," to name now no others, understands the question. England also is doing us ample justice, and this before our recent victories over the rebels had reached them. We ask nothing better than the general publication of Mr. Bright's speech in Parliament of the 17th ult. Whatever may be said of Mr. Bright in general, he, to use a homely phrase, has "hit the nail on the head," in this case, as we understand the matter here. Please print his speech in full and in your ordinary large type. Now do; and upon my word, I will not trouble you any more, I have the speech already in my scrap book, and shall keep it as evidence of English justice and intelligence, and hand it down to my posterity for the

Lord Palmerston's reply to Mr. Bright is perhaps excusable. He must of course make some defence of the enormous expenditure attending the demand for Mason and Slidell-£973,000! What a huge sum is this, in our Yankee currency! Nearly five millions (\$5,000,000) of dollars! And yet Mr. Bright shows that this huge sum, directly paid, is only a call for its speedy and certain extermination, I think classical lore for material to compose their sermons, tithe of the real cost, when the commercial losses are taken into the account. What could Lord Pal their demands. But here, where the rulers and the This state of things has been long deplored, and a merston say but that it was necessary, in the belier that we were inclined to make trouble about thoso men, to show that the English Government was in right good earnest in the matter? Nor does it avail to say that they had nothing to fear from our government, for it is impossible to demonstrate that, though it is undoubtedly true. It is much easier to complain of a government of any kind than it would be to do better in its circumstances; and very much easier after a thing is done to see the consequences than before. Beyond a question-in our minds-all the fears, demonstrations and expenditures of the Crown on account of Mason and Slidell were unnecessary, and hence thrown away; but the Crown in its circumstances did not see this, and possibly does not now believe it, and hence its action. But nations, like individuals, must "live and learn," as the maxim is; and I trust we shall all be the wiser for our ex-

As my sheet is not quite full, permit me as this i. to be my last-that is, please remember if you prin Mr. Bright's speech-to say in a word how we feel here as to the rebellion, and its cause, namely slavery. We suppose the rebellion has culminated in a total failure, and that it only remains to bury i as soon as possible. We are aware that the buria will take time, and cost money, and more blood on our part, for it does not know it is dead, and of cours. will not quite yet consent to the solemnities of it. funeral. It knows very well that its burial is only : question of time-which it ought to have knows from the commencement; but alas, did not. On can only explain the infatuation of the slaveholder by the heathen maxim, "whom the gods would destroy, they first make mad." There has never been the shade of a chance for this insane rebellion to succeed. It had a momentary life in the unwillingnes of our government to believe the slave ocracy would proceed to such insane extremities; and in its de sire not to be too harsh with the criminal, and to giv him ample time to come to his senses. It should also be admitted that in our entirely peace condition we were not prepared for so formidable a rebellion We had, however, only to make preparations, which we were perfectly able to do, and have done in a man ner to admit of no doubt as to the result. We ma have other severe conflicts, and possibly repulses a some points, but mene, mene, tekel, uphansin, i written upon the rebel monstrosity, and if the knee of the leaders do not smite one against another, the have less sense than Belshazzer of old. As to th fate of slavery, is it not written in the chronicles the free North? Please see the recent news as is regards the President's proclamation; debates in Congress; anti-slavery conventions &c. &c.

New York, March 10, 1862. The day appointed for the execution of Captai Gordon, the slave-trader, was the 7th ult., afterward. postponed until the 21st. The most strenuous effort of influential and wealthy friends, were exerted for . commutation of his final sentence. The wholaffair, from its commencement, brought into contactwo powerful political parties. On the one side wer arrayed those who are in favor of emancipation, equal rights and justice. On the opposite were those who disregard the above virtues, and are willing to sacrifice every principle in order to sustain an unholy an i unpopular traffic. With the latter, no efforts of expenditures were wanting to secure a manumissio. of Gordon's sentence. A deputation was sent t Washington, to have private interviews with the President, but without avail. Up to the last hour the wretched criminal had strong hope of bein pardoned, but neither money nor talent, urger. solicitations nor severe threatenings, were able to wrest the victim from the strong hand of the law. The sentence was therefore executed, and the deat of Gordon stands as a warning to those who may i future, be guilty of similar acts. He showed a signs of penitence, and died with an avowed hatred for those who secured a just infliction of the legal

