

"Kara," "Starvation." In one window was a transparent painting, representing a mother weeping for her lost son, in the other a widow mourning for her husband. Across the front of the house were the words, "Mourn for the lost brave," and directly above the door were sixteen tall black candlesticks, holding meagre rush-lights and underneath was written, "Watch lamps of the dead." In front of one house was a splendid star composed of 5,500 ruby and white cut glass spangles, valued at £105 sterling. I cannot close this lengthy account, without speaking of Dudley House, the residence of Lord Ward. This splendid residence was lit up round every angle, projection, and column by no less than 20,000 jets of gas, consuming two thousand cubic feet of gas every minute, from nine till half-past ten o'clock; this alone, at the rate of 4s. 6d. per thousand cubic feet, will amount to no less than £121 10s. sterling. From this one fact you may estimate the amount expended in gas pouring in, myriads of jets from thousands of houses in the metropolis. The whole affair was such as one sees but once in a life time, and if seen can never be effaced from memory.

Perhaps, at some future time, I may give your juvenile readers an account of the composition of fireworks, which may prove interesting and instructive.

THE FAMILY CASKET

Is issued on the first of every month, at the office of the Christian Visitor.

Copies can be obtained in any number through the Travelling and Local Agents of the Visitor, or by addressing application to the Editor, Saint-John, N. B.

TERMS.
One copy monthly, for one year, to one address, 1s. 3d.
Twenty-five copies monthly, for one year, to one address, 15s. 6d.
Fifty copies monthly, for one year, to one address, 25s. 0d.
Any number of copies above fifty, to one address, at the same rate.
Pastors and Clergymen, who may wish the CASKET for distribution, can have it done up in parcels in any number which they may require, at the above rates.
Any subscriber to the CHRISTIAN VISITOR who pays in advance, will get a copy of the CASKET for one year, free of charge.

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

SAINT-JOHN, N. B., JUNE 25, 1856.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Terms of the Visitor, 7s. 6d., per annum in advance, 10s., if payment be delayed over three months.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication will be inserted without the author's name in confidence. Unless the opinions expressed by correspondents be editorially endorsed we shall not consider ourselves responsible for them.

Correspondents are respectfully reminded that short communications, as a general thing, are more acceptable to readers of Newspapers than long ones, and that a legible style of writing will save the greater time, which is always valuable, and secure a correct impression.

All Ministers of the gospel, who will send us the advance, for six new subscribers, will get the "Visitor" for one year free of charge.

The Association at Sackville.

The brethren will please bear in mind that this Anniversary is expected to open on Saturday, the 15th of July, or a fortnight from next Saturday, with the 2nd Church of Sackville, at 2 o'clock, p. m. It is an important meeting, and we trust our brethren are preparing to come together in the name of Israel's God to do work for eternity. Cold unbelieving hearts will not do for an occasion of this sort—contracted, covetous spirits will not do. We have put our hand to the gospel plough, and if we "look back" we are not fit for the kingdom of God. The state of the field in which we are called to labor demands the full exercise of the concentrated wisdom and piety of the denomination. If we have but the one talent, let it be cultivated for God's glory and for the salvation of souls.

The past year has been one of more than ordinary financial depression and embarrassment. This of course will affect to some extent the amount of contributions to the benevolent enterprises of the denomination; but we have much to be thankful for. From many of our Churches we shall have tidings of glorious prosperity and increase. Let such Churches see to it, that they present a thank-offering to the Lord in the shape of enlarged contributions to the objects of benevolence demanding their aid. It is not enough that we have revivals and baptisms, and that we multiply the number of our Church members, we must have a proportional increase of active, vigorous piety, or revivals, instead of proving a blessing, are converted into a withering curse. The revival element infused into a church, greatly enhances the responsibility of that Church.

In view of our Anniversary let us look at the objects which will call for deliberation.

1. **SABBATH SCHOOLS.** These nurseries of early intelligence and piety are every where acknowledged to be of vast importance to the progress of truth, and to the religious training of the young; but too many of our churches we fear are asleep or at least half awake on this subject. No church is doing its duty to the rising generation that has not under its direction an efficient Sabbath School. It will be for the association to devise some plan, by which a fresh impetus shall be imparted to our churches arousing them to greater zeal and activity in this work.

