THE MORAL WEIGHT OF DESPOTISM.

The Emperor of the French is a long-headed man, experienced in the school of adversity, and 'knows all qualities with a learned spirit of human dealing." It has not been without due calculation, and an appreciation of the tendencies of his countrymen, that he has made up his mind to govern France on certain fixed principles, which are designated as arbitrary or despotic—the will of one man as opposed to the views and wishes of the many. It is Bentham, we think, who inclines to the belief that the rule of a really enlightened despot is the best form of government which a country can enjoy; but then despots are not always enlightened. Nature makes no provision for the continuance of the race, and the transition in the exercise of arbitary power from a wise man to a fool or a madman, may be so sudden that everything is imperilled. But, even in the case of a man of more than ordinary ability, who is the depository of arbitrary power, the experiment is full of peril to the people and of danger to the common weal. He is held to be answerable for everything, and so unreasonable and exacting are men when the right of self-government is taken away from them, that they hold him responsible, in some degree, for the operations of nature. A hurricane or an avalanche which sweeps away human dwellings, destroys life, and impoverishes a section of a country, may be viewed as the will of Providence, but the work of reparation ought, people think, to proceed from the head of the state. A bad or a deficient harvest may be attributed to Heaven, but the work of replacing it by some equivalent is held to be the duty of the highest power on earth, and this power is expected to hold in check the rogueries of the baker, to make the butcher a pattern tradesman, and, in short, to assume, more or less, the gift of omniscience as well as of omnipotence.

A striking illustration of this feeling has recently occurred in Paris, and the Emperor of the French must feel painfully, when matters go wrong, the deep and serious responsibility which attaches individually to himself. A contributor to *Figaro*, which is a weak imitation of the English *Punch*, published in Paris, gave such deep offence to the lieutenants and sub-lieutenants in the French army, by a harmless quiz, to the effect that the spurs of these warriors often came into contact with the crinoline of the ladies, that a party of them, at St. Germains, have actually murdered the facetious writer, for, although still living, he was twice run through the body in a duel at the place we have named, and his recovery is, of course, hopeless. The murder is the more cold-blooded and revolting, because the poor fellow immediately answered the challenge of one of the offended lieutenants, disarmed him in the duel, but spared his life; and having done this nobly and in the spirit of a gentleman, declared to his foe that the paragraph in *Figaro* was not intended to wound the feelings of the persons who had taken offence at it. But no sooner did the unhappy *litterateur* make the *amende honorable* in this chivalrous fashion than he was grossly insulted by another lieutenant on the ground, of whom there were more than a score present, for they had drawn lots to fight the offender in succession until he fell beneath their swords. A second duel was the result, and in this encounter the poor fellow fell, mortally wounded, in the manner we have mentioned.

Such an event could not possibly happen in England, because a military man, or any number of military men, would be drummed out of society and out of the army who were capable of thus acting. Such a combination of puerile weakness and murderous vengeance is happily unknown on this side of the channel. Duelling, too, has not only gone out of fashion with us, but it is discountenanced by the head of the State and by the Horse Guards; and this happy change may be mainly traced to the influence of the press—acting on, or it may be stimulated by, a healthy public opinion. But mark the difference in France. The chief editor of *Figaro*, finding that his *collaborateur* had been mortally wounded under the circumstances we have mentioned, immediately flies to the Tuileries, and demands an audience of the Emperor. The demand for the interview was made at three o'clock; in half an hour the editor receives the following note from a high official at the palace:—"I hasten to inform M. de Villemesant, that the Emperor, not being able to receive him, begs him to go to the Minister of Justice, and to confer with his Excellency as to the best means to avoid the serious consequences which seem likely to result from the unfortunate affair of which we were just now speaking." Mark the phrase, "serious consequences." This does not refer to the dying man, nor to the brutality and cowardice of the lieutenants, but to the effect which this tragic event has produced on the public mind. The paper which gives this letter, addressed from the palace of the Tuileries to the editor of *Figaro*, contains also this passage: "All Paris is ringing with the story of the duel, or rather the massacre. Last evening on the Boulevards the subject was so loudly and so generally discussed in the *cafes* that, from the Passage Jouffroy to the Chausse d' Antin, the ear of the passer by was struck with the words, *Figaro*, assassination, infamy, military insolence, &c." Another writer from Paris, in the columns of the leading morning journal, says:—"The effect produced by this duel is most painful. It is the subject of conversation in every society, and though I do not see how the Government can be made responsible for these fatal encounters, yet it is undeniable that the military element, which so largely enters into its composition, and which has gained for it so much popularity, tends to excite discontent amongst the population in an unusual degree. You may judge of this by the fact that this duel is regarded as an important and even ominous event, and it is this only which induces me to notice it."

