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THE REVIEW.

DRINKING USAGES IN BRITAIN.

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To an American, or even a Canadian, visiting Britain, nothing strikes the mind more unfavorably than the universality of drinking customs and practices still kept up there, and that not alone in the kind of society which continues to drink even on this side of the Atlantic, but among ministers of the gospel, and others eminent for religion and philanthropy. It is reckoned nothing strange in England for instance that the foremost champion of the Slave in Africa and America, should be engaged in a business which is enslaving his own immediate neighbors by thousands and tens of thousands. Or if a few ministers and other leading religious men are invited to the house of one of their number, to consult about some missionary enterprise, it is reckoned all right to keep circulating the wine bottle during the conference.

These, and similar instances of devotedness to drinking customs, struck the writer very painfully whenever he had occasion to visit the Father-land, and the following extracts from the letters of the Rev. John Marsh, secretary of the American Temperance Union, published in the excellent journal of that association, will show that others receive similar impressions:—

During our visit in London, much of our time was spent in the Evangelical Alliance—a great assemblage of talent, accomplishment, eloquence, and piety. The union there formed by Christians of various denominations on the basis of evangelical doctrine, sealed by Christian love, was most heart-cheering. We looked upon the body, numbering about 1200, with pain only in one aspect, and that related to our enterprise. Alas! British ministers and British Christians are still, to a lamentable extent, bowing the knee to that Moloch, which is here annually devouring 60,000 immortal beings. Some indeed have adopted our principles, and are active in our cause; but they are few in number. At the dinner table, on each successive day, most of the clergy took wine and porter; we say not to what they might call excess, but to a degree that, without difficulty, it found its way to their surface. God grant that they may have their eyes open to the evil and the inconsistency of their course—praying and preaching that England may be converted, and yet doing the very thing which keeps England in the power of the adversary;—laboring for Christian union, and yet taking that into their system which is the great foment of all strife and division, and without which, we believe, wars would cease under the whole heaven. We were thankful that the American ministers by their example, and occasionally by a word, openly and strongly rebuked them. The glasses of such men as Beecher, and Cox, and Patton, and Skinner, and Olin, and Kirk, and others (who were making them feel the power of their talents, and the depth of their piety), filled only with water, formed a contrast to their own, which, could it be contemplated sufficiently long, would inevitably compel them to renounce the intoxicating poison. A violent effort was making as we left to exclude the slave-holder from the Alliance. We could not but ask, Why not also exclude the manufacturer, vender, and consumer of intoxicating drinks, for which is the worst slavery—that of the body, or that of the body and the soul? Both are too horrid to have sufferance in the Christian Church in the nineteenth century, and should be frowned upon by the Christian ministry.

Mr. Marsh crossed the Atlantic to attend the World's Temperance Convention, and though we cannot make room for his lively sketch of it, we insert the following paragraphs, chosen almost at random:—

First in the order of business, a paper was read by Mr. Beggs, the secretary, giving some of the most striking statistics of intemperance: among the rest, that, while the revenue of the kingdom is fifty-two millions sterling, sixty-two millions are annually spent for intoxicating drinks; that thirty thousand persons go to bed drunk every Saturday night in Glasgow; that there was a diminished mortality in jails, owing to the absence of strong drinks, etc. etc. A resolution was introduced referring all statistical information to a committee, which brought out several valuable statements, both from Britain and America. We showed, in particular, how the statistics of Mr. Chipman, and others we had gathered, influenced the elections in the license question in the State of New York. Dr. Beecher and John Rutter, Esq., made some valuable observations on the importance of correct statistics. Mr. Hopwood, of York, observed, that, from returns procured by the British Association, it was ascertained, that every seventeen houses supported a public house; and that out of twenty-four thousand reclaimed characters, four thousand had joined Christian churches. The Rev. T. Spencer gave in the statistics of London, as presented by Mr. Harris, in his Christian Citizen.

A resolution was proposed by Lawrence Heyworth, Esq., of Liverpool, declarative of the fundamental principles on which the Temperance Reformation is based, upon which several speeches were made, especially one by James Teare, a most uncompromising advocate of totalism.

Dr. Campbell, of London, made a lengthy speech, in which he condemned severely the speech of James Teare, on the immorality of the traffic; and said, if it was true, he should have to go home and excommunicate half his church. Dr. Campbell talked as some of the old ministers in America did in 1833. The whole of the forenoon was thus occupied with statistics and kindred subjects.

In the afternoon the consideration of Mr. Heyworth's resolution was resumed, and spoken to by Mr. Clapp of America, Mr. Inwards, Mr. Jones, Dr. Patton, and Rev. B. Parsons, author of Anti-Bacchus. He ably replied to the objection that we put temperance in lieu of the gospel. Totalism took poison out of the body, not sin out of the soul. The resolution was carried with only one dissenting voice—a most important resolution for the cause. Mr. Beggs, the secretary, read a long paper, giving an account of the progress of intemperance in India.

The proceedings of Thursday, the fifth, were commenced with the reading by the secretaries of several papers from Montreal and other parts of Canada, giving an account of the progress of temperance and morality in Canada.

A resolution was offered, and very eloquently sustained, by the Rev. Dr. Cox, of Brooklyn, New York. His speech on the practicability of the reform of drunkards was much applauded. He believed that it was only by connecting religion on catholic principles with the temperance movement, that they could secure success.

The Rev. E. N. Kirk next offered a resolution, condemnatory of the exportation of intoxicating liquor to the heathen. He spoke well on that subject, and on the subject of missions, and was seconded by some thrilling statements from Hon. J. S. Buckingham. The Rev. Dr. Campbell suggested that an address be sent out from this convention to Christian ministers of all persuasions, and to Sunday school teachers. One was referred to Dr. Beecher, and the other to the Rev. T. Spencer.

In the afternoon, Mr. Dunlop read a paper from Julius Jeffreys, Esq., proving that fermented liquors was injurious to the constitution of man. The opinion of about eighty medical men in London, and one hundred and sixty of those living in the provinces, was embodied in the document. Dr. Grindrod stated, that in about two years he had embodied about seventy thousand youth in total societies, and he offered some resolutions on the subject of procuring more medical certificates.

At the opening of the morning's session, on Friday, the 7th, Mr. Dunlop read a paper on the drinking usages of Great Britain, which acted most injuriously upon the inhabitants. He had a list of 300. On one small town, of three thousand inhabitants, they imposed a degrading tax of £26,800.

After the Convention, Mr. Marsh visited various parts of England, Ireland, and Scotland, and his remarks upon what he saw and heard are to us the most interesting portion of his letters.

We came to Bath, a large and beautiful city, where we stopped to pay our respects to the Rev. Wm. Jay, but unfortunately he was absent. Having made an appointment, we hurried on to Bristol, where we were cordially received by some of our friends in the convention, and some of the most liberal and active friends of the cause in the kingdom—friends who forwarded £150 to London, to defray the expenses of the convention. Here we addressed an audience of about a thousand people, in the assembly rooms. The No License victory in New York was received with loud cheering: As the anti-slavery spirit here runs high, we put the question whether they would in Bristol license a slave dealer. With deafening shouts they replied, No, no. We then asked whether they would license a spirit dealer. Some said, No, but the response was feeble. We told them to look at the subject again, and their response would be different, for if their sons must fall into the hands of liquor sellers, and be made drunkards, it would be worse for them, destroying, as it would, body and soul, than to be made slaves. They thought if the people here could have the privilege of voting, as in New York, they would soon put away the spirit shops. On Saturday, the 15th, we were landed from the steamer in Cork, and fortunately found father Mathew at home. He is now seldom there, being almost continually out on temperance excursions. He had that morning returned from Limerick, where, at a great agricultural festival, he had administered the pledge to 7000 people. He lives in a very humble dwelling. Around his door were a great number of poor and miserably clad people, waiting to take the pledge. We entered the lower room, which was full. In a few moments he came in, and cordially welcomed us; but without delay, turned to the waiting multitude (who dropped upon their knees) and giving them some kind and most wholesome instruction, he solemnly propounded to them the pledge, first in English, then in Irish, they repeating it after him. He then charged them never to violate it, and asked God to bless them, putting his hand upon the head of each, and crossing them in the Roman manner. He persuaded us to dine with him, and thus gave us an opportunity to gain much of his acquaintance. We found him all we expected, an open hearted, benevolent, and very energetic man, throwing his whole soul into this great movement. He is confident it is now as prosperous as ever, and he places great reliance on the rising generation, who, he says, are coming up thorough totalists. We walked about Cork, which is full of people, many exhibiting marks of great poverty and degradation, but saw no drunkenness. 50,000 here have taken the pledge. Most of the spirit shops are closed, and what remain, have but few customers. The Protestants, to their shame be it spoken, hinder him in his movements. Father Mathew's roll-book now contains over six millions, gathered in a period of about eight years; but many who have taken from him the pledge, have not had their names recorded. On the succeeding day, we had farther interviews with him, and we accompanied him to an immense funeral of a youth belonging to his band of juvenile totalists. Two thousand persons, at least, followed to the grave; all, he said, totalists. In the evening he took us to a temperance soiree, where we were introduced to the mayor, and several active friends of the cause, and where we pleasantly spent a couple of hours in speaking and hearing speakers about temperance in Ireland and America.

We cannot close without strongly recommending the Journal of the American Temperance Union, published monthly, in New York, at \$1, or, if ten copies be taken, 50 cents per annum.

DR. ARNOLD.

THE LIFE AND CORRESPONDENCE OF THOMAS ARNOLD, D. D. Late Head-master of Rugby School.

After a considerable interval we again recur to this valuable work for the purpose of showing how religion may be united with school education, a combination, the practicability of which appears to be doubted in the present day.

Speaking of Dr. Arnold, the author says—

The spirit in which he entered on the instruction of the school, constituting as it did the main business of the place, may perhaps best be understood from a particular exemplification of it in the circumstances under which he introduced a prayer before the first lesson in the Sixth Form, over and above the general prayers read before the whole school. On the morning on which he first used it he said, that he had been much troubled to find that the change from attendance on the death-bed of one of the boys in his house to his school-work had been very great: he thought that there ought not to be such a contrast, and that it was probably owing to the school-work not being sufficiently sanctified to God's glory; that if it was made really a religious work, the transition to it from a death-bed would be slight: he therefore intended for the future to offer a prayer before the first lesson, that the day's work might be undertaken and carried on solely to the glory of God and their improvement,—that he might be the better enabled to do his work.

Under this feeling, all the lessons, in his eyes, and not only those which were more directly religious, were invested with a moral character; and his desire to raise the general standard of knowledge and application in the school was as great as if it had been his sole object.

He introduced, with this view, a variety of new regulations; contributed liberally himself to the foundation of prizes and scholarships, as incentives to study, and gave up much of his leisure to the extra labor of new examinations for the various forms, and of a yearly examination for the whole school. The spirit of industry which his method excited in his better scholars, and more or less in the school at large, was considerable; and it was often complained that their minds and constitutions were overworked by premature exertion. Whether this was the case more at Rugby than in other schools, since the greater exertions generally required in all parts of education, it is difficult to determine. He himself would never allow the truth of it, though maintaining that it would be a very great evil if it were so. The Greek union of the ἀρετή γυμνασιακή with the ἀρετή μουσική, he thought invaluable in education, and he held that the freedom of the sports of public schools was particularly favourable to it; and whenever he saw that boys were reading too much, he always remonstrated with them, relaxed their work, and if they were in the upper part of the school, would invite them to his house in the half year or the holidays to refresh them.

He had a strong belief in the general union of moral and intellectual excellence. And in the case of boys his experience led him, he said, "more and more to believe in their connexion, for which divers reasons may be given. One, and a very important one, is, that ability puts a boy in sympathy with his teachers in the matter of his work, and in their delight in the works of great minds; whereas a dull boy has much more sympathy with the uneducated, and others to whom animal enjoyments are all in all." "I am sure," he used to say, "that in the case of boys the temptations of intellect are not comparable to the temptations of dullness;" and he often dwelt on "the fruit which I above all things long for,—moral thoughtfulness,—the inquiring love of truth going along with the devoted love of goodness."

But for mere cleverness, whether in boys or men, he had no regard. "Mere intellectual acuteness," he used to say, in speaking (for example) of lawyers, "divested as it is, in too many cases, of all that is comprehensive and great and good, is to me more revolting than the most helpless imbecility, seeming to be almost like the spirit of Mephistophiles." Often when seen in union with moral depravity, he would be inclined to deny its existence altogether; the generation of his scholars, to which he looked back with the greatest of pleasure, was not that which contained most instances of individual talent, but that which had altogether worked steadily and industriously. The university honors which his pupils obtained were very considerable, and at one time unrivalled by any school in England, and he was unfeignedly delighted whenever they occurred. But he never laid any stress upon them, and strongly deprecated any system which would encourage the notion of their being the chief end to be answered by school education. He would often dwell on the curious alternations of cleverness or dullness in school generations, which seemed to baffle all human calculation or exertion. "What we ought to do is to send up boys who will not be plucked." A mere plodding boy was above all others encouraged by him. At Laleham he had once got out of patience, and spoken sharply to a pupil of this kind, when the pupil looked up in his face and said, "Why do you speak angrily, sir?—indeed I am doing the best that I can." Years afterwards he used to tell the story to his children, and said, "I never felt so much ashamed in my life—that look and that speech I have never forgotten." And though it would of course happen that clever boys, from a greater sympathy with his understanding, would be brought into closer intercourse with him, this did not affect his feeling, not only of respect, but of reverence to those who, without ability, were distinguished for high principle and industry. "If there be one thing on earth which is truly admirable, it is to see God's wisdom blessing an inferiority of natural powers, where they have honestly, truly, and zealously cultivated." In speaking of a pupil of this character, he once said, "I would stand to that man *hat in hand*;" and it was his feeling after the departure of such an one that drew from him the most personal, perhaps the only personal praise, which he ever bestowed on any boy in his Sermons. (See Sermons, vol. iii. pp. 352, 353.)

