The Presbyterian Witness

Halifax, N. S., June 9, 1855.

BAZAAR.

A BAZAAR, the object of which is to aid the funds of the Bursary Committee of the Free Synod of Nova Scotia, will be held at Mason's Hall, on Friday the 15th current; and it is hoped the usual liberality will be extended toward this effort.

The doors will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M. Admittance 7½—children half price.

Halifax, June 9, 1855.

THE SYNOD OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF NEW BRUNSWICK will meet (D.V.) on Wednesday, 20th June, at St. John, N. B.

THE SYNOD OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF NOVA SCOTIA will meet (D.V.) on Wednesday, 27th June, at Halifax.

THE SYNOD OF THE FREE CHURCH OF NOVA SCOTIA will meet (D.V.) on Thursday, 28th June, at Halifax.

THE SYNOD OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH OF SCOTLAND IN NOVA SCOTIA will meet (D.V.) on Tuesday, 3rd July, at Halifax.

THE SYNOD OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH OF SCOTLAND IN NEW BRUNSWICK will meet (D.V.) on Thursday, 18th August, at St. John, N. B.

We thus publish the times and places of the meetings for this year of our highest ecclesiastical Courts, to keep our readers, lay and clerical, in remembrance. The meetings of our Synods are indeed to our several denominations events of the highest importance. They are standpoints, so to speak, from which we can look retrospectively and prospectively at the position which we have held, and are likely to hold in future, in the ecclesiastical world. They are the stand-points at which we may profitably compare our present stature and attainments with the hopes we indulged in other years. Have we, as ecclesiastical bodies, succeeded and thriven as we hoped? If not, what is the reason?—who are to blame? Have we cultivated with the utmost diligence, and the most untiring zeal, every part of Christ's vineyard within our reach? Has the paramount object of all our exertions been the saving of souls from sin?—and if so, have our efforts been blessed to the extent we had expected? Is our organization as Churches scripturally thorough and complete? Have we duly cultivated the feelings of love that should bind brethren together in unity of heart? Have we done all in our power to put a stop to every public and private sin, and to promote public and private virtue? When at any time our efforts have been crowned with success, have we been ready to render due glory to the Lord? On questions such as these it might be very profitable for our Churches, at the approaching meetings of their Synods, to examine themselves. In looking backwards, matters may come under review that may cause bitter regret and deep humiliation. Clouds, gloomy and threatening, may seem to impend above the future. We may naturally shrink from looking backwards to gather sorrow from the past; and from looking forward to a foreboding future. But we need not for all this shirk the task. Medicine may be gathered from bitter herbs. But it may be that, in reviewing the past, every step will be greeted by the approving smile of an enlightened conscience; and we may find cause to raise a song of thankfulness to HIM who caused our feet to walk in the right way.

The duty which we desire to indicate is to be considered as imperative not only on the ministers and elders that are to be convened in the Synods, but on every Presbyterian in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick—on every member, rich and poor, young and old, illiterate and learned, of every congregation; for we are all members of the same mystical body: we are all kings and priests unto God.

But this is not all. With our sorrow for past shortcoming and our thanksgiving for past success we must unite earnest, believing, humble prayer for the Divine blessing upon the meetings and the deliberations of our respective Church Courts at their approaching Sessions. The greatest and to human reason the most unattainable blessings have been obtained in answer to the prayer of faith. Let every child of God within our borders remember this, and be instant at the throne of Grace for a blessing upon the ensuing meeting of the highest judicatories of the Presbyterian Church in our land,

☞ We would direct particular attention to the advertisement of Messrs. Greig & Muir, proprietors of the Dartmouth Foundry, in our issue this week. They are already known as punctual and trustworthy manufacturers,—and of late they have made some extensive additions and improvements. We bespeak for these enterprising gentlemen the cordial patronage of the public.

General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland.

The thirteenth annual Assembly of the Free Church of Scotlnnd was opened on Thursday the 24th of May. The *Africa* brings us only one day's proceedings. The present meeting of Assembly excites great interest, not only in Edinburgh, but throughout all Scotland.

Dr. Grierson, the retiring Moderator, preached a powerful discourse from Acts xx. 28. The Assembly having been constituted in the usual manner, Dr. Grierson begged leave to propose as the Moderator of this General Assembly, the Rev. Dr. James Henderson, of St. Enoch's, Glasgow. The proposal was heard amid great applause; and was cordially agreed to.

