

European Intelligence

TURKEY AND THE CRIMEA.

A commission, in accordance with the 23d article of the treaty of peace, is about to proceed to Bucharest, to arrange for the proper government of the Principality. Sir Henry Bulwer will be the English representative.

Up to the 10th of May, 55,000 French, 9,000 English, 7,000 Sardinians, and 10,000 Turks had quitted the Crimea, and there were still on Russian territory 85,000 French, 40,000 English, and 9,000 Sardinians.

Russian engineers are surveying Sebastopol, which is to be entirely rebuilt, on a new plan.

Marshal Pelissier is hastening home from the Crimea, to be present at the baptism of the Prince Imperial of France.

ITALY.

Letters from all parts of Italy speak of the slight hopes the Italians entertain of any reforms suggested by Austria. At Turin and Genoa there had been disturbances in the streets. Exciting placards were affixed to the walls, and cries were raised of "death to Austria!"

It is rumored that the Pope is desirous of having a Congress of the Italian Sovereigns, at Rome, with the addition of representatives from France and Austria. The Pope is personally not averse to make certain concessions, but his timidity demands material support in case of outbreak.

A small squadron of British troops is ordered to cruise off Naples.

PRUSSIA.

The marriage of Prince Frederick William with the Princess of England is now deemed certain, and the officers of their household are already selected.

DENMARK.

The report of the expected arrival of American ships of war in Danish waters, has led the Government of Denmark to take measures of preparation for whatever turn events may take. The corvette Nayada has been dispatched in haste to the Danish West India Islands, and the greatest exertions are being made to complete the fitting out of several vessels. Among these is the frigate *Rota*, of 42 guns, which, as completed, is to be stationed at Belbec, the narrowest part of the Sound, so that all ships passing must come within range of her guns. Another steam frigate, 46 guns, will be launched, with all her machinery on board, in about a week. The steam corvette *Hien del*, 22 guns, and a screw gunboat, on the British model, are also being fitted out.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Admiral Dundas will keep his flag flying during the Summer for the purpose of exercising a fleet in the channel. Part of the fleet is about to proceed to the Tagus to meet Queen Victoria on her proposed visit to Lisbon.

General Williams and Staff had quitted St. Petersburg for England, via Berlin and Paris.

The General was treated with high consideration at St. Petersburg and throughout Russia generally.

Statues of Burke and Curran are ordered for the House of Commons.

As the season advances emigration from Ireland steadily increases, and the departures from Dublin, via Liverpool, are now at not much below the average of years subsequent to the famine.

A first dividend of 2s. per pound is announced to the creditors of the Tipperary Bank (Sadiers).

It is reported that the Duke of Cambridge will represent Britain at the coronation of the Emperor Alexander.

The British Government is about to present to Sweden one or two of the recently constructed gunboats as models for the building of a Swedish flotilla of the same description.

The opinions lately expressed with regard to the turn to be expected in the money market receive daily increased confirmation, and every one now considers all pressure at an end.

Gold continues to arrive in large quantities from Australia, and a regular supply throughout the year is relied upon. Last week, the total influx from all parts was equal to \$6,250,000, and several additions have subsequently been received.

A considerable portion has found its way to the Bank of England, and a general impression prevails that within ten days the directors of that establishment will reduce their rate of discount to 5 per cent.

It is also thought likely that in the course of a month or two further a fresh movement will be resolved upon to 4½ or 4 per cent. Probably, the average of the next twelve months will not exceed the latter rate.

The recent pardon granted to Smith O'Brien, Frost, and their followers, has given great satisfaction, which is increased by the fact of those who disgraced their country by meanly breaking their parole being excluded. There is even a talk of Smith O'Brien being returned to Parliament by some Irish constituency at a future date. If such should be the case, he would not be badly received, for there was never any personal feeling against him, and he was always looked upon in the midst of his most mischievous follies as an honorable man.

The accounts from the Crimea state that the evacuation of the allied armies is taking place rapidly, and in excellent order. The Russians apparently are bringing disgrace upon themselves by acts of revenge upon the Tartar inhabitants, although one of the stipulations of the peace treaty is that the subjects of each power shall be guaranteed from persecution for any part they may have taken during the war.

