teacher. Let us look at another point. Teachers 4th of March 1861 witnessed President Lincoln's ing the present year in an organized, systematic form, are required to make their returns antecedently to the ending of the terms (see Regulation xi.), that is, before the ending of the term, hence, before the school bills are due-and then, swear that they have received as much from the people as they ask from Government. Could a greater absurdity exist on paper, or as a law? I believe, sir, your readers will agree with me that some change is now required, that the teacher's interest should be consulted, and that the regulations should be freed at least from inconsistencies. The Government may object to any change, on account of the ending of the financial year, inasmuch as they wish to include the amount of school warrants; but, this can be, at best, but a nominal objection, for these warrants differ but little in amount, from term to term, and may be either added in by estimate, or allowed to lie over, and enter the next year's account.

And yet, another objection may be raised. It will increase the labour at the Education office, say they. If so, it can only be for a short period, after which, all would work harmoniously again, and more than this, those officials get well paid for their trouble. I do think, sir, it is high time the interest of our teachers was consulted, if not the teachers themselves. There is a class of intelligent men and women, labouring to prepare the rising generation for usefulness, numbering some eight or nine hundred persons, and still, without the first enquiry being made as to their wish or opinion on subjects of vast importance to them. But the Board may enquire, if these things are regarded by the teachers of the province, why do they not ask for them? I reply, they are not in a position to ask for anything; they are a large disorganized body, only ready to tremble and cringe at every movement of the Board, and not prepared to either ask for their rights or defend them. The Board has proved itself ready to protect the revenue, let it be equally zealous in protecting the interest of the teacher.

What I ask for on behalf of the teachers of this province, is, first, to have the school terms end in June and December of each year; and to allow the teachers one month to collect bills, and make returns; secondly, to appoint the holidays to follow at the end of each term. If the Board would take these matters up, and discuss them I am confident they would see the propriety of making the changes herein suggested.

I remain, yours, truly, MAGISTER.

## LETTER FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Executions—A Sad Case—Influence of bad Company—Oath of Allegiance—Pro-Slavery Advocate—Effect of the War—Business—Health, &c.

NEW ORLEANS, July 2, 1862. A few days since, four men were executed by the order of the Military Commander of this Department. They confessed having plundered several houses in the city, alleging as a pretext, that they were U. S. Officers, with orders from head quarters to search for articles contraband of war. Three of the number were former residents of New Orleans. The fourth, a young man, twenty three years of age, came out here as a member of the 13th Regiment of Connecticut Volunteers. He was discharged from the service a few weeks since on account of ill health, when unfortunately he formed corrupt associations which proved his ruin. His confession while in prison was of a most affecting character. He stated that he was born in the State of New York, the son of pious parents, still living; that he became the member of a church years ago, and continued to lead a Christian life until within a short time since; that at the commencement of the present war, he entered the army from purely patriotic motives, and conducted himself properly while connected with the regiment. He confessed that before committing the crimes for which he was about to suffer, he shrank from the thought with horror, but was gradually led on by new comrades, who were more hardened in guilt. After having been in their company a few days, his sense of right compelled him to withdraw, but not until it was too late. He earnestly implored for pardon, and urged as a plea, his former innocence, present penitence, and the misery which would be entailed upon his parents and youthful wife, by such an untimely end. But his entreaties were all in vain. He paid the penalty with his life. How sad a fate for one who enjoyed such advantages in childhood. It is another of the many illustrations of the curse of corrupt associations. One more is thus added to the long catalogue of persons who have in an unguarded moment overstepped the limits prescribed by conscience, and entered upon a course o. known wrong. Though the retribution in the pre- was \$2,193. To meet this the pledges made during sent case was speedy, it is but another proof of the ever abiding declaration. "The way of the trans-

The oath required by the commanding General, from all who hold offices under state or national authority, has caused much commotion in various circles here. Several communications of a pungent character have been elicited in consequence, and though matters have become apparently quiet, yet much dissatisfaction still exists. The oath was not compulsory, and a refusal to comply with it gave those of whom it was required the only alternative left, viz., a resignation of all offices of trust and honor under Government. Many were evidently disappointed in not being compelled to swear allegiance to the United States, as they could not hold their consciences responsible for an act of inconsistency which could not thus be avoided.