Dr. Henderson, upon taking the Moderator's chair, delivered a short, but very impressive, solemn, and eloquent address, in which he reviewed the position of the church, her privileges, her duties, and the dangers to which she is exposed.—At the conclusion of his address, he referred feelingly to the demise of the following ministers of the church since the last meeting of the Assembly: Thorburn, Landsborough, Pitcairn, Sym, Dempster, and Anderson of Madras,

Rev. Sir Henry Welwood Moncreiff, was then elected first Clerk,—in room of Mr. Pitcairn, deceased. Nothing further of importance was transacted in the Assembly on Thursday.

General Assembly of the Established Church of Scotland.

This reverend body also met on the same day. Lord Belhaven is Her Majesty's Commissioner to the present Assembly. The Assembly was opened with due military *eclat*.

Dr. Grant, the retiring Moderator, delivered a fine discourse from Matthew xix. 28.

Dr. Grant nominated as his successor in the moderatorship, the Rev. Dr. Andrew Bell, of Linlithgow. This was unanimously agreed to.

THE LORD HIGH COMMISSIONER addressed the Assembly in the usual form, and placed in the Moderator's hands a grant of £2,000 from Her Majesty, for the furtherance of education in the Highlands and Islands.

Dr. Grant moved a special address to the Queen regarding the war. The Rev. mover's speech in proposing the address, is very patriotic.

Our Correspondent "A Presbyterian."

The able, and earnest, and very judicious letters of our correspondent "A Presbyterian" entitle him to the gratitude of those for whose benefit he writes. We have reason to know that already they have produced beneficial results. We thank him for so profitably occupying our columns. His last communication—which came to hand too late for publication in our last issue—appears to-day. With the main points on which it insists we entirely agree; and we would recommend the present letter, as well as its predecessors, to the careful and candid perusal of all our readers.

A few words of explanation may not be out of place in respect to some matters referred to in the present letter.

We agree with our correspondent while he states that it was not as a tribute to Presbyterianism that Rev. Mr. Forrester was appointed Superintendent of Education and Principal of the Norman School. But we differ from him when he affirms that the appointment was made as the result of the Lieut. Governor's "private friendship." We are assured the appointment was made altogether on public grounds, and that Mr. Forrester was chosen, not because he was a Presbyterian, nor yet because His Excellency had any special regard for him, but just because he was considered the "right man for the right place"—the first educationist in our province.

There is another point in the communication to which we may just refer. It seems to be taken amiss that those who have studied in denominational Seminaries should be required to study for some time in the Normal Institution before receiving Provincial aid as Teachers. Now when it is considered that the former are established for rearing denominational ministers, and, properly speaking, are but mere Theological Halls—with, in some instances, a preparatory department attached to them,—and that the object of the latter is to train—to educate *Schoolmasters* in the science of teaching the youth of our country;—and when it is further considered that the experience of all countries, in which a sound education is at all valued, is in favor of such institutions, and of some such restrictions in their favor, it cannot fairly, in the present instance, be reckoned as treating existing denominational institutions with disrespect, however excellently they may be conducted. The object of our higher Educational Seminaries in the Province is to instil knowledge into the minds of the Students attending them;—the object of the Normal Seminary is to teach the Students attending it the art of communicating knowledge to others.

But although we thus differ in regard to some of the details, we are at one with our excellent correspondent in reference to the grand subject which he discusses with so much earnestness and ability, and we trust he will continue to favor us with his valuable contributions as often as circumstances may permit.

Nova Scotia Literature.

Our readers are already aware that J. W. Dawson Esq., of Pictou, is publishing a work on Nova Scotian Geology. This work will consist of 300 octavo pages, and will be illustrated by large Maps, Sections, and figures of Fossils. It will contain a popular account of the Geological Structure and Mineral resources of this Province, P. E. Island, and parts of New Brunswick. We are glad to be able to announce that the work is in a forward state—the last proof sheet having been returned to the printer by the last English packet in May. The price of the book to subscribers will be *nine shillings*—to non-subscribers *ten shillings*. It will be ready for delivery towards the last of July or the beginning of August. We hope that Mr. Dawson will meet with such encouragement as the foremost man of science in these provinces deserves of his countrymen. Mr. Robert Murray, Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, is authorized to receive subscribers for Mr Dawson's book in the city.

