

Before the Reformation the Grammar Schools were attached to some religious Establishment, and under the control of the Christian priesthood. The Reformers effected great changes, but they did not attempt to break the chain which unites literature and religion. The school was regarded as the nursery of the Church, and the Church was considered the mother of national religion. John Knox says, there must of necessity be the godly upbringing of the youth. True Presbyterians hold religious instruction to be an essential element in their Church, linking together its entire life, from the baptism of the infant till the admission of the youth to the Lord's table. It is only since the stormy days of the French Revolution that the doctrine has been broached, that education and religion should be separated. The Free Church claims to be the fairest daughter of the Reformation. When she separated from the Establishment she erected schools for her children. We can have no hope of converting heathen lands without schools for the rising generation. Our Ragged Schools will never reclaim Juvenile delinquency. If the religious element be let out, mere secular knowledge will not reclaim. The Duke of Wellington once said, you may make boys clever devils without the bible, but can never make them good christians. The Greeks and Romans sealed the bill of science while they were sunk in the deepest depravity; they praised virtue and practiced the grossest wickedness. France was the best educated nation in Europe, yet they took the lead in impiety and infidelity. The bright empires of antiquity have passed away, and nothing but the salt of Christianity can preserve our Country. We have many schools in this Country in which the business of religion is taught by precept and example, but as we have no religious tests or spiritual qualifications required of the Teachers, some of them are Roman Catholics, Unitarians, and Infidels, and if the child is spoiled with the Teacher, it will be next to impossible for the Minister to reclaim him. It is said that the religious spirit is strong in Nova Scotia: that the rising generation are in no danger. I think the danger very great, secularists are increasing every day, and many maintain that the Bible ought not to be taught in schools. Many good men admit that it ought to be taught in Church, and in families, but the treasure is too precious for vulgar hands, and is in danger of being treated with contempt in the schools; but this is a great mistake—the most valuable things in this world are open and free to all; such as the light, the water, and the air, and yet they fall not in our esteem. We are on the verge of a great conflict between christianity and her foe. We have need to break up the fallow ground of the heart, to sow the right seed, the faith and principles of the gospel, and strengthen the bulwarks of the Protestant religion. Of late years infidelity is on the increase. We have much reason to believe the statement made by a writer in a late number of the *Edinburg Review*:—"It is a melancholy fact that the men who make steam engines and railway carriages, our presses, telegraphs, and furniture, have in a fearful proportion renounced all faith in Christianity. They regard the scriptures as a forgery, religion as priestcraft, and "are living without God in the World." In selecting Teachers for our schools we would like to see Trustees pay more attention to their spiritual qualifications, and their fitness for training their pupils in Scriptural Christianity, and to bear in mind that the bible is designed, not merely for the closet, the family, and the sanctuary, but for the school-house, the market-place, and the world; to make us better members of Society, and to fit us for a noble state in a purer world.

JOHN SPROTT.

News Department.

From Papers by R. M. S. Canada. April 29.

The accounts from St. Petersburg speak of the financial difficulties of Russia as increasing with so much rapidity that a climax may be daily expected. It appears that in his last ukase, the Czar has ordered an augmentation to his army of 144,000 men. It is very easy to order such levies, but an ukase will not create finances, nor ammunition, nor provender, nor the many thousand *et ceteras* which are indispensable in order to make an army formidable or efficient. In the Hungarian war, which was a complete joke when compared with the present gigantic struggle, and in which the Czar had only 120,000 men engaged, he was forced to have recourse to England for a loan, and he actually contracted one in London for 157 millions. The present war has forced almost all the Powers in

Europe to contract loans. France has completed hers. England is adding six millions to her floating debt, and Austria is at the present moment endeavouring to negotiate a loan, which she would be glad to get in London or any where else. But where is the Czar to turn for the money which he requires, and which he has not got?

FRANCE.

At a Council of Ministers held at the Palace of the Tuilleries, it was resolved that a very large addition should be made to the French contingent of the expeditionary army in Turkey, and it is probable that England will follow the example of her ally. Before the end of the present year, the French army in Turkey, under Marshal de St. Arnaud, will number at least 150,000 men, and it is supposed that the English contingent will be increased to 50,000 men. Vely Pasha, the Turkish ambassador in Paris, has received despatches from the Porte of a very grave nature; a very deplorable picture was drawn of the state of the Turkish army, and the ambassador was urgently directed to represent the true state of matters to the French Government, and to declare that the military resources of Turkey having been stretched to their utmost limits, it was utterly impossible for the Turkish army to make any further resistance to the advance of the Russians, unless immediate and efficient assistance were afforded by the allies. He therefore besought the ambassador to urge upon the Government the necessity of sending reinforcements with the least practicable delay, to the amount, if possible, of 200,000 men.

The Emperor's answer was, that he was not at all surprised. The reports of Colonel Arden had prepared the French Government for the demand, which was ready to give all the assistance in its power. He then announced that orders had already been given for the sending of immediate reinforcements to the amount of 50,000 men, and that before the end of the year 40 or 50,000 additional troops would be ready to start for the same destination. He added that he hoped that, until the arrival of the reinforcements the Turkish forces would be able to make a stand against the Russians. Vely Pasha expressed the satisfaction the announcement gave him, but did not conceal his apprehension that the reinforcements might arrive too late.

The unexpectedly great and expensive preparations forced upon France has entailed expenses upon her, for which the Minister of Finances was not prepared, and it appears probable that another loan, in addition to the one recently contracted, will soon become necessary.

MAUSELLES, APRIL, 22.—Lord Raglan sailed for the East at a quarter past one o'clock this afternoon on board the *Caradoc*, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Boxer; the wind east by south, blowing fresh, with light rain. There were a number of persons assembled on the quay at the moment of his lordship's departure who cheered warmly, in which they were heartily joined by the crews of the English vessels in the harbour.

