NEW-BRUNSWICK BAPTIST AND CHRISTIAN

Bostin. Hope for the Best. BY PROP. WHITWORTH.

Hope for the best, there is energy in it ; Courage will stand rough Adversity's test; Strive, strive for the paim, and you're certain be tried now, but it's all for the bes

igh rain-clouds are gathering, greater

greater, bacuring the heavens so recently fair ; re is a rainbow behind, to come sooner or hat and the watchword of wisdom is—Never Despa

Try again, try again, there is always a turning, The lane may belong, but the end you must find; Look firmly before you, all o bstacles spurning, For a fixed resolution will not look behind.

all at first, never mind, others did so before you Courage and prudence were never in vain, he reward of your toil must be hovering o'er you Have patience and faith, try again, try again.

Lope for the best, it cannot be for ever ; The hardest of trials must all have an end ; Inergy knows not the meaning of never; Things may come to the worst, but they're likely to mend.

Hope for the best there is fortitude in it ; Patience will triumph o'er poverty's tests ; Strive, strive for the palm, and you're certain

And if you are tried now, why, it's all for the best

(B. BOEBUCK ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS. On the 31st the members of the Sheffield Corporation dined together in the Library Hall of the Free Library, Surrey-street, it being contemplated, we believe, as the com-mencement of a series of annual gatherings of mencement of a series of annual gatherings of the kind. There were present as guests, J. A. Roebuck, Esq., and George Hadfield, Esq., the members for the borough ; several of the past mayors, and other gentlemen. Between eighty and ninety sat down. The Mayor (Henry Vickers, Esq.) presided. After the cloth had been drawn and the usual loyal and patriotic toasts duly honored, Mr. Alderman Hoole proposed "The Borough Members," in responding to which— Mr. Roebuck said : The first duty I have to perform is to thank my hon. friend for the

Mr. Roebuck said: The first duty I have to perform is to thank my hon. friend for the kind manner in which he proposed the toast which you have now honoured with your ap-probation; and in so doing I speak not only in my own name, but in that of my hon. colleague—a colleague who, certainly not agreeing in many things that I do and say, is still one to whom I owe very earnest thanks for the kind manner in which he has performed his duty towards the town as regards myself; and I hope that he, that you, sir, and this com-pany, will allow me thus publicly to thank him for his kindness. It has entered into my mind to think that you have not called us to-gether merely to pay compliments to one another; that you wanted to hear scmething from those whom you had sent to be your re-presentatives in Parliament; and who by that great position have been enabled to learn something which you may not yet know. I great position have been enabled to learn something which you may not yet know. I accept my own suggestion, and I believe such to be your wish; and upon that account, and in that spirit, I will now address myself to this assembly, always recollecting that I am not now speaking in the House of Commons. now speaking in the House of Commons. There, there are many things to restrain and much to excite. Those things do not exist here. A man speaking in the House of Com-mons speaks in a great assembly, the arbiter of the destinies of a great nation, whose re-to the destinies of a great nation, whose relves may interest the world at large. s he utters there are not marked solely by the importance of the man who utters them, but by that of the assembly in which they are uttered. Without blushing to make that state-ment. I am sure you will bear me out in this —that this assembly, much as I may honour it, has not the importance of the House of Commons; so that what I may say here I say simply as the individual who addresses you. I am not now speaking in that high assembly; and this fact, while it checks me not to induce things that might excite disturbance or dis-quiet, or create ill-feeling here, yet allows to portance of the man who utters them. uiet, or create ill-feeling here, yet allows to ny remarks a latitude which in that assembly may not have. In that spirit I will now speak you; and in so saying-though I return anks, in my own name, and in that of my on. colleague-let him not think, let not this ompany think, let not the world think, that I bind him to anything I say. I am myself alone. (Hear.) What I shall now say will be and with the full feeling that I should not and with the full feeling that I should not create any unquietness or any ill-feeling in this society; but, still, that which I sav I say upon my own responsibility. I am about, not after any consultation with my honourable colleague to take upon myself the part of discussing matters of the past year. I believe that we are now about to talk politics; if I do not talk politics there is nothing in me. (Hear, hear.) Not having taken council with my hon. colleague, I will leave to him the path which I believe he delights to tread in—economy, the elieve he delights to tread in-economy; the consideration of our own country's interests; while I shall attempt the wider range, and go over the whole world—for to that extent has England's power attained. (Hear, hear.) Ination of the Church of England. What said our greatest man, the Duke of Wellington? "I will not face civil war. I have passed my life in war, and I know what the miseries are that war brings upon a people." And he yielded Catho-I am now about to speak of the foreign politics of this country; and, in doing so, I shall speak of France, of Austria, and America. Let me, beforehand, ask pardon of this com-pany. I do not wish to give any man offence, (hear, hear; and I hope that, in the thorny ath through which I pass, I shall not find hose thorns tear the clothes off my back. Now, I will enter at once upon my subject. This country has seen two great countries attemp-ted to be brought into close commercial union ov the efforts of a man whom I, at least-I now not what may be the opinion of this ompany-very much honour; I mean, by the ttempts and labour of Mr. Cobden. (Hear, ear.) I am not in the habit of passing comhear.) I am not in the habit of passing com-pliments upon anybody; and when I say that I honour a man, I believe that everyone who hears will give credit to what I say. (Hear, hear.) Between the people of France and the people of England the alliance cannot be too intimate. Great they are, both—mighty in their influence upon the world—and as far as my-self am concerned, I may say that, from the all that is connected with Francy phood have derived the greate y life. I honour her; I hono people ; and I believe that every unite us with them will be ike ourselves. (Laughter.) The House of Commons will consist of 350 members. Ours e ourselves. (Lange 350 members. Ours mmons will consist of 350 members. Ours insists of 658. They will be taken from the sllowing places. Hungary says it is going to be swamped." We all know the meaning of that erm. (Loud Laughter.) Hungary is to have members; Bohemis, 54; Lombardo Venetia, for members; Bohemis, 54; Lombardo Venetia, attempt-to unite us in id interest. Whether I t will be Wr. Cobden's ssful I in inter Dalmatia, 5 , Crotia and Sclavonia, 9 ; Gu); Dalmatia, 5., Crotia and Schwonna, 9.; Out-cia and the Duchies, 38. Now, we will take opper and Lower Austria. Upper Austria is to ave 16, and Lower Austria 10. How, then, can Sungary and Bohemin be "swamped" by the body of Austria? Let us make this distinction. er norser alle states alle states and

