

attained. "Tis all a triumph of benevolence—benevolence inspired by the Spirit and genius of the gospel of salvation. The end and aim is one. It is to shed the light of Heaven upon the dark places of the earth—to publish in the ears of a world enslaved and sunk in pollution and wretchedness, the "glad tidings of great joy." And nothing, besides the gospel, has ever waked up in the heart of man a benevolence so pure, so holy, so efficient, so blessed in its results.—The form and the field of effort are different, but the temper and the purpose are the same, whether the servants of Christ associate to distribute the Word of God in the various languages of mankind, or whether the living teacher is sent forth, at home and abroad, or the religious tract is placed before the wandering and benighted, or the effort be to blend religion with civil and social privilege, and assist in holding up before God the hands of Ethiopia, fallen and faint.

"Yes, it is all a work of benevolence—benevolence to which the Gospel alone gives birth, but to which the gospel necessarily gives birth in every heart in which it is savingly received. The work must go on. It is God's own work, and the world's only hope. It will prosper and prevail; for the promise and power of God are pledged. It must be done by Christian hands. The only remedy that God has provided for the ruin of the world, he has confided to his Church and people, and it is by them to be dispensed and applied, under his own favor and blessing.

"The wants of the world are spread out before our view circumstantially and affectingly. The facilities for reaching its most distant and dark regions are great. The way of the Lord is being prepared.—There is an accumulating power of responsibility resting on the Christian conscience. Can a soul, then, that has passed from death unto life, look on whilst millions of immortal beings are living unblest on earth, and exposed to eternal woe in the world to come, and be unmoved? Is there a Christian to man, woman or child, who can do nothing, or who has nothing to do? To this work, pure motives, holy hands, and devoted hearts should be brought. Now that our anniversary meetings are over, let us not, after a series of excited and pleasurable emotions, sink into sloth. Let personal piety be individually cultivated—family religion cherished—our immediate sphere of action improved—our denominational concerns conscientiously and duly regarded—we love our own denomination. But let us look beyond all these, and seek, in all things, to approve ourselves as good stewards of the manifold grace of God."

CLERGY RESERVES.—It must afford our readers as it will our friends in Canada, great joy to learn that the Judges of England, on special questions proposed to them by the House of Lords, at the instigation of the Bishops, have *unanimously decided*, that the Church of Scotland is comprehended under the name "Protestant Clergy," in the law regarding the Clergy Reserves, and of course is equally entitled with the Church of England to a share in these important resources for religious instruction. This is a good step, which will shut out much controversy, and so pave the way for a proper settlement of the question. Of course, had the judgement been adverse, the Church of England would have claimed the whole, and general and hopeless dissatisfaction would have been the result. Were the reserves well managed and judiciously disposed of, we have seen it stated, apparently on good authority, that they might realize from £600,000 to £1,000,000. This would afford an ample fund for the religious instruction and education, even of so rapidly growing a country as Canada.—*Scottish Guardian*.

Relief of the Poor in England, Scotland, and other Countries.—On 652 English poor-law unions, with a population of 11,166,000, was expended a sum of £5,254,000; while the outlay in Scotland, upon a population of 2,315,000, was £140,496, which proportionately, is about one sixth the amount spent in England. Were Scotland, in fact, to adopt the English scale of expenditure, her annual donations to the poor instead of £140,000, would be £800,000. The city of Paris with less than one third of the population of Scotland, expends annually upon her poor £500,000. The English standard of the alms of paupers considerably exceeds that of Scotland, for while the total expenditure per head, on the population, is in England 5s. 10d. and lately was 7s. 7d. in Scotland it is less than 1s. 4. In Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dundee, Paisley and other towns of Scotland, the average rate is less than 2s. that is one third of the rate in England. The highest provision granted to a widow with a family, in Edinburgh, is less than 2s. a week; and to a disabled person 1s.; in England the first is given from 4s. to 7s. and to the latter from 2s. to 4s. The Scottish rates of donation are also considerably less than in the principal European nations, and the United States of America; for instance in Hamburg, the amount of out-door relief granted to the poor amounts to nearly 4s. per head

