

TUESDAY, Feb. 23, 1858.  
A Bill introduced by Mr. Tibbits providing for the hearing of testimony out of the Province by Commissioners appointed for that purpose, and instituting a penalty for refusal to give evidence in such cases; discussed in committee and passed.

Mr. Connell gave notice of a motion of address, calling for certain returns of postages paid at Fredericton.

Mr. Steadman moved for the consideration of a Bill to incorporate the "Petitcodiac Quarry and Grindstone Company." The only question arose upon the propriety of making each stockholder liable for double the amount of stock subscribed, or only for an equal amount thereof, as provided by the Bill.

Hon. Mr. Johnston supported an amendment increasing liabilities. The Hon. member moved, and Mr. Gillmor supported the Bill without amendment, and agreed that Legislation should not interfere with the enterprise of parties willing to open up resources of the Province. Contended that the principle had often been established before by this Legislature, and that after all, it only conferred on a Joint Company the same rights as private individuals possess.

Mr. Bosford took the same view, and supported the Bill. Mr. McClellan stated that he had frequently heard this same principle discussed, and almost invariably decided in favour of limiting the liability as prescribed by this Bill. It was very desirable that the resources of the Province should be speedily opened up, and as it is only likely to be done by such companies, no impediment should be raised by legislation. The motives of the stockholders are generally other than selfish, and when the public suffer directly they are indirectly benefited when those who invest their means sometimes lose all.

Hon. Mr. Smith had on some occasions supported Bills of this kind, but should oppose that section of this Bill, as dangerous legislation.

Mr. Codlip opposed the section—for though certain St. John Companies had been incorporated in this way, he had not agreed to it, and he was not willing to take the legislation of his ancestors for rules or precedents for his guidance.

Mr. Bosford again supported the Bill and replied to Mr. Codlip. Mr. Lewis spoke of the general benefits of such incorporations, and alluded to the indirect benefits arising from the operations of such companies. He said that an immense amount of wealth would remain entirely unproductive, even in Albert County, both as affording increase of public revenue, and direct local advantages.

Mr. Gillmor again spoke in reply to arguments of Hon. Postmaster General, and very successfully refuted them in all their bearings, and said that failures to pay claims was just as likely to occur with private debtors, as public companies.

Mr. Adams supported the principle of the amendment so far as relates to Banking and Insurance Companies, but would support the Bill, as tending to open up resources.

Mr. Hanington warmly supported the Bill. The Hon. member (Mr. Steadman) energetically referred to the objections made to this Bill, showed instances on every section applicable to the same, and produced journals to prove that Hon. Mr. Johnston had introduced a Bill involving the same principle of limited liability (laughter). The Hon. member went fully into details to show desirableness of making the liability limited, and made a very clear and able speech of considerable length. As the committee decided in favour of amendment, Mr. Steadman moved progress be reported in order that such an important matter be decided with a fuller House. Carried, and progress accordingly reported.

Mr. Codlip moved the order of the day for going to consideration of a Bill to repeal the laws relating to Usury. (Mr. Bosford in the chair.)

The mover explained the Bill, and argued that while the present law was every day evaded—capitalists who wished to adhere to law, would not now invest money when a useful way, but would deposit in Banks &c. Postmaster General argued in favour of the Bill as an abstract principle, but an objection might be made to its immediate enactment on account of the money now out on mortgage being summarily called in.

Hon. Mr. Smith always supports the theory of allowing money to find its relative value in the market, without legal control, but its practical operation would be injurious in many ways.

Mr. Wilnot was in favour of such an abstract principle, but a great question of currency would arise, which should be carefully investigated. Mr. Wilnot went fully into this great question, and alluded also to present position of the Central and other Banks.

Mr. Adams agreed with much that had been said by the last Speaker, but he was willing to go further and support this Bill as one step in the right direction. He argued that the Bill should apply to valued money as Flour or other things. Money is now procured at a high rate of interest, but only indirectly and evasively.

