





European Intelligence

LATEST BY THE BALTIC.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

The London Times of the 25th says: "Amid the raging medley of parties and interests which the election of an American President calls forth, we have only one object to keep in view, and that is, to procure the settlement of our American disputes, if we can, before that election takes place."

The ship Marco Polo had arrived at Liverpool from Melbourne, with £316,000 in gold.

Among the latest financial projects spoken of is a joint stock university, to grant degrees and pay dividends.

A dividend of one shilling in the pound is to be made on the joint and separate estates of Strahan, Paul and Bates, the fraudulent bankers.

The Admiralty has invited tenders for the running of monthly mail steamers between England and the Cape of Good Hope, with probable extension to Mauritius and India.

A movement has been started in Scotland to erect a colossal monument to the Scottish hero, William Wallace.

Two wealthy ladies, Misses Ann and Elizabeth Sherwood, of Sheffield, have just been liberated, by the intervention of their friends, after fourteen years imprisonment, for contempt of the Court of Chancery.

The probable loss of the American ship Ocean Queen, Capt. Smith of the London and New York line, with 110 lives, has been reported at Lloyd's. The ship left London docks on February 8th, with a miscellaneous cargo, and 85 steerage passengers.

The ship Moro Castle of Windsor, N. S., timber laden, was abandoned at sea, and has been towed into Crookhaven, waterlogged and with her masts gone.

Edward Bilton & Co., merchants, Newcastle, have stopped payment, with heavy liabilities.

THE FATE OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—The Gazette contains an Admiralty notice, declaring Dr. James Hunt and his companions entitled to the reward of £10,000, on the discovery of the remains of Sir John Franklin.

WHITEHALL, June 23.—The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, under Rear-Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons, Bart, G. C. B. by the name, style, and title of Baron Lyons of Christchurch, in the County of Southampton, and to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.

The Queen has also been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, under Sir Baldwin Wake-Walker, of Oakley-house, in the County of Suffolk, K. C. B., Captain in and Surveyor of Her Majesty's Navy, and to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.

THE EAST.

Under date of June 17th, Gen. Codrington telegraphs: "Health of the British Army good; ten regiments have yet to embark from the Crimea."

A despatch received from Marshal Pelissier states that from the date of the signature up to the 13th June, there had embarked in the Crimea, to return to France, 3,620 officers, 93,826 men, and 16,046 horses. There only remained to embark 731 officers, 22,942 men, and 7,200 horses and mules. The artillery and stores were almost all embarked on the 13th, and must be completely so by this time, and the same may be said of the engineers.

Marshal Pelissier has sent to his Government a florid description of the bestowal on himself and other French officers of the English order of the Bath.

Marshal Pelissier has made known that after the 5th of July, the allied generals will cease to exercise any authority in the Crimea. The Marshal proposed to leave in the ship La Bretagne. A fate is being prepared at Marseilles to receive him.

The allies have enclosed the burial grounds of their dead with palisades.

General Jakonowski, Governor of the Crimea, has written that the merchandise which happens to be at Kamiesch, and also at Balaklava, must pay customs duty at Kaffa or at Eupatoria. In consequence of this announcement, the merchants renounce the intention of remaining in the Crimea, and they are leaving en masse.

St Petersburg letters say that the entrance into the Crimea is interdicted to all persons except the present residents, the reasons assigned being scarcity of provisions and the sickness which prevails.

The town of Kars has been surrendered to the Turks, and the Turkish troops had evacuated the fortress of Redout Kalah.

The demolition by the Russians of the fortifications of Beni and Ismael is confined. Two thousand workmen are employed under engineer officers, in leveling the walls and sending the stones to Odessa. The Russians say that the fortifications they are destroying were built by themselves, and that they will give up the fortress to the Turks in the same condition it was when captured by Suwarow.

PALMER'S EXECUTION.

INTERESTING INCIDENTS, &c.

The influx of curious strangers and reporters into the town was enormous. On Friday not a bed to be had; the current price for some days had been a guinea.—Standings were put up by numerous speculators, at admissions varying from 5s. to a guinea, and some persons took up their stations as early as seven o'clock the previous evening, in order to make sure of a sight of the unhappy criminal. A number of persons connected with a religious sect, known by the name of the Primitive Methodists, made themselves very conspicuous by their proceedings on the Friday and on the day of the execution. They had caused large placards to be posted about on which were printed the words "prepare to meet thy God." They also distributed religious tracts among the people, and printed papers warning them of the dangers from attending horse-racing and amusements of that description; and occasionally one of the body would get upon a stool and harangue the mob in most vehement style. Just before the appointed hour it is estimated that 20,000 persons were present.

At his final interview with Mr Smith, his solicitor, the criminal made him promise that he would do all he could to have Cook's body again exhumed and examined. Before he left Palmer gave him a religious tract, entitled "The Sinner's Friend; and, just before he handed it to him, he wrote on the first page, in a firm bold hand, "William Palmer, June 13, 1856."