on the population; throughout Holland the annual expenditure on the poor is 4s. 4d. per head on the entire population; in Philadelphia it is 4s. 6d.; in those towns in France where the public provision for the poor is well organized the expenditure is nearly 10s. per head; in Venice it is 18s. per head on the entire population. However, in adducing these instances of larger expenditures made by other communities, it must not be unnoticed, that, in Scotland with limited means much has been done; that owing to the characteristic prudence and temperance of the Scottish peasantry, a smaller amount of assistance has sufficed, than would have been requisite for the relief of a people less generally distinguished by careful parsimonious habits; and it is worthy of high commendation, that the clergy of Scotland administer all the affairs of the poor, for no other reward than the satisfaction of doing good.—*Athenæum*.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY AT NEW YORK.—At 9 o'clock on Thursday morning the 14th inst. the Society met at the Bible House in Nassau Street, and moved in order to the Tabernacle in Broadway. At 10 o'clock the Chair was taken by the Hon. John Cotton Smith, President of the Society, who had many of the Vice Presidents surrounding him.

The receipts of the year amount to \$97,355 09.—The receipts of \$2,226 83 over those of the previous year. This sum is greatly below the wants of the Society. But considering the depressed state of affairs generally, there is much cause for gratitude.—Indeed, the actual receipts might be stated at over one hundred thousand dollars, as several sums expected before the close of the year, the 1st inst. were received a short time after the accounts were made up. The report next reviews the positions of the various auxiliaries, and the Bible cause generally, from Maine to Florida. In the Eastern States the friends of the Bible have been active, and the same remark will apply to some of the Western and Southern States.—The State of New York has not been behind any of her sister States in this good cause. Upwards of \$27,500 having been received within its bounds.

BOOKS ISSUED.—The number of Bibles and Testaments sent from the depository in the course of the year, is 157,261 copies, being an increase of 22,324 over the issues of the preceding year.—*Boston Daily Adv.*

PETITODIAC, May 21.—The Rev. Simon Fraser arrived here this evening on his way to Britain, accompanied by Mr. Angus Sinclair, one of his elders from Glenelg, and Alexander McBeath, Esq. Their parting was very affectionate. He carries with him the love of the people among whom he has laboured for several years past, and it is sincerely hoped he may safely arrive among his friends, and speedily return to the scene of his labours in this country.—*Com.*

Mr. Fraser arrived in this city on Saturday morning, and preached in St. Andrew's Church on Sunday afternoon. We learn that he proceeds to Scotland via St. Andrews.—*St. John, N. B. Observer*.

We understand, by accounts lately received from Scotland, that the Directors of the North American Colonial Society, have appointed the Rev. Mr. McDonald to the New Scotch Church at Bathurst, in the Bay of Chaleur. Mr. McDonald has for some time been employed as an assistant to the Rev. Mr. Munro, of the Scotch Church, Manchester.—*Miramichi Glean.*

The Duke of Buccleuch, with his usual consideration has given orders for the immediate erection of a new Church at Hawick, the Church accommodation of that populous town being far from adequate to the wants of the inhabitants. His Grace not only intends being at the sole expense of the structure, but proposes also to endow it.—*English Paper*.

POLITICAL SUMMARY.

"We understand that the Lieut. Governor has received a Despatch from Lord John Russell, intimating his regret that it has not been in his power to submit to Her Majesty, the recent Address of the House of Assembly, forwarded for that purpose by the Speaker; the same having been transmitted without the intervention of His Excellency, and the proceeding being unusual, irregular, and inconvenient; and his Lordship considering it therefore his duty to assert, on behalf of Her Majesty's Representative in the Province, the strict adherence to those observances, to which his station gave him an indisputable claim, and which cannot be disregarded without derogating from the respect due to his power and authority.

