Union had become a nuisance among nations. Its foreign and its domestic policy were alike repugnant. Utterly devoid of generosity, its government was guided in its dealings with the outer world simply by regard to the political temper of the American democracy. Its dispatches were addressed " to Bunkum" its course had reference to the reports of electioneering agents; its policy was merely a programme for the hustings. To carry defiance and menace to the verge of actual war in reliance on the peaceful temper of European powers; to set international law at naught, confiding in the extreme difficulty of effectual reprisals, and utterly despising the moral force of European opinion; these have been the ploits which have recommended American statesmen to the favor of their countrymen. A war with Mexico was undertaken to secure an election ; a quarrel picked with England to turn the scale of another. These things the Americans dared to do because they had a splendid frontier on the north and a helpless neighbor to the south; they will dare them no face to face with a power resolutely inimical and as worlike as themselves. We cannot wonder that the northern press

and people see things in a different light. They were proud of their union, proud of its enormous extent, proud of its geographical strength, proud of menacing Great Britain, and being on bad terms with the civilized world. The manufacturers of Pennsylvania and New, England, the factors and merchants of New York made incalculable profits out of restrictive tariffs and stringent navigation laws. Nevertheless we much doubt whether even to the North the restoration of the Union would be anything but an unmitigated calamity. It would bring back the old political struggles fiercer and more despearate than ever. It would involve the maintenance of an expensive and numerous army to keep down the South : a condition alien to republican principles, and perhaps hardly consistent with the safety of republican institutions. It would with. encourage a renewal and aggravation of the old foreign policy; aggression and insolence would ere long provoke retribution at the hands of powers less peaceably disposed than they once were, and between sedition at home and hostilities abroad the Union would be in | peror. The second has arisen from the soluconstant peril. The reign of law could never be restored. The passions awakened by war would be kept alive and in a tion by the her ulterior recognition of the Confederate fierce stife of politics; outbreaks like those of | States. Kansas, raids like that of John Brown would be of frequent occurrence; a people always more uncontrolable than ever, and America either. would have little chance of escaping from a Mexican anarchy, except by falling under a military despotism. The stain of slavery, from which the North may now, if it will, become free, would be once more indelibly ingrained in the Constitution, with all the disastrousconsequences which it has entailed, and the progress of the American people in prosperity | the United States, is doing nothing but comand civilization would be indefinitely retarded. Without the confederate states, the free states and the territory north of Mason's and Dixon's line will have ample space to become the most numerous, and ample opportunity to become the richest and most powerful of nations. With the south they could never be more than a people divided against itself, wasting its best energies in incessant broils, and offering no attraction whatever to the redundant capital or the emigrant labor of the world; for capital seeks security and emigration sets always in a direction where peace may be ex-

How long, then, are England and France an object whose attainment would confer no benefit on those who seek it, and would be an unmixed misfortune to the rest of the world? How long are we to suffer, while the North strains its powers to the uttermost to restore a Union which, while it existed, was the common enemy of Europe, and in an especial sense, the enemy of England? How much shall we suffer for the Morrill tariff, the destruction of the industry on which our cotton supply depends, and the prospect of an eventual war for Canada? If the contest had lasted only a short time we might have suffered patiently rather than be involved in a quarrel which is not ours. If we did not suffer we ahould not be disposed to meddle, should the struggle continue for years to come. But the war has lasted a year, and may last for many years; and it inflicts on England sufferings already cruel, and increasing with each succeeding month that brings no hope of peace. If the cause of the North were a good or a holy one England might be content to suffer long and severely for conscience sake; but we are not willing to see our countrymen starve that northern lust of empire may be gratified by the sacrifice of Southern freedom, that Massachusetts may grow rich on sebsidies wrang by a protective tariff from Georgia and Alabama. It is time that some decided action should be taken by France and England on behalf of justice and humanity as well as for the protection of their half-ruined manufacturers and hungery operatives. Such action must be taken at last; it is impossible that things can be long allowed to remain as at present, and most improbable that as y change in the aspect of American affairs will bring us any relief; and if we are to act after all, it is a saving of needless misery to act at once; with gentleness and courtesy, but with immovable firmness of purpose. The war in America, the cotton famine in Europe must be terminated; when this resolution is once announced by the two great powers, neither the patient sufferers here nor the exhausted combatarts beyond the Atlantic will have long to wait for relief.