This being his general view, it remains to unfold his ideas of school-instruction in detail.

1. That classical studies should be the basis of intellectual teaching, he maintained from the first. "The study of language," he said, "seems to me as if it was given for the very purpose of forming the human mind in youth; and the Greek and Latin languages, in themselves so perfect, and at the same time freed from the insuperable difficulty which must attend any attempt to teach boys philology through the medium of their own spoken

language, seem the very instruments, by which this is to be effected." But a comparison of his earlier and later letters will show how much this opinion was strengthened in late years, and how, in some respects, he returned to parts of the old system which on first arrival at Rugby he had altered or discarded. To the use of Latin verse, which he had been accustomed to regard as "one of the most contemptible prettinesses of the understanding." "I am becoming," he said, "in my old age more and more a convert." Greek and Latin grammars in English, which he introduced soon after he came, he found were attended with a disadvantage, because the rules which in Latin fixed themselves in the boy's memories, when learned in English were forgotten. The changes in his views resulted on the whole from his increasing conviction, that "it was not knowledge, but the means of gaining knowledge which he had to teach;" as well as by his increasing sense of the value of the ancient authors, as belonging really to a period of modern civilization like our own: the feeling that in them, "with a perfect abstraction from those particular names and associations, which are for ever biasing our judgment in modern and domestic instances, the great principles of all political questions, whether civil or ecclesiastical, are perfectly discussed and illustrated with entire freedom, with most attractive eloquence, and with profoundest wisdom." (Serm. vol. iii. Pref. p. xiii.)

From time to time, therefore, as in the Journal of Education, (vol. vii. p. 240.) where his reasons are stated at length, he raised his voice against the popular outcry, by which classical instruction was at that time assailed. And it was, perhaps, not without a share in producing the subsequent reaction in its favour, that the one Head-master, who, from his political connexions and opinions, would have been supposed most likely to yield to the clamour, was the one who made the most deliberate and decided protest against it.

2. But what was true of his union of new with old elements in the moral government of the school, applies no less to its intellectual management. He was the first Englishman who drew attention in our public schools to the historical, political, and philosophical value of philology and of the ancient writers, as distinguished from the mere verbal criticism and elegant scholarship of the last century. And besides the general impulse which he gave to miscellaneous reading, both in the regular examinations and by encouraging the tastes of particular boys for geology or other like pursuits, he incorporated the study of Modern History, Modern Languages, and Mathematics into the work of the school, which attempt, as it was the first of its kind, so it was at one time the chief topic of blame and praise in his system of instruction. The reading of a considerable portion of modern history was effected without difficulty: but the endeavour to teach mathematics and modern languages, especially the latter, not as an optional appendage, but as a regular part of the school business, was beset with obstacles which rendered his plan less successful than he had anticipated; though his wishes, especially for boys who were unable to reap the full advantage of classical studies, were, to a great extent answered.

BEREAVED MOTHERS.

THE BRITISH MOTHER'S MAGAZINE. Edinburgh: W. P. Kennedy. Price Threepence.

We can scarcely recommend too highly the British Mothers' Magazine to the attention of the mothers of Canada. The contents of the number before us form an inviting bill of fare, consisting of the following articles:—A Mother in Israel; Science in the Nursery; Bereaved Mothers; April; A Child's First Studies; The Physical Education of Girls; Notes on Scripture Lessons; Infancy.

The following eminently beautiful extract is from an address to a maternal association, by a lady who signs herself "Ann Jane;" and who is a frequent contributor to the Mothers' Magazine. If we mistake not, such writings as those of this highly gifted lady are calculated not only to do more good, but to afford more real pleasure, than all that ever issued from the pens of many much more celebrated authors:—

Afflictions are often the instruments of increasing and maturing the fruits of righteousness; certain it is, they never leave us as they find us; either our hearts are made more holy by them, or they drive us further away from happiness and God. There was one who in early life was written childless—her three beautiful sons were taken from her in one week! and their places were never supplied. The little student of seven years was smitten while over his books, the second at his sports, the youngest on his mother's knee. The deepest humility, the most earnest searchings of heart, were the immediate results of this bereavement; it dwelt on her mind that for some deficiency in her Christian character this chastisement had been appointed; the language of her contrite prayer was, "Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?" and he told her. She became a mother in Israel; a sleepless untiring benevolence was the striking lineament of her life; and after the stroke of widowhood fell upon her, and she stood entirely alone, it seemed as if every vestige of selfishness was extinct, and that her whole existence was devoted to the good of others; but particularly to children was she useful, and was seen, we are told, at the age of fourscore and eight, beautiful through the goodness that never waxeth old.

We have read of a young mother who had newly buried her first-born. Her pastor went to visit her, and on finding her sweetly resigned, he asked her how she had attained such resignation,—she replied, "I used to think of my boy continually,—whether sleeping or waking,—to me he seemed more beautiful than other children. I was disappointed if visitors omitted to praise his eyes, or his curls, or the robes that I wrought for him with my needle. At first I believed it the natural current of a mother's love. Then I feared it was pride, and sought to humble myself before Him who resisteth the proud. One night in dreams I thought an angel stood beside me, and said, 'Where is the little bud thou nursest in thy bosom? I am sent to take it away? Where is thy little harp? Give it to me?' It is like those which sound the praise of God in heaven." I awoke in tears; my beautiful boy drooped like a bud which the worm pierces; his last wailing was like the sad music from shattered harpstrings; all my world seemed gone; still in my agony I listened, for there was a voice in my soul, like the voice of the angel who had warned me, saying, 'God loveth a cheerful giver.' I laid my mouth in the dust and said, 'Let my will be thine; and as I arose, though the tear lay on my cheek, there was a smile also. Since then this voice has been heard amidst the duties of every day,—methinks it says continually, 'The cheerful giver, the cheerful giver!'"

Will there not be seeds of goodness sown in the softened heart of a mother thus resigned? Her thoughts and affections are drawn upwards. The glorified spirit of the infant is as a

star to guide the mother to its own blissful clime. Is it not her wish to be where her babe is? And will she not strive to prepare herself for its pure society! If the cares or sins of earth ever threaten to gain the victory, will she not see its little hand reaching from the skies, and be guided by the cherub voice which implores,—“Oh mother, come to me?” And how important that we should present the subject of death to our children in a form that shall not be injurious to them, so as to prevent the fear of death, if possible, from taking possession of their little minds, and then we shall not be afraid to talk to them of going up to dwell with gentle Jesus, which “is far better” when they are sick, and we may fear the sickness may be unto death.

I know a tender mother who feels deep regret at this moment because she was unable to speak to her sweet little dying child of the place to which she was hastening. “Mamma,” said the dear little girl, “where am I going?” Her mother's stricken heart was too full to allow her to talk of the golden city, and the bright companions she was about to join; and it may be she lost some soul-cheering words which might have been a solace to her bereaved heart. The spirit fled to a more congenial clime, and she knows now all she desired or wished below; but the mother mourns the lost opportunity.

But, in order to give to our children cheering and consoling views of death, we must correct our own. We must make it the subject of daily contemplation, praying for divine grace to consider it as leading to the consummation of our highest hope,—the summons to arise and take upon us the nature of angels, as conducting to that end for which we were born. We have seen and we have read with what calmness the righteous have passed away. Sometimes scarcely a feature has been changed, or a thought ruffled in the transition. Beda, while dictating from the Bible to his disciples, put his hand into the cold hand of death, and scarcely felt its chilliness. Herder was writing a hymn to the Deity, with his pen upon the last line, when he passed into his presence.

We do not think death is always attended by the extreme agony with which imagination invests it. The principle of consciousness has often fled before some of the organs on which it has been accustomed to act have ceased to perform their functions, as the string of a harp may vibrate with a prolonged echo after the hand that swept them has departed.

I once stood by the dying bed of a dear friend, who appeared to be in great suffering; but we did not expect she would ever tell us how deep or slight those sufferings were. We thought we had heard her voice for the last time. A few moments, however, after, she opened her eyes, and seeing all weeping around her, she sweetly smiled, and said, “I do not suffer as you imagine; it is dying, but not pain—I am very happy;” and then, with a deep long last sigh, she joined her kindred spirits in the realms of bliss. Yet, admitting that the pangs of death transcend what have been endured through life, how brief are they—how unworthy to be compared to the glory that shall be revealed! May we not even suppose the happiness of heaven to be heightened by the contrast, as the deep darkness of the shadowy vale yields to a day which knows no night. Pascal said, “the glory of our faith shines with much greater brightness, by our passing to immortality through the shades of death.”

We might go on to say much more, for the subject grows upon us as we proceed; but we fear you will go home to weep again and say, “Ah, it is all very true; but my sorrow is too deep, to allow me to take any comfort.” Well, take one more instance of a mother's grief, and say, if you can, that your sorrow equalled hers. One little sentence you may easily remember and repeat to yourselves, when the floodgates of sorrow are opening. I hear you anxiously ask, “what can that sentence be?” Simply this,—“There stood by the cross of Jesus his mother.” You have never stood on such a spot, to see a child die! Where did she stand? By the cross. Could she reach her son's dying lips, to moisten them? No. Could she whisper a word of comfort in his ear? No,—she stood by the cross. Who can describe that mother's sorrow? We have seen a mother watch the dying agonies of a kind, a dutiful, an affectionate son—an only son; but he lay on a downy bed, and she was not a widow, like Mary. Dear friends, let us, in our brief probation, live near the cross; then shall we think lightly of the sorrows of earth, and joy in the thought, that, clad in robes of glory, we shall meet those to whom we have given birth, and nurtured and borne upon our prayers in the midnight watch, and at the early dawn; remember, too, that earth has no sorrow that heaven cannot heal. “Bear up—despair not,” says a sweet poet, for

“There is a land where beauty cannot fade,
Nor sorrow dim the eye,
Where true love shall not droop, nor be dismay'd,
And none shall ever die!
Where is that land—O where?
For I would hasten there.
Tell me—I fain would go,
For I am wearied with a heavy woe!
The beautiful have left me all alone,
The true, the tender, from my path have gone!
If thou dost know that land,
O guide me with thy hand;
For I am burdened with oppressive care,
And I am weak and fearful with despair.
Where is it! tell me where.
Friend,—thou must trust in Him who trod before
The desolate paths of life;
Must bear in meekness, as He meekly bore,
Sorrow, and pain, and strife!
Think how the Son of God
These thorny paths have trod;
Think how He longed to go,
Yet tarried out for thee, the appointed woe,
Think of His weariness in places dim,
Where no man comforted, or cared for Him.
Think of the blood-like sweat
With which His brow was wet,—
Yet how He prayed, unaided and alone,
In that great agony,—“Thy will be done!”
Friend! do not thou despair,
Christ from His heaven of heavens will hear thy prayer!”

Bereaved mothers! look up to the sinless land, where the buds that were blighted by the chilly blasts of earth, are blooming in fadeless beauty, watered by the river of life which rises near the eternal throne, and gladdened by the cheering beams of the Son of righteousness, which shines forth in cloudless glory to make glad the city of God. You shall meet them where there is neither shade of infirmity, nor sigh of penitence, nor fear of change. Look up to that better land where all tears shall be wiped away; and, when in your heart's bitter wailings, you ask for sympathy and courage to go forward,—think of that short sentence,—“There stood by the cross of Jesus his mother.”

COMMUNICATIONS AND ORIGINAL ARTICLES.

SCRIPTURE ILLUSTRATIONS—No. II.

I concluded my last while on the subject of salutation. One mode frequently alluded to in the sacred writings is still to be seen every day in Hindostan. “He fell upon his neck and kissed him.” This salute is more expressive of affection than respect, and is used among relations and intimate friends after they have been some time separated from each other. They embrace leaning on each other's neck, and mutually kiss first one cheek and then the other, using at the same time some endearing or affectionate expression, as Homera Balie, (my brother.)

“Two women shall be grinding at a mill,” &c. All the wheat used in India is made into flour by “two women.” The mill-stones are, I should think, from twenty inches to two feet in diameter. They squat on the ground on each side of them, holding a pin fastened near the circumference of the stone, which they use as a crank, while one of them feeds the mill with her left hand with handfuls of wheat through the eye of the upper stone. Hence arises the command in the Mosaic law, which forbids taking in pawn the “upper or the nether mill-stone” for money that might have been borrowed. Such a proceeding would, for a very small consideration, deprive the family of the means of subsistence. Taking the hint, some captains of Indiamen took these mills and wheat to sea with them, and ground the flour required for the ship's use daily. This prevented the possibility of sour or musty flour often found in all countries, but more especially in the tropics. The flour so ground is afterwards bolted in a sieve, by hand. This we find must have been the case in England formerly. Sir John Falstaff, in depreciating the Holland shirts Dame Quickly made for him as “filthy dowlas,” adds: “I gave them to bakers' wives, and they made boulders of them.”