have started up. We are now safe. (Hear, hear.) But there is at the head of the administration now-I say it in the hearing of men who do not believe in that administration-there is at the head of the administration, one who cares for the honour and for the safety of England and so long as we have him there we are safe. (Hear, hear.) I have said to you that I am not versed in the language of compliment; but this is brought from the very bottom of my heart. I feel the

from the very bottom of my heart. I feel the danger in which England is, and I look upon the man upon whom I depend for succor. (Hear, hear.) Depend upon it—and I say it in the hearing of those who will pay regard to what I say, depend upon it, as soon as we get rid of that man, we get rid of one of our great defences. I have never been a party man-(hear, hear.)-all the world knows that. I have done my best to turn that man out of office; and I think I succeeded once. ("Hear

hear," and laughter.) Lord John Russell, in the speech which was very nearly his farewell to the House of Commons, vindicated to him-self a position in the hearts and in the minds of Englishmen. Mind, it is not of Lord John Russel! I am speaking but of Lord Palmer-ston. (Hear, hear.) Lord John Russell took leave of the House of Commons in a speech (Cries of hear, hear, shame ! and surely not.) I am only stating to you a fact. I am not stating what I think of it : but this I know, that the people of England will not bear that. (Hear, hear.) There is hanging over us now a cloud, threatening of war ; and that man at the head of our administration is ready to do battle with the fortunes of England against that aggrandisement. I am not speaking lightly; I am speaking upon a great occasion; I am saying that which I do believe; and de-pend upon it that many months will not pass over before my statement is entirely substantiated. (Hear, hear.)