John C. Fremont, who, some months since wa deposed from his command, as Major-General, in the West, in consequence of charges which were enumerrated in a former letter, is again before Congress and the public. The committee of investigation has not yet reported their decisions, and the accused happresented them with a long letter in self-defence, and which has found its way into the public prints. It will be remembered that Fremont's views, regarding slavery were much more liberal and definite, that those expressed by any other General since the commencement of the war; in consequence of which the pro-slavery advocates are especially opposed to him while the so-called Abolitionists considered it a most unjust step to deprive him of command in the mids and expectation of success. An investigation which is now in progress, has been patiently waited for, and will in all probability be soon terminated.

Whether Fremont be acquitted or not, he has a vast number of friends, who will never believe but that he | The terms of this Paper areacted wisely and conscientiously under the circumstances. His defence is an able one, and the persons who were sent to examine his military works &c., previous to his deposition, are accused of partiality

With his removal, the last hope of emancipation of the slaves by one bold stroke, vanished. Those who A day or two since some 40 or 50 field officers from Majors upwards, taken at Fort Donelson, passed through this city, en route for Fort Warren in Boston harbor, and yesterday the Vermont 8th regireliance is on the anticipated action of Congress. Several bills having special reference to the subject are prepared and ready to be submitted. The Pre-Some of your readers may not have seen the sident too in a special message on Thursday last pro-President's special message to Congress, which took posed to take what he terms the initiatory steps, toresolution embodied in the message reads as follows:

"Resolved, That the United States ought to cooperate with any State which may adopt a gradual abolishment of slavery, giving to such State pecuniary aid to be used by such State in its discretion to compensate for the inconveniences, public and private, produced by such change of system.

The above was accompanied by a number of suggestions from Mr. Lincoln, recommending the adoption of a joint resolution, and estimating the expenditures of the war as compared with the amount required to purchase the slaves in any State. While he acknowledges that the adoption of the proposed resolution would be merely initiatory, and not within itself a practical measure, yet he recommends it, with the hope that it will lead to important results. He closes by saying: "In full view of my responsibility to my God and my country, I earnestly beg the attention of Congress and the people to the subject."
The message is such as had not been anticipated either by Congress or the people. It excited a deep interest in the House, and is the subject of remark in every

A large anti-slavery meeting was held in Cooper Institute in this city on Thursday evening, the 6th inst. The audience was immense, and speeches from several gentlemen present elicited much applause. Letters from various persons invited, but not able to attend, were read. They, as well as the speeches, pointed to the all important fact, that slavery was a system which should be suppressed at once and forever. In the midst of the proceedings a copy of the above message arrived and was read. It was received with much satisfaction, and considered as They can quote from Homer and Plato, they are administration. The subject of slavery is being freely appeal to the sacred book. Even those who are discussed in many of the Northern States, and the educated for the ministry, emerge from the class people seem to be awakening to the enormity of their room with but a superficial smattering of Biblical great national sin. Should the voice of the masses knowledge, and too frequently rely more upon their action was absolutely called for.

tion of war news in the daily papers. As soon as official reports have been made, there is no objection to their publication, but the intention is to prevent the sayings and doings of the military authorities, ably attaching blame to others.

bacco, and other commodities of like stamp, are un- science. usually heavy, whilst those on the articles actually think, if persons are determined to have these superfluities, they must pay for them.

days ago it could not be obtained for less than four | sciences. per cent. and it is now about one and a half. British been at less than two and a half per cent. discount, | years he is loaded with all that he can do, all that he now stands at par in New York, and is gladly receiv- | can think of, all that he has spirit or power to be ed. It is therefore quite convenient for Provincialists | interested in, in the line of heathen classics and mathewho have money transactions in this city.