With due deference to the writer of the last quoted passage, the Government makes itself responsible for this and all similar acts out of the ordinary, every-day events of life, because it prescribes what people shall say and not say, what they shall print and not print, what they shall do and not do—in short it destroys that free agency in its subjects which amounts to despotism, and the natural, the inevitable consequence is, that the Government is held by the public to be answerable for everything that goes wrong in the state, however gigantic. When affairs of moment, with us, amount to a crisis, the worst that happens is a change of Ministry. With our neighbours it is something more serious—a change of dynasty, or a collision, attended with fearful bloodshed, between the people and the constituted authorities. "Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown." Under any circumstances a serious responsibility attaches even to a constitutional sovereign, where the laws are administered in a spirit of fairness, where the people elect those who make or unmake the laws, and where a sense of responsibility pervades all the actions of the executive. The debates in Parliament this week and last make this truth sufficiently apparent; but in the case of the Emperor of the French, who rules on the opposite principle—who centres all power in himself, directs and controls every movement of the body politic, the situation is not enviable, and, worse than all, it is very precarious.

EXODUS OF THE MORMONS.

From accounts received in Washington and other places, there would seem to be no doubt that Governor Cumming had been invited by the Mormon leaders to visit the Salt Lake City. Great preparations had been made for his reception. The Governor accepted the offer, and started from Camp Scott on the 5th of April. The latest account that we have of the progress of his journey is, that on the 7th he was met at Echo Canon, about forty-five miles from the city, and was escorted by a guard of some thirty picked Mormons, sent by Brigham Young expressly to meet him. Another account says that it was uncertain whether they were acting as an escort, or having in charge the Governor as prisoner. There is no indication yet that the Mormon leaders are disposed to yield; but the people would undoubtedly submit, and welcome the United States troops within their city, if they dared exercise any independence of thought or action. They seem to be thoroughly enslaved by their spiritual oppressors.

The Mormons were hovering around Camp Scott in considerable numbers, and an outpost of twenty dragoons, stationed about four miles out on the Salt Lake road, had been fired upon by a large body of them, who immediately fled nine miles. No one was wounded. A picket guard stationed about one mile west of Fort Bridger had also been fired upon by a Mormon. Mr. Gilbert, formerly a merchant at Salt Lake City, had arrived at Camp Scott from California. On his way to Salt Lake from California Mr. Gilbert met with large numbers of wagons heavily loaded, on the way it was supposed, to the White River Mountains, near the borders of New Mexico, other accounts say to Sonora, in Mexico. Nearly one hundred persons leave the city daily, and so far as women and children were concerned, the city was nearly depopulated. It was supposed that a large portion of them was secreted on City Creek, above Salt Lake, in the mountains, where it is known that they have large caches of provisions. In conversation with Brigham Young, Mr. Gilbert was told that if the army would give him time, he would leave; otherwise he would "send them to hell across lots."

WEEKLY LINE OF AMERICAN STEAMERS FOR EUROPE.—Mr. Vanderbilt, seeing that the ocean is fast becoming monopolized by foreign steamers, has determined to run a weekly European line of steamships, at his sole expense and risk, between New York, Southampton, Havre, and Bremen. Saturdays will be the regular days of sailing of his fine steamers Vanderbilt, North Star, Ariel, and Northern Light. He is rapidly driving to completion his magnificent new steamer, Queen of the Ocean, to take a place in the same line. These steamships will form a connection between the Old and New Worlds, which for safety, speed, comfort, and economy, it is intended shall not be surpassed.

BIBLE PROSPECTS IN INDIA.

