LATEST BY THE BALTIC.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

The London Times of the 25th says: "Amid the raging medley of parties and interests which the election of an American President calls forth, we have only one object to keep in view, and that is, to procure the settlement of our American disputes, if we can, before that election takes place. Mr Pierce's great question was the Cramp ton one, and that having failed, he has no interest now in raising difficulties on the Central American one. But Central American rica is Mr Buchanan's pet question, and if it is allowed to hang ou till he is President, we do not know what obstacles may be raised to a settlement. It is pretty well known what Mr Buchanan's card is, and we may liave to encounter a policy which will aim at erecting a proud and famous Presidency upon English loss and humiliation."

The ship Marco Polo had arrived at Liverpool from Melbourne, with £316,000 in

Among the latest financial projects spoken of is a joint stock university, to grant degrees and pay dividends.

A dividend of one shilling in the pound is to be made on the joint and separate estates of Strahan, Paul and Bates the fradulent bankers.

The Admiralty has invited tenders for the running of monthly mail steamers between England and the Cape of Good Hope, with

probable extension to Mauritus and India. A movement has been started in Scotland to erect a colossal monument to the Scottish hero, William Wallage.

Two wealthy ladies, Misses Ann and Elizabeth Sherwood, of Sheffield, have just been liberated, by the intervention of their friends, after fourteen years imprisonment for contempt of the Court of Chancery .--They continued in prison fourteen years rather than produce an unimportant accument in their possession.

The probable loss of the American shin Ocean Queen, Capt. Smith of the London and New York line, with 110 lives, has been reported at Lloyds. The ship left London docks on February 8th, with a miscellaneous cargo, and 85 steeringe passengers. On February 15th, she was spoken off the I-le of Wight, all well, and since which nothing has been heard of her, and there is reason to suppose that she was lost in the ice in which the steamer Pacific perished. The ship G B. Lamar, which left the Thames, the same time as the Ocean Queen was in great joo pardy from ice in her voyage out.

The ship Moro Castle of Windsor, N. S. timber laden, was abandoned at sea, and has been towed into Crookhaven, waterlogged and with her masts gone.

Edward Bilton & Co., merchants, Newcastle, have stopped payment, with heavy liabilities.

THE FATE OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN .-The Gazette, contains an Admiralty notice, declaring Dr James Rue and his companions entitled to the reward of £10,000 of -fifed of a history and the first property with the

WHITERALL, June 23.—The Queen has scatfold. Coming suddenly upon the ladbeen pleased to direct letters patent to be der leading up to the scaffold, he at once WHITEHALL, June 23 .- The Queen has passed under the Great Scal, granting the mounted it rapidly, and having looked up Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons, Bart, G. C. B. under it. The moment, however, the rope by the name, style, and title of Baron touched his flesh, he turned deadly pale.

Lyons of Christchurch, in the County of Contrary to general expectation, the croy Southampton, and to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.

The Queen has also been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, unto Sir Baldwin Wak-Walker, of Oakley-house, in the County of Suffolk, K. C. B., Captain in and Surveyor of Her Majesty's Navy, and to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.

THE EAST.

Under date of June 17th, Gen. Codring tou telegraphs:

" Health of the British Army good; ten regiments have yet to embark from the

A despatch received from Marshal Pelis sier states that from the date of the signature up to the 13th June, there had embarked in the Crimea, to return to France, 3,620 officers, 93,826 men, and 16,046 horses. There only remained to embark 731 officers, 22,942 men, and 7,200 horses and mules. The artillery and stores were almost all embarked on the 13th, and must be completely so by this time, and the same may be said of the engineers.

Marshal Pelissier has sent to his Government a florid description of the bestowal ou himself and other French officers of the English order of the Bath.

. Marshal Pelissier has made known that after the 5th of July, the allied generals will cease to exercise any authority in the Urimea. The Marshal proposed to leave in the ship LaBretange. A fote is being prepared at Marseilles to rescive him.

The allies have enclosed the burial grounds of their dead with pallisades.