A new tri-weekly periodical, called the Nationa Advocate, has just made its appearance in New Orleans.-It professes to be Union, and stands upor the pro-slavery platform. It declares itself Demo cratic in principle, and longs for the time when tha party shall gain the ascendancy, which is considered a sufficient guarantee for the perpetuation of Southern institutions. Professing to believe that slavery is fully provided for by the Constitution of the United States, the Advocate denounces as treason any attemp to discuss the matter in Congress. He declares that politics should be excluded from the pulpit both North and South. The clergy of the North is un hesitatingly accused of having been the cause of the present rebellion. Fremont, Hunter and Phelps and objects of his gravest contempt, and the Presiden incurs the Advocate's displeasure in not recalling them from the military service. It is, in fact, a radical pro-slavery organ, and just the one which will receive the patronage of citizens of New Orleans and the State of Louisiana. The unprincipled system needs many props, and though the war on the par of the North is not directed especially at slavery, in must, if successful, put a strong check upon it. The Border States are evidently becoming dissatisfied with the institution, and will probably take early advantage of the method, recommended by President Lincoln, and sanctioned by Congress, of setting them free. That it is the cause of the present national difficulties the people of this country are becoming fully aware. Though the question of direct interference is an intricate one, the tendency of events now transpiring, look strongly toward a solution not far distant. Should the Border States relinquish slavery, the opposition arrayed against it, will not warrant its security. The South too, has for many years past feared the effects of public sentiment upon their favorite institution. The Republican party has gradually grown stronger and stronger, and when the them. Our Conference will therefore do nothing dur. Many things in connection with our late Conference

inauguration, it was the signal for a Secession movement. Though the Republicans do not stand upon the abolition platform, their principles are regarded with distrust by all the pro-slavery men of the South. The organization represented by a majority of the Washington Administration is avowedly opposed to the extension of slavery, and would doubtless be rejoiced to witness its final overthrow as soon as practicable. But to limit it is considered almost as equivalent to its destruction. The South aware of these facts resolved to establish a Confederacy, having as its chief corner stone the unchangeable right of the white man to hold the negro race in bondage. That such are the facts, has been fully set forth by their Vice-President, Alexander H. Stephens, who expressly declared slavery to be a beneficent and righteous institution. Sympathy with the Confederacy involves an acknowledgment of the same, and though the North may be accused of pandering to the institution, there is no manner of doubt with reference to the sentiment of the South.

The gloom which has hung over New Orleans for a time past is being gradually dispelled. Business is rather more brisk than formerly; though deprived of the cotton and sugar trade, this city is of little importance in a commercial aspect. These staples are until measures are taken to secure the contributions of all, as God prospers them, to the support of the shipped in very small quantities compared with former years, and the present supply is quite meagre. Until the Mississippi river is open to free navigation, very little trade is expected. Vicksburg is the only place of importance which remains to be reduced, and with a fleet operating both above and below it must soon be accomplished.

The weather is becoming decidedly warm. The thermometer has of late stood 100° in the shade during several hours of the day. But that is the maxi- the Scriptural plan than any other we know of, for num of heat usually experienced here. No epide- the support of the Gospel, but also the very one we mics have yet made their appearance, and the amount of mortality is not large compared with other years, This too is remarkable, as the war has not only caused a large influx of unacclimated persons, but has detained very many citizens who have been accustomed to spend their summer in a Northern climate. C. H. G.

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## Religious Intelligencer.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., JULY 18, 1862.

THE BAPTIST GENERAL CONFERENCE. We resume our report of the General Conference.

We beg to correct a typographical error in Brother Graham's address published last week. Instead of \$30,000" being invested in educational interests during the last twenty years by the Freewill Baptists, it should read \$300,000. This is an important dif-

CONFERENCE DEBT. The Business Sessions of the Conference commenced on Monday at 9 o'clock, a. m., and were continued morning and afternoon each day, until Wednesday evening. The first matter of general interest which was entered upon was that of finance. The whole liabilities of the Conference, as per Treasurer's account the year was now called for. Hard as the times are and scarce as money is in the country, during the morning session on Monday about \$1000 in cash was paid in. We are unable to state the exact amount received in cash during all the sessions-the whole account will be published in the Minutes of Conference-but we believe that some \$1600 was paid to creditors, and that sufficient pledges remain to meet the whole balance. A few parties have not yet been heard from, but we have no doubt but that they will early remit the respective amounts pledged by them, and that in a very short time (by January next at farthest), the General Conference will be free from

LOCAL MATTERS.