But it is on the prospects of the Bible in India that I would chiefly dwell for the moment or two in which I shall farther address you. I do not despair because we have been exposed to a terrible hurricane in that region of the earth. Christianity has been exposed to fierce hurricanes before, and, then, at the command of Him whom the rage of man as well as the stormy waves obey, "Peace, be still," calm seas have followed, and the gospel has taken deeper root than ever, and again, and again, and again has it been proved during an ordeal of eighteen centuries, that "the blood of the martyrs is indeed the seed of the church." And in no age, we may add, has the truth found more earnest and noble martyrs to testify and die in its behalf, than in the last awful year in the history of our Eastern empire. And, while these deplorable horrors have been going on, I, for one, confess that I have been greatly astonished and as greatly shocked at hearing men of high authority, both in the church and out of it, men from whom we might have expected better things, noble earls and others whose position gives them a certain degree of influence in their circle, whining about the cold looks and the policy of indifference, if not actual hostility, which, they say, the East India government and the East India Company have always adopted towards the cause of Christianity in their wide dominions. Now I do not know that these charges and allegations are true. I do not want to know how far they are true. I do not care to know that they are true at all. I hope they are not. At all events I have yet to learn—what these half-believers seem to imagine—that Christianity in its progress and final triumph is dependent upon any princes, powers, potentates, or great companies whatever. Look back at the example of the Apostles and first preachers of the gospel, as far as human help was concerned—they were alone. Not yet was the word of prophecy fulfilled which promised that "Kings should be the nursing fathers, and queens the nursing mothers of the church of Christ." Not yet did the cross glitter in the crown of princes and the standards of nations. They had the world combined against them, Judaism was against them. Heathenism was against them. The crafty and cruel Herods were against them. The imperial blood-stained Cæsars were against them. Every spectacle which met their eye was a witness of the terrible array which was set against them. But they were not cast down—they were not dismayed. They walked amidst the golden-roofed temples of Corinth the magnificent, of Athens with its many-headed monster of idolatry, of ancient Rome cemented into heathenism by centuries of the fiercest superstition, of Alexandria with its subtile schools of false philosophy—and they said, "Here is our work, and we will undertake it; here is our work, and we will do it." They had a commission from their divine master, and they had a promise likewise. The commission was to "Teach all nations," to teach, teach, teach; and the promise was one of support and strength, "Lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world." And so, hopeful and trustful, they entered upon the great work which was before them, and went through with it, they and those who came after them, until that foul and famous and gorgeous and dazzling old-world idolatry with which they had to contend, fell to the ground, rent and riven from its topmast pinnacle to its lowest foundation, and nothing of it remains, save its memories and its traditions, and here and there some splendid ruin or fallen pillar or other architectural triumph over the power of time, yet testifying to the strength and grandeur and greatness of the system to which they belonged, until smitten and struck down by the greater, grander, and stronger force of the heavenly truth itself. And are they not our examples? Are not we "to go and do likewise? Are we to shrink back while we count the cost, and calculate who may be against us or only coldly for us?" No! no! A thousand times no to such a question. Let us support our society with all our might and main. We have the same charge which sent the first Christians to their work, "Teach all nations"—teach, teach, teach. Spread the scriptures among them. Keep the printing press in perpetual motion. Launch the ark of safety. Kindle the beacon. It is not the false, treacherous fire of the wrecker. It is the pure flame of truth. Let its blaze be seen afar. Let the light of the gospel shine before their eyes. And we have the same promise of sustaining strength. Its words are not merely, "Lo, I am with you alway," as if addressed and limited to the Apostles, but it is added, "even unto the end of the world."—*Speech of the Rev. James Aspinall, at Althorpe.*

THE NEWFOUNDLAND SEAL FISHERY.

This important branch of Colonial industry has not proved so productive this season as might have been wished. The outfit for the Seal fishery this spring comprised 254 sail of vessels, of an aggregate tonnage of 29,272, and manned by 11,894 men. It is customary to assert that the herring fishery on the coast of Scotland is the great nursery for rearing men for the Royal Navy; but the seal fishery may surely be regarded as a much better school, for in it the men are not only engaged in working large vessels, but the occupation is peculiarly fitted for inuring them to hardship. It is now the most profitable branch of trade in the colony. Twenty-five years ago not more than fifty vessels, averaging 50 or 60 tons, were engaged in the fishery; a year or two since the number of vessels engaged in the business was little short of 400, averaging 100 tons each, with an aggregate of nearly 15,000 men. There are at present owned in Newfoundland 260 vessels above 50 tons, and 540 vessels under 50 tons—the total tonnage being 73,247 tons. Estimating the vessels engaged in the seal fishery at £1,000 a piece we have £400,900 (irrespective of provisions, &c.,) of floating capital now upon the waters round the shores of Newfoundland. In the brief space of eight years the whole of this capital disappears; for this fleet wears out within that period, and must needs be replaced. Hence about £50,000 a year, besides the cost of annual repairs, is expended for a portion of the decked vessels with which the fisheries are prosecuted. Of the colonial shipping but a small number are built in Newfoundland, the great proportion being furnished by Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia. The vessels employed in the seal fishery now range from 75 to 200 tons; but those of about 130 tons, which carry crews of forty or fifty men, are preferred. It is proper to remark that a large portion of the seal fishery is conducted by mercantile firms belonging to Glasgow.—*Morning Journal.*

It sounds strange to read that the Parliament of Great Britain adjourned over for a day, to allow members to attend horse racing at Derby, and that too, during a debate on the critical affairs of our Indian Empire. It is said that the Premier himself had a horse engaged in the sport, in whose success he appeared to take as lively an interest as in the political questions of the day. This is very like Nero's fiddling while Rome was burning.

THOU SHALT NOT SMOKE.—The Methodist Conference at Niagara have resolved, by a vote of 52 to 3, "that we, as members of this conference, will vote for no person to be admitted to full connection into the conference without previously pledging himself in the presence of the conference not to use tobacco, either by smoking or chewing, while his connection is continued therewith, unless it be as a medicine, and only then when prescribed by an established physician."