entirely successful. The rebels have been driven tianity, and take a few lessons in moral and mental They too have been followed into Arkansas, so that or seven years of hard labor, he gains any knowledge with the exception of Texas, the old flag floats in of the Bible, it is through extra efforts, self-impelled, every State of the Union.

place of what was previously only a provisional one. ral ignorance of the Bible among educated men. It took place soon after the fall of Fort Donelson, the | Why should this evil exist? Is there any necessity evacuation of Nashville and other important places, that educational institutions should ignore the Bible?

laws, and several prominent citizens imprisoned for | the student is instructed in the history of the propheexpressing Union sentiments.

ten from Montreal, makes the following remarks on the position of Canada in connection with the American war. He says: "The people of Canada are earning a useful piece of knowledge or two from what is passing so close to them. The annexation party is heard no more; in the room stands the people of Canada, loyal to the Crown and to the connection, prepared to defend their homes and altars against invasion. So far as I have gone, in no place in the begotten and nourished it. He will be protected Queen's dominions is there greater attachment to her from that popular and false notion, that the excellenperson and authority. The Canadians see with sor. | ces of modern culture are self-wrought, or flow from row the calamities which afflict their neighbours, not- impalpable and unembodied sources. He will see and withstanding all the ill-advised menaces of the North- fee! that the Bible is a mighty, redeeming, ennobling ern press; but they felt naturally indignant at being power in the earth, upon which all hopes of earthly spoken of as if they were a mere chattel, which could as well as heavenly good do hang: and he will be taken away by the United States from Great Bri- revere, love, and defend it accordingly. tain, in order to spite her. With such turbulent and | 1 ms is what we need. The minds of students dangerous elements at work close to them, they will, must be carried up to the real fountain of all good no doubt, eagerly assist the authorities in their efforts influence, and by study, classification, analysis, by to secure their borders and their country by putting exploring its wealth, observing, and realizing its imthe militia on a proper footing. The patriotism of mediate relation to God, become fortified against the legislature can be relied on to do this. England skepticism and crime. Will such a course hinder will do the rest, and give her best in blood, if needs their scholarship? Will it weaken their intellects? be, to aid the magnificent dependency of the same Crown as that to which she is herself subject in maintaining her independence."

ers to England has been considerably reduced, with a of encouraging sectarianism in any form. The Bible the Great International Exhibition in London.

A large amount of money has been subscribed in Prince Consort.

TERMS AND NOTICES. 

To Clubs. 

Take Notice. Whom to pay Money to.—Our place of business in St. John is in the Drug Store of Mr. M. McLeod, 26 Charlotte Street. Persons wishing to pay money for the *Intelligencer* will please call there; or, if more convenient, they may call at the Bookstore of Messrs. Barnes & Co., Prince William Street. Mr. McLeod and Messrs. Barnes & Co. are the only persons in St. John authorised by us to receive pay-

ment for this paper.

Money sent by letter may be addressed to us, either at St. John or Fredericton. Correspondence and Communications intended for

sertion in this paper, to be addressed to us at Fredericton. GENERAL AGENT.—Rev. G. A. Hartley is authorised to receive payment for the "Religious Intelligencer," in Carleton, St. John, and all other places where he may visit. Subscribers will confer a favor by remitting money through

EXCHANGE PAPERS .-- Publishers who oblige us by exchanging, would confer a favour on us by addressing "Religious Intelligencer, Fredericton," instead of "St. John."