The Ultimate Advantages of the Mexican Expedition. (L'Esprit Public.)

[The Mexican expedition is but a step to the recognition of the South, and the re establishment of our lost influence in America.] YESTERDAY the utility of the Mexican expedition was discussed, and its consequence at-tempted to be foretold. On one side of the narrow scale of financial interest were put the material advantages of France, and on the other the sacrifices incurred by a long expedi-

It is not thus, however, thank God! that the acts of France are to be judged. We must have higher views; and, without taking account of the claims of the spirit of enconomy, discover, if for the future great moral re-

sults are not to be hoped for.

These results, we foresee, are the influence of France, reconquering in America the ground lost sixty years ago by revolutions and war, We do not wish to exaggerate anything.— But if the reader will consider the state of

of all peaceful and commercial countries. The States, the revolution of interests and the rise of races, the constant agitation in the republics of the New World, and the change of influence which takes place every day, to the detriment of the English nation, and, lastly the exhaustion of the American people by incessant intestine divisions, he will see, as we, that there is for France, surfeited with in-fluence on the Continent of Europe, a really great part to play beyond the ocean. . .

The French intervention in Mexico has a great object, which does not end with the pacification of Mexico, or it is only a noisy manifestation. In the first case, we applaud it; in the second, we condemn it in the name of the ideas, all narrow as they are, which triumph in England and Spain.

In short, if it be the pacification of Mexicowhich alone results from the efforts of our soldiers, the sacrifice of men and money will be irreparable. Our countrymen will get, it is true, their indemnity, the Mexican market will be open to us; but how long will this pacification last, so dearly bought? And Spain and England will also have indemnity for their longer when shorn of half their strength, and subjects, a market for their commerce, without those advantages having cost them any

France will then in this matter, if we may be allowed to say so, have made a fool of her-

This cannot, and must not be. . . Does anyone think that the cries of the South, whose accents are French by origin, have not been heard by France? If political considerations have obliged us to remain deaf hitherto to the voice of our old colonies, we were able in the meantime to give a fatal blow to the interests of the North. This blow was the intervention in Mexico, which ruins in a moment the diplomatic negociations of President Lincoln and Juarez.

Let the English Government be sincere, and it will confess that it only left Vera Cruz in order not to give this blow to New York, and to bear the burthen of an alliance which the North has already begun to reproach it

The policy, therefore which we foresee makes he American and Mexican questions one .-The first has deen resolved, if we are not mistaken, from the first day, in a sense favourable to the South, by the practical mind of the Emtion of the first. It presented itself, as the only course, to allow of French profiting by

These are but mere suppositions, it will be said. Very true; but, if nothing at present unruly and contemptuous of law would be ostensibly supports them, nothing denies them,

French influence in America had two stages to go through. Once, one might have thought that the first was the recognition of the South; but it will only be the second. We shall make our debut in Mexico by the splendour of our military power. England, who has withdrawn in Mexico, and who now retards mediation in bating this grand policy conceived by the Emperor. Spain, who has abundoned our soldiers, and who only wished for a Spanish monarchical restoration, thought she could frustrate this same policy.

Our entry into the city of Mexico will, consequently, not only be the deteat of Juarez, but that of England and Spain, also.

BAPTIST ANNIVERSARIES.

The Western Baptist Association of N. B. will meet at Newcastle, Grand Lake, on the third Thursday in September.

The Baptist Convention of Nova Scotis New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Isand, will meet at Moncton on Saturday, the 23d of August, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

RESOLVED by the New Brunswick Baptist Western Association, at its Annual Session, at Keswick, Sept. 24th 1861.