The Christians and Turks of Crete, in the villages, live together in the most amicable manner. It is not always easy to distinguish them, outwardly. Many of the Turks have Christian names, and even have their children baptised by the Christian priests. There is none of that bitterness of feeling between them which exists in other parts of the Ottoman Empire.—*Bayard Taylor.*

A report of the soundings taken in the Red Sea, with a view to test its adaptability to a Submarine Telegraph, is published, and the conclusion is, that there is no better place for laying a cable than the Red Sea.

DR. LIVINGSTONE'S PROGRESS.—Sir Roderick Murchison has received letters from Dr. Livingstone, the latest date being Sierra Leone, March 30. The party were to sail that day for the Cape. The voyage of the Pearl had been a favourable one; and of his companions the Doctor says: "I am very thankful to have such a lot. There seem to be none of the cantankerous persuasion among them. Long may they continue so. Everything has been propitious hitherto, and I trust we shall have the Divine blessing on our labours." Sierra Leone, Dr. Livingstone was informed, has been much healthier during the last ten years than previously, owing, he thinks, to the drainage of Kroo Town, accomplished by the present Governor, Colonel Hill.

We perceive that a serjeant has been appointed to the provost marshalship of Sir Colin Campbell's army. This is, we believe, the first instance on record of a non-commissioned officer ever having in a British army been entrusted with such powers. It is, however, a very wise step.—*Calcutta Phœnix.*

[*From the Halifax Morning Journal.*]

UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN.

By the arrival of the R. M. Steamer Niagara, New York and Boston dates to 1st and 2d inst., respectively, have come to hand. The excitement relative to the recent British outrages, so called, is increasing in intensity, and extending through every State in the Union. In fact, it is a very pretty quarrel as it stands. And if it were not for the overwhelming interest at stake between the two countries, hostilities would inevitably be the result of the present imbroglio. Indeed, there are many of our Republican neighbors who affect to think that a war with England, or with England and France, would prove in the end vastly beneficial to the industrial development of the United States. Be this as it may, it would be a dark day for Liberty if by any means England and America should let loose the dogs of war upon each other. Humanity turns pale and shudders in contemplation of a calamity so pregnant with evil to the whole civilized world. Happily for mankind the traffic and transit between these great commercial countries have grown to such giant proportions, as to preclude the possibility of either John Bull or his son Brother Jonathan making a fool of himself, by adopting such a suicidal policy as WAR.

American Senators, smarting under the real or supposed indignity of having United States merchantmen boarded and searched by cruisers, are clamorous for retaliatory steps. Some of them, incited by a portion of the Press, particularly the N. Y. Herald and other papers in the Union, demand that a sufficient force be sent out to capture or destroy those of the British cruisers that have rendered themselves obnoxious, by the zeal which has characterized their cruising for Slavers on the coast of Cuba, and in the Gulf. Others insist upon the coast defences of the country being strengthened so as to be prepared for war. One gentleman has moved that ten additional steam sloops of war be built forthwith, and another member, in amendment, urges the construction of twenty. The citizens of New Orleans held an indignation meeting on the subject, and the Common Council of that city have authorized the Mayor to equip and send an armed vessel against the British cruisers. But time and space will not permit us to journalize a tithe of all the hard words that have been said upon this vexed question.

It would be idle to deny that this assumption of the right of search on the high seas is, under the circumstances, a very grave matter. It has been remarked in the United States Senate that "England was told forty years ago that the course she is now pursuing is "belligerent," yet she has violated our rights thirty-three times within the past four weeks." Another (Mr. Seward) who is generally very cautious, declares that the principles of police at sea are identical with those on land,—and added 'this nation will never permit its flag to be prostituted to purposes of piracy, but must resist every aggression on its peaceful commerce.' A third speaker (Mr. Wilson) moved that the President be authorized to employ the naval forces of the United States and 'send the same to the scenes of the recent outrages,' with instructions to capture the offenders. Judging, therefore, from the tone of the American Press and Parliament it may be fairly assumed that the people of the United States are superlatively indignant at what they, right or wrong, believe to be a series of gross indignities offered to their nationality and flag.