Next came various local matters, which occupied a considerable time of the Conference. A report of these in our columns would not be judicious in us, nor interesting to our readers. We are of the opinion that local matters (except in very rare cases), should never be brought into our General Conference. The District Meetings in which these cases occur should deal with them, and have power to make decisions, from which there should rarely be allowed any appeal.

Committees appointed for the purpose, reported on the subjects of Temperance; the Sabbath; Sabbath Schools; Home Missions, and other subjects of interest to our Denomination. These Reports will appear in the Minutes.

ANTI-TOBACCO RESOLUTION. An important resolution, and one which should be widely known, was unanimously adopted. It is, that hereafter no man who uses tobacco in any form, shall receive in our Denomination ordination to the ministry, unless he pledges himself to abandon it forever. Our church covenant embraces a Total Abstinence pledge, and the report of the Committee on Temperance recommends all members of churches, who may

HOME MISSIONS.

We greatly regret that no measures were adopted Tuesday evening an excellent and impressive sermon, for the prosecution of Home Missions. No funds are which was listened to with much solemnity by all on hand for this work, and no means devised to raise present, and moved many hearts.

in the way of missionary work. That voluntary missionary labor will be expended by some brethren during the year, we have no doubt; but this is not likely to be as judiciously expended, or as productive of good, as when properly distributed under the direction of brethren who are acquainted with the wants and necessities of the cause in different places. PASTORAL LABOUR.

Nothing was done toward supplying the churches during the ensuing year with pastoral care. Every church is left to provide for itself, and every minister to seek a field of labour where he can. We do not hesitate to say that we believe this want of arrangement is demoralising to both preachers and churches. Many of our churches will be sadly neglected, and some ministers instead of seeking fields of labour and usefulness, will attend to secular callings. The indisposition on the part of some to support the gospel, and the want of system among all, are sad drawbacks on the efficiency of our churches for usefulness; and

The plan adopted by the Systematic Beneficence Society of England, and which has been introduced with the most happy results into both Episcopal and Dissenting charches, is in our opinion not only nearer

cause, there vill be sad neglect of pastoral labour.

WEEKLT OFFERINGS.

think that is adapted to our circumstances. Brother Graham, who spent several months in England some two or three years since, and preached in over one hundred churches in that country, became familiar with its working, and was so well pleased with it, that on his return to the States he introduced it into the churches there-in every case with the most beneficial results. The plan is this: That every church member, and as many others as are so disposed, subscribe such, a sum of money as they think they can pay weekly for religious purposes. These sums may range from one cent upward. It is understood that nothing less than the sum subscribed shall be paid, but as much more as the person subscribing can afford, or as God prospers him. These sums may be paid weekly or monthly at the convenience of the subscribers themselves. In all cases it should be weekly if not positively inconvenient. Envelopes are 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 party receiving it. Into these envelopes the weekly offering is put every Sabbath, and brought, or sent, to be deposited in a box at the door for that purpose, or thrown into the plate as it passes round for the collection. A committee appointed for the purpose opens the envelopes after the services are over, and enters what each has paid. By this plan every person can give something, and give in such sums as will not be felt; while all debt is avoided, and the minister is freed from that embarrassment that under plan was fully explained before our Conference by Brother Graham, and we hope to see it introduced into our churches. We intend preparing some articles on it hereafter, explaining and illustrating the

> plan more fully. GRAND MANAN CHURCH. A letter was laid before the Conference from this Church, requesting that a minister might be sent to reside and labour among them. An occasional visit from Brother Taylor is all they at present enjoy. They have a new and commodious place of worship, are an intelligent and thriving people, and wish to secure the regular preaching of the gospel among them. They pledge about \$350 towards the support of a minister, and but little doubt exists but a larger sum will be raised. Brother J. N. Barnes was appointed to visit and remain if mutually agreeable. He lest immediately for his new field, and from the will succeed in doing much good there.

> > NEW DISTRICT MEETING.

For the better accommodation of the Churches at Campobello and Grand Manan, the Fifth District Meeting was divided; and those two churches, with one in Calais, and those in St. John and Carleton, now constitute the SEVENTH DISTRICT. Its first annual meeting is appointed to be held with the church at Campobello, the second Saturday in November

GORRESPONDENCE AND DELEGATES.

The Corresponding Secretary was instructed to address a letter in behaif of our Conference to the General Conference of Freewill Baptists, to be held at Hillsdale, Michigan, in October next. Elders Hartt and Perry were appointed Delegates to the Free Christian Baptist General Conference in Nova Scotia, to be held in Yarmouth in September next.