Palmer, the reporters tell us, after a final interview with his friends, went to bed about twelve o'clock. He slept soundly until half-past two, when he awoke, and shortly after three the Rev. Mr. Goodacre, the chaplain, was admitted to his cell, and remained with the prisoner until the last moment. Palmer remained in his bed conversing with the chaplain until five o'clock, when he got up and washed and dressed himself, and he then had a cup of tea brought to him, but he did not eat anything with it. One of the turnkeys asked him how he was, and he replied that he felt very comfortable and happy, and was quite prepared.

Colonel Dyott, the high sheriff of the county, on entering the cell half an hour before the fatal hour, asked the prisoner whether he did not think that the time had arrived when he ought to admit the justice of his sentence? Palmer immediately, and with great composure, exclaimed, "No." Then, striking one of his arms down with great energy, he added, "They are my murderers." He did not mention whom he meant by "they," but he again repeated the expression, "I am murdered: they are my murderers." When the executioner had pinned his arms, the Rev. Mr. Goodacre again for the last time asked the prisoner whether he would admit the justice of his sentence? Palmer replied in a firm, composed tone, "It is not just sentence." To this, the chaplain, apparently almost involuntarily, rejoined, "Then your blood be upon your own head!"

The prison bell then began to toll; but the prisoner, according to most accounts, heard it unmoved: he descended an iron staircase, which the funeral procession had to go down at a quick pace, shook hands at the scaffold, "with a firm, light step" to the scaffold. Coming suddenly upon the ladder leading up to the scaffold, he at once mounted it rapidly, and having looked up and observed the spot where the rope was hanging, of his own accord placed himself under it. The moment, however, the rope touched his flesh, he turned deadly pale.

Contrary to general expectation, the crowd did not evince any manifestation against the prisoner upon his making his appearance on the scaffold. There was a slight yell from one portion, but the majority of those present gave no expression of feeling.

The hangman, having drawn the cap over the face of the prisoner, retired from the scaffold, and withdrew the bolt, which at once fell, and Palmer appeared to die almost instantaneously. There was not a single convulsive effort observable, his pained bands gradually dropped, and he ceased to exist apparently without a pang.

After hanging an hour the body was cut down and carried into the interior of the goal, where a cart of the head was taken by a gentleman named Bridges, who is connected with the Liverpool Phrenological Society, and had a special authority from the visiting justices for that purpose. The countenance of the prisoner did not exhibit any indication of his having suffered a violent death, and a sort of contemptuous smile appeared upon the face.

Dr. Knight, the gardian of the late Mrs. William Palmer, was present at the execution. He stood immediately under the scaffold.

A barbarous custom prevails in the prison at Stafford in the burial of criminals subjected to capital punishment, and it was adhered to in the case of Palmer. His body on being removed from the scaffold was dissected of clothing, and buried in a perfectly nude state, without even a shawl.

A local paper notes—"The small extent to which females mingled in the crowd had striking exceptions. Two in particular, perched in perilous positions, fastened their eyes upon the scene; and one, while the rest of her sex were uttering a cry of horror, was coolly watching the contortions of the body through a glass.

The same paper (Staffordshire Advertiser) also states that the Rev. H. Sneyd, who visited the murderer on Friday, was asked by Palmer whether he thought that a sinner could not be saved if he confessed sins to God, without also confessing them to man? The reverend gentleman replied that he could not answer the question in the negative, as it might appear to limit the grace of God; but having thought over the subject, the reverend gentleman, on his second visit said to Palmer, "You have asked me a difficult abstract question, in answering which I should not wish to deceive you. Your Bible tells you that all sins shall have their part in the lake of fire and brimstone. If you are guilty, and yet continue to profess your innocence, you will go into eternity with a lie in your mouth, and you know the consequences." The prisoner appeared to be much moved, but said nothing.

In illustration of the careless manner of the murderer, it is said that on arrival at Stafford the evening of his condemnation, he asked in an unconcerned manner of the

police when they had first heard the news, alluding to his conviction. He was told that it had been sent down by telegraph, and was known at Stafford between five and six o'clock. He replied, "Well, I thought you would have known it sooner." The news of his arrival having spread, several persons notwithstanding the lateness of the hour, were on the look out to see the prisoner. One of them, while walking carelessly and looking at Palmer, stumbled and very nearly fell, upon which the prisoner, in a peculiar manner, called out, "Well done; that's it—go it," and seemed to enjoy the fun.

One of the jury writes to the Times to correct a statement as to the answer in which they consider their verdict:—

"On reaching the room there was a dead silence for about twenty minutes. A discussion of the facts that had been laid before us then commenced, and it lasted for about ten minutes, after which each man took pen and paper, and wrote his decision and name—it having been agreed that no one should pronounce his opinion, lest any other should receive a bias. The papers were then laid on the table; the foreman opened them and read the aloud, when 'Guilty' was found to be the unanimous verdict. An earnest conversation then ensued, having no relation to William Palmer. It is quite untrue that we were absent a long time for the mere sake of appearance.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION OF THE HERO OF KARS AT DOVER.