WHEREAS-The CHRISTIAN VISITOR has been for years recognized as the Denominational Organ of the Associated Churches of the Eastern and Western New Brunswick Baptist Associa

Resolved .- That said recognition be continued by the Churches of this Association.

Hew Brunswich Baptist AND CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

ST. JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1862.

Associational Meeting.

The interesting sketch of our recent Association at Jemseg, furnished by Dr. Hurd, renders extended remarks from us unnecessary, but we may add that the services of the Sabbath were full of interest. Knowing that there would be a great crowd on the Sabbath, we accompanied brethren Robinson and Rowe to Gagetown, to spend the day with Bro. J. Blakney and his affectionate people. Good congregations were assembled, and they were much delighted and edified with the excellent discourses addressed to them by these valued brethren.

the Sabbath in Cambridge and Wickham, ance. Brethren Spurden, Thompson, Cady, Todd, Coleman, and Burnham poeached the Word to the assembled multitude at Jemseg. As the house could contain but a small portion of the immense crowd who flocked from all directions, they had preaching in the open air. Some who were present informed us that the services were deeply interesting. The ministers prayed, preach ed and exhorted in the spirit of their divine mission, and great good we doubt not will result from their labors.

The plan of commencing on Thursday instead of Saturday, works admirably. Instead of closing the session with the cold details of business proceedings, it concludes amid the solemnities and ferver of religious exercises, and the people separate impressed with the word and testimony of considerable increase of the numbers and interesting the idea that the churches are for the most part moving forward harmoniously, gradually, and hopefully. In a few cases only, revivals were reported as resulting in any considerable increase of the numbers and interesting speeches were delivered on the subject by Dr. Spurden, Revs. E. B. DeMill, E. C. Cady, A. D. Thomson, and others. In fact, the whole day was occupied on the subject of Education, and I have no doubt God. This is as it should be. We regret strength of the churches. that our Western Association does not meet on Thursday, instead of Saturday. next year.

vertheless be minute men, "instant in strongly inclined to attribute it to the lat-season and out of season." Our brother Hurd is one of this type. Hence although It is sadly to be feared that too many of called upon unexpectedly to preach, he gave a good gospel sermon, which the people gladly and profitably received.

The good people of Jemseg did themselves immense credit by their whole-hearted hospitality. The only regret on their part seemed to be that they could not get esteemed by his church, which, by the way, is one of the most wealthy churches in the Province. The people are rich in lands, and in horses, oxen, cows and sheep, &c., &c. God grant that they may be proportionately rich in faith and in good the church at Jemseg, if in addition to giving a comfortable support to their pastor to give than to receive."

The Decision of the Association regard. ing the future of the "Visitor."

After a very full and harmonious discussion in respect to the future of the CHRISTIAN VISITOR," the following resoation was unanimously adopted :-

"The Committee on Periodicals beg to re-port—We believe that it would tend to secure the peace and union of the body to say nothing of the past in relation to our Periodicals. The proprietor of the N. B. Baptist and Christian Visitor having submitted to this body his design to give up the publication of our periedical on the 1st February next, and the Rev. . E. Bill being unable by the failure of his voice to continue his labors as a preacher, and having long experience in publishing a Religious paper we think the providence of God directs us in a certain course,-we would therefore recommend this Association to request the Rev. I. E. Bill to be the sole proprietor and publisher of our paper, and to be responsible for everything appearing in its columns, and we request that he should visit our churches to secure the co-operation and sympathy of our pastors and church members, and we recommend this Association to pledge to him their support if he should acept the paper on the foregoing conditions.' Passed unanimously.

