

the places of the soldiers who perished in the battle could be easily supplied. But money, the lifeblood of the army, was lacking, and the soldiers, being mostly poor, their taxes could not be increased.

On their own territory, perhaps, the Russians might have hoped for success because they could retreat before their assailants from one province to another, even to the polar snows, and so keep the enemy to the point of exhaustion. But the enemy to the territory or on the frontiers, they were not to retreat. The distinction is important. No one would think of invading Moscow; but the invasion of civilization and humanity require that the Northern barbarians be prevented, in their march, from renewing their ancestors' incursions into the West.

If we examine the several stipulations of the treaty of peace, it will appear that Russia has yielded some capital points. Men of ardent wishes would have wished that no peace be made without the restoration of Poland. Certainly it is generous to sympathize with the noble and unfortunate Poles, so cruelly oppressed under the Despot's iron hand. But this restoration, affecting the interest of Russia, Prussia and Austria alike, could not have been obtained, if at all, without twenty years of bloody strife, and in this fearful struggle all that is most valuable in civilized life must have been perilled. Let us not ask too much. If the Poles remain in Italy and intend to become a nation, the day of their restoration, the day of justice will come.

Meanwhile, we are satisfied with what Russia has conceded. These concessions, I repeat it, are large.

First, the Black Sea will cease to be any longer exclusively Russian, on whose bosom formidable maritime and military expeditions would constantly threaten the liberty of the Ottoman empire. The walls of Sebastopol are thrown down, and will not be built again. The Russian fleet is annihilated; and a new one will not be created.

The Black Sea is to be open to merchant ships of all nations; this is an advance of civilization. The policy of the Czar Peter I. and his successors is abandoned, and given place to a policy more suited to the European balance of power.

Next, Christians of Oriental churches are no longer confined to the exclusive protection of St. Petersburg. The Greek Church, hitherto has been protected by the Czar, only on condition of aiding him in his schemes of conquest and tyranny. But now, Oriental Christians are placed under the safe-guard of all Europe, and already valuable rights have been exacted for the free of the Sultan. This is the beginning of a complete emancipation.

The provinces of the Danube, Moldavia and Wallachia, will not cease to be exclusively protected by the Russians, who had invaded and oppressed them under various pretexts. These provinces are now to receive a constitution, and be introduced into the family of European nations. Further the navigation of the Danube will be free, and this artery of our continent will unite in commercial intercourse the West with Asia. Lastly barriers are interposed to the ambitious schemes of Russia in Norway, Finland and elsewhere.

Such are the advantages acquired by the treaty of peace; and they are not small.

If you ask now what benefit can Russia derive from these losses, we answer: the more are in their own hands. Let them abandon remote conquests, and turn the will, real or pretended, of Peter the Great. Their territory is large enough, and might contain a population ten times more numerous. Let them labour to disfigure the people, education, art and science. Let their serfs be emancipated and become gradually capable of occupying civil and political offices. Let them form an industrial, moral and free nation. Such is the mission of Russia, and the best security of her future welfare.

A Grand Summary.
The N. Y. Evangelist gives a summary of the benevolent societies of England whose anniversaries were held this year in London. The number and extent of these societies are astonishing. Including those of a purely charitable kind, as orphan asylums, the number of institutions having no religious and moral aims is wholly voluntary benevolence, is not less than 210! It enumerates, for example, four Bible Societies—the great British and Foreign, having an income of about \$700,000 a year, the Naval and Military, the Trinitarian, and the Translation Society, together having an income of nearly \$750,000. There are seven missionary societies, which have together an income of nearly two millions and a half dollars a year. Of these the Wesleyan is the largest, the Church next. There are twenty-six Home Missionary Societies, having an income of over \$1,000,000—the largest being the Mission of Irish Catholics, which has an income of nearly \$200,000. Thirty-four missions, and fifty-four combined missions, with a host of subordinate. Of Tract and Book Societies, there are six, commencing with the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, which has over \$100,000 income. Of benevolent aid, and other relief and charitable societies, there are thirty-three, having an income of nearly \$700,000. There are also Temperance Societies, Ragged Schools, Charity Schools, and the like, which together have an income of about \$350,000. And fourteen others unclassified, with an income of about \$100,000. The grand total of the receipts of all these societies the last year was a little more than \$5,000,000. These figures mark the Evangelist, from the outline of a history more noble than the world has ever witnessed before.—N. Y. Adv. & Jour.