General Jakonowski, Governor of the Crimea, has written that the merchandise which happens to be at Kamiesch, and also at Balaklava, must pay customs duty at Kaffa or at Eupatoria. In consequence of this announcement, the merchants renounce the intention of remaining in the Crimea, and they are leaving en masse.

St Petersburgh lotters say that the en-trance into the Crimea is interdicted to all persons except the present residents, the reasons assigned being scarcity of provisions and the sickness which prevails.

The town of Kars has been surrendered to the Turks, and the Turkish troops had evacuated the fortress of Redout Kaleh.

The demolition by the Russians of the fortifications of Beni and Ismael is confirmed. Two thousand workmen are employed under engineer officers, in levelling the walls and sending the stones to Odessa. The Russians say that the fortifications they are destroying were built by themselves, and that PALMER'S EXECUTION.

INTERESTING INCIDENTS, &c. The influx of curious strangers and re-

price for some days had been a guinea.-Standings were put up by numerous speculators, at admissions varying from 5s. to a were on the look out to see the prisonerevening, in order to make sure of a sight of the unhappy criminal. A number of persons connected with a religious sect, known by the name of the Primitive Methodists, made themselves very conspicuous by their proceedings on the Friday and on the day of the execution. They had caused large placards to be posted about on which were printed the words " prepare to meet thy

God." They also distributed religious tracts among the people, and printed papers warning them of the dangers from attending horse-racing and amusements of that description; and occasionally one of the body would get upon a stool and barangue the mob in most vehement style. Just before the appointed hour it is estimated that 20,000 persons were present.

At his final interview with Mr Smith, his solicitor, the criminal made him promise that he would do all he could to have Cook's body again exhumed and examined. Before he left Palmer gave him a religious tract, entitled The Sinner's Friend; and, just before he handed it to him, he wrote on the first page, in a firm bold hand, 'Wil

iam Palmer, June 13, 1856. Palmer, the reporters tell us, after a final interview with his friends, went to bed about twelve o'clock. He slept soundly until halfnast two, when he awoke, and shortly after three the Roy. Mr. Goodnere, the chaplain, was admitted to his cell, and remained with the prisoner until the last moment. Palmer remained in his bed conversing with the chaplain until five o'clock, when he got up and washed and dressed himself, and l then had a cup of toa brought to him, but he did not eat anything with it. One of the turnkeys asked him how he was, and he replied that he felt very comfortable and hap-

py, and was quite prepared.

Colonel Dyott, the high sheriff of the county, on entering the cell half an hour before the fatal hour, asked the prisoner whe ther he did not think that the time had arrived when he ought to admit the justice of his sentence ! Palmer immediately, and with great carrestness, exclaimed, "No," Then, striking one of his arms down with great energy, he added, "They are my murderers." He did not mention whom he mount by "they," but he again repeated expression, I am murdered: they are my murderers." When the executioner had inioned his arms, the Rev. Mr. Goodner again for the last time asked the prisoner hether he would admit the justice of his sentance ? Palmer replied in a firm, composed tone, " it is not a just sentance." this, the chaplain, apparently almost involuntarity, rejoined, Then your blood be up-

on your own head.' The prison bell then began to toll; but the prisoner, according to most accounts, heard it unmoved: he decended an iron staircase, which the funeral procession had togo down at a quick pace, shook hands at proceeded 'with a firm, light step ' to the hanging, of his own accord placed Contrary to general expectation, the crowd did not evince any manifestation against the prisoner upon his making his appearance on the scaffold. There was a slight yell from one portion, but the unjority of those present gave no expression of feeling. hangman, having drawn the cap over the face of the prisoner, retired from the scaffold, and withdrew the bolt, which at once fell, and Palmer appeared to die almost instantaneously. There was not a single convulsive effort observable, his pinioned bands gradually dropped, and he ceased to exist

apparently without's pang.

After langing an hour the body was cut down and carried into the interior of the gaol, where a cast of the head was taken by a gentleman named Bridges, who is connected the Liverpool Phrenological Society and had a special authority from the visiting justices for that purpose. The countenance of the prisoner did not exhibit any indication of his having suffered a volent death, and a sort of contemptuous smile appeared upon

Dr. Knight, the gardian of the late Mrs. William Palmer, was present at the execution. He stood immediately under the scaffold.