2. The claims of education as associated with our Institutions at Wolfville and Fredericton, will occupy an important place in our deliberations at Sackville. Stand still in this work we cannot; we must either advance or retrograde. If the former God is honored and our common country benefited; if the latter the march of mind is retarded and we are overwhelmed with disgrace.

3. **HOME MISSIONS AND COLPORTAGE.** This department of labor will call for thoughtful enquiry, earnest prayer, and decisive action. The N. B. H. Missionary Society will hold its Anniversary during the session of the Association. The object of this arrangement is to bring as far as possible our Domestic Missions under the guidance of our Associations. The propriety of this must be apparent to all. These Missionary operations are not the work of the few, but of the many. They are not to be confined to a few select churches; but to pervade and influence all our churches. Every Pastor, every Deacon, every member, male and female, old and young, should feel that there is a work demanding the hearty co-

operation of one and all. It will be seen that God has signally blessed the agencies employed by the Society in the past, and that the work is multiplying upon our hands, they will be permitted to work for the churches connected with the Eastern Association are preparing to send up liberal contributions to replenish the funds of the Society? Let there be in every church an active canvas for Missionary contributions, so that when the letters are read, the hearts of all will be made glad, by indications of the existence of apostolic piety in our midst. Surely in this day of light and knowledge no church will satisfy itself by saying we send—shillings for printing the Minutes, and apologizing for doing nothing to send heavenly bread to the destitute. For what do we exist as christian churches if it be not to send God's word to our fellow sinners perishing in lamentable destitution?

But then we are not to limit our labors to the geographical boundaries of our Province. New Brunswick supplied the first missionary that went from these Provinces to a foreign field. The name of RICHARD BURPEE is a household word. He is dead but his name and example are cherished in our fondest recollections. Shall the Spirit, which animated his bosom have no abiding place in our hearts and in the action of our denomination? If it was our duty to send the Gospel to those inhabiting lands far away, when our numbers were much less than they are at present, surely it is no less our duty now. Some of us have thought and said a good deal about Australia. Who will represent the Baptist of these Provinces in the Australian world? To say that we are not able to sustain a missionary there is to label our churches, and to cast shameful reflections upon the graciousness of God towards us as a people. We are abundantly able; what is wanted is the will to send, and the will to go. Ponder well this matter dear Brethren and prepare to act.

Other matters of moment will come up for consideration at our contemplated meeting; but we have not space to dwell upon them at present. In conclusion we beg to suggest the importance of making this meeting a subject of special prayer in the closet, at the family altar, and in the public sanctuary that Jehovah may deign to be present by his Spirit to give life and power to ministers and people. It is still true? "Not by might, not by power, but by my Spirit, said the Lord of hosts."

Anniversary at Wolfville.

It will be seen by Dr. Cramp's letter, which we give below, that the Anniversary services at Wolfville were full of life and encouragement. The College is evidently in a highly satisfactory condition in all respects, with the exception of financial income. This is by far too small, and must be enlarged without delay. There were twenty-nine students in the College during last term, and six others matriculated for the next term. This fact should infuse renewed vigor into the hearts of all concerned, and stir us all to put forth such efforts to meet the financial condition of the Institution as its necessities demand.

Sabbath School Anniversary.

The Sabbath School connected with the Baptist Church in Brussel-street, held its anniversary on the afternoon of Tuesday the 17th inst., in the Brussel-street Chapel. The classes which were well filled were examined by the Superintendent, after which addresses were delivered by the Pastor, the Rev. Messrs. Nutter and Harris, and Brother W. S. Howe. The speeches having ended, the classes with their respective Teachers, and other friends present, repaired to the vestry where a collation was served up in good style to the great gratification of the juveniles assembled. The good things of the table having been disposed of, the Superintendent, N. S. Demill, Esq., called the meeting to order, when some appropriate remarks were made by I. E. Bill, after which Deacon Z. Estey, aided by the youthful, merry voices sang a hymn, and the meeting separated.

The ministers, teachers, parents and others remained a short time to enjoy a cup of tea together, and to encourage each other in the good work of imparting scriptural instruction to the young.

