

Correspondence.

[FOR THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.]

Nr. EDITOR.—In looking over the Visitor of the 19th December last, my attention was drawn to an extract from Dr. Anderson's work on Geology, which gave rise to some new ideas.

I have long looked on geology, as taught by modern philosophers, with a jealous eye, lest it should prove one of those inventions found out by fallen man to weaken our faith in divine revelation, and subvert the cause of infidelity. I am so firm a believer in the word of God that no appearances in nature would make me entertain a doubt of it for a moment, at the same time I am aware that many parts of it are so highly figurative that it is very difficult to understand it; nor is the account given in the first chapter of Genesis of God's mode of disposing of the chaotic matter in the formation of the heavens and earth without its difficulties.

But after all, may not the fossiliferous deposits found in the rocks, which the geologists take to be petrifications of vegetables and animals, be nothing more than a mere imitation of those things, (a sort of mineral efflorescence) since there is such a striking analogy, as well as endless variety seen in all God's works?

Not far from where I live, a few years ago might have been seen on the shore of the Grand Lake, imbedded in a rock of shaley sand-stone, the appearance of a whole tree—roots, limbs and gnarly curvatures—completely petrified; composed of a hard, heavy black stone, yet retaining the appearance of the grain of the wood, and rising in blocks lengthwise of the tree. So striking was the analogy between this stone and wood, that I make no doubt a geologist seeing it would unhesitatingly have affirmed it to have once been vegetable. Still I have no reason to think so, not only because no petrific quality has ever been discovered in any of the surrounding waters, but because I believe God was able to give it that form at first as well as to mould it by the hand of time.

But if geology is a true science, and not an *ignis fatuus*, may not the work of creation have been six thousand years in progress, every day being taken for a thousand years according to the figurative language of prophecy? And then geology would have ample scope for the development of all its fossiliferous phenomena. On this theory, vegetables might have existed on this globe three thousand years before the formation of man, and fish and fowl one thousand anterior to the human pair; quite in agreement with Dr. Anderson's scheme.

I do not assert any thing, but merely inquire, for the consideration of others. Let every one who reads this article take their Bibles and read the third chapter of Peter's second epistle. AN INQUIRER.

[FOR THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.]

DEAR BROTHER.—Will you and your readers excuse my long silence. Being pressed with business and believing your columns to be richly furnished with interesting matter both original and selected, I have omitted writing anything for your paper lately.

I have succeeded since resuming my agency equal to my expectations.

Nothing very special has come under my notice. Many of my friends that I left last summer in health are now no more.

This reminds me of the uncertainty of life, and the importance of having our lamps trimmed and burning.

After leaving you on Tuesday last, I came to Loch Lomond. There I met a large congregation of coloured people, and endeavoured to point them to Christ.

Bro. J. F. Gooldrup teaches a school there, and I consider is exerting a good influence amongst the inhabitants, who are chiefly coloured people.

I am just leaving for the Kierstead Mountain—thence I will proceed to Frederickton, visiting on my way Jemseg, Grand Lake, Manguerville, &c.

Yours faithfully,

ISA. WALLACE.

Studholm, Jan. 5, 1852.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA!

Seven Days Later from Europe!

Resignation of Lord Palmerston—Election of Louis Napoleon!

The steamship *Cambria* arrived at Halifax at 7 o'clock on Tuesday evening, bringing Liverpool dates to the 27th of December. She brought out 28 passengers—only one landing at Halifax. The following summary of the news was received on Wednesday at the Reading Room.

The demand for Cotton had been good, and sellers were enabled to obtain a little better prices. The total sales for the week amounted to 34,360 bales.

The Grain market was without any material change. Flour was in good demand at full rates.

Two great events had transpired in the course of a few days preceding the departure of the steamer—each capable of seriously influencing the character of all commercial operations. First, the resignation of Lord Palmerston, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs—and the other, the election, by a very large majority, of Louis Napoleon as President of France for ten years. A temporary disarrangement of the various markets, and the decline of prices in many had occurred; but when it became known that Lord Granville was to succeed Lord Palmerston, confidence became in some measure restored.

Lord Palmerston has suddenly retired from the office of Foreign Secretary, to the amazement and regret of the whole nation. He has been succeeded by Lord Granville. This astounding act is imputed to the dissensions which were known to exist in the Cabinet for several months, and was precipitated by the significant reception and emphatic avowal of opinion to the Kossuth deputation, to whom his Lordship used language by no means complimentary to the absolutists of Europe. The fearless position assumed by his Lordship proved distasteful to the majority of the Ministry, and hence the result.

This has been the all-prevailing topic of conversation at this festive season, and has created universal sensation. The Under-Secretary, Lord Stanley, of Alderley, had also tendered his resignation.

