

whole life and character breathe one uniform spirit of submission to the ways of God. No one bad habit will be left; no one sin cherished; no weakness of character undisturbed; but onward he will go;—first mending this, then mending that, first getting rid of a weakness here, then purging out a blameworthy, even pursuing some point of duty in this time, now pursuing another point of duty in that line; until the whole character is brought into an orderly, regular, and methodical subjection of the will to the perfection of the Gospel. And while he knows from the largeness of the demands which God makes in the law, and the spirituality which He sets forth in the interpretation of the law by His blessed Son Jesus Christ, that every nerve must be strained, and every effort signally put forth in order to effect any portion of the success which God might look for, still, after all, &c. what he may, he feels sure that he will make but an unsatisfactory servant, do all he can, he will render but a poor return for the love, and care, and mercy, of that God who came on earth to die for him and to save him."—*N. F. Churchman.*

News Department.

From Papers by E. M. S. Adr. April 28.

ENGLAND.

A singular resolution has been adopted by the Canadian Parliament. An address to the Crown has been carried, on the motion of Mr. Cameron, by more than two to one, which, after referring to the late Colonial Act for the codification of the Clergy Reserves, and the declaration inserted in it "that henceforth there should be an entire separation of Church and State in Canada," and noticing that Churchmen in that province are under disadvantages felt by no other denomination, "inasmuch as they are unable to meet with their Bishops and clergy in Synod in their several dioceses to form rules and canons for their own guidance and governance, as large numbers of them conscientiously believe that they are under restrictions from Imperial statutes against the holding of such Synods," and that "they are hereafter required to provide for the maintenance of Bishops of their Church, while they are not allowed to have any voice in their selection or appointment," prays that a measure may be introduced this session to remove all real or supposed obstructions under any statute now in force in Great Britain preventing the meeting of Synods in the province and to enable the members of the Church there "to proceed hereafter to the election of their own Bishops." Whence this motion originated, whether it sprung wholly or partially from compunction, a sense of justice, the old dislike of Imperial interference, or jealousy of the possible claim to precedence which the Church might be thought to retain whilst it kept the disabilities, having lost the privilege, of an Establishment, and a last link with the Throne, we do not know, but it is important in more ways than one. Legislation on this subject would not then be repeated, as we were told it would, by the Colonial Assembly. On the contrary, it is desired, as an act of justice to the Colonial Church. And it remains to be seen, as regards the last part of the prayer, whether a question which has been contemptuously evaded when asked in the House of Commons, will receive more attention in the shape of a formal address from a powerful dependency, which it has been usual for our Government alternately to irritate by neglect, and to humour by almost servile compliance.—*London Guardian.*

The conference of the Amalgamated Protestant Societies was continued on Wednesday with open doors, after some discussion as to the admission of reporters. Sir Osling Eardley introduced a warm debate by attacking the Protestant Alliance as not being sufficient anti-Maynooth, but withdrew the charge on its being "regretted" by one member and "denied" by another. Sir Osling, however, carried an amendment forming a committee irrespective of other societies. A long discussion followed as to the policy to be pursued in influencing constituencies by open meetings or quiet working. The latter appeared to be preferred. One member, a Mr. Satchell, of Warrington, gave a reason why:—

"At the last election there were three candidates for a town with which he had some connection. Two of them were asked whether they would vote against Maynooth. They declined giving any answer to the question. The third candidate expressed his readiness to denounce Maynooth. Notwithstanding this answer there were many persons connected with these societies who voted for the other two candidates. He believed such things would occur again. It would be much better, in his opinion, for some twenty or thirty Protestants to act quietly together in each borough. By so doing they would be enabled in many cases to turn the election, and thus settle the question at once. (Cheers.)"

