

attended to as to render advice needless. We feel that their duties are (to say the least) equally important with ours, and as regards the Husband, the manner in which he fulfils the commands laid upon him as a husband goes far to fit or unfit the wife for the proper discharge of her duties as a wife, we are therefore really desirous that the individuals referred to, should participate in the privileges which have so long been almost exclusively ours.

For, noticing the article referred to, our author will allow us to leave the duties of the wife where he has left those of the husband, at the marriage altar, and ask how many husbands love their wives as their own bodies, and as Christ loved the Church? How many even think of doing so? and yet there is an oath recorded against them, every violation of which is distinct perjury. No man should marry without first knowing his wife's character so well as to enable him to do this with ease. He pledges himself to the performance of this at the marriage altar; and even an attempt to fly from it is a crime. A husband who fails to love and cherish his wife, and to give honour to her as to the weaker vessel is foresworn. He must love her as his own body if he keep his oath. He has made no reserve on condition at his marriage ceremony. He has not said I will love her if she shall deserve it. It would be far better before young gentlemen pledge themselves to the performance of duties so important to take this view of this subject, they have that duty to perform to their wives whether they be loving and obedient or stubborn and morose.

One word in conclusion to the Lady who shall have the honour to become the wife of the "young man." Let us assure her that in whatever clime or country she may find a residence, an Absolute Monarchy is the government under which she must dwell.

A YOUNG WOMAN.

[FOR THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.]

#### THE MARRIAGE VOW.

"Speak it not lightly—Oh, beware, beware.  
'Tis no vain promise, no unmeaning word,  
Lo! men and angels, hush the faith ye swear,  
And by the high and holy One 'tis heard."

Perhaps there is no oath administered that has so many attending responsibilities, and involves those who take it in so many difficulties as the oath administered at the altar. It is true, the wife is bound, lawfully to obey, yet humanity shudders at the harshness with which some kind and dutiful wives are treated by their husbands. She must indulge every whim, and never contradict; she must obey every mandate in silence, and utter no word of complaint, and must cringe at the voice of one who has promised to love and to cherish her.

He has allured her by his enticing words from her youthful home, from parents, from friends, to be his companion till death shall part them. He has taken one of the most solemn oaths, that man can utter at his marriage ceremony; which if not fulfilled is in itself a most heinous crime.

Perhaps it would be better for young gentlemen to consider the subject and not press their suit with too much eagerness; allow sufficient time to intervene before that fatal yes is uttered, to make known their character; let young gentlemen take this view of this subject, so that their wives may not reasonably hesitate to obey.

How many husbands love, honor, and cherish their wives; how few there are who ever think of doing so, and yet their oath is as binding as it was the moment they were pronounced one flesh. No man should marry without first knowing whether he can keep his oath, and bear contradiction, and take it patiently, he will find that life will not prove all sunshine, and he has sworn to love and protect whether she be dutiful or rebellious.

LUCILLE.

#### Missionary Intelligence.

**MRS. JUDSON COMING HOME.**—It will be recollected that after receiving intelligence of the death of her husband, Mrs. Judson wrote to the Board expressing her desire and intention, if it should be the will of God, to remain in Burmah a few years longer to labour in the service of the Mission. By more recent advices, dated Oct. 13th, we receive the sad intelligence that her health has become so impaired by continued disease for the last five months, that there is little hope of permanent relief except in a return to America. She says, "With my three children and feeble

health, I could do but little here, and it is better to withdraw and give my place to some person more favoured of God. I have not determined on this course without the deepest pain; for I do love the mission cause, and the mission where my husband has laboured, and where his associates have shown him so much kindness, is particularly dear to me. But with prayer and many tears have I arrived at the conclusion, that I can serve the cause of God best by leaving the field, and so it is my duty to yield my own preferences, and follow blindly the hand that is leading me."

"The mission," she says, "is enfeebled by sickness and death, but still God is blessing it—it is the favourite of his Son."

**AMERICAN AND FOREIGN CHRISTIAN UNION.**—This Society, says the Christian Observer, has thirteen Irish missionaries in this country, seven or eight Germans, ten or eleven French, and several Italian, Portuguese, and Spanish laborers, beside five or six Americans—in all more than forty, who are said to be laboring successfully. In Ireland, it has one missionary, twenty in France and Belgium, in Italy two, Hayti one, and in South America one. The door is open for many more laborers of the right spirit and character, to remove the prejudices of the Roman Catholics, and awaken in them the desire of reading and knowing the Scriptures.

#### ENGLISH NEWS.

It is confidently stated that the Duchess of Kent (Queen's mother), and the Duchess of Sutherland—the Queen's lady in waiting, and the richest peeress in England, are on the eve of becoming members of the Catholic Church.