I have learned lately that a steam grist mill has been established in Calcutta—the only wheels, except cart wheels, I ever heard of being employed in our eastern empire.

I may add that in all rude nations where labour is of little value, and money of great, the same kind of mill has obtained—it is called in the Celtic language a quern—and I believe is not unknown in the highlands of Scotland, and in Ireland, at this day.

“My sheep know my voice and follow me.” This is a beautiful allusion, and is utterly lost on us occidentals. Our Saviour often compares himself to a shepherd; but our ideas of driving, not leading sheep, entirely differ from those of the orientals. With us the shepherd walks in rear of the sheep, forcing them forward by means of his dogs—in fact, by intimidation. In the East, the sheep and their keepers are friends, he knows every sheep in his flock, and calls each by his name, which they know as well as our dogs do theirs; he walks in front of his flock, talking to them all the while, and makes companions of them.

I may here remark, that the sheep is a kindly and affectionate animal, and that as a practical Canadian farmer, I can call them to me as far as my voice can be heard, which no man on my farm could, however well he imitated my voice; they “know my voice, and will not follow a stranger.”

“Eating with unwashed hands.” This is not so finical an objection as we might suppose. Asiatics (Chinese excepted) eat with their fingers, and it has often surprised me to see a native compress a handful of boiled rice into a *bolus*, and plunk (you will understand the word) it down his throat with the thumb of his right hand—his left, while eating, being kept behind his back. Forks are of very modern date—they were introduced into England by Tom Coryat, the pedestrian traveller (“the single-soled single-soled Odcombean leg-stretcher”) in the reign of James the first, and like all new inventions, met with the ridicule of the wits of the day—Ben Johnson included. Some of his friends (?) called him *furcifer*, literally the carrier of a fork, but figuratively a scoundrel or galloway bird; he, however, took it in good part, and called it “a pleasant quip.”

I am old enough to recollect (some half century ago) when old people in Scotland always ate their fish with their fingers, and insisted that they had a superior flavour devoured in this primitive way, than eaten in the modern mode with a fork. The origin of so, to us, horrible a usage, arose from this, that in their early days when you asked your friends to dinner you thought that if you provided them with meat and drink, you did all that was incumbent upon you; the guests brought their own knives and forks, which the gentlemen carried in a pocket such as that in which a carpenter carries his rule, and the ladies, who wore in those days no bustles, but in lieu thereof a pair of pockets of the size and shape of saddle-bags, in some corner of these magazines; and having no change of implements, had they first ate their salmon with these, it would have given an unpleasant flavour to their mutton thereafter.

“Strong drink.” We find throughout the Bible a discrimination made between “wine” and “strong drink.” Some commentators suppose from this that as distillation was known to the Arabs at an early period, the Jews borrowed it from them. This explanation I consider by no means necessary; in fact, it is begging the question. In the East the sap of the date palm, (which the natives call *tarry*, and which we Europeans, with our usual tendency to transmute eastern words into our own language, call *toddy*) when drunk in the morning is a cold and pleasant beverage, but at night, having undergone the process of vinous fermentation, becomes an highly intoxicating drink, on which I have seen the native heathen make themselves as beastly drunk as any Christian (?) gentleman could desire to be on rum or brandy. With this fact before us, it is unnecessary to suppose that they borrowed the means of intoxication from the Arabs or any one else, seeing they had it at their own doors. Besides all this, it is possible they might have understood making and using opium, which produces worse effects in the east than spirituous liquors do in the west, and which not coming under the prophet's prohibition to the Mussulman, nor the caste prohibition to the Hindoo, is used to a great extent by both those parties.

RECOLLECTIONS OF HAVANA. (Continued.)

POPULATION. As near as I could calculate, the population of Cuba in 1838 was a million and a half of souls, of which the whites more than equalled the slaves in number; while slaves and free blacks, together, somewhat exceeded the whites; which differs greatly from the ratio in the British Islands. In Jamaica, for instance, if I remember rightly, the

proportions were 85 slaves, 10 free blacks, and 5 whites, to every hundred; there is, therefore, little present probability of Cuba, like the other West India Islands, falling entirely under the control of the African race. There is a large free emigration of whites to Cuba (as well as a forced one of blacks) of which I saw an example in a ship from the Canary Islands, as inconveniently crowded with wretchedly poor emigrants, as if she had been freighted in Londonderry or Sligo. These are perhaps "sold" for their passage, as Germans to the United States were formerly, for I heard people say, "If you want a cheap wife, you may buy a Canary girl for thirty dollars!"

JUDICIARY.

Without entering upon the composition of courts I can state, that supreme judicial powers, both civil and criminal, are vested in the Captain General, and certain judicial powers in the *alcaldes*, and captains of *partidos* (rural districts). A supreme court, or court of appeals, is held at Principe, in the centre of the island—the capital containing a miserable population of 50,000 souls.

In Spanish courts, all proceedings are in writing. The testimony, however verbose or immaterial, must be written down, both question and answer, with a long formula to every separate deposition, and not only the "pleadings," as the written interlocutions of our lawyers are technically called, but all the arguments of the barristers, which are delivered *viva voce* in our courts, and the decisions of the judge on "points raised," so that the written proceedings in some cases that I was assured had been forty years in court, would make a large cart load, which I can readily believe, for I once looked over a case, only fairly commenced, and the proceedings already filled three great books, containing about five thousand closely written pages. I did not learn that Spanish judges, like Lord Bacon and some others of note, actually sold justice (or more properly injustice), but I was told they sometimes received handsome presents from suitors, which is very much like it; for even among ourselves the ends of justice are not best advanced by too good an understanding between the judge and one party to a dispute. If anything, however, can excuse gratuities to a judge, it certainly should be when a suitor asks him to "take up" a case of forty years standing, or to "look into" a cart load of written proceedings, and seek for truth hidden beneath such a mass of contradictory verbiage.

Criminal proceedings, on the contrary, are so admirably prompt that no one can complain of the law's delay or its uncertainty; for the Havana authorities, not placing reliance on our proverb, which engages that if sufficiency of line, or, vulgarly speaking, "rope enough," be extended to a rogue, he will assuredly "hang himself," prefer in sailors phrase, to "bring him up with a short turn." The prisoner, when arrested, is immediately waited on, in jail, by an *escribano* (notary), who takes down his confession, with the depositions of the witnesses, who, that the ends of justice be not defeated (as they often are with us) are, if persons of dubious residence, confined also in prison. These depositions, duly certified, are laid before a board, presided over by Don Juan Jose de la Hita, *Capitan de Infanteria*, who, upon their merits, without seeing accused, accuser, or witnesses (who are not confronted), proceeds to pass sentence. For minor felonies a public flogging on the spot where the deed was committed, and a certain number of years *presidio*, or hard labor in chains, on the public works. The sentence is then carried to the Captain General, who refers it to the *auditor de guerra* (not a warrior, however, but a lawyer), who continues the proceedings, by writing out his opinion, that all is in due form of law, when the Captain General completes them with his signature, confirming the sentence, which the notary notifies to the prisoner, who, with a chain upon his ankles (which unslips from one of them when at work, and is fastened to his belt) is marched off to a "gang" of fellow convicts. These "gangs," driven by men with formidable whips, are seen in various quarters, and never did I behold specimens of humanity so wretchedly abject or deplorably sunken and squallid.

A stranger must not, with the usual inaccuracy of a traveller, set down this court as a court military, because the presiding officer signs himself "Captain of Infantry;" for this may be merely a title of rank and honor, and the "captain," having never commanded a company, may, like Michael Cassio, have only a "spinsters" knowledge of the "divisions of a battle." Spain, in her poverty, having nothing else to give as rewards for services, bestows, where she cannot sell, military titles on all professions, down to office clerks, with a profusion that exceeds the whilome prodigality in honorary degrees of the Aberdeen University: nor can there be any thing exceedingly monstrous in judicial "captains" when you get used to it; for our titles of knight and esquire, appended to judicial functionaries, are in their origin quite as military as captains or colonels.

I saw daily, at the Lonja, a mean looking man, in the full dress, and chapeau of a Spanish colonel, who, I was told, claimed no military pretensions whatever, but had bought the military rank and right to wear a uniform, as the centurion bought his civil privileges—"with a great sum."

Spanish justice reaches a class often named in acts of Parliament, but by an uncertainty of phraseology, common to these instruments, seldom reached, though "tories" and "Irish gentlemen," are positively among the "enumerated":—I mean "vagrants," or persons leading idle lives, without visible means of support, who are kindly provided by the Spaniards with "government situations," by being summarily sent to serve in that rather more numerous than popular portion of the royal army, termed the "rank and file," which enjoys, however, as in other armies, very little of "rank," till enrolled in the ranks of death.

SKETCHES OF EMINENT CHRISTIAN LADIES.

No. VII.

MRS. MARY FLETCHER, OF MADELEY.

BY R. G., JUNIOR.

The period in which Methodism first sprung into existence, is one of the most remarkable and interesting epochs in religious history. God in an especial manner, at that time, poured out his Spirit on his church, awakening thousands to a sense of their unworthiness and danger; and spreading the triumphs of the cross among all classes of the people, by the instrumentality of his chosen servants. Nor was it remarkable only for the conversion of sinners. In that day ministers of religion were roused from their apathy, and induced to devote themselves unreservedly to their holy work. Within the pale of the Established Church of England, as well as among the new sects, men of exalted piety and unremitting zeal, began to increase in numbers and in influence. Their example induced other labourers equally useful

and diligent, although perhaps exercising a less open and public influence, to enter the "vineyard." Among these we may class the pious Mary Fletcher, of Madeley, while her no less distinguished husband, John Fletcher, occupied a prominent position among the Evangelical clergy of the Established Church.

Mary Bosanquet, (her maiden name,) was born in Laytonstone, a small village in Essex, on the 1st September, (old style.)—In early days she was favoured with moral training. She was regularly instructed on the Sabbath evening, in the catechism of the Church of England, with, it is said, some advantage. A pious servant, however, was the means of teaching her to seek salvation from the fountain of living water. This person had received instruction from the Methodists, and instilled into the infant mind of Mary those important truths, to believe which is life eternal. She had the happiness of seeing her feeble efforts crowned with success, for at the early age of eight, her precious charge was enabled wholly to rely on Jesus Christ, and to feel that God counted her righteous through the obedience and the sufferings of the Mediator. At the age of thirteen she was, by her father's special request, confirmed, and professed to have experienced afterwards much more of the divine presence at the Lord's table. One of the first desires of her heart, was that of non-conformity to the world, and, notwithstanding the opposition and ridicule of some of her friends, she was enabled to shun vain and sinful amusements.

In her eighteenth year, she spent the winter in London, where she became acquainted with the Methodists, and enjoyed the friendship of two pious females, Mrs. Noisy and Mrs. Ryan, by whose conversation and counsel she was often edified and encouraged. The labour consequent upon the attendance of the numerous meetings of the Methodists, induced a nervous fever, from which she recovered more confirmed in the good ways of religion, and determined to follow the course she had begun. A severe trial awaited her, when she told her father her opinions upon dress, he proposed that she should not on any occasion attempt to make her brothers, what she considered Christians. She replied, "I dare not consent to that;" on which he answered, "Then you force me to put you out of my house." Shortly afterwards, arrangements were made for lodging at a Mrs. Gold's, in Hoxton Square, whether she went, accompanied by an attentive girl as her servant.

When Miss Bosanquet was twenty-three, the people of her native village were much impressed upon her mind. Urged by a desire to promote their spiritual welfare, she removed to one of her own houses at Laytonstone, 24th March, 1795. She established an hour's reading and prayer every evening, to which, from one individual who desired to attend, the number increased to twenty-five. The meeting ultimately assumed the form of a Methodist class, and another evening was set apart for a more public meeting. The spiritual wants of the people increased, and an application for a preacher was made to Mr. Wesley, who sent a Mr. Murlin the next Sabbath; and within a short time, a society of twenty-five persons was formed.