We are happy to learn from a correspondent, that Rev. Alexander Ross arrived safely at Harbour Grace Newfoundland, and has been enabled to enter immediately on his duties there. The Church was completely finished, and that in the most comfortable and elegant style. Mr. Ross preached there on the morning and evening of Sabbath May 20th, and the collections on the occasion amounted to the handsome sum of £31. We fervently hope that Mr. Ross labours in Harbour Grace may he abundantly blessed with heavens choicest influenee,—that he may be as acceptable there as he has already proved himself in other parts of his master's vineyard,—and that the excellent people of this long neglected congregation may find in him a Pastor indeed—one who will go out and in among them, and break for them the bread of life, as caring for the eternal welfare of their souls.

The Pope in Trouble.

One misfortune after another comes to annoy his "Holiness"—the special protection of the Immaculately-conceived-Virgin notwithstanding. The Sardinian government has effectually thwarted all his jesuitical intrigues. The Ecclesiastico-monkish party did their utmost to prevent the bill for "Conventual secularization" from passing in the Senate: but it passed by a majority of 11 in a house of 95.

Spain is in an exceedingly unsettled state. The finances are in the worst conceivable state; and the only scheme that offers itself for replenishing an empty treasury, is the sale and secularization of Church property. Alas, alas!! when the land of Loyola and the inquisition comes to this!

But the funniest thing we have heard of for many day is the Pope's borrowing money, upon security of the *sacred* property of the Church, from JEWS! PIO NONO is actually contracting a loan with the Rothschilds—infidel Jews as they are!—for the purpose of hiring foreign troops to defend himself in the midst of Rome, from the loving daggers and swords of faithful *Roman* Catholics.—Surely "cross" John, of New York and the Right Rev. "cross" William, of Halifax will send his Holiness some thousands of dollars, that he may not be under the necessity of committing "Peter's patrimony" to the pawnbrokers;—particularly since it is proved beyond dispute now that "cross" John (as Archbishop Hughes is now called) possesses property to the amount of five million dollars.

The "malicious libeller" (Wiseman) is going to the rescue of his Holiness.—Wiseman has been made member of the College of Cardinals.

For the Witness.

The Free Presbytery of Pictou

Held its ordinary meeting at New Glasgow on Wednesday the 9th May. In the absence of the Moderator, the Rev. J. Stewart officiated. The minutes of former meeting being read, Mr. M. Sutherland called attention to the statement in the case of appeal from the Kirk Session of Pictou; and the Presbytery agreed to record the following as the correct statement of the case, viz: "that as there was no reason of appeal given in" by the appealant to the Kirk Session, "the Presbyterv refuse to take it up." With the above correction the minutes were sustained. Mr. Campbell reported that he had no answer to correspondence with the Convener of the Home Mission Committee. The Presbytery are, however, gratified in finding that Mr. Kenneth McKenzie has been appointed for the bounds, and that Mr. Stewart, a Divinity Student, has been appointed by the Colonial Committee of the Free Church of Scotland to labour under the direction of the Synod's Home Mission; and that he is now laboring within our bounds.

The Presbytery recorded their deep sense of gratitude to the Free Church of Scotland for this renewed instance of their attention to the wants of this Presbytery; and also to the Kirk Session of Earltown for the steps they have taken for Mr. Stewart's support.

The Presbytery gave the Students the following appointments for the next 3 months:—Mr. Stewart to labor in the congregation of Earltown and West Branch—two Sabbaths in Earltown for every one at West Branch.

Mr. McKenzie to labor at Salt Springs, the united charge of Pictou, Gairloch, West Branch of East River, and East River, in the following proportions:—Every third Sabbath, Salt Springs—every fourth Sabbath, Pictou, &c.—every fifth Sabbath, Gairloch and the remaining portion to East River and West Branch of East River. The Clerk reported that he wrote to the Convener of the Colonial Committee of the Free Church in reference to Earltown, but received no answer. Messrs. Stewart and Sutherland, however, had letters from said Convener, recommending Mr. John Sutherland, Glasgow, to the vacant charge of Earltown. From the circumstances of the case, the Presbytery cannot agree, in the mean time, to invite Mr. Sutherland to come to this country, until they ascertain from the congregation of Earltown whether, in the event of his coming among them, he would be supported, and accordingly appoint Revs. J. Stewart and M. Sutherland, and Mr. McLeod, Elder, a deputation to hold a meeting at Earltown on 15th May anent this object. Mr. M. Sutherland reported the following sums for the Professorial Fund:—