its views with regard to Austria. I hope you will bear with me—(cries of "Go on")—for a moment, while we consider—What is Austria doing? I ask this, because at present penny papers, penny trumpets, are blowing and bray-ing against me for what I have said. (I aughter.) Taught hy adversity, taught by experience, the Emperor of Austria endeavoured to make his hitherto despotically ruled dominions a consti-tutionally ruled government. It has been said that experience doth make fools wise. I don't believe in that. Experience does not make fools wise—it makes wise men wiser; and experience amongst papers that have been given to me, the constitution of Austria; I have made an excerpt from it, and I wish to read to you what the Emperor has done. I will not trust my memory .---He has endeavored to make a constitution as He has endeavored to make a constitution as nearly like that of England as could be made.— He has made a House of Lords and a House of Commons; but besides that—and therein he has gone beyond the constitution of England—he has given to every distinct nation under his rule a constitution and a municipal government. When the Parliament of England chose to make an alalteration in the municipal law, it gave municipal power to Sheffield ; it did not give the power of making war and peace ; but it did give the power of electing a mayor and corporation and of gov-erning itself. What did the Emperor of Austria do? He said, "I have a congeries of nationali-ties." That is the word now used in speaking ties." That is the word now used in speaking on the subject; and every great nation in Eu-rope is made up of contending nationalities.— Take our own country. We have England, with an Episcopal Government; Scotland, a Presby-terian government; Ireland. a Catholic people; Wales, a dissenting organization. Of these hete-rogenous and contending elements was made a united empire. Two of these—Ireland and Wales, were conquered Scotland was never Wales-were conquered. Scotland was never conquered: with her we entered into a contract. conquered : with her we entered into a contract. But these four countries form the United King-dom of Great Britain and Ireland. When it is said that the Emperor of Austria only yielded to pressure, I want to know what we yielded to when we gave Catholic emancipation? I recol-lect the fierce demagogue, O'Connell, with a voice of thunder, declaiming against the domi-nation of the Church of England. What said our greatest man, the Duke of Wellington? "I will not face givil war. Unive passed my life in brings upon a people." And he yielded Catho-lic emancipation. Has not that been granted fully? Has it not been acted up to? (Hear, hear.) Are we not now a united people? And what made the aristocracy of England yield upon the Corn-Laws? Why, Mr. Cobden and others organized an opposition to the landed in terest, and to those of corruption; and at the hands of Sir Robert Peel and his Government, they obtained the repeal of the corn laws. Has not thatbeen acted up to? Has the Parliament of England gone from its word? And shall it be stid that the Emperor of Austria, taught wisdom by Solferino, is now about to go from his word, after having given this constitution to his people? (Hear.) I say, sir, looking to the past—looking to other nations, and looking to ourselves—we ought to believe that he, as an honest, and as a wise man, will act up to the words which he has not only said but printed. fully? Has it not been acted up to? (Hear Now, what is this constitution ? The Reichs rath will consist of a house of commons and a house of lords. That is like ourselves. The mbers of the house of lords will consist of the inces of the imperial house. That is like our-ives. And of landed hereditary nobles. That shall also consist of those archbishops and house shall also consist of those archoishops and ishops whose noble rank entitles them to eat." That is like ourselves. "The Empero-also ordains that he shall call up those person to life peerages who have distinguished them ealves by their ability either in the church of state, or in literature or the arts." That is no

intrie desired trade

petition with her Sovereign, and to hamper him in that great undertaking? He gives to each and every one a power of governing themselves : of sending representatives not only to the general House of Commons, but to their own native Par-liament ; of putting upon themselves taxation, of giving taxation to the Parliament and the coun-try, and so enabling him to meet the opposing powers of Europe upon the equality which he de-sires, and which they ought to desire. I ask of you, my countrymen, whether in that there is anything which the world ought to condemn ; and whether you believe that the Emperor of Austria is a "sham." My statement is that I, as an English representative, will do all I can to create a power in the centre of Europe—con-stitutional, free, which admits into its parliament what we have hitherto done—into the House of Lords and the House of Commons—Jew and Gentile ; and is throughout completely and en-tirely free and independent. (Hear, hear.) Having thus travelled over Europe, allow me for a few moments to creas the Atlantic, and the and the House of commons the Atlantic, and the and the House of commons the Atlantic, and the and the House of the completely and en-tirely free and independent. (Hear, hear.)

me for a few moments to cross the Atlantic, and to ask what shall be the conduct of En-glishmen with regard to that important contest now going on on the other side. I must own that my anticipations and my warmest wishes have been miserably disappointed. I believed in the great men—the Washingtons, the Jef-fersons, the Maddisons, of the old time of the leave of the House of Commons in a spectra that ought to sink deep into the hearts of Englishmen. He said upon that occasion, that there were things in the conduct of the that there were things in the conduct of the of the Erench that created great of thought—would have governed themselves Republic. I thought that there was about to that there were things in the conduct of the Emperor of the French that created great doubt and suspicion in the minds of the people of England. And I know—I say that I know —and I am now about to make a secret of it to you all—that there has been a contract en-tered into with the King of Italy that the Em-peror of the French shall have the island of Sardinia, so soon as he withdraws from Rome. (Cries of hear, hear, shame ! and surely not.) I am only stating to you a fact. I am not well to do in this world—men of mark, men of thought—would have governed themselves as men ought to do. I say again, I have been miserably disappointed. If you say to an American, "we concede to you every virtue under heaven. We will believe you to be the greatest people on the earth; but still it seems to me that you don't speak English as it should be spoken—that you speak it through your nose"—(laughter)—"Fire and fury!" will be the answer, "Sir," will be said, with mighty indignation, "I return you the impu-tation that we snuffle in our speech." All that you have said of good of that community will be forgotton, because you said also that they snuffled. (Laughter.) That I believe unfortunately to be the true statement of the pre-sent case. The unspeakable audacity, the daring assumption, the overbearing insolence of the American people, has withdrawn from them the sympathy on the part of the people of England. Looking at the great contest now going forward, is there a man in this coun-try that does not in his heart desire that the slave might be free? (Hear, hear.) We all wish it. That is, with the North. Our com-mercial interests are with the South. But still, that notwithstanding, so great has been our wish to be entirely free of all imputation, that we have held ourselves aloof, and in the mest thorough-going and complete neutrality we have acted upon this occasion. What has been the consequence ? We have been visited with abuse such as war never heaped upon a nation before; and we have borne it as gentlemen do bear the abuse-of blackguards I was going to say (laughter) we have borne it with a magnanimity and carelessness that show our superiority. We have but one course to pursue—thorough and complete