The Rev. J. B. Gladstone, objecting that members should be excluded in the presence of reporters, the chairman, Mr. J. O. Colquhoun, adjourned the meeting for a short period, and on its resuming reporters were excluded. The chairman was absent next day, presiding at an address to the Emperor of the French, advocating religious freedom in Turkey. The committee wished to send a deputation to Lord Palmerston, but the Premier declined, logically telling the conference—"I can easily imagine what the deputation would have to say to me, and while, on the one hand, I could not hope to change their opinion, I am quite sure they would not alter mine."

LORD FORTH, OF THE 42ND HIGHLANDERS.—The Earl of Fort has published a letter in defence of his son, Lord Forth. (late of the 42nd Highlanders), whose conduct in the Crimea has been the subject of various unpleasant allusions. In this letter, the retirement or dismissal of Lord Forth from the service is attributed to an altercation with his colonel on being ordered to go into the trenches, his lordship refusing, on account of ill health, to go until he had had his dinner. On being taunted with cowardice, he changed his mind. "This most unfortunate altercation, arising, I deplore to say," writes the earl, "in a great measure from my son's inattention to his military duty, and want of subordination to the orders of Colonel Cameron, has been the foundation of the many anonymous, slanderous, and absurd falsehoods which have been so uncharitably set about regarding him, and which it was out of my power to deny until I had ascertained from various persons who were on the spot, and from Col. Cameron himself, the truth of this most painful affair."

Earl Dundonald is so positive that he could destroy Cronstadt, Sweaborg, Helsingfors, and Sebastopol, at the moderate expense of £1,000,000, that he is ready, with the sanction of the Government, to place his plans before spirited individuals in the city, under whose superintendence the money may be disbursed.

Nearly 150 Poles and Fins, who for some time have been in the barracks at Millbay, Plymouth, with the other prisoners taken at Bomarsund last year, having volunteered for service against the Russians, have been temporarily removed on board the Royal William ordinary guard ship at Devonport.

FRANCE.

Monsieur Guizot presided, on Saturday, at the annual meeting of the Protestant Schools Society, held, as usual, in the Oratoire. The meeting was very numerously attended. In his address, M. Guizot said that the society had during the past year two main difficulties to contend against—one internal, and of ordinary occurrence, its own deficiency in energy, its want of funds, &c.; the other external, and of a more unusual nature—he alluded to the difficulties which, it could no longer be doubted, were thrown in the way of the proceedings of their society. It was in vain any longer to attempt to shut their eyes to the fact that in many parts of the country they now encountered impediments to the formation, and even maintaining, of Protestant schools, such as a short time back they had been altogether unused to. To such an extent had this prevailed, that in one department alone no less than eight long-established schools of the society had been wholly suppressed. He could mention both names of localities and individuals connected with these acts; but he refrained. He proclaimed, however, such acts to be, in every sense of the word, illegal, and contrary to the established laws of the country and the recognised rights of their religion for the right to profess a religion everywhere implied also the right to educate according to the principles of that religion. M. Guizot attributed these obstructions wholly to the local authorities; he mentioned both the "civil and ecclesiastical" authorities; but it was evident that it was to the influence, at least, if not to the overt acts of the latter especially, that he meant to attribute the annoyances against which he protested. To the central authority in civil law, both as regarded the full religious liberty which it professed, and that which it practised. Whenever appeal could be made directly to it, justice had always been attained. The advice he gave his co-religionists was to meet with moderation, but with the greatest firmness, upon their religious rights, and he felt sure that if they did so they would be supported and would prevail over the attempted encroachments.

Letters from St. Petersburg, of the 10th, state that the gold was still scarce. The reopening of the navigation of the Neva was not expected before the 15th of May.

The *Intelligencer* confirms the death of Admiral Istomene, who was shot through the head while returning from the inspection of the Kamtschatska redoubt. He was a young man.

A letter from Alexandria of the 9th states that English transports have arrived there to take on board two cavalry regiments which had come from India. The embarkation had commenced and, by the 15th, it was expected 600 men and 400 horses would have reached Sebastopol.