Mr. Chandler explained the early history of usury referred to the repeal in England and Western States, and expressed himself in favour of the Bill. Mr. Hanington opposed the Bill on account of the present rate of interest being high enough, and no employment will pay money in this country which is scarce, and the rate would rise.

Hon. Speaker said he did not suppose this Bill had been introduced to raise the rate of interest, but to cause the contrary effect. He read from English debates the statements of Marquis de Lansdowne on the subject. The Hon. Speaker advocated the Bill as desirable, able length, and warmly supported it.

Hon. Surveyor General supported the Bill, as just to commerce, with all his previous opinions upon the subject. He argued that it would operate favourably upon the general trade of the province.

Mr. Connel had always before opposed this Bill, but he had changed the views regarding it, and would now support the Bill.

Mr. Wright briefly supported the Bill. Mr. Steadman replied to some reference of Hon. Mr. Wilnot about value of coins, said that regulation of the value of specie was simply by a legal fiction, and argued if its

value was regulated by law, its use ought to be regulated in the same way. In England the law was repealed because money became so plentiful, the law was a dead letter. He thought mortgages should not be any exception as provided by the Bill, but that if any repeal was necessary, the whole should be repealed together.

Hon. Provincial Secretary differed with his Hon. friend from Westmorland who had just sat down. He argued that money should not be restricted in value more than deals or any other commodity, and that the passage of this Bill would not operate unfavourably upon any class.

Mr. McTear said that when a similar bill was introduced in 1856, by Hon. member from St. John, now the Speaker, he (McClellan) opposed it, but on closer examination he had considerably changed, or at least modified his views on the whole subject. He was now willing to acknowledge the theory, but mode and time of its enactment was another question. The Hon. member from Westmorland (Mr. Steadman) had stated that the repeal in England arose from the plentifulness of money, making the usury law a dead letter, and for just the opposite reason he (Mr. McClellan) felt that the law was a dead letter here, viz., because the money was so scarce. Money being sometimes worth more than the legal value, the poor are forced to go to those who will evade the law and oppress the borrower. Evidence of this fact had been given by several Hon. members, and he had no doubt of the truth of it, and thus have a law on the Statute Book, by which unscrupulous persons are every day enriching themselves at the expense of the poorer classes. The Hon. member referred to English Statutes, to show that the usury laws had not been repealed then, at once, but gradually. The first enactment 4th William IV, cap. 98, only related to Bills, and promissory notes, receiving three months. The next extended to Bills of twelve months, and then another step, till the whole restriction was swept away in the 17th and 18th Victoria. He (Mr. McClellan) would like to proceed in the same way here, as the more gradual any great change or reform in any department can be effected, the better for the general interests. He would support this arrangement or pass this bill with a prospective aspect only, giving two or three years for the people to prepare themselves for its reception.

After some further discussion, progress was reported.

Mr. Hanington gave notice of an address praying for all returns of Railway operations, &c. &c. &c. Hon. Mr. Tilley said the necessary information should be furnished as soon as it could possibly be prepared.

Mr. Scott gave notice of an address for names of all appointments in King's County, of a recent date, with the circumstances attending the same.

THURSDAY, Feb. 25th, 1858.  
A number of Bills were read a third time as enroled, and sent to the other branch. A greater number of Bills were considered and passed yesterday, than usual.

The business is progressing rapidly, and the energy of the Speaker, and the general feeling of nearly all the members to make long hours and shorten the session, almost every day the House sits from 10 o'clock to 5, an earlier adjournment being resisted by the majority.

The first Bill debated to-day was that prepared by Mr. McLellan for preventing evils from the frequent use of Poisons in the destruction of foxes and other animals. The mover explained the necessity and provisions of the Bill, and read and commented upon the Petition of a large number of respectable freeholders praying for legislation on the subject.

Some members objected to the Bill as applying generally, and Hon. Mr. Smith moved an amendment confining its application to those Counties where foxes exist. Mr. Steadman, Wilnot, McLeod, and others spoke in favour of its general application. Mr. McPhelin, Allen, C. Parley, and McPherson, approved the Bill. Mr. Lewis made a speech in favour of Bill, and strongly advocated its passage.