Many thanks to the brethren for their expression of implicit confidence, and of whole-hearted co-operation. We cannot but shrink from again assuming a responsibility so grave as the entire charge of the organ of the Associated Baptists of New Brunswick, and of course we can only consent to do so with the understanding that we shall have the undivided sympathy and co-operation of our ministers and churches generally. In the present debilitated state of our voice it seems almost the only way by which we can effectually serve the

Providence permitting, we shall probably spend a considerable portion of the next few months in visiting the churches, and if the decision of the Association be fully sustained by the practical action of the people, we shall then feel justified in accepting the above proposition. The brethren will please accept our gratitude for their generous offers to take us from place to place as accasion may require.

Some months must necessarily be occupied in making the needful arrangements to commence the new series of the paper. and in the meantime we trust its friends will rally to its support in its present connections until the close of the year. By that time we hope to be prepared to place the Visitor in the hands of the families of our denomination in the Province generally, and that upon such principles and in such style as will be satisfactory to all concerned. Brethren, pray for us.

Correspondence.

For the Baptist and Visiter. Our Anniversaries. -- Eastern N. B. B. As-

Messrs. Editors,-Pursuant to adjourn ment the Annual Meeting of this body took place with the Church at Jemseg, on Thursday, July 10th, at 2 o'clock, P. M. The first two hours were occupied with the usual religious exercises, in which a considerable number of ministers and others took part, much to the edification and Brethren Smith and Trimble devoted comfort of the large audience in attend-

> On motion, the order of the meeting was then changed. The Moderator of last year took the chair, and the Association proceeded to the election of Officers for the ensuing year, which resulted in the appointment of Rev. John H. Hughes, Moderator, and Rev. Thos. Todd, Secre-

After the appointment of the usual

The very small amounts accompanying the letters in aid of the various benevolent Perhaps the change will be adopted for objects, show either that there is actually no money in the country, or that there has Bev. E. C. Cady, the cause was most ably Bro. Hurd's impromptu sermon was been a most serious remissness on the part and earnestly advocated by the several

rule should have time for arranging their time. I may be in danger of form- erations of this Society have been all but foundation of our seat of learning at Wolfthoughts before preaching, they should ne- ing an erroneous conclusion, but I am

our ministers are afraid to talk to our people about money—about giving—giving cheerfully—regularly—systematically—as God has prospered them. They seem to approach the subject with a sort of diffidence or false modesty, as if they imagine that it was entirely foreign to the gospel, people enough to feed. All hearts and and that to bring it to the notice of the all houses were open to supply the wants people, or attempt to instruct them in the of the multitude. Their pastor, Elder art of giving, must involve a most serious Corey, is doing a good work, and is highly departure from the sacred functions of their | Baptists of New Brunswick, and in whose office. It is but too obvious that as ministers we need to be better instructed in this matter. The cause of Education, Missions, &c., must be supported, and it is doubt not was as gratifying to our esteemuseless to talk about it without money. It ed brother as it was just and sincere on the is absolutely indispensable. We cannot part of those who expressed it. At this works. What a blessing it would be to support Pastors, Missionaries, Colleges, or stage of the proceedings the writer was anything else without money. The end of compelled to leave for Fredericton. I the whole matter is, therefore, we must can give no report, therefore, of the subfor all his time, they would support a mis- have money, and it must be obtained from sionary in some destitute section of the people. It is in their hands, or their the Province. They would then learn by pockets-plenty of it, there is no doubt ledged by all one of the most interesting a happy experience that "it is more blessed about that, and all that is needed is a little system to draw it forth. Our people place for years. The best of feeling seemonly require to be instructed in this matter, and all will be right. Men who have of all seemed to be the advancement of the means, and will not give for the supss prayers are an abomination in the of success. sight of God.