The question that arises—it is a very suggestive one, that admits of no equivocation when answered, as answered it must be—will the British Government repudiate the recent acts of its officers, recall, and censure them? and thus mollify the Americans. As before observed,—judging from the bitter feeling that has been evoked throughout the Great Republic on this renewed assumption of the right of search by our cruisers, in a period of profound peace,—there is no apparent alternative, if actual hostilities are to be avoided and peace preserved between the two countries. However lightly the aristocratic classes may esteem a rupture with the United States of America, the great people of England would make almost any sacrifice rather than countenance a war with a nation which by lineage, language, laws, and religion they consider as part and parcel of themselves, and whom, for the past forty years, they have been seeking to conciliate by all the means in their power. The people of England are not so obtuse as not to feel that they are surrounded by profligate tyrants and despots, in the persons of the ruling powers of the continent, and spiritless slaves as subjects who permit themselves to be ruled with a rod of iron. It is consequently very simple to surmise the course their sympathies would take, in considering so momentous a question as war with America.

The British Minister at Washington, Lord Napier, has so far acted wisely and well in the awkward position in which he has, it may be assumed, so unexpectedly been placed. He has made it a point to mix freely with the people since his arrival in this country, and having made himself acquainted with their temper and disposition, has availed himself of the first favorable opportunity to throw oil on the troubled waters. His Lordship officially contradicted the statement to the effect that he had intimated that "the British Government might be disposed to insist upon the visitation of vessels for the purpose of verifying their nationality." The same despatch reports his Lordship as having said to a senator that "the British Government would undoubtedly apologize for the recent outrages, but at the same time it was determined to break up the slave trade in Cuba, and to that end will enforce a strict blockade of the coasts of that Island." And in the meanwhile Lord Napier has given satisfactory proof that he is governed by the best motives, by sending a special messenger in the last mail steamer from Boston, who is the bearer of despatches to Admiral Stewart, merely advising that gallant and judicious Officer to stay further operations on the searching question, until fresh advices are received from Home. Thus doubtless the 'difficulty' will speedily be set at rest, at least for the present.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

The steamer Moses Taylor at New York 29th ult., brought California dates to May 7th, and $1,575,991 in gold. The regular steamer Golden Gate, after leaving San Francisco broke her centre shaft when 45 miles out, and was obliged to return. The report of the gold discoveries at Frazer River, Washington Territory, was producing great excitement at San Francisco, and many persons were preparing to try their fortunes in that quarter. The California Legislature adjourned April 26. Among the acts passed at the late session was one prohibiting the immigration of Chinese into the State after October 1.

AN UNACCOUNTABLE ORDER.—An order from St. Pierre, Miq, was received and executed in this city, last week, for 3500 fathoms of Chain Cables, 1¼ and 1½ inch, the whole of which is being shipped to Sydney, C. B., will be re-shipped in the French Mail vessel for its destination. There are various surmises as to what purpose this large quantity of chain is required. The fulfilment of this order has nearly if not quite stripped the markes of chains, new and old, of the sizes aforesaid.—*Halifax Journal.*

A bill for the repeal of the fishing bounties has passed the United States Senate by a majority of 14; the measures will probably pass the House also. The carrying into effect of this bill is of the last importance to these Provinces.

Dr. H. E. Morrill, a skilful Physician of New York City,

In his remarks on Dyspepsia, says—The most effectual medicine to improve the tone and energy of the stomach, is that prepared by Dr. Geo. B. Green, and called the Oxygenated Bitters.

I would publish the recipe for preparing this valuable medicine, if I knew what it was, but as I do not, I can only recommend its use. It seems to me to be improperly called "Bitters," at least in the popular acceptation of that term, for it contains no alcohol or other spirits, and is rather sour than bitter. Though here, by the way, I cannot too earnestly caution the dyspeptic sufferer against using "Bitters," the basis of which is alcohol or other ardent spirits. They no more impart real energy to the stomach, than a whip gives strength to a horse. The stimulation which they excite is is only temporary, and sure to be followed by a reaction, which at length will inevitably wear out the stomach. The medicine of which I am speaking, obviates these objections.

Seth W. Fowle & Co., 138 Washington Street, Boston, Proprietors. Sold by their agents every where.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—It is dangerous to suppress an abscess with the astringent Ointments in common use. Holloway's famous unguent operates on a different principle. It does not close the issue superficially, while

"Foul corruption mining all within,
Infects unseen;"

but purges the cavity of all acrid and inflammatory matter, and expels every particle of the poisonous virus which generates the *pus*. Consequently, there is no danger of the disease breaking out in another place. The same principle applies in all eruptive and glandular affections. The Pills, which are a certain remedy for all complaints of the stomach, liver and bowels, may be beneficially used as an aperient medicine, while the Ointment is removing any external disorder.

The Protector & Christian Witness

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1858.

THE CREDIT SYSTEM.

