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Canadian Press.

PUBLIC IMMORALITY.

(From the Christian Guardian.)

The rapid strides which our country has made of late, in the development at least of public immorality, are sufficient to excite serious alarm in the minds of all who believe that a due regard for the moral precepts which Christianity enjoins, is the only safeguard of public security and material prosperity. The scenes with which we are becoming sadly too familiar during the last few years especially, are by no means calculated to inspire a very high degree of hope for the future, unless present aspects and tendencies are changed for the better by a speedy re-action upon the agencies that are now working disorder and ruin. But the most alarming feature of the times is, the impunity with which the worst of crimes can be committed, and the security upon which a certain class of offenders can reckon from the consequences of their evil deeds, so far as a proper administration law is concerned. We have frequently referred to the demoralizing influence Popery is exerting in the affairs of our country, and every fresh development of that system, shows it to be a grasping despotism, and adverse to all that is essential to the best interests of the community. How far its power for evil, or what is the same thing, the promotion of its own selfish designs, has been felt in the Legislature of Canada, the proceedings of that body for the last few years, afford ample proof; and the criminal jurisprudence of our country bears equally conclusive testimony, that Popery regards neither human laws nor justice in matters which involve its own interests.

The disclosures that have recently been made in connection with the railroad operations, deeply implicate certain persons in respectable positions, as parties in transactions which, if the penalty of the laws against such practices were inflicted, would consign them to a place in the penitentiary, or to some other kind of punishment; and yet, so far from suffering the just reward of their deeds, they retain their positions in society, and are apparently regarded with the respect accorded to those whose characters are unstained by any departures from the path of propriety, and upright and honorable conduct. It is a sufficiently unfavorable indication of the state of public sentiment, when the administration of law is so lax as to allow the guilty to go unpunished; but it is sadly worse when the perpetrators of acts that should load them with everlasting infamy, are regarded in no worse light than successful, though perhaps not very scrupulous speculators on a large scale; and take their rank and influence in the community from the pecuniary results of their iniquitous deeds, rather than from a name and character acquired by upright, patriotic and honorable conduct.

There are but few of our readers who are at all familiar with the events of the last few years, or even months, who will be at a loss to call up some of the practical illustrations to which these remarks refer, and which bear evidence too conclusive, and foreboding of the national disgrace which these sins involve, unless there is an earnest effort to return to the ways of truth and righteousness. The first step in the desired and necessary reformation must be taken in the selection of men of integrity to compose the Legislature of our country; men who will not sacrifice moral principle to the interest of office and power, nor merely to enact such laws as are essential for the public good; but also to see that the laws are faithfully administered without respect to person, or parties, or creeds. It is high time that every person who has a voice in the management of civil affairs, should feel that he has a personal responsibility and concern in these matters, and that his voice should be heard in direct reference to the influence which it may be made to exert upon the interests of public morality and no

real patriot, and much less the Christian citizen, can be guiltless who allows his party association to disregard the more important and commanding requirements of that Christian morality which is the only sure basis of a nation's highest good. All other considerations should be held as only secondary to the controlling influence of that wisdom and knowledge which is the stability of the times, and the strength of a people's salvation."

PRESBYTERIAN UNION.

(By a Minister in connection with the Church of Scotland in the Toronto Leader.)

Presbyterian divisions in Canada are not matters of actual grievance but of sympathy. Perhaps this was the case even before 1851; certainly it is so now. There is a Canadian Church in connection with the Scotch Establishment, because of affection for, and sympathy with the "Old Church;" there are many in Canada who glory in the stand taken at Edinburgh in 1843, and they connect themselves with the Free Church; and there are also many descendants of seceders of a more ancient date who find themselves in totally altered circumstances in Canada—a country in which the Church and the State are essentially separate. It is of course natural that these sympathies should continue to be cherished. But can any Presbyterian reconcile it to his conscience to insure on account of them the cause of Presbyterianism itself? With everything in common,—with nothing to keep them apart,—is it too much to hope that they will ere long form a strong and united Canadian Church? We do not write as theologians; we write as politicians, interested in the progress and happiness of the Province. Time was when Canada occupied a very different position in the mind of its inhabitants from that which it occupies now. It was once very little better than a mere station. People came here to make money intending to go home to England or Scotland to spend it. An absurd opinion was prevalent that Canada was not fit for permanent residence. Provincial exile was to be endured for as short a time as possible. It was customary to scoff at and deride every thing Canadian. Perhaps all this showed narrowmindedness; but it was to some extent justifiable. Our rulers were then mere agents of the Imperial authorities. Canada was a barbarous outpost of the Empire. When this was the case it was fair enough to carry out home sympathies in this country. But a complete change has taken place. The Province is beginning to assume a national aspect; and Presbyterians should take cognizance of this. We want to see the different branches of the Presbyterian Church, not Scotch, English, or Irish, but Canadian; and we hope to see them one Church instead of three. Unnecessary ecclesiastical divisions do much to weaken a country. They cause heart-burnings and jealousies. They keep apart many who should act together in a national spirit. Presbyterians are not only strong in numbers in Canada, they have a fair share of the wealth, the energy and the respectability of the country. It is unfortunate that an influential religious body should be divided by absurd prejudices. If we were Presbyterians theologians, we are convinced that we would wish above all things Presbyterian union. But as politicians—as Canadians—we desire earnestly the merging of Presbyterians in one national Canadian Church.

THE WELLAND RAILWAY AND THE WESTERN TRADE.

The Hon. Mr. Merritt having called the attention of the Quebec Board of Trade to his enterprise, to facilitate the transit trade between Lakes Erie and Ontario, that Board has commended the project to the support of the citizens of Quebec. The Quebec Chronicle, in the following article, explains the ground upon which the Welland Railway Company ask the co-operation of Quebec:—

In the first place, it is shown that the immense and rapidly increasing trade of the Western States centres upon Lake Erie, whence it takes either the direction of the St. Lawrence, by the Welland Canal, or is carried to New York, over the Erie Canal and New York railways. For several years, the movement of Western produce continued to increase by the former over the latter route, and, in 1853, it actually exceeded that by the American channel, having reached 6,468,000 bushels, against 5,425,000 on the Erie. Since this period, however, the gradual and constant introduction of a larger class of vessels than those navigating the Welland Canal has diverted the trade again, in favor of the New York routes. A table appended to the map published by the Welland Railway Company, and which is also to be found in the Report of the Board of Works for 1856, fully explains the case. At the average rates of freight, twelve and a half cents per bushel, from Chicago to Buffalo, the following appear to be the comparative earnings of the two classes of vessels:—

	Gross Repts.	Expenses.	Nett.
Large Vessels, 600 tons.	\$2505 00	\$905 00	\$1600 00
Small " 300 "	\$1237 50	\$737 50	\$ 500 00

Difference.....\$1267 50 .. \$167 50 .. \$1100 00
This difference on a cargo of 20,000 bushels is five and a half cents per bushel. To prove that these data are correct, we are next furnished with a Circular from the Secretary of the Company, exhibiting extracts from the official trade and revenue returns for 1856. During that year, the total movement of tonnage to and from Lake Erie, by the

American channels, was 6,634,000 tons, of which 4,022,617 had been carried by the Erie Canal, and the remainder by railway; while there had been conveyed both ways, on the Welland Canal, but 976,656 tons, and on the St. Lawrence only 594,755 tons. To remedy this unequal state of things, the Welland Railway has been commenced, and is now in a fair state of forwardness, and if the transportation between the Lakes can be affected at the prices stated in the prospectus, namely three cents per bushel, we conceive there will be no difficulty in regaining for the St. Lawrence route a portion of the immense trade of the Western States. Once afloat on Lake Ontario, we are satisfied that the length of our inland water communications, against which no artificial channels can successfully compete, will secure to us the larger portion of these shipments; and as the harbor of Quebec affords, at least during six months of the year,—superior facilities for sea-going vessels, we are confident that British enterprise will promptly provide abundant tonnage, in screw steamers, for the transportation to Europe of the products of the Western world.

CANADIAN NEWS.

SCHOONER ICEBERG SUPPOSED TO BE LOST WITH ALL ON BOARD.—The schooner "Iceberg," says the Oswego Times of Monday, with a cargo of coal from Cleveland for Kingston, left the Welland Canal on the 12th, since which time nothing has been heard of her, and it is supposed she is lost with all on board—probably in the gale of the 17th. The "Iceberg" was built at Kingston, last spring, by Dr. Rae, who intended to start out with her next season for the Arctic region, in search of Sir John Franklin.—Herald.

THE MILITARY.—Mr. Blenerhassett of the 39th, one of the trio who have disgraced their profession and the country whom they serve, has been committed to jail, failing to find bail, to appear and answer a charge of assaulting a bailiff in the execution of his duty. Another officer who claims to hail from the 63rd regiment, and has been going it very fast for some time back, has been arrested by his creditors and is now in jail.—Transcript.

SHOOTING WITH INTENT TO MURDER.—On Friday evening, last past, a man named Hagan, the same Hagan who was last tried for the murder of Corrigan at St. Sylvester, was brought to town and committed to prison, charged with the crime of shooting at a French Canadian farmer, named Turcotte. From what we could learn of the circumstances in connection with the affair, it appears that Hagan had made a conveyance to Mr. O'Farrell, his counsel on the occasion of the former trial, of all right and title to a farm, of which he was proprietor. This farm was purchased from Mr. O'Farrell by the French Canadian farmer above mentioned, and on his proceeding to take possession of his purchase, Hagan committed the crime for which he is now in custody. Will this little incident tend to give greater plausibility to the report of the Commissioners of Enquiry?—Quebec Gazette.

OPENING OF THE NEW CHURCH AT ORILLIA.—We are much gratified to learn that the new Church (St. James') at Orillia, was opened for divine service on last Sunday week. The service was performed by the Incumbent, the Rev. T. Read, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Brough, of London, and the Rev. Dr. Adamson, of Toronto. The Church itself is a very handsome building, being built of stone, in the early English style, with a high pitched roof and narrow lancet windows, the roof internally being open, showing the frame work, which is of pine stained and varnished. Both the East and West windows are of stained glass, the former being given by Dr. Bovell and Messrs. Brown, of Toronto, and the latter by a few members of the Congregation; both are very beautiful, and add greatly to the chaste and elegant effect of the interior. The East window is said to be the finest specimen of stained glass in British America, the emblems and devices being so perfect.—Barrie Herald.

U. P. CHURCH.—The United Presbyterian Church in Galt was opened for Divine Worship on Sabbath last, by the Rev. William Ormiston of Hamilton, who preached forenoon and evening to crowded and attentive audiences. Hundreds of people anxious to hear the preacher were unable to get within the doors. The collection on the occasion was £22.—Reporter.

U. P. DIVINITY HALL.—Next session of the Hall will (D. V.) be opened in Gould Street Church, Toronto, on Tuesday, 20th October, at 7 P.M., the Synod's Committee on Theological Education will meet the same evening at 6 o'clock. It is hoped that Presbyterians having students under their inspection, will endeavour to arrange their times of meeting for examination, &c., so as to allow students to be present at the beginning of the Session, and not require them to leave till the close, on the second Thursday of April next.—Canadian U. P. Magazine.

MORE PRIESTS.—The Catholic Citizen says that the following batch of new priests, have lately arrived in Canada, sent out by Dr. Charbonnel. For the diocese of Toronto, Rev. Mr. Labaudy, Priest; Rev. Mr. Coyac, Subdeacon; Mr. Juhel, in minor orders; Mr. Gibbon, tonsured; Mr. O'Shea, layman. For the diocese of London, Rev. Mr. Frachon, Priest; Mr. Wasserau, in minor orders; Mr. Gerard, tonsured; Mr. Wagner, tonsured. For the

diocese of Hamilton, Rev. Mr. Funken, Priest; Rev. Mr. Laussier, Subdeacon; Mr. Glowaski, in minor orders.

ADDRESS TO A PRIEST.—The Rev. J. Byrne, a Roman Catholic priest, on the occasion of his removal from the township of Renfrew to St. Joseph's College, in Ottawa city, was presented with an address by the Protestant inhabitants, in which they congratulated him upon his successful endeavors in allaying the hostile feelings which hitherto existed between his church and the various Protestant denominations to which the presenters belonged. His Reverence, in reply, said that there was in Canada the materials with which to build up a great nation: the mildness and politeness of the French,—the bravery and generosity of the Irish;—the persevering industry and economy of the Scotch,—(but he forgot to say something of the peculiar qualities of the English) would, if wisely cemented, make Canada one of the most flourishing and powerful nations of the earth.—Kingston News.

SABBATH DESECRATION.—A correspondent of the Christian Guardian at Wardsville writes thus in regard to the annoyance caused by Sabbath trains on the Great Western Railroad:—"I have no wish to make an article for the Guardian, but to enter my solemn protest against this continual Sabbath desecration on the Great Western. Week after week we are annoyed in this way. Notwithstanding the warnings and the promises which have been made, yesterday, the 9th instant, at least two trains passed on this line; one a large and heavy freight train passed Bothwell station about noon going west. It is anything but pleasant on leaving the Lord's house on the Lord's day to see or hear such. Your voice has been often heard on this matter, and I hope you will continue to lift up the voice until those in power and authority are made to feel."

THE LATE GALE IN THE GULF.—A subscription for the relief of the families of the Fishermen lost in the late gale, has been opened in this County, by some humane persons, and a handsome sum already realised. It has been a sad calamity, and we trust the generous and humane in other parts of the Province will contribute to the relief of the widows and orphans caused by this dispensation of Providence. We learned in the early part of the week, that sixty-three persons were ascertained to have been drowned. The destruction of the boats involved a heavy loss of property.—Miramichi Gleaner.

SUICIDE.—A School Teacher by the name of W. G. King, was found dead in his bed, on Tuesday last, in the township of Oneida, about three miles from this village. Coroner McPherson held an inquest on the body, and the jury brought in a verdict, "That the deceased, W. G. King, died between Sunday evening last and Tuesday afternoon, in the house occupied by him, in consequence of a poisonous dose of morphia, which was administered by his own hand; and further that the said morphia was purchased at the Drug Store of A. C. Buck, in Caledonia, and that the package containing said morphia was properly labelled 'Poison,' as the law directs." The deceased was addicted to intemperance, which probably was the cause of his taking his own life.—Caledonia Sachem.

THE LATE BANK ROBBERY IN NEW BRUNSWICK.—It has come to our knowledge that, some four months ago, a bank robbery to the amount of \$100,000, in notes and gold, was committed in one of the sister provinces. The directors thought it the most prudent course to keep the matter quiet. They, therefore, sent to Buffalo for a detective officer, who went quickly to work and ultimately succeeded in tracing the crime to some of the criminals engaged in the act. By this process, nearly the whole of the money has, we understand, been recovered; and will, when demanded, be paid over to the owners. We are not at liberty to give details at present; but we must say that the officer who performed this service for the bank deserves the very highest credit.—Toronto Leader.

DRINKING BY COMMAND!—The Militia authorities should inquire into the proceedings of certain officers at St. Mary's, in the County of Perth, who, if the local papers represent the case correctly, richly deserve a reprimand to say the least. Several parties were fined for "disobedience," because they refused to remain on the ground to drink the health of their colonel! We quote from the St. Mary's Journal:—"William McIntosh was charged with disobeying orders. He said that he had obeyed all the orders of the Captain, until the Captain informed him the business of the day was finished, whereupon he thought that, if such was the case, there could be no further possible use for him there. Accordingly he left the ranks, when he was called back by the Captain, and informed that the company would be immediately dismissed after they had drank the health of the Colonel and the other officers. He said he did not want any liquor, and went off. He was fined 1s and costs." We were not until now aware, that the Militia law, with which the Coalition blessed the country, provides punishment for those who decline to drink whiskey in honour of their officers! If fines can be imposed for disobedience to such orders, and we might add, such officers, it is high time for the public to consider the matter. So far as we can judge, the present Militia law and its whiskey "trainings" are a nuisance. Little knowledge is imparted likely to be useful either in peace or war. On the contrary, much valuable time is wasted, evil habits are induced and the whole community injured.—Globe.

British Press.

WHAT THE CATHOLIC CHURCH HAS ACCOMPLISHED IN EUROPE.

(From the London Post.)

