INTELLIGEN CER. RELIGIOUS THE

so manifestly cruel and hurtful, else you would verse out of which it is derived. Meantime, wherein would it be less incongruous for you to teach your child that he is to lie and steal, and go the whole round of the vices, and then, after he comes of mature age, reform his conduct by the rules of virtue? Perhaps you do not give your child to expect that he is to grow up in sin ; you only expect that he will yourself. That is scarcely better : for that which is your expectation, will assuredly be his; and what is more, any attempt to maintain a discipline at war with your own secret expectations, will only make a hollow and worthless figment of that which should be an open, earnest reality. You will never practically aim at what you practically despair of, and if you do not practically aim to unite your child to God, you training of teachers exists there, and a large number where there was one little paragraph to which he took exception, and which he read to the audience, unchristian, wrong, sinful.-Bushnell.

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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 please call there; or, if more convenient, they may call at the Book Store 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 Saint John or Fredericton.

Correspondence and Communications intended for nsertion 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 Car-leton, 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."



missionaries.

EDUCATION IN NOVA SCOTIA .- It appears from the Census of Nova Scotia, that there are in that Province over one hundred thousand persons that can neither read nor write. Deducting from this number twenty thousand as incompetent from infancy and childhood, there remains over eighty thousand persons in Nova names, who ought to be competent to do both. Large sums of money are annually paid in the Province for education; a very excellent Normal School for the difficulty is the inadequate support of those teachers, and the carelessness of many parents in relation to brought out by the Census returns, is an unanswerport of schools, and a more vigilant system of supera certain extent, should be provided for by law, and the Union, it is impossible to hold a slave. somebody should be held responsible if that law be not carried out.

NEW YORK LETTER. - We publish this week a second letter from New York, signed "U. S." The letters of our esteemed correspondent are written in so good a spirit, and manifest in the writer so much of what every man ought to possess, viz., love to his country -patriotism-that it gives us much pleasure to insert them in our columns, though we may not agree with every sentiment.

In our remarks upon DEMOCRACY we alluded that which we believe nearly all American politicians call by that name, that is, republican institutions and government, as opposed to those of a liberal monarchy like our own. This democracy includes-as we understand it-universal suffrage, and the sovereignty of the greatest number. Now we think that the 4. They believed the Democratic party was strong world will have to make great advances beyond what

people. This we think has failed.

in different fields. More than nine millions of dollars to stir up our churches on the subject of Home Misshudder to give it. I ask you for the chapter and have been expended, and the churches gathered con- sions, and to urge them to demand of the General tain now about 25,000 members. Books also have Conference action in this matter, and to have several been translated into about thirty languages by these of our preachers employed in the Missionary work. SCYTHIAN. I am yours,

City Correspondence.

ST. JOHN, Feb. 27, 1362.

DEAR INTELLIGENCER,-The second part of the ecture on the civil war in America, was delivered before the Young Men's Christian Association on Scotia unable to read the Word of God or write their Friday evening, Feb. 21st, to a very attentive

Before entering on the subject in hand, the Rev. Lecturer noticed some newspaper reports of his previous discourse, among them the letter of "Haven." preceding, by which the statement in question was materially modified. That sentence is to the effect the schooling of their children. Surely this fact, that the doctrine of the recognition of slavery by the Constitution of the United States, was a comparativeable argument in favor of direct taxation for the sup- ly modern discovery, referring of course to recognition and protection, in the sense in which the Lecturer used it, viz., recognition for the purpose of fostering intendence and inspection. We do not know that and perpetuating the slave power. In order to show the census returns of New Brunswick give the num- that this last was the view set forth, on Monday ber unable to read in this Province ; we should like evening, I quote one sentence of last night's lecture. to know how many of this class there are. We In speaking of the United States previous to the think the property of a country ought to educate its people; that the education of every child in it, to

> Let us state the point in question differently. Slavery is a state, not a national institution. Slaves are held under state law. But in the unorganized territories, where there is no other law than Federal law, no other Constitution than the Constitution of the United States, the holding of slaves is quite impossible. The American Republic has faults enough. but dont let us condemn its Constitution for the iniquities of a state system, a local institution which he founders of the Federal Government treated with marked disapprobation, and which disapprobation appears both in the Constitution and the early history of the Government.

