

to apologise for the flagrant outrage it had committed, and to pay to Turkey the expenses to which she had been put by the proceedings of her powerful opponent.

Sir J. Pakington said he was glad the evacuation of the principalities was regarded by the Government *à sine qua non* before arriving at a solution of the question; but he regretted that it formed no portion of the note which had been forwarded to St. Petersburg.

Lord D. Stuart deprecated the pusillanimous policy adopted, he believed, entirely at the instigation of England.

Mr. H. Milnes feared it might yet turn out that we had encouraged Turkey to pursue a policy in the first instance which we were not prepared to aid her to carry out to its ultimate issue should that issue be a war.

Mr. Muntz was of opinion that if the Government had adopted a bolder and more decisive policy, Russia would never have pushed matters to the extremity at which they had at last arrived.

Mr. Cobden said the opinion of the country was decidedly in favour of peace; so much so that even Birmingham, which manufactured muskets, was yet desirous of supporting the policy of the Government as long as it tended to the preservation of peace. There was however, a growing opinion that Mahomedanism could not be maintained in Europe, and that the time was about to arrive when the Turks must be driven into Asia. It was impossible to maintain the integrity of any country which had not the resources to maintain itself by warlike preparations. They must yet have to consider what was to be done with Turkey, the population of which was three parts Christian, and it was likely that those Christians would prefer any Christian power to govern them rather than a Mahomedan. It might be necessary to preserve the Turkish Government in order to maintain the balance of power; but they would have to determine by whom Turkey would be governed. He proceeded to argue that England had nothing to expect from Turkey in the shape of commerce compared to what it might expect from Russia; and that it was, therefore, absurd to say that we were interested in maintaining the existence of the present Turkish empire.

Lord Palmerston could not allow the speech of Mr. Cobden to pass unnoticed, for if he had risen as the avowed advocate of Russia he could not have done more to show the house that Turkey was not worth defending, and that war with Russia would be ruin to England. In one part of the hon. gentleman's speech he admitted that the integrity of the Turkish empire should be preserved, and the remainder of his speech went to show that it was not worth preserving. It was a strange doctrine for the hon. gentleman, who had always inculcated the principle of non-interference, to urge that they should yet have to consider by whom or in what manner Turkey was to be governed. He was happy that the speech of the hon. member which was calculated to encourage Russia and damp the ardour of those who thought Turkey should be sustained, stood out alone. No other hon. member had given utterance to similar sentiments, nor did he believe they would be shared in by any portion of the British people.

Mr. Danby Seymour said that, if the debate was productive of no other advantage than of eliciting the speech of the noble lord, it was not without a most beneficial result in the present critical state of affairs in the east of Europe.

It was then agreed that the house at its rising should adjourn until Friday (this day).

FRANCE.

GRAND REVIEW.—On Saturday last the emperor arrived from St. Cloud. He entered through the *Barrière de l'Etoile*, accompanied by a large and brilliant staff. The empress had preceded him. The emperor held a review of fifty-four squadrons of cavalry, seven batteries, three divisions of infantry, one reserve brigade, six companies of engineers, the battalion of the Cadets of St. Cyr, two battalions of *Gendarmes d'Elite*, and the National Guard of the Seine, forming a total of 100,000 men. At the reception at the Tuilleries on Monday, in his reply to the congratulations of the *corps diplomatique*, the Emperor said—"It is particularly agreeable to me to-day to see the peace of Europe consolidated—at least, so I consider it to be—without cost to the dignity or self-respect of any nation."

AUSTRIA.

On Wednesday the ceremony of the marriage, by procuration, of her Imperial Highness Maria-Henrietta-Anna, Archduchess of Austria, with the Duke of Brabant, took place in the chapel of the Castle of Schonbrunn. Monsignore Rauscher, the newly-appointed arch-bishop of Vienna, celebrated the union; Her Roy-

al Highness wearing a diadem of brilliant, the wedding gift of the emperor. After the ceremony of the marriage, a gala reception took place in the grand gallery of the castle. All the members of the diplomatic corps, and the whole court, attended to present their felicitations. At a previous Court, the Archduchess Marie, in the presence of the Emperor, the Archdukes and the Privy Councillors, solemnly swore that she renounced all her hereditary claims to the succession for herself and heirs forever.

PRUSSIA.

THE MIXED MARRIAGES QUESTION.—The *National Gazette* of Berlin of the 13th states that it has been informed on good authority that the affair of the mixed marriages has been arranged in a manner satisfactory to all parties. Pope Pius IX., having well weighed the danger to which he would expose himself by insisting on the affair, has, it is said, declared that he should decide in favour of the Prussian Government decree.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.—The daily papers publish a copy of the proclamation issued by the Sultan to his subjects, which is of a tranquillizing tendency, and counsels forbearance and moderation on the part of the Mussulmen towards the Greeks.

It is now believed that the evacuation of the Principalities will be effected by Prince Gortschakoff during the first week in September. It is stated that the definitive project of settlement was sent from Vienna to Constantinople on the same day that it was sent to St. Petersburg—that is, on the 2nd inst. The acceptance of the Czar would be received at Vienna about the 14th.

A letter from St. Petersburg of the 5th states that on the 1st orders were given to suspend all movements of the Russian troops in the provinces of the Danube, and on the 4th an order was sent to the General-in-chief to put an end to all demonstrations having a character of permanent occupation.

INDIA.