The present condition of Belgium, Naples and Spain, respectively offers a very instructive lesson to the student of political philosophy, and furnishes a striking commentary upon the workings of the Church of Rome and the effects of her system and pretensions upon the prosperity of nations. In Belgium intrigue has nearly overthrown the peace of the kingdom, and only the fact that they are constitutionally governed has kept the Belgians from the alternative of revolution or blind subjection to priestly domination in the matter of testamentary bequests. In Naples a concordat binds fast the hold of the Church upon the institutions, such as they are, of the country, and robs liberty of the single ray of hope that remained to bless it. In Spain the grandeur and energy of that once great nation are gone, and bad government and factious politicians prey upon an apathetic and divided people. There is a common principle at the root of these three evils and forms of evils. We shall not find it in their modes of government, for they are different; nor in the personal character of the sovereigns, for they are too diverse to be compared; nor in the accidents of birth and race, for they are wholly unlike. But we shall find it in the dangerous political element that Rome has infused into her modern theology. The Roman Church predominates in the three countries. It is the religion of the State in two of them, and of the majority of the people in the third.

Now, there is no evil more injurious to the welfare of a country than the existence of an influential body of men, like the Roman priesthood, arrogating to themselves and their hierarchy a precedence over all secular authority, inculcating principles subversive of the civil rights of the people, compassing by intrigue what they cannot achieve by intimidation, and undermining public morality by propounding loose notions respecting the obligation of promises and the bones of citizenship. The pretensions of the Church of Rome in the matter of supremacy invariably lead to mischief. Either they enslave a nation in servile concession, as in Naples, or provoke open rebellion, as in Belgium. The ascendancy of the Roman priesthood in Belgium has been known for many years. The revolution which gave to that country its present Constitution placed a check for a while upon their intolerable ambition and arrogant assertions of influence. But time has helped them, and, little by little, by private and personal influence or by intrigues at elections, they have succeeded in packing the house of Representatives with a majority of their own nominees. Our readers know to what object this majority has recently devoted itself; they will remember, too, the efforts made some months ago which called forth the bold *expose* of M. Verhaegen at the opening of the Chamber. These have created a strong impression on the minds of the people, and precipitated a contest between sacerdotal supremacy and the rights of the States and the people, which only the wisdom of the King and the provident terms of the Constitution succeeded in quieting. Wherever Romanism is the established religion of the country some precautionary measures have usually been taken against spiritual exaction; and it has been found necessary to prohibit corporate bodies from accepting testamentary bequests beyond a certain limit. This prohibition, though often tacitly acquiesced in by the upholders of the worldly ambition of the Roman See, has always been most repugnant to their real feelings, and they have proportionately labored for a repeal or defeat wherever it has prevailed. In following out this aim at Brussels the Romanists have overreached themselves. They have gone too fast. The people have detected under this *project de loi* a great blow aimed at their national independence, a growing desire to enrich the Church by underhand means, and a steady effort to cast overboard the restraints which the State for prudential reasons has imposed upon the Church. The triumph of the Ultramontane party was but momentary. The instinct of patriotism came to the rescue, and public opinion—right in this case—triumphed. The Belgians have for years acquiesced in the discipline of the Roman Church, and the priests have held undisputed sway within the domain of private and personal influence. But the turn in the tide as at length came, and the Belgians prove themselves not quite the weak and docile people they were represented. It has been usual to point to that Kingdom as a set-off against Spain and Italy, and is an instance of a thriving community with a Roman Creed. But Belgium is now added to the countries that have been wise in time, and have resisted, before it grew too strong, the onward march of the Ultramontane movement.

Spain, on the other hand, exhibits a striking illustration of a kingdom which, though possessed of unbounded natural advantages, has lost all, or nearly all, by her blind submission to a Church that is worldly, a theology that is immoral, and a priesthood that is intriguing. Her intellectual freedom is paralyzed, her national resources are depressed; and though once the greatest State in Europe, she is reduced to little more than a nominal existence amongst the great Powers. Naples, again, is another instance. Ireland, nearer home, is not without her lessons. In all these we learn the same truth—that Romanism, however innocuous as a faith, is, as a power, inimical to liberty, free government, and to the prosperity of States. The internal affairs of the smaller countries rarely attract the attention of the world, but when great principles are involved they become matters of general interest, and especially to us who have encountered similar dangers, and maintained a successful stand against encroachments which had their origin in the middle ages, and had never been modified by the experience of later times. The course taken by the Belgians must win the admiration of England, as that of the King has deservedly won the regard of his subjects. The aggressions of Rome, whatever their form, must be stayed, or the cause of liberty cannot be upheld. All experience, as well as *a priori* reasoning, shows that Roman aggression and national prosperity are the antithesis of each other, and cannot co-exist.

CHEAP OCEAN POSTAGE.

(From a London Paper.)

Cheap postage is the blessing that should accompany the telegraph. It would be as great a boon to the inhabitants of both lands as the telegraph will be to the statesman and capitalist. By the telegraph and cheap postage combined all classes would be benefited, and to an incalculable degree. It is true, a reduction in the rate of postage would not lessen the time required for the interchange of letters; but by diminishing their cost it would increase their frequency and length, and would extend the advantages of epistolary communication to multitudes who are now prohibited from enjoying them. A reform has long been needed, and public opinion has repeatedly pronounced in its favor. There is nothing which would have a more beneficial effect upon this country, and its North American colonies, upon our relations with the United States, and upon commercial interests and the interests of peace throughout the world. Should the postage of letters from towns in Britain to towns in North America be reduced from one shilling, at which it now stands, to threepence, the benefits that would accrue to our trade with America would be incalculable, and the effect the reform would have in promoting kindness and friendship between the two sister nations of the North American Continent, Canada and the United States, and their common mother, would be greater than can readily be imagined.

Of all the thousands of emigrants who annually leave our shores for foreign homes, by far the greater number go to America. In the ten years ending with 1852, the total number of emigrants from Great Britain and Ireland was 2,142,656, of whom no less a number than 1,909,541 went to Canada and the United States. To most of these emigrants the shilling rate is absolutely destructive of correspondence. A few are able to write once a quarter, or once a year, to their friends left behind in the old country, but the majority never send home more than one letter, if that; and being in a country not very dissimilar from their own, with English laws, language and religion, they soon become firmly attached to it, and alienated from the country they left. To a very great extent these ill effects would be obviated by a cheap postage. A new and constantly increasing correspondence would arise, and would knit together the two lands in bonds firmer even than those which community of speech, literature, and laws, is of itself able to produce.

That this reduced postage would "pay" has, of late years, been abundantly demonstrated. It would pay, even though the enormous subsidies annually paid to the companies who undertake to carry the mails by their packets should continue, although if the service were thrown open to public competition it would be performed quite as well for far less money. An additional argument to all those which have hitherto been adduced on this point, may be found in the fact that during the last ten years the number of letters that have passed between Great Britain and the U. S. have, without any reduction of postage, increased fourfold. This fact will show how great an increase might be expected if a three-penny rate were substituted for the present shilling one. We say a three-penny rate, for we object to making postal reforms by halves. The benefits that accrue from them are greatly enhanced by making the full reform at once. The colonial six-penny rate is a great boon, and is found to pay; but had the rate been reduced still lower, as we trust it will some day be, the benefits conferred by the reform would have been more palatable, and the Post-office would have been sooner reimbursed. Hence, when the American rate is reduced, we trust the largest possible concession will be made, and it is our hope that the electric telegraph scheme, which to the regret of everybody has failed for the hour, will not only be prosecuted with redoubled zeal, but will be accompanied by demands for that which can much more easily be effected, a *Rowland Hill* postage reform for America and England.

CAUSES OF THE FAILURE OF THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

(From London News.)

The first attempt to connect the New World with the Old by means of the Submarine Telegraph has proved a failure. In this result there is much cause for immediate regret—none for permanent discouragement. The Atlantic will not be annihilated this year, but the success of the great experiment is only postponed for a season. Our readers will remember the elaborate accounts with which we have from time to time presented them, of the manufacture and stowage of the 2,500 miles of cable destined to stretch from shore to shore along the bottom of the Atlantic main. They will not have forgotten the report of that characteristic meeting at Valentia under the genial presidency of Lord Carlisle, when every topic of allusion and amplification that could possibly be pressed into the service was lavishly devoted to the purpose of speeding the great enterprise on its way with appropriate rhetorical embellishments. The original plan of laying down the cable had been that the "Agamemnon" and "Niagara," each with half the length of cable on board, should proceed to an agreed point in the mid-Atlantic, effect a junction between the two detached portions of the line, and thence steam in opposite directions, eastward to Ireland and westward to Newfoundland. This plan was abandoned; and it was determined that the entire length of the vast coil should be spread along the ocean bottom from west to east in one continuous operation.

From Valentia harbor the great ships set forth, the American frigate "Niagara" having the task assigned her of "paying out" the first portion of the cable. She was waited on through the ocean by the "Susquehanna," the famous "Agamemnon," her partner in the great enterprise, was attended in like manner by the "Cyclops" and the "Leopard." The first start was an unlucky one. A fracture took place at the distance of less than four miles from the Irish shore. The damage thus occasioned was speedily repaired, and the five vessels again on Saturday, the 8th of August, steamed out into the Atlantic. Till the Monday

following all went on prosperously. The weather was favorable, the machinery worked admirably, a depth of 2,000 fathoms had been reached, and some 300 miles of distance. The telegraphic communications with Valentia were kept up without interruption. On the Monday evening a heavy swell set in, and a powerful under-current was experienced. This increased through the night of Monday and the early morning of Tuesday. At about 3 1/2 o'clock on the Tuesday morning it was found that though the vessel was only making some three or four knots an hour, the cable was paying out five, six, and sometimes even seven knots. At this rate it was obvious that the quantity of wire on board would be exhausted before the Newfoundland shore was reached. It became necessary to tighten the strain on the cable, and this was accordingly done till the pressure reached 3,000 pounds. This was at 3 1/2 on the Tuesday morning. There was a heavy swell running at the moment that the full increased power was thus put on the break; the stern of the "Niagara" was low down in the trough of the sea. As she rose on the back of the waves the extra strain thus occasioned was more than the strength of the cable could bear. It gave way under the pressure, and, parting at some distance from the ship's stern, it sank down like lead through the mighty waters on that portion of the telegraphic plateau between Ireland and Newfoundland, where the Atlantic reaches its maximum depth of not less than 2,000 fathoms. At the time of the severance the "Niagara" had made from 260 to 280 miles in a direct course from Valentia harbor, and the length of the cable that had been let go was about 380 miles.

It is remarkable enough that a somewhat similar failure has hitherto attended almost all these submarine enterprises in the first instance. The provisions of science are extraordinary, but they cannot quite dispense with the teachings of experience. The general opinion amongst those most qualified to form a judgment appears to be, that we have learned enough in this first essay to render the success of the next attempt morally certain. Two important points have been decisively set at rest by what has already been achieved. The unparalleled length of the cable, and the vast depth to which it was sunk, have presented no obstacles to its telegraphic working; until the final disaster occurred, messages were flashed with the most perfect success along 2,500 miles length of wire, a portion of which was submerged to the depth of very nearly two miles in the ocean. Another point relates to the rate at which the cable can be paid out. It has been conclusively proved that there is no obstacle to laying it down at the rate of five miles per hour, in the greatest depth of water that exists on the proposed line of submersion, between Ireland and Newfoundland. The principal defect appears to be in the "paying-out gear," the machinery by which the cable is delivered from the ship's deck into the ocean. Another difficulty to be overcome in sinking a cable of such length to a depth so great—a difficulty which has probably been more fully demonstrated by the results of this experiment than it could have been by previous calculation—is the great force of the under-current. While the direct course of the "Niagara" was only about 280 miles the expenditure of cable was about 380—a difference which *a priori* could scarcely have been calculated upon. In the next venture every circumstance of this kind will be taken fully into calculation; the mechanism for passing the cable into the water will no doubt receive all those improvements of which it is susceptible, and, if the time be so fortunately chosen as to secure three weeks of favorable weather (a circumstance by no means immaterial), there can be no reason whatever for despairing of ultimate success.

THE MALICIOUS OUTRAGE IN DONEGAL.

(From the Armagh Guardian.)

We have printed elsewhere what appears to us a most righteous presentment of the Grand Jury of Donegal, levying on a barony in that county a sum of £1,300 for a very malicious injury. A more extended report than the one to which we refer appears in the *Derry Sentinel*, and we may use it for the purpose of making a few observations. Happily for us in this and other northern districts, the police arrangements are so complete and efficient that outrages of this character seldom occur, and even when they do they are limited to a building or a single animal in some isolated spot. We never, however, find the population either a party to, or sympathizing with the person or persons by whom the outrage may have been perpetrated. Least of all is an offence of this class committed on settlers, as such, or for the purpose of gratifying religious animosity or party strife. The scamps, whoever they be, are actuated by the grovelling motive of revenge for some imaginary debt of labour unrequited, or some relation of property which they vainly believe inequitable.

But the Donegal outrage does not appear to belong to either of these classes. It seems to recall a scene which we should expect among a horde of savages, and is the physical and fiendish development of that unmeaning enmity towards the Sassenaghs, come from where they may. Look at its broad features. Here is a land in many places waste and uncultivated, whose people if they be not poor or ever complaining of poverty—whose songs continually remind one of *ould Ireland* and the glories of Brian the Brave—who are constantly railing against the avarice of the landlords and the apathy of capitalists; and in answer to whose mourning the British Parliament passed an Encumbered Estates Act to relieve embarrassed proprietors and introduce wealthier ones. Yet, no sooner do these wealthier ones make their appearance than they are subject to all manner of annoyance, very often serious loss; the murmurs become still louder, the abuse of the Saxon is greater, and as his person escape, his property is victimized.

Now we don't say this is characteristic of all Ireland—indeed, we should not wish it to be inferred that it is characteristic of any part of Ireland except where Ribbonism dares to show itself; but that, it is to be feared, is becoming more prevalent. It certainly looks very suspicious of the influence of that system, when we find such a conspiracy against property in a county in Ulster; when we

hear that a few English and Scotch settlers, whose only offence was their effort to improve the district, are injured in their property to the value of £1,300. These men do not appear to have given any offence. They rented large tracts of mountain land, which they stocked with sheep, the enterprise being attended with success. They do not appear to have been harsh or unkind; to have tampered with any man's creed or interfered with his political opinions, but as quiet, honest citizens they tried to convert what was hitherto a wild waste into something useful, and this they did by legitimate means. The same may be said of the shepherds they employed. They were faithful servants, and harmless, industrious men. Yet their houses are visited by lawless bands, who break in their doors, and give them a choice of having their heads cut off, or being shot, or leaving the country. They go to such extremes with one of the shepherds as to swear him to leave the country in eight days, or in case of refusal they were to return and destroy the house; they bound him also to notify the other English and Scotch settlers that theirs would be a similar doom if they did not quit Ireland. Then, after threatening the shepherds, they set themselves for the destruction of the sheep, which they slaughter to the number of eight hundred. They are buried in pits, bog holes, and drowned in lakes; they pluck off their wool, knock in their skulls, cut their throats, and strangle them. Every means of destruction which malice could invent is employed to destroy the property and to terrify the proprietors so as to drive them from the country.

We ask is it any wonder that such news circulating through England should raise a prejudice against Irishmen in the minds of the people of that country? Can we doubt the evil influence it has on our destinies, deterring men of capital from coming amongst us, when such scenes of barbarity can be enacted by armed bands? What man having any regard for the safety of his person or property would risk either, where to be a stranger is criminal, and to thrive by honest means subjects you to midnight vengeance.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN NEWS.

IRELAND.—Bishop Simpson, in his travels in Ireland, thus describes the country through which he passed:—"In passing through the country I found two things different from what I had expected. First, the land is not so wholly occupied nor so perfectly cultivated as I had fancied. I had supposed the whole island to be a garden; but I found waste places and poorly cultivated lands. The country is also much more hilly or mountainous than a garden can be. Ranges of mountains skirt the view nearly the whole length of the road. On the east were the Galtee Mountains, and on the western range is a high peak with a remarkable notch, called the Devil's Bit. Various legends are connected with this spot. The Killarney boatmen told me that it was said that Satan was chasing some souls that had just escaped from purgatory; they fled across this mountain into the province of Connaught; whereupon Satan, concluding that Connaught was about as bad as purgatory, ceased his pursuit, and contented himself with biting a piece out of the mountain summit and spitting it after them. Similar stories the inhabitants of the different provinces delight to tell in reference to each other."