There is a system of doing business on this Island which is highly injurious to all parties, and demands immediate adolition. We mean the asking and the granting of universal and almost unlimited credit. That credit is beneficial, if not indispensable at times, and fitted to promote the interests of commerce, when based upon a true equivalent of personal property, no one acquainted with trade will deny. But the granting of credit where no material, and sometimes not even moral guarantee of payment exists, is a pure evil, often to both receiver and giver. But beyond this, where there may be honesty, and also some, if not abundance of property, a low, dishonorable, annoying and ruinous practice prevails to a fearful extent, of procuring and purchasing articles and goods with no intention of paying, except after some indefinite period of time. The public auctions held nearly every day, while they fix a certain period for payment, have in part created and do help to perpetuate this injurious system, by extending credit to very small amounts. Many who attend these sales, and who seldom need immediately the articles which they purchase, are induced to do so, not so much by the excitement of bidding, as by the thought that for a certain amount credit will be given—and the day of payment *is far off*. To most of these purchasers, it would be a great gain if payment was demanded on the spot,—for they are generally as able to pay on that day as after three or six months. Let our auctioneers introduce the system—Cash on delivery; and it will assuredly be better for both buyer and seller. If they do not, to the buyers we would say—Any article is *too dear*, no matter how cheap, *that you do not need;* and the delay of payment in such a case is a delusion, if not a positive injury. Matters in private sale are no better. Credit here is not confined to the lowest class, it extends through all the branches of society. Men regarded as gentlemen, and supposed to possess some money, can buy produce from a farmer, and keep him three, six, or ten months without payment,—the seller all this while losing more time in looking for his money than would buy the article which he sold. The farmer, thus put off without his own by the non-laboring classes, goes to the wheel-wright, or blacksmith, or other tradesman, for some agricultural implement or article of convenience, with the settled feeling that some twelve or eighteen months must elapse before the mechanic can look for his payment or insult him by asking for it. The mechanic, thus dealt with, labors painfully and heartlessly, is compelled to obtain his materials on credit, and is often hard pressed to meet the wages of his men or his personal or family wants, for part of which, without doubt, he must go in debt. The merchant, yielding to the general custom, sells his stock, and receives just as much cash as meets his ordinary expenses; and when he comes to make up his returns to his supplier, he finds a large sum in his books, and a few P. E. Island dollar notes in his till. Buying on credit is often unsatisfactory to the purchaser as well as the vendor. He is required to pay for an article after it has been worn, exhausted or consumed. Half the luxury of enjoyment is thus taken away. He must give his money now for what will afford him no present or future good. It appears to him as money lost. Again, credit often militates against economy. Pence and shillings are squandered, because *it seems* that credit puts off the evil day. Hence the brewers and rum shops reap their harvest. Here verily there is expenditure without an equivalent,—consumption without profit. And must it ever be so? Can not the rumseller be compelled to sell nothing else,—that honorable men may frown upon the traffic, and then the approach to the door of a rum-cell be as disgraceful as the approach to a house of ill-fame? It is true that the abandonment of the credit system, as now pursued, would not extinguish the sale of rum or whiskey; but it is no less true that but for the temptation of strong drink, many a shilling would be spared to pay just debts for real goods,—and but for the credit given, many would not have the license to throw money thus away. Hence, credit leaves spare money,—and whiskey swallows up that money. Credit has been pushed to the extreme; there is a loud demand for a return to the just laws of trade. How shall this be effected? As there is still some money in the country, and chiefly with the thrifty and saving farmers, let the mechanics meet together and consult, and resolve to extinguish this system of credit forever. Let that Hall where gas is consumed night after night—for, we fear, little else than to imitate the ancient Athenians—be filled with our cabinet makers, wheel-wrights, blacksmiths, tailors, shoemakers, saddlers, painters, and all other craftsmen, and with one voice let them require immediate payment for their work. Let the merchants imitate their example, and determine, except in the cases of absolute necessity, to refuse credit, preferring to retain their goods, rather than to sink money by comparatively useless sales. "Owe no man any thing," is a command of the Christian religion. To keep in your possession what you justly owe to another, is a breach of the eighth commandment, and God will avenge what man neglects or cannot overtake. We say to those that have money—Pay your debts *at once;* and to those that dispose of property—Demand immediate payment, or retain your property, except in cases of stringent necessity; and buyer and seller—the whole community—will be thereby profited.

EDUCATION IN NOVA SCOTIA.

We have just received from the Rev. Dr A. Forrester, the able Superintendent of Education in Nova Scotia, a copy of his last Report on Education which was laid before the Government of that Province. The Report presents the whole subject, in the most concise and comprehensive manner, and furnishes an array of statistics well fitted to give a correct idea of the magnitude and importance of the work, and the energy and perseverance with which its chief difficulties are being surmounted.