The news received from the East during the present week is of great interest. It would appear that the Burmese field force is to be immediately broken up, and it is surmised that the Pegu division will be then divided into two commands, of which one will be allotted to the Bengal and the other to the Madras Army. Nothing is yet known regarding the intentions of the King of Ava. The Burmese appear still to expect us to advance on their capital, and as yet confine themselves to defensive measures. From the decks of the steamers new stockades are seen rising between Promo and Meedway. A famine appears to be pending in Burmah. Owing to the disturbed state of the lower provinces scarcely any seed was sown last season, and at present rice bears a famine price even at Rangoon and Pegu, and Government is urged to lose no time in importing it in large quantities from Calcutta. A despatch from the Governor-General of India published in Tuesday's *Gazette* announces definitely that peace has been concluded with the King of Ava. On the negotiations with the Commissioners being broken off, an envoy was despatched to Burmah, conveying the sentiments of the Court of India. He returned from the king, who desirous of the cessation of war, had liberated the British subjects, prisoners in Ava, ordered the Governors not to dispute the quiet possession of the province of Pegu, and begged the discontinuance of the blockade of the river, in order that trade might be resumed.

Editorial Miscellany.

ITEMS.

MR. PETO, M. P., has given £50 sterling, to be laid out in books for the library of Acadia College, Horton.

THE Acadian Recorder condemns the selection of Halifax for the Agricultural Exhibition, as being too remote from the great farming districts, to insure such an amount of attendance and of contributions of stock, &c., as is desirable.

There is certainly much weight in the arguments of the Editor. Is it too late to change it? The same paper states that Mr. Jackson is to be here immediately after the Railway celebration at St. John, of the 14th, when he will arrange our Nova Scotia matters in that line, and it is to be hoped satisfactorily. Rumour asserts that the "Branches" are in the way of action by Mr. Jackson, and that he will not take the work, unless they are lopped off.

The suggestion of the Recorder is that the great contractor be allowed to build the "Trunk Line" without Provincial aid, and leave us to tack on the branches

afterwards, by our own resources. It is earnestly to be hoped that no petty strife or party feeling may be allowed to mar the business, or leave us any longer lagging behind our stirring neighbours. Through their enterprise, however, we have the benefit of rapid locomotion out of the borders, as an instance of which, it is stated that James Mitchell, Esq., left Montreal on Monday via Portland railroad, and reached this city on Thursday. When we were last in the United States it took one day more than this to go even from Boston to Montreal.

THE Presbyterian Witness states that the agents for collecting an Endowment for the Free Church College are meeting with much success. Among a small congregation in Cornwallis, about £500 had been subscribed!

THE Earl and Countess of Elgin arrived on Tuesday, the one by land and the other by sea, and sailed in the steamer for England on Friday morning.

His Excellency held a Levee in the Council Chamber, on Thursday at 11 o'clock, which, from some cause or other, was very thinly attended, and cannot have impressed his Lordship very favourably as to our respect for the Queen's Representative, which consideration alone ought to have led men of all ranks and parties into the presence of His Excellency on this occasion. An address was presented at an earlier period of the day, which will be found elsewhere.

THE Rev. W. H. Cooper, late of P. E. I., has accepted the Rectorship of Calvary Church, Tamagua, Pennsylvania.

THE N. B. Christian Visitor speaks of a fine steamer called the "John Warring," between Fredericton and St. John's, the owners of which with distinguished liberality, take all ministers of religion free of charge! The editor says this custom prevails in the United States. May it be established in these parts!

THE sum of £300 had been voted by the S. P. G. F. to defray the expenses of the Delegation to the P. E. Church of the U. S. mentioned in our last, which however the parties declined to receive, resolving to pay their own way.—To their honour be it recorded.

NEW PAPER.—We have received two numbers of a paper just set on foot at St. John, N. B., called the "British Constitution," devoted to "Protestantism, Literature, and Protection to Home Industry." Judging from these specimens, this journal will prove a respectable accession to the "Fourth Estate." There can be no question as to the soundness of its protestantism, as set forth on these opening pages. We trust its conductors may never suffer its columns to be degraded and polluted by such offensive scurrility as too often disgraces a portion of the press in both Provinces.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.—The regular monthly Meeting of the "Halifax Temperance Society," will take place on Monday evening next, the 5th September, in the Basement of Salem Chapel, Argyle street. Chair to be taken at half-past seven o'clock.

Admission free.—A collection will be taken towards defraying the expenses.

Correspondence.

SONGS OF THE CHURCH.

No. 51.

BURIAL OF THE DEAD.

"Weep ye not for the dead, neither bemoan him."

Jer. xlii. 10

NO LONGER for the righteous weep,
They are not dead, but safely sleep,
Beneath the cold damp sod;
And He who gave them vital breath,—
Will keep alive their souls in death,
The everlasting God.

Mourn not the man of toil, whose sun
Is set serene, whose work is done,
Who waits the expected Lord:
He comes at eventide to bless,
The work and fruit of righteousness,
With his desired reward.

O let thy cry be calm and brief,
And mourn not those with hopeless grief,
Who to the grave are fled:
The soldier when the strife is done,
The wrestler when the race is run,
There make their quiet bed.

"O make not much ado, nor weep,"
Thy friends beloved in Jesus sleep,
And soon again shall wake;
But wait in faith, and watch and pray,
Until the Everlasting Day,
On thee and them shall break.

Better with Christ to be in peace,
Where tears are not, and troubleshooters cease,
Beyond all strife and fear:
Better to share His Throne on High,
And live beneath His beaming Eye,
Than longer tarry here.