

inspired preachers; and it has never ceased to be the practice, of those who, following in their steps, have preached the Gospel to the heathen. In all Christian countries, too, the person who has professed faith in Christ, and a desire to live in obedience to his laws, has been exhorted, if still unbaptized, to seek baptism without needless delay. Numerous have been the divisions amongst Christians; but as to this duty, there has never been a doubt in any class, with one single exception.

That exception is the society of Friends, or Quakers. It is a society which has embraced some persons of wide benevolence. It is a society, too, which has fallen into peculiar delusions. It is a society of human and recent origin, and can claim to be no more. That the churches of the apostles were not associations of Quakers is as certain as that they existed at all. They had, as every reader of the Scriptures perfectly knows, the baptism of water, and the breaking of bread; and these ordinances the Quakers have not. The fact that the Quakers have held themselves at liberty to dispense with these ordinances, as less spiritual than their own customs, can have no weight except with those who may regard that society as so specially guided and inspired by the Holy Ghost, that they may undo what the apostles did, with authority at least equal to that of the apostles themselves. You have no such opinion. You cannot doubt that they have taken a very bold and awful position when they have taught that the sacraments ordained by Christ ought not to be observed. They profess a more spiritual practice than that of our Saviour, who was baptized, and commanded his apostles to baptize. Such a profession, where it is sincere, is an appalling error; and, should it ever be insincere, must be something still more appalling.

(To be Continued.)

News Department.

Extracts from English Papers by the Arabia.

ENGLAND.

Uninformed as the English people are, and are content to be, of what their Government is doing, it would be useless to form an opinion on the question which has sprung up among the parties to the Treaty of Paris, or on the course which Lord Palmerston has thought it right to pursue. In tracing the frontier line of Bessarabia disputes have arisen, occasioned chiefly by the discovery that there are two places of the same name, the possession of one of which is of considerable value to Russia. The latter, supported by France, insists that the matter should be referred back to the Conference; Great Britain resists this, affirms that the Treaty does not want to be construed but to be executed, reinforces her fleet in the Black Sea, and countenances Austria in retaining her hold on the Principalities. The quiet but perfectly intelligible account of menace in Lord Palmerston's speeches in Manchester and in this city—the extreme violence of a portion of the continental press—the mushroom growth, day by day, of a multitude of rumours not worth sifting but containing, it is easy to see, a certain element of truth—some symptoms of anxiety on the part of the French Court, added to the sense of estrangement between this country and her late ally, and the express admission in the *Moniteur* that the two are actually divided, though on a "question assez faible"—indicate that the difference has assumed a critical aspect. It is no secret that France has gravitated towards Russia, and at this juncture openly sides with her. This if not the whole state of the case, is so much of it as has become certain and notorious.—*London Guardian, Nov. 12.*

If it has been an object, as may reasonably be supposed, of Louis Napoleon's ambition to become the most important person in Europe—to have his acts canvassed, his character studied, his intentions guessed at, his words weighed and scrutinized, that object has been amply attained. The present unsettled relations of the European States, the reputation he has earned for ability and unscrupulousness, and, above all, for far reaching projects and a strong, self-controlled will, and the vigor with which he handles the resources of his unsteady throne, have given him a prestige superior perhaps to his capacity, certainly to his real power.—Prestige is power, however, just as credit is money, if properly used. Master of his own course, more than any other potentate or statesman of the day, he is far more than any other observed, courted, flattered, and advised. The English journals write of him, just as they did six or seven years ago at the late Emperor of Russia, and the lightest expression he lets fall is caught up and dissected for a favorable meaning. By his latter process the anxieties of last week have been

a good deal relieved. The current theory now is that the Russianizing tendencies of the French Government are due entirely to Walewski and De Morny, in whose hands the direction of its foreign policy had fallen during the Emperor's absence from Paris; but that the latter, having ascertained directly, through M. de Persigny's visit to Compeigne, the sentiments of the English Cabinet and the state of opinion in England, has overcome the intruding influence, returned in person to the helm, and is as much our friend as ever. So our papers coolly bid him dismiss Walewski, attend to business, adhere to his engagements, and all will be well.—*Id. Nov. 19.*

THE WEST INDIA AND NORTH AMERICAN COMMAND.—We, (*United Service Gazette*) are happy to announce the appointment of Rear Admiral Sir Houston Stewart to be Commander-in-Chief of the North American and West India Station, in the room of Rear Admiral Fanshawe, whose term of service expires on the 23d. Mr. Arthur Jones, paymaster, who was secretary to Sir Houston in the Black Sea and at Malta, will go in the same capacity to the West Indies, and Dr. Wm. T. Donville, late staff surgeon in the *Agamemnon*, will be staff surgeon in the squadron. It is expected that the *Indus*, 78, is the ship selected to bear Sir Houston Stewart's flag.

We understand that the first step in the appeal from the Bath Judgement has been taken, in the serving of an inhibition from the Court of Arches on his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.

On Friday morning his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury attended, with his officials, at the Jerusalem Chamber, and prolegued Convocation to Wednesday, Dec. 17.

Six thousand pounds are to be expended in providing separate quarters for married non commissioned officers and private soldiers at Chatham.

The Nightingale Fund now exceeds £37,000: a first instalment of £1,000 had just been received from Calcutta.

A subscription list of £100,000 has just been completed in London towards the construction of a railway, twenty miles in length, by the side of the Welland Canal, connecting Lake Erie with Lake Ontario. The total cost of the line is to be about £175,000 currency.