In these works of usefulness, Miss Bosanquet was much assisted by Mrs. Ryan, and now they jointly devised a plan by which to extend their efforts. An orphan school was established by them, in which was included, at various times, thirty-five children and thirty-five grown persons. Prudence and skill were necessary to carry so great an undertaking into execution, and superintend its progress. Miss Bosanquet was always at her post. Her economy was equal to her benevolence; a system of order pervaded the whole establishment in all their affairs. The following extract will explain her mode of conduct in these matters, and confirm our remarks:—

"As we," writes she, "intended them to work for their bread, either as servants or in little trades, we endeavoured, as early as possible, to inure them to labour, early rising, and cleanliness. The elder children rose between four and five o'clock, and the younger not much later. At half an hour after six, we had family prayer. At seven we breakfasted together on herb tea, or milk porridge. The small children then went into the garden till eight. At eight the bell rang for school, which continued till twelve. Then, after a few minutes, they came down to us, at which time we either walked out with them, or, if the weather did not permit, we found them some employment in the house, endeavouring, at the same time, to give them both instruction and recreation. We invented various employments for those hours, in order to remove the appearance of idleness, as from the first we endeavoured to impress that lesson upon their minds, 'An idle person is the Devil's cushion, on which he rolls at pleasure;' likewise, that in the choice of their employments, that they should always prefer those that are most useful, and be always able to render a reason for everything they did. At one we dined; about two, the bell again rang for school, and at five they returned to us, and were employed as before, till supper time. Then, after family prayer, they were washed and put to bed by eight. Four or five of the bigger girls were each week kept out of school by turns, and employed in house-work, cooking, &c., that they might be accustomed to every sort of business, and there was work enough in so large a family. Several of the children were very young, though I do not remember that we had any under two years, except one of about a month old, which was laid, very neatly dressed, one night late at our door, but it lived only a fortnight, being full of humours, too probably derived from its parents. When actual sin was committed, at any time, (minor faults were generally overlooked,) it was set down on paper by sister Tripp (the governess), and presented in a meeting held every Friday, at twelve o'clock. The whole family were called together at that time, and after praying for the light and presence of the Lord, we entered into a consultation how to prevent a relapse of the same crime, and that the displeasure of the Almighty might be removed; we always endeavoured to make our reasons appear clear, before we either acquitted or condemned. Then frequently there appeared a spirit of repentance, so that the exhortation was followed by forgiveness. We then spent some time in family meeting, of which I will speak more particularly in another place."

Notwithstanding the most rigid economy, and the greatest sacrifices of personal convenience, the expenses of this establishment exhausted Miss Bosanquet's ample means, and involved her in pecuniary difficulties. These circumstances, and the declining health of Mrs. Ryan, forced her to move to Gildersome, where Mrs. Ryan died. Here, by the advice of friends, she purchased a farm, but the expenses connected with it exceeded her anticipations, and again involved her in difficulties. A gentleman, at this juncture, offered her his hand, and displayed the most disinterested regard for her welfare; but although she doubted not the sincerity of his motives, she thought proper to decline the engagement. Her affections had been centred many years previously upon Mr. Fletcher, who had been introduced to her, and whose extreme delicacy, although by no means insensible to the influence of her virtues upon his mind, had prevented him from making any offer to her while prosperity blessed her, lest his conduct should be attributed to mercenary motives. Twenty long years rolled away, and no regular correspondence ever passed between them, but each heard of the other's zeal and devotion, and resolved that none other should be the object of their choice. At length Miss Bosanquet has

consumed her fortune in benevolence—she is involved in difficulties and in debt on account of her love for the real interests of mankind; at this juncture, he who occupied the highest place of all earthly objects in her affections, proffers the home and the heart, which in brighter days he feared to do, and is accepted. The step was never repented by either of them, and the trials and difficulties that befel Miss Bosanquet at that time, and induced the offer of Mr. Fletcher, may and always was by her regarded as one of kindred "blessings in disguise," from a bountiful Providence.

"Behind a frowning Providence
He hides a smiling face."

As to the character of John Fletcher, of Madeley, it will scarcely be necessary to add, that his praise is in all the churches. No eulogies could increase the estimation in which he is held—nor slanders diminish it. Nor is it by any means inadequate praise to affirm, that in Mrs. Fletcher, he found a companion and associate in all his labours fully equal to himself. In his letters, he constantly avers the superiority of his dear partner to his most sanguine anticipations. Her estimation of his character may be judged of, from the following extracts from her diary:—

"October.—The animating example of my dear husband stirs me up much. What a spiritual life does he live! Night and day he is on the stretch for good. I am a good deal encouraged for the people. I have much liberty in meeting them, and my soul feels sweet fellowship with some among them."

(To be Continued.)

GLASGOW CORRESPONDENCE.

Glasgow, 1st Oct., 1846.

DEAR SIR,—I observe you are making a long pull, and a strong pull, and a pull altogether, to get the railroad from Montreal to Portland transferred from idea into fact. I feel a deep interest in that work, and zealously watch its progress. I am not competent to decide on the value of the work in Canada, considered as a rival of the United States. I do not like to think of it in that light. Surely the policy of the nation is verging towards an identification of interests. I don't like to look at parallel 45—and protective duties. I look just to the map of North America: I know it is inhabited by men—by brethren on both sides of the 45th parallel: and I see it would be good for the country, that is for the men who dwell in it, to have such a near road, and such a swift course to the ocean. The laws of the two countries either are, or should be such, that the work would benefit both alike. So you perceive my philosophy is something like the railway we are speaking of, it is of the "short cut" school. I would not allow considerations regarding the possibilities of war, and the operation of protective duties, to influence my judgment of such a work. Make the railway; if the two nations are in a right state, it will benefit them both: if they are in a wrong state, it will help to set them right. If there be on either side of the line war, passions, or unequal laws, make the railroad, and it will help to remove them.

Your busy, active, go ahead sort of men, whose religion sits very lightly on them, have an idea that we are insensible to the benefits of railways, and hostile to their progress, because we demand that they shall be silent on the Sabbath. For my own part, I protest that they are in error on this point. I delight in the progress of the railway system in my own country, and in Europe. I look forward with an ardent expectation to the time when the journey from this Western extremity of Europe, to the heart of Asia, will be the work of a very few days. The general adoption of that means of conveyance, must constitute a great step in the revolution of the Divine purposes among men. While I am counted a sort of Goth who would hinder all sorts of improvement, I would be almost ashamed to confess the extent of my zeal for the progress of railways. I take note of the bills that pass. I have even some skill in the varying prices of shares and half-shares, and I would go far out of my way to see difficult works in progress. The Sabbath-breakers are wrong in the argument, and they are apt to become angry. The very perfection of the modern system of travelling takes away the least appearance of excuse, that people were bent to plead for travelling by mail-coaches. Between Glasgow and Edinburgh, for example, you can go from the one to the other at ten on Saturday night, or at six on Monday morning, and that too, so quickly and with so little fatigue! What possible excuse can any one have for preferring to travel on Sabbath?

Events have recently occurred in the management of the same Glasgow and Edinburgh Railway, that are interesting and encouraging to those who care for the Sabbath. Ever since its opening, the Directors have treated with great contempt the exertions of Sir Andrew Agnew and others, in favour of the Sabbath. They procured proxies from the English shareholders sufficient to overwhelm all opposition; and, to say the least, some of them did not bear themselves very meekly towards the protesting minority. With a zeal worthy of a better cause, they determined to carry on the Sabbath travelling, at whatever sacrifice to the company. In process of time, however, the English proprietors, who hold by far the greater portion of the shares, began to be dissatisfied with the management. At the last half-yearly meeting, the report presented by the Directors was rejected by a very large majority—they were obliged to resign in a body. In plain terms, they were voted out every one, and a completely new set elected in their place. I suppose this is quite an unprecedented event in the history of railway companies. There was a technical difficulty in the way of its accomplishment. The act of Parliament not contemplating such a state of things, has not made provision for the emergency. It was necessary to get the new Directors installed in two portions, and at different times. Several of the new Directors are not only men of decided religious principles, but had actually sold out of the railway on the ground of its Sabbath-trading. The fact that these gentlemen have been selected by the Proprietors to take a part in the direction, and have consented to do so, seems to hold out great hope of a complete abandonment of the Sabbath-traffic. If it be so, we will have cause to exclaim in grateful wonder, "what hath the Lord wrought?" The Proprietors were well warned at first, that their Sabbath-breaking policy was a blunder, as well as a sin—that it would injure their own interests. They would not believe us. They seem to have found out now that great zeal against the "Sabbatarians" is not sufficient qualification for a Director. Your readers may perhaps remember that it was chiefly in connexion with the Edinburgh and Glasgow line, that the question of Sabbath-keeping and Sabbath-profaning on railways in Scotland, was discussed. From its important place, and the early period of its opening, all felt that its influence would be great, for good or evil. Those who favoured the Sabbath

rains manifested the greatest zeal. Their efforts were successful. They triumphed. The management fell into their hands. Now, the whole body of the Directors have been summarily dismissed for mismanagement. The event has attracted much attention here. Now is our time to wait upon the Lord. We must neither exult over those who have fallen, nor trust in those who obtained the power. We must pray to the Lord of the Sabbath, that he would overrule all to the glory of his own name, and the good of His church.

W. A.

The "Montreal Witness" is published every Monday afternoon, for the Proprietor, John Dougall, by R. D. Walsworth, Exchange Court, Montreal.
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THE WITNESS.

MONTREAL, OCTOBER 26, 1846.

EDUCATION AND THE BANNER.

If the readers of the *Banner* will look carefully over the articles which have appeared in it on the subject of education, since it commenced the present controversy with the *Witness*, they will find, we think, that the Editor sustains his position against church education throughout, solely by an unwarrantable use of the word "church." We advocate Church education—using the word church in one sense—which we believe to be the legitimate one, but which, at all events, we are careful to define and explain: he uses it in another sense, and, we think, quite an erroneous one, but which he leaves altogether vague and indefinite. Now, we desire to examine this matter fully; for we are inclined to think that the greater part of those who side with the Editor of the *Banner*, do so on account of the inaccurate but somewhat popular use which he makes of the word in question.

Our cotemporary, evidently, by the word "church" means the ministers, or, at most, the ecclesiastical courts of the church: by church education he means ministerial education: by church management, the exclusive management of ecclesiastics, etc. etc.; and it is in this light and on this ground that he attacks it. Now, we need not explain to any reader of the *New Testament* that this is all a sad perversion of the true use and meaning of the term. A church, as there described, is a congregation of faithful men and faithful women, i. e., believers; and the church universal is the whole body of the faithful. Neither is it anywhere said, that all the efforts of the church are to be exclusively in the hands of the ministry; but rather that there is diversity of gifts, and that all are to exercise their gifts in their proper sphere.

In this view, how weak appears the objection, that ministers are already overburdened with work, and should not have the management of schools thrust upon them also. Did the Editor of the *Banner* never hear of elders, deacons, class-leaders, or committees of lay members, for the management of matters connected with churches? We object *in toto* to the mode our able, but not overly scrupulous cotemporary has pursued, of setting up a bugbear in the shape of exclusive ministerial management of education—for which, most certainly, we never contended—and then triumphantly knocking it down.

Indeed, a pastor cannot, with any propriety, be, at the same time, a stated teacher of the young, for either duty is quite sufficient to task all his powers; and a combination of the two must necessarily involve a very imperfect discharge of both. But it is equally evident that he should have much to say in all matters connected with the education of the children of his flock: otherwise, if he be not worthy of this confidence, he is not worthy of the pastoral office at all. But however worthy pastors or ministers may be of confidence, and however large a share may be accorded to them in the management, it would unquestionably be a grievous dereliction of duty on the part of Christian parents to give up altogether the supervision and control of the schools at which their children are trained.

Thus, then, the arguments of the *Banner*, directed against education managed exclusively by the church, i. e., the ministers, do not touch our position at all, viz., That education should be in the hands of the church, i. e., religious people—the extent to which ministerial advice or direction may be asked or accorded, being merely a subsidiary matter of arrangement, dependant upon the views of different denominations. By the church we have all along stated that we meant the "regenerate" as contra-distinguished from the "world," and the Editor of the *Banner* could only fix his meaning of the word upon us by proving that ministers were the only regenerate persons.

We have one word to say about the course recently adopted by the Editor of the *Banner*, which we think a very unfair one: Instead of replying to our arguments, he merely endeavors to keep up the cry groundless at first, and frequently exposed, subsequently, that we are at one with the Church of Rome on the subject of education!! The following notice, with the exception of the half promise of a reply next week, is all that appears in his paper of the 9th instant:—

"We congratulate the enemies of public education, and the advocates of placing the rising generation under the strictest ecclesiastical authority," on the ally they have obtained in the cardinals of Rome, who have just declared against Sir Robert Peel's godless Irish colleges. The decision is announced in a long article in the *London Tablet*, the official organ of the Church of Rome. It is a matter of deep satisfaction that the majority of the Presbyterian Assembly of Ireland have adopted a directly opposite course. Our cotemporary the *Montreal Witness* must be much gratified. We suppose he had early information of the measures of the Vatican, whose principles yet linger in his columns, notwithstanding our exposure of their utter baselessness, either from the Word of God or Christian expediency."

In the following paper we expected to find a serious grappling with the question, and an attempted refutation of the principles which we have been laboring to establish, but, instead of this, we only find a little more in the same spirit, viz.:

"The *Montreal Witness* says that the Romish Church is right in claiming all education to be placed under her control. The Popish doctrine so unwittingly advocated, has received another serious blow this week. Last week we mentioned that the College of Cardinals had ranged themselves on the *Witness*' side against the "godless Irish colleges" of Sir Robert Peel, because the minister would not consent to have them ruled by the ecclesiastical authority of the Roman Church, who claimed the appointment of a professor of divinity, of philosophy, of mathematics, anatomy, and geology, and some others. A counter authority appears from the same quarter of the world this week. The people of the Roman States, in the manifesto now published, demand that all secular teaching shall be taken out of the hands of the clergy.

They have learned, by sad experience, in the very seat and centre of that power, much of the crushing and withering influence which such education imposes on the minds of youth, and while Protestants are setting up this false principle, these poor Italians are sending up their piteous cries to the sovereigns and people of Europe to be delivered from the grievous burden."