God bless the Sabbath Schools.

Bazaar in Windsor.

We are informed that the Baptist friends at Windsor, N. S., have decided to build a new Chapel, and for the purpose of aiding them in raising funds for this object, they contemplate holding a Bazaar on the 3rd of September next. The erection of this Chapel is a highly important measure, and any contributions in the shape of money or work for the Bazaar, will be gratefully received.

Rev. Dr. Cramp, and Rev. C. Tupper, both contemplate meeting us at the Sackville Association. We shall hope to receive the messages of mercy and of wisdom from their lips.

Rev. C. Tupper, in a private note, adds:—"We have had a pleasant season at Caledonia. Considerable additions have been made to the churches. Thirty-four were added, by baptism, to the Church under my pastoral care during the year."

Rev. A. W. Barrs has entered upon his new field of labor at Caledonia, under favorable auspices. He baptized six candidates the Sabbath before he left Lunenburg, where he has labored for some time past, with encouraging success. May he find his present field equally productive of the fruits of righteousness.

We regret to learn, by the Christian Messenger of the 18th inst., that our valued Brother Seldon and his excellent wife have been called to part with a promising son, who died on the 16th inst., aged 10 years. May God grant to the bereaved the consolations of his grace in this hour of trial.

For an interesting account of the late "Peace Rejoicings" in London, please see our London correspondent's letter on the first page.

Acadia College.

ACADIA COLLEGE, JUNE 20, 1856.

DEAR BROTHER.—Our Anniversary took place yesterday, in the Meeting-house. It was a fine day—the Meeting-house was completely filled—and all present appeared much interested in the proceedings.

The Governors met at ten o'clock, when a certificate was presented, testifying that Messrs. Thomas R. Pattillo, William Johnston, and Robert Philp, having completed the studies of the College course, were respectively entitled to the degree of B. A. It was resolved that the said degree should be conferred upon them, and it was further resolved, that the honorary degree of A. M. should be conferred on J. W. Hart, Esq., Principal of Horton Academy.

A procession was then formed, under the management of our excellent friend, William Johnston, Esq., and we proceeded to the Meeting-house in the following order, viz:—

Pupils of the Academy.
The Principal of the Academy, and his Assistant, Mr. A. Chipman.
College Students.
Graduates.
The Professors of the Colleges.
Governors and Friends.

Your Correspondent presided. After prayer, by the Rev. W. Burton, the Choir sang, "Before Jehovah's awful throne," &c.

ORATIONS BY UNDER-GRADUATES.

Moral Sympathy, by Robert D. Porter, Cornwallis.

The social influence of Christianity, by Robert Philp, Halifax.

Music—"Wake, Isles of the South."
Socrates and his Philosophy, by Thomas Pattillo, Liverpool.

The nature and influence of the beautiful, by William Johnston, Horton.

Music—"The better Land."
Soul-Liberty, by Thomas A. Higgins, A. B., Rawdon, (Resident Graduate).

Music—"The Pilgrim Fathers."

DEGREES CONFERRED.
Music—"The National Anthem."
Benediction.

The candidates for degrees were introduced by the Rev. S. W. DeBlois.

At the close of the exercises a short address was given by the Rev. W. Burton.

The Governors met in the afternoon, and spent several hours in the transaction of the business of the College. An enlargement of its income is absolutely necessary, and must either be obtained by an increase of the endowment or by special subscription. If we could obtain a zealous and acceptable agent, these measures might be combined. Such a person, travelling through the Provinces on behalf of the College, preaching and otherwise labouring as he went, would procure donations from some, and scholarships from others, and probably induce many to avail themselves of the advantages offered by the Institution. Have you such a brother in New Brunswick?

Your absence was greatly regretted. You would have been much pleased with the exercises of the morning. There was a combination of correctness, elegance, and power, in the orations which excited general admiration, and elicited the applauses of the Assembly.

I have omitted to mention that we were favored with the services of an efficient Choir, and that the Meeting-house was tastefully decorated with evergreens and flowers.

I hope to meet you, (b. v.) at Sackville, And am, dear brother, yours truly,
J. M. CRAMP.

Western Nova Scotia Association.