A barbarous custom prevails in the prison at Stafford in the burial of criminals subjected to capital punishment, and it was adhered to in the case of Palmer. His body on being removed from the scaffold was divosted of clothing, and buried in a perfectly nude state, without even a shell.

A local paper notes-"The small extent to which fomales mingled in the crowd had atriking exceptions. Two in particular, perched in perilous positions, fastened their eyes upon the scene; and one, while the rest of hor sex were uttering a cry of horror, was coolly watching the contortions of the body through a glass.

The same paper (Staffordshire Advertier) also states that the Rev. 11. Snerd. who visited the murderer on Friday, was asked by Palmer whether he thought that a sinner could not be saved if he confessed man! The reverend gentleman replied that he could not answer the question in the negative, as it might appear to limit the grace of God; but having thought over the subject, the reverend gentleman, on his second visit said to Palmer, "You have asked me a difficult abstract question, in answering which I should not wish to deceive you. Your Bible tells you that all liars shall have their part in the lake of fire and brimstone. If you are guilty, and yet continue to protest your innocence, you will go into eternity with a lie in your mouth, and you know the consequences." The prisoner appearad

to be much moved, but said nothing. In illustration of the careless manner o they will give up the fortress to the Turks | the murderer; it is said that on arrival at e asked in an unconcerned manner of the went among them, not as an enemy but as a thirds was expended in public undertakings. is no risk in predicting that, underveloped guide in holy living, and was therefore to to the purpose of mere oratorical display, as in the same condition it was when captured Stafford the evening of his condemnation,

police when they had first heard the 'news.' | comrade-receive not with the skin alluding to his conviction. He was told deep politeness drei when two gentle that it had been sent down by telegraph, and men meet, but the politeness of the was known at Stafford between five and six porters into the town was enormous. On o'clock. He replied, "Well, I thought you Friday not a bed to be had; the current would have known it sourcer." The news of his arrival baving spread, several persons notwithstanding the lateness of the hour, gumea, and some persons took up their sta-tions as early as seven o'clock the previous looking at Palmer, stumbled and very near ly fell, upon which the prisoner, in a jocular manner, called out, "Well done; that's it

-go it," and seemed to enjoy the fun-One of the jury writes to the Times to correct a statement as to the manner in

which they consider their verdict:-"On reaching the room there was a dead silence for about twenty minutes. A discussion of the facts that had been laid before us was then commenced, and it lasted for about ten minutes, after which each man took pen and paper, and wrote his decision and name--it having been agreed that no one should pronounce his opinion, lest any other should receive a bias. The papers were then laid on the table; the foreman opened them and read them aloud, when verdict. An earnest conversation then ensued, having no relation to William Palmer. It is quite untrue that we were absent a long time for the mere sake of appearance.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION OF THE HERO OF KARS AT DOVER

General Williams arrived at Dover or Monday. Immediately the steamer drew alongside the quay, the Mayor and several of the authorities proceeded on board with Colonel Lake, to welcome him to the shores of England. Colonel Lake introduced the Mayor to General Williams, who, on thus being recognised by the large crowd who lined the quay, was cheered most cothusiastically. Loud hurrals continued to rend the air while the gallant General, who was looking remarkably well, proceeded up the landing stairs, and did not cease until he ar rived at Birmington's Royal Ship Hotel, where he had arranged to stay for a short period before proceeding to London. Immediately on reaching the "Ship" the corporation presented an address, offering their warmest congratulations on the General's safety, and expressing admiration of the defence of Kars, "scarcely paralleled in the annals of history, not only for the energy and skill of the commander, but also for the courage and endurance, amid the trials of famine and disease and the horrors of the assault, of those brave soldiers whom it was your good fortune to command." General

Williams replied as follows: " Mr Mayor, ladies, and gentlemen-In returning thanks for the ho or you have listened to mo."

