

it, the tree would be as blessed as the highest angel. And it is because man is capable of perceiving God and knowing how high God is to him; that he is better-off than a tree. And he is more blessed or less blessed in the same measure as he is aware of the presence of God. It is not because God is in him, and so close to him, and he hath God, that he is blessed, but because he perceives God's presence and knows and loves him; and such an one will feel that God's kingdom is nigh at hand.—*Zwiler.*

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHURCH TIMES.

Charlotte Town, June 23d., 1857.

Sir,—The Bishop arrived in Charlotte Town harbor, on the 4th inst., after a rough voyage, in the schooner which now carries our island mails. The Governor's carriage was waiting to receive his lordship, and he immediately proceeded to Government-house, where he partook of the hospitable attentions of Sir Dominick and Lady Daly and family.

The intermediate days having been occupied in enquiring into and considering various matters connected with his Episcopal duties, his lordship, on the morning of Trinity Sunday preached to a numerous congregation in St. Paul's Church, and afterwards administered the Holy Communion to those who remained to participate. At half-past three the Church was filled to overflowing, by a congregation assembled to witness the interesting rite of Confirmation, and to hear the impressive charge which his lordship addressed to the candidates, forty-five of whom, after solemn warning and advice, persevered in their resolution publicly to take upon them the engagements entered into for them at their baptism, and to strive for a reception of the blessing from on high.

In the evening the Bishop was present at a third service, in which he also took a part. During the early portion of that week his lordship was chiefly occupied in conferring with such persons as wished to bring before him the circumstances, in Church affairs, of their several localities. On Wednesday evening he preached in Charlotte Town, and on Friday, accompanied by his Commissary, set off on his way to George Town, by St. Peter's, in which neighborhood he was met by the Rev. Mr. Roach, who conveyed him to George Town. Saturday and Sunday were spent by the Bishop at that place, where he confirmed several candidates, addressed them, preached, and joined in the services of the Sabbath. On Monday, proceeding to Murray Harbor, he held service and preached in the Church at that Settlement, but, finding the time insufficient to admit of his returning to George Town, he took the road, on Tuesday morning, to Cherry Valley, where he met the Congregation and candidates for Confirmation, according to appointment, at three o'clock, and having held service, preached to the people, and confirmed the young persons assembled, he returned to Charlotte Town in the evening. On Wednesday the Bishop preached again in Charlotte Town—while Thursday was employed principally in consulting with the Parishioners, at a public meeting, on the church affairs of the parish. On Sunday the 21st. he addressed to very large and attentive congregations two admirable sermons, which will be long remembered in this city.—Monday was devoted to visiting the Church and people on the south side of Charlotte Town Harbor, and; this day the Bishop has gone to Crapaud, on our Southern shore, to examine into the state of that Mission. Thus I have hastily enumerated the chief features of his lordship's visit to the present time. On Thursday next he purposes proceeding to Springfield, there to confirm the young and minister to those of every age who attend the Church. From thence, on Friday, he intends passing on to New London, where the same duties await him; and from New London he will proceed still westward to St. Eleanor's, Port Hill, and Lot 11, from which places you will probably receive further notices for the information of your readers. I am, sir, &c.

C. LLOYD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHURCH TIMES.

DEAR SIR,—I troubled you lately with one or two communications addressed to the Editor of the *Christian Messenger*. At first he answered me softly and encouragingly—he even claimably expressed a hope that I might come to a knowledge of the truth. But now his voice is changed, and he speaks pettishly, and makes unkind insinuations. Now this, Mr Editor, is only another melancholy proof that our evil nature will still remain, in spite of even conversion and dipping. But as angry and petulant words are not theological arguments, and cannot throw light upon diffi-

cult questions, it is useless to continue my inquiries in that quarter, and therefore have only to thank you for your kind courtesy, and subscribe myself yours faithfully,

June, 1857.

INQUIRER.

News Department.

Extracts from latest English Papers.

FRANCE.

M. Granier de Cassagnac has just favored the public with a *rechanté*, entitled, "The Fall of Louis Philippe, the Republic of 1848, and the Re-establishment of the Empire." This work is a mere diatribe against all that preceded, and a glorification of the powers that be, and contains very little new matter with which the public has not been previously made acquainted.—Amongst the thick told details, however, of the *coup d'état* appears an incident which I do not remember to have before heard of or seen in print. It is one which vividly exhibits the purely military, or rather praetorian character of that achievement. It appears that General (now Marshal) Mignau, who commanded in Paris, and was aware of what was about to take place, but not exactly when, a few days before the event summoned the "twenty Generals" of the army of Paris to his residence, and took upon himself to communicate to them the design. It is a striking proof how well the army had been weeded and prepared for the attempt, that not one of these twenty men was found to make the slightest protest against the undertaking or the part he was himself invited to take in it; but, through one of their number, all gave in their immediate and unhesitating adhesion, pledging themselves to a secrecy as to what then passed, "which," says the writer, "has been preserved inviolate until this day." For this, and for their fidelity and patriotism, they are of course held up to the admiration of their countrymen and posterity by M. Granier de Cassagnac. A few evenings after, just as the last visitor at the usual Presidential Thursday's reception made his exit, three civilians, Louis Napoleon, M. de Morny, nominated Minister of the Interior, and M. Maupas, Prefect of Police, took their seats in the private Cabinet of the *Elysée*, launched the twenty Generals upon the capital, and the *coup d'état* was accomplished. And all this is related as though reflecting the highest credit and distinction upon all parties concerned.