Now, if our cotemporary can adduce no further arguments upon the subject, it would be only fair for him to say so, and rest upon what he has done as sufficient to establish his position. But if he thinks this, he must surely assume that his views are of the nature of a self-evident truth, for no amount of self-complacency could induce any one to imagine that the desultory and *ad captandem* sentences which he has strung together are of the nature of cogent or convincing argument. If, on the contrary, our cotemporary has farther and stronger reasons to adduce, why does he not bring them forward? The question is one of the deepest interest: it is the question of the present day. He has undertaken to correct common errors on the subject—why, then, does he hold back?

With respect to the assertion in the first sentence of the last quoted paragraph, we simply deny that we ever said or thought any such thing—or that any man of common capacity could have imagined from any thing that ever appeared in the *Witness* that we did. What we stated was, that the abstract principle held by the Church of Rome, that all education should be in the hands of the church universal, is right, but at the same time denied its claims to be that church. Even upon the supposition, however, that we had stated the matter so indistinctly at first as to lead our cotemporary honestly to mistake our meaning, which we do not admit, we have since explained it so clearly that no doubt could possibly remain on the mind of any reader. What kind of fairness or even common morality is it, then, which induces any one to continue to reiterate that which he knows to be false?

With respect to the manifesto of the people of the Roman States, it has no bearing whatever on the question, unless, in the first place, it could be shown, that we and others on the same side advocate education conducted and managed exclusively by ministers; and secondly, that the people of the Roman States are good judges of the requirements of Christianity in matters of education. Surely the cause must be desperate which requires our cotemporary to press into his service such incompetent witnesses with reference to the duty of enlightened Christians.

We are obliged to defer farther remarks on the *Banner's* reasoning, together with a notice of the article in last *Register*, to a future opportunity.

REVIEW OF NEWS.

Since our last, the mail by the *Caledonia* has arrived, bringing advices to the 4th October, and explaining the cause of the non-arrival of the *Great Britain*.

This latter vessel, through an error in the chart, went ashore in Dundrum Bay, near Downpatrick, Ireland, and though all the passengers, crew, and cargo were saved, it is feared she will prove a total wreck.

The item of greatest pecuniary interest in the news, is the continued rise in all kinds of produce, but especially bread stuffs. This rise is founded on various reasons, such as failure of crops on the continent of Europe—failure of the potato crop throughout Britain—increased consumption on the part of the people, etc.; all of which may be, to a greater or less extent, true, but none of which appear to be well ascertained. Indeed, the rise is evidently based more upon speculation than upon any well ascertained facts—from the very circumstance that it is subject to great and sudden fluctuation. We offer no opinion on the subject, but in our price current department give circulars from some of the shrewdest houses in Britain, which, if studied together with the able article on the corn trade, from the Banker's circular, will enable our readers to form their own opinions. All that we shall say is, that we have more than once seen as general and marked indications of high prices at this season of the year, which have been altogether falsified by the event on the following spring.

One fact appears to be certain, namely, that there is an expansion of the currency going on, which tends to advance the prices of all commodities, but which must of necessity be followed by a subsequent re-action some two or three years hence, if not sooner.

The other matters by the mail will be found noticed under their appropriate heads.

UNITED STATES.—By the American papers we learn that instructions have been sent to General Taylor to advance forthwith upon Saultillo, and that energetic preparations are making to reinforce the various invading armies, as well as the squadrons in the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific. Vessels are being fitted out with despatch, and some of the States are called upon for additional reinforcements of volunteers. On the other hand, however, we learn that Mexico is at last aroused, and preparing to defend itself with energy and unanimity. How the struggle will terminate it is of course impossible to say, but meanwhile there is a fearful loss of life going on, not to speak of an extravagant waste of property. The poor town of Monterey seems to have suffered much more severely than was supposed, but much of the loss of life will probably be among the peaceful citizens, or perhaps the women and children, as, if we understood the accounts aright, the invading army threw bombshells of the most destructive kind into the town itself during a considerable part of the three days' siege. Particulars of the war news will be found in another column.

CANADA.—There are literally no domestic news, farther than the additional impetus given, or likely to be given to business of all kinds by the continued advance of our staples in Britain. Owing, however, to the scarcity of vessels this fall, much of the increased price that could otherwise have gone into the hands of the Canadian farmer or merchant, will fall to the share of the British shipowner.

We understand from gentlemen well acquainted with Western Canada, that the greater part of the grain is still in the hands of the farmers, so that they will get nearly the whole benefit of the rise; a state of things which will tend to make the country trade very healthy especially when it is remembered that the disastrous effects of the fall last summer did not fall upon the farmers, but upon the merchants who had paid them high prices during the previous winter. Indeed we would not be much surprised to see the merchants suffer somewhat similarly next summer again, but even though they should, the farmers will still generally speaking, look upon them as extortioners who are not allowing them half enough for their produce. At least severe reflections of this kind have often been unjustly thrown upon merchants as a class.

DISASTER OF THE STEAM SHIP GREAT BRITAIN.

(From *Wilmor & Smith's European Times*.)

It is with extreme regret we have to announce, that this noble vessel has met with another disaster on her last outward passage from Liverpool to New York, and one which, we fear, may disable her from ever again crossing the Atlantic.

She left this port on the morning of the 22d ult., taking one hundred and eighty-five passengers, about sixty tons of valuable fine goods as freight, and about the same measurement of passengers' luggage. She took her departure, witnessed by a large concourse of spectators, amid the cheers of congregated thousands, and the roar of artillery. After clearing the Bell Buoy, she bore away for the Calf of Man, with the intention of running the north-about passage between the Isle of Man and Ireland. The morning was beautiful, the wind was fair, the ship was in excellent trim, and she had abundant promise of a pleasant and rapid passage, and that, too, under the command of an able and experienced captain, who had most successfully for some years navigated the Atlantic Ocean, to the satisfaction of his passengers, the commercial public, and the company by whom he was employed. For about ten hours the noble palace of iron—the largest, perhaps, that tenants the deep—was propelled by steam and wind at the rate of 12 or 13 knots an hour. In fact, it may be said that she had overrun herself. At four to five o'clock in the afternoon the island was distinctly visible on the starboard bow. Shortly after it set in to rain, and the wind increased, the ship making excellent progress, and the passengers uncommonly delighted with the vessel, and her admirable qualities as a sea boat. Night then closed in, dark and wet, and the wind gradually freshened into a half-gale. The log was repeatedly taken. The weather was thick and foggy, and the ship passed the Calf lights before dark, without being able to distinguish the light house at that station. About half-past nine o'clock at night, the passengers were startled by an extraordinary noise on deck, and a cry of "Stop her!"—"aground, aground!"—"the breakers, the breakers!"—"we are wrecked!"—"O, we are wrecked!" A general fear prevailed that the ship was in collision with some other vessel; but it was soon found that she had stranded. The night was dark and stormy, the ship beat incessantly upon the sand, the breakers repeatedly breaking heavily over her, and one of the life boats was carried from its fastenings on the quarter. Alarms and cries instantly pervaded the ship, and apprehensions were general amongst the passengers that the ship would break up during the night beneath the force of the breakers which constantly burst over her decks. To add to that moment of wo, the lightning glared, the thunder bellowed portentously from a thick curtain of overhanging cloud, and the rain began to fall in torrents. The scene was one that baffles description. So far as the eye could pierce through the gloom, the sea was a general cauldron of foam, and the white spray lashing the sides of the ship, flew over all on board like snow-flakes. As we said before, the ship had outsailed her captain's reckoning; and the light on St. John's Point being mistaken for that of the Calf of Man, she went ashore at Rathmullin, in Dundrum Bay. Throughout the emergency Captain Hosken behaved with admirable self-possession, energy, and with the greatest kindness; and immediately after the ship struck went down below, and, by his assurances, quieted the excited apprehensions of the passengers. His efforts were successful. A portion of the passengers returned to their berths, and slept till morning. Of the captain and ship the passengers speak in the highest terms. The ship, previously to her striking, displayed in the gale the most admirable qualities as a sea boat; and the captain, subsequently to that occurrence, acted as well as man could act placed in a situation such as his.

The *Great Britain* is high up on Dundrum Bay, about 300 yards from, and lying parallel with, the shore at high-water mark. At spring-tide she had drifted inward about 100 feet since the night she struck, but had not sustained any damage beyond the loss of her rudder, which is now entirely cut away, and her screw at liberty, uninjured, and in working order. Walking completely round, you see her lying on a bed of sand, under which, a few feet deep, are solid rocks. She has evidently, after she first took the ground, run several of her own lengths into the sand, and is now apparently embedded some five or six feet: it appears extremely doubtful whether she will ever be got off.

She had on board 1000 tons of coals, 60 tons of freight, and 100 tons of water, which have been removed prior to the next springs, which commenced on the 3d instant. She now lies between the coast guard house and the Cow-and-Calf Rocks. She must have passed near the latter, which are only to be seen at low water, and are situated in a great depth of water, upon which, had she struck, she must have gone down, and perhaps every soul have perished. There are numerous other very dangerous breakers, extending a long distance, immediately where she struck, which would destroy any ship that is unfortunate enough to strike on them.

The surgeon of the *Great Britain* was the first who landed with the mail bags, with which he proceeded to Liverpool, via Belfast. They will be sent on to the United States by the *Caledonia*, which sails to-day. In the course of the following day, Wednesday, the 23d, a large number of the passengers proceeded to Warren Point, others to Downpatrick, with the intention of returning to Liverpool; the larger number proceeded to the latter place, where the scene on the Thursday morning presented one which that little Irish town never before witnessed.

Amongst the passengers were the distinguished Danseuses Viennoises, 48 in number; they are all German but two, one of these is French and the other English. From their extreme youth, the eldest being not more than twelve years old, and the youngest about six, the greatest sympathy and care was evinced for these little travellers. They appeared quite unconscious of their situation: some of them were sleeping beside their luggage on the shore; the more vigorous were setting out a repast in the coast-guard watch house, and others innocently amusing themselves with picking up the shells on the beach. There were four adult females accompanying them, one of whom stated that they had an engagement on their arrival in New York of 1500 dollars a week. During the day, the steamer *Prince of Wales* went round from Belfast to render the *Great Britain* assistance; that was tried at high water, and found to be impossible; she, therefore, returned to Belfast, taking these forty little fairies and their guardian to that city, on their way back to Liverpool.

Both the *Great Western Steam Ship Company*, and their much respected agents, Messrs. Gibbs, Bright, and Co., have acted in the most handsome and praiseworthy manner towards the passengers. With Messrs. Gibbs, Bright, and Co., it has been a constant study how they could render suitable assistance to them, and thus alleviate the bitter feelings which must have taken possession of their breasts at being so much disappointed and knocked about by an occurrence as unfortunate as it was unexpected. A proposal was made to the agents of the Halifax and Boston Mail Packets to send out the *Acadia*; but on referring to their contract with the Admiralty, they felt obliged to refuse upwards of sixty of the passengers who engaged to take their berths. We are truly sorry that so many of our American friends have been obliged to encounter such a serious mishap, and that they were forced to separate from one another in a moment of trial. Some of them, those whose destination was for Havannah, we believe, proceeded in the *Teviot*, which sailed from Southampton on the 2d instant for the West Indies; others have gone out by the *New York*, which left Liverpool on the same day.

There is a remarkable circumstance connected with this most unfortunate affair, that must undergo further investigation—which is, that the chart of the Irish coast furnished to the *Great Britain* lays down the St. John's Point without a light, whilst almost all others now in use has the light marked down an "intermitting light on St. John's Point;" and to the defect in the chart furnished to Captain Hosken, and published in 1846, may be attributed this catastrophe. When the light on St. John's Point was first observed, it was thought to be the light of a ship; but as the *Great Britain* proceeded, it was found to be an intermitting light. St. John's Point was referred to in the ship's chart, and no light being there marked, it was possibly then mistaken for one of the Isle of Man lights.

IRELAND.

It is not in our power to record any improvement in the accounts from the sister country since the date of our last publication. The distress and destitution consequent upon the failure of the potato crop is really awful. The law for affording employment to the people is being carried out with alacrity by the Government and the landed gentry of the kingdom. It is now admitted on all hands that the Labor-rate Act is imperfect in its details, and it has been urged upon the attention of the ministry that Parliament should be convoked immediately, to remedy its various defects.