In resuming the lecture, certain beliefs of the South were pointed out which had induced them to

1. They believed they had a right to secede. 2. The Northern States, so the Lecturer believed, came very near seceding in 1812. 3. The South believed separation to be just, be-

cause they could not live in peace in the Union. enough at the North to prevent the General Govern-

be kept closed.

6. "If the Confederate States were left to themselves, they would organize some system of emancipation." Perhaps so: but when we look at the aggressive policy of Slavery under the Constitution, the present madness in fighting against the "Abolitionists" as they call the Federal soldiers, and their avowed intentions of acquiring more slave territory, it is rather been accepted by the Government and the people if too poor a prospect to depend on. Besides slavery we had not conceded that we were not entitled to them makes men tyrants, and every-body knows that in the manner in which they were taken, by intervictorious tyranny is not very willing to resign its national law. We have demonstrated by giving them power. For our part we should very much prefer to up that we are a law abiding people, and have proved trust the anti-slavery Republican party for the eman- nothing else. We have, it is true, secured a precedent cipation of the slaves than to wait for the South to which we shall not be slow to follow, in case of any

7. If the rebels are subdued they will most likely emigrate, and then "the cotton culture would perish," cotton grows in India."

Not quite so bad, for cotton will grow as well under the cultivation of free blacks, as under that of slaves, and the energy of the free North will not be likely trial of either the pluck or the power of each other. to suffer the rich plantations of the South to lay idle | May God prevent the conflict. It cannot be without when there are thousands of laborers at hand, whose extreme folly and sin on the part of one or the former masters have run away, that will be glad to other or both. In the mean time we are by no work, for wages, in the fields of sugar-cane, tobacco manner of means intimidated. and cotton.

the case in the states of Europe:

these Colonies, and the influence of both would keep ple exercise the powers of legislation." You and I 'Jonathan' a little more humble. If the present rate of immigration were to continue for 50 years, the American nation would be the greatest nation on the face of the earth, and if these colonies were not swal- If you mean to say of the genuine article it has failed lowed up by it they would have a very uncomfortable in your opinion, then we are as wide apart in this neighbour, whose 250 millions of people would over- matter as we can well be. shadow them, and prevent the development of their | Even though it were true that democracy had resources which have as yet scarcely begun to be failed in our case-which I do not admit for a known.

an independent empire for the sake of preventing the it whatever. Admit that "it has not broken the growth and prosperity of a nation of freemen?