The Baron Mariani, Deputy for Corsica, has put forth the following specimen of 'freedom of election,' as understood under the Empire: "The Government of the Emperor," he says, "has designated me for its candidate. His Majesty has deigned to confirm his decision verbally to myself, and, by an act of inappreciable favor, to remit to me with his own hand a letter of which I am proud and happy to address your copy. After these august words, if any other candidate should persist in presenting himself, he can only do so in direct opposition to the sovereign will loudly proclaimed."

The letter of the Emperor runs thus: "My dear Baron—The Minister of the Interior will have informed you of my decision that you are to be the Government candidate in Corsica. You are at liberty to proclaim this openly," &c.

The Emperor's private physician, Dr. Combeau, another Corsican, and Councillor-General of the island, who must needs also have a hand in this precious election, indites a letter, also published, in which he tells the electors, to avoid the possibility of mistake, that "M. Mariani presents himself not merely as the candidate of the Government, but as that of the Emperor." Under these circumstances it is generally considered that M. Mariani's seat is 'pretty safe,' and that an opposition candidate will think twice before presenting himself.—*Paris Correspondent of London Guardian.*

AUSTRIA.

During the progress of the Emperor through Hungary last month he received several Protestant deputations. When the Lutheran and Calvinist clergy rendered homage on the 5th they inquired whether the representatives of the "whole evangelical Church" (*corpus Evangelicorum*) would be permitted to pay their respects to his Majesty. The reply was in the affirmative, and, at two o'clock on the following day, the deputies of the different "Superintendencies" presented themselves at the palace. The spiritual and temporal chiefs of the Lutheran Confession were then introduced into the audience chamber, and after the lapse of a couple of minutes their Majesties appeared. After some loud cheers one of the party advanced and delivered the following speech:

Most illustrious Emperor and Apostolic King, most illustrious Empress and Queen, all the members of the Evangelical Augsburg Confession of Hungary, and of those parts (countries) which are legally united to it do now, as loyal subjects, render homage and warmly welcome your majesties through us their deputies. At present it is neither our intention to express our apprehensions nor to petition for the maintenance of the rights of our holy religion and of the schools which are connected with the same. Our humble requests have already been laid at the foot of your Majesty's throne, and with patience and full confidence in your Majesty's grace we await your decision. It is our heartfelt wish to share in the festivities in honour of the presence of your Majesties in this country with unmixed joy, Christian harmony, and filial confidence. We bring no external splendour, but we bring a million of loyal hearts which glow (*erleuchten*) for your Majesties, for their native country, and for their holy faith. We offer our heartfelt wishes for your well-being, and pray to Almighty God, the Judge of all, to guide the steps of your Majesties, so that blessings and general content may accompany them. May your Majesties have opportunities of becoming acquainted with our circumstances and wishes, and with our constant fidelity to your persons and to your illustrious House. We fervently pray that the Almighty may watch over the lives of your Majesties—which are precious to so many millions of loyal subjects—and permit you long to enjoy in your family circle the sweet pleasures of paternity and maternity. Such are the sentiments of our constituents, the members of the Evangelical Augsburg Confession, whom, with ourselves, we humbly recommend to the grace of your Majesties.

The brief reply of the Emperor was received with enthusiasm:—

I accept with heartfelt satisfaction and pleasure the homage and professions of respect and attachment of such a numerous deputation. I have always directed my attention to your ecclesiastical affairs, and will accelerate the wished for solution of the question relative to your Church.

The deputation of the Helvetic Confession—the Calvinists—which was subsequently admitted to the audience Chamber, was as kindly received as the Lutherans had been.

TURKEY.

The accounts are not encouraging from the provinces. Things are in an extremely disturbed state in Bosnia, and 4,000 unarmed peasants—Muslimans and Christians—are encamped near Tuzla. The rulers of the soil complain loudly of the exactions of the tax-gatherers, and demand that the conditions of the Hatti Humayoun be properly executed. The Vizier of Bosnia-Serai despatched his lieutenant with 400 horsemen to disperse the "rebels," but the consuls of some of the European Powers interfered, and it was settled that the peasants should send a deputation to Constantinople, to communicate their grievances to the Turkish Government. The men in the camp near Tuzla have sent their ploughs to the Kaimakam of the place, and informed him that they will neither till the earth nor sow seed.

(From the New York Tribune.)

MORMONISM.

Mrs. McLean, the miserable woman whose husband recently avenged her seduction by taking the life of Pratt, the Mormon Elder, has written a letter to the *Van Buren (Ark.) Intelligencer*, which only proves the depth of her delusion and the hopeless nature of her insanity. She still persists in her adherence to a foolish faith, which has destroyed her domestic peace, and in regarding the worthless impostor who has been sent to his account as a prophet and a martyr. The letter is evidently the production of a lunatic who should at once be sent for medical treatment to a hospital. Nor are we able to see why other unfortunate victims of this astonishing mania might not legally and humanely be treated as acknowledged madmen and mad women are treated. Certainly there could be no objection to combating promptly and stringently such a hideous hallucination. The case of Mrs. McLean, although it is not by any means a singular one, affords a striking illustration of the pernicious and demoralizing effects of fanaticism. She fancied that she was converted by the gospel of Joseph Smith. She immediately commenced a series of attempts to worry her husband into the same faith. She managed to have her children clandestinely baptized by P. R. Pratt. She taught their young lips to utter blasphemous nonsense, which she called prayer. She absconded from her husband's house, and finally stole her offspring,