After some further remarks from the mover in reply to objections, the Bill passed without amendment.

Hon. Mr. Tibbits giving notice that he would call for a division on a third reading to-morrow morning.

A long discussion then ensued on a point of order with reference to the practice of allowing a member to vote who just takes his seat as the division is being taken. Hon. Provincial Secretary introduced Estimates and Expenditure for the current year, and moved that Monday next be the day to consider the same. This is what is called the "Budget," and will probably create a great amount of interest generally.

A Bill to enable Trustees of Wesleyan Academy to establish a College at Sackville, committed. The institution to be called the "Wesleyan Mount Allison College."

Hon. Mr. Smith explained the nature and objects of the Bill. Mr. McLellan advocated the passage of this Bill. The latter referred to the great efficiency of the present Institution, and hoped everything in reason would be done by legislature to promote the designs of persons who have contributed so liberally to the advancement of Education. He had examined the Bill carefully, and had great pleasure in supporting it, particularly as the Hon. member from Carleton (Mr. Connel) was about to demolish the only College now existing.

Mr. East wished progress reported, and further time allowed.

Mr. Connel and Chandler supported the Bill. Mr. Connel moved for returns concerning King's College, with the number of graduates.

Mr. McPhelin brought in a Bill to amend present law relating to the Bank of St. John. Hon. Provincial Secretary spoke about two hours in explanation of our financial position, referred to the healthy and solvent state of the Savings Bank. Alluded to the embarrassment of the Central Bank and repudiated any desire on the part of the Government to derange the affairs of that Bank, but just the

reverse had been the real facts. The St. Andrews and Quebec Railroad, and its effects on the Provincial funds also referred to, as well as the ready sale of our Provincial Railway debentures in English markets never sold below par, and how bringing 6 percent an interesting fact as showing the high standing of our credit abroad, arising chiefly perhaps from the strength and security of our Banks as manifested throughout this late crisis.

Hon. Secretary next explained his views on the reasons of the recent universal money panic. He said, the heavy crops of all kinds of grain, and other products of 1857 allowing the light crops of the two preceding years, is the real cause of the crisis. The failure of sugar cane and partial falling off of other crops induced rapid advances in prices, and as a consequence unlimited speculation; and the speculative tendency required an immense issue of bank paper, as heavy stocks changed hands, and while prices were advancing, funds were amassed and extravagance ensued; and while every accommodation was afforded by banks on account of their own immediate gains, every transfer in trade, extracting Bills of Exchange. The abundance of 1857 brought a surplus of such articles in the market profits changed to losses in a capital ratio, the Banks were called in to take up their paper, this could only be done by refusing further accommodation; failures everywhere ensued, and hence the result which has been so disastrous to mercantile interest.

The Secretary next gave a vast amount of statistical information regarding the finances, and estimated expenditures for this year. He read in detail the salaries including Commissioners of all the officers of the revenue, and stated the amounts proposed for sustaining the Post Office, Public Works, Educational and other departments, including £14,000 for By-Roads and special grants, excepting return duties, which in no case has been allowed, very little change has been made in allowance for each department of the public service.

A Bill relating to the Water Works of St. John passed in Committee. Mr. Mitchell moved for certain returns showing the state of Fire Loan Debentures, amounts received due thereon, and progress of suits for collection where made.

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THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.  
SAINT JOHN, N. B., MARCH 3, 1858.

Religious Instruction be given in Schools receiving Government aid?  
A great deal has been said and written within the last few months about the use of the Bible in Schools, but it appears to us that the real question at issue is this, shall the Government require religious instruction in Schools receiving its patronage? Shall this question be negatively, left entirely open, or affirmed? To negative it is to inflict a palpable insult upon the Christian Religion, and upon its Divine author. To leave it an open question to be decided by teachers, parents or guardians, is to say the least giving religion a very subordinate place in the education of the young. The affirmative is to our minds the only answer consistent with the acknowledged paramount importance of the Christian faith, or the proper cultivation of the mental and moral faculties of the rising generation. To ignore religious instruction is indirectly to give it a subordinate place is to indirectly sanction infidelity by law.