There are now about 38,000 of the youth of Nova Scotia receiving instruction in her Colleges, Academies, Grammar Schools and Common Schools,—or 1 to every 7 of her population. There are six Colleges. Of these, two are Presbyterian,—one in Halifax, the other at the West River, Pictou; one Episcopalian, at Windsor; one Baptist, at Wolfville; and two Romanist,—the one in Halifax, the other at Antigonish. They have in all about 200 students. Including Sackville, there are seven Academies,—all denominational except two—Dalhousie High School, in Halifax, and Pictou Academy. Between 500 and 600 pupils attend these seminaries. Towards the support of Colleges and Academies, the Legislature grants £1800 per annum. Over the province there are 44 Grammar Schools, attended by between 1500 and 1700 pupils, for the support of which £3270 are paid by people and Government. Dr Forrester disapproves of the present system of Grammar Schools as in operation in the country. He would meet the requirements of a higher education than is generally given in the Common Schools, by giving a remuneration to any Common School Teacher in the more rural districts for the number and proficiency of scholars taught by him in mathematics or the classics; and in villages or towns, by establishing three schools—a primary, intermediate, and high school, having a gradation of pupils,—none being admitted to the higher without passing through the lower. The province contains about 1000 Common Schools, which cost the country annually about £43,000. Placing the Grammar School and Common School Teachers together, the average salary of the teacher is £45; and the average cost for instruction for each child is 12s 10¾d—of which the government pay 4s 3d, and the parents or guardians 8s 7¾d. The average duration of schools is 10 months and two weeks out of the year. The Normal and Model Schools are in full and successful operation. Already about 90 teachers, trained in these schools, are distributed over the province,—and the great superiority of their training is every where felt. It would improve the ideas of some of the managers of education in this Island to spend a few days in the institutions in Truro. For the interest of Trustees, and Teachers, and friends of education generally, we subjoin some of Dr Forrester's remarks on the method of instruction pursued in these schools:—

The leading event connected with this establishment since the drawing up of my last report, is the opening of the model schools, which took place in June last. The teachers are four in number, two males and two females. One of the females presides over the primary, and the other, over the industrial department. One of the males takes charge of the intermediate, and the other of the high school department, who is also head master of the whole institution, and whose province is is to give harmony to all the parts, to see that one system reigns throughout, that the one prepares or paves the way for the other. These teachers were selected from amongst the pupils of the normal school, and were of course well acquainted with my views on the theory and practice of education; and I have yet seen no reason to regret the selection made. The attendance of children at the model school, has fully averaged 160, a sufficiently large number for all the purposes of experimentalizing. The main difficulty to be encountered here, and which is seriously felt in almost all the schools of the province, the is irregularity of attendance. When changes are taking place every quarter, it is almost impossible to do justice to any system, however excellent, or even to make manifest its adaptation to the end intended. Nevertheless, there is little ground for discouragement even here. As the benefits of a popular and thorough education take a firmer hold of the public mind, all these obstacles in the way of progressive advancement will disappear.

As the system of education unfolded in its principles to the pupils of the normal school, and now reduced to practice in the model schools, has never yet been referred to in any of my previous reports, it may not be improper, that I here present to your excellency a brief outline of the same.

Taking the term education in its true and legitimate acceptation, as the drawing out, the developing and the strengthening of all the energies and powers and sensibilities of our complex being, it has been my aim to adopt and carry out a system the most entirely accordant with this its genuine import,—instructing or teaching or imparting knowledge,—and the more valuable that knowledge, the more it is to be prized,—is necessary, indispensably necessary, but as already hinted, it is so entirely as a means; a means for the cultivating and disciplining of the various powers of our nature. This, this is the grand end to be aimed at in the whole education of the younge. If the child is the father of the man, and the duty of the man is to go on in endless progression, in the expansion of every power, and in the acquisition of every virtue, that that character may be formed which will best fit and qualify him for the higher destinies of his being, then it is clear and palpable that this ought to be the grand aim of all the educator's efforts, in reference to the child, even to put him in that position in which he shall be able to educate himself. That this end be served, it is manifest that the young must be treated or educated, just as they are presented to us, in all the complexity of their nature, as physical, intellectual and moral beings. We may separate these in our consideration, and we may talk of educating the body, or the intellect, or the conscience, but it is evident that if justice is to be done to them all, they must be regarded conjunctly and educated simultaneously, according to their intrinsic worth or relative importance. It were the veriest perversion of our nature to attempt to educate the intellect, without having regard to the body, or the body and intellect without having regard to the conscience or moral nature. In one word, we are presuming to be wiser than the creator; we are violating the very laws of the nature of those we profess to educate, unless we are blending all their powers into one harmonious whole, unless we are rendering them subservient the one to the other, according to the relationship established by infinite wisdom and goodness.

