

nono other." So, on the deck of the *Arabella*, Winthrop and his associates wrote their famous letter, "calling the Church of England, their dear Mother," and declaring that they could not part from "their native country, where she specially resideth, without much sadness of heart, and tears in their eyes; ever acknowledging that such hope and part as they had obtained in the common salvation, they had received in her bosom, and sucked it from her breasts."

And now, after two hundred years of the sending forth of colonies, the Anglo-Saxon people dwell in every latitude and longitude; they mingled their blood with other races, and yet remain one with the parent stock. Time, indeed, is working changes; and far-soured branches of the same original family must have their own household feelings, and immediate ties at home. It is not altogether true, alas! that this mighty people have all, "one Lord, one faith, one baptism." If it were so, the world would be their easy conquest for the Cross. They do not pray the same prayers, nor with one heart and one mouth, confess the same "form of sound words." But as yet, over and above the common spirit of their laws, they hold fast the great Charter, from which their free laws have proceeded; they possess the same Bible.

Can it be necessary to argue that no one can inflict a graver wound on the unity of the race, and on all the sacred interests which depend on that unity, under God, than by tampering with the English Bible? By the acclamation of the universe, it is the most faultless version of the Scriptures that ever existed in any tongue. To complain of its trifling blemishes, is to complain of the sun for its spots. Whatever may be its faults, they are less evil, in every way, than would be the evils sure to arise from any attempt to eradicate them; and where there is so much of wheat, the few tares may be allowed to stand till the end of the world. Two centuries, complete, have identified even its slightest peculiarities with the whole literature, poetry, prose, and science, as well as with the entire thought and theology of those ages, and the time, to all appearance, is forever past, when any alteration can be made in it, without a shock to a thousand holy things, and to the pious sensibilities of millions.

The care with which the Hebrews guarded every jot and tittle of their Scriptures was never reproved by our Saviour. It is our duty and interest to imitate them in the jealousy with which God's Holy Word is kept in our own language. Even the antiquated words of the English Bible will never become obsolete, while they are preserved in the amber of its purity; and there, they have a precious beauty and propriety which they would lack elsewhere. The language lives there in its strength, as in a citadel, and knows no damage, while it keeps that house like a strong man armed. He who would rub off those graceful marks of age which adorn our version, vulgarizes and debases that venerable dignity with which the first ideas of religion came to the youthful mind and heart from the old and hoary Bible.—*Rev. A. C. Coxe.*

News Department.

Extracts from latest English Papers.

ENGLAND.

On Thursday the *Times* stated that Mr. Evelyn Denison, the member for *North Notts*, had been selected as the Ministerial candidate for the office of Speaker; the claims of Mr. H. Fitzroy and Mr. M. T. Baines having been put on one side. The objection to the latter is that he is "fifty-eight years of age and does not carry his years well, and is so short-sighted that, even with spectacles, he can scarcely see across the house," as to Mr. Fitzroy, it is "only suggested that his natural warmth and quickness of manner might unfit him for a post which requires imperturbable calmness." On the other hand—

The candidate on whom the choice of the Government has ultimately fallen, Mr. Evelyn Denison, has in an unusual degree all those personal advantages which we are accustomed to look for in a Speaker. A tall, handsome man, with a good voice and manner, must be very wanting to his natural endowments if he cannot command the attention and respect of a body of English gentlemen. Mr. Evelyn Denison, though connected by marriage with the house of Portland, is a thorough representative of the Commons of England. His seat for the Northern Division of his county will make him acceptable to the county members. He has sufficient fortune, and is altogether what would be called a singularly unexceptionable candidate, which in these critical days is more than half the battle. In ability he was quite up to the mark—more so, indeed than his performances in the house hitherto would appear to promise. He is willing to be put in nomina-

tion, and will have the support of the Liberal members. It is true he is not so young as would be desirable, being in his fifty-seventh year, but he has the look of health and strength; and his long Parliamentary career, beginning with a severe contest for Liverpool, will be fitly concluded with a peerage. What tells more, however, than all we could say of him is, that he will probably be chosen without a contest.

Mr. Baines does not seem to relish being so set aside, and replies to the *Times* article—

The writer appears to be under the impression that my health is now bad, and, moreover, that I have been visited with an extraordinary infliction of short-sightedness. As to the first, I am sure my friends will be glad to know that I was never better in my life; and as to the second, that with the aid of an ordinary pair of shortsighted glasses I can see as well as any man. The rest of the article is so courteous in its tone as to deserve my best thanks, which I beg to offer you accordingly.

The following circular has been issued to the members of the Liberal party:—

"Whitehall, April 15, 1857.

"My dear Sir—As the first business upon the assembling of Parliament will be the election of a Speaker, I take the liberty of informing you that Mr. J. E. Denison will be proposed as a candidate, and I trust that the whole of the Liberal party will attend and concur in his election. May I press upon you the importance of being present on the 30th of this month, on which day the election will take place? I should feel greatly obliged if you would have the kindness to inform me whether I may rely on your presence and support.—Very truly yours, W. G. HAYTER."

The election of sixteen Peers to represent Scotland in the Upper House of Parliament has just taken place within the ancient picture-gallery of Holyrood Palace, in presence of a crowded and brilliant assemblage of about 1,000 persons. The roll of the Peers of Scotland was called as it stood at the period of the Union. The oaths of allegiance, supremacy, and abjuration were taken by the Peers present, and afterwards subscribed. Their votes were then taken both *viva voce* and by signed lists, the result being that all those present voted for the same Peers as represented Scotland in last Parliament—namely, the Marquis of Tweeddale, the Earls of Morton, Home, Strathmore, Airlie, Leven, Selkirk, Orkney, and Seafield; Viscount Strathallan, Lords Gray, Sinclair, Elphinstone, Colville of Cudross, Blantyre, and Polwarth. All the Peers sending signed lists voted for the same. These Peers were thereupon duly elected to serve in the ensuing Parliament.