after which the institutions of America should be given it time to show what it can do. It is now in formed, why is this stream of emigrants pouring in the midst of its conflict to accomplish the very things upon us? They come here to be rid of European you claim it has not done. It is because it must do systems; and the education and freedom of these those things that it is now suffering. It will never colonies, and of the great free States of the West, are yield until it is victorious. pired to make, of these different That we are now in trouble is not at all remarkable. the things requ elements, not only the most powerful, but the most | The only wonder is that we have had so little trouble prosperous, people on the face of the earth. Let us in the former years of our history. What nation has rather trust the destiny of America in the hands of attained our strength in so short a time? It is sina free people and a righteous God, rather than invoke gular enough that parties outside should deem our the aid of a slave confederacy to make a second troubles remarkable, with the history of the world Europe of this Western World. We do not mean to raise the question of "manifest failure of any of our principles. The fact is we are destiny," but, according to the hope of ail lovers of only passing through the trials incident to all human humanity, "Jonathan" will soon "divorce his black institutions-the storms which will arise in the best wife;" and the Rev. lecturer on Monday evening very happily remarked that if, in such a case, "Jonathan charity of human nature, is the manner in which should fall in love with us here in the free British parties outside have taken advantage of our troubles possessions, and we should accept his addresses, dear and pronounced against us, and cried "I told you so." old mother England would overlook the cousinly re- You remember the cow that eat up the grindstone? lation of the parties and "pronounce her blessing on their union." After such words as these, surely the advantage of our enemies encouraged by the injustice Rev. Gentleman cannot believe the consolidation of of the sentiment against us. I hope not, but it looks the free people of this continent to be a greater evil like it. If they do we must bear it, and sure not to than an alliance with the poor old "black wife" that be conquered though the whole world combines Jonathan now desires to divorce. But, after all, every honest Englishman must agree with the lecturer in the sentiment that these Provinces have no need of a share in the fame and fortune of the American Republic. Ours is an alliance with an Empire more ancient and more mighty-an Empire which reaches round the globe; whose name is a tower of strength to her people, and whose flag can procity Treaty, which came into operation September protect her children in every land and on every sea. 11, 1854; the assumption being that the benefits be-We will not attempt to give the splendid burst of long exclusively to the British Provinces. The folpatriotic eloquence in which the great names of Eng- lowing from a personal friend in the United States land's kings, statesmen and poets were recited, and will shew a little of the feeling existing in that country : "It is all nonsense and humbug to talk about our ing Victoria." The heart of every man who has a drop of English blood in his veins must ever thrill than Moses to pretend to brotherhood after all that responsive to such honest and patriotic pride. A few words in reference to the "Trent" affair were given as a supplement to the lecture, in which it appeared that England was just in her claims, it appeared that England was just in her claims, which truth no one now pretends to deny. I have devoted these two letters entirely to a review of these lectures, because the views of a gentleman of the Rev. Mr. Narraway's talents and position must by putting their farms on an equality with ours. The be interesting to all the readers of the "Intelligener." impetus given to improvement in Canada, by enjoy-Some minor points have been passed over, but the ing intimate commercial relations with the United main features of the discussion have been plainly presented We have endeavored to answer his arguments in a manner which should, in no case, overstep the cour- rampant against us than the people of England. The tesies of debate; we have endeavored not to mistake flurry of last month has taught us that hatred to the his meaning, and feel confident that we have correct- United States is deep and general in Canada. Let ly given the substance of his sayings. A question us get ready as soon as possible to blot out the Reciplike this is one of the deepest interest, and like all rocity Treaty. * * * This is, I believe, the other questions it has two sides. With this review, we leave the decision in the hands of your readers,

After that, one might suppose the lobby door would difficulty and danger. Here we need the sympathy

of all friends of freedom. Shall we have it ? My next text-" The Power"-I find in your City Correspondence. It is a mistake to suppose that our more trouble with England on the right of search and seizure upon the high sea. Let no one make the mistake of supposing that that act of our Governand "cottendom in England will starve while the ment was the dictate of fear. Whatever the facts may be we do not understand that we are in any more danger from England than she is from us. Both nations have numerous reasons for not desiring a

And now, my dear brother, you do not certainly 8. The last and most striking argument in favour mean to say of democracy proper and true: "We of a separate Southern confederacy was that it was think it has failed." Websten defines democracy necessary, in order to create a balance of power, as is thus-Government by the people ; a form of Government in which the supreme power is lodged in the "The Confederate States would be the friends of hands of the people collectively; or in which the peo-

moment-it would alter nothing as to its being the To all this we reply, the North American continent | true theory of Government. Self-Government, and is adapted by nature for one nation, while the geo- hence the Government of a nation by the people, graphical features of Europe suggest a division into a must be true and right, even though it involves the number of nations. The language too, of this coun- concession that we have not had the genuine article. try is the one grand Anglo Saxon language, and our If the United States are blotted out, a genuine demohistory presents no objection to the peaceable conso- cracy is none the less true for that. But we are still lidation of the American people, except slavery at on our trial. Wait a little. Do not imagine that the South, as the lecturer himself showed on Monday we are to give it up so. We shall come out of this evening. And shall slavery be encouraged to form | conflict like gold from the fire. There is no doubt of

chains of slavery" and all the rest you claim, still Again, if the systems of Europe are the models your result does not follow for you have not yet

gone to hi Perhaps th of the sto Shaw was now the o have grace God! Su the extrem ous pressu from weal If any per it is such John Sha From N finds its latest of soldiers v an extrac different " " A sh 80th Re tried befo general b crime. ment, at and both finding of by His I 30th Rep final por regiment Fort to culprits sentence where clothing

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SAINT JOHN, N. B., FEBRUARY 28, 1862.

