

the blood of the everlasting covenant. He crucifies the Saviour afresh and puts him to an open shame. He wrongs his soul; he is in love with death. Will conscience let crimes so dark and dire as these pass away? Will it let them go unremembered and unrebuked? No, it makes them visible and deep in its own hand-writing on the tablets of the deathless soul.

Let this subject alarm not only the despiser but the neglecter of God's salvation. It may be you are in health, in prosperity; bright scenes are passing before you, and you are embosomed in the midst of a happy and smiling family, you have all of an earthly nature that heart can wish. But you have not one reverent, grateful feeling toward the giver of all this. Yet he so loves you as to send His Son from heaven to die for you. He places the great salvation before you, and with accents instinct with the tenderest love, he asks you to accept it.

Look to Calvary, and see the cost of this great salvation. Look to Heaven, and catch the accents that come down from the bright glories of the mediatorial throne. "Look unto me, and be ye saved, for I am God, and beside me there is no Saviour."

Pause now. Review in deep and solemn thought all that has been said. Think upon what you are; upon the relations that encircle you; and ask yourself not how shall I escape, but *ought* I to escape. J. D. C.

[From the Christian Messenger.]

We learn with deep regret from a much esteemed friend that our venerable brother, Rev. E. Manning, is seriously unwell. The following is an extract of a letter to one of ourselves, just received:—

Corwallis, December 26.

"I have just been in to see our aged and beloved friend, Rev. E. Manning. He appears to be much more feeble than I have observed him of late—has not been able to sit up since Monday—his appetite has failed. He appears to think this is his last sickness—he does not complain of suffering much pain, but is evidently becoming weaker very fast. A few days will determine whether our apprehensions of his removal being near at hand are to be realized. His mind is calm and very happy. Affectionately yours,

WARD EATON."

We trust the next accounts we have may be more favorable, and that the life of our venerable friend may be still longer continued to the Church of God.

We copy the following Note from the New York Weekly Chronicle.

Brother Farquharson on his visits to this Province, made the acquaintance of many of our readers who will sympathise tenderly with him in his affliction. May the comforts of the precious Bible, to the distribution of which he has long devoted his energies, be his support.

BRUNSWICK, MAINE, Dec. 23, 1850.

REV. O. B. JUDD—Dear Brother: The unexpected and alarming sickness of my dear wife rendered it necessary for me to leave New York city hastily, in the midst of encouraging labors on behalf of the American Bible Union. The thing which I greatly dreaded has taken place. She who has for years shared in my joys and sorrows, the beloved mother of four young children, has been called away from our embraces. Mrs. F. died on Saturday morning, 21st inst., at quarter past 5 o'clock. But blessed be the God of all grace, she "died in the Lord,"—she fell asleep in Jesus."

She lived for years by the faith of the Son of God, and endeared herself by her consistent deportment, and by her delight in, and observance of the commandments and ordinances of the Lord, to a large circle of Christian friends, both in New York and in Maine. Her experience in life and in death is embodied in the following beautiful hymn, which she repeated with me not long before her death, with keen emotion:

In all my troubles sharp and strong,
My soul to Jesus flies,
My anchor hold is firm in him,
While swelling billows rise.

His comforts bear my spirits up,
I trust a faithful God,
The sure foundation of my hope,
Is in my Saviour's blood.

Lord hallelujahs sing my soul,
To thy Redeemer's name,
In joy and sorrow, life and death,
His love is still the same.

May the solemn event, and the cheering hope which we have of her having reached the heavenly temple, where she now enjoys the beatific vision of God and the Lamb, be sanctified to those of your readers who knew and loved her. Yours, affectionately,

JAMES FARQUHARSON.

NUMBER OF CHRISTIANS IN INDIA.—The number of nominal Christians among the native population of India, is estimated at 80,000. Of these about 11,000 are communicants. Though this number is small compared with the population of that country, it yet shows conclusively that missionary labor there has not been in vain. Besides these tangible results, a great change is taking place in the feelings of the whole body of the people.

"In 1684, the whole non-effective charge, military and naval, of Great Britain, can scarcely have exceeded ten thousand pounds a year. It now exceeds ten thousand pounds a day."—*Macaulay*.

PAPAL MATTERS.

LEGAL RECOGNITION OF THE IRISH ROMAN CATHOLIC HIERARCHY.—In the Dublin Ceme-teries' Act, 9th and 10th Vict., which received the Royal Assent on the 7th of August, 1846, the following important clause appears, most distinctly recognising the spiritual jurisdiction of the present Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, and his successors in the diocese:—"And be it enacted, that his Grace Daniel Murray, Archbishop, and his successors, exercising the same spiritual jurisdiction as he now exercises in the diocese of Dublin as an Archbishop, may from time to time, appoint, at the desire of the said governing body, a clergyman of the Roman Catholic church, to officiate as a chaplain in any such burial ground, and such chaplain shall be licensed by and subject to the jurisdiction of the said Archbishop; and the said Archbishop shall have power to revoke any such license, and to remove such chaplain for any cause which shall appear to the said Archbishop as canonical." The 53rd section of the same act directs that the act shall be deemed and taken to be a public act, and shall be judicially taken notice of as such.—*Morning Chronicle*.