The papers from this country are filled with reports of meetings held to provide means for the employment of the people. It is a source of gratification that, although Ireland has been torn asunder, her people rendered dissatisfied with their rulers, and her best interests retarded by party and religious animosities, the spirit of charity prevails among the landlords at present. Everything which humanity can suggest for a speedy and effectual alleviation of the hardships and misery so universal throughout the country has been cheerfully adopted. Despite of these exertions, however, there are certain localities in which the spirit of insubordination and reckless despair, on the part of the peasantry, have manifested themselves, which, if allowed to proceed, may end in very serious results, not only to the peaceable and well disposed, but also to the lawless themselves. At Youghall serious outbreaks of this description have taken place. Lord Stuart De Decies, Lieutenant of the county of Waterford, had a narrow escape on the 24th ultimo. His lordship presided at the adjourned extraordinary presentment sessions for the barony of Decies, in the county of Waterford. After the sessions had adjourned, the mob, which had collected in large numbers, began to hoot, using menaces, threats, and opprobrious epithets, which evidently betokened their extreme willingness to do violence to his lordship. A party of hussars were obliged to escort him to Dromore. On the cavalry returning, the mob attacked them. A ringleader, named Power, was very severely sabred, but was carried off by the populace, when their assaults were redoubled. Several of the horse-men were seriously hurt, and the force being small were obliged to retreat for their lives. The Irish papers now before us also contain accounts of outbreaks at Fermoy and Cloyne. At Castle-Martyr a number of men, women, and children, entered that village, and, marching through it, to the terror of the inhabitants, commenced an attack on the few bakers' and huxters' shops, and seized on all they could lay their hands on. From the village they proceeded to the Earl of Shannon, contiguous to Castle-Martyr. The mob threatened to pull down the castle over the head of his lordship, and that they would return the following day in increased numbers to carry their threat into execution.

The Government have decided upon directing the Board of Works not to limit the operation of the Labor Rate Act to the making of roads, but to extend it to all works which may prove of general utility, and to the general improvement of the district. Payments are to be made weekly to the poor.

On the 20th ultimo, a serious food riot took place at Dungarvon. The mob mustered 11 or 12 thousand strong, and were about to attack the merchants' stores, but a troop of dragoons, which arrived in time, had to charge them repeatedly. The people, however, continued to throw stones, and the state of affairs began to look very serious. The dragoons were then ordered to fire, and it is said that about twenty shots were discharged. Two men were seriously wounded, but we are glad to find they are still living.

The Earl of Bandon has received a letter from Lord John Russell, intimating that the Lords of the Admiralty approved of the establishment of a naval station at Cove, for the repairs of steamers, ships of war, &c. The works are to be commenced immediately.

Among the late presentments passed at some of the sessions alluded to, was one for improving the Roman Catholic chapel of Timoleafe; the sum of £300 has been granted, but the parish priest was loud and pressing in his entreaties to get £500. Truly Ireland is an injured country when she can get her chapels rebuilt out of the public purse.—Wilmer and Smith.

THE CROPS.

The editor of the Circular to Bankers, than whom a more careful observer does not exist, has just published the results of his recent investigations into the state of the crops. The editor observes—

"The spread of the disease has been signally arrested, and a much larger proportion of the crop of potatoes in Great Britain, and we suspect also in Ireland, will, we trust, be preserved than any man dared to hope for a few weeks ago. This is so far extremely satisfactory, and has afforded us great relief. No doubt this disease will prove a severe and trying calamity under the most favourable circumstances, but we may now rationally indulge a hope that it will not prove utterly destructive of that important resource for the annual supply of human food, the crop of potatoes. There is no important substance, no material proportion of anything raised annually in great bulk for the sustenance of civilised man, which is so liable to waste and destruction as the potato; and we have no doubt in ordinary seasons one-half the usual crop is in Great Britain, either used for cattle or wasted, and that not more than one-half is converted directly into food for man. This suggests a very interesting reflection at this juncture, for if only one half of an ordinary crop be applied directly to human food, a much smaller than a usual supply would prove adequate to that purpose, exclusively, provided there be an abundance of other food fit for cattle, to be substituted for the potatoes and preserved roots usually given to them. Then how stands the case as to that point, of a much larger proportion of the potato crop being under the exigency applicable to the use of human food, because the abundance of other kinds of the food of animals will cause a much smaller demand for potatoes to feed them?"

With regard to other crops required for feeding of cattle, he says he feels justified in stating, "that there is a large produce of turnips this season—provided they can be preserved so as to be available. Then there is the largest supply of grass, clover, lattermath and hay, collectively, ever known in England." Hence, as food for animals, potatoes need not be used to any considerable extent, if at all required.

With regard to the stock of old wheat, he asserts his conviction, founded on careful observation, "that with the single exception of 1845, the stock of old wheat is larger than it has ever been at harvest time since the autumn of 1837, though it is very much less than it was at the present date of 1845." The points of the case which investigation has established to the satisfaction of his mind he states to be:—

"1.—That the potato disease is not so bad as public feeling and the public press represented it; that it has been signally checked, in its ravages, and has probably in great measure spent its force for this season; that the abundance of food for cattle will liberate an unusual supply of potatoes for human food; consequently that the store of potatoes may, with economy in the use, enforced by a higher price, be sufficient to serve the people for food in reduced rations for three-fourths of the time that potatoes annually serve for in ordinary times and seasons—the writer has this week seen and tasted good potatoes which were dug up in October 1845.

"2.—That the wheat crop of England approaches nearly to an average crop—being such as to prove more deficient in measurement than in its ultimate results in the shape of flour and bread. That, although hot parching weather has in some quarters rendered the grain small and flinty for the want of gradual ripening, especially in the northern counties, it is generally of excellent quality for manufacture through all processes and their products, by giving stronger flour and more bread; it has a smaller proportion of refuse than is usually found in average wheat crops; the weight per bushel exceeds the weight of most good well-secured crops; and, therefore, it is not to be estimated by measurement alone, which this year is not quite so perfect a criterion as in most seasons."

CONTINUED PERSECUTION IN MADEIRA.

Madeira, August 29, 1846.

After the night of the 2nd of August, a series of attacks was commenced and carried on, without opposition, upon the houses of all the

Portuguese families who had left the Church of Rome. Every night we heard of some new instance of violence and cruelty; till at last all the converts felt themselves under the necessity of seeking safety in flight. The mob broke open their doors, destroyed the windows, furniture, and all they could find, and trampled down the grapes and corn of those who had vineyards and gardens. When the work of destruction was done, the ruthless persecutors followed the scattered flock to the Serras Hills, hunting them down like wild beasts. Early on the morning of the 9th (the day of the attack on Dr. Kalley's house,) a girl on the outskirts of the town had her neck broken, so that she died in a few hours. Another poor woman was beaten till she was supposed to be dead, then her body was dragged down to the place where the Portuguese converts have been buried on the road side. She afterwards revived; one arm was broken, and her whole body a mass of bruises. Another woman was treated in the same way some days later; and one man was murdered in St. Roque.

When this dreadful state of things had lasted about ten days, and the Government began to be afraid of the spirit they had conjured up, but could not now control, a deputation waited on the Governor, and obtained from him a dispensation as to personal application for passports; and also as to the certificates of Church attendance, always insisted upon from the vicar before a passport is given.

The ship 'William', Capt. Lyon, of Glasgow, bound for Trinidad, came into the harbour, on the 10th of August, and offered peculiar advantages for emigration—a Government bounty, securing a free passage to all labourers and their families. Besides these, however, it was necessary to send off many old and infirm, and also some young and unprotected women, who could have no claim on this bounty. At least twelve such have been sent off in the 'William'—a gentleman, at present residing here, having become guarantee for the payment of their passage. At thirty dollars per head, the sum required for twelve would be £75. And probably more than twelve must be thus provided for, out of the 200 who left their native land in the 'William,' on the morning of the 23d inst.—literally leaving all to follow Christ, and seek across the Atlantic another land, and other homes, where they might serve the Lord in peace. The largest proportion of these emigrants had left all; hunted down from the hills, many of them could not, without risking their lives, return to their ruined cottages to collect their little property. Many of them came on board with nothing but the clothes they had on—and these worn with their wanderings among the Serras—yet during the days we sojourned among them in that ark of refuge, which their Heavenly Father had prepared for His persecuted flock, no words of repining reached our ears (except from one or two unconverted members of large families, who had not yet learned to love the cause for which the rest of their family rejoice to suffer.) The language of all the rest was that of joy and thankfulness to Him who had called them from darkness into His marvellous light, and who in His mercy had delivered them from their enemies, and thus gathered them together in one family and into one refuge. A subscription was set agoing by some of their kind friends on shore, and the absolute necessities for the voyage were thus provided for the most destitute.—Extract of a Letter in the Guardian.

DEATH OF THOMAS CLARKSON.

The death of this eminent philanthropist, whose name is so honourably identified with the abolition of the slave-trade and slavery, took place at Playford Hall, Suffolk, on Saturday last. He was born on the 28th March, 1760, and was, therefore, in his 87th year when he died. His attention was directed to the slave-trade so early as 1785, when he wrote a prize essay on the subject, and the composition of which determined him to devote his energies unreservedly to accomplish the abolition of that infernal traffic. His friend and coadjutor, Wilberforce, did not take the field for a year or two after. From the moment they met they acted in unison, and soon secured the co-operation of influential men both in and out of Parliament. Notwithstanding the labours of Wilberforce and Clarkson, the slave-trade, at the close of the last century, still continued to exist; but in the year 1801 the union with Ireland was finally accomplished; and, as the members who represented that part of the kingdom were not much interested in either ships, colonies, or commerce, they cared but very little about the slave-trade, and were not averse from any sort of change which did not directly interfere with their favourite pursuit of jobbing in Government patronage. By their aid a motion for leave to bring in a bill to suppress the slave-trade was successful, and eventually, the measure passed both houses. Some years, however, elapsed before the triumph of the anti-slavery party was complete, for this memorable measure did not become law until the 25th March, 1807. A history of the remarkable and protracted struggle which thus terminated was, soon afterwards, undertaken by Mr. Clarkson, and published in two volumes. Mr. Clarkson was, it is understood, originally intended for the Church, and even took deacon's orders; but he certainly abandoned all thoughts of entering upon any profession when he devoted himself to the task of creating the anti-slavery movement. In forming the association which gave him the great business of his life, he came much into communication with persons belonging to the Society of Friends, and this intercourse probably led him to produce a work entitled "A Portraiture of Quakerism." His next publication was a life of William Penn. But, notwithstanding his literary engagements, he still had time to spare for the farther advancement of African interests. In 1823, the Anti-Slavery Society was consolidated, when men began seriously and earnestly to devote themselves to the task of following up the suppression of the slave-trade, by procuring an abolition of West India slavery. In conducting the affairs of that association, Mr. Clarkson embarked with characteristic energy, and in his 74th year enjoyed the unalloyed happiness of witnessing its greatest triumph, in the enactment of that bill which awarded £20,000,000 as compensation to the slave-owners. For some few years previous to that event, however, his health had become uncertain, and he was in a great degree precluded from taking an active share in working out the emancipation of the negro. Cataract formed in both his eyes, and for a short time he was totally blind. He endured this affliction with Christian resignation; but eventually he underwent an operation, and was restored to the complete use of his sight. In 1836 he published a work called "Researches Antediluvian, Patriarchal, and Historical." During the course of his long life Mr. Clarkson has received many gratifying proofs of the estimation in which he was held by large masses of his countrymen. The inhabitants of Wisbeach, his native place, subscribed for his portrait, to be preserved in their town as a memorial of their esteem. Wordsworth devoted to the praise of Clarkson a few of his best lines, and more than once Lord Brougham, and other leaders of the anti-slavery movement, have borne testimony, not only to the value of his services, but the purity of his motives; and he now descends into the grave after the enjoyment of extreme longevity and unexampled success.—Abridged from a Memoir in the Times.

ITALY.

A letter from Leghorn of the 20th instant, published by the Journal des Debats, states, that a collision lately took place at Ferrara between the Pontifical troops and the Austrian soldiers. Count de Taxis and the General-in-Chief, Count Radetski, had repaired to Ferrara, and had a long interview with Cardinal Ugolini, who is said to be opposed to reform. "Foreign emissaries," writes the correspondent of the Journal des Debats,—

"Are now traversing the legations, endeavouring to excite discontent among the population, whose attachment for Pius IX. is daily increasing. At Modena, the centre and focus of Italian Jesuitism, a clergyman preached a few days ago a sermon 'on the great dangers that menace the Holy See.' The Jesuits and the Paradisians, a sect composed of the ultra-Retrogrades, refuse to give Pius IX. the title of Pope; they merely call him 'Count Muscia.' The Pontifical Government, in the meantime, goes on with its work of reform. It has nearly restored all the officers of the police department, and recommended the censors of the press to be less rigorous. We are assured that a promotion of Cardinals will shortly take place, and amongst those about to be elevated to that high dignity are Messrs. Bofondi, Baluffi, and Giass-

lini, who are distinguished for their moderation and enlightened minds. On the whole, our future prospects are most auspicious, provided the moderate party be able to maintain order and tranquillity, and oppose a strong barrier to the attempts and suggestions of the enemies of prudent and rational progress."

Accounts from Rome state that many members of the College of Cardinals are opposed to the alterations the Pope has proposed respecting convents, every convent being under the protection of a Cardinal; but the Pope is not disposed to be turned from his purpose by these difficulties. The Governor Marini may, however, be displaced. Hitherto the Pope has yielded to a high personage in his favour, but Marini continuing to resist is evidently an enemy to reform. The Pope had allowed women to attend the audiences he gives at the Vatican, but he had been forced to return to the old order of things.—Times.

IMPORTANT MEXICAN NEWS.

(From the New York Evangelist.)