# Religious Intelligencer.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., MARCH 21, 1862.

## THE BIBLE IN SCHOOLS.

The following excellent article we cut some weeks since from the Morning Star, intending at the time to make use of it before this. We now insert it in our editorial space, and trust it will be read and pondered. We are often struck with the utter ignorance of some of our public men on Biblical subjects, and believe that it can only be effectually removed by the cause of the rebellion, a curse to any people, and making the Bible a part of the study of the young in our public schools :-

Educated men are generally ignorant of the Bible. indicative of what may be the future course of the familiar with Euclid and La Place, but trip in every

ruled are so intimately connected with, and so entirely remedy desired, and yet the old order holds sway, the Papacy. There are indications also that Louis without their mutual co-operation. 'Tis true, the found in an improved educational system; but it is President has, in a few instances, as in the case of no easy task to effect such a change as will ensure to the suspension of habeas corpus &c., deprived, as every graduate a thorough acquaintance with the except as a military necessity, and when prompt the Bible in our seminaries and colleges, that every student would become as familiar with it as with his The War Department has prohibited the publica- grammar or algebra, an infinite good would be ac-

The lawyer, the physician, the teacher, the educated merchant, mechanic, or farmer, would then be fortified against infidelity himself, and stand armed reaching the enemy before they have been duly and equipped, to guide the young and unlearned into executed. It is amusing to hear the opinions of the ways of truth. As it is now, not a few of the various portions of the Press on the subject, each educated are so ignorant of the word of God that they claiming to be perfectly innocent, but almost invari- become poisoned by skepticism, demoralized by sensual influences, and corrupt others who fall under The Tax Bills are complete and ready to be sub- their influence. Being cursed themselves, they curse mitted to Congress. In looking over them I find others, because they were left in the dark with that the proposed duties on Spirituous Liquors, To- respect to the Bible, while they were being trained in

Christianity and morality have suffered and are and imperitatively demanded by all classes, are placed | suffering much from this corruption of our educated lowest in the scale. Secretary Chase appears to men; and just so much as their culture increases their influence, they endanger the best interests of society, by insidiously sneering at the inspired word, Since the suspension of specie payment by Ameri- a thing they would never have done had they been can Banks, gold has commanded a premium A few as well educated in its sacred truths as in the several

Only see how the case stands. A young man North American paper, which until recently has not enters upon a course of education; for four or five matics, with a litte taste of the natural sciences, then, Since writing my last the Union arms have been for a year or two, he is invited to come towards Chrisalmost completely out of Tennessee and Kentucky. | philosophy, which ends his course. If, in these six and with but little encouragement. Other things On the 22d of February, the Anniversary of Wash. he must study, the Bible he may study, if he has ington's birth-day, while it was being enthusiastically strength and time, after exhaustive drudgery, which celebrated at the North, the South was engaged in few are able to endure, provided he is inclined to do substituting a so called permanent Government, in | so. The consequence is what we have stated, gene-

which reverses cast a gloom over the Confederate Is it not a part of education quite as important to the Congress. Jeff. Davis, in his message, declared that well-being of the scholar, as the mastery of heathen the opposition to their withdrawal had assumed a classics, or the natural sciences? Bible study results magnitude which he had never expected, and that in mental discipline, as thorough as results from any the South had endeavored to accomplish more than other study, and its influence upon the moral charthey would be able to perform. He discoursed upon acter and the conduct of life should make it among the expenditures of the Confederacy, which had then | the indispensables of education. The moral and reliamounted to but one hundred and seventy millions | gious influence which prevails in the most of our of dollars, and urged his associates and countrymen | schools is of great utility, but it will ever lack body, to renewed exertion in the prosecution of their cause. | force, and efficiency, until the fountain of religious life Richmond has since been placed under martial the Bible, is regularly and carefully studied. When cies, the miracles, the morality, the principles and objects of the old covenant, the nature and mission Mr. Russell, in his letter of the 7th February, writ- of the new covenant, the relation of the two covenants, the moral power of the word, the authority and adaptation of its provisions, he will perceive that the moral forces which has given to us a civilization full of blessings, are no abstractions, are no natural phenomena, but the ontflow of the divine oracles. His reverence for morality will then be reverence for the Bible which embodies and creates it; his interest in our civilization will be interest in the revelation which has

In advocating the study of the Bible in our schools as a class book, with the same system and thorough-The passage money in the Canadian Line of Steam. ness that other books are studied, we have no idea

their work rising to the heavenly stand-point of divine has not come out yet." truth, inspired with the benevolence, the charity, the purposes which the Father of all reveals in his book; they then would scorn the yoke of one-sided shiboleths, and lead the way into the broad fields of God's words of wisdom and love.