We acknowledge our indebtedness to "one present," for the following interesting notice of the recent Anniversary at Caledonia, N. S.

DEAR BROTHER BILL.—Perhaps a brief notice of the Western Association as it is now closed will interest some of your readers. It met with the Church in Caledonia on Saturday, June 14th at 2 p.m. In the absence of the Moderator of last year, Bro. Angell his successor in the Church at Yarmouth, called the Meeting to order.

After singing, prayer was offered by the Rev. C. Tupper. The Association then proceeded to make choice of the Rev. W. G. Parker as Moderator, and Brother J. Skinner and L. Spencer, Secretaries. Letters from the Churches were then read showing a considerable increase of members during the past year. Twenty-six interesting Brethren and a goodly number of delegates were present. On Sabbath nine sermons were preached and many exhortations made in the locality round about; we hope impressions were made never to be erased. Some who are not accustomed to weep, were seen to shed tears freely. On Monday the introductory sermon was preached from Acts, ix. 31, by the Rev. H. Angle, it was full of interest. The circular letter was then read by the author, Rev. S. N. Bentley, which would look nobly in the columns of your paper; it is a valuable boon to our Churches and reflects great credit on the author. The rest of the day was occupied with the French and Domestic Missions, both of which were very earnestly and feelingly represented. Our French and Gaelic Missionaries were both present, who represented their peculiar fields with deep emotion of soul. The Lord is encouraging them in their work. At the close of this day's session, our esteemed Bro. Seldon was suddenly called home by a telegraph despatch announcing his only son to be in dying circumstances. We met again on Tuesday, when various other reports were presented, all of which were ably spoken to. The whole Association was one of deep interest and marked unanimity. Though Brethren spoke freely and fully their sentiments on every subject introduced, yet the kindest feelings were entertained. The Association closed by singing the Union Hymn, and then adjourned to meet next year with the Second Yarmouth Church. May heaven's blessing rest upon the efforts of God's people, thus to spread abroad the glorious gospel of his Son.

ONE PRESENT.

CALEDONIA, June, 17th 1856.

The Eastern Association will afford a favorable opportunity for dues to the Visitor, and the names of new subscribers to be handed in. Both will be highly acceptable.

We are indebted to Messrs. Ansley & Tufin, for Boston papers by the Steamer Adelaide.

We are indebted to Messrs. Ansley & Tufin, for Boston papers by the Steamer Adelaide.

We are indebted to Messrs. Ansley & Tufin, for Boston papers by the Steamer Adelaide.

We are indebted to Messrs. Ansley & Tufin, for Boston papers by the Steamer Adelaide.

We are indebted to Messrs. Ansley & Tufin, for Boston papers by the Steamer Adelaide.

We are indebted to Messrs. Ansley & Tufin, for Boston papers by the Steamer Adelaide.

We are indebted to Messrs. Ansley & Tufin, for Boston papers by the Steamer Adelaide.

The Political Contest.

By a most unwarrantable exercise of power on the part of Governor Sutton, under the influence of secret advisers, New Brunswick is now subjected to one of the most sanguinary political struggles, which has ever agitated the political mind of this country. By stepping from his true position, where he was elevated above the feuds and strife of party, and placing himself at the head of a factious opposition, he has thrown the country into a perfect tempest of angry debate, and furious excitement? The loss of time, the waste of property, the sacrifice of health, the disarrangement of the public business, the prostration of morals, the re-opening of the flood-gates of intemperance, with all its concomitant evils, &c., occasioned by this unwise act of Governor Sutton must be placed to his account. We cannot but regret this, for he has doubtless sinned enough of his own to answer for, without having to account for the evil deeds of others; but if he will place himself in such an unfortunate position he must only meet it as best he can.

But many say Governor Sutton has done right, and some are so grateful for his special interference in their behalf, that they seem, ready in the excitement of the moment to commit their liberties henceforth to his sole guardianship and protection. How amazing that, for a mess of pottage, persons should be induced to sell liberty, the dearest birthright of man; but so it is. Alas! for frail humanity. The truth is, every school boy ought to know, that if Mr. Manners Sutton has done right, then the system of Responsible Government introduced into the Colonies of British America by Lord Durham is just what it has been so often called by its avowed adversaries, "a responsible humbug." But are the people to be mocked in this way? Nay, they will not, unless they voluntarily wear the chains which Governor Sutton, at the instigation of Bishop Medley and the Rev. Mr. McDevitt has forged for them.