News from Vera Cruz as late as the 25th of Sept. has been received, which shows that Santa Ana has regained power, and is taking measures for such a vigorous prosecution of the war as will be likely to give our army no little trouble. The correspondent of the N. O. Tropic gives the following sketch of Santa Ana's triumph:

"In my last, I informed you that Santa Ana had not yet left Jalapa, and that his position was by no means settled. For a time his destiny trembled in a balance that a hair might have turned, but his good fortune again triumphed, and he is now really the master of his country. To crown this result, some manoeuvring between himself and Almonte was found necessary, and they entered into an interesting correspondence, which was immediately published in the official journal, for the benefit of the Government and gratification of the gullible, whose name in Mexico is, par excellence, legion.—I have translated and enclose herewith, the most important communication embraced in this correspondence. It is from Santa Ana to this confre, and declines the Chief Magistracy, which had been cautiously tendered to him by the latter. The publication of this letter paved the way for his entry into the capital, through which his march had the character of a triumph. Preparations had been made for the ostensible celebration of the revolution establishing the charter of 1824, during which Santa Ana was to take the oath of Chief Magistrate.—And the artillery thundered, the bells rang, the people shouted, and the politicians chuckled a welcome to Santa Ana, the hero of Tampico and the Sabine! the well beloved of his country."

The Government has issued requisitions upon the States for their contingents of troops, requiring them to appear at the City of Mexico, or San Louis Potosi, within seventy days after the publication of the order. The States contribute as follows:

The State of Mexico, 8,200 men; Jalisco, 4,000; Puebla, 3,800; Guanajuato, 3,000; San Louis Potosi, 1,800; Zacatecas, 1,600; Queretaro, 600; Oaxaca, 2,000; Michoacan, 1,850; Vera Cruz, 1,000; Durango, 600; Chihuahua, 560; Aguascalientes, 280. Forming an aggregate of 30,000 men.

All persons between the ages of sixteen and fifty are obliged, by a recent decree, to take arms when required to do so, as members of the National Guard, &c.

A free pardon is tendered to all deserters from the regular line, who may return to their respective corps within three months.

All duties are remitted upon the introduction and sale of cannon, muskets, swords and all kinds of arms and munitions of war, except, perhaps, powder, for one year.

The Government promises to purchase such arms, &c., as may be needed, of persons taking advantage of this permission. Measures are simultaneously taken to establish a national foundry, and the manufacturing of gunpowder is thrown open to competition. States, associations and individuals, engage to raise and maintain bodies of troops in proportion to their means, and entirely independent of government requisitions. Puebla sends to the frontier, armed and supported at her sole cost, one thousand men. One citizen of Mexico raises an equal number, calling upon the government for means of arming them only. The members of the Supreme Court of Justice, in session recently, came to a similar determination.

REINFORCEMENT OF THE ARMY.—It is stated that the U. S. Government has ordered a reinforcement of the army at Monterey, of 5000 troops of the regular army.

The President has called on Gov. Shunk, of Pennsylvania, for six regiments of volunteers, to be mustered forthwith for Mexico. A brigade of 2000 men is also to be called out from this state.

ATTACK ON VERA CRUZ.—Lieut. Berryman, who has arrived at Washington with despatches, states that it has been determined to attack Vera Cruz on the land side, by an expedition from Tampico, and at the same time to attack the castle of San Juan d'Ulloa from the sea.

ATTACK ON TAMPICO.—It is confidently asserted in Washington, that orders have been given for an attack on Tampico, by the portion of the squadron in the Gulf under the command of Com. Perry; and that it is probable that we shall hear of the capture of the place by the end of the month.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.—Major Coffee, who was in the battle of Monterey, has arrived at New-Orleans, and states the loss on the part of the Mexicans to have been much larger than at first reported. It has been ascertained that 1500 would not cover their loss in killed and wounded; on the part of the Americans the loss will not exceed 600.

OPENING OF THE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE AT POINTE AUX TREMBLES.

We are requested to intimate that the Educational Institute for Canadian boys, erected at Pointe aux Trembles, by the Committee of the French Canadian Missionary Society, will be opened, (D.V.) on Thursday, the 5th November, by appropriate exercises in French and English, to commence at Two o'clock, p.m. Friends of this effort are cordially and respectfully invited to attend.

ZION CHURCH

We are requested to state that Zion Church will be opened by dedicatory Sermons on Lord's day, Nov. 8th, and that the Rev. H. Wilkes has announced his intention of closing his public ministry in the St. Maurice Street Church next Lord's day by two discourses—subject in the forenoon, "God's mercies recollected in his Temple," in the evening: "Responsibility involved in preaching and in hearing the gospel during a number of years."

THE PROVINCIAL COLLEGES.—We are informed, on the highest authority, that the statement, published in a contemporary, to the effect that the new Irish Colleges have been condemned by the College of Cardinals, is entirely unfounded. The heads of the Catholic Church in Ireland have received no communication to this effect, or tending in that direction—neither has any authorised person whatever; and ecclesiastics very recently arrived from Rome pronounce it wholly unfounded. We were prepared to find the report untrue. The liberal and profound policy by which Pius IX. is establishing untruce in Italy, and restoring the influence of the Holy See as a power in Europe, forbid us to believe in such a measure—so hastily and prematurely adopted. From his wisdom and foresight, we anticipated a far different settlement of the question.—Nation.

COTTON.—The state of the Cotton trade is a subject of much anxiety and a good deal of comment. Since the beginning of May, five months ago, prices have advanced enormously,—at least twenty-five per cent., on a penny per pound. This must not only seriously affect the consumption of the article, but also the capability of manufacturing the raw material; may more, it must have a tendency to cripple the operations of the British manufacturer in the markets of the world, and, to some extent, that whole some competition which is the vitality of commerce. The increased value of the staple now, as compared with its value in May last, is stated, on good authority, to amount to the enormous sum of £40,000 weekly!

THE MISCELLANY.

SPECIMENS OF OLD ENGLISH POETS.

No. 1.—CHAUCER.

Portraits from the Pilgrimage to Canterbury.

THE NUN.

There was also a Nunne, a Prioress, That of hire smiling was ful simple and coy; Hire grettest othe n'as but by Seint Eloy; And she was cleped Madam Eglyntine. Ful wel she sange the service divine, Entuned in hire nose ful swetely; And Frenche she spake, ful fair and fetialy, After the scole of Stratford atte Bowe— For Frenche of Paris was to hire unknowe. At mete was she well ytought withalle; She lette no morsel from hire lipps falle; Ne wet hire fingres in hire sauce depe. Wel coude she carie a morsel, and wel kepe, That no drope ne fell upon hire brest, In courtesie was sette, ful moche, hire lest: Hire over lippe wiped she so cleue, That in hire cuppe was no ferthing sene Of grese, whan she dranke hadde hire draught. Ful semely after hire mete she raught. And, sikerly, she was of grete disport, And ful pleasant and amiable of port; And peined hire, to contrefeten chere Of court, and ben estatelich of manere,— And to ben holden digne of reverence. But for to speken of hire conscience,— She was so charitable and so pitous, She wolde wepe if that she saw a mous Caughte in a trappe, if it were ded or bledde. Of smale houndes hadde she, that she fedde With rosted flesh, and milk, and wastel-brede; But sore wept she if on of hem were dede, Or if men smote it with a yerd smert; And all was conscience and tendre herte. Ful semely hire wimple ypinched was; Hire nose tretis; hire eyen grey as glas; Hire mouth ful smale, and therto soft and red; But, sikerly, she had a faire forehed,— It was almost a spanne brode I trowe; For hardily she was not undergrowe. Ful fetise was hire cloke, as I was ware. Of smale corall, about hire arm, she bare A pair of bedes gauded all with grene; And thereon heng a broche of gold, ful shene, On which was first ywritten a crowned A, And after Amor vincit omnia.

THE MONK.

A Monk ther was, a fayre for the maistrie, An out-ryder, that loved venerie; A manly man, to ben an abbot able. Ful many a deinte hors hadde he in stable; And when he rode, men mighte his bridle here Gingeling, in a whistling wind, as clere And eke as loude as doth the chapell belle, Ther as this lord was keper of the celle. I saw his sleeves purfled at the hond With gris, and that the finest of the lond, And, for to fasten his hood, under his chinne He hadde, of gold ywrought, a curious pinne,— A love-knotte in the gretter ende ther was. His hed was balded, and shone as any glas, And eke his face, as it hadde ben anoint. He was a lord ful fat and in good point. His eyen stepe, and rolling in his hed, That stemed as a furneis of a led; His bootes souple, his hors in gret estat; Now certainly he was a fayre prelat. He was not pale as a forpined gost. A fat swan loved he best of any rost. His palfrey was as broone as a berry.

THE PRIOR.

A Frere there was, a wanton and a merry, A limitour, a ful solempne man, In all the ordres foure, is none that can So moche of daliaunce and fayre langage. He hadde ymade ful many a marriage Of yonge wimmen, at his owen cost; Until his ordre he was a noble post. Ful wel beloved and familiar was he, With frankleins, over all, in his contree; And, eke, with worthy wimmen of the toune; For he had power of confession, As saide himselfe, more than a curat, For of his ordre he was a licentiat. Ful swetely herde he confession, And pleasant was his absolution. He was an esy man to give penance, Ther as he wiste to ban a good pitance; For unto a poure ordre for to give, Is signe that a man is wel yshrive; For if he gave,—he dorste make avant, He wiste, that a man was repentant; For many a man so hard is of his herte, He may not wepe although him sore smerte: Therefore, in stede of weping and praieres, Men mote give silver to the poure freres.

DESCRIPTION OF "THE TIMES" NEWSPAPER OFFICE.

(From "Notes during Three Weeks' Sojourn in London," in the Glasgow Constitutional.)

During more than forty years that I have been connected with the press, much have I said, and a little have I sung too (see verses to Queen Caroline, at the period of her trial, which appeared in the Times of that date), in praise of that great wonder,—"The Times" newspaper. No one but a practical man can fully appreciate the mighty deeds which have been performed by this, the most potent of all public instructors. With all the esprit de corps which might be expected to animate the breast of a

humble "Typo," when contemplating the exertion made by the Times, I recollect of always boasting, during the early part of the late war with France, and I suppose my boast was founded on fact, that the proprietors of this paper possessed a fast-sailing vessel to convey their own despatches, which nothing belonging to Government could touch, either in the way of sailing or fighting; the consequence being that Government was then, as it is still, frequently behind with its intelligence, as compared with the "Leading Journal of Europe." I had long and ardently wished to see the precise locality where the "Great Fact" was actually produced, and a blank morning occurring during my visit to the incomprehensible City, I set off for the spot in the month of July, 1846: the precise date, during that busy period, I do not recollect. I was laid down by the cab in front of the London Apothecaries' Hall, and told to turn to the right, then to the left, and I would find the place. Having performed all this, and gone through a dark passage, without any sign of bustle, I imagined for a moment that I had got astray, but the clank of the steam engine arrested my attention, and whole flocks of newsmen, with regular back burdens of papers, fresh from the press, told me at once that I was in Printing House Square! And now I am really in it—and a most unostentatious little square it is, perhaps 60 by 70 feet,—but from whence is issued a paper, and where a business is transacted without any example in the history of the world. Two trees face the counting-house, on the opposite side of the square. The counting-house is a small one story brick building, having over the door

The Evening Mail. THE TIMES OFFICE. The Evening Mail. Here all the hundreds of advertisements, which daily appear in the paper, in such astonishing order, are taken in by three or four clerks, by whom they are chastened down to the proper dimensions, and paid for, cash—there being no credit whatever given, except to a few stationary and respectable advertisers, such as George Robins, &c., &c. Next to the counting-house, and adjoining it, at the angle, is the printing office and press-room, a two story building, surmounted by the Royal arms. In the press-room where the paper is now thrown off, there are three machines, the one going is attended by eight persons, and a new one is just in course of erection, which will throw off 8000 sheets per hour! Twenty-five years ago, even with the great Stanhope press, 300 an hour was accounted good work. But there is no limit to improvement. The present daily number of the Times is from twenty-eight to thirty-thousand copies! and when there is a supplement, which there is very often, of course that doubles the number. Before the plan of printing the supplements was introduced, a good deal of money had always to be returned for advertisements which could not find a place, which was not agreeable to any party. That is now avoided. Everything in this great establishment is conducted on the division of labor plan, and what I may call the silent system. This system, in my own humble sphere, I have always thought indispensable to a well-regulated newspaper-office, where there should never be any talking or whispering beforehand about what is to be done. Nothing should ever be told until the columns of the newspaper tell it. In the Times Office no one is informed of anything beforehand, and therefore they cannot tell tales. We can imagine the ostensible Editor, with a slight change of the gender, exclaiming to his Deputy-in-Chief,—

"Constant you are; But yet a woman, and for secrecy, No lady closer; for I well believe Thou wilt not utter what thou dost not know, And so far will I trust thee, gentle Kate."

