

essential in religious truth must be given up; and such a course would be objectionable. But it was said, why not agree to teach as much religious knowledge as all the denominations are agreed on to be essential? We might answer that by putting a question—What right has any man to withhold any part of that which he conceives to be the truth of the Gospel? They were not at liberty to leave out that which particular individual churches believed to be the truth. If they omitted teaching their own specific belief of what they considered to be the whole truth, they would not be found to be clear of the blood of all. Then, if they merely read the authorized version of the Bible without any *vised voce* remark of the teacher, the Roman Catholic might object, to that version being read at all, and the seceder would have no Bible whatever. Then, again, there would be the difficulty (and this was the very question to be solved) in the teacher whose heart was in his work, to refrain from teaching what he believed to be the truth, for much more was taught by the teacher than by the book, and while the lessons in this would be forgotten, the impression from that would remain. Hence the sentiment taught might be Deism, or any other sentiment equally exceptionable, so that it came to this—the teacher would give specific religious instruction. If teachers were not religious themselves they would not teach spiritual religion at all, but content themselves with teaching the geography and similar secular portions of Holy Scripture. There were other modes of expending an educational rate proposed, but they all arrived at the same objectionable issue. And it was this made it so deeply incumbent on the members of the Established Church, and Dissenters too, to anticipate the State interference, and obtain the means and establish good schools as speedily as possible to meet the pressing necessity."

### News Department.

From Papers by Steamer Canada, May 10.

LONDON, MAY 7.

#### THE THANKSGIVING.

A complaint was made on Friday by the *Bishop of Llandaf*, that the terms of her Majesty's proclamation for a general thanksgiving imposed upon some of his right rev. brethren and himself an obligation which it would be very difficult for them to discharge:—

"He felt deeply grateful to the government for having advised her Majesty to invite her subjects to unite in thanksgiving for the restoration of peace, and it would be a matter of great regret to him if any of her Majesty's subjects were prevented from joining in that thanksgiving. By her Majesty's proclamation the Archbishops and Bishops were directed to provide for the timely dispersing of the forms of prayer drawn up for the occasion throughout their respective dioceses. When a fast day was appointed at the commencement of the war, the first official notification he had that such a day had been appointed was on the very morning of the fast day, when he received the form of prayer and thanksgiving for dispersion throughout his diocese. Several of his clergy did not receive the form of prayer at all; some did not receive it until after the fast day; and some were obliged to read the form of prayer from the newspapers. In consequence of remonstrances which he addressed to the Queen's Printer, care was taken to obviate this inconvenience on a subsequent occasion; but he thought it almost impossible that in the present case the forms of prayer and thanksgiving could be circulated in his diocese. He feared that, as less than a week's notice had been given of the day of thanksgiving, the form of prayer could not have been received in a large proportion of the parishes in his diocese, and that many of the clergy would only be acquainted with the form through the newspapers."

*Barl Granville* expressed his regret that the right rev. prelate and the clergy of his diocese should have been subjected to any inconvenience, but stated that Government had thought it right to advise her Majesty to direct the appointment of a day of thanksgiving as soon as possible after the ratification of the treaty had been received.

We proceed, in celebrating the Peace, with a deliberate and punctual fidelity to precedent. On Sunday it afforded a subject of comment or allusion for an innumerable multitude of sermons; and the specimens of these discourses—many of them, it may be feared, composed under a certain sense of exasperation, caused by the shortness of the notice—which the newspapers afford, show that the fund of pious reflections which it suggests is of somewhat limited extent. On Monday it was formally taken into consideration in

Parliament, selected members in both Houses moving addresses to the Crown. These addresses, a little exuberant perhaps in their expressions of joy and satisfaction, the Opposition does not oppose; adjusting its attitude to the presumed feeling of the country—as it is the consistent aim of an Opposition to separate the country from the Government, and identify itself with the former—it professes itself unable to go beyond a cold acceptance of the Treaty, with a sharp and somewhat minute criticism of those points in it which we noticed as affording on the surface ground for criticism—its silence about the Circassians; the maintenance of Nicolaioff (an arsenal, says Lord Clarendon, in the "Inland waters" of Russia); the absence of any stipulation against the building of coast forts; the line chosen for the Bessarabian frontier; the non-interference clause in the paragraph about the hattis-scherif. On all these points, except the second and last, the explanations given are sufficient. The Circassians gave us no help, are incapable of an independent political existence, and appear to prefer the Russians to the Turks. As to Nicolaioff, the destruction of it could not have been insisted on, but Lord Clarendon fails to show that the verbal promise recorded in the protocol will be really binding on Russia. Than the discussion on the non-interference clause nothing, we may say, can be more unsatisfactory. The text of it "destroys," says Lord Aberdeen, the efficacy of the Firman—and that is much from Lord Aberdeen; whilst Lord Cowley's gloss on it, that it does not exclude "diplomatic" interference, appears to Lord Grey to threaten universal anarchy in the Turkish empire. We are plainly enough what is really meant, the reference to the Firman in the Treaty is to give us a right to remonstrate, the insertion of the disclaimer is to give the Turks a right to remonstrate against our remonstrances; and it is to depend (as Lord Aberdeen shrewdly hints) on whether we have a Lord Stratford at Constantinople, which is to prevail.—*Guardian*.

At the instance of the Archbishop of York an educational conference will be held in that city early in July next. All the clergy and laity of the diocese who are known to take an interest in the subject of national education will be invited to attend. In the meantime a systematic inquiry is to be made throughout the diocese respecting the state of education, and the information thus obtained is to be made the basis of an appeal to the supporters of Church schools, in order to extend the means of popular education.