DENOMINATIONAL MATTERS.

We wish to call the attention of our Church to the communication in another column, on the subject of Home Missions. This department of christian enterprise into which our Conference entered so zealously a few years ago has, we are sorry to say, dwindled away, until at present not a single laborer is employed by the Missionary Board, and no funds for direct missionary labor are at present solicited from our churches! The abandonment of the "circuit system" which was adopted by our Conference for two or three years, and the neglect of the Home Mission work at the same time, has left a large number of our churches without any ministerial oversight, and some of our preachers also without any fields of labor. We are glad that this subject is beginning to be agitated by some of our brethren again, and we can interested in the work.

io say in connection with this subject. It is one of vital importance to the Free Baptist Denomination of education require. Classical literature, mathematics, this Province, and unless a speedy change takes place | natural science, French and English literature, and in this and some other matters, we shall look for sad and melancholy results. As few years as our Body has existed in New Brunswick, and as small as has been its numbers, "compared with some others, its his- of a student at this Institution, including board and tory is full of lessons, to which we would all do well to give impartial heed. It is quite certain that during the last two or three years our Denomination now thirty-one students attending, and we hope that has been retrograding in religious enterprise. Whether the piety of our churches, or the union of the

body has been improved by this backward movement, we leave others to determine for themselves. We think, however, none will deny, that when the Religious Intelligencer was paying its weekly visits to nearly every Free Baptist family in the Province, and several brethren were kept in the field by the Missionary Board, and all were agreed in carrying forward these and other religious operations, there existed a greater degree of prosperity in our Denomination than at any other time. In a single year eight hun-

The history of the last three or four years of the American colonies, for then the cases would be analo-gous. The Lecturer gave it as his opinion that if Ireland should sustain a general insurrection for American colonies, for then the cases would be analofield now. Let them be sent out; our churches are Free Baptists of New Brunswick, has developed facts glad to have such laborers come among them, and gous. The Lecturer gave it as his opinion that if and spread out lessons which ought to be of great value to those who shall hereafter become ministers will not send them away empty-handed. will not send them away empty handed. Some objections were made at our last General Con-terence—the first and greatest of which was, our in our Denomination. We hope these lessons will erence-the first and greatest of which was, our not be entirely lost upon us of the present time. For 4. Reverse the case, and would not the United rocity? I cannot believe it. In all our dealings with that end. Conference debt. I believe the balance of shares re-Are you aware how little of slavery there is in our Constitution? There is absolutely nothing direct upon the subject—the word slave not occurring in the document. The declaration of independence is point blank against all slavery. The alterations in the ourselves we long for a return to the "old paths"-States recognize a rebellion against England ? Then quired would have been taken up by the churches on followed a recital of the acts and words of American the law of Christ. To be "led by the spirit of God" the recommendation of our missionary brethren, and statesmen which were hostile to England. This is a Bible doctrine-and when a Church or Denomithe whole amount been paid. The next objection argument looks rather like that version of the golden nation walks by this rule, peace will be upon them. was the hard times. It is always hard times in rule which reads as follows .- " Do unto others as The present year has so far been nearly barren in Constitution necessary to a perfectly free one are very down all treaties, intervene. they would do unto you." 5. But if the Rebel states are brought back into churches, when religion is not enjoyed. Everybody trivial. The fact is, no doubt, the framers of the | Turning from international to provincial matters, our Denomination of revivals or other special religious is poor then, and have little or nothing to spare for the Union. Slavery would be made a matter of com-Constitution were aware of the inconsistency of the oil wells of Canada West are attracting more slavery with the principles of the country, and looked notice than usual, in consequence of the extraordinary interest. This also has its lesson, and he that is wise will learn. We shall refer to Denominational the cause of Christ. We have some ministers among promise as before forward to the time, not far distant as they supposed, when not a trace of slavery would remain. At the same time, slavery being entailed upon the colonies, In regard to this opinion, we reply that there are too many honest patriots who love their country us who are adapted to missionary labor. They are matters again at an early day. calculated to stir up the minds of the people; revivals better than they love slavery, ever to give any more FOREIGN MISSIONS .- Fifty years ago, on the 6th of will follow, and the hearts of Christians will be to secure a union between them all, some recognition of it was necessary. The time must come when what they anticipated must be realized. The changes necessary to this must be made in the Constitution. The friends of slavery in the North, and in the Govpower to the cause of this monster rebellio this month, the first foreign missionaries that ever opened, like Lydia's of old, and the purse strings "I hear a lion in the lobby roar; Say Mr. Speaker, shall we shut the door And keep him out? or shall we let him in, And see if we can get him out again ?" will be unloosed. It is only poverty in religion that went out from America, were consecrated to their makes so much complaint of poverty in purse, and work in the town of Salem. These were Messrs. Newell, Judson, Nott, Hall, and Rice. Since that ordination more than 400 have been similarly conse-crated to the same work, under the American Board of Foreign Missions alone. More than 150 are now

