

biology, uniting a person of strong nervous organization with a weak one, brings the mind of the weaker under the temporary dominion of the stronger.

(To be concluded next week.)

Correspondence.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

MR. EDITOR: The exertions which have been made during the present year, and among them your own, not the least important, in behalf of King's College and the cause of sound education in general, are deserving of all praise. Generations to come will have reason to bless the day when Churchmen in the Province were taught the lesson of self-dependence. Let us hear no more lamentations over the failure of this or that source of income—let us look to our own arm under God's blessing, and show ourselves men,—men and Churchmen, fully appreciating the value of Education for all our people, but especially for our Clergy, and therefore ready and zealous in contributing, according to our ability, for the attainment of the object we profess to value. What can be more hollow and vain than to talk of our superiority in Education, and at the same time refuse assisting to support that superiority? Others are striving also for superiority; and in one respect they are immeasurably our superiors. What they have done, has been accomplished by their own strength in their own behalf. They desire education, and they give their money for it. For what we have attained to, the merit is chiefly due to friends who coaxed us to go to school, by first building the school house, and then paying the master's fees. That day is fortunately gone by—our friends are more than ever our friends, by leaving us to do what independent-minded men wish to do: provide for ourselves. The purpose of this letter however is to draw attention to one part of the Educational question which has received but too little public notice and support—I mean the education of the females of our communion. We all know the fact, though we neglect it too much in our plans, that the importance of female education is by no means confined to the female sex—to refer to that which has often been beautifully described, the influence of the mother in the mental and moral training of her son; this consideration of itself shows at once the very serious importance of the subject. How often do we meet in the lives of the most eminent men, interesting acknowledgments of the debt they owe to the first lessons received from a loving mother's lips. We are deeply concerned then to take care that those should always speak the words of truth and soberness. Among us there is no Institution for female education sustained by the combined efforts of our people—whether there should or should not be such an establishment connected with the Church, I am not prepared to decide—I would rather call attention to one which is the result of private enterprise, already in operation, and ask from the members of our Church in its behalf, more zeal, more consistency, and I would add more faithfulness to their own Church;—and this I do first upon the ground of the intrinsic merits of that school, and secondly on the ground of *security to religious principle*. I allude to the Seminary established in Amherst, in the County of Cumberland, for the education of young ladies. I would first point out one special advantage at least of a private Seminary of the kind just mentioned,—the proprietors of the school are likewise the teachers, and therefore its prosperity and success are entirely identified with their own personal interests—hence the system of instruction, the regulations of the school, the health and comfort of the pupils, all become matters of constant vigilance and care, in order to secure the public patronage.

In a public Institution having hired teachers, of course no such personal interest exists on their part.—Again, in a private school conducted by ladies—who themselves have adorned the domestic circle and moved in the higher ranks of life—the advantages on the score of manners and general deportment must be obvious. A knowledge of languages, of music, or of drawing, will not atone for coarse vulgarity. Delicacy and refinement must be imparted rather by example than by precept. The Seminary at Amherst, conducted by Mrs. Rathford and Miss Yates, has much more of the easy intercourse of a private family than the formality of a school, while there is no relaxation of necessary discipline during the hours exclusively devoted to instruction. I speak of it of which I have the best information, and can testify to the parental affection with which the pupils are ever treated by their worthy instructors; and in a purely educational point of view, I do not hesitate to affirm that equal facilities are not to be had in the two Provinces.

Trespassing too much already on your columns, I must yet say a few words on the second ground for recommending the Amherst Seminary to the special favour of Churchmen, viz. the security they have that the religious principles of their daughters will not be tampered with—not because it is a Church of England Institution—for that it is not—but because it is not at all of a Sectarian character. The teachers are indeed, I believe, communicants of the Church, but a majority of their pupils has always been of other denominations, and the most scrupulous regard for each one's peculiar religious opinions has been invariably shown. This course is nothing more than justice to others. I wish, then, to repeat that the unsectarian character (if I may be allowed the expression) of the Amherst Seminary may be regarded by parties as a complete protection, not only for Church people, but equally so for other

denominations. The pupils are indeed required to attend Divine worship, but only after the manner their parents direct.