SHAMEFUL CONSPIRACY.—The trial of the "Talbot Divorce Case," in the English house of Lords, created much sensation two or three years ago. Mrs. Talbot was the mother of children, a lady of refinement, of unassuming manners, and domestic habits. It was alleged, that during the absence of her husband she indulged in illicit intercourse with an ignorant groom of the stable. Two or three servants swore to knowledge of her guilt, but the principal witness against her was the family clergyman, Rev. Mr. Sargent. He testified, we believe, to having caught her in the act of adultery. The woman was insane at the time of the trial, and the clergyman expressed the belief, that when she committed the act she was in the incipient stages of insanity. Much sympathy was felt for the "unfortunate husband," and though many believed the lady to be a victim of conspiracy, the high character of the clergyman carried through the bill for divorce. Recently he has delivered himself up to the authorities, acknowledging that he perjured himself. In the mean time, the victim of conspiracy has deceased.

DEATH OF THOMAS DICK, L.L.D.—This eminent writer and excellent practical astronomer died on Wednesday at his residence in Broughty Ferry, where for more than thirty years he resided, and his beautiful observatory stands. He was born in 1772, and was consequently in his eighty-fifth year. He was educated for the Secession Church, but having relinquished the profession of the ministry, he devoted himself exclusively to works of popular science. He wrote "The Christian Philosopher," "Celestial Scenery," "Christian Beneficence contrasted with Covetousness," "Improvement of Society by the Diffusion of Knowledge," "Mental Illumination of Mankind," "Philosophy of Religion," "Philosophy of a Future State," "Practical Astronomy," "Sideral Heavens," "Treatise on the Solar System," &c. He has not been what may be called a brilliant discoverer, but no man has approached him in his peculiar walk, which was to popularize science for the masses. And in America even more than in this country his works have obtained an immense circulation, and they have also been translated into some European languages. They breathe a kindly catholic spirit, and are fitted to have a beneficial tendency in showing how little help science gives to infidelity. The miserable pension, which, after much importunity by men of science and others, was wrongfully given to him from the Government, was to be viewed rather as a recognition of his services than a reward for his labours. He has been drooping for some time; it was only a week before his death, however, that his friends became alarmed, and he continued to sink until death terminated his career. He was a venerable and excellent man, and his removal causes a blank that will not readily be supplied among our Christian philosophers.—*Scottish paper.*

—The emigration from Germany to America has taken an increased start this summer, 10,000 able-bodied men having departed from the duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin alone.

American Press.

NOVA SCOTIA CORRESPONDENCE OF THE "NEW YORK TIMES."

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 26.

There are now stationed in Halifax two regiments, the 62d, Col. Ingall, and the 63d, Col. Hall. There are only about 750 men in each regiment, but they are to be immediately filled up to 1,100 men each, including the 76th Regiment, Col. Clark, in New Brunswick, as orders came out by the last steamer for four regiments from America to proceed to India, that is, two regiments from this division of the command, one (the 76th) from New Brunswick, and another probably from Canada. Since the intelligence of the insurrection in India and the consequent probabilities of being drafted upon that service, an unusual number of desertions have taken place from this post. Circulars are being sent to all towns along the coast, to clergy-men and others, apprising them of this fact, and exhorting them to discourage the practice, and as-sist in the capture of the delinquents. It is sug-gested that many of these runaways succeed in escaping on board of fishermen bound upon short voyages, and thus find opportunities to get out of the country.

Upon entering this harbor from the sea the principal objects of interest to a stranger are the fortifications which line its two sides, the first three or four being round castles pierced for two tiers of guns, and having temporary wooden roofs thrown over them to protect the works; they are situated upon prominent points and islands commanding both entrances. The first principal fort is that situated at the junction of the "northwest arm" with the harbor. This is a granite structure of some pretensions, and during the past season was, with the high level lands which surround it, made the headquarters or campaign ground for the troops. Tents here covered all the hill-side, presenting a very picturesque appearance; camp life was adopted in all its details, and the most thorough drilling was gone through with, including the digging of trenches, throwing up earth works, &c. The fortifications upon George's Island, just below the town, are being extended and strengthened, and when completed, will be the principal defence of the harbor. The Citadel, or Fort George, occupies the high, round hill which rises directly back of the town, to about three hundred feet above the tide, and perfectly commands the town and adjacent harbor. There is said to be room enough within its walls for all the inhabitants of the town, to which they could retreat in case of a siege. From a personal inspection, however, I judge they would have to pack them pretty closely. The works cover an area of about six acres, there being a double line of forts, composed of massive granite, and presenting every variety of angle. A ditch 25 feet deep and 60 feet wide surrounds it on all sides, with a single entrance, or bridge way, on the east side, which could be removed in an hour.

This Citadel is the place from which all vessels are signalled to the town. The signal stations are four in number; the first being at the Citadel, the second at "York Redoubt," five miles down the harbor, the third, "Camperdown," some ten miles further, and the fourth, with which this last sig-nal, is the island of "Sambro," ten miles south of the entrance to the harbor. The system is carried on by means of a series of black balls, which are hoisted in different positions upon two yard-arms, a long and a short one, placed one above the other on a tall flag-staff. The communication is very rapid, and is exempt from liability to mistakes. A sentence transmitting an order of any kind from one of the lower stations is sent and received in less than two minutes.

Some works of internal improvement are in pro-gress, which will be important in promoting the prosperity and in developing the resources of this Province. A railroad across the Isthmus to Truro, with a branch road to Windsor, will connect the interior towns with Halifax, and furnish modern facilities for communication with the other Provin-ces and with the States. Twenty-two miles of the road are already completed, and the remainder will be finished soon. A canal is also in progress from the head of Halifax harbor (north side) in the direction of Truro, which is to connect a remark-able chain of lakes with the Shubenachadie River, which empties into Mines' Basin at the head of the Bay of Fundy. Great results are anticipated in favor of the farming and other interests along its route. The work is in an advanced stage towards completion.

There is, it is said, no portion of the American Continent so abundantly supplied with water com-munication as Nova Scotia. The whole interior is a continuous chain of lakes. The coast is rocky and most unpromising, but the interior is said to contain some of the best farming land east of Illi-nois. Hon. Albert Pillsbury, the American Consul, who is thoroughly conversant with the resources of the Province, declares it, in his opinion, the richest portion of the American Continent rich-est in coal, minerals and agricultural resources.

In the newspaper line Nova Scotia appears to be fully up to the spirit of the age. The following is a list of all kinds published in the Province:—

Tri-Weeklies—Morning Journal, Morning Chron-icle, Morning Advertiser, the Sun, and British Colonist.

Weeklies—Acadian Recorder, Nova Scotian, Weekly Sun, and Weekly Colonist.

Religious (1)—Church Times, Episcopal; Pres-byterian Witness, Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia, &c.; Monthly Record, Established Church of Scotland or Kirk; Christian Messenger, Bap-tist; Catholic, Roman Catholic; Wesleyan, Meth-odist.

Temperance—The Abstinence.

Weeklies—Yarmouth Herald, published at Yar-mouth; Yarmouth Tribune, semi-weekly; Liver-pool Transcript, Liverpool; Western News, Bridge-town; Avon Herald, semi-weekly, Windsor; Eastern Chronicle, Picton; Antigonish Casket, Antigonish; Cape Breton News, Sydney, C.B.

In telegraphs they also are better supplied than any other portion of the world of equal territory and the same number of inhabitants. There are 39 offices, and 1,300 miles of telegraphic wire in this Province.

The reciprocity treaty has largely increased the trade of Nova Scotia, but the means of intercom-munication are still far behind the wants of the people. When it was proposed a year ago to place a steamer upon the line from Halifax to Boston, to carry freight and passengers, the idea was scouted as chimerical, and certain to fail. The "Eastern State," a Philadelphia built propeller of 380 tons, was purchased, and commenced to ply fortnightly; she has accommodations for fifty passengers, and two hundred tons of freight. She has seldom had less than fifty passengers upon any trip, and upon the last one from Halifax there was one hundred and sixty-three. The fare from Boston to Halifax is \$10, meals included. She has also had a good supply of freight, and has cleared for her owners the last year over £2,500. At present Boston virtually controls the fish market in part by her intimate relations with the Provinces, and New York buys second-hand from them, when they might as well have their fish from first hands.

Government lands are to be purchased in any quantity at \$1 per acre, and by an act of the Provincial Legislature, aliens are as free to purchase as native citizens, or residents. Several American capitalists have availed themselves of the opening, and invested largely in the timber and farming lands of Nova Scotia, and an infusion of this element is all that is required to develop a prosperous future for this Province.

THE TRACT SOCIETY STILL IN TROUBLE.

(From the Boston Traveller.)

The American Tract Society has another "agita-tion" in prospect for its next annual meeting. The declaration adopted at the meeting in May gave general satisfaction to the Anti-Slavery religious press. But Southern religious presses and bodies soon began to express their dissent from this policy. The South Canadian Branch, among others, con-sidered the subject at one of their meetings, and came to the conclusion that "the abolitionizing tendency of the present society" evidently "cul-minated in the last anniversary," and they "would feel justified in severing the existing connection," but advise that the Branch "in every respect make ready for an unconditional separation in case the Parent Society does not relieve itself from its pre-sent unconstitutional and hostile position." It is curious how exactly these Southern religious bodies follow the political organizations, with their threats of secession and dissolution.

But the new agitation is not altogether from the South side. The first thing which excited fresh uneasiness in the Northern men was the revelation of the fact that a prize tract on Slavery, by Mr. Whipple, of Boston, which had received the ap-probation of Rev. President Wayland and Bishop Clark of Rhode Island, C. Stoddard of Massachu-setts, and Rev. David Brown of Scotland, repre-senting four evangelical denominations, had been presented to the Society for publication, and had been declined. But it turned out that this action was taken before the May meeting. Lately, a new source of disquietude has arisen. The Cor-responding Secretaries of the Society have issued a circular, addressed "to evangelical Christians, and especially to the Society's Colporteurs, Super-intendents, and General Agents, and to editors of the religious press throughout the Southern and Southwestern States," guarding them against mis-apprehensions as to the "true import of the report of the Special Committee." It is intimated, in this circular, that the principle by which "the Society has for thirty years been governed" will be adhered to, and that, as heretofore, no tract will be published that does not receive "the unanimous sanction of the Publishing Committee," of which Rev. Nehemiah Adams, of Boston, author of the "Southside View of Slavery," is a member.

A week or two afterwards, another circular fol-lowed, explanatory of the first, and giving as a reason for its publication, that the action of the Society had produced a deep sensation in the South, especially among a certain class, who "believed that the Society's policy was to be so changed that publications would be immediately issued, which, in the eye of the law, would be regarded as incen-diarious, and render any one who should attempt to circulate them liable to arrest and imprisonment." The Secretaries say they felt bound to prevent such a misapprehension. It was hardly worth while for the Secretaries to take such official notice of the misrepresentations of the Southern press. The Tract Society merely declared, in May, that—

"Those moral duties which grow out of the ex-istence of slavery, as well as those moral evils and vices which it is known to promote, and which are condemned in Scripture, and so much deplored by evangelical Christians, undoubtedly do fall within the province of this Society, and can and ought to be discussed in a fraternal and Christian spirit."

Men who could see incendiary in the course of action here proposed, would not be likely to be satisfied with any assurances which the Secretaries could give. Besides, the true way to satisfy both North and South, is to obey the injunction expressed in the resolution above quoted. The Vermont Chronicle, by no means a fanatical sheet, advises to this course. It says, very sensibly—

"If, as may be presumed, much that has been said on the subject at the South arises from misun-derstanding, it can best be met by showing, in actual publications, what it is that the Society ex-pects to do. The Evangelical Knowledge Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church found no diffi-culty in publishing the Memoir of Mrs. Page, in which the duties of Christians who hold slaves are so prominent a topic, and are treated in a manner so truly Christian. We have never heard that the usefulness of that Society was curtailed, or that it was excluded from or hindered in any field of labor, on account of that book. Such an example has incomparably more weight than inconsiderable language uttered at excited meetings, and the So-ciety may well imitate it, without fear as to the general result."

The American Missionary suggests that an Anti-Slavery tract be compiled from the writings of Southern men. The Independent uses some-what threatening language. It says the most ob-vious way to contradict the misrepresentations at the South was—

"To publish the identical tract which was ready

to be issued at the moment when the report was made to the Society, and printed copies of which were in the hands of the Special Committee. Would that publication have been, 'in the eye of the law,' at the South, 'incendiary'? Would it render 'any one who should attempt to circulate it liable to arrest and imprisonment'? Where is the tract? What has been done with it? We demand the publication of it. If the Committee will not publish it, give us a copy, and we will publish it on our own responsibility. With that tract in their hands, the Secretaries and the Executive Com-mittee know what the meaning of the report is. Do they intend to obey? Or will they defy their constituents?"

It is evident enough that the Tract Society will not see quiet times at present. The inexorable Anti-Slavery mind and conscience of the country will not be satisfied with mere resolutions.

AMERICAN NEWS.

FROM ST. HELENA.—A correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, writing from St. Helena, July 10th, furnishes the following items of news:—"The island has been sorely pestered these few years past by a species of small white ant, that was brought here in the wood of a vessel from the coast of Africa, and now swarms by mil-lions in all our houses, stores, trees, &c., &c. It first has wings, which very soon drop off, and then this mite eats into wood, cloth, provisions, trees, vegetables, and everything that can be destroyed; and the first we know of its destructive power, is our houses tumbling about our ears. They eat into the wood-work, and then eat up all inside, leaving but a shell, which with your finger you can pene-trate. And only in darkness do they work, for their deeds are evil. Houses thoroughly repaired are in less than two years crumbling to ruin. It is a most unfortunate evil to the island, and causes a yearly loss of thousands of pounds. We shall be com-pelled soon to live in iron houses.—Among our ships last week was an English ship with Chinese Coolies, some 300 on board. After leaving Hong Kong, many of the Coolies rose and killed several of the crew, and in the melee some 20 or more of the Coolies were murdered.—The fleet of ships for the past year was upwards of 1,200, and the present will equal, if not surpass that number.—Within the last week we have had some 70 ar-rivals, twenty and thirty in a day, and all report the severest weather off the Cape of Good Hope ever experienced. All have had long passages, and some have suffered severely, one ship having had her decks swept and bulwarks all torn away; and two English ships, the "Surrey" from Ceylon, and the "Sea" from Akyab, both went down, off the Cape. Their crews were picked up at sea."

WALL STREET FAILURES.—The street was taken by surprise to-day by the announcement of the failure of Messrs. Beebe & Co., bullion dealers, one of the oldest and most respectable houses in the street. Their embarrassment has been brought about by the decline in securities upon which they had made call loans. The Ohio Trust Com-pany is largely debtor to them, and the securities at present are entirely unavailable. The sympa-thy of the street is strongly expressed towards this house. Their checks drawn yesterday are all paid, and the remittances received to-day are sacredly set aside to meet the drafts drawn against them. To this must be added the Mechanics' Banking Association, which did not open its doors this morning for business, being unable to make its account good at the Clearing-House. It has been known for several days past that this bank was in trouble, and it has received aid from the other banks, but its affairs, upon examination, were found to be too much embarrassed, for effec-tual assistance, and it has been expelled from the Clearing-House. The default of the teller is \$72,000, and it has a large amount of "cash items," some \$300,000, of very little value. The defalcation of the teller has been going on for three or four years past, and much of it has been spent in high living. The bank will doubtless be wound up by a Receiver. If \$300,000 or \$400,000 would have saved it, the other banks would have advanced the money, if the condition of the bank had been sound.—N. Y. Tribune.

