

battle has not to be fought over again. But, if this slavery question were once fairly disposed of, it will not only produce an immense change in the social condition of the Southern States, but it will alter the whole character of the political action, foreign and domestic, of the entire Union and so of this entire Continent. This aspect of our times, therefore, forebodes much more than liberty to the negro and a social revolution in the Slave States; though what these further results shall be it is difficult to foresee.

(To be continued.)

THE NORTHERN STANDARD.

A friend has sent us a copy of a new Journal, "The Northern Standard," published in Edinburgh weekly, and whose object may be gathered from the following extract from the Prospectus.

The Primary Objects of this Paper are to advocate the principles of the Reformation—to vindicate and extend the Principles of the Church of Scotland—to draw closer together the ties of brotherhood and of unity in action amongst the Orthodox Church in Great Britain and Ireland—to oppose the growing aggressions of Popery—to counteract prevailing Infidelity—and to supply a full and impartial view of public affairs, local, national and general, in columns not only uncontaminated by any thing calculated to lower the tone of Morality and Religion, but specially devoted to the advocacy of pure morals and sound Christian doctrine.

In connection with those objects it will aim at the healing of those unhappy divisions which at present so greatly weaken the hands of Presbyterians—the strengthening of our religious institutions by the removal of proved and acknowledged abuses—and the advancement of good fellowship and co-operation between those who, while they differ in some important points, are yet at one as to the great essentials of the Christian faith.

MISSIONARY AND RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

THE FESTIVAL OF THE CHILDREN OF THE CLERGY IN LONDON.

On the 10th of May last the 200th Anniversary Festival of the Sons of the Clergy was held in London. The assemblage consisted of the vast number of 5 or 6,000 people, all belonging to the higher classes. The collection taken up amounted to the sum of £690. Considering the object in view, and the wealth and respectability of the parties present, the collection might be expected to reach a higher figure; still, however, the sum collected is large, and speaks well for the popularity of the Society. We are told that the funds of the corporation are administered impartially to claimants from all the dioceses of England and Wales, and annually assist about 1200 persons, of whom 700 are widows and aged single-daughters of deceased clergymen. The sick and disabled clergy and their families in cases of urgent distress are also relieved; and the third object is to educate and place out in life the children of poor clergymen. The first festival was held in St. Paul's Cathedral in 1655, 200 years ago; and during that long interval, it is probable, on no occasion have the claims of the Charity upon public benevolence been so well put forward or so generally responded to as they were on Wednes-

day. According to custom a public dinner was given in the evening, at which upwards of 450 noblemen, prelates, divines and laymen sat down to table.

The Lord Mayor presided, and the Prince Consort honoured the company with his presence.

The toast of "Church and Queen" having been given, the second toast was, "His Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Royal Steward of the year, Albert Prince of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family." When the cheers with which it was received had subsided, Prince Albert delivered the following speech:

"His Royal Highness rose and said,—My Lord Mayor, allow me to return to you, on my own behalf and on that of the royal family, my best thanks for the manner in which you have proposed our health, and to you, gentlemen, for the cordial response which you have made to the toast. I am, indeed, highly gratified to have been a witness to the 200th anniversary of this festival, testifying, as it does, that the people of this country do not relax in efforts which they have once undertaken, and do not forsake the spirit which animated their forefathers. (Loud cheers.) When our ancestors purified the Christian faith and shook off the yoke of a domineering priesthood, they felt that the keystone of that wonderful fabric which had grown up in the dark times of the middle ages was the celibacy of the clergy, and shrewdly foresaw that their reformed faith and newly won religious liberty would on the contrary only be secure in the hands of a clergy united with the people by every sympathy national, personal, and domestic. (Loud cheers.) Gentlemen, this nation has enjoyed for 300 years the blessings of a church establishment which rests upon this basis, and cannot be too grateful for the advantages afforded by the fact that the Christian ministers not only preach the doctrines of Christianity but live among their congregations an example for the discharge of every Christian duty as husbands, fathers and masters of families—themselves capable of fathoming the whole depth of human feelings, desires and difficulties. (Cheers.) While we must gratefully acknowledge that they have, as a body, worthily fulfilled this high and difficult task, we must bear in mind that we deny them an equal participation in one of the actuating motives of life—the one which among the "children of this generation" exercises, perhaps of necessity, the strongest influence—I mean the desire for the acquisition and accumulation of the goods of this world. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, the appellation of "a money-maker" is not only a reproach but a condemnation for a clergyman, depriving him of all influence over his congregation. Yet this man, who has to shun opportunities for acquiring wealth, open to most of us, and who has himself only an often scanty life-income allotted to him for his services, has a wife and children like ourselves, and we wish him to have the same solicitude for their welfare which we feel for our own. (Cheers.) Are we not bound, then, to do what we can to relieve his mind from anxiety, and to preserve his children from destitution when it shall have pleased the Almighty to remove him from the scene of his labours? (Cheers.) You have given an answer in the affirmative by your presence here to-day, and, although this institution can do materially but little, morally it gives a public recognition of the claims which the sons of the clergy have upon the sympathy and liberality of the community at large, and, as such, is of the greatest value. (Cheers.) May it continue for further hundreds of years as a bond of union between clergy and laity, and on each recurring centenary may it find the nation ever advancing in prosperity, civilization and piety! (Loud cheers.) I have received permission from the Lord Mayor to propose the health of his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Right Hon. Lord Denman, the President and Vice-President of the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy. (Cheers.) Lord Denman is unfortunately obliged to be absent on this occasion, but the Archbishop of Canterbury we have the pleasure of seeing at this table. I

beg to propose his good health, and, if you will allow me to be your spokesman, I beg to return his Grace our warmest thanks for the very eloquent and feeling sermon which he preached this day in St. Paul's Cathedral. (Cheers.)

The Treasurer then read the financial report, which announced that his Royal Highness had contributed 100 guineas, that the 113 stewards of the festival had handed in lists amounting to £3,500, that the collection at the cathedral doors was £690, that the subscriptions at the dinner gave a sum of £3,145, that an estimated sum of £3,600 might be added as the proceeds of sermons preached in aid of the funds, that the Dowager Lady Willoughby de Broke had given a donation of £500, and that the receipts for the year would amount to £12,050. This gratifying statement was received with loud cheers by the company.

POETRY.

HYMN.

By the late Captain Allan F. Gardiner, who was starved to death in Patagonia, 1852.

Psalm cx. 3; lxxviii. 10.

All that I have, O Lord, is Thine;
All that I am, Thy Spirit wrought;
What should I not for Thee resign,
Whose precious blood my ransom bought!
Lord, here I am; my life, my all
I hold obedient to Thy call.

And then methought what holy zeal
Within our languid hearts would glow,
Had we but faith to see and feel
What ransomed spirits fully know.
How precious is the living Word,
Which, while on earth, by grace they heard!

Who then would wait to count the cost?
But forward press with joy to bear
The only balm for sinners lost,
To those still bound in Satan's snare;
Till earth's remotest tribes are taught
What Jesus for their ransom wrought.

Luke xv. 10.

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