The Association met again in the evenng at 73 o'clock for despatch of business. But as none of the Committees previously appointed were ready to report, and the congregation was very large, after the appointment of the Association to meet next year with the first church in Sackville, the preacher of Introductory Sermon, writer of Circular Letter, and one or two other matters of a like nature, it was moved that the order of the meeting be changed, and a Sermon be preached by the writer, who, being utterly unprepared, most reluctantly proceeded to the performance of a duty which must have afforded but little satisfaction or profit to

those who were present. At 10 o'clock on Friday morning the introductory Sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Pryor, of Acadia College. The brother appointed to perform that duty being absent, and his alternate having deelined, the learned Doctor was unexpecespecially to advocate. Nor did he allow the opportunity to pass unimproved; but, in a sound, logical, and forcible manner urged upon the large audience before him the claims of our Institutions at Horton and Fredericton. I am sorry that time will not permit me to give your readers even a synopsis of the Discourse. He spoke feelingly and eloquently of the betriumphs through which they had passed

at various periods to the present time. He spoke of his early connexion with these Institutions, and of the anxious care and toils which he and his honored colleagues had expended upon them. He referred to the wonderful manner in which God had supported them in the midst of their heaviest trials, and spoke of the frequent revivals of religion which had occurred within the walls of the Institution, resulting in the coversion of nearly every student. He alluded to the large number who had received their education there, and who are now filling, with admirable efficiency, some of the most prominent positions of usefulness in these provinces, as well as in many other parts of the world. He referred to what the Institutions are now doing, and spoke of education in general-of the importance of educating the heart as well as the head, and how the two were combined, in the method of instruction pursued at Horton. He urged the claims of Acadia upon the Baptists of New Brunswick, as their own institution, with admirable effect. The visit of the learned Doctor to the Eastern N. B. B. Association to advocate the claims of our Educational Institutions may be regarded as a decided success. On his return he may report the result of his mission in the words of Cæsar's laconic despatch,-Veni, vidi, vici. He came with a good object in view, he saw the richness of the country, he conquered the prejudices of the people. He won golden opinions for himself, excited much sympathy in favour of the College, drew tears from the eyes of the people, and money

from their pockets! The Report of the Baptist Education Society was read by the Rev. Dr. Spurden, and elicited a lengthy and animated discussion. A scheme was proposed and carried with a view to liquidate the debt on the Seminary at Fredericton. It proposes to ask all our churches for the amount of 25 cents for each member. If this is tak-Committees, the letters from the Churches en in hand by the Pastors or other active were read. The information contained in members of our churches, there will be no these documents, though not generally of difficulty in freeing the Institution from an so cheering a character as could be desir- incumbrance which has already hung on it ed, was nevertheless, such as to convey by far too long. Warm and interesting much good will be the result.

> The evening Session was devoted to Tome Missions. After the reading of the Report by the Corresponding Secretary,

entirely suspended for want of means, and that there are pressing claims now to be met, and no money in the treasury. This ought not so to be.

The Association met on Saturday morning at an early hour, when the Committee on Periodicals reported. Several good speeches were made on the importance of a sound, and thoroughly Baptist Newspaper for this Province. A unanimous vote was taken in favor of such a paper being conducted under the sole management and control of the Rev. I. E. Bill, so long and so favorably known to the christian character and integrity the most entire confidence was manifested by the Association, and in a manner which I

sequent part of the Session. So far as I witnessed it, it was acknowand harmonious sessions which has taken ed to pervade all the meetings; the object the Redeemer's kingdom and glory by all port of benevolent objects, never ought to possible means, and may their hopes and pray for their success, for such empty, heart- exertions be crowned with the full measure

Very truly yours, J. C. HURD. Fredericton, July 14th, 1862.

> From the Christian Messenger. Acadia College Agency.

YARMOUTH, June 28, 1862. Dear Editor,-It is just one month to day since I left my home, and about ten days since you and I parted at Liverpool. as this morning is wet and rainy, I thought I would make my report, albeit that it is

not so flattering.