After reading divers opinions as expressed through the public press on this subject, we feel ourselves as a religious journalist called upon to say that in our humble opinion the forth coming School Act of our Legislature should require, that in all schools receiving government aid, religious instruction should be prominently recognized as an essential element in its provisions. Then the question arises what kind of religious teaching? Episcopalian, Roman Catholic, Methodist, Presbyterian, or Baptist? &c. &c. We answer emphatically neither. Religious instruction is one thing, and the teachings of a sect another thing. They may be as wide as the poles. The former should have a place in every school established for the cultivation of mind from the lowest primary school to the highest university; but the latter should have no place, not for an hour in any School, Academy or College, participating in the public funds. We have no objections to schools established by Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Baptists, Methodists, Quakers, or Catholics, receiving Legislative support, providing that the peculiarities of the sect are in no way introduced; but the moment sectarianism in any of its phases is introduced, that moment government patronage should be withheld. We held that Government should give the hand of encouragement to all efforts by whomsoever made to promote the education of the people in harmony with religious principles, but never allow its patronage to become tributary to the elevation of a sect.

This view of the case throws us directly upon the Bible, without note or comment, as the religious book for the schools; at the same time leaving it perfectly optional with the parties immediately concerned to choose which version of the Bible; Protestant or Catholic, shall be thus used. Here is a book pure in principle, wise in counsel, wholesome in precept, and infallible in its utterances. It is Heaven's gift to man, having reference to his present as well as to his future good. For Popes, or Cardinals, or Bishops, Kings, or Legislators, or anybody else to say that it is not safe or wise to trust this book in the hands of the people is to offer a daring insult upon the Great Giver Himself.

Mormonism, Judaism, Mahomedanism, Romanism, or any otherism may be the religion of a sect, but the Bible is the religion of God. Its principles, its statutes, its doctrines, its promises, its threatenings, its provisions of mercy, all are divine in their origin, bestowment and influence. Hence, he who rejects it rejects the counsels of God against himself, and he who countenances such rejection to others is verily guilty of his brother's blood.

Allaw compelling schools to receive the religion of a sect is the quintessence of persecution, but a statute requiring the reading of God's book in schools, participating in Government assistance, especially by a people, recognizing that Holy book as constituting the only basis of all true liberty, is a solemn duty. True, liberty of conscience and liberty of man are as opposed to each other as day and night. I have a perfect right to buy and sell, and to gain, or to indulge in whatever mode of traffic or pleasure I think proper. The law that interferes to prohibit me is a violation of my liberty. Is it so? Cannot human governments give support to the sanctions of God without being justly chargeable with persecution? If not, then all law that happens to interfere with the views and wishes of any section of the people is persecuting in its spirit and tendency.

Ask no comments on the Book of God from the teachers of your schools, but provide that the sacred scriptures, in the Protestant or Catholic version, without note or comment, shall have a place in every school which derives support from the public treasury. We believe that such a provision in the new school act is positively essential to the growth of civil and religious liberty, and to the sustenance of a sound and vigorous morality.

Baptists the wide world over are dead in their opposition to a national church, and have aided their testimony against it with their choicest blood; but a national church with its creeds and ceremonies and a national religion having the Bible alone for its basis, are separate and distinct. The former is tyrannizing and persecuting in its tendency; the latter is the great hallow of civil and religious liberty. In this country we acknowledge no state church, but in our legislation, and in all our courts of justice we do recognize a state religion. Very many of our laws are founded upon the requisitions of the Bible, and its sanctions are appealed to in the observance of our enactments; so far then the state has a religious character.