ANOTHER NEW YORK BUBBLE.—While The Herald is busy in denouncing the bubbles of Wall street, under which comprehensive denomination it seems to include all railroads, the greater part of the banks, and pretty much all the stock com-panies in the street, and for that matter a large part of the merchants, it is at the same time no less busy in blowing up new bubbles of its own, to take the place, we suppose, of all those whose speedy ex-plu-sion it anticipates. Its last fancy in this way is nothing less than a "New York Indian Empire in Central America, which, in its commercial profits, may be made in a very short time to eclipse the enor-mous resources drawn by England and her favorite joint stock company from their Indian Empire in Central Asia." Here is a bubble indeed, of the most magnificent proportions, as big as a balloon, filled with the rarest kind of gas, and fully sufficient to take the place of all the bursting bubbles of Wall street, and, for that matter, of all those that have bursted there, Parker Vein included, for the ten years past. The project, the Herald tells us, is "simple and feasible." It is only necessary for Vanderbilt, George Law and Mr. Morgan to come to an under-standing among themselves about the Transit pass-age. That done, nothing will be easier than to swallow Nicaragua and Costa Rica at a gulp, to be followed by the rest of Central America. "This," says the Herald, "is the simple process for laying the foundation of a great Anglo-Saxon Indian Em-pire in the Western hemisphere."—N. Y. Tribune.

THE MORMON ALPHABET.—the new "Deseret Alphabet" is completed, and a font of pica type has been cast in St. Louis. Specimens of the type are published in The St. Louis Democrat, but are of course unintelligible to Gentiles. The type-founders have supplied the Mormons with molds and other apparatus for re-casting their old metal, so that The Deseret News will probably hereafter be a profound mystery, at least in part to all but the initiated.—The new characters are forty-one in number, and bear a striking resemblance to those of the Ethiopic alphabet.

EARLY VEGETABLES AND FRUIT IN VIRGINIA.—This trade in vegetables and fruits has become a very heavy one, and grows enormously every year. It centres at Norfolk, whose neighborhood is early destined to become a vast garden for the supply of northern tastes, in advance of our own production. This business is not very flattering to the pride of Virginia, but it is quite as creditable, if not so patriarchal, as negro-raising, and as it pays very well, we reckon her citizens will stand it until, at least, something better turns up. The number of barrels, boxes and baskets of peas, cucumbers, beans, potatoes, radishes, rhubarb, asparagus, ap-ples, pears and peaches shipped from Norfolk, in June and July, was as follows, with their value at an average (which is a low one) of \$2.50 per pack-age:—

	Packages.	Value.
To New York.....	50,504	\$126,260.00
" Philadelphia.....	4,329	10,822.50
" Baltimore.....	40,216	100,540.00
" Richmond.....	1,050	2,625.00
Total.....	96,099	\$240,247.50

In addition, 33,000 watermelons were sent from Norfolk to a single northern port, between the 20th of July and the 5th of August.—Boston Traveller.

A POPIST SLANDER EXPOSED.—In Paris is a jour-nal called The Uniers, conducted by Jesuits, and containing the grossest falsehoods respecting Pro-Testants. The following one relates to the Protest-ant Missions in the South Sea Islands. The priests cannot forgive the disciples of the Reformation their success on those distant shores. They look with bitter jealousy upon the many conversions of natives, made by our missionaries under God's blessing, while the popish missionaries are repelled from the country. The Uniers publishes the narrative of a Romish priest, entitled, "Protestant-ism in the Pacific Ocean—its establishment, means and results." It occupies five columns of the paper. The author pretends to have been an eye-witness of what he relates; but he conceals his name, thus adding cowardice to calumny. This priest asserts that the Protestant missionaries in the Feejee islands are greedy speculators, seek-ing to slake their thirst of money; that their pri-vate conduct is immoral and dishonorable to the Christian name; that they are utterly destitute of piety, and conscientious feelings; that having won some of the chiefs by giving them strong drink, or con-voicing at their brutal excesses, they forced the natives to receive baptism; that they carry every-where fire and sword; that they make trophies of their enemies' dead bodies; and they commit atrocities that make the blood run cold. Exam-ining next the new moral and religious condition of the natives, the Uniers affirms that the so called converts are worse than before; that having added hypocrisy to their other sins, they try only to save appearances; that they are addicted to theft; that the Bible ridiculously translated into their idioms, gives them the most extravagant ideas; that they have not even the elements of Christian doctrine; in short, these Protestant missions are a disgrace to our age, a mere political and mercenary specu-lation. Such is the philippic published by the Un-iers. It is well, perhaps, to show your readers how far Popery goes in her attack upon Protest-antism. Rome has not changed; she persecutes when she can; and when unable to persecute, she basely slanders her adversaries.—French Cor. of N. Y. Observer.

FREE SUFFRAGE.—We are happy to learn that "free suffrage" has triumphed in North Carolina. The Raleigh Standard says:—"Our state Con-stitution provides that no one shall vote for Senator in State Legislature who does not own fifty acres of land. The Constitution also provides that no amendment shall be made to that instrument unless a bill for that purpose shall have passed one General Assembly by a three-fifth vote of all the members, and the next General Assembly by a two thirds vote of all the members; nor shall the said amendment even then be made, unless ap-proved by a majority of the people, landholders and non-landholders, at the ballot-box. An amend-ment, striking out this freehold qualification for a voter in the Senate, and extending the right of suf-frage to all native naturalized citizens who may have paid taxes, was passed by a three-fifths vote in 1854, and by a two-thirds vote in 1856, was submitted to the people to be approved or rejected at the late election, and it triumphed by an im-mense majority."

AMERICAN LAKES.—The latest measurements of the fresh-water seas of America are—the greatest length of Lake Superior is 400 miles; the greatest breadth is 160 miles; depth, 900 feet; elevation above the sea, 596 feet; area, 32,000 square miles. The greatest length of Lake Michigan is 320 miles; its greatest breadth, 108 miles; mean depth, 1,000 feet; elevation, 578 feet; area, 22,400 square miles. The greatest length of Lake Huron is 240 miles; greatest breadth, 160 miles; mean depth, 1,000 feet; elevation, 578 feet; area, 19,200 square miles. The greatest length of Lake Erie is 240 miles; its greatest breadth, 50 miles; mean depth, 84 feet; elevation, 565 feet; area, 9,500 square miles. The greatest length of Lake Ontario is 180 miles; its greatest breadth, 65 miles; mean depth, 500 feet; elevation, 332 feet; area, 6,300 square miles. The greatest length of Lake St. Clair is 20 miles; greatest breadth, 18 miles; mean depth, 20 feet; elevation, 570 feet; area, 280 square miles. The total length of all six is 1,400 miles, covering an area altogether 80,780 square miles.

PERSECUTING SLAVEHOLDERS.—The Free Pres-byterian speaking of the mobocratic persecutions of Rev. John G. Fee, says:—"We talk of the ages of persecution against God's people, as of something long past, and never to return; and are apt to forget that we live in an age of as bitter hatred and persecution of true Christians as any that has gone by. The Roman Empire never held more cruel and blood-thirsty persecutors of the real fol-lowers of Jesus Christ than the slaveholders and slavery propagandists of this country, albeit many of the latter are among the professed disciples of the Saviour."

—In Texas, the continued atrocious outrages on Mexican cartmen was exciting deep indignation in the western part of the State.

ASPECTS OF TRADE.—An analysis of the trade of the United Kingdom for the first half of the present year indicates that, whatever may have been the profits of business, they have been diffused among the masses rather than among the limited body of employers, since they have led to an unprecedented importation of articles of food and luxury. During the corresponding half of 1856, the quantities taken were enormous, but a great additional stride has since been made. As compared with that period, the arrivals show an increase of about 16 per cent in butter, cheese, and salted provisions; 80 per cent in animals, 6½ per cent in sugar, 27 per cent in cocoa, 32 per cent in tobacco, 41 per cent in wine, 8½ per cent in spirits, and about 300 per cent in currants and raisins. Wheat and flour, it is true, show a decrease, but only of 5 per cent in the former, and 33 per cent in the latter; while of barley, oats, &c., the receipts have more than doubled. Coffee and tea show a decrease respectively of 27 and 16 per cent; but this, as regards the latter, is due to other causes than a diminished demand. As respects other articles than those of food, it is difficult to form an estimate, because these are required for the supply of our export manufacturers. There is little reason to doubt, however, that the consumption of clothing and of everything else used for domestic purposes, has been equally rapid and general. Thus all the materials for dress present an extraordinary augmentation. In gloves, it is 25 per cent; in boots, 27 per cent; in hides, 33 per cent; in wool, 25 per cent; in raw silk, 50 per cent; in flax, 60 per cent; in indigo, 36 per cent; and in cochineal, 53 per cent. In oils, with the exception of olive, which exhibits a decrease of 46 per cent, there has been an average increase of 25 per cent. In tallow it is 13 per cent; in metals, with the exception of tin and spelter, it ranges from 15 to 45 per cent, and in timber it is 21 per cent. Meanwhile, prices of almost all descriptions of produce have experienced a rapid rise, and the calculation as to the extent of our purchases would, therefore, be very imperfect, if it were based merely on the addition in quantities. The explanation of this state of affairs must still consist in the increased demand for labour, and the higher wages universally consequent on the Californian and Australian gold discoveries, and it is also certain that, while the labour available is, to some extent, of an inferior quality, owing to the departure of many of the best hands, the class by whom it is performed are new to their prosperity, and little accustomed to economy and self-restraint. Under these circumstances it is not surprising that our bullion leaves us as fast as it comes. While the possessors of fixed incomes have suffered year by year from the steady advance in the cost of living and the pressure of the Income-tax, the multitude have escaped that tax, and have, at the same time, enjoyed constantly increasing ease. According to the accounts from the United States and Canada, it may be greatly doubted whether manual labor in those countries obtain a return equal to that now attainable on this side, and, with the harvest that is promised for the present year, there is good ground to believe that the limit of this condition has not yet been reached.—*London Times' City Article.*

TEXTILE MATERIALS.—The three great articles of manufacture, silk, cotton, and wool, are rapidly rising in price in Europe, and doubts are entertained whether the supply of any one of them will be found equal to the demand. Wool is selling at from 42s to 45s the odd of 28lbs.; and the greater part of the clip, which was on the sheep's back a month ago, has already passed into the hands of the speculator or the manufacturer.

INDIA.—On the Centenary of Plassy, the Delhi mutineers had given out that they would fight all day, and they literally did so; they came out at 6 A.M., and fought till 7 P.M., leaving between 400 and 500 dead. We lost thirty killed and eighty wounded. They have upwards of fifty guns of large calibre in position, and fire them with great precision. It is believed by the authorities at Delhi that the mutineers muster 25,000. Our Europeans, up to the 23d of June, were little above 1,500, but by the 28th they would amount to about 5,000, and with them Barnard hoped to do it handsomely; but we are still without news beyond the 27th. Almost all the Dawks, except to Lahore, are cut off, and there have been no telegraphs for a long while. All the signallers were murdered at Indore, and that old woman, Baiza-Chae, is at the bottom of the Gwalior revolt, and she has been trying hard to incite the Kolupoor and Sattara people and the Deckan Sardars. She is supposed to be worth two millions sterling, and to be sending her money in every direction. Captain Hungerford holds out in the fort at Mhow with his European company of artillery, but all his drivers have mutinied and gone off. There will be no more native drivers hereafter. What is to be done with all the officers of the late Bengal army no one can venture to suggest. I believe that by the end of the year we shall belong to her Majesty, and that possibly the armies of the three presidencies will be formed into one, so as to get Bombay and Madras troops to the north, to show what discipline is; otherwise Bengal will be filled with Europeans and natives employed for police only. We have deserved all that has come upon us for unfaithfulness; and, if Lords Ellenborough and Lansdowne speak the voice of England, we shall lose India, and that deservedly.

SLAVERY IN AMERICA.—PROTESTANT REMONSTRANCE FROM FRANCE.—The Protestant Christians of France have resolved to address a remonstrance to their brethren in the United States, on the subject of slavery. It has already received 5,700 signatures, including those of the ministers and elders of 579 churches of all denominations.

THE CHOLERA AT ST. PETERSBURG.—Letters from St. Petersburg state that the cholera is declining. On the 29th July there were only 149 cases under treatment. From October, 1852, up to the beginning of July last, not fewer than 30,620 cases occurred in the city, 13,965 of them ended fatally.

SIR BENJAMIN HALL, who encourages the Sunday bands and prohibits open-air preaching, travels from London to Osborne, during Divine service hours, to dine with her Majesty.—*London Paper.*

CONCLUSION OF THE EXETER-HALL SERVICES.—The Right Rev. Dr. Bickersteth, the Lord Bishop of Ripon, delivered the concluding sermon to the working classes in Exeter Hall. The place was more crowded than on any previous occasion, while a large concourse of persons who were unable to obtain admission to the hall, were addressed by a layman, a member of the Church of England Young Men's Society, in Exeter-street, around the entrance to the hall. The Right Rev. Prelate took for the text, "How can we escape if we neglect so great salvation?" (Hebrews ii. 3.) The Bishop did not appear in his episcopal vestments, although the Bishop of Carlisle, who opened the services, had given him a precedent for so doing; but in the ordinary gown and cassock of a simple clergyman. The sermon was clear, close, earnest, eloquent, and tersely-phrased throughout. The Right Rev. Prelate had the good fortune to avoid that looseness and inelegance of phraseology by which two or three of his predecessors have been characterised, and which, in fact, in a large number of instances, seems an inevitable result of extemporaneous preaching. At its conclusion, he said:—"I have been requested to state that this is the last of the present series of services in this place: but arrangements have been made—and I thank God for it!—by which these services will, if not here, at all events elsewhere, be continued at a time not far distant. I thank God that he has put into the hearts of so many to avail themselves of these most precious opportunities; and I should think that if a single doubt could have lingered upon the mind of any one as to the importance of establishing services such as these, that doubt must have been altogether dissipated, as well by the numbers of those who have taken advantage of them, as by the singular attention which those who have been present at them have invariably shown. I trust, and I fully believe, that the seed which has been here prayerfully and faithfully sown, will not be lost. May it be our privilege to see many golden sheaves, the fruit of this seed, in the great harvest at Christ's appearing, on that glorious day when both those who have sown and those who have reaped shall rejoice together."—*London paper.*

THE WITNESS.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 5.

THE PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURAL AND MANUFACTURING EXHIBITION is to commence on the 16th in this city, and there is every reason to believe that it will be worth all the pains and expense bestowed upon it. The facilities for displaying specimens afforded by the immense freight depot of the Grand Trunk Railway, so handsomely granted for the purpose, will equal or perhaps surpass anything else of the kind that this Continent could afford; and we trust that everything will go off in the most satisfactory manner. It however appears somewhat of an anomaly, that the Agricultural Committee should be composed exclusively of gentlemen who have not a rood of land, and we presume could not cultivate it if they had. This singularly injudicious arrangement has very naturally given offence to the farmers, many of whom are fully competent in every point of view to manage an agricultural exhibition.

There is one source of danger to this celebration, which we hope will be averted. The rowdy and gambling part of our population—and they are becoming very numerous—are desirous of having horse races and other objectionable sports; and if they succeed, the proper and laudable objects of the exhibition will sink into neglect, and the excitement of the horse race, the saloon, the gaming table, the ball room, the circus and the theatre—for all are intimately connected—will swallow up the attention, especially of the younger part, of the gathered multitude. It has been just so in some parts of the States, where the useful objects of exhibitions were almost entirely lost sight of, and the whole attention given to fast horses, which were good for nothing but racing.

The introduction of such an element of evil into a celebration whose object is to promote useful industry, would be to render it a curse instead of a blessing, just as the introduction of a few obscene pictures into a gallery of paintings, or the introduction of a little poison into wholesome food, vitiates the whole.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.—The Kingston Presbytery, of the Presbyterian Church of Canada, has passed the following resolution on certain amusements much sought after, not only by men of the world, but by some who profess to be Christians:—

"That whereas there exists some difference of opinion and practice, in reference to certain public and fashionable amusements; and, at the present time, when such amusements have become so frequent, it is important, that there may be no misunderstanding as to how they are regarded by this Presbytery, to declare distinctly to all Sessions, members, and adherents, within their bounds,—and the Presbytery do hereby declare, that in their opinion, gaming, horse-racing, public balls, circuses, and theatres, are decidedly injurious to morality and vital godliness, and ought not to be engaged in, attended upon, nor in any way countenanced by the members of the Church, as staining the purity of Christian character, offending pious brethren, and bringing scandal upon the Church, as well as endangering their own safety; and further, all Sessions connected with this Presbytery, are hereby enjoined to be diligent in watching over their respective flocks."