Upon the Scriptural principle, however, of providing for our own, and of doing good especially unto them that are of the household of faith, it is reasonable to expect that Church of England people, particularly the Clergy, would give the preference, other things being equal, to a Seminary conducted by members of their own Church, in whom their children will find not only identity of religious principles, but the same associations and tastes which they have been accustomed to in their own homes:—in a word, they will be under the constant influence of those who are in the same position of life with themselves.

A PARENT.

News Department.

From Papers by R. M. S. Niagara, Sept. 2.

ENGLAND.

A vote has been taken in the British Parliament, towards the erection of the long delayed Chapel to the British Embassy at Constantinople, and for the enclosure of a graveyard at Madrid. The latter is to be consecrated, we are happy to say, by a Bishop of our Church. One of the darkest blots upon our foreign policy, is the indifference with which our Government have hitherto submitted to the absolute proscription of our religion by the Spanish people. We hope this step in the right direction will be followed up by the consecration of graveyards (so much wanted) at Seville and at Cadiz.

In Turkey our Chaplains find a painful addition to their labours in the ravages of the cholera among the troops. A correspondent in the Morning Post speaks with enthusiasm of their devotion,—“How these clergymen staid the work I cannot imagine; they are from morning to night in hospitals, or on horseback, or burying the dead.”

By this visitation God is every where at the present time afflicting his people, and testing the devotion of His ministers. Canada has suffered generally, Montreal most of all. From Barbadoes the most heart rending accounts have come of the moral effects of the visitation upon the negroes. The bad it hardens into recklessness and brutality; the better disposed crowd to the churches, which have no room for the throng pressing into them.—*Colonial Church Chronicle*.

JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST ARCHDEACON WILBERFORCE.—It is now in our power definitively to announce the fact that His Grace the Archbishop of York has determined, after due deliberation and acting under legal advice, to proceed against Archdeacon Wilberforce, on account of the Romish doctrines which he has published in his work on the Holy Eucharist.—*Church & State Gaz.*

VISIT OF PRINCE ALBERT TO THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.—After cruising to the westward for a few days, the royal squadron will proceed to Boulogne, the Prince Consort being on board the *Victoria and Albert*, to meet the Emperor of the French at the Camp of St. Omer, where a review will take place on the 31st or 4th of September.

SPAIN.

MADRID.—Queen Christina has escaped. We are not yet in possession of details; but it is at any rate gratifying to know that one of Espartero's most serious embarrassments is thereby removed, and the shame and scandal attending the public trial of the mother of the reigning Queen avoided. So imminent was her peril, that she was compelled to implore the intervention of our Minister, Lord Howden, whom she had hitherto treated with contumely. The dissolution of the Junta is another important step towards tranquillizing the country.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA.—While Prussia, by her pusillanimous vacillation, is impeding the active settlement of the Eastern question, Austria, by her firm and decisive conduct, is undoubtedly shaking the resolves of the Czar. Austria, in fact, now presses to the Czar the alternatives of peace or war, depending on the acceptance or rejection of the demands which she has made to the St. Petersburg Cabinet; while, at the same time, the occupation of Wallachia manifests the firmness of her decision to abide by those demands.

THE WAR IN THE EAST.—Vienna, *Wednesday evening*.—By advices from Constantinople of the 21st, nothing was known there concerning the embarkation of the allied troops. The cholera still raged at Varna, and storms were prevalent in the Euxine. The cholera was not epidemic at Constantinople. The Viceroy of Egypt was well received at the Porte. According to Turkish reports, the Russians were victorious at the battle fought at Hadji Velikei on the 21st August: both parties retired, but 4000 Turks were killed or missing.

RUSSIAN DEFEAT.—We learn from Bucharest, that on the 19th Skander Beg had a very obstinate engagement with the Russians near Bogoschan, between Ploeschit and Busco. The Turks were twice thrown into disorder, and it was almost entirely owing to the personal exertions of the gallant commander that the third attack succeeded.