I continued in Queen's, in Liverpool, and Milton, soliciting for the College, and attending all the religious meetings possible, which on the whole were deeply interesting. I preached once at Milton, and place, arriving at Shelburne late in the afternoon, and found the inhabitants quite elated at the presence of three of her Majesty's great ships of war in their harbour, tedly placed in a most favorable position which had come there for the purpose of to present the claims of the cause he came | target shooting.-Learning that townsmen and others were allowed to satisfy their curiosity by going on board, myself and Mr. Fisk, a collegian who was in company with me, resolved to avail ourselves of the opportunity, hoping some good might arise to the Child of Providence through the visit. - Accordingly, Tuesday morning, we procured a passage on board the "Melpomene, a steam-frigate 3000 tens regisloved institutions at Horton. He referred ter, 500 men, 35 guns; we were met at ments of the ship, and then into the officers mess-room, where quite a number of these officials were present, and they greeted us with the seamen's usual cordiality. I introduced myself and my object, they thought it a worthy one, but jocosely informed me that if I had happened to come on quarter day, which I think would occur the last of July (pay day), I might carry away a handful of money, but as I had found them with empty purses I must be content to accept their good wishes (given in their jovial way.

Leaving the "Melpomene," we boarded the "Mersey," the largest frigate in the British navy, 4500 tons, 40 guns, 600 men. They were actively engaged at target shooting, in which all hands seemed more or less occupied. We were allowed a conductor, but as there were much the

same appearances, we made a shorter stay. We next visited the "Hero." This is the ship in which the Prince of Wales visited this country. She carries 91 guns, 350 men. They had got through the exercise of the morning firing. A very civil officer waited upon us, and invited us to dine in his mess, which we did with gratification to ourselves, and securing pleasure to all the rest, I think near thirty in all.

After dinner, I sent my card to the

Captain, and was immediately sent for to his cabin, where his Royal Highness and suite had passed the time while the transatlantic voyage was performed. I spent an hour or more with the Commander. talked of various subjects, mostly of religious tenets and denominations, from Pope and downward to some of modern date. Among other matters, I told him my business, and prudently gave him to understand that a donation from the Commander of that great ship would be thankfully received. He supposed I would think him bigoted, yet from the fact that he was of a different denomination, and held himself bound to support that sect particularly, or alone, I must be satisfied if he should decline.- I perceived, as I think many have done before me, that it is the opinion of some people in the world, that the key of by one sect only, and that when we become of that sect, then we may enjoy the privi-

I am satisfied that if we ever intend to know as much as is our privilege to know, and stand upon the hill-top of science, we must rise in our strength as a denomina-tion, (which we are well able to do,) and unitedly support our institutions of learning. That the present rising generation, and those that follow, may look back to us with pleasing reflections, as we revere those holy men that are gone before, who assist-We do not wish to exaggerate anything.—
But if the reader will consider the state of things at present, viz., the war in the United his sketch. While ministers as a general to the proper that the proper is the proper to the deeply deplored that the operation was to have collected by the several with pleasing reflections, as we revere those several to the proper the several with pleasing reflections, as we revere those those whose duty it was to have collected by the several with pleasing reflections, as we revere those those whose duty it was to have collected by the several with pleasing reflections, as we revere those the proper that are gone before, who assisted and forwarded it at the proper the several with pleasing reflections, as we revere those the proper that the proper the several with pleasing reflections, as we revere those the proper that the proper the several with pleasing reflections, as we revere those the proper that the proper the several with the proper that the proper the several with the proper that t

My instructions from the Board of Governors will prevent me from effecting much here at this time, on account of my long journey to get to the Eastern Association of New Brunswick.

I was exposed to the drenching rain of Wednesday, 25th, for 23 miles, and was so unwell when I got to Argyle that I could not taste food. I feel the effects of the exposure yet. My sheet is full, further particulars in my next.

A. D. THOMSON.

For the Visitor. PRESQUILE, July 3d, 1862.

Editors Visitor,-Knowing that you and your readers are always pleased with information concerning the prosperity of Christ's Kingdom, I send you these few lines for publication.

It has pleased God once more to revive his work in this part of his vineyard.

Brother John Williams came up to Presquile last spring and laboured with the baptized Church of Christ in this place and under God proved a blessing to the Church and sinners. About 22 were added to the Church. Brother Williams then engaged with the church as their minister and when he had preached some length of time to the entire satisfaction of the church, they called him to Ordination, for which purpose a council was called. The council consisted of six ordained ministers, with deacons, &c., from different churches. Elders William Harris, J. G. Harvey, Gideon Estabrooks, P. O. Reece. B. Hughes, and J. C. Bleakney.