Cannot the Bible be taught with this exalted spirit? Is it not a book in which all may be instructed without feeling that some sectarian lasso is being thrown over their necks? Undoubtedly it can. And this is what ought to be done. From the day our young people enter the seminary, to the day of graduation, they should attend daily recitations in the Bible, and become thoroughly versed in a knowledge of its priceless treasures. When this is done we shall have built up a mighty barrier against infidelity, and have trained defenders of the truth in every position and profession of life.

# THE RELIGIOUS ELEMENT IN EUROPE.

A wide contrast, and at the same time a similarity

exists between the politics of Europe and those of the United States. In the latter the institution of Slavery underlies and influences in some way or other the whole policy of the country. In Europe, and especially in France and on the Continent, diplomacy is conducted with reference to the religious bearings of the questions under consideration. As the slave lords of the South would crush out every symptom of freedom for their human chattles, so the Man of Sin and his minions would strangle every symptom of religious liberty. But in spite of the scarlet colored beast and its rider, Protestantism is progressing and new concessions are being made in favour of civil and religious freedom. It should not, however, be wondered at if bloody conflicts accompany the birth and development of the great principles of human freedom on the Continent-it would be strange indeed if such should not be the case. Hence, it is said, the cloud appears to be again rising in Italy, and it would not be surprising if the approaching summer witnessed a renewal of the conflict between Austria and the Italian Kingdom. The mutual reproaches which preceded the former war, begin anew to be heard. The Emperor of Austria has been visiting his Italian States, and been raising the enthuty, and especially in the effect of such a war upon the jurisdiction of Victor Emmanuel. Events of a Bishops in France. All these things are "signs of Papal influences.

From the interesting French correspondence to the last number of the News of the Churches, we make events in France:-

The progress of Protestantism is undenied and undeniable; the organs of the Ultramontanists are vehement in their imprecations against it, and their deprecation of the lukewarmness of their party in the matter. They bring forward figures to startle their adherents into action. 5155 children are educated in Protestant establishments in Paris l According, say they, to the proportion of population, out of these 5000 children, 3000 must be of Catholic parents! Fifty new Catholic schools for boys, and fifty for girls, would not be an adequate remedy to equalize chances and insure victory! These they will not have just now, nor would the population thank them for it, while daily fresh accounts come in of the shameful treatment of children by friars.

French Protestantism, says a periodical of another colour, is obtaining more self-knowledge, interest, and activity in its own concerns. It has acquainted tself with its rights, and makes use of them. It no onger hides its head, but shows itself openly in face of Catholicism. It has pleaded its own cause and gained it. That Ultramontanists fear it, may be seen by their violence and absurd calumnies. Men of in- Mr. Bright we append :dependent and enlightened minds reverence it, and some love it. Many serious Catholics cast looks of hope towards it; and in many places, as in Paris, the masses, too trifling to study it, and too indifferent to adopt it-having only seen it over an open grave in the cemetery, or in a church casually visited -go about repeating, "It is a better religion than

There is certainly an increasing preparation of heart among the people. They are more and more willing to listen to the gospel, when clearly and boldly put to them. There is much in the way in which t is put. Its own simplicity is best. The glorious story of God's love to man tells most when divested is no bad passport in Paris."

changes will soon take place.

nation all over Europe. Hardly a day passes in the Prussian Legislature, where the Minister of Foreign Affairs stated that steps had been taken by Count Galen, the Prussian representative at Madrid, to save "those victims of fanaticism and of legislation which is repugnant to all the principles of huof civilized countries."

from the verdict of an offended public. Teachers of pleased to hear that both yourself and family were the Bible should be men of breadth of soul, capa- quite well, and trust that you continue so. The ble of apprehending the sublimity of their work, the translation of the Bible into the Russian language is magnanimity of the spirit, and catholicity of the system progressing. Many copies of the New Testament which their text book contains, with enthusiasm for have been published and sold, but the Old Testament

## THE NEWS.

#### BRITISH AND FOREICN.

ARRIVAL OF THE "ANGLO SAXON" AT PORTLAND.