At the conclusion of the speech the usual my feelings that I do so, Seldom, if ever, called on to address, a body of ladies and gentlemen such as I now see, I labor under ifficulties of no ordinary character; but I assure you that I feel most deeply the honor you have done me. I feel it the more, perhops, in consequence of this day being the anniversary of the day on which General Mouraviest appeared before Kars. (Cheers) of which an immense crowd of persons had for myself. I thank God for having preserved me throught produce to serve the Queen in such a manner. I am thankful Mayor, was received with the greatest enthat I have obtained the good will of this thusiasm. The Mayor also begged Colonel glorious country, and especially that I have Lake, Major Teesdale, and Mr Secretary been spared to witness the manifestation of Churchill to present themselves at the windignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom and observed the spot where the rope was it this day. (Cheers) In addressing an dow, and the cheering at each presentation assemblage of my countrymen on landing was renewed. The shipping in the harbor upon British soil, I have more than one duty and the principal houses in the vicinity were to perform; and the first is to allude to gaily decoreted with flags. General Wilthose brave men who surrounded me in the liams afterwards parlook of a dejeuner with hour of extreme distress, who were indetatigable in discharging their duty under the trying circumstances in which they were placed, and who supported and cheered me under every difficulty. They never once flagged in the performance of their duties day or night. By day they were at their posts—at night they were in the trenches. (Cheors) But, while I feel the greatest pleasure in adverting to their glorious conduct, I have a melancholy duty to perform, and a tribute to pay to departed heroism and worth-to the memory of one of my brave companions, Captain Thompson. was only the day before yesterday, while at Paris, that I beard of his severe illness, and little did I then think that the scenes of thi world won close upon him. I had looked forward to visiting his mother's house, and choering him as he had so frequently cheered me. Unfortunately, unhappily, it has been ordered otherwise. The only couselation which can be offered to his widowed mother is, that her immented son died a glorious specimen of an English officer.-(Cheers) I can assure you that he was never daunted; that when reduced to a skeleton by dire disease, he was not prevented from doing his duty day or night Poor Mrs Thompson will have the consola tion which has been the only consolation experienced by many mothers during the present war-they have given their sons to the service of the country! And if the day comes when the repetition of this sacrifice shall be necessary. I believe there will be thousands who will give up their offspring as ceadily as the mothers who are now weeping for the loss of theirs; for woe to the nation that forgets the military art! Woe to that nation-wee to that nation which heaps up riches but which does not take the precaution to defend them. I have passed through armed Europe, and I take this the earliest opportunity of attering a warning to those who forget the military art. (Cheers) 1 have another duty to perform; and that is to recall the courage and discipline of those sins to God, without also confessing them to brave Turks under Solim Pacha, their commanding officer, and the Turkish general declared officers, who supported me in every trying situation, and who, from the first moment of entering the place to the last, were my friends and counsellors. I thank them from this spot, and bear testimony to their valor; for it would have been impossible for the Turkish army to show more endurance and true courage than they did. (Loud cheers) have another duty to perform, in doing which I turn to our former enemies, now our friends, the Russians. When dire necessity obliged me to so into the camp of General, Mouravieff, I went to a brave man, who re-

ceived me with a kindness and a highmind-

army irritated with dreadful losses and the

Thechurch MISCELLANEOUS.

object the present, of a testimonal of

British esteem deneral Mouravieti. I

can only say the and his brave many

have my greatestern. He not only re-

were sown, and thom famine had more

than haif accorded its deadly work.

(Loud cheers) ast also tell you that in passing through isia, from one end of the

empire to the out I have experienced in

I was mable to wur it upon my breast on

that occasion; and I expressed that regret

towards me; it was totally unexpected and

the hyppiest day of my life. (Cheers) Mr

etiquette observ a on such occasions was

Secretary Churchill, as well as " one cheer

for the Russian General." The cheer was

echoed from the outside of the hotel, in front

the authorities, provided at the Ship Hotel,

AUSTRALIA.