General Williams arrived at Dover on Monday. Immediately the steamer drew alongside the quay, the Mayor and several of the authorities proceeded on board with Colonel Lake, to welcome him to the shores of England. Colonel Lake introduced the Mayor to General Williams, who, on thus being recognised by the large crowd who lined the quay, was cheered most enthusiastically. Loud hurrahs continued to read the air while the gallant General, who was looking remarkably well, proceeded up the landing stairs, and did not cease until he arrived at Birnington's Royal Ship Hotel, where he had arranged to stay for a short period before proceeding to London. Immediately on reaching the "Ship" the corporation presented an address, offering their warmest congratulations on the General's safety, and expressing admiration of the defence of Kars, "scarcely paralleled in the annals of history," not only for the energy and skill of the commander, but also for the courage and endurance, amid the trials of famine and disease, and the horrors of the assault, of those brave soldiers whom it was your good fortune to command." General Williams replied as follows:—

"Mr Mayor, ladies, and gentlemen—I'm returning thanks for the ho or you have done me, in its terms inadequate to express my feelings that I do so. Seldom, if ever, called on to address a body of ladies and gentlemen such as I now see, I labor under difficulties of an ordinary character; but I assure you that I feel most deeply the honor you have done me. I feel it the more, perhaps, in consequence of this day being the anniversary of the day on which General Mouravieff appeared before Kars. (Cheers) For myself, I thank God for having preserved me from any serious injury to serve the Queen in such a manner. I am thankful that I have obtained the good will of this glorious county, and especially that I have been spared to witness the manifestation of it this day. (Cheers) In addressing an assemblage of my countrymen on landing upon British soil, I have more than one duty to perform; and the first is to allude to those brave men who surrounded me in the hour of extreme distress, who were indefatigable in discharging their duty under the trying circumstances in which they were placed, and who supported and cheered me under every difficulty. They never once flagged in the performance of their duties day or night. By day they were at their posts—at night they were in the trenches. (Cheers) But, while I feel the greatest pleasure in advertising their glorious conduct, I have a melancholy duty to perform, and a tribute to pay to departed heroism and worth—to the memory of one of my brave companions, Captain Thompson. It was only the day before yesterday, while at Paris, that I heard of his severe illness, and little did I then think that the scenes of this world soon close upon him. I had looked forward to visiting his mother's house, and cheering him as he had so frequently cheered me. Unfortunately, unhappily, it has been ordered otherwise. The only consolation which can be offered to his widowed mother is, that her amated son died a glorious soldier of an English officer.—(Cheers) I can assure you that he was never daunted; that when reduced to a skeleton by dire disease, he was not prevented from doing his duty day or night. Poor Mrs Thompson will have the consolation which has been the only consolation experienced by many mothers during the present war—they have given their sons to the service of the country! And if the day comes when the reputation of this sacrifice shall be necessary, I believe there will be thousands who will give up their offspring as readily as the mothers who are now weeping for the loss of theirs; for we to the nation that forgets the military art! We to that nation—we to that nation which hoops up riches but which does not take the precaution to defend them. I have passed through armed Europe, and I take this the earliest opportunity of uttering a warning to those who forget the military art. (Cheers) I have another duty to perform; and that is, to recall the courage and discipline of those brave Turks under Solin Pacha, their commanding officer, and the Turkish general officers, who supported me in every trying situation, and who, from the first moment of entering the place to the last, were my friends and counsellors. I thank them from this spot, and bear testimony to their valor; for it would have been impossible for the Turkish army to show more endurance and true courage than they did. (Loud cheers) I have another duty to perform, in doing which I turn to our former enemies, now our friends, the Russians. When dire necessity obliged me to go into the camp of General Mouravieff, I went to a brave man, who received me with a kindness and a high-mindedness I shall never cease to remember. An army irritated with dreadful losses and the great casualties of war received me when I went among them, not as an enemy but as a

comrade—receiving not with the skin-deep politeness of a man of two gentleness, but with the politeness of the heart. General Mouravieff is a man of the old time. He is a man, but he is not the lieve that if there honest man on earth it is he. I have felt that had a project has been debated, England being for its object the presence of a testimonial of British esteem to General Mouravieff. I can only say that and his brave army have my greatest care. He not only received me kindly in the hour of sickness, he visited me, and all my intercourse with him he acted as you and I should wish a man should act. In the hour of half-recovery and helplessness, he looked after me and took care of me. No was less attentive to the wants of those who were sick than he was. He was a man of a noble heart, and his name shall be remembered by all who have experienced in no small degree, friendship and charm of human society. When I arrived at St Petersburg I received me in a kind manner, nothing could have exceeded it. The kindness was again repeated at Berlin; no man could have been received in a greater honor. The King of Prussia the young Prince, who is at present in England, and who is so warmly allied to England by ties more close and binding than at present meet at the head of the troops, I treated me with the greatest possible consideration. I return them my most sincere thanks from this British ground. (G S) The kindness and consideration with which I tell you, were repeated in Russia and Germany were repeated in France, when I arrived in the French Government that alliance may hold good for many years to come! (Loud and prolonged cheering) The day before yesterday was presented to the Emperor, from whom, some time since I had the distinguished honor of receiving the cross of the Legion of Honor. I was sorry that, being sent to England, I was unable to wear it upon my breast on that occasion; and I expressed that regret to the Emperor, and explained the reasons upon which his Majesty rose from his seat and said, "I will get you another." In a moment he brought me the star of Grand Commander of the Order, which he presented to me. (Loud cheers) I felt that the act was towards the British nation, not towards me; it was totally unexpected and unearned. Anyhow that I have arrived home among you, feel that I am witnessing the happiest day of my life. (Cheers) Mr Mayor, ladies, and gentlemen, I thank you most heartily for your kind expressions, and for the consideration with which you have listened to me.