PORTLAND, March 20. The Anglo Suxon arrived at 3.30 A. M. She supolied provisions on the 9th to the schooner James

McNabb, from Halifax for Belfast, in distress. The importance of the successes of the Federal army in Tennessee is generally recognized, causing an advance in American securities, and a depression

House of Commons adopted a resolution that the Colonies exercising self-Government ought to undertake the main responsibility of their internal security. Haliburton protested against it. Garibaldi advises a re organization of the Italian

army, to which the Ministry agrees. Italy is determined to energetically oppose the Pope's hostile demonstrations on Italian territory. Turkey has signed a commercial treaty with the

United States. Religious agitation continues in Bulgaria, Greek Archbishop having seceded to the Roman Church on account of the intolerance of the Greek Patriarchs. Shanghai is invested by Rebels. Foreign consuls have proclaimed under their protection. Reinforce-

ments sent there by French. Disturbances in Gaumbodia. Siamese Government sent large military and naval force against in-

Tea unchanged at Canton, advancing at Shanghai. Freights improving. Great excitement at an election in Langford, Ire-

land. The military were called out. Many wer Many arrests are reported in Paris, of men suspected as being former chiefs of the barricades. The prevailing uneasiness is on the increase.

It is reported that Smith O'Brien has challenged Peel, offering to meet him in Belgium or France. Flour and wheat advanced.

Consols 931 to 1. American securities and Railways advanced.

Mr. Bright's Speech.—We are unable to gratify

our New York correspondent by publishing Mr. siasm of his troops. The religious interests of such Bright's speech in the British House of Commons on movements centres in the progress of religious liber- the American question. We insert the following extract :--

We shall do well to remember that the power dependent upon each other, very little can be done and the evil is perpetuated. The remedy is to be Napoleon is about to place the remainder of the Ro- which is for a moment partially disabled and crippled, man States, except the city, or a portion of it, under yet which gives its support to the Washington Government, consists at the present moment of 22,000,-000 of people. Those Northern States, ten, twenty some would say, the people of their rights, but not divine oracles. If we could so promote the study of momentous character are said to be progressing, and thirty years hence, will increase as rapidly as they while a wider breach is being daily made between have ever done before in population and power. They the French Government and the Ultramontane are our countrymen to a great extent. We have few enemies there, except those who left these shores with feelings of discontent against this government the times" and indicate the consummation of a com- because their grievances were not remeved. And it plete revolution in those countries hitherto under is worth our while, on all moral grounds and on grounds of self-interest, that we should in all our transactions acknowledge our alliance and kinship with such a nation, and not leave behind an ineradicable and undying sting, which it would take many the subjoined extracts, highly significant of coming | years, perhaps a generation or two, to remove. The war of independence, eighty years ago, left such a sting; the war of 1812 inflicted similar mischief. The course taken by the Government-not in the demand made, not in the despatch by which that demand was accompanied, not in the courteous manner in which Lord Lyons managed the negotiations (cheers), but in the instantaneous and alarming menace of war, coupled with the offensive charges made every day by the press which supported the government-tended to leave on the mind of every American a feeling that England had not treated the United States in that magnanimous and friendly manner which they had a right to expect from us. I am glad to see that a remarkable change has operated day by day, both in this House and out of It is obvious that since the course taken by the American government has been known, a great change has taken place in the opinion of this country. It has become more friendly to the Washington government, for people now see that it is a real government, not ruled by a mob or disregarding the law, but

struggling to maintain the integrity of a great country. The subjoined abstract of the Premier's reply to