THE INDIAN INSURRECTION.—We deeply regret to hear the savage sentiments of the *London Times* with respect to the Indian mutineers, echoed in private conversation. The vengeance, according to these views, is to be most signal: there is to be no quarter until a terrible massacre shall make the inhabitants of every corner of India tremble for all future time at the thought of rebelling again. Now, the indulgence in such feelings of anger and revenge appears to us all wrong, and, indeed, the most likely way to defeat that conquest of Bengal, which all philanthropic minds would wish to see accomplished for the good of the natives themselves. Once convince the mutineers that they can hope for no quarter, and they will, of

course, fight to the last; whereas, if they expected clemency, as a general rule, they might, after a single considerable defeat, lay down their arms and give up the ringleaders, and especially the murderers of officers, women and children, who should, under no circumstances, escape hanging. It appears to us that while there is much treachery and cruelty in this Indian revolt, there is also brought out some amount of individual fidelity and kindness. Besides it is to be remembered that in all struggles of a conquered race against their conquerors, large allowances should be made for the very natural feelings and sympathies of their position. Doubtless, the Indian mind regards the insurgents of Delhi and Oude very much as the Scotch mind regards Sir William Wallace, who also did some things that would not bear close inspection; or as the Swiss mind regards William Tell. We hope better counsels will prevail with the British authorities than those of the *London Times*.

TWO MEN KILLED BY A BEAR.—*West Troy, Aug. 28.*—The quiet of our city was broken this morning by the startling intelligence that two unfortunate men had been mangled to death in West Troy by an enraged bear. The following are the particulars gathered from those who witnessed the catastrophe:—Last evening, at about 8 o'clock, a half-breed Indian named Joseph N. Harvey, who was already drunk, went to the residence of one Morrison to procure more liquor. It was soon found necessary to turn him out into the street. For several years this Morrison has had in his possession a bear, which is, in the summer season, chained near the skiff ferry, beneath the shelter of an old boat. Under this boat the drunken Indian sought shelter, where he was found shortly afterward, so terribly lacerated that he died in a few hours. Between 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning the inmates of Morrison's house were startled by the cries of a second victim, who also in a state of intoxication sought shelter with the bear. His name was John Hoy, an engineer from Rochester, whose brother is said to be the proprietor of the Union House of Philadelphia. He was found lying upon his face, the bear ferociously tearing him. Before the unfortunate victim could be rescued he was so horribly bitten that he died within a few hours. Coroner Witbeck will hold the inquests to-morrow morning. The public mind is in a high state of excitement against the keeper of the bear, but any riotous demonstration will at once be checked by the proper authorities.—*Letter in N. Y. Tribune.*

The bear that really killed these men, viz: strong drink, is slaying its victims in every part of Canada; and no person seems disposed to interfere. After these men were killed the public mind was in a state of strong excitement against the keeper of the bear. But the public mind keeps cool when scores of men are killed through drink supplied by tavern-keepers. On Sunday last a drunken father in this city brutally used his little boy, but the papers, whilst severely condemning the man for his brutality, had not a word to say against the men who brutalised him by supplying him with drink. Nor did they call upon the authorities to enforce the law against selling on Sundays, and thus prevent a repetition of such an awful scene. The common sense of the people of Troy said that a bear which had caused the death of two men ought to be killed. When will the common sense of people say that the liquor traffic, which is so destructive to the health, happiness, and lives of thousands, ought to be abated, as an intolerable nuisance?

THE FRENCH CANADIANS IN ILLINOIS AND THE HIERARCHY.

Bishop O'Regan, of Chicago, published about ten months since a pastoral letter, in which he justified himself from the charge of simony and despotism brought against him by Father Chiniquy and his adherents. The letter of the Bishop was written with much art, and made him appear as the very innocent victim of groundless slanders. It proclaimed amongst other things, that all the Romanists of the diocese, the French as well as the Irish were almost unanimously approving his course, and that all the opposition came from a handful of contemptible characters in Chicago, who were disowned by all honest people. This letter was written evidently for effect at a distance, especially in Lower Canada, so as to turn the sympathies from Father Chiniquy, to a poor, lamb-like Bishop, persecuted by a few disreputable schematics.

Unfortunately for his Lordship, his letter, published and widely circulated by the French press of Lower Canada, has been read also extensively by the French Canadians of Chicago, and has provoked a mass meeting of them, to protest indignantly against the episcopal statements, which, in spite of their apostolical varnish, are pronounced common lies, palmed upon the ignorant and devout, who take the word of a Bishop as Gospel. This meeting of French Canadians was spirited, uncompromising in its opposition to priestly tyranny and clerical assumption, and shows what our Lower Canadian Romanists think and do when once removed from under the political and social pressure which the Hierarchy can exert here with impunity. An answer to the pastoral letter of the Bishop was agreed upon at the meeting, and afterwards signed by over three hundred French Canadians, whose names with the document appear in full in the *Journal de l'Illinois*. From it we will translate a few extracts.

After repeating the words of the Bishop, that his opponents in Chicago are only worthless and indolent characters, of whom respectable Catholics were ashamed, they say:—

"Are these the words of a Catholic Bishop? Our Bishop is not satisfied to have taken from us our Church, to have driven away our own priests; he finds it is not enough to have sold our fine manse, in order to drink and eat the money at his pleasure; he thinks he has not poured upon us sufficient outrage and contempt when he removed the ornaments from the St. Louis Chapel, our Church, to adorn with them his Cathedral! He affixes upon us now contumelious epithets because we have publicly claimed what belonged to us, and the precious inheritance of our children, in Chicago! He would soil our honor and

character. But his blows and intrigues will fall harmless upon us. Yes, it will prove easier for him to rob Church property than to tarnish the character of the French Canadians of Chicago. Before he came amongst us we enjoyed public consideration, and when now he dares to say, 'that honest people point to us with contempt when we meet them in the street,' he invents a slander which may be believed at a distance, but here will only sink him lower in public estimation. Not only Americans, but German and Irish, congratulate us daily on the bold attitude we have assumed.

"The Bishop makes it a crime to us that we uphold Mr. Chiniquy in his struggle with him. We know that if Mr. Chiniquy is persecuted, it is because he refused to approve the spoliation of churches, and protested against the injustice of the Bishop. He is hated on account of his love for his oppressed brethren, and his boldness when pleading their rights at the bar of public opinion. For this he deserves our everlasting esteem and gratitude.

"We congratulate the generous-hearted people of St. Anne for the courage with which they resist oppression, and for the noble attitude they have assumed and preserved towards a Bishop who believes himself above God and his Church.

"Although accustomed to hear the Bishop of Chicago state many things contrary to truth, we declare he has surpassed himself in the art of falsehood when he had the effrontery to state that the ground of the Church of St. Anne is not worth above \$50. A ground of eleven acres in the midst of a flourishing town! What Catholic in Illinois will not blush at such deception for interested ends!

"Friends and Brethren in the United States and Canada, the Bishop deceives you when he says that he imposed upon our Church an Irish priest who could not speak a word of French, only because he could not find any French priest. There were then five of the latter in Chicago, as the Bishop admits in a portion of his letter where he contradicts himself. But the object being to lay hands on our Church property, these five priests were prohibited from ministering to us, and even baptizing our children, under threat of interdiction. . . . Many of us can certify as witnesses to the fact, that when we had our own priest, the Bishop extorted once from him the sum of \$100 from the small salary we raised ourselves; and that he was interdicted until he could pay the sum. We accuse him therefore of simony—these hundred dollars being the sum paid to remove an unjust interdiction. (The character of the priest being the same before and after the payment of the extorted sum.)

"We accuse here solemnly the Bishop of Chicago with having practised a sacrilegious commerce by selling sand from the consecrated ground of the Cemetery of Catholics in Chicago. His subterfuge, that the sand was sold from a piece of the ground which he had reserved as his own property, is proved false and unworthy, by a reference to the Registry Office of the city, in the books of which the whole ground is entered as cemetery, no reservation of private property made for the Bishop, nor any tax paid on such property.

"One public fact more we should point out. When the Bishop exchanged our French priest for an Irish one who could not speak a word of our language, our time of meeting on Sunday was 10 o'clock in the morning. The Irish priest was directed to say mass at 7, and when we arrived with our families at 10 as usual, we found the Church door locked, and we were rudely told—we, who had paid from 8 to 18 dollars cash for our pews—to go elsewhere to hear mass. Such was one of the tricks resorted to, to snatch our church from us; and when we complained, we were told by his Lordship, 'If you were better Catholics you would know that, as Bishop, I have an absolute right to your church and its grounds. I can sell them whenever I choose, and pocket the money!'

"The Bishop of Chicago boasts of the large sums he has spent on his diocese, but they were all taken from the pockets of his flock, and he has despoiled them of considerably more than he has spent. We would bring to light a great many more things, but for the sake of peace we will refrain at present."

For any considerable number of French Canadians to use such decided language to their Bishop, shows a rapid and considerable enfranchisement of mind, which is suggestive of important results in the future.

THE "HERALD" ON QUACK ADVERTISEMENTS.

It is a gratifying result of the discussion between us and the *Herald*, that our cotemporary recommends its readers not to buy the quack medicines which he advertises, as the "mass is thorough rubbish." In the following extract there is common sense connected with no little inconsistency:—

"Do not buy patent or quack medicines, whether they profess to cure one thing or many things; do not take up with travelling impostors, of whose character no one knows anything. Go to a man who has studied the cure of diseases, and who has a character which may be ascertained. If you want any delicate surgical operations performed, you never think of going to a quack. The absurdity would be too obvious, and the failure too plain. Why not believe that the studies which have made a man competent for those things which you can see, are likely also to have fitted him for treating more obscure cases? Why reject quackery in the comparatively simple business of the cutting off a leg or an arm, and fly to it, in cases requiring much more knowledge, practice and observation to understand them. In our manner of dealing with quack advertisements, we act as every respectable druggist does with quack medicines. . . . They very properly let every one judge for himself of the utility of the nostrums on their shelves. They know, of course, that though some of their pills have good qualities, the mass is thorough rubbish. If any one should ask their advice, they would, as we should do, send him to the doctor. But vouching for nothing, guaranteeing nothing, the responsibility rests not upon them, but upon those who choose to regard a lying advertisement or a catchpenny label as sufficient security for the mixtures which they swallow."

Our cotemporary, to be consistent, should reject all "lying advertisements" which, as we have before stated, are designed to impose upon the credulous; and consequently, he who aids the advertiser is partaker in his guilt. The same may be said of the druggist who keeps for sale quack nostrums, which he believes to be "a mass of rubbish." In both cases, the editor by inserting the advertisement, and the apothecary who sells the drug, give their endorsement to our quack medicine vender. Had the *Herald* given our remarks, people could judge better of the merits of the statements.

	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Flour, quintals, do	20	0	21	0	Butter, Fresh, pr.			
Indian Meal, do	12	0	13	0	lb.	1	2	1 3
Oatmeal, do	19	0	20	0	Butter, Salt, per			
Wheat, pr min.	8	0	8	6	lb.	0	11	— 1 0
Oats, do	2	3	2	6	Fresh Eggs, per			
Barley, do, new, 4	6	4	3		dozen,	0	74	— 0 8
Peas, do, 4	6	5	0		Cheese, per lb.	0	0	— 0 0
Buck Wheat, do, 4	6	5	0		Turkey, couple	9	0	— 19 0
Rye, do, 0	0	0	0		Geese, do	3	0	— 0 0
Flax Seed, do, 6	0	0	0		Fowls, do	2	9	— 3 0
Timothy do, 13	6	14	3		Potatoes, new, 4	9	5	— 5 0
Indian Corn, do, 5	0	0	0		Hay,	810	—	812
Onions, do, 0	0	0	0		Straw,	85	—	85

Literary Review.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW. — (Second Notice.)

Art. 3.—Lunatic Asylums.

This valuable article goes very fully into the general subject of Lunacy, and Lunatic Asylums: contrasting those of old time, and their dens, chains and darkness, with those of the present day. Details of the working of two great Metropolitan establishments, those of Colney Hatch, and Hanwell, occupy the greater part of the article; but as the system pursued differs little from that prevailing in the Asylum at Toronto, it is not necessary to notice them in detail. There is, however, a remarkable account of an Asylum in Belgium, which is so different from anything prevailing amongst us as to be well worth study.

This establishment is located at Gheel, a small town situated in the midst of a vast sandy plain, called the Campine, and is chiefly remarkable for the entire absence of restraint upon the unfortunate inmates. The town itself may almost be called a lunatic colony.

"No palatial building is to be seen. The little army of pauper and other patients gathered from the whole superficies of Belgium, are distributed over five hundred dwellings, three hundred of which are cottages, or small farm houses, in which the more violent and poorer classes are dispersed, and the remaining two hundred are situated in the town of Gheel, and are appropriated to quieter lunatics, and those who are able to pay more liberally for their treatment. In these habitations the sufferers are placed under the care of the host and hostess; more than three patients never being domiciled under one roof, and generally not more than one. The lunatic shares in the usual life of the family; his occupations and employment are theirs; he goes forth to the fields to labor as in ordinary life: no stern walls perpetually imprison him, and make him desire to overleap them. If it is not thought fit for him to labor with plough or spade, he remains at home and takes care of the children, prunes the trees in the garden, and attends to the potage on the fire; or, if a female, busies herself in the ordinary domestic duties of the house. The lunatics are not left to the discretionary mercies of the host and hostess. A strict system of supervision prevails. The entire country is divided into four districts, each having a head guardian and physician, to whom is entrusted the care of every inmate belonging to that section. There are in addition, one consulting surgeon, and one inspecting physician for the whole community. A visiting commissioner is annually appointed, who inspects the dwellings of the different hosts and sees that the patients are properly cared for. Although instruments of restraint, such as the strait-waistcoat, are occasionally resorted to, the physician must instantly be informed of their imposition, and their use cannot be continued without his sanction. Here also, it will be observed, there is no separation of the sexes. The lunatics live the life of the other inhabitants, and males and females associate in the same household."

The reviewer adds—

"If we compare the effects of this simple treatment with that of the most expensive of our own asylums, we are compelled to admit that the balance is in favor of Gheel, where notwithstanding the free admission of chronic cases, upwards of twenty-two per cent. of cures take place annually, while at Hanwell and Colney Hatch the cures never exceed fifteen per cent."

The idea is now becoming very prevalent in England that gigantic buildings for the reception of the insane are a great mistake, and in the Tenth Annual Report of the Commissioners of Lunacy it is recommended, as a step towards a better system, that cheerful and airy detached buildings of a simple character be erected, in which the patients, being removed from the ordinary wards, may enjoy a comparative degree of freedom. It is invariably found that the consciousness of freedom promotes self-respect and self-control, and proves highly salutary in forwarding the patients' restoration. The want of such an intermediate place of residence in convalescent cases has long been felt, and it often happens that a patient, on being sent from the asylum into the busy world, is so unprepared for the change by any previous exercise of the mental faculties, that a relapse ensues and "he has again to be confined." "The plan of detached cottages is about being tried in the Somerset County Asylum, and in the Devon Asylum it is already in operation. Its physician reports very favorably of the results, and states that the cottages are much preferred to the wards by the patients, and permission to reside in them is much coveted." "In this statement," adds the reviewer, "we read the condemnation of huge structures like Colney Hatch," and we may add of our own. The influence of children upon the insane is remarkable. Lunatics are exceedingly interested in them; and at Gheel children are almost always sent into the fields in the evening to conduct the patients home. "A violent madman," says Dr. Webster, "who will not stir upon the command of his host, will suffer himself to be led by an urchin scarcely higher than his knee. The presence of the young in the ward of an asylum seems to light up as a sun-beam, and their influence cannot be estimated too highly." This plan of detached buildings might surely be tried here, and at a time when the Asylum is overflowing with patients it is surely worth attention.

One other point before we close. In cases of

insanity, it is an all-important matter that they be taken in time. By far the larger portion of patients restored have been insane only for a few months. Let them be neglected beyond this, and recovery becomes extremely doubtful. The asylums at home are becoming choked up with incurables, mainly from the short-sighted folly of friends and parish authorities, who delay sending patients to the Asylum, from a fear of the expense, and this causes them to become burdens for life. To take cases in time is the true economy. Let the patient at once have the best help that can be got, and there will then be a fair probability of his recovery; otherwise he may degenerate into a permanent incurable, and be a burden for the remainder of his days.