The mining operations of New South

Wales bid fair to rival those of Victoria, as

two new diggins liava been discovered

which promise to surpass in richness those

of Bendigo and Ballarat. In addition to

gold, a discovery of silver ore has been

made, and six tons have been shipped for

England in order to procure an efficient

analysis. Another valuable coal-field has

been found on the river Bremer, and the

existence of a fine lode of tin has been de-

clared in the vicinity of Bathurst. As a

set-off to this mineral prosperity, there are

oud complaints that, although the Sidney

Mint has been at the expense of coining a

million sovereigns, at a cost of one and a

half per cent., the Executive at Melbourne

refuse to acknowledge their currency as a

legal tender, and in consequence they are at 1

a discount of five per cent, in the province

Western Australia, after more than a

quarter of a century, has at last succeeded

raising wheat enough for its own con-

sumption, and is beginning to talk of exporting. A search for gold has termi-

nated in a discovery oftin, which, if found

in sufficient quantity, will prove the more

valuable mineral of the two. The Geral

province the same beneficial change that

A select committee on responsible go-

vernment have presented their report to the

Pasmanian Council, in which it is recom-

mended that the administration to con-

ducted as nearly as possible on the princi-

NEW ZEALAND.

executed at Auckland for the murder of the

and educational funds amounts to £12,483,

the steam navigation fund to £4,000, and

The report of the Nelson Trust Funds

wife of one of the Mokutu kribe.

coast has been very prosperous.

of Victoria.

and then left for London.

We learn from Madrid that the Spanish Government accepts the mediation of heart. General may self is a man of the France in the difference with Mexico. olden time. Her them man, but I be The Cortes have authorised the marriage lieve that if theren houest man on earth. of the I fanta Amalia with Prince Adalbert it is he. Thaveled it said that a project

has been debated ingland having for its of Bavaria. It is now rumoured that Prince Frederic William (at present in England) is to repreent Prussia at the coronation of the Czar. The Epoca of Madrid says- A deplo-

ceived me kindlyt in the loar of sekness. he visited me, antall my intercourse with tween an officer of the staff and the Vicebim he acted as ave and chivalens manshould act. In Hille found a half-starved and held clothed k. The fed and clothed there is little hope of saving h motificer was also wounded, but slightly. them. Nor was less aften ive to the wants of those inhin the weds of disease

suggests of the victims of the inundations in France the sum of 15,000 f.

It is reported that Cardinal Patrizzi, who no small degree | friendship and charm | baptized the Imperial Prince of France on of Russian societ When I arrived at St Saturday last, took with him to Paris as Petersburgh the aperor received me in so presents, " a beautiful golden vase, weigh-kind a manner 1 nothing could have ex-1 ing a hundred onness, with a pedestal of seeded it. The indness was again restapis lazuli, for the Emperor, and an extrepeat dat Berlinhere no man could have in ly valuable relic, being nothing less than been received w greater honor. The a fragment of our Saviour's cradie, studded King of Prussia of the young Prince, who with diamonds, for the baby. A golden is at present in Eland, and who is soon to a rose, with its accompanying branch, tastefulbe allied to Englit by ties more close and thy ex-cuted in the same metal, is prepared binding than at pent; met me at the head | for the Empress ; and a copy of a picture of the troops, it treated me with the by Guercino, in music, together with several greatest possibleonsideration. I return other specimens of that beautiful and essenthem my most since thanks from this Bri- tially Roman style of art, comprising many tish ground. (G. rs) The kindness and boxes, with the Pope's portruit, and finally consideration will, as I tell you, were in ample collection of crosses and decoravouchsafed to men thussia and Germany tions of the various Pontificial orders, have been placed at the Cardinal's disposal for the were repeated infrance, when I arrived arrived among oughrious and brave : flies Princes and members of the Imperial the French. Gogmut that that alliance l Court.

A man named Giovanni Ruggeo, imprismay hold good & many years to come! (Loud and proloted cheering) The day oned lately in Florence for reading and circulating the Bible, has been acquitted. before yesterday was presented to the

Christians have been, for the first time. Emperor, from white some time since I had the distinguished honor of receiving the admitted to join the procession of the Baircross of Commandi of the Logion of Honor. un, and to kiss the hand of the Sultan. I was sorry that, lying sent it to England,