Pictou	£54	8	10
Roger's Hill	61	9	3
Carriboo River	18	18	8
Salt Springs	22	12	6
Earltown	80	6	8
West Branch River John	23	0	0
Gairloch	7	2	1

The Clerk read a Circular letter from the Clerk of the Presbytery of Halifax in reference to Messrs. Abraham McIntosh and James Fowler, Students in Divinity, on trials for license. Mr. Sutherland gave notice of two overtures for next meeting of Presbytery to the Synod,—one on the Sustentation of the Ministry, and the other on the Home Mission Fund. Mr. Stewart gave notice of an overture on Missions to the Heathen.

Compeared before the Presbytery Messrs. Neil McKay and Kenneth McKenzie, requesting to be taken on trials for license, and having produced their certificates from the Professors under whom they studied at Halifax, and other testimonials being considered, and having examined these Students in their knowledge of the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages, Philosophy, Church History, and Divinity, are of opinion, that they are duly qualified to be taken on public probationary trials.

The Presbytery next took up the consideration of the Sustentation of the Ministry, and regret to find that little has been done by some congregatioes since last meeting of Presbytery towards implementing their engagements to their ministers. The Presbytery therefore enjoined on the various Kirk Sessions of the above congregations to bring up to next ordinary meeting of Presbytery a full account of the state of the Sustentation of the Ministry for the last two years. The Moderator of the Kirk Session of Earltown asked leave of the Presbytery to dispense the Lord's Supper there as early in the season as practicable, which was granted.

The Presbytery adjourned to meet at New Glasgow on the second Wednesday of June.

For the Witness.

To Presbyterians.

BRETHREN,—

If disunion is to be the future history of Presbyterianism, its influence has reached its height, and is on the wane. It will stand on record that more than a quarter of a century ago, when the Kirk was little more than a name, and the Free Church had no existence, Presbyterianism fought the battle of civil and religious liberty, and laid the foundation of that structure of which others who completed it so loudly and boastingly claimed all the honor, *oblivious of the men who preceded them*. A mere handful,—standing alone,—branded as disloyal by a pampered Episcopacy—their rights denied—their feelings outraged—their faith a reproach—and with the whole weight of an oppressive government against them, they still stood their ground, made themselves feared, if not respected, by their stern integrity and unimpeachable loyalty, and slowly, but surely, the huge incubus of provincial petty tyranny passed away never to return. Presbyterianism was courted by the few who well devined its powers when united, and was feared by the many who in that power, fairly aroused, saw their own overthrow and the advent of better days. Verily there were giants *in those days*, and their works remain to this present time, as if in mockery of the doings of their successors. What does not every interest of the province, civil, social, material, and religious, owe to these men, whose very names were household words of terror and execration, to official oppression? Yet they fostered none of the offensive and hateful features of party. *They* were men who fought, not for oppression nor for self-aggrandizement, but for truth and right; and nobly as they fought, triumphantly they conquered. They left a legacy which their successors could neither wisely appreciate nor prudently employ.

What is the state of Presbyterianism *now?* Split into parties, antagonistic in principles, interests, and modes of action, and lying helpless, shorn of its locks of strength, a prey to the every political schemer, who can dress his hook with bait sufficiently alluring. Politicians know this, and, without compunction, play off one against another, the different parties who are willing enough, and sufficiently regardless of their dignity and position, to be so used. Yet they speak contemptuously of the men they so use, and rejoice in their divisions as their security in maladministering the affairs of the province.

What is your influence, brethren, on the education of the province? Nothing—absolutely nothing beyond your own denominational efforts. If united, what *would be* your influence? Government, before your united remonstrance, would be compelled to attempt a settlement of a question which they are either unwilling or afraid to touch, or too ignorant to attempt to settle. On School Commissions, Episcopalian ministers sit by what *they* consider a *right*; your clergy by sufferance. Mr. Forrester's appointment was a tribute, not to Presbyterianism, but to the private likings of the Governor, and, mark you, your young men trained at your Colleges, if they engage in teaching, will receive no government pay unless they attend some months at the Normal School. Are you prepared for this? If united, would such an insult have been perpetrated? Even now there is a plan devising, or devised, to induce you to abandon your own Colleges,—when they are just beginning, after great exertions, to be useful,—and to coalesce in the establishment of one University! A plan to relieve the government pet scheme from difficulties, which will render it hopeless (as it is useless), so long as you rally around your own Colleges, or, what would be infinitely better, *unite yourselves and them*. Who would trust to a University controlled by Attorney General Young, Dr. Grigor, and others of similar stamp? Would other denominations agree to surrender, *to you*, Dalhousie College? Would you consent to enter into a scheme contemplating the right of government to appoint a Catholic to any of the chairs? Would you trust your sons to such tuition? And yet, if possible, all this will be done by cajoling or playing off one Presbyterian party against another. Look at it.