PAPAL CONSPIRACY.—The following Circular appears to have been sent round to many clergymen of the Established Church:—"Reverend Sir,—Will you favour me with answers to the following inquiries? 1. The population (present) of your parish? 2. Their particular tenets? 3. In the event of a large body of Anglican priests becoming nonjurors, how many of your people would follow their views, and become members of a free Catholic Church? 4. The state of your Church—its fabric conveniences and ornaments?—I have the honour to be, Rev. Sir, your obedient servant R. D. HILLS, for OSWALD JACKSON, Esq., Torquay, Oct. 30, 1850."

[From the London Patriot.]
POPE AS IT IS.

Nowhere, out of England, could Cardinal Wiseman have succeeded so well in mystifying the public by his specious falsehoods and arrogant humility. Everywhere on the Continent, the Roman Catholic Church, under the guidance of Jesuit rule, is making the greatest efforts to extend its influence; everywhere demanding, in the name of Liberty, freedom from the trammels of the State. But then, its aims and demands are well understood. In France, where Jesuitism is at this moment rampant, and even to a great extent popular, it deceives no one. In Italy and in Austria, the Papal Hierarchy are demanding, under different pleas, the most exaggerated rights and the most dangerous immunities. We take from the *Examiner* the following example of their undisguised claims:—

"The German papers describe a society under the name of 'The Young Catholics,' which has just been formed at Vienna, and which gives us some idea of what young Catholics desire where they dare to speak out. This Society is chiefly composed of the younger members of the inferior clergy, and of a considerable number of laymen. Their chief tenets are: 1. Firm adherence to the doctrine of the Papal supremacy, not merely as a prerogative of honour, but of jurisdiction. 2. Immediate execution of the promised Emancipation of the Church, by which is understood the introduction of 'Provincial and Diocesan Synods, Ecclesiastical Courts, independent administration of religious funds in unsworn cleri, and, above all, the canonical elec-

tion of the bishops,' such precisely as Dr. Wiseman's pamphlet declares necessary to complete the English Emancipation Act. 3. Establishment of a Catholic Union in Vienna, from which all so called moderate men shall be excluded. 4. In spite of the prohibition of Government, the establishment of Missions throughout the country. (The raving of a set of ignorant and fanatic monks, under the name of missionaries, and the immoral nature of their teachings, had been held so dangerous that even the Austrian Government not long ago strictly forbade their continuance.) 5. The institution of a pure Catholic University in Vienna under a Papal chancellor; in other words, the removal of the Protestant faculty at present attached to the University. In these views there is nothing more audacious or absurd than those which Primate Cullen has just promulgated in his letter to the faithful of the archdiocese of Armagh."

Let, then, Dr. Wiseman's canting professions be collated with the language of facts. "Let the liberality of the Council of Thurles, the humane interferences of the Austrian Bishops, the present liberal Government of the Roman States, and last week's Pastoral Letter of Primate Cullen, explain Dr. Wiseman's liberality." With our well-informed and not easily alarmed Contemporary, "even if we would, we cannot shut our eyes to the existence of a systematic plot and organization, more or less dangerous, against freedom of thought and the right of private judgment, which it behoves us to oppose in every temporal or secular shape or manifestation in which we find it."—*London Patriot*.

"THE DUKE" ON ROMAN CATHOLIC EMANCIPATION.—When the Duke of Wellington supported the Roman Catholic Emancipation Bill in the House of Lords, His Grace said—"It is impossible to suppose that the small number of persons that this measure will admit into this House, and the few who may possibly obtain seats in the other House, can afford any ground for apprehending danger from legislation to the Church of Ireland—the Church of England in Ireland. I entertain no doubt that after this measure shall have been effected, the Roman Catholics will no longer exist as a separate interest in the State, as they at present do. I have no doubt that they will cease to excite disunion in this and the other House of Parliament. Parliament will then, I hope, be disposed to look at their conduct, and everything which respects that country, as they will look upon the people and the affairs of England and Scotland. I will say, however, that if I am disappointed in my hopes of tranquillity, after a trial has been given of the measure, I shall have no scruple in coming down to Parliament and laying before it the state of the case, and calling for the necessary power to enable Government to take the steps suited to the occasion; I shall do this in the same confidence that Parliament will support me in what I do as in the present case."