Lord Palmerston admitted that Government were bound to respect the wishes of the masses of the people, and even to listen to the singular opinions of Mr. Bright, although these opinions were as nearly as possible confined to himself. The honorable member said that the Government at Washington were bound by international law to give up the persons who were taken on board the Trent. If the honorable member contended that the United States Government were bound by their own principles to do that which they were asked to do, and were quite free from any control exercised on them by any other class of the community-if the United States Government felt all along that they were bound by of all man's trappings. Yet the word "Protestant, their own principles to disavow the act of Capt. Wilkes, and, therefore, to afford redress, why did they wait It is very evident that the element of Protestant for any demand upon them at all-(cheers)-why christianity is leavening the French nation, and great did they keep these four gentlemen in prison? The course they had taken afforded ample proof that in the earlier stages they did not arrive at the con-In Tuscany the well-known Gavazzi is on his trial, clusion that it was an act they ought to disavow. Mr. or about to be so, for a violation of the laws in de- Bright said that the United States Government renouncing the Immaculate Conception of the Virgin | quired no compulsion, and that Her Majesty's Govern-Mary, the Pope's spiritual power, and other doctrines | ment were foolish and criminal in taking measures of the Papacy. It appears that the laws of Tuscany ostensibly for the purpose of self-defence, but in are not yet conformed to those of the north of Italy, reality to provoke a war. But had Her Majesty's partly because they are, in many respects, more ad- Government no grounds for believing that their devanced, and a careful amalgamation is intended. In mands would not be complied with? And would religious questions, however, they are still intolerant. any one tell him that the people of England would The law may thus be against Gavazzi, but the Go- tamely have submitted to a refusal? The Governvernment will very probably interfere, as Ricasoli is ment were bound to resort to means to secure a coma sworn defender of religious liberty, and inaugurated pliance with their courteous application. The people his entry into power by the order to open a Vaudois of the United States never waited to hear whether Church at Leghorn which had been vexatiously kept | the seizure was right or wrong, but at once made Captain Wilkes a hero for having had the courage to SPAIN.—The sentence of imprisonment lately passed ovation at Boston, many persons holding official situain Spain on Matamoros and his companion for reading and circulating the Bible, is exciting popular indig-Nor were the Government themselves wholly free which the case is not mentioned in some of the French actually thanked him and approved the conduct of from blame, inasmuch as the Naval Department papers. The case has been matter of discussion in Captain Wilkes, hinted that he had exhibited a forbearance which they trusted would not be made a precedent; lastly, the House of Representatives passed a sote of thanks to Captain Wilkes, so that we found a public Government and a branch of the Legislature uniting in expressing their approbation with these manity, freedom of conscience, and the institutions facts before their eyes. Her Majesty's Government would have deserved condemnation and censure if Russia. - Interesting intelligence is received con- they had not taken steps to enforce compliance with cerning Russia. It relates to the publication of the their demands, in the event of a refusal. (Cheers.) view to meet the wishes of parties intending to visit is not sectarian. It is the book to which all Chris- sacred Scriptures in the modern Russ, the vernacular As Canada and other North American provinces were tian sects look for guidance, and it may and ought to of more than 50,000,000 of the inhabitants of that considered by the Americans to be our weak point, be taught on broad and liberal principles, as broad and liberal as Christianity itself. Those who would be taught on broad and liberal as Christianity itself. Those who would be taught on broad and liberal as Christianity itself. Those who would be taught on broad and liberal principles, as broad London for the erection of a memorial of the late use the opportunity of making the instruction serve ought to have been done long ago. A Russian Printo defend ourselves on a point which they regarded a narrow sectarian end, or convert the professor's coss, most intimately connected with the Imperial as most vulnerable and easily accessible to them. Prince Alfred has arrived in England. He proceeded at once to Osborne, where Her Majesty is now residing.

Prince Alfred has arrived in England. He proceedbusy grinding out busy, just now, preparing for a journey to Germany busy, just now, preparing for a journey to Germany busy, just now, preparing for a journey to Germany busy, just now, preparing for a journey to Germany and Switzerland, and leave soon. I was very much more than their duty, which was promptly to resent stead o tries w lieved t two na must re fending or inju circum sued by likely t ing the from si impulse year th

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