Ordination services as follows:-Sermon by Elder William Harris, from 1st Timothy, iv. 6. The speaker spoke in his own style, the matter being as usual excellent.

The candidate then received the right hand of fellowship to the church, by the former pastor, Elder Harvey. The reading of the Articles and requiring of the candidate's consent, by Elder J. C. Bleak-

Ordination prayer by Elder Gideon Estabrooks. Right hand of fellowship by Elder B. Hughes. Charge to the Candidate by Elder J. G. Harvey. Charge to twice at Liverpool. Left Monday for this the Church by Elder P. O. Rees. Prayer and Benediction by the Pastor.

JOSEPH C. BLEAKNEY,

Religious Intelligence.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Special Exhibition Services .- On Sunday, June 15th, the special services designed for the benefit of foreigners visiting the metropolis were continued with much success. At the Royal German Chapel, St. James's, there was a scrvice in French at three o'clock, with sermon by the Rev. M. le Pasteur Coulin of Geneva. At the same hour there was a service in the Roycause to which we early consecrated our to their origin and early history, and spoke the gangway by an officer, who courteously al Military Chapel, Wellington Barracks, of the struggles and defeats, the delays and led us through the several parts or depart- conducted by the Rev. Pastor Hermann Schmettau, and another at half-past six by M le Pasteur G, Petavel, of Neufchatel. At the Royal German Chapel in the evening there was a service conducted by the Rev. G. Strauss, Garrison Chaplain at Berlin. At the Dutch Evangelical Church Halton street, Islington, a special service was conducted by the Rev. Pastor Samuel Hebich, missionary in India. Freemason's Hall was thrown open for a special Italian service on Sunday morning, and was well filled. It was conducted by Signor Bonaventora Mazzarella, of Geneva. At Spafields Chapel a special service was conducted by the Rev. M. le Pasteur Napoleon Roussel. At the Baptist Church in the Regent's Park there was a French service, conducted by the Rev. A. Marrault, Pastor of the Free Protestant Church of Pau. At Westbourne-hill Chapel, Craven-hill, there was a special French service, conducted by the Rev. J. Du Pontet, and at Eccleston Chapel, Pimplico, an Italian service by Signor Ferretti, the founder of the Protestant schools at Florence. French conferences were held in the course of the day in Regeut's Park Chapel and Orangestreet Chapel, Liecester square, and an Italian conference at Eccleston Chapel, after the service. In the Chapelle Evngelique, Newman street, there was a German ser-

> Ecclesiastical Bills .- No bill prompted by a Dissenter has so thoroughly roused the fears and wrath of the Church party, as Sir Morton Peto's Burial Bill. Even the "Guardian," usually so gentlemanly and well behaved, calls it "a monstrous, amphibious, unterable bill," and talks of it as being framed in "scandalous hypocrisy;" but the "Guardian" should remember that it has just passed through a select committee of which Mr. Walpole and Mr. Estcourt are members, and it is understood that they both voted for the clause which is so much complained of. The reason for the exceeding perturbation of our Church friends appears in the statement which they make, that "the very first service that is performed over a grave in a parish churchyard by a Dissenting minister alters knowledge, or of science, should be held the position of the Established Church in this country." This is not very clear, un-less it is intended that the burial of Dissenters in a parish churchyard is altogether a matter of sufferance. We claim a common right to the churchyard, and if we have the right to place our dead there, the right to do so with whatever decent service we please cannot be easily gainsaid, nor

> > A great revival is in progress among the

odnication a tyro franchist to assert that the time to be seen to be seen to the advantage of a thorotometer to the formation of the first time time time to be seen to be seen

fatten-les granggant interes 30 and 1 augu avair mant leftact in accepted beforement og el abis guidance grantlens