What is your influence with the government? Nothing. There are Presbyterians in the government, it is true. Their presence is no tribute to Presbyterian influence. They are there because others, to suit the purpose, could not be obtained. What has Presbyterians gained by them? This question is more difficult to answer than its opposite—what has it not lost? Was it Presbyterian influence in the government that secured Mr. Forrester's appointment, in opposition to the avowed enmity of Romanists in the government? No. Nothing of the kind. Presbyterianism, it is believed, would have yielded. It was the private friendship of the Governor. The Catholics tried to exclude a Protestant from office, because, fearlessly, he had written against Romanism. Mark *that*, Presbyterians. Mark it *well*, Protestants of Nova Scotia. The Know-Nothings may be required here!

Again, would the government have listened to *you* had you claimed the seat in the Executive, vacant by Mr. McDougal's death? No. Yet the Romanists claimed it as their *right*, the government was embarrassed, and, to save their position, at length yielded, and hence the recent appointment of a Romanist. Has it come to this, Presbyterians, Protestants of Nova Scotia, that this party can bring the functions of the government to a stand, and peril its very existence, if they obtain not what they ask? Even the Romanist *Acadian Recorder* can give the government credit for this act. That appointment was made at a time when Protestants could not retrace their steps, reform their plans, and overthrow a government so acting. It was made in sufficient time to influence Romanists. The very hesitation in making it shewed a fear of consequences, and yet the knowledge of want of unanimity among Protestants, and their known willingness to be played off against each other for selfish purposes, warranted the venture, and it remains to be seen if there be any Protestant member of the new Legislature sufficiently honest and independent to vote it in question. I quarrel, not so much with the appointment as with the claim *as a right* of the Romanist party, and its recognition as such by our rulers.

Such, brethren, is *your influence*, and such it will be as long as you are disunited. What it is in these particulars it is in others, and what the past has been the future will be, and if you are contented to gain your individual objects at such an expense to your country and your children, depend upon it that both will, in due time, pay the penalty. That penalty will be heavy. Be united, occupy your true position, cease to be played off against each other, work, thoroughly, your essential work, and these things will pass away like the shadow of a cloud, and your just influence will be regained, *but not till then*.

Yours respectfully,
A PRESBYTERIAN.

For the Witness.

Pray for our Seminary.

It cannot but be cheering to every pious and well disposed friend of Presbyterianism, to witness the success which has crowned the efforts made by the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia, for procuring the education of a native ministry. Our Seminary, now established upon a firm and, we trust, permanent basis, supplied with well qualified instructors and a good library, affords, to all those who are willing to dedicate themselves to the work of the ministry, an abundant opportunity of acquiring such knowledge as shall qualify them for the right discharge of the duties of the ministerial office. The cheerful and liberal manner in which subscriptions and donations have been made, for defraying the expenses incident to the establishment and support of that institutions, speaks well for the benevolence and liberality of Presbyterians in Nova Scotia. Now we are persuaded that all the willing and liberal contributors, to the support of our Seminary, are interested in its welfare and concerned for its prosperity; but is there not reason to fear that many of us do not fully realise, and that we fall far short of doing, all that is required of us for ensuring its prosperity? Is there not reason to believe that many, when they have paid their subscriptions or thrown their contributors into the collectors box, are ready to think, if not to say to themselves "we have done all that was our duty to do." I am afraid, we too often forget the claims which our students and professors have upon our *prayers*, while we run and pay the claim which they have upon our purses. But we must remember the one will not compensate for the other. To give of our substance, and to pray for a blessing upon our Seminary, are both duties, binding upon us as christians, and when we do the one let us beware not to leave the other undone. Our contributions are requisite for the support of our Seminary, and our prayers are demanded for its prosperity; and without the one the other must lose its efficacy.