Among the rumoured causes of Lord Palmerston's cession from the Cabinet, was that of a difference of opinion upon the abstract question of the French Revolution, though the mystery was not likely to be revealed before the meeting of Parliament.

A Privy Council was held at Windsor on Friday. Her Majesty was pleased to appoint the Right Hon. George Earl Granville to be one of Her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, and he was sworn in accordingly.

The English funds continued buoyant during the week, and closed on the 24th at an improvement. Consols 97 and 97 1/2 ex dividend.

The iron house of John Barclay, Buchanan-street, Glasgow, has suspended payment. His liabilities amount to £90,000.

The Austrian Ambassador at the Court of St. James, and now at Brussels, has received orders to proceed immediately to his post.

FRANCE.—The all engrossing topic of the Presidential election was occupying the French mind to the exclusion of all others. The President was throughout the whole of France in possession of an overwhelming majority, which was reported as likely to be greater than that of 1848.

The latest news from Paris, by Telegraph, of the 27th Dec., gives as the votes of 81 Departments, of which 23 were complete, yes 6,011,000, nays 769,000. There was much speculation as to the new Press law, shortly to be promulgated. The best informed think that each Journal would have to deposit a certain sum with the Government as a security for their good behaviour. The offences of the Press are thus defined—first, an attack upon the President—second, inciting hatred among Citizens—third, an attack upon Religion, family or property. Each offence to be punished by fine and imprisonment.

SPAIN.—The Queen of Spain has been safely delivered of "a robust" Princess.

ITALY.—Some alarm is said to be felt in the Vatican at recent events in France, lest the French troops should be withdrawn from Rome. Twenty-six non-commissioned officers had been expelled from the army by order of the Pope.

Letters from Rome of the 10th inst., state that the occurrences in Paris had produced

there a very profound impression. The Pope received the news from the French Ambassador, without betraying the least emotion. It is said that the French garrison at Rome immediately deposited its adhesion to the policy of Louis Napoleon in the hands of General Gemenau. Rome was illuminated, but it was not known whether at the expense of the papal government or the French.

AUSTRIA.—A lot of prisoners from Hungary, men and women, were brought to Vienna on the 10th., they included Kossuth's sister and some Hungarian nobles. Austria cherishes the idea of inflicting a severe blow against the Commerce of England, apparently hoping to unite the chief Continental Countries in a prohibitive system against England. The Press is forbidden to record events which occur in France in a manner adverse to Bonaparte. In Austria and Hungary discontent is hourly increasing. At Vienna great anxiety was felt for the news from the United States respecting the reception of Kossuth.

There is increasing uneasiness in Diplomatic circles respecting the movements of the Austrian troops near the Po, who have orders to advance upon Rome. Schwartzburg has asked the Sardinian Government to receive an Austrian Garrison in a Piedmont Fortress.

INDIA AND CHINA.—The Overland Mail had reached London. From Bombay we learn that Dost Mohammed was dying. Sir Colin Campbell's force retook Michnee and forced the enemy into the mountains, without loss. The Nizam had been compelled to pay the full amount due to the East India Company.

The neighborhood of Calcutta was visited by a violent hurricane on the 22d and 23d of October. Much damage was sustained.

THE EXPECTED REFORM BILL.

This anticipated boon has at length been effectual in drawing out a little public agitation. There has been a Conference of Reformers in Manchester, who have made up their minds what to ask and expect in the way of Reform in Parliament. Namely:—

A Vote to every man paying poor rates;

A Parliament of three years duration;

The Ballot, in voting;

The property-qualification for members of Parliament abolished:—That is, that a man may be an M. P. without making affidavit that he holds property of the value of £300.

Small Constituencies merged into larger; and no Constituency to be smaller than a population of 5000. So for the Manchester demands. We must wait for the Russell response.—*For. Cor. of Pur. Recorder.*

Anti-Maynooth Agitation.

Next to the French Revolution in point of interest and importance among us, is the Protestant aggression against the grants of money made by government to the amount of £26,000 annually to the Roman Catholic College at Maynooth. The principal part of this grant dates only from 1845, when by Sir Robert Peel it was largely increased and placed upon a permanent footing, instead of that of an annual vote; and thus in the face of an opposition more intense and general than was ever raised in Britain unsuccessfully against any public measure.

Exhausted by this impotent struggle, Protestants remained comparatively quiet upon this point, until the recent Papal aggression. This latter event aroused all the feelings of disappointment, shame and anger, which the proposed endowment had kindled. I mentioned, in my last, my misgiving about the practicability or hopefulness of this crusade. But further consideration, and the arguments employed at the public meeting in London, and especially that here, have modified my views, I still feel the difficulty of separating this from every other endowment. But this at least may be said.