Art. 4.—English Political Satires.

An exquisite article, full of genuine wit and curious reminiscences of political combats of yore.

Art. 5.—Photography.

A pleasant account of the rise and present position of this interesting art.

Art. 6.—Lavengro—Roving Life in England.

Lavengro, from what we have seen of it, is a very coarse and stupid book, full of nonsense, cant, and exaggeration; and we are surprised to find the reviewer expressing so high an opinion of portions of it as true to nature. To us it appears about as true to nature as French romances. We are glad, however, to see that Mr. Borrow comes in for a severe lashing for the impudence and conceit of his preface to "Romany Rye"—a book in which the blackguardism and cant of Lavengro are repeated.

Art. 7.—Persia.

A well written account of the country, with just sufficient of its history to enable us to understand the grounds of the late quarrel.

Art. 8.—The New Parliament and its work.

THE YOUNG MEN'S MAGAZINE. New York: R. C. McCormick, 348 Broadway. \$1.50 per annum.

The leading articles in the September number are:—Man's Position in the Universe; City Boarding Houses; Relics of Ancient Superstitions in Greece; Dr. Abernethy; Art Associations. The Good Honey Bee, from the pen of Mrs. Sigourney; The Counsellor; and a number of selected pieces.

LESSONS FROM MADELEINE SMITH'S TRIAL.

The *Scottish Guardian*, in referring to an article on the trial of Madeleine Smith, which appears in the August number of *McPhail's Edinburgh Ecclesiastical Journal*, says:—

The present number of this magazine contains an article on the trial of Madeleine Smith, which will probably attract greater attention than any strictures on that fertile topic which have yet appeared. We venture also to affirm that it expresses the views which the sound-thinking and right-feeling part of the community will take of the character and conduct of the unhappy girl, when the excitement of the trial has passed away. It is better fitted than anything we have read to point the moral of that dark tragedy, and rebuke the loose morality and maudlin sensibility evoked by the trial. We have not, as our readers will bear us witness, been solicitous to open our columns to the subject beyond what was absolutely required. The publication of the evidence on the trial, even in its expurgated form, we felt to be an unfortunate necessity. Who can estimate the corrupting effects of disseminating first through the press of this country, and now, as we perceive, through that of America, the depraved girl's odious correspondence, which, notwithstanding its taint of loathsome impurity, has, by a master-stroke of Satan, become associated with the pseudo-romantic interest with which persons of weak mind or purient fancy have contrived to invest the case as a whole? The article in *McPhail* will dissipate the delusion which certain interested parties have been industriously propagating in the vain attempt to "wash the Ethiop white."

The *Guardian* gives the following extracts:

FALSE SYMPATHY.—Have you a sincere sympathy with the morbid and heartless and profane spirit which would ascribe to Madeleine Smith the heroism of a martyr? Behind the verdict which has been given, there is a crushing load of separate iniquity, and a fearful warning to every man. Is it a light matter that the foulest crimes, at which humanity shudders, are no longer attributable only to the outcasts, the ignorant and the brutalized of society but may fill up the history of those who may be distinguished for the most polished manners and the most envied accomplishments? Has the character of Madeleine Smith developed itself as the natural growth of the training to which she was subjected? If so, there are others on their trial before the Judge of all the earth for the murder of L'Angelier. This case then is ominous and instructive. It demands a most prudent and searching scrutiny of our present social habits and relations—of the character and tendency of female instruction and education—and of the economy of home and parental guidance. Is there nothing wrong in the general condition of these things when a case so prodigious ripens unnoticed and finds no lack of excusers? Some of her panegy-

rists are insanely oblivious that her own judicial declaration condemns her. For who can realize the wickedness and depravity of the woman gently nursed, politely educated, professedly religious, who secretly and steadily pursues a course of the grossest vice and deceit, and becomes an adept in the most disgusting licentiousness—who can unblushingly assert that her own letter, full of every phrase of endearment to L'Angelier, lavished in her love, impatient for his embrace, profuse in assurances of fidelity to him, was written for the mere purpose of having a meeting with him to tell him that she was engaged in marriage to Mr. Minnoch—who, when lost not only to ordinary virtue but to all sense of decency, speculates on matrimonial advantages, and prosecutes her aims with consummate hypocrisy—who, with God's name continually on her lips, lives in a very atmosphere of falsehood, and cannot, even by the singular advantages of suppressed evidence, and a most eloquent, impressive, and bewildering defence by her counsel, free herself from the charge of the most atrocious and cold-blooded murder?

UNHOLY PASSION NOT LOVE.—And first, let us glance at that unhappy sophistry that would exalt such an unholy passion to the dignity of love. Even those first foolish days, innocent by comparison, what do they present, but the silly flutter of an ungoverned and wayward heart, rejoicing in the excitement of a clandestine amour—a climax to which the ambition of young minds of a certain class points, as the highest felicity of incipient womanhood. Fatal effect, too, often of that mistaken system of education, which turns our young daughters adrift to snatch a perilous and unwholesome aliment, far from the divine shelter of the parental roof, its hallowed associations, and silent, humanising influences. Returning with a superficial gloss of accomplishment, a crude mass of questionable learning, and a rank undergrowth of knowledge of a yet more dubious nature, they suddenly exchange the enforced discipline of school for a premature independence, which is rarely met and tempered by that tact and judgment so imperative at this juncture. Those critical and important years, upon the direction of which the whole future character depends, are surely too holy and precious a trust to be thus recklessly launched upon the wild waste waters. The child that went out, returns no more; sympathies are broken which can never be re-linked; and the dividing interests of the intervening time create a barrier of mutual distrust and reserve, which to most temperaments, and with rare exceptions, is insurmountable. The mischief, either discovered too late, or totally ignored, results in stern severity or unbridled license; but too harsh and severe a scrutiny will eventually sap the foundations of candour and confidence, while the opposite extreme of passive complacency, allows the unregulated feet to wander at will on paths where, if no higher law attract and support them, their goings are sure to slide. So lonely and self-reliant, this unhappy girl strayed into forbidden ground; but let none call her wild and fatal folly by other than its proper name. Love is a thing too good and pure to be traduced and blasted. It was no love that flashed up for a moment in her heart, passed its scorching breath over honour, decency, and maiden pride, and then went out, above the bleak and treacherous gulf into which it had enticed its victim.

MORAL INSENSIBILITY THE RESULT OF MORAL DEGRADATION.

If it can be imagined (and truly the hypothesis seems to afford a possible solution to a difficult problem) that this erring mind experienced a gloom of unholy pleasure in finding herself the centre of an infamous notoriety,—it may not be amiss to advert for a moment to the shocking moral degradation which such a morbid state of sentiment presupposes; to warn young impulsive hearts lest they palter with the miserable fallacy which would invest crime with the insignia of heroism, deck sin with the garments of originality or romance, or seek to cast over deeds of darkness the sunny shadow of an angel of light. Perhaps it were scarcely fair to attribute in any measure to the influence of feelings like these, the spontaneous burst of cheering which greeted the verdict of the jury. Suspense had reached its climax, and probably the instinctive utterance of delight was not such a questionable moral symptom as it might appear, without a due consideration of the state of tension which this verdict brought to a close. But those shouts fall with a most mournful sound upon the heart; and, as they fade away, the sadness grows and deepens. To thinkers who put any faith in those mysterious intuitions by which our moral being is fenced and guarded, those still small voices which whisper through the inner chambers of man's listening heart the evidences of his immortality, and which refuse to be influenced or even biased by the loud outer clamour above which their divine silence chimes,—the heavy sound which weighs upon the spirit when all is over, speaks a more hopeless certainty of conviction than the audible language of testimony, or the assenting voice of reason. Will any one acknowledge that the abiding result is one of satisfaction, or even of relief?

There are minds, however, to whom such considerations will appear nothing more than a futile evasion of perplexities, and a more morbid endeavour to substitute a fallacious and brain-sick theory for the solid evolutions of material evidence. To those who draw their deductions solely from externals the unimpeachable fact of the prisoner's calm and untroubled demeanour from first to last

speaks far more indisputably for her innocence, than any amount of indefinite moral impression for her guilt. But we think it must be a distorted vision that can discover the "quietness and confidence" of integrity in this repulsive composure. Reading her apparent simplicity of assurance under the original accusation by the light of her after-bearing, is it a harsh or unjustifiable inference that the cheek which knew not how to burn under the utmost agony of shame that ever bowed a woman to the earth, was able to retain its colour under the pressure of a more dubious and far less infamous charge? Innocence is not birth-strangled; she does not meet the sudden element of suspicion without a cry of pain. Total insensibility is a very precarious evidence of vitality; such unimpeachable callousness, such rigid effrontery look too much like the studied attitude of premeditated disguise, or the death-trance of moral sensibility.

COUNSEL FOR YOUTHFUL FEMALES.

There is a terrible danger, to the young female sex especially, in confounding discrepancies and misinterpreting distinctions in such a matter. At an age when impulse is generally so much stronger than principle, when appearance is so readily assumed to be reality, where the springs of action are so little sought for, and so seldom found,—a doubled guard should be set upon those inscrutable yearnings which, never content with their immediate existence, are even unconsciously for ever seeking rest; and which, in their unsatisfied wanderings, will twice themselves too often round hopes that are no anchor for the soul, or return into the house whence they come, to find an empty and unfriended home, where no good angels will come in and dwell.

SUBSIDENCE OF COASTS.

Prof. Geo. H. Cook of Rutgers College, read a paper on the Subsidence of the New-Jersey Coast. He said that trees and stumps found buried along the shore are evidently, to the careful observer, in the places where they grew. In some places these stumps amount to thousands in number, and are found deep down in the marshes, along the shores of the Delaware and at various places along that of the Atlantic; at points upon Raritan Bay these remains of trees are found only exposed at very low tides. Yellow pine and white cedar forest are found buried in the marshes along the Passaic and other rivers of New Jersey, and upon Staten Island. Specimens of these trees retain their smell, and other characteristics, as freshly as in newly-cut trees; and a large trade is carried on in exhuming them for shingles and timber. At Dennisville a marsh has been mined for timber for fifty years, and the business therein still profitable. One of the logs thus found had five hundred rings, and the speaker had seen proofs that this accumulation was the work of thousands of years. In another place below this accumulation of cedar were found specimens of gum and magnolia.

Other geologists have noticed similar collections of trees in other parts of the country, where all appearances prove that they grew on the spot where they were found. In the solid upland are found stumps buried several feet below the present surface, and beds of oysters and clam shells now ten to twelve feet above the level of high tide. Some of the stumps now below the level of high tide have been growing trees within the memory of man. Near Salem N.J., was a tide-meadow within the memory of the people living near a heavily timbered upland. Other like instances were given. A surveyor of Cumberland County told the Professor of several such submerged uplands. One gentleman has lost at least a thousand acres of timber lands by the advance of the tides. On the east shore of Cape May the advance is not so rapid, owing to the abruptness of the shore, but the Professor has seen evidence of a similar conversion of upland into salt marsh. Near Cape Barnegat, stumps of trees cut quite recently are already submerged. Similar facts have been observed along the Raritan, on Staten Island, and at Hempstead, L.I. The people of the very flat country of Cape May have generally noticed these facts.

The objection that these phenomena arise from a difference in the height of the tides, owing to obstructions at the mouths of the bays, is obviated by the fact the changes noticed are greater than the limits of the tide, which rises but about five feet. The pilots of New-York have noticed no increase of the depth of water in the channel, but two pilots of the Raritan River assure Prof. Cook that the channel of that river is deeper than formerly.

The rate of this subsidence is shown by the meadows, which, formerly cut off from the tide by dykes with sluices, now are undefended, the sluices being three or four feet below the tides. Many facts of like character were detailed, and also the observations of gentlemen who have observed the changes for many years by means of permanent marks. A miller upon one of the creeks of New-Jersey has lost eight inches of his water-fall by the increased height of the tides; at another mill the loss is twelve to fifteen inches, and a third, built a hundred years ago, has lost two feet.

In the neighborhood of New-York there are not the same advantages for careful observation that exist at the lower end of the State, but Prof. Cook is of opinion that the rate of subsidence is the same.—Paper read before recent Scientific Convention at Montreal.

Messenger Department.

THE TWO PATHS.

There are two paths before thee—
One deck'd with glowing flowers,
While bright beyond the golden gate
Smiles Pleasure's dazzling bowers.

The other fronts a narrow pass,
A stern and rugged way;
And they that walk therein, must brave
A dark and stormy day.

But oh, though bright that golden gate,
Beware! nor enter in,
To roam amid the poisoned sweets
Of Pleasure and of Sin.

For in that seeming Paradise
The fiend hath made his lair;
And though the way be strewn with flowers,
The serpent coil'd there!

And who spendeth life's brief hours
In that unholy land,
Will find its treacherous pathway leads
To Ruin's gloomy strand!

Where sullen rolls the fiery lake,
Sad image of Despair;
And fell Remorse—that haunts the soul,
That chose its portion there.

Who called of God, and warned by man
To flee the coming wrath,
And shun the second death,—pursued
That dark and downward path!

But oh, that straight and holy way,
Within the narrow gate,
Haste thee to choose, and enter in
Before the cry—"Too late!"

—Episcopal Recorder.

YOU DARE NOT!

"Come, Louis, help to launch our little boat," said a keen-eyed lad, entering the school-room. "Let me study now," was the evasive reply. "Do come!" persisted Frank. "I do not care to go," said Louis, still bending over his book. "Ha! ha! Lou, I know," shouted Frank, "your father has forbidden it; so I'll tell the boys you don't *dar* to go to the lake." The book was instantly thrown down, and Louis rushed to the forbidden spot—he resented the insinuation that he must not act his own pleasure—but long months of bodily suffering were the penalty for his disobedience.

Thus many enter paths of sin to prove what they and their allurers call courage, but it is weakness and folly. Many have yielded to temptation because they had not enough true bravery to endure the sarcasms and sneers of their more wicked companions. Ah! how many a life bark has been wrecked by those defiant words! When the first step in sin is taken, and the first bound of restraint is passed, the tempted more readily go on to the next, and the next, until ruin is stamped on their souls!

"Take a glass of wine with me, friend," said a gay young man to a stranger guest at a fashionable dinner party.

"No, I thank you, I am not accustomed to it," was the reply.

"No refusing them—you know how very delicious it is," and the tempter offered a richly carved goblet, in which sparkled the exhilarating draught. "Ha, ha! so you *dare* not taste it," he added, laughing contemptuously. The stranger's face flushed—*dare* not, thought he, I will show him that I am as brave as himself—and he quaffed the proffered wine, refilling the glass again and again. Who, in five years, could have recognized in the loathsome, tattered criminal at the bar of justice, that richly dressed, elegant stranger, who first tasted the fatal poison at that festive board.

"Certainly you will go with us, my little fairy," said a beautiful lady to her young niece, "and our carriage will soon be at the door; Rose," addressing a servant, "go and assist Miss Celia at her toilette."

"No, no, aunty," said Celia, blushing, "I ought not to go on the Sabbath day."

"Hero our niece, Celia, Edward. She says she ought not to go," and Mrs. Lovejoy laughed derisively as her husband entered the parlor.

"Oh, fie, my dear Northern bird, you must grace our assemblage," he said to Celia.

The young lady was from New England on a visit at the luxurious home of her uncle in the sunny South. On that Sabbath the family were to ride to a neighboring city, and partake of a dinner with several gay friends at the house of Mr. L's brother. Celia knew it would be wrong to spend that sacred day so carelessly, and the command, "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy" seemed sounding as in childhood, when repeated by her now sainted mother. Should she heed it, or would she strive to quench those memories, and indulge in the "pleasures of sin for a season?" Thus she wavered, as Mrs. L. said,—

"The day is magnificent, the company will be brilliant, and brother's dinner will be superb! You will not enjoy sitting alone in our pew at church; but here comes cousin Arthur. Most learned lawyer," and she bowed with mock gravity to the young man, "use your irresistible eloquence, and persuade Celia to go with us to-day."

"Why, my pretty Puritan, you do not pretend that you will not?" he queried. "Come, come, no old-fashioned notions," added the handsome Arthur, "we cannot go without you, and do not let us believe you dare not go."

His words were spoken in soft, winning tones,

and poor Celia yielded. Bitter was her anguish in after days as she reflected on that step in transgression, and when again in her New England home, it seemed to her that the noble mountains, towering to the heavens in their unchanged grandeur, were mocking her in her misery.