We are also informed that Her Majesty's Government has expressed its approval of His Excellency's determination not to assent to the Address of the House of Assembly for the change of the Members

of the Executive Council collectively, without the previous sanction of Her Majesty, and has distinctly signified that His Excellency, would not have acted in conformity with his Instructions, by making, on his own authority, the change demanded by the House.—*Royal Gazette*.

ARRIVAL OF THE UNICORN.

The first of Mr. Cunard's Line of Steam Packets between England and Halifax,

The approach of this vessel was announced by signal from York Redoubt, about nine o'clock this morning. At half-past ten she appeared in sight from the Town, and continued to move up rapidly towards the harbour.—She displayed her fine proportions and powers of speed in coming up the harbour less like a Unicorn, than some huge sea monster—lashing the foaming waters with her sides, and ploughing her rapid course in the teeth of a strong north wind which blew down the harbour.—*Journal*.

By the arrival of the Unicorn files of Liverpool papers have been received to the 16th, and London to the 15th of May.

The Neapolitan dispute had been arranged by the mediation of France.

There is nothing new from France. Fresh insurrections had broken out in Spain.

Business continued to improve in the Manufacturing districts.

CLERGY RESERVES.—The Law Officers of the Crown have reported that they

All agree in opinion that "The Legislative Council and Assembly," of the province of Upper Canada have exceeded their lawful authority in passing an act "To provide for the sale of the Clergy Reserves and for the distribution of the proceeds thereof," in respect to both the enactments specified in your lordship's question; and that any sale that has been or that may be made under the second of those enactments will be contrary to the provisions of the 7th and 8th of George IV, and therefore void.

The Irish Corporations Bill had passed a second reading in the House of Lords.

Lord Wm. Russell was found murdered in his bed with his throat horribly cut, at his residence in London, on the morning of the 7th of May. His Lordship's Valet was strongly suspected of having committed the horrible deed, and was undergoing an examination; some of the valuables were found in his possession. His lordship was in his 73d year.

GLASGOW, May 12.

The mysterious and awful murder of Lord William Russell on Tuesday night, as announced in our second edition of Friday, and the particulars of which, as ascertained up till Saturday afternoon, will be found in to-day's paper, occasioned the disarrangement of the entire Parliamentary business during the remainder of the week. The two leading measures set down for discussion, were Lord Stanley's Irish Registration Bill, and Sir Robert Inglis's motion on Church Extension; but both were postponed on account of the necessary absence of Lord John Russell. Ostensibly for the same reason, the Chancellor of the Exchequer deferred his financial statement till next Friday.

LONDON, May 9.

This Gazette contains the offer of a reward of £200 by the Treasury, to any person who shall discover the murderer of Lord William Russell, and 200 by his Lordship's relatives, as also her Majesty's Pardon to any one concerned in the murder, except the actual perpetrator of it; and also, a reward of £200 for the discovery of the murderer of Mr. Templeman, of Peacock Fields, together with a free pardon to any but the actual murderer.

WHITEHALL, May 6.—The Queen has been pleased to constitute and appoint the Right Hon. Robert Montgomery Lord Belhaven, to be her Majesty's High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

Petitions against Mr. Hume's motion for opening the British Museum on Sabbaths, are getting up by the London City Mission, the Sunday School Union, and various other religious bodies in the metropolis, to present to the House of Commons at an early opportunity.

James Morrison, the hygeist, died in Paris on Sabbath week.

The Paris papers of Thursday contain very little news of interest, with the exception of the telegraphic despatches, announcing a successful attack of Marshal Vaele upon the Arabs.

LIVERPOOL, May 15.

Constantinople letters of the 22d state that the failure of the Russian expedition, and other events, had convinced the Shah of Persia, of the necessity of yielding sincerely to the remonstrances of England.

THE STEAM-SHIP UNICORN.—This fine vessel, which has hitherto been employed on the station between this port and Glasgow, is now lying in the

For the Remainder of Halifax Head See page 396.