1. It is open to the objection which is fatal to all endowments.

2. It is the most recent addition to that pernicious system of endowing religion.

3. It was forced upon the English people within the last six years, in the face of the most solemn protests, that were ever uttered.

4. It is unequal and unjust to other religious bodies which have to educate and support their own aspirants to the ministry.

5. It has not served the purpose which it was proposed to serve, viz. that of conciliating the Roman Catholics; for it was scarcely two years after this unsolicited boon was bestowed, till Ireland was in rebellion!

6. It is totally unnecessary to a people who can afford to repudiate and denounce the Government Universities, and raise one of their own.

The Times in commenting upon the public

meeting of the Protestant alliance, suggests that Protestants should be cautious not to drive to the devil, those who are going of themselves, which the writer thinks the Irish Roman Catholics are really doing by their own mad courses. But the question, of *Pro or Con*—in reference to Maynooth Endowment, will probably be the determining question at the next Parliamentary election, which is rapidly approaching.

The following is the letter of remonstrance addressed by Jerome Bonaparte to Louis Napoleon:

"My Dear Nephew—French blood is flowing, stop it by serious appeal to the people. Your sentiments are badly understood. The second proclamation, in which you talk of *plebiscite*, is badly received by the people, who do not consider it the reestablishment of the right of suffrage. Liberty is without guarantee if the Assembly does not suit the constitution of the republic. The army has the upper hand. It is the moment to complete the material victory by a moral victory; and what the government cannot do when it is beaten it ought frequently to do when it is victorious. After having beaten the ancient parties, restore the people, proclaim that universal suffrage, sincere, unshackled, acting in accordance with the greatest liberty, will nominate the President and a constituent Assembly, to save and restore the Republic.

It is in the name of the memory of my brother, and partaking his horror for civil war, that I write to you. Believe in my old experience; think that France, Europe, and posterity will well judge you. Your affectionate uncle,

JEROME BONAPARTE."

IMPORTANT FROM MOROCCO.—A letter from Gibraltar states that the Emperor of Morocco has refused to ratify the treaty concluded between the French Admiral and the Pacha of Tangiers, and was marching towards that town at the head of an army of 40,000 men. These alarming reports have induced the Spanish Government to receive on board and relieve the Europeans who might wish to quit Morocco. There is little doubt but Tangiers and the other towns along the coast will be sacked by the Bedouins the moment hostilities commence.

COST OF THE LATE TROUBLES IN EUROPE.—A Turin newspaper publishes a calculation of what the reaction cost Europe during the year 1849. It makes one shudder to read it. The cost in men is first given, and is as follows:—

The war of Naples and Sicily, including the men who died in prison or were shot there	20,000
Rome, including the French soldiers,	8,000
Spaniards, victims for the glorious expedition,	73
War with Hungary, (both sides,)	42,000
The parts of Poland which mingled with the war of Independence,	7,000
Hungarians dead after the capitulation of Georgey and in exile in Turkey,	251
Ionian Insurrection,	428
War of Italian Independence, (Milan, Venice, and Piedmont,)	31,023
Total,	111,812

More than one hundred and eleven thousand citizens sacrificed to the ambition of kings and of the Pope!

The same ambition has cost in money,

	Francs.
To France,	429,000,000
To Central Italy, (Rome, &c.,)	23,000,000
To Naples,	81,000,000
To Austria, (Lombardy and Venice included,)	627,000,000
To Hungary,	19,000,000
To Russia,	503,000,000
To Piedmont, (material for war,)	75,000,000
Do, (national debt,)	75,000,000
Total,	1,832,000,000

GROWTH OF CHURCHES IN MASSACHUSETTS.—The following table shows the growth of the members in three denominations in the State of Massachusetts in twenty years:

Denomination.	1830	1851	percent.
Baptist,	13,824	31,334	98
Methodist,	8,274	16,733	92
Congregationalist,	36,000	63,671	75

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—It is rumoured in diplomatic circles here that Chevalier Hulsemann has been requested by the Secretary of State to communicate with him, hereafter, in writing, instead of formal interviews. If this is so, it is probable for the reason that the Austrian Charge has been lately much agitated by the popular demonstrations in favor of Kossuth and his objects, and by the marked measures taken by Congress and the Executive to give him a cordial welcome. He was so much concerned at what was going on, notwithstanding the formal protests of his Government against the official recognition of Kossuth, that he was, as is said, very often at the office of the Secretary. It may be imagined that the anxiety expressed by the representative of the Court of Vienna became so great, that it was necessary to request him to communicate his complaints in writing.

A British naval fleet was recently lying before Vera Cruz, Mexico, but the object of their visit had not fully transpired, some accounts stating that their presence was to enforce the payment of Mexican bonds, while others assert that the fleet had no special object in view but merely seeking a harbour after a cruise.