"Ha, you coward!" bitterly said a man to his friend, who hesitated to accept a challenge given in the heat of passion; "then you *dare* not?" "Yes, to-night, we will meet,"—and they did meet, the challenger was killed, his wife widowed, his children made fatherless. The murderer fled, and strove to hush the upbraidings of conscience with the thought like one of old—"Am I my brother's keeper?" But fear seized on him, and he sought to end his remorse by taking his own life.

Where is the bravery in such desperate deeds? What is such a miserable spirit compared with one that braves the scoffs and resists the temptings of evil-doers, ever looking up to God as a "refuge in time of trouble." Far more heroic is he who conquers with his own inclination to sin, than he who conquers on the battle-field.

The real criterion of heroism is an unswerving adherence to Bible principles, instead of a cringing submission to the tempter; and those only are truly brave who "dare not" do wrong.—*N. Y. Independent.*

MOUNT TABOR.

Mount Tabor is situated in Galilee, and rises to the height of above a mile in the midst of the valley of Jezreel, now the plain of Esdraelon. It is celebrated as the rendezvous of the Israelites under Barak, for the defeat of Sisera, but especially for the transfiguration of our blessed Lord, Judg. iv. 6—12; 1 Sam. x. 3; Jer. xlv. 18; Mat. xvii. 1. But this rests on tradition. Tabor being a high mountain, where the disciples and their Lord might be apart by themselves, has favoured the universal opinion that this was the spot, but several others have been pointed out as probable. The chief reason for disputing the claim of Tabor is, that when Jesus had cured an epileptic boy, after the transfiguration, it is said (Mar. xi. 30) that they departed, and passed through Galilee, and then came to Capernaum. It is not, therefore, thought very probable that the evangelist would in this manner have narrated our Lord's journey from the mount of transfiguration to Capernaum, if that mountain had been in Galilee, the region in which Capernaum stood. The pious mind is, however, liable to be affected by traditional circumstances in such a vicinity. The spot might have been trodden by Jesus and favoured disciples, and here might have occurred the glorious scene described by the evangelists. Hence the Scottish Mission have at some length described this mountain, and conclude with an account of their feelings while gazing on the spot tradition has chose to honour:—"Tabor is about a thousand feet above the plain, answering well to the description, 'an high mountain apart.' Its level top, about a mile in circumference, covered with groups of fine trees and brushwood, affords a spot of complete retirement in the very midst of the land. If this was really the scene of the transfiguration, there is a difficulty arising from the fact, that both a fortress and a village once stood on its top, though otherwise it would not be easy to find a spot in this world more suitable for that heavenly transaction. It is a solemn thing to feel that you are treading the very ground on which the holy beings have walked; and here we believed we were on the ground called by Peter 'the holy mount,' hallowed by the visit of Moses and Elias by the presence of the transfigured Saviour himself, and by the voice of God, the Father, when he spake from the excellent glory, 'This is my beloved son, in whom I am well pleased; hear ye him.' Barak assembled his 10,000 men on this hill, in company with Deborah; and in the plain at its foot, not a few learned men have supposed that the armies of Antichrist (gathered together to the place called Armageddon) are to be destroyed by the Lamb, when the great day of his wrath is come, Rev. xvi. 16."

DYING WIFE TO HER HUSBAND.

The following most touching fragment of a *Letter from a Dying wife to her Husband*, was found by him some months after her death, between the leaves of a religious volume, which she was very fond of perusing. The letter which was literally dim with tear-marks, was written long before the husband was aware that the grasp of a fatal disease had fastened upon the lovely form of his wife, who died at the early age of nineteen:—

"When this shall reach your eye, dear G—, some day when you are turning over the relics of the past, I shall have passed away forever, and the cold white stone will be keeping its lonely watch over lips you have so often pressed, and the soil will be growing green that shall hide forever your sight the dust of one who has so often nestled close to your warm heart. For many long and sleepless nights, when all my thoughts were at rest, I have wrestled with the consciousness of approaching death, until at last it has forced itself on my mind. Although to you and to others it might now seem but the nervous imagination of a girl, yet, dear G—, it is so! Many weary hours have I passed in the endeavor to reconcile myself to leaving you, whom I love so well, and this bright world of sunshine and beauty; and hard

indeed it is to struggle on silently and alone, with the *sure conviction* that I am about to leave all forever and go down alone into the dark valley! "But I know in whom I have trusted," and leaning upon His arm, "I fear no evil." Don't blame me for keeping even all this from you. How could I subject you, of all others, to such sorrow as I feel at parting when time will so soon make it apparent to you? I could have wished to live, if only to be at your side when your time shall come, and pillowing your head upon my breast, wipe the death damps from your brow, and usher your departing spirit to its Maker's presence, embalmed in woman's holiest prayer. But it is not to be so—and I submit. Yours is the privilege of watching, through long and dreary nights, for the spirit's final flight, and of transferring my sinking head from your breast to my Saviour's bosom! And you shall share my last thought, the last faint pressure of the hand, and the last feeble kiss shall be yours; and even when flesh and heart shall have failed me, my eye shall rest on yours until glazed by death; and our spirits shall hold one fast communion, until gently fading from my view—the last of earth—you shall mingle with the first bright glimpses of the unfading glories of that better world, where partings are unknown. Well do I know the spot, dear G—, where you will lay me; often have we stood by the place, as we watched the mellow sunset, as it glanced in quivering flashes through the leaves, and burnished the grassy mounds around us with stripes of gold. Each perhaps has thought that *one* of us would come *alone*; and whichever it might be, *your* name would be on the stone.—We loved the spot—and I know you'll love it none the less when you see the same quiet sunlight and gentle breezes play among the grass that grows over your MARY'S grave. I know you'll go often alone there, when I am laid there, and my spirit shall be with you then, and whisper among the waving branches, "I am not lost, but gone before."

GOOD FOR EVIL.

A very interesting and beautiful instance of the way in which the persecuting wrath of man is sometimes turned aside by the wisdom and meekness of the spirit of Christ, occurred on the western coast of Ireland not a very long time ago.

Some converts from Popery, in connection with the Ventry Mission, being much persecuted, took a boat, and proceeded a short distance down the coast, to a retired place, where they hoped that they could hold a religious service without being disturbed by their enemies. Their persecutors, however, pursued them in another boat, with the view of interrupting their service, and of injuring them in any way they could. It happened however, that as the boat of the Romanists approached that in which the Protestants were, the most eager of the former lost one of the two oars which they had in their boat. A strong and dangerous current was running at the time, which caught the boat, and began to carry it rapidly out to sea.—The Roman Catholics saw their danger, and raised a cry of distress, which was answered by one of the Protestants gallantly leaping overboard, swimming after the lost oar, laying hold of it with his mouth, and restoring it to his enemies. The boat's outward course to sea was stopped as soon as they regained their oar; both the boats then proceeded silently, side by side, to the shore, which having reached, the two crews embraced each other, and the persecutors were turned into grateful friends. We have only to add, that, after this event, the Roman Catholic priests failed, for a long time, in bringing on another fight between the two parties.

See how blessed and happy a thing it is to return good for evil, and that, not only in important matters, such as the one we have named, but in those also which are of a much more trifling kind. Let us try to do this, and so copy the example of Him, "who, when he was reviled, reviled not again; when he suffered, he threatened not."

A STORY OF THE BATTLE-FIELD.

A soldier was wounded in one of the battles of the Crimea, and was carried out of the field; he felt that his wound was mortal—that life was quickly ebbing away—and he said to his comrades who were carrying him,

"Put me down; do not trouble to carry me any further; I am dying."

They put him down and returned to the field.—A few minutes after, an officer saw the man weltering in his blood, and asked him if he could do anything for him.

"Nothing, thank you."

"Shall I get you a little water?" asked the kind-hearted officer.

"No, thank you; I am dying."

"Is there nothing I can do for you? shall I write to your friends?"

"I have no friends you can write to. But there is one thing for which I would be much obliged; in my knapsack you will find a Testament—will you open it at the 14th of John, and near the end of that chapter you will find a verse that begins with 'Peace,' will you read it?"

The officer did so, and read the words, "Peace I leave with you, my peace I give unto you; not as the world giveth, give I unto you. Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid."

"Thank you, sir," said the dying man; "I have that peace; I am going to the Saviour; God is with me; I want no more," and instantly expired.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

A late number of the *Friend*, published at Honolulu, S. I., contains an essay read by Rev. T. Coan of Hilo, before the "Hawaiian Evangelical Association," with the title, "Is it proper to hold up the idea before the Hawaiians that the lava-flow towards Hilo ceased in answer to prayer?" The essay first describes the facts in the case of this remarkable volcanic phenomenon, and after setting forth the teachings of the Bible on the subject of answer to prayer, with Scriptural examples, concludes as follows:—

"That the lava stream which so long hung like a flaming sword over us, and which flashed so fearfully in our faces, would have been arrested within five miles of our dwellings, and that, within seven miles of us, it should for nine long months, have boiled and raged, rending the rocky ribs of the earth, heaping up hills, ridges, and mountains, and opening yawning fissures and abysses of fire, had there been no prayer, no fear, no fasting, and no recognition of an Almighty God, whose touch makes the hills to smoke, who melts the rocks in his anger, and whose breath like a stream of brimstone, sets on fire the foundation of the mountains, and at whose nod the earth trembleth, we will not dogmatically affirm. We state the facts, and they are *marvellous*. That Hilo is not now sleeping under a pall of ebon blackness, that her glorious landscape is not blotted from the book of nature, her beautiful harbor choked with rocks, her songs hushed, her happy dwellings consumed, and the smoke of her ruin going up like that of Sodom, seems to us a miracle. As a miracle of mercy, we love to contemplate it; and when we shall cease to adore and bless and praise the Lord for this mercy, let our tongue cleave to the roof of our mouth."

CATECHISING.—The Rev. Thomas Doolittle was accustomed to spend some time every Lord's day in catechizing the members, especially the young people, of his congregation. Among other pleasing circumstances which attended those exercises, the following produced a most happy effect. The question for the evening being What is effectual calling? the answer was given in the words of the Assembly's Catechism. This answer being explained, Mr. D. proposed that the question should be answered by changing the words *us* and *our* into *me* and *my*. Upon this proposal a solemn silence followed; many felt its vast importance, but none had courage to answer. At length a young man rose up, and with every mark of a broken and contrite heart, by divine grace was enabled to say, "Effectual calling is the work of God's spirit, whereby convincing *me* of *my* sins and misery, enlightening *my* mind in the knowledge of Christ, and renewing *my* will, He did persuade and enable *me* to embrace Jesus Christ freely offered to *me* in the Gospel. The scene was truly affecting. The proposal of the question had commanded unusual solemnity. The rising up of the young man had created high expectations, and the answer being accompanied with proofs of unfeigned piety and modesty, the congregation was bathed in tears. This youth had been converted by being catechised, and to his honor Mr. D. says: "From an ignorant and wicked youth, he had become an intelligent and serious professor, to God's glory, and my much comfort." —*Puritan Recorder.*

A HINT TO MINISTERS.—In a parish near London, resided a squire of great wealth, and of a cultivated mind; but unfortunately so given to drink that he would sometimes be in a state of intoxication for three weeks together! and while in this state was a grief and trouble to his family, and a nuisance to the neighbourhood. The Clergyman of the parish went to him one day to advise him to become a member of the Total Abstinence Society. The squire listened to his arguments and with much feeling said, he knew that if he persevered in the course he had been pursuing, he should ruin both soul and body, and ruin his wife and family; but still he had not strength to resist the fascination of drink. The Clergyman continued urgent; the other at length said—"Well, will you sign with me for if you do, that will keep my courage up." His reply was, "There is no occasion for my signing;" "I never take more than two glasses of wine in a day, and I was never under the influence of liquor in my life." "But," said the squire, "if you will not do it on your own account, do it for the sake of me: do it in pity to a poor drunkard." This appeal had its effect: in the spirit which animated St. Paul, when he wrote that passage—"If meat make my brother to offend, I will eat no more meat while the world standeth;" the Clergyman declared, he would sign, adding, "I do so, because I *love your soul more than I love a glass of wine.*" The squire afterwards became a steady and respectable character, a constant frequenter of the house of God, and a right hand man to the pious Clergyman of the village. Oh! who would not make a little sacrifice, thus to snatch a brother from destruction. —*Rev. J. Sherman.*

ESTABLISHED CHURCHES.—There are actually no less than thirty-eight Protestant (Established) churches within the limits of the German Confederation. So in Switzerland each Canton has its Independent Reformed church, without any official connection whatever with that of neighboring Canton.—*Schaff's Germany.*

—An humble confession of sin brings shame to ourselves but glory to God.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[BY MONTREAL LINE.]

NEW YORK MARKETS—Sept. 4.

Flour 5c to 10c lower, with moderate demand. Wheat 1c to 2c lower. Oats unchanged. Pork without important change. Sales 300 barrels at \$25.50 for Mess, \$21 to \$21.40 for Prime. Beef firm; fair demand. Lard firm; sales 150 barrels at 15½c to 15½c.

Stocks—Slight re-action. Sterling Exchange continues nominal and dull at 108½.

BUFFALO, Sept. 4.—Flour is tending downwards. Sales to-day 300 bbls at \$5.50 to \$6.35.

ALBANY, Sept. 4.—W. P. Daniels, President of the Niagara County Bank, Lockport, was robbed last night in the Central Railroad cars of a pocket-book containing drafts to the amount of \$30,000.

KENNETH DOWIE & CO.'S CIRCULAR.

[Per "ASIA"]

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Aug. 21.

In the earlier part of the week the weather was occasionally rainy, but for some days it has been remarkably fine, and great progress is making in securing the crops of grain. The accounts continue highly favorable in regard to the quality of the Wheat Crop, and probable great yield. Spring Corn is not so highly spoken of, but is expected to be good generally. It is does not appear that any serious damage is done yet to potatoes in this island, though in the South of Ireland accounts have been unfavorable.

In the London Market there has been a recovery of decline on New Wheat of 2s to 3s. Old being neglected, and Foreign slightly improved in demand and price, the advance in New being mainly caused by short supply to market cannot be much depended on.

At to-day's Corn Market the attendance was remarkably small, and the transactions few. The best qualities of White and Red Wheat were held at full prices; 1d less was taken on other kinds. Flour declined 6d. Indian Corn also fell 6d.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, & DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Toronto—30th ult., Mrs. Geo. B. Holland, of a son. 30th ult., the wife of the Rev. F. H. Marling, of a son. 31st ult., Mrs. James Scott, of a daughter. 30th ult., Mrs. W. Ford, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Montreal—1st inst., by the Rev. G. Young, Mr. John McClea, to Miss Sarah Butler. 3rd inst., by the same, Mr. William Irwin, of Longueuil, to Miss Ann Pepper, of Montreal. 2nd inst., by the Rev. the Dean of Montreal, the Hon. John Pangman, to Miss Georgiana, youngest daughter of the late Wm. Robertson, M.D.

Oakville—15th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Green, Mr. George Simpson, to Miss Elizabeth Husband, of Toronto.

St. Thomas, C.W.—29th ult., by the Rev. A. Young, Mr. George Henry Percival, to Miss Elizabeth McNair, both of Malahide.

Stratford—21st ult., by the Rev. Thos. McPherson, Mr. John Davison, to Miss Mary Brenner. 22nd ult., by the same, Mr. Thos. Irving, of Clinton, to Miss Catherine Heffernan, of Guelph.

Toronto—25th ult., by the Rev. Dr. Taylor, Mr. Wm. Couper, to Miss Mary Ann Hadgraft.

DEATHS.

Quebec—18th ult., Mrs. Margaret Peden, aged 78 years.

Cobourg—24th ult., Martha Augusta, youngest daughter of Asa Burnham, Esq.

Cayuga—13th ult., Mr. J. B. Moore, aged 83 years.

Cacouna—27th ult., Henrietta Hamilton, wife of Andrew Thomson, Esq., Buckingham Mills, C. E.

Edinburgh, Scotland—13th ult., George Dickson, Esq., S. S. C., brother to Mr. William Dickson, Kingsey, C. E.

Inverness—27th July, Catherine Elizabeth, aged 5 years; and on 21st ult., Archibald, aged 3 years, children of Mr. Malcolm McKillop.