The Pope claims from the British Cabinet for the use of his church 1000 square miles of territory in Canada, heretofore the estate of the Jesuits.

The Pope has become greatly alarmed at the state of things in France, and has requested that the French garrison may be altogether withdrawn from Rome.

**RAILWAYS IN THE COLONIES.**—In the House of Lords on the 14th, Lord Montagu presented a petition from New-Brunswick, soliciting Parliamentary aid for establishing Railways in British North America. His Lordship supported the prayer at considerable length, urging the necessity of the measure merely as one of state policy. Lord Stanley also supported the prayer of the petition upon the same grounds. Earl Grey said, that the subject was under the consideration of the Government, and that as soon as a decision was arrived at, it would be communicated to the Colonies.

Lord John Russell recommends Cardinal Wiseman to live quietly in Rome, and content himself there.

**DEATH OF MR. HALDANE OF EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND.**—Edinburgh 13th, 1851.—On Saturday last, James Alexander Haldane, Esq., pastor of the Baptist Church, assembling in the Tabernacle, Leith-walk, expired at his residence Drummond-place. The usual common place, by which regret is expressed at the departure of good men, are neither adequate or appropriate on the present occasion; for although Mr. Haldane had for many years retired from public life, except so far as was necessary for the discharge of his pastoral duties, few men have exercised so great an amount of influence, and that of the most healthy kind, upon the religious history of the country, as he had done for the last half century. Mr. Haldane was eighty-three years of age, and while uniformly declining any merely ecclesiastical designation, had faithfully and zealously discharged the duties of the pastorate for fifty years. In early life he commanded the man-of-war Melville Castle, and it was while thus engaged that, under the influence of religious impressions, he voluntarily relinquished his profession and the prospect of promotion it afforded, that he might devote himself to the evangelization of his country.

Through his instrumentality his brother Robert also became a convert to Christian truth; and he again, in the providence of God, was honoured "to open the blind eyes" of many inquiring youths who sought his instructions while he resided for some time at Geneva. Among these may be mentioned the names of Frederick Monod, Merle D'Aubigne, Felix Neff, Henry Pyt, and others. These and many more constitute the seals of the apostleship of James and Robert Haldane.—*Christian Times.*

The number of Mormons, or "Latter-day Saints," in the United Kingdom, is stated, by the *Millennial Star*, to amount to 30747, including 4,937 in Wales; 3,257 in Scotland, and 90 in Ireland.

Our cotemporaries who saw so long ago the cessation of agitation on the Papal aggression, will, perhaps, by and by conclude there was some illusion practised upon them. The following remarks of Lord Abinger in Parliament, and the editorial of the Times, will indicate something of the present state of feeling.

HOUSE OF LORDS, February 11.

**PAPAL AGGRESSION.**—Petitions against the Papal aggression were presented by the Archbishop of York from a place in the West Riding; and by the Earl of Randon, from inhabitants of Cork, and from some other places in Ireland.

Lord ABINGER said, the great evil to be met did not lie in the number of professors of the Roman Catholic faith in this country. It was rather in those of whom it had been said that there was no such dangerous conspiracy banded against the happiness, the intelligence, and the independence of mankind, as the priesthood and the monks of the Roman Catholic religion. That conspiracy proceeded by means of two great engines—the celibacy of the clergy, and the practice of confession; and as long as there were weak people in the world, and licence was given to the persons alluded to to exercise their callings unnoticed by the law, there was no limit to the point of their ambition. It was sometimes said, 'What is there to fear from the Roman Catholics? They are poor.' That defect was vanishing hourly. Almost every peer present must know in his private experience, of instances among the body referred to of that appetite for acquisition which, if not checked, would in the course of years absorb nearly all the property of the State—a tendency which had ever been ascribed to that apparently innocent institution, Queen Anne's Bounty. A case was argued in that House, in which a young lady in Ireland entered a convent, received her share of her father's property in his life-time, and made it over to the convent; but, the father dying intestate, the superior required her to claim a share of his estate again. Some Roman catholic priests got hold of the son of a deceased wealthy solicitor in this country, who was possessed of £200,000; they set the family at variance, and got them out of the son's house, and acquired complete control over him. He tried to run away, but was brought back, and never went out of the house again; he shortly afterwards died, nobody knew how. The priests introduced a will in their favour, and by Sir W. Follett's advice, the family were obliged to accept £10,000 as a compromise. It was not only the death-bed that was invaded; young women of property were being inveigled in nunneries. The noble Lord mentioned a case where a young lady entitled to £8,000 entered an asylum, and £4,000 of the property was parted with by her at once, but the family was refused account or explanation. Why should there not be a rigid police inspection of these places? We looked after the insane and prisoners; there were, he believed, women detained in convents against their will. He would further suggest that a commission should be issued to inquire whether the statutes of mortmain had not been evaded, and whether it was not advisable to subject personal as well as real property to the operation of those laws. He also thought it would be advisable to assimilate the law of this country to that of France, which provided that medical persons, attorneys or notaries, and priests or confessors, should be disqualified from receiving death-bed legacies,—in so far, at least, as to enact that no priest or confessor should take any legacy devised during the last illness of the testator.