it yet has in civilization and religion, before the ma- ment from resisting secession jority will be capable of governing. While so great forbid resistance to secession. an amount of ignorance and selfishness remains in the masses, democratic government will only be a

single remove from mob law. We admit that there is much in a liberal monarchy and a republican form of government which are identical. They may be claimed as a part of democracy or otherwise. But of the people which is the boast of the American

THE UNIVERSITY .- The President of the University of New Brunswick, has kindly furnished us with a Ans. : they had a bad chance, and probably would be copy of its Calendar for 1861, for which he will ac- beaten, for want of arms, ships and money, although cept our thanks. The circulation of this Calendar the North as far as the money is concerned, was not among the people of the Province would, in our writer, they laboured under "an ignorant impatience opinion, do much to remove old rooted prejudices of taxation." We would suggest that inexperience against this Institution. We believe Dr. Jack and in being taxed is no great disadvantage to any peoassure our readers that our correspondent is deeply the Professors associated with him are labouring hard ple, and that those who have not been thoroughly to make the University a popular Institution of learn-

is, we think, what young men who are seeking an other branches of study are imparted by competent teachers. And we believe that the discipline of the Institution is unexceptionable. The annual expense tuition, and the necessary appliances of books, scientific lectures, &c., only amounts to £38. There are the number may be greatly increased during the present year.

A CALL FOR HOME MISSIONS. February 24, 1862.

DERA BROTHER McLEOD-My mind has been much xercised on the subject of Home Missionary labour. was gratified in reading the report of the Fifth Dis- its plans for getting more territory in which to extrict Meeting, by which I learned that Brother Pennington has been engaged as a Missionary to some of our Churches. This is a step in the right direction,

5. The monied interest of New York seemed to

6. The South believed that all the slave states would join in the secession.

7. They believed that England and France would not permit a blockade which yould shut off their supplies of cotton and tobacco.

Now in regard to the first "belief," the constitution and the history of the administration of "Old the democracy to which we allude is the sovereignty Hickory," Jackson, are too plain to be mistaken. 'Belief" second, seems to be peculiar to the Lecturer himself, and as for all the rest, they are instances of the fulfillment of the Scripture which says, "The

expectation of the wicked shall perish." The next topic was, would the South be subdued ? too well supplied, and in the language of an English

of peace, will be more likely to possess the means and We have not space this week for all we should like ing. The course of study pursued in the University the patriotism to pay their taxes in time of war. The question of the recognition of the Southern Confederacy by England was then discussed, and in spite of the fact that secession was rebellion, and that the Confederate Government was to be built with slavery as its very foundation, the audience were urged to believe that such recognition was right and must be expected unless the Cotton States were speedily subdued. The following were the arguments

1. England recognized the United States, in which there were over four millions of slaves, why not recognize the "Confederate States" in which there is a much smaller number? We answer, that the position of the United States Government in relation to slavery is totally different from that of the wouldbe Government of the Confederate States. The one

makes the slave trade to be piracy, while the other had a narrow escape from establishing the slave trade by constitutional law: One prevents slavery in the territories and in more than half the states, the other legislates in favour of slavery everywhere, and lays

tend that abominable institution. In the United States slavery has grown strong in ite of the hostile Spirit of the Constitution ; in the Rebel states slavery has full control by means of the