Pakenham—20th ult., in the 93d year of her age, Mrs. N. Ellison, relict of the late Samuel Dickson.

Rockport, Mass.—22d ult., in the 32d year of his age, Duncan, second son of Wm. McEwen, Esq., of St. Andrews, C. E.

St. Mary's—10th ult., Mr. William Owston, R. N., aged 79 years.

Toronto—29th ult., Miss Sarah Moore, aged 28 years. 29th ult., J. D. Coates, Esq., aged 25 years.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SAINT MAURICE IRON WARES.

Will be sold by Auction, on the Wharf, alongside Schooner, on account of J. W. Leaycraft, Esq., on Thursday, September 10th, an extensive and complete assortment of the very Superior Charcoal-made Iron Wares, manufactured at the St. Maurice Forge, from the Celebrated St. Maurice Ore, consisting of—Double, Single and Fancy Stoves, Grates, Pot Ash Kettles, Flat-Bottom and other Coolers, Sugar Kettles, Bakers, without feet, Tea Kettles, Stove Stands, Ash Pans, Iron Bedsteads, Plough Castings, Pipe Rings, Horseshoe and other Iron, Plough Moulds, Plough Points, &c., &c.

Full particulars and terms, which will be liberal, will be given in a future advertisement. Sale at ONE o'clock.

BENNING & BARSALOU.

FOR SALE—

99 Hogsheads and 183 Barrels VERY BRIGHT SUGAR.

August 5. THOS. GORDON. Gillespie's Buildings.

COAL! COAL!!—for sale.

Newcastle double-screened Blacksmiths' Coal. —ALSO— Grate and Steam Coal, from yard, in lots to suit purchasers.

G. & D. SHAW,

7, Common Street.

Montreal, July 17, 1857.

THE MASSACHUSETTS SABBATH

SCHOOL SOCIETY'S, and other Sabbath School Libraries, for \$2½ to \$10.

Good selected Libraries for Congregations, Villages, and Sabbath Schools, made up at prices varying from \$15 to \$200.

Bibles, Testaments, Catechisms, Commentaries, Concordances, and Bible Dictionaries in great variety. Also, Missionary and other Maps.

JOHN DOUGALL,

36, Great St. James Street, Montreal.

HEGEMAN CLARK & CO.'S GENUINE COD LIVER OIL, warranted Pure, and made with the utmost care from Fresh Cod Fish Livers. It has stood the test of ten years experience. It is no quack nostrum; but is recommended by the most eminent Physicians.

For Sale by

WILLIAM LYMAN & CO.

Custom House Square, Montreal.

August 19.

PERSIAN BALM.—A most desirable article for the Toilet—designed for cleansing the Teeth, Shaving, Champooing, Bathing, removing Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Sun marks, and all disagreeable appearances upon the skin. This new cosmetic has won the confidence of our best Physicians and Dentists, and the proprietors are confident they have the finest Toilet article in market.

To the traveller, it is especially desirable, as it soothes that unpleasant sensation of the skin consequent upon travelling, softens and whitens the skin, and prevents roughness and chapping. Sold by all Druggists.

S. S. BLODGETT & CO., Proprietors,

Ogdensburg, N. Y.

LAMPLUGH & CAMPBELL,

July 31.

Wholesale Agents, Montreal.

FAMILY CHRISTIAN ALMANAC, for 1858. Beautifully illustrated. 41 each; 2s 6d per dozen; 17s 6d per 100 copies.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

"WITNESS" OFFICE,

36, Great St. James Street.

THE LADIES of the SECOND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, MONTREAL, beg leave to inform their friends, and the public generally, that they intend holding a "Sale of Plain and Fancy Needlework," during the month of November, in aid of their "Chapel Building Fund." Time and place of holding it will be duly advertised. Any donations may be sent to the following ladies:—

Mrs. Thos. Boyd, No. 115, Notre Dame St.

Mrs. Geo. Morrison, No. 17, Amherst St.

Mrs. Wm. Slack, No. 83, St. Lawrence St.

Miss Taylor, No. 390, LaGauchetière St.

Miss Manley, 22, St. Elizabeth St.

Mrs. S. W. Holmes, 225, LaGauchetière St.

Montreal, August 25th, 1857.

A CAMP MEETING is appointed to be held near the village of Hemmingford, on the line of the Montreal and New York R. R., to commence on Friday, the 4th September. It is expected that large numbers from Montreal, Hemmingford, Russelltown, Huntingdon, Ormstown, Odelltown, St. Johns, and St. Andrews, will be in attendance. Several Ministers will be present to take part in the services. The cars will leave Bonaventure Street Depot, daily, at 3.30 p.m., arriving at the place of meeting at 5 p.m., and returning, will leave the ground at 7, and at 4 p.m.

Fare—Going and returning, \$1, on the presentation of a printed form of certificate, to be obtained of either of the Wesleyan Ministers of this city, and of Mr. Pickup.

UNIVERSITY OF QUEEN'S COLLEGE, KINGSTON.—The Sixteenth Session of Queen's College will begin on the first Wednesday of October (7th October) 1857, at which date all In-trans and regular Students in the Faculty of Arts are required to be present.

The Divinity Classes will be opened on the first Wednesday in November.

Candidates for matriculation as regular Students of the first year will undergo an examination before the College Senate in the first three books of the *Æneid* of Virgil; the first three books of Caesar's Commentaries; Mair's Introduction; the Greek Grammar; the first book of Euclid; and Arithmetic, as far as Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, and the Extraction of Roots, inclusive.

The only charges are £1 for Matriculation Fee; £2 for each class per session, to be paid on admission to the Classes; and £1 additional in the Natural Philosophy Class, for expenses of apparatus.

There are various respectable Boarding Houses in the neighborhood of the College, at which Boarding may be obtained on reasonable terms.

Each Student on entering must produce a Certificate of Moral and Religious Character from the Minister of the Congregation to which he belongs.

A certain number of Scholarships or Bursaries will be awarded at the commencement of the Session. Scholarships for Students of the first year will be conferred on those who display the greatest proficiency in the subjects of examination for matriculation. For Students of previous years, the subjects for examination for Scholarships will be the studies of former Sessions.

THE PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT, or College School, will be conducted as usual, under the charge of competent Masters.

The Fees in this Department are as follows:—

TERMS PER ANNUM.

For Tuition in English Reading, Writing and

Arithmetic, for Pupils under 12 years of

age.....£4 0 0

For pupils above 12 years of age.....6 0 0

For Tuition in the above branches, together

with Geography, English Grammar, Com-

position, the Latin Rudiments, and use of

the Globes.....6 0 0

For Tuition in all the above branches, with

lessons in the Latin Classes, Greek or

Mathematics.....8 0 0

All Fees payable quarterly in advance. A reduction

of 25 per cent is made on the tuition fees of parents

sending more than one scholar.

This department is under the superintendence of the Professors. The course of instruction is conducted so as to prepare the pupils for entering with advantage the Classes of the College.

By order of the Senatus Academicus,

GEORGE WEIR, A.M.,

Secretary.

August 31, 1857.

HAMILTON LADIES' ACADEMY.

—Miss Gibb, who for ten years conducted a Ladies' Seminary in Quebec, and whose Academy has been successfully carried on in this city for six months past, begs to intimate to Parents and Guardians, that the Hamilton Ladies' Academy, under her care, will re-open (after the summer vacation), on Monday, the 31st instant.

Hamilton, C. W., 20th August, 1857.

ACCOUNT BOOKS in Dollars and Cents, Ledgers, Journals, Cash and Day Books, Memorandum, Time and Bill Books, Wholesale and Retail.

36 Great St. James Street.

July 24, 1857.

THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE

Having passed an Act requiring all the ACCOUNTS of the GOVERNMENT to be kept in DOLLARS and CENTS, from the FIRST of JANUARY next, it is desirable that the same system of Accounting should be generally adopted throughout the country.

The BANKING INSTITUTIONS have, therefore, resolved to make a similar change, to take effect at the above mentioned period, and they request that parties transacting business with them will have the amount of all Bills or Notes intended for Discount or Collection, and falling due on and after the first of January next, expressed in Dollars and Cents. It will also be necessary that all Cheques and other forms, in use for Banking purposes, be adapted to the Decimal System.

1st May, 1857.

For the Bank of Montreal—D. DAVIDSON, Cashier.

For the Bank of British North America—THOMAS PATON, General manager.

For the Commercial Bank of Canada—C. S. ROSS, Cashier.

For the Bank of Upper Canada—THOMAS G. RID-OUT, Cashier.

For the City Bank—F. MACCULLOCH, Cashier.

For the Quebec Bank—C. GETHINGS, Cashier.

For the Bank of Montreal—A. STEVEN, President.

For La Banque du Peuple—B. H. LAMOINE, Cashier.

For the Bank of Montreal—WILLIAM MOLSON, President.

For the Bank of Toronto—A. CAMERON, Cashier.

For the Niagara District Bank—THOMAS R. MERRITT, Vice-President.

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION OF L. C.

PRESIDENT—A. POLLETTE, Esq., M.P.P., Three Rivers. JOHN YULE, Esq., Pres. Board of Agriculture, Chambly.

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION,

TO TAKE PLACE AT MONTREAL,

On the 16th, 17th, and 18th Sept. 1857.

\$5,500 TO BE DISTRIBUTED IN PRIZES.

Diplomas will also be awarded in the Industrial Department.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.—IN 10 CLASSES 194 SECTIONS.—1, Cattle; 2, Sheep; 3, Swine; 4, Horses; 5, Dairy Produce; 6, Sugar; 7, Field Productions; 8, Agricultural Implements; 9, Foreign Stock; 10, Poultry and Birds.

HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.—3 CLASSES, 63 SECTIONS.—1, Bouquets, Wreaths and Flowers; 2, Fruits; 3, Vegetables.

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.—13 CLASSES, 550 SECTIONS.—1, Painting in Oil, Pencil and Crayon; 2, Ladies' Department; 3, Printers' Book-binders' and Lithographers' Work; 4, Musical Instruments and Cabinet Work; 5, Woods—Carpenters' Joiners' Coopers' and Turners' Work; 6, Marble, Stone, Bricks and Tiles; 7, Ores and Metals, Machinery, Manufactures of Iron, Brass, Copper, Lead and Tin; 8, Wollen, Cotton, Linen and Hemp Manufactures; 9, Leather—Manufactures of Leather and India Rubber; 10, Industrial Products, chemically and otherwise compounded; 11, Furriers', Hatters' and Clothiers' Work; 12, Indian Productions and Curiosities; 13, Carriages and Sleighs.

For Prize Lists, Forms of Entry, and information address (post-paid if by mail) the Secretary-Treasurer in Montreal. For particulars of the Industrial Department, address the Exhibition Committee of the Mechanics' Institute; and for particulars of the Horticultural Department, address the President of the Horticultural Society.

All Exhibitors must furnish the undersigned, on or before the 8th September, at his office, No. 33 Notre Dame Street, with a list and description of the articles they intend to enter for Exhibition, as after that date no Entries can be received.

JOSEPH PERRAULT,

Sec.-Treasurer.

Montreal, July 11, 1857.

Local Committee of Superintendence:

The Mayor of Montreal, Henry Starnes, Esq.,

Hon. James Ferrier, Damase Masson, Esq.,

T. S. Brown, Esq.,

Exhibition Committee of the Mechanics' Institute:

Charles Garth, Esq., George Weaver, Esq.,

Wm. Rodden, Esq., David Brown, Esq.,

John Fletcher, Esq.,

President of the Horticultural Society.

James Ferrier, Jr., Esq.,

UNIVERSITY OF M'GILL COLLEGE,

MONTREAL.

Session of 1857-8.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

SESSION COMMENCES SEPT. 10th, and extends until May 1st. The course of study for the degree of B. A., extends over four years; and includes Classics, Mathematics, Modern Languages, English Literature, Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Rhetoric, Natural Philosophy and Natural History. In addition to the regular Course, there are Classes in Hebrew and Oriental Literature, Agriculture, and Commercial Law, attendance on which is optional; and a special Course of Civil Engineering, qualifying in two years for the diploma of Assistant Engineer. Persons who do not wish to pursue the regular Course, may attend any of the Classes as occasional students.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

Session extends from November 2nd, to May 1st. The course of study for the degree of M.D., extends over four years; and includes Anatomy, Chemistry, Theory and Practice of Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery, Materia Medica, and Pharmacy, Clinical Medicine and Surgery, Practical Anatomy, Institutes of Medicine, Medical Jurisprudence, Botany and Zoology.

FACULTY OF LAW.

Session extends from November 2nd to May 1st. The course for the degree of B. C. L., extends over three years, and comprises every branch of Legal study.

A limited number of Students can have Lodgings in the College buildings, with private instruction in French, if desired.

The Annual Prospectus of the University, giving full details of the Courses of Study, &c., may be obtained of the undersigned.

W. C. BAYNES, B. A.,

Sec'y and Registrar.

July 30, 1857.

HIGH SCHOOL DEPARTMENT OF M'GILL COLLEGE, 1857-8.

RECTOR—Professor H. ASPINWALL HOWE, M.A.

FIRST ASSISTANT MASTER—T. A. GIBSON, Esq., M.A.

SECOND ASSISTANT MASTER—DAVID RODGER, Esq., M.A.

THIRD ASSISTANT MASTER—W. M. BOWMAN, Esq.

FOURTH ASSISTANT MASTER—J. D. BORTHWICK, Esq.

FIFTH ASSISTANT MASTER—J. KEMP, Esq.

FRENCH INSTRUCTOR—Prof. L. FRONTEAU, B.A.

GERMAN INSTRUCTOR—Prof. C. F. A. MARKGRAF.

DRAWING INSTRUCTOR—J. DUNCAN, Esq.

MUSIC INSTRUCTOR—J. FOLLENUS, Esq.

THE next SESSION of the SCHOOL

will COMMENCE on MONDAY, 31st August,

at NINE o'clock, A.M.

A PUNCTUAL ATTENDANCE is insisted upon, as

arrangements have been completed for entering upon the Business of the Session at once.

Parents, intending to place their Sons at the High

School, are recommended to do so without delay. Pupils

entering at the By-Term of the Session are almost

always at a disadvantage for the remainder of it.

The Rector will attend at the School Building, Barn-

side Hall, every day, from 10 to 12 o'clock, a.m., for

the purpose of examining new Pupils. All that is re-

quired for admission into the Lowest, or Preparatory

Form of the School is, that the Pupil shall have

attained the age of seven years, and be able to read

fairly.

Prospectuses, containing full particulars of the

Course of Study, Terms, Tuition, Fees, &c., may be had

on application to the Secretary, at his Office, Barnside

Hall.

W. C. BAYNES, B.A.,

Secretary.

Montreal, August 25, 1857.

TORONTO SCHOOL OF MEDICINE,

AFFILIATED WITH THE UNIVERSITY

OF TORONTO.—The 15th Session will commence on

the 1st Wednesday of October, 1857, and close on the

1st day of April, 1858, under the following arrange-

ment:—

Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.....W. T. AIKINS, M.D.

Theory and Practice of Medi-

cine, and Diseases of Women and

Children.....H. H. WRIGHT, M.D.

Institutes of Medicine and Medi-

cal Jurisprudence.....M. BARRETT, A.M., M.D.

Midwifery, and Materia Medica

and Therapeutics.....U. OGDEN, M.D.

Descriptive Anatomy.....J. ROWE, M.D.

Demonstrator of Anatomy.....J. LENNON, M.D.

Chemistry at University College, Prof. CHOPP, D.C.L.

Botany do do Prof. HINCKS, F.R.S.

For further information, circulars, &c., address

M. BARRETT, A.M., M.D., President.

Or H. H. WRIGHT, M.D., Secretary.

Toronto, July 30, 1857.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE—Mrs.

ELEANOR H. LAY, Principal.—The duties of

this School will be resumed on the first Wednesday of

September.

There will be vacancies for a few boarders.

No. 17 St. Helen Street, }

Montreal, August 4, 1857. }

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.—

Miss Grinton's School will re-open on the first

of September. It is proposed that, in addition to the

usual course of Study, LECTURES on Scientific sub-

jects will be delivered to the pupils during the ensuing

session. Vacancy for two boarders. Prospectus for-

warded on application at 12 Craig Street.