The Sultan has made a very valuable present to Miss Nightingale The 1st West York Militia have been

to the Emperor, 4d explained the reason, brought home from Ireland, and the Northupon which his Agesty rose from his seat amptoushire and 3rd Lancaster have also and said, 'I will gr you another!' In a arrived at Liverpool, the former from Malmoment he broughing out the star of Grand ta, the latter from Gibealtar. Commander of theorder, which he present-An address has been numerously signed ed to me. (Loudcheers) I felt that the act was towards the British nation, not

it Manchester, to the people of America, imploring them, as " friends and brethren. to restrain warlike tendencies of the United uncalled for. Aninow that I have arrived States Government, and assuring them that home among you, I feel that I am witnessing the citizens of Manchester will, on their part Mayor, ladies, and gentlemen, I thank you exert themselves to a similar effect on most heartily for your kind expressions, and the Government of Britain. The most stringent instructions have gone

for the consideration with which you have from the Admiralty to Admiral Fanshawe to avoid, on his part, and that of the British captains under his command, any collision with the naval force of the United States. thrown asi in, and notwithstanding the presence of the ladies a hearty cheer resounded Morning Chronicle. through the apartment. Cheers were also given for Colonel Lake, Major Teesdale, Mr

At an influental meeting held in the city of London, the resolutions, which were car ried unanimously, declared the necessity for the meeting, its sympathy with the sufferers, and the formation of a committee to obtain subscriptions, a list of which, amounting to Miouff forwarded to Paris the same even

ing
Her Majesty and Prince Albert have for warded to the Lord Mayor the munificent donation of £1,000 and £5000, respective ly, in aid of the fund now raising at the by the inundations in France. Subscriptions are also getting up at Liverpool and Dublin The Lord Mayor has sent to the Perfect o the Seine 100,000f, as a first instalement of the London contributions. The Mayor of Birmingham is taking steps to organise a

A protty anecdote is that told by Gene ral Williams, who, on being presented to the Emperor, had to apologise for the absence of the Commander's cross of the Legion of Vonor, "I will get you another," said the Emperor, and brought him immediately, with his own hands, a Star of a higher class of the Order. How like the playful condescension of a really great monarch! How like a story from the miscellaneous chapter at the end of some old biography, which used to be the pleasantest reading in the book?

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

The speech of the Vice Chancellor at the recent convocation, which certainly contained many points which we should not expect from a gentleman in his position brings out the following suggestive remarks in the Leader with which we thoroughly agree. Those of our Legislators who profess, as nearly all do, to strive to enlighten and elevate the minds of the people: " It is no secret that there is an under-

hand movement going on for making com-mon plunder of the endowment of the University College. The movement is more than sectarian. It is sectional and sectadine lead manes promise to perform for the rian. The is fluence of sectarianism and sectionalism are at work to accomplish the the Burra Burra coppermines did for South rum of the only institution among us calcu-Australia. The whaling season on this lated to arouse a spirit of national enthusiasm, and to the influence of which we can alone look to build up an exalted national character. In the whole history of Canada what great events, what glorious deeds have we to point to that can form a rallying point of national enthusism! What battles have ples of the home government. Harvest we won! What great names, famous in operations are in full activity, and the crops literature or science, have we to look back are considered above the average. The to, for examples? Where is our nationality? are considered above the average. The discovery of a gold field is again positively What is there that we have achieved, the mention of which moves the hearts of all Canadians and commends their warmest sympathies? What? We are a young pare the peoples committed to their care country, it is true; and it is something for A man of the name of Harsden has been us that we have laid the foundation of future generations, in the establishment of a great national University, already scarcely second to any on this continent, and destined for the last year announced that the college if saved from the sacrilegious, hands of the spoiler, to rival in future the most famous in the old world. If we are a young country, the religious reserve fund to £1.134. The it is all the more important that we should last is permanently invested in landed se- regard with a wise foresight that future. curities, and will hereafter become of con- which will be glorious or miserable accordsiderable value. The entire revenue from ing as the foundation of national greatness edness I shall never cease to remember. An all sources (exclusive of the balance in which we now lay is broad or narrow, firm hand from 1854) during the past year was or instable. In the matter of University other casualties of war received me when I over £26,000 of which sun more than two-education, we have begun well; and there