The Bishop designate of Grahamstown gave a lecture on the opening for Missionary labour in his diocese to the members of the University of Cambridge, on Saturday evening, in the large room of the Lion Hotel. Dr. Cotterill was attended by the Rev. J. Cooper, Chairman, the Rev. J. Q. Nicholson, F. Gell, C. Clayton, and others. The rev. gentlemen spoke of his diocese as by far the most important missionary field in the whole world; and having described its position and the difficulties arising out of the Caffre wars, concluded his lecture by stating that it was pledged by its predecessor, Bishop Armstrong, to undertake the commencement of missions at five stations, including three Caffre tribes, amongst which no Christian missionaries were as yet labouring:—

"To do this he called upon the people of England to assist him; and the first great requisite to carry out this object was money; but above all they wanted men. He (the lecturer) was prepared at once to take out with him four or five men as missionaries; there was room for twenty, but five could meet with stations immediately. There was every reasonable ground for the presumption that the mission would be successful, in spite of all that might be said by worldly men to the contrary, in spite of the article which appeared in the *Times* a day or two ago, throwing ridicule and contempt upon the efforts of Christian men to turn the Caffres from their present habits to peaceful pursuits by means of the Gospel. They know that the Gospel would effect that end, in spite of what men might say, and in spite of the powers of hell. It was not the system of Bishops, Church forms, and clergymen; but it was the pure and unadulterated Gospel of Christ, making known to all men that they were sinners, that was effective. He had had a good deal of missionary work, and he had no great faith in what were called mighty and astonishing results, when whole tribes were converted to Christianity at once: it was not the character of God's work to act in that manner, but it communicated itself to the hearts of a few here and there, marking the living branches of the true vine—a little leaven sprinkled here and there, and by degrees leavening the whole. That was the way in which St. Paul's ministry was conducted, and that was the kind of work in which he intended to engage."

A company is in formation, having for its object the transporting of vessels, by means of a sea canal, directly to or from Shoreham and London, thereby avoiding

the risk, danger, and expence at present attached to vessels having to go round the Foreland. The speed and ease with which Government vessels (except ships of the line) would by this route be enabled to proceed from Deptford to Portsmouth is another consideration in favour of the scheme.

The *Glasgow Herald* says—"We are informed that the minister of an Established church has intimated from the pulpit that, in compliance with the expressed wishes of a number of his congregation, he would introduce a new system of Church service. It was thought that kneeling was the natural and proper way of conducting devotional exercises. He would, therefore, allow all who felt so inclined to kneel at prayers, and, on the other hand, to stand during the psalmody. During the singing, accordingly, the whole congregation stood, and during the prayer they all knelt, with the exception of ten or twelve.

The naval force in commission on the 1st instant, consisted of 264 ships, with 5,037 guns and 49,644 men. On the 1st of January the ships numbered 325, with 6,231 guns and 63,335 men.

A few months since it was decided by a majority of the guardians of a Welsh Union not to appoint a regular chaplain to the house, and the spiritual duties have since been performed by various Dissenting ministers of the town. The following is a *verbatim* copy of an entry made in the "Chaplain's Book," by one of these gentlemen:—"September 14. Attended and held Divine Service at they real Time the congregation very Fair and very attentive and it was indeed a Time to be remembered may God water There They Sowers and Seed."

The *Primitives*, or inmates of the *Agamemnon*, are about to start a newspaper at Bridgewater, under the title of *The Leader and Somersetshireman* for the purpose of defending the doctrines promulgated by Mr. Prince and his followers. It is stated that the new journal will be edited by one of the brethren within the walls of the "Abode."

James Mansfield, a butcher at Debden, in Essex, died last week at the age of 82. He is described as a second Daniel Lambert. Though not above the ordinary height, he was of immense magnitude, measuring 9 feet round, and weighing 33 stone of 14 lbs. When sitting on his chair (made especially for his own use, 4 feet wide), his abdomen covered his knees, and hung almost down to the ground. When he reclined, it was necessary to pack his head to prevent suffocation. He could only lie upon one side; but in other respects is described, as a hale, hearty old man, of sanguine and happy temperament.

The news of the death of the Prince of Leiningen reached her Majesty on Thursday evening, it having taken place that morning. The Prince was the only son of his Serene Highness Emich Charles, Prince of Leiningen, by his marriage with the Princess Victoria Marie-Louise of Saxe-Coburg (now the Duchess of Kent), and consequently stood in the position of half brother to her Majesty. The deceased was born in September, 1804, and succeeded his father in July, 1814, being then only in his eleventh year. On the 12th of September, he was declared "of age." He then entered the military service of the King of Bavaria, in which army he held the rank of Lieut.-General and Colonel-in-Chief of the 5th Regiment of cavalry. The Prince married in February, 1829, Marie (nee) Countess of Kletelsberg, by whom he leaves issue—Prince Ernest, born 1830, and Prince Edward, born 1833. The deceased Prince is succeeded by Prince Ernest, who is a Lieutenant in the British Navy, and distinguished himself during the recent naval operations in the Black Sea, obtaining his lieutenantancy in April last year, and in May last he was appointed Second Lieutenant to her Majesty's steam frigate *Magicienne*. In addition to her Majesty and her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the court of Brussels and several of the German courts will be placed in mourning by the demise of his Serene Highness, which has resulted from an attack of apoplexy.

A scheme is on foot for the erection of a new Bishopric in southern India, the seat of which shall be in Tinnavelly, to be formed out of the present diocese of Madras. The Church Missionary Society and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel have clergymen there, and extraordinary accounts are constantly being published of the immense number of conversions of natives which take place. Many of these natives, after having gone through the necessary training, have been ordained clergymen of the Church of England, and have preaching stations allotted to them. In the Tinnavelly circle there are 140 towns and villages. Arrangements are all in progress for subdividing the