At the conclusion of the speech the usual etiquette observed on such occasions was thrown aside, and notwithstanding the presence of the ladies a hearty cheer resounded through the apartment. Cheers were also given for Colonel Lake, Major Teesdale, Mr Secretary Churchill, as well as "one cheer for the Russian General." The cheer was echoed from the outside of the hotel, in front of which an immense crowd of persons had collected. Loud calls were also made to sell at the balcony in company with the Mayor, was received with the greatest enthusiasm. The Mayor also begged Colonel Lake, Major Teesdale, and Mr Secretary Churchill to present themselves at the window, and the cheering at each presentation was renewed. The shipping in the harbor and the principal houses in the vicinity were gaily decorated with flags. General Williams afterwards partook of a dejeuner with the authorities, provided at the Ship Hotel, and then left for London.

AUSTRALIA.

The mining operations of New South Wales bid fair to rival those of Victoria, as two new diggings have been discovered which promise to surpass in richness those of Bendigo and Ballarat. In addition to gold, a discovery of silver ore has been made, and six tons have been shipped for England in order to procure an efficient analysis. Another valuable coal-field has been found on the river Bremer, and the existence of a fine lode of tin has been declared in the vicinity of Bathurst. There are set-off to this mineral prosperity, these are loud complaints that, although the Sidney Mint has been at the expense of coining a million sovereigns, at a cost of one and a half per cent., the Executive at Melbourne refuse to acknowledge their currency as a legal tender, and in consequence they are at a discount of five per cent. in the province of Victoria.

Western Australia, after more than a quarter of a century, has at last succeeded in raising wealth enough for its own consumption. A search for gold has terminated in a discovery of tin, which, if found in sufficient quantity, will prove the more valuable mineral of the two. The Geraldine lead mine promises to perform for the province the same beneficial change that the Barra Barra copper mines did for South Australia. The whaling season on this coast has been very prosperous.

A select committee on responsible government have presented their report to the Tasmanian Council, in which it is recommended that the administration be conducted as nearly as possible on the principles of the home government. Harvest operations are in full activity, and the crops are considered above the average. The discovery of a gold field is again positively declared.

NEW ZEALAND.

A man of the name of Marsden has been executed at Auckland for the murder of the wife of one of the Mokutu tribe.

The report of the Nelson Trust Funds for the last year announced that the college and educational funds amount to £72,483, and the religious reserve fund to £1,134. The last is permanently invested in landed securities, and will hereafter become of considerable value. The entire revenue from all sources (exclusive of the balance in hand from 1854) during the past year was over £26,000, of which sum more than two-thirds was expended in public undertakings.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We learn from Madrid that the Spanish Government accepts the mediation of France in the difference with Mexico.

The Cortes have authorized the marriage of the Infanta Amalia with Prince Adalbert of Bavaria.

It is now rumored that Prince Frederic William (at present in England) is to represent Prussia at the coronation of the Czar.

The Epoca of Madrid says:—A deplorable affair has taken place at Valencia between an officer of the staff and the Vice-Consul of England. The latter was run through the body with a fencing sword, and there is little hope of saving him. The officer was also wounded, but slightly.

The Pope has intimated to the Apostolic Nuncio at Paris that he will devote to the support of the victims of the inundations in France the sum of 15,000 l.

It is reported that Cardinal Patrizi, who baptized the Imperial Prince of France on Saturday last, took with him to Paris a beautiful golden vase, weighing a hundred ounces, with a pedestal of lapis lazuli, for the Emperor, and an extremely valuable relic, being nothing less than a fragment of our Saviour's cradle, studded with diamonds, for the baby. A golden rose, with its accompanying branch, tastefully executed in the same metal, is prepared for the Empress; and a copy of a picture by Guericcio, in music, together with several other specimens of that beautiful and essentially Roman style of art, comprising many boxes, with the Pope's portrait, and finally a simple collection of crosses and decorations of the various Pontifical orders, have been placed at the Cardinal's disposal for the Princes and members of the Imperial Court.

A man named Giovanni Ruggio, imprisoned lately in Florence for reading and circulating the Bible, has been acquitted.

Christians have been, for the first time, admitted to join the procession of the Hair-shirt, and to kiss the hand of the Sultan.