Let us consider what is the main design of the institution. It is not merely to give our students the means of acquiring knowledge, or of making them merely *learned* men. It is designed for accomplishing more than this. It is designed for preparing men to carry the news of salvation to perishing sinners—to fit them for preaching the Gospel of Christ.—This is the design for which it was established; and that the end may be realised, we must have the aid and blessing of the Almighty—the Author and Finisher of salvation—upon our endeavours. What would be the sign which would indicate that an institution with such an end in view, was flourishing and prosperous? We would certainly judge of its prosperity by the number of faithful, earnest, and successful preachers of the cross which it was bestowing upon the world. Such is the fruit by which we expect our Seminary to indicate its prosperity. What means are then to be employed by its supporters for rendering it prosperous? What means are we to use to make our students faithful, earnest, and successful preachers. Is it merely to pay down our pounds, shillings, and pence, to throw open our college doors, and invite those whom we reckon qualified to come and enjoy the benefits of the instruction which is there provided for them? These are a necessary part, but they are far from being all of what we have to do. These must prove unavailing without the blessing of God; our students must remain unqualified without the enlightening and sanctifying influence of His spirit upon their hearts. It is the duty of the supporters of our seminary to pray God, that this blessing may be granted. It is to be obtained by prayer—by your earnest, believing prayer, reader.

I would then say to my christian brethren, give your contributions, but do not, I beseech you, neglect to pray for God's blesting to accompany them: do not forget to wrestle with God for the prosperity of your Seminary.—Let the public assemblies of Zion bear witness to the united importunate prayer of God's people on its behalf—on behalf of students and professors, that they may grow in grace and in the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour, that their numbers may be increased, and that great success may attend their labours. Forget them not in the social meeting: remember them when you kneel at the family altar: bear them on your spirits before God in your closets, and we are assured that the Lord will not lend a deaf ear to the supplications of His people; and thus doing you will be fulfilling your duty to your students and professors, ensuring the prosperity of your seminary, and causing everlasting benefit to the church and to the world.

P.

DRS. CUNNINGHAM AND CANDLISH.—The public will be gratified to learn that the misunderstanding between these eminent divines has been entirely removed. We believe mutual explanations have led to a restoration of those kindly feelings with which they have been accustomed to regard each other.—*British Press.*

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The R. M. Steamer *Africa* arrived on Tuesday afternoon on 3 o'clock, bringing London and Liverpool dates till the 25th and 26th of May respectively.

Although Sebastopol was still standing and in possession of Russia, yet it was evident that a decisive blow was on the eve of being struck by the Allies. Every thing indicates this.—The resignation of General CANROBERT, and the appointment of General PELISSIER in his place—the recall of the expedition to Kertch—the concentration of all the forces in the Crimea—the immense activity and excitement which everywhere prevails among the troops, together with the express declaration of Gen. Pelissier himself, prove beyond a doubt that at no distant day the brave soldiers of France and England will have an opportunity to vindicate the honor of their country.

At home the "Administrative Reform" movement is making rapid progress—passing on from the metropolis to many important towns and rural districts.

The monotony of Parliament has been relieved by a motion by Mr. Disraeli, expressing a want of confidence in the government. It has been the occasion of some very able speeches. The mover made a very lengthy speech, which the London *Times* characterizes as—"excellent *vituperation*." He singled out Lord John Russell as the chief object of his attack.

Lord John made a very satisfactory reply—and it is confidently affirmed that Mr. Disraeli will not gain much by his present attempt to upset the government.

On the motion of Mr. Wise for *Reform in the diplomatic establishments of the Empire*, the government was beaten by a very large majority.

We furnish a comprehensive summary of the most important news below, and also on the last page:—

The Campaign in the Crimea.

It is now generaly admitted by military authorities both in England, in France, and in the Crimea, that the siege operations which have been directed with so much courage and perseverance against the southern side of Sebastopol for nearly eight months are not of themselves likely to produce any decisive result, and that the allied Powers must look to other means for victory in the Crimea, and the eventual reduction of the fortress. We have not ceased for the last six weeks to urge by every means in our power the extreme importance of operations of a different character, and, above all, the necessity of commencing them without delay. The latter part of April and the month of May are probably the finest parts of the year for military movements in that climate; the soil is not yet parched by the sun; the plains are covered with vegetation for the sustenance of the animals of the army; and the troops are not exposed to the heats and fevers of midsummer. We trust that it will not be found in this, as in so many other instances in this war, when the right thing has been done at