General Intelligence.

Canada.

NEW ROMISH BISHOPS OF UPPER CANADA.—The Romish Church has recently ordained an installed pastor, a gorgeous ceremony, two new bishops in Upper Canada, one for Hamilton and the other for London. They have just issued their pastoral letters; the first who is an Irishman, John Farrell, having the good taste to be short, while the other who is French, Pierre Adolphe Pissoneau, has heaped into his document an interminable rehash of stale nonsense about popish infidelity, which seems to be his great hobby. The worthy Bishop seems entranced at the prospect of the desecration of Peter—"To Jesus Christ, in Peter, belongs the primacy of the priesthood; to Jesus Christ, in Peter, belongs the dominion of souls. To Peter belongs the supreme judgment, because supreme judgment belongs to Jesus Christ. Peter abhors the sin of blasphemy. Peter anathematizes errors, the anathema is pronounced by Jesus Christ. If Jesus Christ anathematizes the incursions of hell, it is by the ministry of Peter. If Jesus Christ extends the limits of his empire, it is by the ministry of Peter. Jesus Christ gives mission to whomever it is given by Peter. Peter can never misrepresent the Church because Jesus Christ is

the eternal Wisdom. Peter can never teach error, because Jesus Christ is the eternal Truth. Peter can never be overcome, because Jesus Christ is the strength of the Most High. Jesus Christ ever conquers in Peter, ever reigns with him, ever commands by him. When Peter seems weakest, then he is strongest." The blasphemous chain of arguments of the bishop is very plain and easy and he deems it unnecessary, namely, Peter is Jesus Christ on earth, and the Pope is Peter, and therefore as infallible as the Lord himself. But Adolphe must permit us to lengthen his chain of argument, by adding one link to each end, to which he can not possibly object. These two links are, First IX, and God. Pope Pius, in the present Pope; this is undeniable, the Pope is Peter, Peter again is Jesus Christ, and Jesus Christ is God. Therefore Jesus Christ, and now let us parallel with the chain the passage of 2. Thes. 3. 4, upon which the pastoral of the bishop makes a beautiful comment. "The man of sin, the son of perdition; who opposeth and exalteth himself above all that is called God, or that is worshipped; so that he as God sitteth in the seat of God, showing himself to be God." First IX, Pope, Peter, Jesus Christ and God? Tell it to the oppressed nations of Europe that the Pope is Italian, who is the evil genius of Italy and the curse of his country is God! Tell the sons of Rome in Rome, that the man who imprisons, tortures, and butchers the lambs of the flock is Jesus Christ! Tell the bleeding pariahs of Italy that he is Peter an immovable rock of truth, who he cheated them out of their property and broke his solemn pledge to them, he whose cattle and promises are like sand, so that no word coming from his mouth is believed; by those near him. Pope undoubtedly he is; this no one will deny; but such have been before him many scamps, perjurers, adulterers and monsters, whose names are branded in history with marks of infamy, although having assumed also to be living Peters.—Montreal Witness.

LAKE HURON RAILWAY.—The papers announce the conception of a stupendous railway project, having for its object the connection of Lake Huron, through the valley of the Ottawa, with Montreal, by an almost direct line. With a population of some 3,000,000 people, Canada has the princely domain of 160,405,219 acres. These lands are rich in minerals, in forest, and in all the requirements of agriculture. The valley of the Ottawa alone has a sufficient quantity of timber to supply the markets of the world for a century. The mines of Lake Superior are not yet scarcely known in their richness and extent; and they have been found, both in quantity and quality of ore, to rival the best in the country. It matters little how rich or how beautiful lands are, they cannot be made attractive to emigration till they are also made easy of access, with a good outlet to market for their products. 4,000,000 of acres will be granted for railway purposes. The Illinois Central Railroad has been constructed on similar principles, and hitherto with very satisfactory progress, opening up also a valuable back country on both sides, and connecting roads branching off in all directions.—Herald's Journal.