The question for the people to decide is not whether they will have prohibition or anti-prohibition upon the Statute books of the Province, but whether they will bow their necks voluntarily to the yoke of usurpation, or arise in the dignity of an intelligent and free people, and maintain inviolably, against all aggressive influences, the right to think and act for themselves.

Protestant electors must not forget that a strange amalgamation has taken place between High Churchism as represented by Bishop Medley, and jesuitical Romanism as represented by Priest McDevitt, so that those parties, who six months ago, were supposed to be politically separated by an insurmountable gulph, are now working shoulder to shoulder with a sympathetic earnestness, and with a oneness of purpose, which might well be imitated by those, who are engaged in a better cause. If Puseyism and Romanism obtain the ascendancy in the councils of our country, then farewell to the enjoyment of political, and religious freedom. But we hope for better things, and we shall have better things if the people thoroughly understand the question at issue.

It is now pretty certain that all, who place themselves under the guidance of Bishop Medley, and all, or nearly all the Roman Catholics in the Province will sustain the policy of the Governor? Will Methodists, Presbyterians, Evangelical Churchmen, Baptists, and Congregationalists help forward the reign of Puseyism and Romanism combined? If so, then we unhesitatingly say they prove themselves unworthy of the sacred trust committed to their care. Now is the time for them to acquit themselves like men and like christians, and we have faith in them that they will do so.

Opinions Abroad.

The press of our sister Colonies is all but unanimous in their protestations against the course pursued by Governor Sutton. The following, extracted from a late number of the Presbyterian Witness, at Halifax, is a fair specimen of the general feeling in Nova Scotia:—

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The conduct of Governor Sutton to his late Administration has been almost unanimously condemned by the people and the press of the Lower Colonies. In Nova Scotia especially, where the anxious of Responsible Government have become as familiar as household words, there are scarcely two opinions on the subject. To dissolve the House under the pretext of an appeal to the people about a measure on the people, through their elected representatives, had justly been expressed their decision, was unnecessary and unreasonable; to unsettle the Railway operations of the country, at such a crisis, by a change of ministry; to refuse a fair trial to a measure so important as the Prohibition Law, and aimed at evils of such universally admitted magnitude, was unwise in the extreme; and to do all this in defiance of the remonstrances of advisers whose policy had been approved by the people, and whose advice, while they had the confidence of the people, the Governor was bound to follow—was an act of despotism as gross and intolerable as was ever perpetrated on Russian serfs or Neapolitan revolutionists.

The coming struggle with our neighbours New Brunswick have the same sympathies of Nova Scotia hearts. They could not have a nobler cause, nor greater motives to exertion, and if they are but true to themselves victory is certain.

The election to take place on the 24th inst., as the new House is to meet on the 10th day of July. We trust that the friends of liberty in New Brunswick are sufficiently numerous, unanimous, and determined, to give Mr. Tilley and his friends a larger majority than ever. The experiments which the inquiring mind of Mr. Sutton has instituted for the improvement of the science of government, will thus be somewhat abruptly terminated; and he himself speedily consigned to that obscurity for which, in the judgment of charity, he must suppose him peculiarly fitted.

The errors of the man, however, with all their injurious results to the interests of New Brunswick, are only an illustration of the evils of that system of red-tape which destroyed the noblest army that ever left the shores of Britain, rather than infringe the vested rights of the aristocratic imbeciles who claimed every honorable or lucrative military office. Just so this same demagogued tape, in itself essentially aristocratic, has consigned the destinies of a free, intelligent, and virtuous people to the care of a man whose conduct proves him to be weak, ignorant, and obstinate—not because the people needed him, but because he requires the salary. A few dozens of active merchants' clerks would have introduced order, precision, and energy, into the public offices at home, and bought provisions and clothing with mercantile speed and certainty to the perishing men and horses in the Crimea; but the Hon. Messrs. Tupper and Taper never could consent

to admit that aristocratic noodleism was only fit to hold office when there was nothing to do. And so, in the North American Colonies, a thousand men might be found, of business habits, ordinary intelligence, and honorable character, any one of whom could govern New Brunswick to the satisfaction of a vast majority of its inhabitants; and some of whom would govern it better than it was ever governed before. The comfort and prosperity of the people of New Brunswick, however, are considerations with which the red tape system has nothing to do. A belief in Caste is the first article in its creed. If a man belongs to the governing class he must be fit to govern. In India a cobbler's son must always be a cobbler: why should not a Governor's son in England always be a Governor?