The Sultan has made a very valuable present to Miss Nightingale.

The 1st West York Militia have been brought home from Ireland, and the Northamptonshire and 3rd Lancashire have also arrived at Liverpool, the former from Malta, the latter from Gibraltar.

An address has been numerously signed at Manchester, to the people of America, imploring them, as "friends and brethren," to restrain warlike tendencies of the United States Government, and assuring them that the citizens of Manchester will, on their part exert themselves to a similar effect on the Government of Britain.

The most stringent instructions have gone from the Admiralty to Admiral Fauslane to avoid, on his part, and that of the British captains under his command, any collision with the naval force of the United States. Morning Chronicle.

At an influential meeting held in the city of London, the resolutions, which were carried unanimously, declared the necessity for the meeting, its sympathy with the sufferers, and the formation of a committee to obtain subscriptions, a list of which, amounting to £5000, has been forwarded to Paris the same evening.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert have forwarded to the Lord Mayor the magnificent donation of £1,000 and £5000, respectively, in aid of the fund now raising at the Mansion-house for the relief of the sufferers by the inundations in France. Subscriptions are also getting up at Liverpool and Dublin. The Lord Mayor has sent to the Perfect of the Seine 100,000f, as a first instalment of the London contributions. The Mayor of Birmingham is taking steps to organise a collection.

A pretty anecdote is told by General Williams, who, on being presented to the Emperor, had to apologise for the absence of the Commander of the Legion of Honor, "I will get you another," said the Emperor, and brought him immediately, with his own hands, a Star of a higher class of the Order. How like the playful condescension of a really great monarch! How like a story from the miscellaneous chapter at the end of some old biography, which used to be the pleasantest reading in the book?

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

The speech of the Vice Chancellor at the recent convocation, which certainly contained many points which we should not expect from a gentleman in his position brings out the following suggestive remarks in the Leader with which we thoroughly agree. Those of our Legislators who profess as nearly all do, to strive to enlighten and elevate the minds of the people:—

"It is no secret that there is an underhand movement going on for making common plunder of the endowment of the University College. The movement is more than sectarian. It is sectional and sectarian. The influence of sectarianism and sectionalism are at work to accomplish the ruin of the only institution among us calculated to arouse a spirit of national enthusiasm, and to the influence of which we can alone look to build up an exalted national character. In the whole history of Canada what great events, what glorious deeds have we to point to that can form a rallying point of national enthusiasm? What battles have we won? What great names, famous in literature or science, have we to look back to, for examples? Where is our nationality? What is there that we have achieved, the mention of which moves the hearts of all Canadians and commands their warmest sympathies? What? We are a young country, it is true; and it is something for us that we have laid the foundation of future generations, in the establishment of a great national University, already scarcely set on foot.

The report of the Nelson Trust Funds for the last year announced that the college and educational funds amount to £72,483, and the religious reserve fund to £1,134. The last is permanently invested in landed securities, and will hereafter become of considerable value. The entire revenue from all sources (exclusive of the balance in hand from 1854) during the past year was over £26,000, of which sum more than two-thirds was expended in public undertakings.

A man of the name of Marsden has been executed at Auckland for the murder of the wife of one of the Mokutu tribe. The report of the Nelson Trust Funds for the last year announced that the college and educational funds amount to £72,483, and the religious reserve fund to £1,134. The last is permanently invested in landed securities, and will hereafter become of considerable value. The entire revenue from all sources (exclusive of the balance in hand from 1854) during the past year was over £26,000, of which sum more than two-thirds was expended in public undertakings.

as national feeling is among us, there is yet enough of patriotism to frown down at once the first open attempt to turn the endowment of the University College into common booty, that a few miserable fourth-rate colleges may drag out a pitiful existence.

If this country is to take a high rank among the nations of the earth, she must have within her borders the best means of educating her sons. Here and there may be found a superior spirit capable of triumphing over obstacles that would keep common minds forever dark and uninformed; here and there may be found men equal to the task of educating themselves. But these noblemen of Nature are rarely met.—They receive, as a natural endowment, capabilities above their fellows. But you Hugh Millers, your Eilihu Burrits, and your Sir William Logans are only the exceptions; men who by the triumphs they have, unaided, won, serve but to show how few there are, with the same means, equal to the same achievements. The mass of mankind have not the power, thus unaided, to develop all their faculties. They need all the advantages that can be given them, in the way of superior means of education; or, unaided, they remain intellectually undeveloped.—The result is, in the aggregate, national degradation.

Just at the time the Vice Chancellor's speech was delivered, an anonymous pamphlet, emanating from a sectarian source with which we are sure Mr Langton can have no sympathy, has been published, attacking the University. This effusion is too paltry and mean-spirited to deserve or attract much notice. We only refer to it as present as a straw indicating what way the wind of sectarian selfishness blows. The object is to split up the endowment and hand it over to petty institutions that can never attain any standing or character, and which are under the exclusive control and patronage of different sects.