THE GOVERNMENT RAILWAY POLICY.—Mr. John A. Macdonald has announced in the House that the Government propose to change the present system of Ministerial representation at the Grand Trunk Railway Board. The plan, it is said, involves the dissolution of the existing Government directorships, and the appointment of an independent officer, to act in the double capacity of Director and Government Auditor.—Quebec Chronicle.

Newfoundland.

The Express of the 24th ult., relates the death of the Rev. Mr. Boland, a clergyman of the Church of England, under the following painful circumstances. Some time in the early part of March (the day is not exactly known) Mr. Boland went to visit a parishioner near Sandy Point, the place of his residence; and not returning when expected, search was made for him and he was found dead within a mile of his own house. It is presumed that having incautiously gone alone, he had lost his way in a drift of snow, and, weary and fatigued, had sunk into that fatal sleep in which the vital powers are soon extinct. Mr. Boland was for many years a scripture reader in London; he was learned, able and zealous and is much regretted.

In the same paper is a long letter signed "Cyrrus W. Field," which in advocating St. Johns as a place for call for ocean steamers to America says that the present steamers pass Cape Race too and fro 416 trips per annum or more than one day and that calling at St. Johns would only delay them four hours, that is two hours in the harbor for coaling, transiting of business, etc., and two hours running the extra distance (ten miles) in and out. A tripping period commencing with the gain in speed which would cause from steamers departing with less coal and in lighter trim, and to the increased amount of income from extra freight runs.

The Express records the death on the 14th of June of Erasmus Augustine Kallikan a young Esquimaux who was taken by Captain Ommann from the coast of Greenland in 1851 to act as guide in search of Sir John Franklin. He was taken to sea, and owing to stress of weather could not be landed. He was with his own consent taken to England, educated, and brought up in the Christian faith, and in the winter of 1855, he was sent to St. John's in October of last year where he was admitted to the College of the Theological institution for further training. During the winter he showed signs of disease of the lungs. His last illness was short and he died at the College on Saturday the 14th ult.—St. John Courier.

United States.

The American Traveller says:—In case of war with England we should enter the contest with a fleet ridiculously inferior in weight of armament to that of our haughty enemy; and although we might expect much from individual gallantry, it is too much to suppose that it would suffice for the defence of our extended line of sea-coast, and all through the contest we should labor under the disadvantage of having our own shores the theatre of the contest. As a peace measure, the navy ought to be increased without delay, so that its increase may bear some proportion to the rapid extension of our mercantile marine. The enemy having established supremacy at sea, there is no doubt also that an attempt would have been made to seize California, and with our present deficient means of communication, it would have been all but impossible to forward reinforcements to the menaced quarter. This may serve to show the necessity of urging forward, as a matter of mere military defence, had it not a thousand other recommendations, the too-much protracted project of the Pacific Railroad.

We can, however, at the present time, be well spared the panic of a foreign war, in the talk of soothed down those internal dimensions which so alarmingly threaten the peace of the country. In Kansas, the federal troops appear to be succeeding in compelling the withdrawal of the outside invaders, and have gone a step farther in harassing also, whenever met with, all organized

parties of Free State settlers, so that for the present at least "Order reigns in Kansas." Various measures, emanating from Southern men, have been introduced into Congress, with the view of pacifying the territory, that of Mr. Toombs being in most favor, for the taking of an immediate census, the formation by the present bona fide settlers of a constitution, and the immediate admission of Kansas, with this constitution, of whatever character it may be, as a State into the Union.