CHURCH MUSIC. An interesting and lengthy discussion took place on the subject of allowing instrumental music in our churches. A resolution was introduced protesting against innovations of this kind, and with the design of preserving uniformity in custom as well as preventing any departure from the early practices of the Denomnation. Some brethren thought the use of a Melodean a sad departure from the faith, and destructive of all true spiritual worship; while others thought no scriptural argument could be brought against it, but many for it. Some good thoughts were suggested on both sides, and some that were not good. The general opinion was, that each church should be at liberty to act for itself, and if it choose to introduce instrumental music, and could do so without marring its union, that no scripture at least, could be found

NEXT CONFERENCE. The next annual Conference is appointed to be the first Saturday in July, 1862.

CONCLUSION. The Conference closed on Wednesday evening. The business generally was harmoniously and satisfactorily gotten through with, and the prospect of an early violate this pledge, to be dealt with as disorderly freedom from debt gladdened all hearts. The evening of each day was occupied with preaching to very large and solemn audiences. Brother Graham preached on

ence were of a hopeful and gratifying character. May the great Head of the Church watch over us, forgive our weaknesses and our sins, and impart unto us wisdom and grace to guide us in all our labours and efforts to the best interests of his cause. To forget ourselves and have no wills of our own, but be swallowed up in his will, is the unspeakable privilege of every true believer.

METHODIST CONFERENCE. - We omitted stating last week that the Wesleyan Conference of E. B. A. had just closed its annual session at Halifax. We learn from the Wesleyan that it was largely attended, and the business of the Conference was transacted harmoniously. Several young men who had completed their term of probation were publicly ordained to the life, helpful to her and preparatory (may the prepawork of the ministry. The Revs. Dr. Pickard, C. Churchill, A. M., and James England, were appointed representatives to the British Conference. Mr. Churchill, we learn, intends to remain in England, and the Rev. Mr. McMurray has been appointed to succeed him as Book Steward and Editor of the Provincial Wesleyan. The Rev. Dr. DeWolf was elected President of the Conference. Several changes of ministers take place in the various circuits.

The Rev. James Salmon has been elected Moderator of the Presbyterian Church of New Brunswick for the ensuing year. Mr. Salmon is a resident of Wood-

The Rev. Dr. Wood has has been elected President of the Canadian Wesleyan Conference. - Ib.

BAPTIST ASSCCIATION.—The Eastern Baptist Association met at Jemseg on Thursday, the 10th inst. We understand the attendance was large, but we have not yet been informed of the results of the meeting.

THE REV. O. R. BATCHALOR, well known to many of our readers, sailed from Boston a few days since to join the Freewill Baptist Mission in Orissa, India, from which he has been absent several years.

## THE NEWS.

## BRITISH AND FOREICN.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

Our readers will be glad, we know, to peruse the following letter from our London Correspondent, received by last mail. We regret that we are unable to obtain the excellent correspondence of "B." as frequently as formerly, but even an occasional letter will be read with interest .- [ED. INTEL.]

LONDON, June 28, 1862. at present in the British metropolis. Parliament is good, and the American war still cripples our manusitting, the International Exhibition is open, the facturing population. The immediate results have Prince of Wales is coming more into public life, the been very injurious, but I am told that had that war Social Science Congress has lately adjourned, and a not occurred, a still more dreadful crisis must have whole host of minor questions are engaging the at- happened owing to the excessive over production of tention of men in every rank and civil condition.

the device, and checkmated it by stating that the re- all who fear God and work righteousness. solution was equivalent to a want of confidence in the Government, and if carried would involve his resignation. This alarmed Mr. Walpole, who withdrew the resolution, and "the game" was up for once. The truth is, that strongly defined party lines are now of small extent, and the attempt to construct a piety and devotion of this young brother, we trust he | Conservative Government on the old traditions of Conservatism must fail. The only chance for the Opposition is to represent itself as more liberal than the Liberal Ministry-and the delicacy and danger of

that manœuvre is self apparent. The church rate question is at a parliamentary standstill. The second reading of the Abolition Bill was rejected this year by a majority of one, though the numbers voting for it were greater than ever. Comprehensive schemes are now afloat, but it i doubtful whether any of them will carry enough should be abolished, leaving the payment of it, when made, perfectly voluntary is the utmost concession the abolitionists would make, which would be only letting the scorpion live after its sting had been ex-

The national defence subject has been up in both houses again and again. The old phase of debate, wooden versus iron ships has been passed, and the discussion has now raged on iron ships versus forts. Some cry out lustily against going to great cost in the erection of forts which iron ships could batter down; others contend for forts, as superior in all eson an intermediate course, and intend completing some of the forts commenced, but suspending the erection of others formerly designed. The size and force of our artillery is being constantly increased; and Punch has described the existing state of things as a contest between the Admiralty to make invulnerable ships, and our artillery engineers to make cannon that shall destroy them-and British people paying both liberally for their trouble! Theoretically there seems no end to the experiments and the cost, but practi-

lery inventions, is not easy to be seen.