But the MANIFESTO put forth in Halifax some months ago by a conclave of Catholic Bishops denounces the Protestant version of the Bible as REPROBATE. Be it so, we shall not come here to argue that point, we ask for no law requiring its use where the Catholic version is preferred. If the Catholic people irreligious of priestly domination were allowed to decide this question for themselves, would the majority go against the free circulation of the Bible in the schools and in their families? We believe not. When allowed to act themselves, both in the old and new world, they have in very many cases most gladly received the word of God. Its wide diffusion amongst them would be an invaluable blessing, and would lay a foundation for their emancipation from the despotic tyranny of the priesthood. Well does the hierarchy know this, and hence the determined hostility to an open Bible, and the cry of persecution when an effort is made to extend its circulation in schools and else where.

Now suppose the Government so far yield to the pressure of the manifesto as to allow the Bible to be kicked out of every school under the influence of priestly rule, would this satisfy? It is not enough that the Bible be ignored, but the dogmas of the Papacy must be taught. Hence the effort to establish by law unimpaired separate schools. Are the Protestants prepared for this? Will they give their money to engrave a system of religion upon the minds of the rising generation the natural tendency of which is to subvert the laws under which we live, and to rob not simply Protestants, but humanity of the last vestige of civil and religious freedom?

But the moment we talk about the introduction of the Bible in schools by legal enactment, there is a hue and cry about persecution. If Jews, Mahomedans, or Mormons wish to establish schools amongst us for the propagation of their faith, must they, because they contribute to the public funds receive Government support? Is persecution to refuse such support? If not then is it not persecution to withhold aid from schools, be they Protestant, Catholic, or Infidel, where the Bible is ignored, and the dogmas of the sect are in the ascendant.

The clause in the last School Act having reference to religious instruction in our minds not only defective but absolutely nonsensical. Here it is—"The teacher shall by precept and example seek to impress the scholars with the principles of religion, morality, and loyalty. No pupil shall be required to read and study in or from any religious book, or join in any act of devotion objected to by his parents or guardians." See Code Laws, Chap. 51, Sec. 4.

1st. The teacher is required to impress the scholar with the principles of religion, and 2nd he is enjoined not to use any religious book, not even the Bible, if parents or guardians object to it. Can any enactment be more absurd? What religious principles is he to impress? Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, Episcopal, Methodist, Baptist, Jewish, Mahomedan, or Mormon? Such a clause is a disgrace to the Statute Book of the Province, and would not have been placed there if the haters of the Bible had not been in the ascendancy.

We hope the framers of the new school act, whoever they may be, will have the manly courage to throw the shield of protection over God's book, and let no pressure from without induce them to swerve from the solemn duty which they owe to themselves, to their country, and their God. Give no countenances to sectarianism in any of its multifarious phases, but give to all your schools the best, the word, the wisest of all books, the HOLY BIBLE, as the only infallible guide to happiness and heaven, and as the book which will judge us at the last day.

## The Last Hours of Father Crandal—His Funeral.

We have received a letter from Rev. David Crandal in which he speaks of the death and burial of his venerated father. "On Monday night previous to his death, he was taken with severe pain through his whole system, extending from the region of the heart to all the extremities, and he did not ten minutes cease until eleven a. m. next day when his pains left him. He then became quite calm, though he might continue some time, took some light food and slept peacefully. A short time before he expired he complained of a choking sensation in his throat, they assisted him to his bed, but he had to be raised immediately, and placed in a chair. He told them he could not live three

his legs properly, and without a struggle or a groan ceased to breathe. So quietly did he fall asleep that it seemed difficult to believe that he was really dead.

During his last illness he was wonderfully blessed at times with the presence of the Lord Jesus, and talked very affectionately to those who visited him of eternal things. The friends were remarkably kind to him and attentive all through his sickness, and did all they could to smooth his passage through the dark valley.