Their Lordships adjourned at 6 o'clock.

(From the Times.)

What the law does not recognise it must repel; what it does not repel it should recognise. But the Romish Hierarchy exercises too vast and too powerful an influence over the lives and thoughts of men for it to be worked, in the Queen's dominions with absolute irresponsibility and impunity by any foreign priest who may chance to wear the tiara; and it has become necessary that Papal agents should be in some degree amenable to the law from which in this country no other class of persons, up to the Sovereign herself, is exempt. That is what every other State in Europe, whether Catholic, Protestant, or Greek, has exacted and obtained; and the due administration and protection of the ecclesiastical rights and liberties of Englishmen, including especially the Roman Catholic laity of the United Kingdom, requires to some such ex-

tent the intervention of the law. The statute of mortmain is not always to be evaded by the ingenuity of confessors, corporate property to be administered by ecclesiastics defying legal control, and even personal liberty sacrificed to monastic coercion. In these matters, too, we may be told that such abuses of spiritual influence are a part of religious toleration. We deny it, and we take the manly and candid declaration made last night by Lord Camoys to be a clear indication that the interests and wishes of the most enlightened portion of the Roman Catholic laity are radically opposed to that tyranny of a Papal Hierarchy of which they must be the first victims. The time is come for a full consideration of these matters, and though no desire or intention has been shown to contract the civil rights and religious freedom of the Catholics, we can never abandon the great principle—we do not say of Protestantism, but of civil society—that the public exercise of all power falls, in its origin and its effects, under the cognizance of the law, and that no adequate responsibility exists for acts of government emanating exclusively from a foreign authority, without even the concurrence or knowledge of the lawful rulers of this realm.

**FRANCE.**—The Legislative Assembly of France have, by a majority of 396 to 294, thrown out the Bill presented by the Ministry for a vote of 1,800,000 francs to the PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC; and Prince Louis NAPOLEON, through the columns of the *Moniteur*, has declined a popular subscription, how spontaneous and national soever it might be. The adoption of the former measure was recommended by M. Royer, Minister of Justice, in a moderate and judicious speech, mildly protesting against the tone of M. Piscatory's Report, and declaring in conclusion, that, let the fate of the Bill be what it might, the President would be faithful to his oath, and devoted to the welfare of the country. The vindication of Louis Napoleon was undertaken by M. Montalembert, who made a warm appeal to the Assembly, reproaching the majority with systematic opposition to the chief magistrate of the Republic, whom he eulogised as the great restorer of order throughout Europe.

M. Piscatory made a brief reply, charging M. Montalembert with misrepresenting the Assembly to the country. M. de Lamartine rose to give the President the benefit of his oratory; but, so completely was the mind of the majority made up, that even he could not obtain a hearing; a division was clamorously called for, and the Bill was thrown out. It is claimed for M. Montalembert's eloquence, that it diminished the adverse majority by some score or two of votes; but the editor of the *Morning Chronicle* is contradicted by his own correspondent, who declares that, by its accusatory tone towards the Assembly, it greatly increased the majority. On the other hand, the President is in great difficulties. Deeply in debt, surrounded by a needy Court, and yet unable to retain his position except in spite of the Assembly, there appears no way of escape for him but to avail himself of the accommodations offered him; among others, by Queen Christina of Spain. In such circumstances, he becomes, almost inevitably, the tool of that party which can outbid the rest.

The other principal items of foreign intelligence relate to the speedy restoration of the German Diet; the occupation of the Schleswig Holstein fortresses by the Danes; the refusal of the Prussian Government to unite in the Austrian Customs plan; the probable intervention of Austria in Switzerland; the sentences pronounced on the Neapolitan prisoners; (three of whom the King has had the unusual moderation to reprieve from death); and the arrangements of the new Spanish Ministry for liquidating the debt,—without money, as the *Clamor publico* affirms, to pay it with.

**DEPARTURE OF FEMALE EMIGRANTS.**—On Tuesday a very interesting spectacle was afforded in the embarkation of about thirty female emigrants, under the auspices of the Female Emigration Fund Society, on board the ship *Stately*, lying off Gravesend, and bound for New Zealand. This interesting little colony formed the eighth detachment of deserving young women rescued from the miseries of London needlework, and the horrors and temptations of London destitution, by the benevolent exertions of Mr. Sydney Herbert and the ladies and gentlemen who have co-operated with him in the formation of the Society.