And now it may be asked, how is this high and important end to be secured? I know no other specific but exercise or use. As to the physical and moral part of our nature, this is plain. If we wish to strengthen any bone or muscle we must use it. If we wish to render conscience increasingly tender and sensitive, we must harken to its dictates and obey its requirements. And so must it be with the intellectual faculties, though the using or exercising of these is somewhat more complicated and difficult. The proper food must be administered to each faculty, and administered in such a way as that it shall be digested. In other words, the subject most congenial to the nature of the particular intellectual power intended to be strengthened must be presented and so presented as that the power itself shall be exercised. This can alone be done by proceeding from the known to the unknown, involving the use of figures, or similes, or illustrations, with which the children are perfectly familiar; and which, by a process of questioning and ellipsis, gives full play or exercise to the faculty in question, and thereby contributes to its development and strength. And this exercise, this process of questioning and ellipsis, being carried on simultaneously with the whole class, not only adapts itself to the diversified phase of intellectual endowment, but, by the sympathy of numbers, operates powerfully in stimulating all;—and more still, this exercise adapts itself to the various ages or epochs of development or attainments of the pupils, even by presenting an outline of the subject,—giving to the youngest a mere skeleton, and going on step by step until it stand forth in all its native bulk and form, and in all its varied affections and relations.

Now these views and principles have been reduced to practice in the model schools. All the arrangements and adjustments of that establishment have for their object the unfolding, the expanding, and the enlarging not of a part but of the whole complex nature of the children, so that the mode of teaching the alphabet is substantially the same as that pursued in teaching mathematics or classics.

Physical exercises, within doors and without, are given in every variety and form; and these not merely for the health of the body, but for arresting the attention and securing a larger amount of intellectual effort; and as the cultivator of habits of order and physical obedience, for strengthening and assisting the moral training. And the younger the children, the more frequent and diversified must these physical exercises be.

The intellect is exercised by a variety of subjects of the most important character, presented at different intervals and in regular succession, alike in the most initiatory and advanced stages. Every means is employed to stimulate the children to work out the subject for themselves, and the difficulties only are solved, when they seem to them to be unsurmountable. As the various intellectual endowments are all there in a state of embryo, though some are more prominently developed than others, so is a portion of meat administered, suited to their various powers and capacities. Instead of rules and principles being given and committed to memory, and then the examples, the examples or particulars are presented first, and then the principles, the laws or rules; that is, the process of generalization is made to succeed that of individualizing. The objective principle, founded as that is on the nature of man as a sensible being, is largely called in, and that not merely by the exhibition of objects whether natural or artificial; but by the picturing out of words; every word representing some object, or action or relation; and all in the shape of oral lessons through the living voice of the educator, who is at once the text-book and the trainer.

The conscience too is strengthened by the exercise of its various parts,—the discriminative, the impulsive, and the emotional. In the one or the other of these parts, the children are required to repeat the act until it has been woven into their moral constitution, until in fact they cannot act otherwise. Whatever is the evil they are required to abandon, they must just continue in the practice of the opposite virtue, until it has gained the triumph and asserted its supremacy. For the accomplishment of all this, they are habitually brought in contact with the bible, as the only sufficient and infallible enlightener and director of the moral faculty. The precepts of the divine word are not taught merely or deposited in the memory, but every opportunity is taken to reduce them to practice in the daily intercourse between master and scholar, between scholar and scholar—and all this not merely with reference to the conduct of the children within but also without doors. Indeed the grand object of a commodious play-ground with which every school ought to be furnished, is to present an arena, on which the children, away from the restraints and confinements of the school-room, may give full vent to their natural tempers and dispositions; and which being observed by their teachers, may be afterwards improved for the benefit of all; in the shape of oral lessons on moral duty, and all is blended together and carried on simultaneously. It is not physical exercises at one time and intellectual at another, and moral training at another, but these are all mingled and intermingled the one with the other; and these are so simply, because these parts are all found in the living being; and, by the law of nature, so act and react the one upon the other, that due justice cannot be done to the exercise of the one without the exercise of the whole.

Such, in its leading features, is an outline of the system of education pursued in the model schools, the philosophy of which we endeavour to unfold to the pupil-teachers at the normal school, and train them to the practice of. And what it may be asked is the ground on which we proceed in embracing such a range, what is the warrant of the teacher in the discharge of these functions, what imposes on him such a weight of responsibility?—It is simply the fact, that, for the time being, the teacher is in *loco parentis*, stands as the proxy or representativ of the parents. They, the parents, are not only the natural protectors and guardians, but the educators of their offspring,—the educators not merely of their bodies, but of their minds and consciences. This is the law of nature, ratified and sealed by the law of revelation. The teacher's authority, then, is entirely delegated. This is to co-operate with the parents in the education of their children, to lend his aid in the accomplishment of those high and important purposes which they have neither the time nor, it may be the ability, nor, in fact, are placed in circumstances, to carry out; both, however, being amenable to