as national feeling is among us, there is yet be understood by them in its most apparenough of patriotism to frown down at once the first open attempt to turn the endowment of the University College into common booty, that a few miserable fourth-rate colleges may drag out a pitiful existence If this country is to take a high rank among the nations of the earth, she must have within her borders the best means of educating her sons. Here and there may be found a superior spirit capable of triumphing over obstacles that would keep common minds forever dark and uninformed; rable affair has taken place at Valencia be- here and there may be found men equal to the task of educating themselves. But Consul of England. The latter was run these noblemen of Nature are rarely met .through the body with a fencing sword, and They receive, as a natural endowment, capabilities above their fellows. But your Hugh Millers, your Elibu Burritts, and your The Pope has intunated to the Apostolic Sie William Logans are only the exceptions; Nuncio at Paris that he will devote to the men who by the triumplis they have, unaided, won, serve but to show how few there are, with the same means, equal to the same achievements. The mass of manhood have not the power, thus unnided, to develop all their faculties. They need all the advantages that can be given them, in the way of superior means of education; or unaided, they remain intellectually undeveloped .-The result is, in the aggregate, national de-

gradation. Just at the time the Vice Chancellor's speech was delivered, an anonymous pamphlet. manating from a sectarian source with which we are sure Mr Langton can have no sympathy, has been published, attacking the University. This effusion is too paltry and mean-spirited to deserve or attract much notice. We only refer to it at present as a straw indicating what way the wind of sec-tarian selfishness blows. The object is to split up the endowment and hand it over to petty institutions that can never attain any standing or character, and which are under the exclusive control and patronage of different sects.

The government have, for some unaccountable reason, delayed giving their sanc-tion to the construction of new University buildings. We believe that the architect Mr Cumberland, went to Europe to study the architecture suitable for the proposed buildings, but we hear nothing of the result. We are not informed why the delay in the construction of the buildings has taken place, but it is understood that the government is the party responsible for that delay. The buildings commenced several years ago, under the superintend nce of Mr Williams, are utterly unsuited to the purpose, and some £30,000 has been thrown away .there is no other course but to commence anew, and the sooner the work is set about in earnest the better. Let us hope there will be no further needless delay in the prosecution of the buildings.

## TO SUBSCRIBERS.

We beg to remind those of our Subscribers who have not paid their subscriptions to this paper, for the past year, that the volume is now drawing near completion, and as we have many demands to meet, we trust that each will forward their small amount at once. We would also refer them to our long established terms, fifsix months.



Mer Bonnattons are upon the boly bills.

Hamilton, Friday, July 11. 1856. THE FOURTH OF JULY.

To say a word in depreciation of the honours of the famous Fourth of July and the glorious" events which it is set apart to celebrate is esteemed by our United States cousins as a mark of mere ignorant John Bullism: nevertheless we cannot but think that their present position as an empire must have caused many of the greatest and best pite of the teaching of those earnest and amongst them to regard the festivities of the recent " Fourth." with feelings much akin

to contempt. The effect of successful revolution,--- re bellion were the Christian term,--are seldom, perhaps never, advantageous, even to the ultimate political condition of a people such violent remedies naturally engendering an incalculable mass of corresponding evils ;-but it is the social, moral, and religious error and degeneracy which is most bitterly to be deplored; and to these a few being once trampled in the dust, children ed our making last week, will now be principally directed; we write for the members than is demanded during the years of their of Hun, "in Whom are HID all the trea- childhood by their necessities: and this will sures of wisdom and knowledge," mere of course be still more flagrantly the case earthly politicians being utterly devoid of as to those who only hold the relation to those higher perceptions which are abso- them of protectors, guardians or teachers. lutely requisite in order to form any correct judgement of what constitutes even the present real happiness and glory of any nation, and infinitely less, if that be possible, are they capable of establishing, or even comprehending the principles of a legislation which shall tend in its degree to prefor eternal felicity.

To us the principles of the United States tian people themselves, the injurious conse-Government appear to contain two radical funadamental evils; First .- A contradiction to the plain letter of Holy Scripture, and to the teaching of primitive Catholicity: and, secondly, a necessary tendency to social disorganization, and to religious simpli- same theory to the Christian priesthood. city, irreverence and indifference.