'people" are taking possession of the place in rising numbers-the figure of 60,000 has been several times passed; and it is not impossible that what was once realized in 1861, may be repeated—the meeting under one roof of a hundred thousand souls!

I have alluded to the Prince of Wales-not to imply that he is for a moment putting out of our tenderest thoughts (now tenderer than ever) his beloved mother. Never was she so beloved, never went there up to heaven, in tones so heartfelt and fervent, the grand short prayer, "God save the Queen!" But it is well known that the late Prince Consort-most lamented of Princes-was of incalculable benefit to the Queen regnant, by the ability and assiduity of his services on State matters; and it is felt to be proper that the Prince of Wales, who is nearly three years older than his mother was when the crown first pressed her brow, should take a part in public ration be long!) to his own prospective rank. Many scandals have been floated about, reflecting on his moral habits, but if silence on such subjects is usually the wiser course, the wisdom of it is greater when persons of the highest fashion are concerned. His travels in the East were watched with great interest; his return has been welcomed; and his future proceedings will be affectionately but carefully scrutinized by the eyes of the people, whose welfare is somewhat—and their henor largely—involved in the rectitude of his career. The Princess Alice is to marry the Prince of Hesse next month; but all the nuptial arrangements will be private, shorn of the royal gaiety and splendour common to such events. Yet the sun of their married state may not shine the less brightly afterwards because it rises in sobered and clouded glory

You will be glad to hear of the progressive tendencies of the Temperance cause in this country. I send a couple of our weekly papers which will testify of this. Drink, drinking, and drunkenness are still our curse, but strong antidotal agencies are at work, and are coming yearly into more powerful operation. For August next a Temperance Congress will be held in London, and in September (first week), an International Temperance and Prohibition Convention. I trust that a deputation from New Brunswick, and one from each of our North American Colonies, will attend the latter. Last night, Mr. Lawson, M. P., for Carlisle, drew the attention of the House of Commons to the evils of the present licensing system, and the justice of giving to each district the power of local prohibition. The Home Secretary delivered a speech on the subject. Petitions in great numbers are being presented on this question, and the United Kingdom Alliance, which is the association carrying on the agitation, is getting stronger every day. The practice oftotal abstinence is also becoming more generally diffused both as a habit and principle of life; and I need not add, that the social, moral, and religious effects are everywhere most pleasing in proportion to the change thus effected.

In regard to things in general I may remark that the weather, after being dull and rainy, has become less dull and more favorable to the flowers and fruits Public topics are by no means either few or small of the earth. Trade in some of its branches is not late years. Strangely does it sound, but yet is not As to Parliament, its deliberations have been and improbable, that the American struggle has saved our continue to be of considerable importance. The manufacturing millions from far worse sufferings than Palmerston Ministry is still in force, and is likely to those which have fallen upon them. Our foreign remain so. Many Liberals are discontented with the | political interest is chiefly centered in the United absence of a Reform programme, but they are not States. The tide of sympathy with the Federal Govprepared to turn out the Government on that account | ernment is checked by the fear that a re-union would to make way for a Tory administration. Then, compromise the freedom of the slaves; else on every whatever the shortcomings of the ministry or political other ground the great bulk of our countrymen are domestic reform, their foreign policy is generous and in favor of the North. In France the Emperor has straightforward-pro-Italian and progressive, which his own difficulties, but is said to be coming over for that of the Conservatives has never been. The lead- a look at us soon. The Pope has found time for caners of the latter have been coquetting with the Irish onizing the dead and cursing the living; and in neither and Roman Catholic M. P.'s, with the view of under- performance do we take a lively concern. Turkey is mining the present Government, but their success | feeling the benefit of a liberal and enlightened Sultan; has been very equivocal. They were also desirous of Austria is slowly moving ahead; Italy the same, taking advantage of strong discontent on the Liberal | much faster, and Russia is in the pangs of a great benches in respect to a lavish national expenditure; social revolution attended with volcanic explosions of and with great adroitness they put up Mr. Walpole social or political discontent. Surveying the world to propose a resolution, which did not name the Gov- | we are not dissatisfied with our own national lot, ernment, but which, if passed, would have greatly while sensible of much that defiles and impairs; and damaged its moral influence. Lord Palmerston saw that all our wrongs may be removed is the prayer of