The last accounts from Australia are to the 6th of March. They state the gold production to be larger than ever, and that a million sterling a month will be regularly forwarded to England.

TO REMOVE CRAMP.—Those who may be subject in the night-time to that excruciating pain called cramp, will doubtless be glad to learn that by trying any kind of bandage very tight round the leg, immediately above the knee, this unpleasant sensation will be instantaneously removed.

THE APPLICATION OF CAPITAL IN INDIA.

From the Illustrated London News.

The wealth of England is in a continuous state of accumulation, nor does it find sufficient employment within its own shores. It travels to foreign lands, seeking either the profits of commerce on the dividends which arise from permanent investment. Railways form the favorite speculation of modern times, and British gold is about to plant iron roads throughout Italy and Russia. These securities may be considered sound and lucrative; and they who believe that the time has arrived when the lion will lie down with the lamb, and the sword be converted into the pruning-hook, may also entertain a very serious conviction that future Czars will never turn them into instruments of war or aggression. There are, however, other outlets for British capital than the continent of Europe—outlets more ample, more solid, more remunerating; and they possess this collateral advantage, that, when filled, they would react upon the mother-country, and stimulate and reward the industry of our manufacturing districts. We allude to British India, with its 150,000,000 of inhabitants, constituting the noblest market on the habitable globe, and where, proper facilities being afforded, England would obtain richer resources than all the gold mines of Australia can afford. The East India Company, after a long delay, has fairly commenced the work of improvement, by constructing railways and electric telegraphs; but the revenues of the Company are too feeble to enable them to carry out the principle of material progress to an extent commensurate with the wants and capabilities of the country. Hence it is that the auxiliary aid of private enterprise is most desirable where the field for its exercise is as inviting as it is unbounded.

The first canal operations of the East India Company commenced in 1821; among the latest are those on the Godavery Delta, which have been applied not only to irrigation, but also to navigation. Of these a very instructive account has been published by Colonel Arthur Cotton, from which it is very evident that enterprises of this nature are highly remunerating to capitalists, most beneficial to the natives, and admirably calculated to develop the general resources of India. He thus describes the locality:

"The Godavery river, in the delta of which they (the works) are situated, rises in the Western Ghats, not far from Bombay, about 3000 feet above the sea, and, flowing in an unusually direct course about 800 miles, enters the Bay of Bengal at the port of Coringa, a good harbour, and the only one on the east coast of the peninsula, 400 miles north of Madras. The country drained by it is 130,000 square miles in extent. The extreme discharge of the river is about 150 million cubic yards per hour, and its affluents extend to a million."

It is evident that the soil of a tropical delta, exposed to a powerful sun, requires, as the first condition of fertility, a copious supply of water. The works on the Godavery will irrigate 12,000,000 acres, giving two crops annually, yielding a million and a half sterling, and providing work and wages for one-fourth more cultivators than could be employed without these improvements.

The transit of goods, costing by land 3½d. per ton per mile, will be reduced to one-eighth of a penny when carried by canal. The saving here effected, and the passenger traffic, are put down at a million. The channel leading from the weir or ancient to the port of Coringa was opened in 1851, when 752 boats passed through it; but in 1855 the number had increased to 8349, besides 2270 rafts of timber and bamboos. Within this brief period Colonel Cotton claims credit, 1st, for an increase of 25 per cent in a season of severe drought; 2nd, an increase of trade to the extent of 600 per cent—that increase continuing unchecked in a season when other districts could not have supplied themselves with food; 3rd, the increase of internal transit, probably fully twentyfold.

When the works contemplated are fully completed, they will afford a cheap communication between the coast and about ten millions of people; and, as connected with a rich wheat and cotton district, Coringa and its port must rise into commercial importance. It is calculated that a single square mile flooded with salt water, with an evaporation of nearly two years' decays, will make about 140,000 tons of salt in a season, perfectly white, at a cost of 2s per ton; and this prime requisite of Hindoo life, might be sold in the interior, paying a Government duty of one pound per ton, for 25s, where, at present, dirty black salt sells at £8 per ton, the duty being £2 10s. In this district coal has been found, the supply of timber is unlimited, and iron ore of the richest quality abounds. All that is wanted are capital and skill to render the delta of the Godavery and the port of Coringa one of the most flourishing territories in the world.