THE POPE'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE EXHIBITION OF 1851.—A subject that is now exciting very general attention is, the contribution evidently designed by Pío Nono for the Exhibition of Industry to All Nations in 1851; and as all nations are included, the Pope imagines that a decided hallucination will not be objected to. The specimen of Roman manufacture will consist of a Cardinal, carried to such an ordinary length to amount to a cloak, and far to exceed the bounds of a mere *visite*, to which Papal manufactures have been understood to be hitherto limited. The attempt to introduce the Cardinal into this country is a bold experiment; and it is probable that certain duties, proving the Cardinal to be an offence against the Customs of this country, will cause the authorities to regard it in the light of a prohibited article. The Cardinal, which is, no doubt, a very ingenious contrivance, is the result of a web that has been for some time weaving, and the manufacturer in Rome has been greatly encouraged by the knowledge that a vast quantity of yarn of the same sort has been spun and very warmly patronized in England, where it has become "the fashion," particularly among some of the weak-minded females in the neighbourhood of Belgravia. The Cardinal is intended eventually to supersede altogether Bishop's sleeves, which have not for some time been so popular as they would assuredly become if the material were of a closer texture, and were not so liable to split as it has been known to do in some recent cases, for it is impossible that the very richest and finest material will maintain its repute if it will not hold together. The ma-

nufacture employed in making the Cardinal, on the contrary, is all of a piece, and if there are any differences, they are fine-drawn so cleverly, that no division is perceptible; whereas the Bishop's sleeves present some disagreements painful to the eye, and offensive to the taste and judgment.—*Punch*.

COURT CIRCULAR.—(Such as Puseyism would perhaps like to read it.)—Yesterday morning the Queen and Prince Albert took their accustomed walk on the slopes—with peas in their shoes.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by the Reverend Messrs. Hoakes and Bam, walking out reading. The volume used by his Royal Highness was a highly illuminated legend relative to St. Swithin. The Prince returned to no lunch at two o'clock, it being Friday.

Lord John Russell left Town for Canterbury by an early train, and immediately on his arrival repaired to the restored shrine of St. Thomas A. Beckett, to partake of the discipline of the rod. Having received a sound whipping, his Lordship returned to Town in the evening, and had an interview with his medical man.

Mr. Punch did public penance in front of his office, in the presence of a great crowd of spectators.—*Ibid*.

ENGLISH NEWS.

ONE DAY LATER FROM ENGLAND.—The American steamship Washington arrived at New York on Wednesday last, from Southampton. She brought out 45 passengers and 250 tons of freight; experienced heavy gales on the passage, and her wheel-houses were nearly torn to pieces.

The Washington sailed from Bremen on the 15th ult, but almost immediately after leaving the Weser, encountered a tremendous gale, which caused her run to Southampton to be protracted to three days and three nights. She brings the London papers of the 21st, one day later than those by the Niagara.

The suggestion of sending the United States line-of-battle-ship Pennsylvania, to Europe, as the bearer of the American contributions to the great London exhibition of 1851, had excited considerable attention, and was viewed with much satisfaction as highly complimentary to the English people.

The Washington brings a petition from the Mayor and Common Council of Southampton, to the President, praying that Southampton may be the port to which the American ship may be sent.

Great competition is going on between the Cunard steamer and the Havre and Bremen lines, for freight. The latter have been successful at remunerative prices.

GERMANY.—The joint summons issued by the Austrian and Prussian Cabinets, to all the German governments, to send representatives to the Dresden Conference, has been published.

The Prince Consort was a successful competitor at the Smithfield Cattle Show on Monday, carrying off three prizes, one for his cattle and two for his pigs.

JENNY LIND.—The Swedish Nightingale will be in London in the month of June, not under the auspices of Mr. Barnum, but for the purpose of giving two grand concerts; after which she will make a tour in the provinces, not under the auspices of anybody but herself. Her success in America has surpassed all expectation.—*Musical World*.

Jenny Lind was 30 years of age on the 6th of October last.

FAILURES IN GLASGOW.—Glasgow letters announce the failure of Aitken, Mathie and Co., iron-founders, with liabilities of about £30,000 and assets estimated at £10,000 to £13,000; the alleged cause being speculative purchases of pig iron. Another firm, Rankin, Smith and Co., engaged in the New York trade, has also suspended, with liabilities to the amount of £30,000 or £40,000, believed to have arisen in a great measure from losses on breadstuffs. One or two other firms are named their debts were trifling.

The Glasgow papers state that certain seceders from the independent church under the pastoral care of Dr. Wardlaw, are erecting a chapel in the cathedral style, which will hold but 700 persons, yet will cost the immense sum of £10,000.

No fewer than three additional chapels in connexion with the Roman Catholic Church, are in progress of erection in Glasgow. In addition to these erections the Roman Catholic body in Glasgow have by the purchase of Dalkeith House, possessed themselves of an edifice which in the beginning of 1851 is to be opened as a college for the education of young men (intended for the priest hood).

The Vatican contains eight grand staircases, and two hundred ordinary ones; twenty courts and squares, and four thousand two hundred and twenty two rooms. With all its galleries, grounds, and appurtenances, it has been computed to cover as large a space as the city of Turin.

It is said that the Captains of the Cunard line of Steamships are under instructions to put into Halifax at any time they deem it prudent to do so, while on passage direct for New York.