The crops in England and France are reported most The quarterly returns of the English revenue, made up to the 30th June, show a clear increase of £11,310

over the corresponding quarter of last year. The marriage of the Princess Alice to Prince Louis of Hesse took place at Osborne with the utmost privacy on the 1st inst. The Princess was only attended to the altar by bridesmaids of the Royal family. The supply of cotton in England is getting lamen-

tably short. The sufferings of the poor operatives are very great.

The Times correspondent has written a description of the ceremonies connected with the canonisation of the Japanese martyrs. The glare of the 15,000 weight to get through both Houses. Mr. Bright's candles, of 4 lbs. weight each, with which St. Peter's suggestion that the compulsory levy of the rate was lighted up, although they only made the darkness visible, produced a great effect. The actual ceremony of canonisation is thus described:

And now began the great ceremony of the day. The Cardinal Procurator, approaching the Pope, demands that the beati may be enrolled in the catalogue of the saints. His Holiness replied that in an affair of so much importance he must have the prayers of the church for Divine assistance in coming to a decision. Then the Papal singers chanted Kyris Eleison, and the words were taken up and passed from wave to wave of this vast sea, and the Litany of sential points to ships. The Government have decided | the Saints were sung by thousands and thousands producing such a body of sounds as I had never heard before, and electrifying every one who had the slightest feeling. This terminated, the Cardinal Procurator again advanced and renewed his demand for the canonization instanter et instantius. The Pope still hesitates, and begs the fervid prayers of the assembly that he may have the light and assistance: the Holy Spirit in so important a determination .-Prayers were offered and then the Veni Creator Spiritus was intoned and chanted by the vast multically an end there must and will be. If France were tude. So touching are the tones, and so softly yet twice the distance off much of this expense would be so mightily they swelled and swelled as they were avoided. Our statesmen want to extinguish all risk borne from nave to aisle and transept, that the effect of any invasion from that quarter (no one dreams of was overwhelming, and I found myself clinging hard a successful or prolonged one) - and how this is to to my seat and almost suffocated with emotion. The be attained, so long as the French profit by our artil- Cardinal makes a third and final application, in the words, instanter, instantius, et instantissime, and Once more we have a Great Exhibition. Its critics then his Holiness replies that assisted "by a ray of have been numberless, and its failings at first about | Divine light he had determined on enrolling the Beati as many; but it has stood firm against the one and in the catalogue of saints," and pronounces in a few has outlived the other. No friendly eye can ever moments Decernimus. The intelligence is communipronounce the mere building beautiful in external cated to the world by the firing of cannon from St. shape; but the treasures within redeem everything, Angelo and the ringing of all the bells in the city, held with the Church at Southampton, commencing and place the Exhibition above its more beautiful and the Pope himself, with his fine, full voice, intones and ever-gratefully-to-be-remembered predecessor. the Te Deum, in which the vast multitude joins. It It accomplishes its great object of being a faithful was one of the finest things of this wonderful ecclereflex of the advanced state of industrial and invensiastical demonstration. It seemed to gurgle over tive skill; and doing this, it must be, both positively with gratitude and joy, did this grand old Ambrosian and relatively, superior to the Palace of 1851. It has hymn, so full were the feelings which inspired it; also two other points of superiority—long east and west branches (annexes they are called), where machines of every name and use are ranged; and a pic- to kneel at the tomb of Saint Peter and to assist at ture gallery of vast extent, beautifully lighted, and this grand ceremony, gave it an impressiveness which filled with the choicest collections of modern art, it perhaps had never had before. Sung at intervals British and Continental. No such meeting of the by the clergy and the people, the notes did not float, pencils of many schools and nations has ever before but rose in an irresistible body as if to force an been witnessed; and the gallery, extending one-half entrance into the very presence of the Divine Being; round the Exhibition, is thronged daily. But what it was the sublimity of prayer and praise; and Propert, indeed, is not thronged almost every day? The testant, sturdy Protestant though I am, it assured

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