

be aware of, and hence was exceedingly particular in all money transactions. And in this particular his example is worthy of imitation.

1. *St. Paul kept out of debt.* He never was distressed for rent, or forced to pawn his furniture, or go a certain road or particular street, lest he should meet a disagreeable creditor who would dun him. All this is evident from Rom. xiii. 8, to which we refer our readers. Therefore with what boldness he could preach the gospel of his Master! He could look every one of his hearers calmly in the eye, knowing not one of them could accuse him of being in his debt. Had he been in debt to Felix, does any one suppose he could have made Felix tremble? Never. On the contrary he would have trembled before Felix. We ask this question of our clerical readers, if any of them are so unfortunate as to be in debt, can you preach boldly as you ought to preach, if one of your creditors is before you? If not, then your debts hinder the success of the gospel of Christ. Think of it.

2. *St. Paul never borrowed money.* If he had none and wanted it, he worked for it. The kind Christian people of Philippi sent to him once and again; but they could not always keep him in funds. When he came to Corinth, he hired himself to Aquila as a journeyman. *St. Paul was not ashamed to work.* See Acts xx. 34. And we would tell our readers of some Bishops who were just like St. Paul in this respect. Rather than go in debt, or borrow money, they preferred working. It is no disgrace to work. Paul was not afraid of losing his social position because he might be called a mechanic. If we have no money, don't let us beg or borrow it; but if God has given us health and strength to work let us work for it. If an Apostle did not lower his office by working as a day labourer, no more will Christian ministers of the present time. We have no sympathy with that littleness of the present day which makes us think clergymen can do nothing to support their families except preach. If the church will not support them as preachers, then let them do as St. Paul did. We have apostolic example.

There is much to be learned by the ministry in this matter. No minister ought to starve. He owes a duty to his family which is exceedingly great. St. Paul, writing to a clergyman, tells him, "If any provide not for his own, and specially for those of his own house, he hath denied the faith and is worse than an infidel." Having inspired authority, we cannot err when we say that every clergyman must take care of his family. We do not say, God forbid that he should say, it is his duty to support them extravagantly. Far from it. But he is to support them on healthy food, in plain clothes; he is to give his children a good education. And we say if the church does not enable him to do this, then let him work at something else, to help on. Let such remember St. Paul. All day long he was working hard with his hands; and at night, or on the Sabbath, or both, he was preaching the gospel. We say once more, if you want money to support your family, work for it. You have apostolic authority. *Working, you are in the line of the apostolic succession.*

3. *St. Paul was not covetous.* See Acts xx. 13. In another place he tells us "I have learned in whatever state I am therewith to be content." Some Christian people are never satisfied. "They do not make enough." "Their salaries are not large enough." Let such people economize. If they cannot have bread and butter, let them drop the butter and be thankful. We have not long to live here. Riches are very dangerous. Christ tells us so. He says "how hardly shall they who have riches enter the kingdom of God." Yet almost every one says, "What a fine thing it is to be rich!" If we believe Christ we would say what an awful thing it is to be rich.

4. *St. Paul was very particular how he spent other persons' money.* He took up collections for the poor repeatedly. He charged others to do the same. Every minister must do this; and every Christian has at some time other people's money in his pocket. Many a man gets himself in great trouble and disgrace because of spending that money. He did not mean to steal it. Far from it. But having it in his pocket he used it, expecting in a few days to return it. But something happened, and when pay-day came, there was no money with which to pay. The man was disgraced, the church was injured, every one was saying, "What a rogue the church has in it!"

Now look at St. Paul. He tells us, 2 Cor. viii. 20, that he avoided blame in administering the money that was put in his hands for the poor. And that he was not only going to be honest in God's sight, but in the sight of man too. We cannot be too particular how we use other persons' money.—

Let St. Paul's particularity in this matter be a lesson for us all.

Never, on any account, spend other persons' money. Put it by itself. You may have money to pay it back; but then something might happen—and then you are disgraced; disgraced, too, without even so much as intending any thing wrong. No! avoid blame in money matters. Be honest, not only in God's sight, but in the sight of your parishioners and neighbors.—*S. Churchman.*

News Department.