The government have, for some unaccountable reason, delayed giving their sanction to the construction of new University buildings. We believe that the architect, Mr Cumberland, went to Europe to study the architecture suitable for the proposed buildings, but we hear nothing of the result. We are not informed why the delay in the construction of the buildings has taken place, but it is understood that the government is the party responsible for that delay. The buildings commenced several years ago, under the superintendence of Mr Williams, are utterly unsuited to the purpose, and some £30,000 has been thrown away.—There is no other course but to commence anew, and the sooner the work is set about in earnest the better. Let us hope there will be no further needless delay in the prosecution of the buildings.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

We beg to remind those of our Subscribers who have not paid their subscriptions to this paper, for the past year, that the volume is now drawing near completion, and as we have many demands to meet, we trust that each will forward their small amount at once. We would also refer them to our long established terms, fifteen shillings for the volume, and six months.

That the United States should have acted in direct opposition to those principles, we need not to wonder, when we remember who were their revolutionary chiefs, for the most part sceptics, worldlings, or puritans who, for generations, had habitually made the word of God bend to their subordinate will, and treated the teaching and authority of the Church with open scorn. Even their boasted Washington, we believe was only occasionally a worshipper in the House of God, and never a communicant; need we then marvel that he despised all lesser authority, and was content to wrap himself in the self-righteous cloak of his own cold morality; if indeed an individual who is found in arms against his sovereign ought to be spoken of as being even moral. We do not for a moment wish to be disingenuous enough to hide the sad truth that British politics have for the last two centuries been deeply tainted with the same sin, and we sincerely pray that we may be brought to repentance, and henceforth may cleave more closely and honestly to the single letter of God's word.



Hamilton, Friday, July 11, 1856. THE FOURTH OF JULY.

To say a word in depreciation of the honours of the famous Fourth of July and the "glorious" events which it is set apart to celebrate is esteemed by our United States cousins as a mark of mere ignorant John Bullism; nevertheless we cannot but think that their present position as an empire must have caused many of the greatest and best amongst them to regard the festivities of the recent "Fourth," with feelings much akin to contempt.

The effect of successful revolution, rebellion were the Christian term,—are seldom, perhaps never, advantageous, even to the ultimate political condition of a people, such violent remedies naturally engendering an incalculable mass of corresponding evils;—but it is the social, moral, and religious error and degeneracy which is most bitterly to be deplored; and to these a few observations, which circumstances prevented our making last week, will now be principally directed; we write for the members of Him, "in Whom are hid all the treasures of wisdom and knowledge," mere earthly politicians being utterly devoid of those higher perceptions which are absolutely requisite in order to form any correct judgement of what constitutes even the present real happiness and glory of any nation, and infinitely less, if that be possible, are they capable of establishing, or even comprehending the principles of a legislation which shall tend in its degree to prepare the peoples committed to their care for eternal felicity.

To us the principles of the United States Government appear to contain two radical fundamental evils: First.—A contradiction to the plain letter of Holy Scripture, and to the teaching of primitive Catholicity; and, secondly, a necessary tendency to social disorganization, and to religious simplicity, irreverence and indifference.

The Bible in its didactic and moral teaching was certainly designed to be received by plain and unlettered men as a practical guide in holy living, and was therefore to

be understood by them in its most apparent and obvious sense. If there be two truths taught with unusual plainness throughout its entire sacred volume they are these:—First, that rulers derive their authority direct from God, as it is written, "By me kings reign, and princes decree justice; by me princes rule, and nobles, even all the judges of the earth; (Prov viii.) "I have made the earth &c., and have given it unto whom it seemeth meet to me; (speaking of Nebuchadnezzar, Jer. xxv.) "There is no power but of God, the powers that be are ordained of God"; Rom. xiii. "Thou shalt in any wise set him above thee whom the Lord thy God shall choose"; (Deut. xvii.) Hence God brings this charge against this people, "They have set up kings, but not by me; they have made princes and I knew it not." (Hos. viii.) The second truth we allude is that of the duty of obedience to rulers;—"Keep the king's commandment; and that in regard of the oath of God" (Eccles. viii.) "If the spirit of the ruler rise up against thee, leave not thy place." &c. &c. (1 Peter. ii.) It is not our purpose to write a treatise upon the sin of rebellion; we simply wish now to note the fact that the United States Government is opposed to the plain teaching of the Bible, and then to mark some of the consequences of this opposition. It is equally contrary to the primitive practice of the Church of Christ. When St. Paul had severely rebuked the High Priest, he immediately apologized when informed of his offence saying, "I wist not brethren, that he was the high priest, for it is written, Thou shalt not speak evil of the ruler of thy people; (Acts xxiii.) And so it was for many ages in the Church; however cruel the persecution, or bitter the ignominy and contemptuous oppression with which her members were treated; prayer, not rebellion, was the only resistance, which as disciples of Christ they dared to offer. He had required obedience to rulers, its expediency therefore never appears to have formed a subject of contemplation; they knew that He claimed for Himself the right of "avenging His own elect"; and that in requiring obedience from the nations, even to oppressive rulers, Jehovah had not failed to remind that He was greater than their oppressors, (Job xii. Psalms ii, Eccles. v. Isai. iii, &c., &c.) and would deliver those that trusted in Him.