The English fleet under Admiral Dundas, consisting of twelve steam ships of the line and three steam frigates, anchored in Keil Harbour on Thursday afternoon. They were still there on the 21st, on which day the *Dorsopate* captured a vessel under the Lubbock flag off Liban.

A private letter from St. Petersburg in the *Alten Zeitung*, in speaking of a regiment of Bashkirs, 400 horses strong, that had just arrived there from Moscow, says that the men were much less astonished at the Moscow railway, by which they were conveyed, than had been expected. They affirmed that it by no means went as fast as the breeze on the steppe, and that a good Bashkir horse could keep up with the train. The locomotive was, however, pronounced to be sorcery, but the Bashkir secretaries could do some clever things also. On their entrance into St. Petersburg an empty barrack was assigned them; they begged, however, to be allowed to take up their quarters in the open air, if any earthquake came, the walls of the building might fall and crush them. On being required to resume their march in the morning after their bivouac in the capital, they were much cast down, and eventually refused to leave, as they had been promised that when there they should see the Emperor. On this circumstance being made known to the Emperor (Alexander) he immediately rode down to the place. Their delight at seeing their Czar knew no bounds; they laughed, they sobbed, they threw themselves on the ground, they kissed first each other, then the Emperor's boots, and then his horse; then crept in and out between the horse's legs, which they embraced from time to time, and conducted themselves entirely as children highly delighted at meeting a long lost parent. After receiving the Emperor's blessing they marched off.

The Polish paper *Czar* states that all the bridges on the Lower Neva, which are built of granite, have been thrown down, and the materials cast into the stream, so as to make it impassable for vessels of any depth. The Russian fleet is armed ready for battle, and well stocked with provisions; two divisions are in Cronstadt, and one at Sweaborg and Revel. A flotilla of 300 row boats carrying guns, was being fitted out with all diligence. Along that part of the Baltic coast where the approach of Gatchina is protected by only two petty fortresses—Narva and Jamburg—there is an army of 120,000 men concentrated, consisting of a portion of the Grenadier Corps, and of the 1st Army Corps, with their reserves, the reserves of the 8th Army Corps and of the Infantry of the Guards, and Irregular Cavalry. These forces are stationed on echelon along the coast, and fortified camps are being erected at the most important points.

CANADA.

The Third Report of the Standing Committee on Public Accounts relates to the propriety of establishing a Decimal Currency in Canada, and the expediency of keeping the Provincial Accounts on the Decimal principle. The determination to which the Committee came may be seen by the following Resolution which, at the conclusion of their Report, they submitted to the consideration of the Legislative Assembly:—"Resolved, That after the 31st of January, 1854 there shall be but one Currency of Accounts and payment, of which the Dollar shall be the unit and standard of value; the public Accounts shall be kept in dollars, cents and mills; and the coinage shall be equal in intrinsic value to that of the United States." There is a second Resolution with regard to weights and measures, but it is of too limited and partial a nature to engage our attention at present, and we think it was a pity to mix up the two subjects together. The establishment of the Decimal principle in the Currency and monetary transactions of the Colony is a topic sufficiently important of itself to be considered and settled *per se*. Our system of weights and measures also demands more simple and enlarged treatment than is appended to the fag-end of the Bill in a very imperfect degree. Slight and incomplete changes in the system would only increase the confusion and inconsistencies which already prevail in the incongruous and jay of weights and measures from one end of the Province to the other. Settle the money first, and then turn full attention to other branches to which the application of the Decimal principle may be desirable. There is a deal of useful, curious and interesting information in the Report, especially in the notes explanatory and historical, which run along the bottom of the pages. The usual reasons are enumerated for the introduction of a Decimal Currency: It would lead to greater accuracy in calculations, and diminish the labour to the extent of one half and in some cases of four fifths.

A glance at the voluminous accounts and returns at the Corps House (it is justly stated) will show upon the labor which could be saved by the change. It would lead also greatly to the convenience of travellers and persons engaged in exchange operations.