India is an unbounded field of enterprise. The Western Irrigation Company is already in existence, and the Bombay Government has granted to them three-fourths of the increase of revenue from the lands irrigated. According to the estimates of Colonel Cotton "this would have already realized to a company in the delta of the Godavery twenty-five per cent, while the works were yet in progress." All the evidence shows that hydraulic works in India afford a safer and more remunerating investment for capital than any railway in Europe; and, if irrigation and canalisation we enrich the natives of India, we are opening up markets for our manufactures which can never be closed by hostile tariffs. Too little attention has been directed to this splendid country, whose immense population, industrially elevated, would prove more valuable customers to British trade than all other nations united with whom we at present hold commercial relations.

MASONIC.—W. Br. J. E. Smith, Worshipful Master of King Solomon's Lodge, accompanied by V. W. Br. G. L. Allen, Senior Grand Deacon, and several members, visited King a few days since, to install a new lodge, under the warrant of the Grand Lodge of Canada. The brethren of King received their Toronto friends very hospitably. We are informed that the number of lodges seeking admission into the Grand Lodge of Canada is every day increasing.

NEWS BY THE STEAM-SHIP "ARAGO."

NEW YORK, June 17.

The *Arago* brings dates to the 4th inst. **LIVERPOOL MARKETS.**
Cotton.—Sales of the last three days amount to 2,300 bales; 5000 on speculation. Market closed inanimate at about rates of the previous Friday, and if anything in favor of the buyer.
Flour.—Improved demand at Friday's rates. Indian Corn 28s 6d to 29s.
Beef unchanged. Pork quiet; reduction in prices expected. Lard in good demand at 55s for fair.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Under the report of the confirmation of a new Nicaraguan Government at Washington, funds have considerably declined.

The *Arago* brings Harre and Southampton dates to the 4th.

The steamer *Hermann* arrived off Cowes, May 31st, and the *America* at Liverpool, June 1st.

The excitement in regard to the American question is increasing.

The *Times* says, the recognition of Walker is not necessarily to be followed by war, though it embitters the dispute.

The English Government will act with forbearance till Crampton is dismissed, and assume a temporizing policy till after the Presidential election.

Some journals advocate a vigorous policy on the part of England. A majority counsel firmness with conciliation.

The Sound Dues question was to be discussed in Parliament, on the 6th.

The *Times* says, the dismissal of Mr Dallas must also follow that of Mr Crampton.

The last intelligence from the United States casts a gloom on the money market. The *Daily News* expresses the hope that peace will be preserved, and considers if a war should take place it would only be looked at as an evil.

The other morning journals view the matter in the same light.

The *London Times*, of the 4th says: "From further information received, war was becoming daily more imminent; while the *Daily News* regards such an event as improbable. The *Times* also scoffs at the idea of a war between Spain and Mexico, and scarcely a month would elapse after the first operation of the Spanish fleet at Vera Cruz before the Government at Washington would interfere in the discussion, and transfer its discussion to Havana.

MR. SPENCE AND HIS CONSTITUENTS.

From the Montreal Pilot.

One paper taunts the Postmaster General with cowardice, and declares that he was afraid of meeting his constituents in his own country. Mr Spence's absence is his best reason. Had he gone to the meetings, he would have been charged of Mr Brown, he would have been charged, and most properly, with deserting his duties at the close of the session, when every man is of importance to the country. He would have had to lose upon him all "the dogs of war;" he would have been exhibited to the country as one indifferent to its interests, calling for his own benefit, and permitting the business before the House to run in arrears. This, and more, would be charged against him as great political crimes, and the Opposition papers would have rung the changes incessantly. Had Mr Spence gone to meet this section of his constituents, or rather Mr Brown's creatures, he would have been charged with influencing the free expression of opinion by his presence and by his patronage. We would have heard of "bribery and corruption," of promises of preferment, of situations present and to come, to content the wavering, convince the ignorant, and soften the obstinate. Mr Spence did not go, and a glorious opportunity is lost to his enemies for political declamation; the rabid eloquence they kept bottled up for such occasions must remain under cork for another opportunity. Of course it was necessary for party views to make this meeting who came to sit in judgment on Mr Spence, as numerous and respectable as a decent figure of speech could make it; but as it was a failure, miserably so, in its numerical proportions, they fall back on the "intelligence;" and, as it wanted body, they get it, or claimed it, which is quite enough for those who are determined not to be convinced. Still, in the equality which blesses Canada, a leather apron is constitutionally as good as a broadcloth garment. Some cause must be invented for the pigmy dimensions of the meeting. A western paper discovers it in an Irish Roman Catholic mob. It appears that the Postmaster General was about to be tried, hanged, and quartered, by a political drumhead court, and his friends determined that the court must be held at least with open doors, and none excluded who choose to give evidence. This Irish Roman Catholic mob would not see their Protestant representative sacrificed to appease the malignity of Mr Brown. This mob, numbering men of intelligence, respectability and wealth—and by the way they were far from being all Irish, for they numbered good men and true from other countries—would not permit Mr Spence to be the victim of Mr Brown or any other of his opponents, but constituted a meeting, and left those who came with *malice prepense* to vote, and to assemble in some hole-and-corner, and pass the resolutions which they had brought with them cut and dried for the occasion.