In reference to the new Administration, the New Brunswick papers reveal one curious and most important fact. It appears that it consists of five Episcopalians and one Romanist, the Presbyterians, Baptists, Methodists and Congregationalists being excluded. We are not aware of the relative strength of the various denominations in the sister Colony, but we feel assured that these latter sects constitute an immense majority of the population. They are deeply impressed with the value of the principle of Prohibition. Of this the Governor is fully aware, and he is ignorant that they are just as deeply imbued with the determination to maintain their political rights. Bishop Medley and the Rev. Father McDevitt, with the other supporters of the Rom in Ireland, have led His Excellency into a fine quandary.

To Correspondents.

Rev. Charles Tupper's letter on Prohibition received too late for this week. It will appear in our next issue.

General Intelligence.

EUROPE.

ATLANTIC AT NEW YORK.

NEW-YORK, June 22, 1856.

The American Mail Steamer Atlantic, arrived this morning.

She has about 80 passengers, among whom is Millard Fillmore, in honor of whose arrival salutes have been fired from the Collins dock and battery.

The Atlantic left Liverpool on the afternoon of the 11th inst.

The Asia arrived out on the morning of the 9th.

The English public were still without official notice of Cramp's dismissal, but regarded it as a fixed fact. It however created very little excitement.

It is estimated that the inundation in France rendered 400,000 people homeless, and that 100,000 were thrown out of employment.

The Morning Chronicle thinks it cowardly to make a scapegoat of Mr. Cramp.

The London Star, the organ of the Manchester party, thinks it perfectly absurd to go to war to avenge the dignity of Mr. Cramp.

The general news is unimportant.

An attempt on the life of the Queen of Spain is reported. A young man presented a pistol at her, but was immediately disarmed.

Kansas affairs excite notice in England, but without being generally understood. It was argued that they would divert attention from the direction of a foreign war.

A new Portuguese ministry has been formed, Marquis Soule president.

The French papers are filled with accounts of the damage by the recent flood, which was most disastrous.

Parliamentary proceedings are generally unimportant. The bill altering the parliamentary oath so as to admit of Jews taking it, had been passed by the house of commons.

It was reported to Berlin that Prussia and Sardinia both demanded to be admitted into the commission for the re-organization of the Danubian principalities, and that the demand had been acceded to.

It stated that the Austrian government had resolved to erect the Lombardo Venetian provinces being into the Kingdoms of Upper Italy.

Arabia is still in a state of insurrection, refusing to longer recognise the rule of the Sultan.

More Turkish outrages against Christians are reported.

The Russian minister to settle the affairs of the principalities has been instructed to retire from the commission if Mokir Pasha, formerly Prince Stourdza, should be admitted to take part in the deliberations of the commissions.

Crieanen letters to May 31st, mention in report that 70,000 masons are to rebuild Sebastopol after the departure of the allies.

The steamer Alma started a second time from Havre to New York, on the 11th, but trouble again occurring, she put into Southampton.

Re stuffs dearer. Wheat 2d a 3d per bushel; Flour 6d a 1s per bbl, and Indian Corn 1s. 6d. per quarter advance over last week's quotations, but only a moderate business. Red Wheat, quoted 9s 3d a 10s 4d; White 10s 5d a 11s; Western Canal Flour 30s a 35s; Baltic and Ohio 35s a 36s; White Corn 29s a 30s 6d; for prime Northern Yellow mixed 29s 6d.

The News by the "America."