That the United States should have acted in direct opposition to those principles, we need not to wonder, when we remember who were their revolutionary chiefs, for the most part sceptics, worldlings, or puritans who, for generations, had habitually made the word of God bend to their subordinate will, and treated the teaching and authority of the Church with open scorn. Even their boasted Washington, we believe was only occasionally a worshipper in the House of God, and never a communicant; need we then marvel that he despised all lesser authority, and was content to wrap himself in the self-righteous cloak of his own cold morality; if indeed an individual who is found in arms against his sovereign ought to be spoken of as being even moral. We do not for a moment wish to be disingenuous enough to hide the sad truth that British politics have for the last two centuries been deeply tainted with the same sin, and we sincerely pray that we may be brought to repentance, and henceforth may cleave more closely and honestly to the single letter of God's word.

This sad trifling with the revealed Will of God has already brought forth its most bitter, though natural, fruits to the people of the United States. The supposition that the people,—not God,—are the source of authority, is tending as its legitimate consequence, to anarchy! It must be so in despite of the teaching of those earnest and able men who live above their system. The mass will think that the power they individually bestow, they have a right when they can, individually to withdraw! Nor can the Most High be expected to give what we may term the terror of His sanction, in a case in which He is peculiarly robbed by a professedly Christian people, of His honour. So also it is found with the parental relation itself, that the crown of authority as a divine hereditary emanation being once trampled in the dust, children learn to think that they owe little further reverence to those who gave them birth than is demanded during the years of their childhood by their necessities; and this will of course be still more flagrantly the case as to those who only hold the relation to them of protectors, guardians or teachers. The ungrateful and repulsive irreverence of their youth is already a matter of deep anxiety to the holy and the wise in the State. Oh that they would dare to probe the evil to the bottom.

But the principles of the Bible and its divinely appointed interpreter, the Church having been once dishonestly perverted, under at least, the tacit sanction of Christian people themselves, the injurious consequences are deeply felt within the bosom of the Church herself. Those who have learnt to suppose that all earthly authority is derived from themselves will not be long in directing the same feeling, if not openly the same theory to the Christian priesthood. Hence the little reverence which is felt for their office, is evidenced by their difficulty in obtaining adequate support; the too frequent degradation of the American papist to the purpose of mere oratorical display.







PARLIAMENTARY.

The following are amongst the Acts which passed the Royal Assent by the Governor-General on the 1st instant. An Act to incorporate the Union Bank of Canada.

mercy soon interferred, and he ceased to live, his eyes being forced from their sockets by the pressure of the numberless tons of matter under which he was engulfed. Another fell close to the south side of the broken wall of the bridge, also having attempted to escape, but a heavy smashed-up beam descending right upon his breast, and another upon his legs and hand, his death must have been instantaneous, for he was crushed out of all human shape. The body of the third man was cut nearly in two, below the knee, and his breast divided by a fearful gash which opened him up in two parts. In his case, also, the moment of danger was that of death, and his mortal fear and mortal agony vanished ere he had reached his parent dust.



HOME DISTRICT Mutual Fire Insurance Company. OFFICE No. 71 King Street, Toronto.

INSURERS Dwellings, Houses, Warehouses, Buildings, in general, Merchandise, Household Furniture, Mills, Manufactories, &c.

THE CHILDREN'S MAGAZINE. MONTHLY publication of 24 pages, with illustrations, each No. in a neat printed cover.

THE STANDARD BEARER. An illustrated Magazine for the Young, 16 pages each No. in a neat printed cover.

TREATISE on the Law of the Protection of the Episcopal Church in the United States by Murray Hoffman, Esq.

JUST PUBLISHED. THE SACERDOTAL TITHES. By Rev. Adam Townley.

Educational Books. JUST RECEIVED. DODD'S High School Arithmetic, 4s 3d.

Clergy. To the Sabbath School Superintendents and Teachers throughout the British Provinces.

WANTED. To Professional Men, Insurance Agents, Postmasters, Municipal Officers, and other Men of Business.

WANTED. For the Provisional Life Insurance and Investment Company.

MANAGING DIRECTOR. W. H. SMITH.

CANADA PERMANENT BUILDING AND SAVINGS SOCIETY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS. President - J. D. RHOODE, Esq.

THIS Society is intended to succeed the Toronto Building Society, and the Farmers and Mechanics' Building Society.

MARTIN, JOHNSON, & CO. Publishers, LONDON AND NEW YORK.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE. THE WINTER TERM will commence on the first day of December next.

Bank Cheques. JUST RECEIVED, an assortment of Cheque Books, beautifully printed in various colors.

Masonic Books. THE True Masonic Chart or Hieroglyphic Monitor, 6s 3d.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE AND ROYAL GRAMMAR SCHOOL, TORONTO.

THE office of Mathematical Master in the above named Institution being vacant, Candidates for the same are requested to transmit their applications.