Mr Spence may well congratulate himself on the issue of this meeting; he was absent attending his more pressing affairs, the affairs of his country. The partisan trick has been a failure, and deep disappointment to his enemies; to himself it has resulted in a positive triumph. These Irish Roman Catholic mobs, some how or other, have rather a nice sense of fair, and of even-handed justice, and if a little quixotic, whether by chance, impulse, or design, we find them nearly always taking a stand against oppression. The term, we suspect, has been coined by Mr Spence's enemies, but it embraces in this case all who were willing to vindicate their representative against his persecutors.

REVIEW OF MILITIA.—A review of the Field Battery of Artillery, under his command, and a squadron of Cavalry, was held by Lieut. Colonel Dennis, in Toronto, on Tuesday. His Excellency the Governor General attended, and expressed his approval of the efficiency and appearance of the men.

SOME OF THE MOST EFFICIENT OF THE TORONTO POLICE.—The *Globe* states, has sent in their resignations, having been passed over by the Commissioners in their recent appointments.

SENTENCE ON PALMER, OR ENGLISH POISONER.

The exciting trial of this notorious criminal was brought to a close on the 4th of May, having lasted 14 days and the evidence as to the effect of strychnine being singularly contradictory. It is hardly doubted that he has had several aims, but was tried for the murder of JoFarrow's Cook.

The trial created great excitement throughout England.

After the verdict of the Jury had been recorded—

Lord Campbell, the presiding Judge, addressed the prisoner as follows:—

William Palmer, after a long and impartial trial, you have been convicted by the Jury of your country of the crime of willful murder. In that verdict you learn two brothers, who have so anxiously watched the case, and myself entirely concur. The case is attended with such circumstances of aggravation that I dare not go into them.

Whether this be the first and only case of this sort which you have committed, only known to God and your own conscience. It is seldom that such a familiarity with the means of death is made the means of committing crime. For the defence of which you have been found guilty your life is forfeited; you must prepare to die. I trust that as you can expect no mercy in this world, you will, by repentance of our crimes, seek to obtain mercy of Almighty God. The act of Parliament under which you have been tried, and under which you have been brought to this Court, gives leave to the Court to direct that the sentence under such circumstances shall be executed either within the jurisdiction of the Central Criminal or in the County where the offence was committed. We think that for the sake of example that sentence ought to be executed in the County of Stafford. I hope that this terrible case will deter others from committing such atrocious crimes. It will be seen that whatever may be the skill, science, or experience for accomplishing such an offence, it will be detected and punished. However destructive poisons may be, it is so ordained by providence that there are means for detecting them. I implore you to think and prepare for the awful fate which you will have to meet. I will not aggravate your feelings by any enumeration of the circumstances of this foul murder. I will content myself by passing upon you the sentence of the law, which is—that you be taken hence to the jail of Newgate and thence removed to the County of Stafford, being the County in which the offence of which you stand convicted was committed, and that you be taken thence to the place of execution, and there hanged by the neck until you be dead; that your body be afterwards buried within the precincts of the prison in which you shall have been last confined before execution. Amen may the Lord have mercy on your soul. Amen.