## HIS FUNERAL.

By ten o'clock, a. m., on Tuesday large groups of people could be seen making their way from every direction, to the old meeting house. At least seven hundred composed of all ages and classes were in attendance. Elder Daniel Crandal (nephew) preached on the occasion from the appropriate passage in 2 Tim. 4, 7. "I have fought the good fight &c." Many prayers ascended in behalf of the speaker, and before he concluded it was evident that God was with him. Elders Wallace Newcomb and Herriot made very appropriate remarks, and Brother Herriot made an excellent concluding prayer. Then came the last look at the countenance of our beloved Father. Although kept so long after death, he looked just as natural and younger in appearance than he did in life. Tears flowed freely not only from relatives and members of the church, but from many others. Friends having looked upon the aged patriarch for the last time, the procession moved slowly to the place of sepulchre. The hymn beginning—"And must this body die," was sung. Elder Wallace offered prayer, and the mortal remains of the man of God were covered from human vision until they shall appear in the glory of the resurrection.

Brother Crandal adds:—"Thus ended one of the most solemn scenes I ever witnessed. My dear Father lies in the lonely grave; but there is a bright picture before my mind, he has gone to join that blessed association of kindred spirits—the old Fathers of our churches—and the hundreds of redeemed and glorified spirits they were instrumental in bringing to Christ. Happy re-union, glorious society. May we be prepared to join them!

The bereaved widow bears her affliction with Christian fortitude and resignation to the divine will.

## Revival Intelligence.

The gracious work of God is progressing with unusual power in Portland; meetings are being held every evening and sometimes in the afternoon of week days. A number were baptized last Sabbath.

Elder Robinson baptized on the last Lord's day.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 19th, 1858.

Dear Editor,—After a long wintry season of clouds and darkness, I am happy to inform you that the cause of God is progressing in Springfield. The Lord has been pleased to grant unto us a great effusion of his holy spirit. About three weeks ago the Lord directed the footsteps of his servants, Elder Spinger, and a young man of the name of Corey, to this place; and the Lord has signally blessed their labours. Many of our young people have been convinced of sin, and enabled to trust in the Lord Jesus Christ, and devote themselves to his service. Five have been baptized on the eastern side of the bay in connection with the third Springfield Church, and five with the first church at the western side. The most are young and in prime of life, and many are enquiring what they must do to be saved.

May the Lord continue to pour out his Spirit and draw poor sinful immortal beings to the Son of his love.

We have had a visit from the Rev. E. Clay, who preached for us and lectured, in connection with the other servants of God; he was much blessed in his labors of love; his warm and affectionate appeals will not soon be forgotten. May the Lord bless the labours of his servants here and elsewhere, and may the time soon come when a nation will be born in a day.

Yours in the love of Christ,  
JOHN F. BURNS.

P. S.—Last Sabbath seven more were baptized.

[For the Christian Visitor.]

FREDERICTON, 27th Feb. 1857.

Dear Brother,—A meeting was held yesterday in the vestry of the Baptist Chapel in this place, for united prayer in behalf of our institutions of learning. The attendance was encouraging, and many fervent prayers were offered. The Frederick Seminary and Acadia College were especially remembered. The brethren prayed as though they expected a gracious answer to their prayers. May the answer be speedily realized!

We learn with real pleasure that Rev. C. Spurgeon has concluded to return to this Province, and resume his labours in the Seminary after the next summer vacation.

Two additional young men from Sussex and Norton, have joined our ranks since my last, and we are getting along pleasantly.

Yours in haste,  
ISA WALLACE.

## English Correspondence.

### Letter from Rev. C. Spurgeon.

THE SHOEBLACK'S WINTER TREAT.

St. Martin's Hall has lately been the scene of an entertainment, such as a philanthropist of twenty years standing might have dreamed of, but could hardly have hoped ever to see realized. The lady belonging to the several shoe-black Societies in and about London, were all assembled within that spacious hall and regaled with tea; after which those who had received medals during the year were presented to the chairman and each one received a friendly shake of the hand; which was followed by addresses to the boys from the Earl of Salisbury, who presided, and from other gentlemen. It most completely