A proposition has been started at Liverpool for building a cathedral in that town, at a cost of £40,000. One gentleman has offered to give £5,000 towards the object.

A lady, who had been perverted to Romanism, reclaimed by the Rev. Dr. Armstrong, was received back into the Church of England by that gentleman on Sunday, the 20th of April, at St. Margaret's, Brighton; the Rev. E. Clay, incumbent, the Rev. G. Ewbank, curate, and one of the churchwardens, witnessing the recantation, which was according to the form used by the Society for English Church Missions, and sanctioned by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.—*Record*.

The *Watchman* states that the past year has been the most prosperous in the history of the Wesleyan Missionary Society. The total income from all sources is upwards of £116,000. And this result, so gratifying in itself, is yet more gratifying when it is known to arise, not from any very large single donation or legacies, but from a steady improvement in the stated and habitual sources of income, both home and foreign, and particularly from the increase of contributions from foreign auxiliaries.

The strike of colliers in the Glasgow district continues, and causes some local uneasiness. Nearly 30,000 men are idle, and the masters, rather than give 3s. a day instead of 4s., are letting their furnaces "out of blast." The local militia have received orders to see that their arms are in good trim, and be prepared to turn out in marching order.

Dr. Letheby, in his quarterly report, notices the danger arising from employing public cabs in conveying cases of typhus, small-pox, and other infectious disease. "I have no hesitation," he writes, "in saying that the cabs which have been so employed are sufficiently infected to become a powerful means of spreading the disease."

The Rev. Mr. Unsworth, the Roman Catholic chaplain, has been removed from the Crimea. It is understood that Dr. Wiseman disapproved the friendly relations which he held with his heretical Church of England brethren. The rev. gentleman was by no means a polemical divine.—*Times Correspondent*.

The *Moniteur* announces that, by order of the Emperor, the Prince Imperial has been put on the muster-roll of the 1st Regiment of the Grenadiers of the Imperial Guard as "enfant de troupe."

Account from St. Petersburg state that an Imperial decree disbanded 337 dragoon regiments of militia, and six regiments of Cossacks of the Tartar Cavalry, raised this year in the government of Kawan; forming together a total of 350,000 men of the militia of the Empire of the first and second Bans.

The *Italia e Popolo* of Genoa quotes a letter from Malta, stating that the Anglo-Italian Legion, which was on the point of being disbanded, has accepted a new agreement for service in the East Indies, the engagement to last five years, at an increase of pay of sixpence per day. It is said they are to occupy the territory of Oude. Only 150 men have refused the new engagement.

### Editorial Miscellany.

**RAILWAY RIOT.**—The *Morning Chronicle* of Thursday, which, it is not likely would give an exaggerated account of any thing serious occurring on the Railway, has the following statement with reference to the riot there on Monday last, which shows that it was bad enough. We trust, with the *Chronicle*, that such a lesson will be read to these people (savages would be the right name for them), and such an example made of them, as will give to peaceful men, earning their wages on our public works, the full protection of law and order."

"Yesterday the Hon. Jonathan McCully, the High Sheriff, Messrs. Jennings, Cochran and Shiela, County Magistrates, went up the Windsor Road and spent the day in taking examination: and conducting enquiries into the facts. They returned to town last evening.

"We rejoice to learn that no lives have been lost, although several men have been so beaten and bruised that their lives are yet in danger.

"It appears that from 80 to 100 men, drawn from Contracts 1 and 2 of the Windsor Branch, suddenly appeared, by evident preconcert, about one o'clock in the day, and surrounded two or three Shanties in which were about 30 men and seven or eight women and children. They smashed the windows with stones, drove out the inmates, and struck them down with axes and bludgeons as they attempted to escape. A few resolute fellows fought their way through—a few others fled to the woods. The women and children were not beaten, but of course were dreadfully terrified. The ruthless accountants did not cease from outrage until there was scarcely a man left who was not felled to the ground, trampled and left for dead.

"The Magistrates were, we understand, unable to discover any motive, religious or mercenary, for this outrage. It was no strike for wages, but a cold-blooded brutal assault of a body of lawless men, without even the excuse of a love of fighting, for those who do love it, love to fight fair, and in this war the proportion stood three to one."

Two Companies of soldiers and a commanding officer left town on Thursday afternoon for the scene of disturbance on the Railroad—it would seem to be necessary to have a guard stationed at a short distance from the places where bodies of the workmen are employed, to preserve the public peace, and to assist in quelling any similar disturbance that may take place. We cannot learn of any arrests having been made, or any thing relative to the progress of the investigation.

The late Major John Gore-Ferns, was interred on Thursday at Fort Maseby, with Masonic honors. We observed several officers walking among the Freemasons, and the Grand Master with appropriate ceremony brought up the rear. There was a military band, the men of which wore each a white band round his regimental cap. A number of Officers of the Garrison, and particularly the Officers of the 76th Regiment, from which Major Ferns had recently retired, with brevet rank, and on full pay, attended the remains to the grave. The deceased was highly esteemed, both by officers and men, in the Regiment to which he belonged.

Several articles, reflecting upon the arrangements of the Conard steamers, have appeared of late in the public prints; and the Bostonians are loudly complaining that none but the old boats are to be placed upon their line. Of course Halifax has a similar right to complain, to the extent of the benefit derived from the Steamships, which is, however, small. The remedy is for the Bostonians to establish a line themselves, which if it touched at Halifax, would afford additional mail accommodation, would monopolize freight, take the Halifax passengers, who are charged as much now as if they proceeded to Boston, and with the aid of the United States Government, as Mail Steamers, would undoubtedly pay. This is the only practicable and feasible mode of redressing the evils complained of.