On the subject of his Lordship's address the prisoner made the following remarks:—"I have listened to the proceedings, and did not see in the slightest degree moved. At the conclusion of the sentence I gave a glance at the bench, which was occupied by several of the nobility, and walked down the stairs leading from the dock into the prison with a firm step."

SEPARATE SCHOOL QUESTION.

From the Leader, June 13.

The final result of the debate was to show that neither party assailing the school law can succeed in the present House. A motion to repeal the provision for Separate Schools was rejected by a vote of sixty-four against thirty-one. Ministers will perhaps contend that, by this vote they retrieved the previous defeat they had suffered. But it must be understood that they were defeated on a motion of their own, while the ultimate decision not to disturb the existing school law was upon a motion offered by the member for Lambton. This second vote only showed that Mr Brown was equally in a minority with Ministers; but it did not in any way indicate a restoration of confidence in the Government. The Ministry indeed voted with the majority, but they did not command it. The House took its own course, on both occasions, without reference to the Government. The mere fact of the Government being in the majority, on the last vote, does not show them to have retrieved the defeat. They have not power to control the House; it is clear that they have lost its confidence, and yet they do not trouble themselves with any misgivings as to the right to continue to hold their seats.

The question itself is no doubt a difficult one, in a mixed community like this, to deal with. On one side, the demand is made that Separate Schools shall no longer exist in Upper Canada. "Granted," says the Roman Catholic, "but on this condition—"that you do not tax me for the support of a system of education which my conscience rejects as dangerous to the morals of my children." Both parties are on extreme rights, and this mutual insisting on extreme rights, endangers the success of our national system. Neither party thinks of this, or perhaps both are willing that our national system should be broken up rather than that they should not have their own way. If the Protestant is right in declaring that he will not be taxed for Separate Roman Catholic Schools, or even allow them if paid for by Catholics; and if the Roman Catholic is on tenable grounds when he denies the right of the state to tax him for schools to which he cannot conscientiously send his children; then, unless there is to be such a degree of mutual forbearance, in future, as the past gives no promise of, we cannot be far from the time when complete shipwreck shall be made of our national system of education; when we shall, from the instinct of mutual antipathy, have taken upon the ground of the extreme English Voluntaries that the state has no right to interfere in the education of the people. To this goal we, in this country, seem to be rapidly drifting.

SALE OF GLEBE LOT.

Mr. Robin's bill to authorize the Rev. Henry Patton, Rector of Cornwall, to convey, in fee simple, a portion of a certain glebe lot, was brought up for third reading.

Mr. Chisholm moved, in amendment, "That the fourth clause be amended so as to subject the enactments of this bill to any legislation affecting the rectories generally, and render them liable to the operation of any legislation or judicial decision."

Motion carried without division.

Hon. J. S. Macdonald moved another amendment:—"That the first clause be amended by the addition of a proviso, that there shall be reserved from the east and west ends of the said glebe, for the public use, the usual road allowance."

This motion was passed without objection, and the bill as amended finally adopted.

JUNE 16.

The House was chiefly occupied with private business till six. On the motion for the second reading of the Quebec and Lake Huron Railway Bill, a discussion arose as to its being considered a private bill, which the Speaker ruled that it was. The consideration of it was postponed till another day. The Government are to state on Wednesday when a prorogation of the House is likely to take place. Afterwards, the discussion of the report of the Committee on the Penitentiary charges against Mr. Brown was taken up, and a discussion commenced which was closed by the adjournment of the debate until Thursday.

JUNE 17.

The second reading of the North Shore Railway Bill came up, and elicited a lengthy debate, the four million acres of Upper Canada lands being given to the construction of a line which will mostly benefit Lower Canada naturally being strongly objected to. It is understood that the Grand Trunk interest is to assist in pushing this Bill through, on condition of reciprocity of action towards the Grand Trunk scheme on the part of the Lower Canadian majority.

SAD ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn that on Tuesday whilst Mr. Gentry was out pigeon shooting on the mountain, the gun burst, and injured his left hand to such an extent that it had to be amputated near the elbow. The accident is the more painful as he was on the point of commencing business in this city, as a Book-binder.