NEWBURY & BIRLEY. Importers of Gold and Silver Watches, English and French Jewellery.

THE SUBSCRIBER hereby offers a quantity of the Desires of Canada to make during the present year, a set of "GUM" teeth, on Gold plates.

MILES B. STENNETT, Surgeon Dentist. Hamilton, Jan. 1856.

STANDARD WORKS. THE Missions of the Church of England, by Rev. Ernest Hawkins.

BATTLES of the British Navy, 2 vols. Church, 15s.

NEW BOOKS. The Poetical Works of Pope, 2 vols. 30s.

Just Received. A FRESH SUPPLY OF THE FOLLOWING BOOKS.

MUSICAL TUITION. MR. JAMES O'PAIGE, Organist of St. James's Cathedral.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE. THE WINTER TERM will commence on the first day of December next.

Bank Cheques. JUST RECEIVED, an assortment of Cheque Books.

MUSICAL TUITION. MR. JAMES O'PAIGE, Organist of St. James's Cathedral.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE. THE WINTER TERM will commence on the first day of December next.

Bank Cheques. JUST RECEIVED, an assortment of Cheque Books.

MUSICAL TUITION. MR. JAMES O'PAIGE, Organist of St. James's Cathedral.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE. THE WINTER TERM will commence on the first day of December next.

Bank Cheques. JUST RECEIVED, an assortment of Cheque Books.

MUSICAL TUITION. MR. JAMES O'PAIGE, Organist of St. James's Cathedral.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE. THE WINTER TERM will commence on the first day of December next.

Bank Cheques. JUST RECEIVED, an assortment of Cheque Books.

MUSICAL TUITION. MR. JAMES O'PAIGE, Organist of St. James's Cathedral.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE. THE WINTER TERM will commence on the first day of December next.



The Churchman's Friend. FOR THE DIFFUSION OF INFORMATION RELATIVE TO THE UNITED Church of England and Ireland Her Doctrines and Her Ordinances.

PROSPECTUS. The Churchman's Friend is intended to supply a want which we believe every Canadian Clergyman must have often and painfully experienced.

NEW BOOKS. The Poetical Works of Pope, 2 vols. 30s.

Just Received. A FRESH SUPPLY OF THE FOLLOWING BOOKS.

MUSICAL TUITION. MR. JAMES O'PAIGE, Organist of St. James's Cathedral.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE. THE WINTER TERM will commence on the first day of December next.

Bank Cheques. JUST RECEIVED, an assortment of Cheque Books.

MUSICAL TUITION. MR. JAMES O'PAIGE, Organist of St. James's Cathedral.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE. THE WINTER TERM will commence on the first day of December next.

Bank Cheques. JUST RECEIVED, an assortment of Cheque Books.

MUSICAL TUITION. MR. JAMES O'PAIGE, Organist of St. James's Cathedral.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE. THE WINTER TERM will commence on the first day of December next.

Bank Cheques. JUST RECEIVED, an assortment of Cheque Books.

MUSICAL TUITION. MR. JAMES O'PAIGE, Organist of St. James's Cathedral.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE. THE WINTER TERM will commence on the first day of December next.

Bank Cheques. JUST RECEIVED, an assortment of Cheque Books.

MUSICAL TUITION. MR. JAMES O'PAIGE, Organist of St. James's Cathedral.



A MARVELLOUS REMEDY FOR A MARVELLOUS AGENCY! HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

THE aid of a microscope, we see millions of little openings on the surface of our bodies through these Ointment, when rubbed on the skin, is carried to any organ or inward part.

SCORBTIC HUMOURS. No remedy has ever done so much for the cure of disease of the Skin, whatever form they may assume, as the Ointment.

SORE LEGS, SORE BREASTS, WOUNDS & ULCERS. Some of the most scientific surgeons now rely solely on the use of this wonderful Ointment.

ILES AND FISTULAS. These and other similar distressing conditions can be effectually cured if the Ointment be rubbed in over the parts affected.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases: Bad Legs, Scald Breasts, Buns, Bunions, Bite of Mosquitoes, and Sand-Flies.

Cricket Bats, Balls, &c. ROWSELL has just received his Spring assortment of Cricketers' Materials.

THE CANADIAN Naturalist and Geologist. A MAGAZINE devoted to the Natural History and Geology of Canada.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE. THE WINTER TERM will commence on the first day of December next.

Bank Cheques. JUST RECEIVED, an assortment of Cheque Books.

MUSICAL TUITION. MR. JAMES O'PAIGE, Organist of St. James's Cathedral.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE. THE WINTER TERM will commence on the first day of December next.

Bank Cheques. JUST RECEIVED, an assortment of Cheque Books.

MUSICAL TUITION. MR. JAMES O'PAIGE, Organist of St. James's Cathedral.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE. THE WINTER TERM will commence on the first day of December next.

Bank Cheques. JUST RECEIVED, an assortment of Cheque Books.

MUSICAL TUITION. MR. JAMES O'PAIGE, Organist of St. James's Cathedral.