The Bible in its didactic and moral teaching was certainly designed to be received in obtaining adequate support; the too free by plain and unlettered men as a practical quent degradation of the American pulpit

ent and obvious sense. If there be two truths taught with unusual plaianess throughout the entire sacred volume they are these -- Frist, that rulers derive their authority direct from God, as it is written, "By me kings reign, and princes decree justice; by me princes rule, and nobles, even all the judges of the earth; (Prov viii.) "I have made the earth &c., and have given it unto whom it seemeth meet into me; (speaking of Nebuchadnezzar, Jer. xxvii.) "There is no nower but of God, the powers that be are ordained of God"; Rom. xiii.) "Thou shalt in any wise set him king over thee whom the Lord thy God shall choose"; (Deut. zvii.) Hence God brings this charge against this people, " They have sat up kings, but not by me; they have made princes and I knew it not." (Hos. viii.) The second truth we allude is that of the duty of obedience to rulers ;- " Keep the king's commandment; and that in regard of the oath of God" (Eccles. viii.) " If the spirit of the ruler rise up against thee, leave not thy place," &c. &c. (1 Peter. ii.) It is not our purpose to write a treatise upon the sin of rebellion; we simply wish now to note the fact that the United States Government is opposed to the plain teaching of the Bible, and then to mark some of the consequences of this opposition. It is equally contrary to the primitive practice of the Church of Christ. When St. Paul had severely rebuked the High Priest, he immediately apologized when informed of his offence saying, " I wist not brethren, that" he was the high priest, for it is written, Thou shalt not speak evil of the ruler of thy people; (Acts xxiii.) And so it was for many ages in the Church; however cruel the persecution, or bitter the ignominy and contemptuous oppression with which her members were treated; prayer, not rebellion, was the only resistance, which as disciples of Christ they dared to offer. He had required obedience to rulers, its expediency therefore never appears to have formed a subject of contemplation; they knew that He claimed for Himself the right of "avenging His own elect"; and that in requiring obedience

would deliver those that trusted in Him: That the United States should have acted in direct opposition to these principles, we need not to wonder, when we remember who! were their revolutionary chiefs, for the most part sceptics, worldlings, or puritans who, as for generations, had habitually made the word of God bend to their subordinate wills, and treated the teaching and authority of the Church with open scorn. Even their hoasted Washington, we believe was only occasionally a worshipper in the House of God, and never a communicant; need we then marvel that he despised all lesser authority, and was content to wrap himself in the self-righteous clock of his own cold found in arms against his sovereign ought to be spoken of as being even moral. We do not for a moment wish to be disingenuous enough to hide the sad truth that British politics have for the last two centuries been deeply tainted with the same sin, and we sincerely pray that we may be brought to repentance, and henceforth may cleave more closely and honestly to the single letter of God's word.

This sad trifling with the revealed Will

from the nations, even to oppressive rulers,

Jehovah had not failed to remind that He

was greater than their oppressors, (Job xii.

Psalms ii, Eccles. v. Isai. iii. &c., &c.,) and

of God has already brought forth its most bitter, though natural, fruits to the people of the United States. The supposition that the people, -not God, -are the source of authority, is tending as its legitimate consequence, to anarchy! It must be so in desable men who live above their system. The mass will think that the power they individually bestow, they have a right when they can, individually to withdraw! Nor can the Most High be expected to give what we may term the terror of His sanction, in a case in which He is peculiarly robbed by a professedly Christian people of His honour. So also is it found with the parental relation itself, that the crown of authority as a divine hereditary emanation observations, which circumstances prevent- learn to think that they owe little further reverence to those who gave them birth The ungrateful and repulsive irreverance of their youth is already a matter of deep anxiety to the holy and the wise in the States. Oh that they would dare to probe the evil to the bottom.

But the principles of the Bible and its divinely appointed interpreter, the Church having been once dishonestly perverted under at least, the tacit sanction of Chrisquences are deeply felt within the bosom of the Church herself. Those who have learnt to suppose that all earthly authority is derived from themselves will not be long in directing the same feeling, if not openly the Hence the little reverence which is felt for their office, is evidenced by their difficulty