PARLIAMENTARY.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

CHURCH SYNOD.
The Bill for legalizing the Synodical action of the Church of England passed through all its stages, and became law on the 13th instant. The following, from the *Colonist*, is the short debate which took place in the House on the Bill:

On motion of Mr. Gamble, a bill from the Legislative Council, to permit the members of the Church of England to meet in Synod, was read a first time.

Mr. Gamble then moved that the rules of the House be suspended, and the bill read a second time forthwith.

Mr. Holton asked the leader of the House (Mr. Attorney General Macdonald) if his attention had been given to any obstacle in the way of the bill, but he thought from the preamble a legal power was given to the Church of England to enforce discipline. Did the Attorney General give his sanction to the bill?

Mr. Attorney General Macdonald saw nothing objectionable in this bill. The Church of England stood in a peculiar position in this country, from being connected with the state in England, and there were existing disabilities arising from that position which prevented them from transacting their own affairs. These disabilities this bill proposed to remove, and to place the Church of England in this country in the same position as all other denominations. The Methodists have their Conference and the Presbyterians their Synod, and this bill is to allow the Church of England to exercise the same privilege that those bodies do.

He had been accused of having on a former occasion shirked a vote on this motion, but such was not the case. He abstained from voting on the address which was moved on this question, because he thought that it was an unconstitutional mode of proceeding, and that to obtain the object desired it would be proper to introduce a bill. As however he thought the object was a good one, he did not desire to oppose it, but as he thought that it would be recognizing the connection of Church and State, which they had just before declared against, he could not vote for the address. Now that the bill had been introduced, he saw nothing objectionable in it.

Hon. J. S. Macdonald had no objection to this bill. He goes heart and hand for the inherent right of the people of this country to exercise their natural privileges, irrespective of the mother country or any other country. When the Parliament of the mother country finds that the Parliament of this country is unanimous in recognizing these rights, that they will concede what is required. But it is impossible to shut our ears to the fact that this legislation is directly in the face of an Imperial act. Such the onus must be attempted by the Parliament of refusing what is required by the Parliament of this country for the well being of the Church of England.

Mr. Gamble congratulated the House upon the unanimity shown in according to the Church of England those rights she requires for her well government and discipline, for, as it is now doubt known, the Synod of the Church has no right to inflict punishment on members accused and found guilty of scandalous offences.

Mr. Brown and other members expressed their approval of the bill, and of the principle on which it was based.

Mr. Gamble expressed his satisfaction at the unanimity displayed by the House with regard to this bill. He was very happy to hear the explanation of the Attorney General with regard to his not voting on the address of last session.

The bill was passed through all its stages, and read a third time and passed unanimously.

LIFTING BY STEAM.

The *Quebec Gazette* has an account of a new building for the University there, which is to be 300 feet long, 56 deep and 5 stories high.

The rapidity of the progress of the work may be judged by the following description of the elevator used for raising the material. 180 tons of bricks, stones, and mortar a day must soon enable the builders to complete the work:

"A steam elevator, the property of Mr. Whitty, founder and blacksmith, in the course of a single day, on an average raises from the ground to different parts of the building about 180 tons of stones, bricks and mortar. The elevator consists of a 12 horse power engine, a mast of 110 feet in height to which two derricks are attached, within twenty feet of the top, placed on swivels and pointing to an angle of 45°; cables, at chains passing over iron pulleys wheels, at their extremities, and end of which is fastened to the windlass, moved by steam like the wheels of a locomotive engine. The engine and windlass are mounted on a large scale, in a building 100 feet high, and is to be sent up on rollers.

Below, along the whole length of the building, is a temporary railroad track, on which working waggons are placed, which bring up the building materials to the elevator, and along the ratters of the highest floor of the building, another railway track extends (openings being purposely kept in the brick partitions) with blank lines, by which, with great ease and rapidity stones and lime, bricks and rafters are transported from one place to another. The ascent of materials occupies only a quarter of a minute; and the boy stands at the mast, who regulates the swinging or lowering of the scale, by ringing a bell in the engine house, the handle of which lies against the mast, in steamboat fashion. We were very much tickled with the elevator and its working, and could not help remarking that such another machine erected over the heights, above the foot of Mountain street, the seats being handsomely fitted up like carriages, would be a very great convenience to the public, who could be hoisted from Lower to Upper Town at a half penny a head with profit to all concerned. Indeed, the elevator is a proof that Quebec is making progress, and Mr. Whitty deserves credit for introducing it. The former slow process of carrying up lime and bricks in hods, will soon be altogether superseded by the speedier, safer, neater, and more convenient process of steam elevation."