CAPTURE OF BOMABUSO, August 16.—The cannonade having become very warm, the Governor was constrained to surrender, and at one p. m. the white flag of truce was thrust out from one of the embrasures. Sir Charles Napier and Admiral Chads proceeded in a small armed boat to the shore. General Barraguy d'Hilliers and his staff at the same time wound round the roadway and galloped up to the fort. The Governor, General Baidoo, then came forth to parley; but, finding that an unconditional surrender was demanded, he delivered up his sword to the English Admiral and French General. The army entered the fortress, surrounded and took charge of the magazine, and drew up in line outside. The prisoners, having collected their personal baggage, were ordered to be immediately removed on board the men-of-war. The Russians looked dispirited and careworn, the only repose they could obtain for five days having been by the side of their guns.

CONFLAGRATION AT VARNA.—The reports recently received from the camp prove that the fire, passing alluded to in our last, was a far more serious affair than we were then warranted in believing. The fire broke out on the 10th ult., and is supposed to have been the work of some incendiary Greeks in the pay of Russia. It destroyed above a quarter of the town of Varna; and, but for great exertions, would have caused the explosion of the powder magazines and consequent destruction of the neighboring camp and regiments.

INDIA AND PERSIA.

BOMBAY.—It is stated that an army of observation, 20,000 strong, is to be assembled, under the command of Lord Melville, on the north-west frontier. The troops can easily be furnished from 64,000 long dice concentrated at the large stations along the Lahore and Peshawar road.

PERSIA.—Although we have not yet succeeded in inducing Persia to side with the Western alliance, it is at least satisfactory to be able to state that she remains faithful to her declared neutrality, although very hard pushed of late by the Russians; and it seems rather doubtful whether she will be able to continue much longer under such pressure.

DAY OF HUMILIATION.—Sunday the 16th was observed as a day of humiliation in observance of that instituted in behalf of our armies engaged in the Eastern war. The day was religiously observed by all sects and creeds, from Brahmans to Buddhas.

UNITED STATES.

ABUNDANT CROPS IN EUROPE.—The intelligence from all parts of Europe relative to the fine and abundant crops, is causing the prices of breadstuffs to fall very fast in the markets of that country. In Great Britain the corn crops were never better, or the growth greater. France has wheat crops, the present season, superior in quality and larger in quantity than in former years. It is said that with her own and the abundant crops in Algeria, France will be able to sell to English purchasers instead of being purchasers in English markets. On the continent the crops are extensive, and the markets are not only dull, but fast declining. A circular from Rostock calculates on a large yield, at least one-fourth above the usual average of the wheat crop, and more than a full average of other corn. There are the same prospects in the Baltic district, and accounts are extremely favourable from Norway, Sweden, and Denmark. In Prussia there are excellent prospects of a great yield. In Egypt the prices have greatly fallen, and at Alexandria the corn is most abundant. In the Principalities the corn is being cut by the Russians, but in Bulgaria the harvest has been most abundant on the whole. Potatoes promise to be abundant. In spite of war, there seems to be an advance of the elements which give impulse to industry, and make manufactures flourish.—*American paper*.

NEW-BRUNSWICK.

THE RECEDING EPIDEMIC.—For a week or ten days past, the fatal prevalence of Asiatic Cholera here, through the mercy of God, been greatly lessened in our city and its vicinity. A few cases, however, of a most malignant character, and which appear to defy medical aid, occur from day to day; and some of these in the very centre of our city. It is still of importance to exercise great care and prudence as to diet, to avoid the use of any quantity of green vegetables or fruit, and in fact, to use the same precaution that was deemed necessary some weeks ago.—*Ch. Witness*.

The Bishop of Fredericton administered the rite of Confirmation to sixty-seven candidates in the Cathedral city, on the 27th ult.—*Ibid*.

A writer in the *Head Quarters* says that the sum of £110 10s. was contributed by congregations in the Diocese, during the Bishop's confirmation tour, towards reducing the debt on the Cathedral. He also mentions that during his Lordship's absence, the inhabitants of Fredericton subscribed the sum of £174 10s. towards the same object.—*Ibid*.

THE MICHIGANS.—Rev. S. T. Rand, Missionary, gave us a deeply interesting account of his labours for the temporal and spiritual benefit of the untutored