The difficulties between England and the United States are assuming a very threatening aspect. It has all along appeared to us that war between these two christian nations is an impossibility; but we must confess that our faith sometimes staggers. The dismissal of Mr. Cramp, at Washington, is a most irritating affair to the British Government. It does appear to us, under all the circumstances, that it was a vast and intemperate act on the part of the Government of the United States, and the danger is that it will be regarded as an attack on the national honor of Great Britain. If, so serious consequences may follow; but we must all hope and pray that a calamity of such awful magnitude, as a murderous war, may in mercy be averted. The Times, supposed to give the utterance of Downing-street, thus speaks of this grave subject:—

"Those who endeavour to persuade themselves that we shall learn the dismissal of Mr. Cramp without enforcing the retirement of Mr. Dallas, are calculating upon an amount of endurance totally inconsistent with the character of an Englishman." It would seem, then, that the preliminary steps to a war between the two countries,—the actual dismissal of the British ambassador from Washington, followed by the subsequent withdrawal of the American Minister from London,—may be said to have occurred, and we can now

look the future in the face with what philosophy may.

Notwithstanding these threatening appearances, our conviction is, that war is impossible, and we are satisfied that when the great mass of American citizens, whose individual interests and prosperity are bound up with the continuance of peace, learn that Mr. Cramp has left the United States, they will seriously open their eyes to the dangers with which they are threatened, and not less for the welfare of mankind than their own, will rise in their might, and push from their stools the unprincipled politicians who for mere party purposes have brought things to this pass. The power of commercial interest in a country like America is great, and as this class pays comparatively little attention to the doings of the professional politicians except when danger becomes imminent, we expect, before the end of the present month, to receive accounts from the Western shores of the Atlantic fully confirmatory of our views."

The Morning Post uses the following significant language:—

"We said, in an article in which we treated of the relative position of America and England, a few days ago, that as christians and friends of social progress, we earnestly deprecated the outbreak of war, or even the cessation of peaceful relations, between two populations who, in their language, their mercantile transactions, and their relations of every-day life, are so interlaced as are the representatives of the Anglo-Saxon race upon this and the other side of the Atlantic."

"We deeply regret to have to announce, that since the publication of that article, a course has been taken by the American Government which, although it is in no way equivalent to a declaration of war, evidently tends to diminish, in a very serious degree, the chances of preserving peace between the two nations. Our readers are aware that the Government of England, having first freely tendered to the United States, in the most candid and unreserved manner, a frank and full apology for any infraction of the American Neutrality Laws which might, wittingly or unwittingly, have been committed by British agents during the late war, have not considered it consistent with justice to Mr. Cramp, or with due regard for the position of this kingdom, to accede to the further demand preferred by President Pierce for the recall of our Minister."

"The Cabinet of Lord Palmerston at this point, however unwillingly, felt themselves constrained by justice, and therefore by duty, to stop short in the path of concession, and the United States Government, on the receipt of this, the ultimatum of England, has directed Mr. Cramp to withdraw from the territory of the Union."

"That this is a most rash and intemperate step, at the present juncture, be the original merits of the questions at issue what they may, cannot, and we are convinced will not, be denied by the better and more considerate even if the people who live under the Government that have taken it. It is not easy in a country where public policy is swayed by such singular agglomerations of parties, and determined by such exceptional circumstances, as it is in America, to say what is the precise bent of public opinion; but, as far as it can be inferred, upon the present occasion, from the tone of the most influential of the journals of the United States, it is with us, opposed to the violent and provocative policy to which the Executive Government—some what mysteriously, as it seems to us—seeks to commit the American people. Irritating as that policy unquestionably is, we shall, we doubt not, continue to maintain that conciliatory conduct, and, at the same time, firm and dignified attitude, which we have throughout this untoward affair exhibited, in the hope that we may yet be able to prevent a further development of the apparently hostile disposition of the Government of the United States; nor is it unreasonable to expect that the other great nations of the civilized world will bring the influence of their opinion to bear upon the mind of the American population in such a manner as to check any further progress in those ill-judged demonstrations of aggression and of tendencies to war."

FRANCE.—Two deplorable events in France have attracted much attention. The first refers to a financial defaulter, a director of the Credit Mobilier, named Place. This is a serious matter, for while his liabilities are £720,000, his assets only amount to a third of that enormous sum, showing a deficiency of nearly half a million sterling. The shock of public confidence in a country like France,