From Papers by Steamor Canada, Feb. 2.

ENGLAND.

Tuesday's Gazette announces that the Queen has been pleased to constitute the Colony of Western Australia to be a Bishop's See and Diocese, to be called the Bishopric of Perth, and to appoint the Ven. Matthew B. Hale, Archdeacon of Adelaide, to be ordained and consecrated Bishop of the said See.

In the same Gazette the Admiralty give notice that Dr. Rao has claimed the reward of £10,000 offered by them to the person who should first succeed in ascertaining the fate of the crews of the *Erabus* and *Terror*, and that their lordships will proceed within three months from this date to adjudicate upon this claim, so that all persons claiming to share the above reward must put in their claims before that time.

There was a soiree at the Corn Exchange, Manchester, on Monday night, given to the members for the borough, Messrs. Gibson and Bright. Both vindicated their peace policy, and the latter addressed the meeting for two hours. He referred in detail to the terms of peace which have been accepted by Russia as preliminaries, expressing his opinion that they are in themselves admirable, chiefly because there is reason to believe they will lead to a pacification. He directed attention to the vast loss of life, of money, and of material wealth which the contest has entailed upon the nations engaged in it, and the addition it has occasioned to the public debt of this country.—Mr. Bright indulged in some bitter attacks upon the press in general (on the *Times* in particular) on account of their unfair representations of his conduct. General Thompson and Mr. Heywood also addressed the meeting. Mr. Cobden was not present.

The Morpeth Grammar-School, founded by Edward VI., has been in abeyance for the last twenty years. "It is said that the bailiffs of a defunct corporation, who were the trustees of the school, perverted their trust by granting a lease for 500 years of part of the school to the owners of an adjoining estate, at the inadequate rental of £100 a year. This led to a Chancery suit, which became so general that it lasted nearly three generations of men, but which resulted a year or two ago in augmenting the revenues of the school to £540 a year." Since then the trustees and the Charity Commissioners have not agreed as to a scheme; and the trust is once more in the Court of Chancery.

On Sunday evening last, Frederick Alderton, son of Mr. Charles Alderton, of Sketty, fourteen years of age, and at the time spending the Christmas holidays at home, was playing with a small toy cannon. Presently he put it in his mouth to blow the touch-hole clear, when some powder was blown into the flame of the candle which stood near; this igniting, communicated with the powder which remained in the cannon, and caused the explosion of the charge, which he did not know was in it. He had brought the cannon with him to Sketty at the previous summer vacation, and had then loaded it, but had no doubt forgotten that he had done so. The boy expired in ten minutes after the accident.

A fearful accident occurred at Aberdare, Glamorganshire, last week. Robert Thomas, a young man employed at the Gadi's Ironworks, was engaged in the forge; and the rollers which are used in the making of bar iron had been changed for a fresh set, when, for the purpose of adjusting a portion of the machinery, he stepped too near, and, his garments being caught by the revolving machinery, he was dragged through a space of but a few inches in diameter. His remains were so fearfully mangled as to be almost unrecognisable.

At a reunion of French savans at the house of M. Loverrier, last week, much interest was occasioned by the famous glass, now nearly finished, to complete which M. Arago obtained from the Chamber of Representatives 100,000 francs, and by which, said the illustrious astronomer, "we shall be able at last to see the moon, as we see Montmartre, from the Boulevard, Italien."

The second edition of the *Times* announces, by telegraphic despatch from Vienna, that, the Emperor of Austria, as a mark of consideration for his illustrious ally, Queen Victoria, has granted a pardon to Colonel Turr.

A despatch from Hamburg states that the War Department in Sweden has drawn from the Treasury 1,100,000*l.*, to be applied to the urgent defence of the kingdom.