No sooner have we a hull in the Kansas troubles, than we are startled with the intelligence of a like tampering under foot of law and order, by an armed "insurrection" in California. The citizens there appear to have very little confidence in the officers of government, a fact not to be wondered at from the revelation of an atrocious system of tampering with the ballot-box which has now for the first time been brought to light; and the perpetration with comparative impunity of a series of robberies and murders, has revived the old Vigilance Committee, which call for support has awakened such an extraordinary response, that it has assumed, for the nonce, all the powers of the government. At least 5,000 men, including many of the best citizens of San Francisco, with large promises of support from the Interior, have rallied to the support of the Committee, who have taken two murderers from the custody of the Sheriff and executed them by Lynch law, shipping off their bodies to a number of other vicious characters whom they have arrested. Gov. Johnson has issued a proclamation calling into requisition means to suppress the "revolution" and uphold the supremacy of the law; but it was thought, on the sailing of the Illinois, that he would not be able to collect a sufficient force to put down the public feeling being intensely in favor of the action of the Vigilance Committee. The latter body, in possession of the large powers which he has seized, appears to have acted with considerable moderation; but only a very bad state of things indeed could justify their extraordinary action, which makes a mockery of all the principles of representative government. The effect upon business, too, cannot fail to be disastrous.

The N. Y. Journal of Commerce publishes a statement of vessels reported lost or damaged during the past half year, and which it states to have been prepared from the Underwriter's books with considerable care, the estimated loss in each case being rather under than over the actual amount. It is an appalling list, the amount of loss, by wreck, total and partial, within a period of six months, being nearly \$16,000,000, an amount of disaster probably without parallel in our commercial history. Among the heaviest losses we may, perhaps, specially name the *Deer*, lost from Liverpool to New York, \$250,000; the ship *Great Duke*, from New York to Liverpool, \$200,000; the ship *John Rutledge*, from Liverpool to New York, \$200,000; the ship *John Napoleon*, from Baltimore to Liverpool, \$200,000; the ship *Leah*, from New York to Antwerp, \$230,000; the ship *Ocean Queen*, from London to New York, \$200,000; the ship *St. Lawrence*, \$500,000; and the ship *R. Carley*, New York to Antwerp, \$210,000. The exact amount of loss to vessels and cargoes by wreck is \$11,940,000; but to this there are additions: 1,218 other vessels, of all classes, arrived at various ports with more or less damage to hull, cargo and rigging, and were repaired at an expense varying from \$500 to \$10,000 each. The total estimated at not less than \$1,150,000. The damage to cargo arriving coastwise, and also from foreign ports, in many cases after long and boisterous passages, from the best data that can be obtained, was at least \$2,800,000. Thus running up the total to \$15,990,000!

Britannia Disarming.

England possesses at this moment, or rather did possess two or three weeks ago, the best army, for its numbers, the best navy, the best armaments, the best fleet of transports, the best corps of military laborers, the best commissariat, the best material of all kinds, above all, the best militia, and the best foreign legion in the world. To these must be added that she possessed, even after a costly war, the best exchequer, the best credit, and the most unbroken public spirit in the world. We might add a few more superlatives, and, if we come to an end, it is that moment, rather than the resources of the country, fall us. The Premier had only to give the signal, and the people were ready to rush into war, without much consideration of the consequences. All of a sudden England has laid down her arms, disbanded her legions, returned her fleets to harbor and her arms to store. While an Act of Parliament still empowers the minister to keep under arms a quarter of a million of men, and everything else in proportion, the army is suddenly reduced to 105,000 men, with a view to its ultimate reduction to 95,000; the militia is disbanded, and the foreign legion dismissed with thanks, money and the option of a colony. The vote of the army is reduced from \$34,000,000 to \$20,000,000, with little explanation, and with members rising up in a half-savage tone to expostulate at so prodigious a retrenchment. Fugue has even led to something like a protestation of spirit. She is not, indeed, doing like the lion in the stable, but rather tired, and takes a kick from the jackass on the other side of the salt water with wonderful equanimity. There she sits, like grandpa, who, having dined and great and small, the best fleet of transports, the best corps of military laborers, the best commissariat, the best material of all kinds, above all, the best militia, and the best foreign legion in the world. To these must be added that she possessed, even after a costly war, the best exchequer, the best credit, and the most unbroken public spirit in the world. We might add a few more superlatives, and, if we come to an end, it is that moment, rather than the resources of the country, fall us. The Premier had only to give the signal, and the people were ready to rush into war, without much consideration of the consequences. All of a sudden England has laid down her arms, disbanded her legions, returned her fleets to harbor and her arms to store. 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