The noble lord drove down to the quay at half-past 10 o'clock in a carriage accompanied by Marshal and Madame de St Arnaud and the captain of the *Caradoc*. The entire party were conveyed alongside in a boat belonging to the vessel. The Marshal and Madame remained on board half an hour. Lord Raglan arrived here at 10 o'clock on Thursday night, but was unable to leave sooner than this day in consequence of the boisterous weather which has prevailed here since Wednesday.

AUSTRIA.

On Monday the marriage of the Austrian Emperor with the Princess Elizabeth of Bavaria was solemnised in the church of St. Augustine, at Vienna. Besides the imperial family, the Cardinal Archbishop of Prague, the Archbishop of Olmutz, the Primate of Hungary, Cardinal Von Scitowski, the Prince Archbishop of Gratz, Field Marshal Radetky, the Ban Jellachich, Baron Hess, nearly all the chief dignitaries of the empire and the diplomatic corps were present. The Czar sent General Gruenwald, from St. Petersburg, expressly to congratulate the Emperor. In honour of the occasion, the state of siege in the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom is abolished, all persons convicted of offences against the person of the sovereign are pardoned, and others under accusation set at liberty. A limited amnesty is granted to prisoners convicted of major-political offences.

MALTA, April 22.—Generals Evans, Campbell, Eyre, and Ponnepather have arrived. The 88th, 7th, 23d, 95th, and 15th Regiments have left. Three battalions of the Guards left this morning for Scutari.—Prince Napoleon and General Prim arrived on the 20th, and left on the same night.

General Bosquet has left Constantinople for Adria-nople, to establish his head quarters there.

The movement of troops has already commenced.—One English regiment leaves Gallipoli. 20,000 French and 8,000 English troops have landed.

The squadron of Admiral Bruat, with 6,000 men, was spoken, on the 14th, off Tenedos.

The Himalaya has landed English troops at Constantinople, where they were heartily welcomed by the population.

Prince Napoleon arrived on the 20th at Malta, where he met with a brilliant reception. He left on the 21st.

On the 14th the combined fleets were still at Kavarna.

The *Fury* captured a Russian schooner, but was chased by five Russian vessels of war from Salamis-pöl, and was compelled to abandon the schooner. She kept the crew as hostages. The irritation on both the fleets is extreme. There was a general illumination on the 10th, on board the vessels of the fleet, when the *Dansheo* brought the order to commence hostilities.

The Turks still hold the citadel of Arta. The town has been entirely destroyed. 16,000 insurgents near Janina. The whole of Epirus is up in arms. The bombardment of Odessa is contradicted.

There has been sharp fighting at Trajan's Wall.—The Russians were drawn into an ambush, and suffered a heavy loss of men and artillery.

The Russians passed Trajan's Wall on the 11th. General Luder's head-quarters are at Muratlar, near Karassu. Cossacks had been seen at Kavarna. There is great consternation at Yarna.

TRIESTE, APRIL 25.—Persia has officially declared a strict neutrality.

The *Bertholde*, which left Gallipoli on the 16th, has arrived at Toulon. Eighteen thousand troops had landed at Gallipoli. The health of the troops was excellent.

The squadron under Admiral Hamelin was at Balchik. The Russians were fortifying themselves in the Dobutscha. Omar Pasha's retrograde movement was to concentrate his troops.

Behind the camp at Gallipoli, the English are establishing one at Buyukdere.

CANADA.

We learn from the Montreal papers, that Wednesday the 26th ult., the day of humiliation and prayer for the success of the British arms, according to the appointment of Her Majesty, was very generally observed in that city.

The Superior Court being in session, Mr. Berthel suggested to the Judges that the Court should adjourn till the following day. This was the opinion of the Bar generally, and was acquiesced in by Mr. Justice Day, who said that the Court only waited an application from the Bar, whose wishes it would most readily meet in the matter.

Mr. Judge Mondelet said he, for one, would not consent to adjourn for any such occasion. If a murderer chose to cut each other's throats, let us nothing to call for prayer in it. These belligerent names were murderers, and the war a disgrace to the nineteenth century. Why could they not settle their quarrels in some other way, without cutting each other's throats? He would never consent to adjourn. His Honor repeated these sentiments with great emphasis.

Mr. Bidwell had come prepared to move an adjournment if no one else had. If what the learned Judge said was true, then the Sovereign from whom he held his commission was a murderer, and that the prayer offered up were blasphemies.

Judge Mondelet—so they are?

Messrs. Loranger and Dorion here rose and said that the Bar was unanimous in favor of an adjournment. After the courtesy always extended by the English members on like occasions—as, for instance, adjourning on the occasion of the St. Jean Baptiste Society—there ought to be, and there was, but one opinion on the matter, and they trusted that the adjournment would be made.

Judge Day.—That being the feeling, we have, of course, no hesitation in complying.

QUEBEC, April 27.—Yesterday was strictly observed by the Protestant inhabitants of this city as a day of fasting and humiliation. Services were performed in the several churches. The following sums were collected in aid of the funds for the relief of the widows and children of British soldiers serving in the East war:—

English Cathedral,	£75 5 3	} £76 7 3
Soldiers' service,	3 2 0	
Trinity Church,		17 0 0
St. Matthew's Chapel,		6 1 0
Wesleyan Chapel,		11 18 10
St. Andrew's Church,		62 8 8

NEW BRUNSWICK.

James Olive, Esq. has been elected Mayor of the City of St. John, N. B. by a majority over his opponent, Wm. O. Smith, Esq. of 340.

The Steamers from St. John to Fredericton, commenced their trips on the morning of May 8.

The Provincial Legislature of New Brunswick