In our last number we announced that the conduct of the Bishop of Moulins in the administration of his diocese was about to undergo investigation before the *Conseil d'Etat*. A recent statement in the *Moniteur* declares that the Bishop has exceeded his powers, and that all his acts in excess are suppressed by the authority of the Emperor. The Bishop, it is said, appeals to Rome, to be heard there in his own defence. This case assumes a growing importance. It is the first instance of serious interference by the Emperor in the administration of ecclesiastical affairs. Under the Empire, the Church has enjoyed an immunity from vexation and dictation from the State which she had not known for many years previously. Under these favourable circumstances, the whole strength of Rome has been put forward, through the Ultramontane party, to restore the influence of the Papal See in its fullest development. One mode of doing this has been to enlarge in each diocese the personal power of the Bishop, who, though directly responsible to Rome, was to act as irresponsibly as possible of the civil power. If the Bishops could be sovereign in their dioceses, the Pope could be supreme over the Bishops, and the thing would be done. The Bishop of Moulins, in carrying out this purpose, has rather overdone his work; and the Emperor, fully awake to the whole movement, uses this particular instance as a means of putting the rest of the party in check. His firm severity towards the Prelate of Moulins is a significant hint to his defenders, which it is not to be supposed that they will fail to detect. "Check to your Bishop, Pic." This is the first point of importance. The second is the appeal to Rome. The inconvenience of such appeals is not new; and Napoleon is not ignorant of it. The difficulty is, that the Emperor will not be disposed to compromise the finding of his Council of State; and the Pope will be unwilling to disavow the acts of his instrument. Between the two, an awkward misunderstanding is quite possible. But

the political interests of both lie in a compromise, and there are long heads at Paris and Rome quite capable of concocting one. Anything but a Concordat: Louis Napoleon has seen too much of the world for that.

The project of colonising Turkey is, perhaps, one of the last which would have struck any one out of Utopia half-a-dozen years ago. Yet the scheme is now gravely put forth, the terms and conditions of protection to settlers are drawn up and have become law. Grants of lands, freedom from military service for a terminable period, free rights of religion, and worship, and education, are among the inducements held out. The project is too new and unlooked for to command very great attention at first, but in due time we may look to see the broad corn lands of the Danubian Principalities in the hands of Anglo-Saxon cultivators, and English-looking spires and towers at intervals across those fruitful plains. It is in a missionary, rather than a commercial, point of view that this prospect becomes interesting to the readers of this journal: add we direct attention to the opening that will ere long be afforded of extending the triumphs of the Cross where the delusions of the false Prophet have hitherto been the dominant religion.—*Lit. Churchman.*

RUSSIA.

By telegraphic despatch from Trieste, we are informed that the Circassians, attacked by the Russians in the last few days of March, repulsed the strong columns which had penetrated into the mountains of Tnab. The Russians lost 700 men; the Circassians 300. Mehemet Bey is giving to Circassia a military organisation. The tribes of Daghestan have captured Fort Saliah and massacred the garrison. The garrisons of the neighbouring villages surrendered.

UNITED STATES.

TAXATION IN BOSTON.—The City Council of Boston have agreed to raise by taxation, to pay the expenses of the city for the coming year, the sum of two millions two hundred and fifty-five thousand dollars. Since then, however, the amount of the State tax has been announced, which is \$100,000 larger for Boston than was anticipated, so that in round numbers the tax will be nearly \$2,400,000. Last year the amount raised by taxation was \$1,981,000, an increase this year of between three and four hundred thousand dollars. This will probably necessitate, unless there is an unexpected increase in the valuation, a slight increase in the rate of taxation. The rate of taxation the last year was 80 cents upon the hundred dollars; in 1855, 77 cents; in 1854, 92 cents; 1853, 92; 1852, 64; 1851, 70; 1850, 68; 1849 and 1848, 65; 1847 and 1846, 60; 1845, 57; 1844, 60; 1843, 62, and 1842, 57.

The legislature of Ohio, just adjourned, passed a law which makes it a state prison offence to use strychnine in the manufacture of whiskey. By the use of a certain quantity of this poison mixed with tobacco juice, every bushel of grain is made to produce 5 gallons of whiskey, while with an honest distillation the product is only half that amount. The black republicans did not think it worth while to legislate on the subject till they found out that it was the drainage from these strychnine distilleries that killed their hogs, causing the hitherto mysterious disease known as hog cholera. Fish have also been killed in the Scioto river at Chillicothe by the drainage of distilleries in which this delightful beverage is prepared. A chemist says a barrel of it contains strychnine enough to kill thirty men. Do the Kentuckians use this poison in making the "pure Bourbon"? In the name of outraged humanity, what shall folks drink whose stomachs require something besides water?

THE STATE PRINTING.—The attention of the House of Representatives was chiefly occupied yesterday with the consideration of the resolves relative to the State printing. The office of State Printer is doubtless the most lucrative in the gift of the Commonwealth. The aggregate payments under this head last year were \$57,513, all of which passed through the Printer's hands, and more than \$20,000 of which he was legitimately entitled to a fair profit.

Correspondence.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

Mr. Editor,—I will thank you to have the enclosed problem, which I copied from a late number of the *Protestant Churchman*, inserted in your useful paper. To solve it satisfactorily, may usefully employ some of the idle hours, and puzzle the heads of some Nova Scotians as well as Americans.

A PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED.—I would be hard to find a more puzzling clerical problem than this one, which we take from a Southern contemporary. Many of our Missionaries and county clergy would consider