The Indian Mail has arrived. The following brief summary of political intelligence is extracted from the *Bombay Times* of January 2nd:—

"The Santal insurrection may be said to be suppressed. Tranquillity prevails throughout our dominions, and we have not for some months had a single disturbance even on the Punjab frontier. The kingdom of Oode is about to be sequestered, the King to be allowed £100,000 a year, the army to be reduced from 80,000 to 15,000; the entire administration of affairs to be entrusted to the Resident, General Outram. The settlement of the Oodepore differences which renders the political agent supreme, has dissatisfied the chiefs. The native Princes, whose administration is admitted to be blameless, are endeavoring to obtain some better security than they have hitherto enjoyed for the retention of their dominions."

TURKEY.

From Constantinople we learn that, through the intervention of the French and English Ambassadors with the Persian Representatives to the Porte, it is expected relations may be established between the two latter countries. The following is the text of the *ultimatum* addressed to the Court of Persia by Mr. Murray:—

"1. The Government shall restore to liberty the Princess, wife of Mirza. 2. That shall acknowledge Mirza as Consul for the Queen of England. 3. That the Prime Minister of the Sebah shall proceed to the residence of the English Embassy to offer an apology, and withdraw his offensive note. Mr. Murray, in spite of some resistance, has left an agent at Teheran, and threatened to support him by an English fleet in the Persian Gulf."

The conferences for the organisation of the Danubian Principalities are proceeding satisfactorily. The following plan has been presented to Ali Pacha by Lord Redcliffe:—

"1. The two Principalities to form one state, under the *suzeraineté* of the Sultan. 2. The Prince to be elected for life. The sovereign dignity to be hereditary in his family. 3. The Prince to be a native. 4. The new state to pay tribute to the Porte. The amount of the same to be settled after the election of the Prince. 5. The new state to have two Houses of Parliament. 6. A national army to be formed. 7. The Porte will continue not to interfere in the internal affairs of the Principalities."

It is said that France, the Porte, and Austria object to the 5th Article.

ITALY.

We are told that strict Sabbatarian views now prevail at Rome. The Cardinal Vizar has issued an edict for the observance of Sundays and holidays; and workmen who have followed their occupations on Sunday have been arrested and fined, while gentlemen have been searched in the streets to ascertain if they have been making purchases.

The late debate in the Piedmontese Chambers upon the adoption of the New Loan was most spirited. Count Cavour spoke well, but the best speech in its favour was made by Count Buffa:—

"All Italy," he remarked, "has applauded our participation in the war against Russia. The victory of the Tchernaya has been a *fete* for us and for Italy. Has not the political importance of Piedmont in Europe since then increased, and is this the moment chosen for asking us where we are leading the country? We lead you to see our army honoured; our General-in-Chief called to the European Council of War; our King traversing Europe in triumph? (Sensation.) Where do we lead you? We lead you—I ought rather to say (addressing the Right), we drag you—(laughter)—there whither eight centuries of noble traditions beckon us."

The fact of the ordination as a minister of the Church of England in India of the first Sikh who has sought the Christian ministry, is an interesting one, and ought not to be passed over. Daoud Singh, a Punjabi Sikh, has been for about nine years a convert, and has maintained an excellent Christian character for some years in connection, as a catechist, with the S.P.G. mission at Cawnpore. About three years since he was transferred to the Church Missionary Society's Mission at Umritzur, in his native country, and has so commended himself to Messrs. Fitzpatrick and Clark, that they strongly recommended him for holy orders, and, after due examination, he was ordained a native pastor by the Bishop of Calcutta, at Allahabad, in October last. Other converts of the Sikh tribe are associated with him in his labours.—*Oriental Christian Spectator.*

The *Catholic Calendar*, published at Vienna—by which a Protestant with a Bible, a Jew with a money-bag, a Mussulman with a Koran, and a negro with a fetish, are represented as persons having a religion but no faith—has just been consecrated at the demand of the Protestants and Jews.

The English transport *Apollo* has been wrecked in the Dardanelles. On finding his misfortune, the captain blew his brains out.

Mr. Brasse, the well-known railway contractor, has been made a Knight of the Legion of Honour.