neutrality both towards the North and South. Our hearts and our sympathies, I know it, are with the slave. We sympathise with his mis-fortunes. Our forefathers did the mischief. We acknowledge it; but so far as we are concerned, we have done all we can to undo that mischief. (Hear, hear.) My honourable friend says "hear hear," in a significant manner. Does he mean that England is answera-Fuel as above. French extra. Dec. 14th, 1860. ble for that evil-the present England ? No! Our forefathers, I acknowledge it, in conjunction with the Americans of that day, did the mischief; but all that we have done since, our moral influence, our money, our power, has been used to ameliorate the condition of the slave. We have paid twenty millions to re-lease the slaves in the West Indies that were under our dominion; we have sent out ships, we have employed various means that have been counteracted, to prevent the slave trade. We have done all that a nation could do, since we have seen our error, to alleviate the mis-fortunes of the slave; and if my honourable friend knew as much as I know of the feeling of the American people, he would know that in the North, at this time, where they talk of abolition, the slave's condition is more miser-able than it is in the South. (Hear, hear.) I recollect being a bencher of the Inner Temple, when we admitted as a member of the bar one of our black fellow subjects; and I ecollect also the feeling that was caused thereby amongst the American people. They were horrified. "A black man !" they said. I sat at the Lord Mayor's table with an American lady, to whom I spoke of the fact, and she told me of this as a good story. She said, I will tell you what occurred the other day in Paris. A black man was seated opposite me, and an American friend was seated near. A Frenchman said, "Do you know who that is?" The reply was "No." "Mr. So-and-so," said the Frenchman. "What do you think of him ?" "Why," said the American, " in our country I guess he would be reckoned worth about a thousand dollars." (Laughter.) And that was all she said as a sort of illustration of her feelings concerning a black man, Now, let the American people know that we have no sympathy with that sort of thing. We hail a human being be he black, brown or fair; whether he comes from Chimborazo or from Massachusetts, where there are no slaves although there are black men. We say that the mo-ment a black man comes to England he is a free man—that he has all the rights that apupon application. feb 27-----1 y pertain to a free man, and cannot be trodden down, or shot, or beaten by any one else. (Cheers.) Let the Americans bear in mind that as far as we can we shall maintain a perthat as far as we can we shall maintain a per-fectly complete neutrality. I fear that I have detained you too long; but I wanted an oppor-tunity to give this explanation, because it makes clear to you why at the present moment, being at peace with all the world, we have a war expenditure. After thus travelling over the globe, I return to my native country; and when I look upon her, I say to myself, "Here is a specimen of what may be expected from the good government of a people at large." We have in our mixed Constitution a power of the people so complete, that the Minister in his chain, and the Monarch on her throne both look down upon it; they pay it every attem-tion; and the enlightened feelings of the peo-ple of England enable them to govern them-selves. When thus I look back to my coun-try, I use the words of an impassioned poet, who upon a different occasion, but very much in the same strain of ideas, said— My heart untravell'd still returns to thee. april 19 e My heart untravell'd still returns to thee. (Cheers.) I say to her that she is a light and an example to the nations of the earth. I say, too, that we here, who are around this board, represent the feelings of the people of Eng-land. Great they are—glorious they are—free they are; and they govern themselves. (Loud cheers.) april 26e Mr. Hadfield, M. P., responded to "The House of Commons:" and various other toasts were given and honoured. The Queen's visit to Ireland has, no lajesty and the Royal party reached Holy ly on hand. 10 61 53

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THIS HO' Ception BOARDER airy, and presen The terms of this

The Academical Fear consists will commence July The Summer Term of 1861 will commence July 22nd. The Fall do., October 7. derate, and suited attached, and a always in attenday apr15 e

Between Charlott THE Pr thankf period he o tel, and con and better

has erected a larg

has erected a large street, capable of a eighty boarders. the sleeping rooms supplied with wat The proprietor is untried to merit the num. "It will be the aim of the Principal and Teachers to secure thoroughness in every department, and to spare no pains to promote the comfort, and the moral and intellectual improvement of the Young Ladies who may be entrusted to their care as Boarders. N. B.—Tuition Fees and Board, payable quar-terly, in advance. St. John, July 9th, 1861.

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A. S. HUNT. poned for one week. jan 9

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