bouth with its slavery tries to set up as a separate

nphantly, at the close of his argument on this

that debt would have long since been paid; and we misapprehension of the case. No doubt we all feel passage for their produce to the ocean through the a deep interest in the Constitution. It is a grand St. Lawrence and its canals. Is this nothing in favor America in 1783, why not recognize the rebel states the first in which we adopted and carried out a regumay add, the general standing of the Denomination, in 1862? We reply, she might do it if she chose, lar Home Mission system, that we had so large an provided they were states of her Empire : if it were India or Ireland, she might recognize their rebellious document, and in most respects has done us and the of the Republic? The Chamber of St. Paul, Min-world good service. We shall all do what we can nesota, has memorialized Congress against repeal, and the union of the Conference, would have been increase-860 added by baptism alone.-ED. INTEL.] much more healthy than they now are. governments on the same grounds as she did the to save it as intact as possible. But we are all well because already the trade of the Selkirk settlem I believe that Missionaries can be sustained in the

before them, and pronounce them evidence of the

against us. U. S.

CANADA CORRESPONDENCE.

CANADA WEST, Feb. 12, 1862. A great deal has been written, and much more spoken, in the adjacent Republic, against the Recip-

" It is all nonsense and humbug to talk about our sweet communion with Canada ! We should be meeker has happened ! Canada is a foreign country in fact entertaining friendly feelings towards the United States, the Canadians are more British than the British themselves. We have added millions to their wealth, States, has been worth more to the people of that Province than all England has ever done for them ; but, when a war-cloud is discovered, they are more language and sentiment of the Northern people.

So far my American friend, who did not anticipate and I trust his labors will be blessed of God to the Again England has always blamed the United and wait for the unanswerable "logic of events." that types would have to do with his words, or they salvation of many persons in the field of labor assigndred and sixty persons were added to our churches States for the slavery at the South, and when the would have been chosen more carefully ; but he will HAVEN. ed him. I was never more convinced of the necessity forgive me for the use which I have made of them, I by baptism; neither was this the only beneficial reof our denomination having three or four Missionaries Government, shall England favour the unmixed iniam sure, should they come under his eyes in print. sult. The debt, which to say the least of it, was LETTER FROM NEW YORK. quity, in the shape of a slave Republic, after all the My friend represents many a Northern press. "Is in the field than now. And when I remember the unfortunately incurred during that period, has uncensure she has justly pronounced upon the whole United States for tolerating slavery in a part of its Canada exclusively benefitted by the Reciprocity prosperity that followed the labours of Brother Hartt, "The Constitution"-" The Power"-" Democracy." doubtedly proved a "stone of stumbling" and "rock Treaty ?" heads a column in the Montreal Witness Pennington, and Gunter, during the years 1854-5, NEW YORK, Feb. 8th, 1862. and the following facts are given : Fully one-half the of offence" to our people, and led to the abandonment that they were employed in the Mission work, I am MR. EDITOR,-Will you suffer a few words more foreign commerce of the United States is with Great "Can you split that hair ?" said the Lecturer triof those enterprises, which were greatly owned by from me and on the above terms, from your issue of Britain and her American colonies. In the event persuaded that we need to return to some of the old God to the increase of our numbers and influence. the 31st ult. I know you will concede the value of of annulling the treaty, are there no duties plans which we have abandoned for want of means ! point; we think we can. The prospect of the removal of this burden is encour-2. England recognizes Brazil, which is a slavetruth, even abstractly considered, on so grave sub- which might be imposed, to the crippling of Will not our brethren look over the Minutes for that aging. But we perfectly agree with our correspondent jects as the above ; and it is particularly valuable in this commerce ? The United States fishermen have holding nation. Well, then, that is quite enough year, and see for themselves that over 800 persons for anti-slavery England to do, without giving her that had our Missionary and other labours been conits relation to the present trials of the United States. privileges by means of this treaty. Would their were gathered into our churches. [Our correspondent You say that our Government is engaged in saving | withdrawal do no harm to this class of industrial puraid and comfort to another such miserable affair. tinued under judicious and economical management, the Constitution rather than the nation. This is a suits? The farmers of the Great West have a free 3. England recognized the rebel colonies of North is in error here. It was the following year (1855-6),

tra his