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.

For them to our long established terms, fifteen shillings per annum, if not paid within six months.

THE SUNDAY QUESTION.

Whenever the Church becomes generally corrupt, one of two results may be expected to follow—either open infidelity, with its accursed fruits of blasphemy and blood; or fanaticism and its natural fruit hypocrisy, as was seen when Scotland threw off the Papal yoke; and, again, both in Scotland and England, during the great Puritan Rebellion in the reign of Charles I. for this last, also, was the legitimate, though somewhat tardy, consequence of the debasing influence of Romish corruption, for ages previous to the Reformation.

The former madly cries, "There is no God," and defiantly rushes to the gratification of every depraved passion; while the latter says, "Hail, master," but resolutely makes His teaching bend to its own unholier wishes. To the Puritans of Scotland and England Satan presented his temptations under the garb of an angel of light, seducing them to the most fearful crimes, by causing them to place the essentials of religion in a formally pietistic phraseology and pharisaic observances, thus falling into the old Jewish hypocrisy of "playing heavy burdens on men's shoulders, which neither they nor their fathers were able to bear."

Unquestionably it is to this device of Satan, whereby he caused the Presbyterian and Independent communities of those days to set their outward ceremonial strictness against their frightful rebellions, sacrilegious insubordinations and bloody lusts, that we chiefly owe that un-Christ-like legality and soul-depressing gloom which still gives such an air of Jewish severity to what ought to be the holy hilarity of the Lord's Day!

It is surely not necessary to say that, while we thus speak of Scottish and English republican dissent in its general religious aspect, we rejoice that there were hundreds even of its own members who were sincere and, as we hope, holy men being by the wondrous power of Divine grace enabled to rise above the soul-debasing effects of their own systems.

That the holy observance of the Lord's Day is the law of Christ to His Church it is not our purpose to prove at any length, as it is a truth gladly admitted by all true-hearted Churchmen. Suffice it to state, then, that its observance is based upon these grounds:

1st. The command given in the book of Genesis concerning the Seventh Day, the reason assigned being of equal force throughout all time.

2nd. The reiteration of this law, as the Fourth Commandment, on the two tables of stone, the reason for observing it being still the same; these laws being written twice on stone, once by God Himself, the second time under His immediate supervision by Moses—also very significantly showing that they were not Jewish only, but binding for all time, as was afterwards still further evidenced by our Lord's own teaching respecting them.

3rd. The adoption by the Christian Church of the whole of the law, or Ten Commandments, which were written on stone, as being obligatory upon all her members.

4th. The alteration of the day, and the adding of a yet higher motive for its sacred observance—the renewed creation through redemption—while its inherent principle of being every seventh day was kept intact—was evidently nothing more than the exercise, in holy wisdom and love, of that undoubted power which Christ had given to His Bride—the one collective Catholic Church.

The remarks of the April number of the *Westminster Review* on this subject—the origin of the Sabbath, and subsequently of the Lord's Day—are, to a considerable extent, pitiful special pleading, only worthy of the malice against holy things of a refractory school-boy. The reviewer lays great stress upon St. Paul's language in the Epistle to the Romans (xiv, 5, 6). But if he would read the whole Bible honestly, especially with reference to the history of the Church, it would require no very profound theological knowledge to perceive that the Apostle has reference to Jewish festivals, and probably, we admit, to the Sabbath in its Jewish character; while as yet the Christian Church was in a transition state, surrounded by Jewish institutions, and before she had made any positive canon herself, with respect to the substitution of the Lord's Day for the Jewish Sabbath.

Under these circumstances, Christians were doubtless at liberty to observe either, or even both, in obedience to the spirit of the Fourth Commandment. When once, however, the Church was established respecting her holy-days, it could be no longer respecting individuals to neglect those appointed; though, even then, the freedom given by the Apostle's language might remain as regarded the observance or non-observance of the Jewish festivals.

Nevertheless, the question as to the proper evangelical method of keeping the Lord's Day holy is a most