society; and that, but for this benevolent plan of finding them an honest calling, the majority would sink into the condition of vagabonds or thieves. Each boy has a uniform of some colour, according to the society to which he belongs, red, blue, yellow, &c., and has his appointed station in the thoroughfares of this metropolis, where with needful ye-faemp apparatus he is ready to clean the boots of any passenger for one penny. The sum taken in this way last year was £3,646. A large concourse of ladies and gentlemen filled the hall on the occasion, and many influential men took a prominent part in the working of the societies, but much of the success of the experiment is due to the influence of the Earl of Shaftesbury, who has been a steadfast friend to the undertaking from the first; and it was one of the most pleasing incidents of the evening to witness the spontaneous burst of cheering and waving of caps with which the boys received the noble Earl when he appeared on the platform. This successful effort of practical benevolence had its origin in religion; the first steps were prompted by piety, the succeeding ones have been taken in the same spirit. When the high and the low thus meet together, the one to encourage, the other to look up; when the aristocracy of England, under the influence of the highest motives, show themselves the true friends of the struggling masses; when those whom the accident of birth has placed at the summit of society, put forth a helping hand, wisely and judiciously, to raise from degradation and crime, those who have been born in the lowest station; there is ground for the most cheering anticipations of future progress, notwithstanding all the difficulties which stand in the way. There are on all hands, abundant reasons why the patriotic christian should thank God and take courage.

THE DEPARTURE OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL.  
All the papers unite in calling the daughter of the Queen, England's eldest daughter; a proof of the depth of that feeling of loyalty which still rules strongly in the breasts of Britons. The monarch is the head of the body politic, without a Sovereign the nation would be incomplete. The family of the Queen therefore is England's family, her eldest daughter is the nation's eldest daughter. In full harmony with this relationship, did the people flock to every point from which they could catch a glimpse of the royal bride as she rode, in an open carriage, by the side of her husband and accompanied by her father and eldest brother, from Buckingham Palace through the heart of the city to the railway station at the Bricklayer's Arms. Many and cordial were the wishes expressed for her welfare, and the affectionate greetings of all classes followed her to her Prussian home. The weather was unpropitious, the snow fell thick, and the prospect towards the sea from Gravesend was dark and forbidding. Gravesend at the mouth of the Thames was the point of embarkation; here father and brothers took leave of daughter and sister, and the severity of the parting may be judged of from the uncontrolled sorrow of the young Prince Alfred who was old enough to feel the separation, but yet too young to repress his feelings; and when the steamer moved away from the pier hid his face in his handkerchief, and sobbed as if his heart would break. The royal squadron anchored off the coast of England for the night, and then proceeded to Antwerp, where the Prince and Princess were met by Leopold King of Belgium, and whence they journeyed by rail to their future home. The greeting awarded them on their arrival is stated to have been most enthusiastic.

Dr. Livingston did not go to Lisbon, indeed he has not yet left England, but expects to sail about the middle of this month in a ship bound for Ceylon, which will land him at the mouth of the Zambesi river, on the east coast of Africa. He is to take out a small steamer, in separate parts, that will be suitable for river navigation. His connexion with the London Missionary Society has terminated with the most friendly feeling on both sides; and he has been appointed consul for Her Britannic Majesty at Quilimane, Sena and Tete, all situated on the Zambesi river. The sum of £5,000 has been appropriated by the British Government towards the expenses of the expedition.

THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.  
The attempt made last month to assassinate the Emperor of the French, has been the occasion of much writing in the English journals, and also in the French as far as the Emperor allows of it. Thus and all similar dastardly attempts to obtain political ends have been strongly reprobated by all writers; but the French complain that these assassins are harboured in England, and that they are hatched here; the English reply that they are not harboured as plotters or assassins, but simply as refugees who are not permitted to live in their native land, that this country while it by no means desires the favour of their company, will not refuse them an asylum, and that the same law which protects them while here will punish them for any proved attempt to compass the death of a friendly sovereign; that the charge against the English of allowing these men to leave the country with such an atrocious purpose in view, recalls with unfeigned force upon the French themselves, because the English never profess to question or hinder any one coming or going; whereas the French pride themselves