

Extracts from Dr. PINKERTON'S correspondence, contained in the Twenty-sixth Annual Report, of the British and Foreign Bible Society, 1830.

(Continued from p. 83, No. XI.)

HERRNHUT, JULY 18, 1829.

DURING the few days that I spent at Dresden, I had frequent intercourse with Naumann, who has the charge of our depôt in that city. His issues during the last seven months have been 571 copies of the Bible, and 163 Testaments; of which the greater part have been sent into Bohemia. The accompanying statement of his accounts will afford the details. I have read part of his correspondence with Bohemia; from which it is evident that the demand for the sacred volume still continues in that country. A rich Jewish family had provided themselves with several copies; and the guests who visit the baths in Bohemia are supplying themselves with copies of our German Bible printed in London. Mr. Naumann is now one of the secretaries of the Saxon Bible Society. I attended a meeting of their Committee on the 13th inst. at which their president, Count Einsiedee, presided. The Count expressed to me their unanimous feeling of gratitude to the British and Foreign Bible Society for past favours, and presented a concise view of the present state of their institution. They are preparing for their annual meeting on the 11th of next month. Their issues, in the present year, have been 3298 copies of the Scriptures; their income, 1737 dollars for Bibles sold, and 849 dollars in subscriptions: but they are upwards of 2000 dollars in debt. They hope, however, to get considerable assistance from a collection which has recently been made in all the churches in behalf of the Society. The president also informed me of the application which they have recently made to your Committee for a supply of four quarto editions of the German Bible. After considerable discussion about their taking any part in the distribution of these and other Bibles without the Apocrypha, they at last agreed, "to accept of 200 quarto Bibles and 300 small octavo Bibles, to be distributed, under their superintendance, by certain individuals whom they would appoint to take charge of them, and to render an account in conformity to our Rules."

I doubt not but that the Committee will gladly sanction this arrangement; the circulation of Bibles without the Apocrypha will, by it, be, to a certain degree, countenanced and promoted in Saxony.

In this place, our friend Bishop Fabricius continues active in our cause. By the inclosed account of his labours, you will observe that his issues, from the 1st of January to the 14th inst. have been 2110 copies; making the amount of copies distributed by him since the year 1814, 11,341 Bibles and 38,202 New Testaments; of which the greater part have been either sold or sent into Bohemia.

NEWS.

From the Correspondent of the London Courier.

Mr. Huskisson was from the first moment conscious that the injury was fatal, and in consequence he frequently asked the surgeons in the course of the evening when he should die, expressing his hope that it would be soon. In the course of the evening, when Mr. Blackburn, in reading the Lord's Prayer to him, came to the clause, "forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us," Mr. Huskisson said, in a firm and distinct tone of voice, "That I do most heartily, and I declare to God that I have not the slightest feeling of ill will to any human being." He showed a natural anxiety for the preservation of his character as a statesman. "The country," said he "has had the best of me. I trust that it will do justice to my public character. I regret not the few years that which might have remained to me, except for those dear ones," added he grasping Mrs. Huskisson's hand and looking with affectionate regret upon her dejected countenance, "whom I leave behind me." His countenance, which remained unmoved during the continuance of his agonies, has not altered since his death; it was remarkably calm and serene when it was placed at 11 o'clock last night in the lead coffin which is destined to contain his remains.

From the London Spectator.

In his early career, Mr. Huskisson was a warm and zealous reformer; and to the end of his life he entertained the most enlarged and liberal views of social government. He did not sacrifice his principles, though they were such as rendered him little acceptable to the great; and yet, such was the singular force of his exalted intellect, and so effectually did it enable him to command the attention and respect of all that approached, that even his honesty did not impede his rise. Of eloquence in the ordinary sense Mr. Huskisson had but little. He could neither gripe and hold fast the heart like the Member for York, by the irresistible energy of his appeals, nor could he please the ear and the fancy with the nicely-modulated language and effervescing wit of Mr. Canning. Yet no man, not even Mr. Canning in his happiest flight, nor Brougham in his most solemn adjuration, ever commanded the assent of his hearers more completely than the late Member for Liverpool. It might be truly said of him, as of the sage in Johnson's tale, "he spoke and attention watched his lips, he reasoned and conviction closed his period." Mr. Huskisson was never unprepared, whatever was the subject of discussion; and he excelled not in set harangues only—he was a clever and an able debater. His manner, when he first entered on the subject, was cold, almost heavy; his intonation equable, sometimes monotonous; he had no peculiar grace of action. The secret of his oratory lay in the facility with which he could bring a number of facts to bear upon his argument and in the soundness and comprehensiveness of his general views. He was not an opponent with whom it was difficult to grapple, for he disdained all slippery arts of avoiding an antagonist; but he was one whom the stoutest champion found it impossible to throw. To the matter of fact arguer, Mr. Huskisson could present an accumulation of details sufficient to stagger even the Member for Middlesex; while to him who looked to rules rather than to cases, he could offer general principles, conceived in so fine and so enlarged a spirit of generalization, that even in his dry and unadorned enunciation they rose to sublimity. Nothing could be finer than the splendid perorations of his more elaborate speeches. It was by the combination of an attention so accurate that the most minute objection did not escape its vigilance, and a judgment so comprehensive that the greatest could not elude its grasp, coupled with the habits of unremitting industry, and the most perfect integrity of purpose, that Mr. Huskisson on every question of complication and importance reigned almost undisputed in the House of Commons.

London, October 11.—We have received from Paris the following information connected with the affairs of the Netherlands:—M. Gendebien, the Gentleman deputed by the provisional government of Brussels, to make an offer of alliance with France, has had interviews with the Minister for Foreign Affairs and others, but has been most unsuccessful. He was informed, that with whatever satisfaction the French Government might view the prospect of increased friendly relation with the Belgians, it would be as connected with the general tranquility of Europe, which would be endangered by annexing the territory of Belgium to France, or placing it under the especial protection of the latter country. It was in consequence of the bad success of M. Gendebien's mission that the Provisional government of Brussels issued a Proclamation, declaring Belgium an independent State. Under what form of Government, and what chief, this State is to be placed, is now the point of interest; the objections in other quarters to its being independent are not we believe, such as to cause any serious obstacles to the settlement of the question.—*Courier.*

Oct. 12, (Evening).—The private letters received this morning from Paris by the express, from the highest quarter, are of a most favourable description in regard to the existing friendship between England and the King of the French, as they are determined to adhere to a strict neutrality with regard to Belgium, and their endeavours will be by meditation to maintain a general peace throughout Europe.

The deficiency in the Revenue for the Quarter ending on the 10th instant amounts only to £188,834.

Brunswick Sept. 28.—Yesterday morning a deputy from the Duke arrived here, who came from London, with a message to Duke William. It was soon made known that the former has