In this way everything is transacted quietly and unobtrusively, and the public are frequently astounded by the grand and unexpected hits which are made. Even this secrecy has done the Times much good, as it did "the Great Unknown" for a long period. The editor of the newspaper—I mean the writer of the great leading articles—"the thunderer"—is quite a mystery. Every one will tell you who he is, but no one knows a particle about the matter. Indeed I should imagine that the porter to the establishment may be more cognizant of this much canvassed point, from his situation, than any one else, but I am told that though any one should be mean enough to inquire at him, they might as soon expect to extract a song from a millstone as a word from that personage, who is "deaf as Ailsa Craig" to all he hears, and blind as a mole to all he sees. There are 120 compositors employed daily on the paper. As I observed before, everything is also performed on the subdivision-of-labor system. There is, first, the City Editor, Mr. Delaine (a gentleman of the very highest character and worth), to whom all matters coming within his sphere are referred—then there are gentlemen of first-rate talents, who take charge of the literary department of the paper—others who attend to the criticism of music—others are entrusted with the criticism of the works of art—others write political articles—others look after church matters—others manage the financial department. Then there are gentlemen who take up the different departments of editorial duty, foreign and domestic—men who take in the advertisements—Penny-a-liners, a separate class altogether, who furnish the accidents, &c., which, having been read and pruned by the reporters, turn about, are admitted. This job is technically termed "doing the flimsy," and is not much liked. The first class of Reporters are those employed in the House of Parliament, which they attend by turns. These gentlemen are expected to know everything, and all the leading men. The next class are the Law Reporters, who are generally Barristers, and, I need not say, remarkably clever. The last of all are the Penny, or rather, I believe, the Twopenny-a-liners. The Parliamentary corps of reporters upon the Times amount to twenty, amongst whom there are some Scotchmen, both from Edinburgh and Glasgow. Mr. Neilson, the gentleman in charge of the corps, is a native of Glasgow, and not more distinguished for his first-rate talents as a reporter, than for his suavity of manners and anxiety to oblige his compeers, whenever it is in his power. He is a great favorite in the gallery. Mr. Tyas (who was so honorably mentioned by Sir Robert Peel, the other day, when rebutting the charge made against him by that magnificent horse-jockey, Lord George Bentinck) is the gentleman who abridges the debates for the Times' leader in the House of Commons—and a very fine fellow, Mr. Thornton, does the job in the Lords. It is all performed on the spot—that is, in the galleries of the respective Houses. There are some speakers who, of course, are always taken as full as possible by the reporters—there are others who are seldom touched by any of the corps, except they be speaking on a subject which their respective papers may be advocating at the time. But generally, the laying down of his pencil, and perhaps a quiet word from a man of long practice and experience, is a signal for all the others to drop theirs.—There is not much fuss amongst the gentlemen here with flashy-bound notebooks and dozens of pencils, as one may see sometimes in the country.—The great

work is all done on very unostentatious slips of paper, and one small stump of a pencil sometimes serves a good reporter a whole session. The turns in the Houses of Parliament are generally divided thus—first a half hour—then twenty minutes—and fifteen minutes after twelve o'clock. In the Lords about a dozen gentlemen are always engaged in taking notes for their respective papers—the others who are to supply their places sit behind, ready to pop in and take up the thread of the discourse the moment his neighbour leaves.

All the world knows with what wonderful despatch important occurrences taking place at the farthest corner of the earth, are quietly, and without any pulling, given to its readers by the Times many hours sometimes before the Government knows anything of the matter; but while all this goes on, events which occur at home are chronicled with equal rapidity. The reader may perhaps recollect that, on the first division in the House of Commons on the corn laws, a special messenger was despatched to Osborne House, Isle of Wight, by Sir Robert Peel, with the intelligence for her Majesty. The Times, containing the entire debate, with the division, of course, was also forwarded express by the Times to their correspondent in Portsmouth, who had a steamer in waiting; and, with a copy of this wonderful journal as the freight, arrived in the least possible time, and had the paper conveyed to her Majesty, who was walking upon the beach at the moment. When the Queen's messenger arrived, her Majesty desired her compliments to Sir Robert Peel for his polite attention, but mentioned that she had, about half-an-hour before, received a copy of the Times containing the whole intelligence? Amongst other curious things connected with this unique establishment, it may be mentioned that the compositor who makes up the paper, is estimated to walk at least twenty miles, in the office, during the day, while engaged at that job—and that there is a man whose only duty is to open and shut the door at the printing office! Amongst the small items of expenditure, (the great items are above my arithmetic) there is £12 a-week paid for cabs, which wait constantly at the door of the Houses of Parliament, to drive the reporters to the office, where they extend their notes. Though fast, certainly not the least important personage in this mighty concern, is John Walter, Esq. of Bearwood in Berks, late member of Parliament for Nottingham, the chief proprietor. During my stay in London I heard of many acts of kind, yeomanly generosity, which had been performed by him, and I felt pleased and gratified, for the credit of the profession at the recital.

I neglected to mention in the proper place, that the Times occupies the whole of Printing House Square, with the exception of two houses—one possessed by a gentleman of the name of Russel, the other by a carver and gilder.—Adjoining the Times' Counting-house, at the back of which the papers are given out, there is a long lobby, with a table for folding the papers, by those who get them, if they have time. Amongst the many good berths in the Office there is a rather peculiar one, occupied by a gentleman of education, whose sole duty is to make a daily record of everything contained in the paper—no very easy job I should imagine.—Mr. Cannon is the paymaster of the great concern—a most courteous gentleman—with plenty of shot in his locker.

YOUNG POTTER, THE MURDERER.

(From the New York Evangelist.)

The Rev. Joseph P. Thompson delivered a solemn and impressive discourse in the Broadway Tabernacle, of which he is pastor, soon after the execution of Potter, at New-Haven. It was listened to with deep interest, and has been published by request. We wish every young man in this city and out of it, who is exposed to the dangers and allurements of vice, which are so forcibly and vividly depicted in this discourse, could read and ponder its solemn warnings. The following is only a brief synopsis of the discourse:—

From the words of the prophet Isaiah, "Woe unto them who draw iniquity with cords of vanity, and sin as it were with a cart rope," the preacher showed the progress of vice in the young, both it and its sure punishment drawn upon the soul, at first by silken and attenuated cords, but constantly increasing in number and strength, until they bound their victim as with a cable, and consigned him to inevitable ruin. He described the promising youth first soiled in his imagination by evil communications more and more excited by wanton companions, licentious books, or immodest pictures; induced to partake of intoxicating liquors, to visit the theatre and other places of amusement, to take a Sabbath excursion in violation of parental command and his own moral sense, and finally by a gradual process prepared to take a last and generally fatal step in vice, by entering the doors of her whose house is "the way to hell, going down to the chambers of death." If from this step of vice, there were ever returns and reformations, all experience as well as Scripture proved them very rare. Human passions were not like those of inferior animals, self-regulated, but to be restrained and governed by law and reason, which once renounced, the youth was thrown out upon a tumultuous sea, becoming more furious every hour, without compass or rudder, and his shipwreck became inevitable. His love of excitement grew by every new gratification, and while he might find an occasional check in the horrors of remorse, his passions would gain the mastery, and what was done at first timidly, by stealth, and in darkness, would finally be perpetrated without fear and without shame. Such had been the fact in the case of the young man Potter, recently executed. Ten years ago he was a pupil in the preacher's Sabbath school at New-Haven, and received from his parents religious instruction. About four years ago, he united with the church in New-Haven, of which the preacher was then pastor. For a time he attended the communion, and gave reason to hope that his profession was sincere; but gradually he fell into delinquencies, for which he was admonished; but to admonition he gave no heed, and in due time was excommunicated. Vicious men became his companions, and by them he was finally led to a house of infamy, from which he at first retreated with disgust, but to which he again returned, and there became transformed as by the cup of the sorceress.

This led to the murder of which he paid the penalty with his life. The young man whom he murdered was his early companion and friend. From him he borrowed a gold watch, which he gave to the base woman he visited, and being requested by the owner to return it, he promised to meet him at a certain place in the evening and do so, but instead of this he met him but to take his life. This was on Sunday evening; and having sunk the body in the stream they were crossing at the time of the murder, he went to church, and thence to the abode of his disgrace and ruin. When the body was discovered with marks of violence, and inquiries excited in the community, a young man presented himself to the police, with the information that at such a time he had seen the murdered youth, and that he had his watch and a note of

hand which he had given in payment of a debt. This young man was Potter. The note was proved to be a forgery. Thus the murderer was self-betrayed, and delivered himself into the hands of justice. Finally he made confession of all the circumstances of his crime. Be sure, said the preacher, "your sin will find you out."

One fortnight ago, said the preacher, I knelt in prayer by the side of this unhappy youth, in company with his parents, brother and sister, who came to see him for the last time. It was an awful scene. One fortnight ago to-morrow, I saw him on the scaffold—heard his warning to young men. It was an awful scene; but not so awful as the sins which led to it, as the murder of his friend for which he died. I asked myself whether I had neglected any duty to this young man while he had been of my congregation; and I then resolved that no other youth who might sit under my ministry should destroy himself without the warnings of my voice.

With such a scene before me, can you wonder that I solemnly warn all young men whom I address, against the wanderings of a licentious imagination—against the beginnings of evil habits and vicious associations—against intemperance—against dangerous books—the theatre, and all other places of evil resort, and against her who hath "cast down many wounded"—from whose house those who go, return not again—for the dead are there, and her guests are in the depth of hell."

WONDERS OF NATURAL HISTORY.—No. II.



THE FROG.

Our readers may ask, what is wonderful about frogs, surely they are common enough in Canada? We reply, that in one particular, at least, the frog is the most wonderful of all creatures. We allude, of course, to its extreme longevity, or rather the length of time that it can remain torpid, without perishing, when shut up from light and air. The instances in which frogs, and even more frequently, toads, have been found shut up in rocks, trees, &c., are too numerous and well-authenticated to leave a reasonable doubt of the fact to which we have alluded, although any single story of the kind, if it stood by itself, would be altogether incredible. According to these statements, frogs have been found in small cells, entirely enclosed, near the centre of old trees, where they must necessarily have lain for many years: nay, perhaps centuries, while the trees were multiplying their annual rings around them. But what is even more surprising, they have been discovered in cavities of rocks, a considerable distance below the surface of the earth, where they must, to all appearance, have lain many centuries, while the slow process of subsequent alluvial deposits was going on. Indeed, it is not at all certain but some of these frogs or toads are the only living connecting links between the present and some former condition of this globe. At all events, there is no way that we have seen of accounting for the extraordinary positions in which they are sometimes found, more feasible than that we have suggested. How they came into these situations, and how they were preserved, remains, we believe a mystery to all but the Omniscient Mind; but if they could live a hundred years, shut up in stone, there can be no very good reason given why they should not live a thousand or six thousand. It is to be observed, that these remarkable tenants of solitude and darkness usually appear quite lively when first exposed to the air, but generally perish very soon after, though we think we have heard of instances in which they continued to live on in nearly the same manner as their descendants of the thousandth generation.

THE CONDOR.

The condor, which chiefly inhabits the valley of Ylo, in Peru, is unquestionably the largest of those birds which have the power of flight. It is sometimes, though but rarely, upwards of fifteen feet across the wings when extended. The beak, four inches long, is so strong as to be able to pierce the body of a bullock; and the talons so strong as to enable it to carry off a deer or young calf. They seldom frequent the forests, as their flight would be thereby impeded. They descend from an almost incredible height, sometimes twenty thousand feet from the top of the mountains. "The peculiarities of structure in the respiratory system of birds, have, probably, a relation," says Dr. Rogot, "to the capability we see them possess, of bearing with impunity very quick and violent changes of atmospheric pressure." Thus the condor of the Andes is often seen to descend rapidly, from a height of about twenty thousand feet, to the edge of the sea, where air is more than twice the density of that which the bird had been breathing. "We are as yet," he adds, "unable to trace the connexion which probably exists between the structure of the lungs, and this extraordinary power of accommodation to such great and sudden variations of atmospheric pressure."

The general colour of the condor is brownish; the feathers on the back, however, are sometimes perfectly black. The neck is encircled with a white ruff, and on the head is a species of comb.

The condor is very destructive, and, consequently, various methods are employed with success to capture it. Sometimes a person, clothed in the skin of a newly killed animal, goes out, and entices the condor to attack him; while companions, who have secreted themselves, from their hiding place, rush out and seize him. The female makes her nest among the

highest and most inaccessible rocks; where she lays two white eggs, somewhat bigger than those of a turkey.

LANDING AT ALEXANDRIA.

(From Mrs. Romer's Pilgrimage to the Temples and Towns of Egypt, &c.)

Landing at Alexandria is a most formidable affair. As soon as the steamer appears in sight, troops of camels and asses, with their noisy drivers, hasten down to the landing place, and before the inexperienced stranger is aware of what is about to happen to him, he beholds his baggage carried off and piled upon one of the kneeling camels by a score of half-naked, one-eyed Fellahs, and finds himself seized in the arms of somebody, and lifted, whether he will or no, upon a donkey, to the manifest disappointment of a dozen clamorous expectants, who shout forth in English, in a variety of tones; "Want a donkey, sir?"—"Very good donkey, sir, better than a horse."—"Go to Pompey's Pillar, sir?"—"Dat donkey go very bad."—"My donkey go faster than steam-boat!" And fast indeed they do go, and away the new comer is hurried to the great square of Alexandria, where the two European hotels, frequented by travellers, are situated, before he has made up his mind at which of them he will put up.

Having decided upon only devoting a day or two to Alexandria at present, and leaving the labour of sight-seeing to our return, we commenced our rambles betimes yesterday morning by a drive to Pompey's Pillar. Nothing that we had yet seen, either externally or internally, in point of architecture, had given us the idea of an Egyptian city; the great square, in which we are lodged, with its numerous Consular residences and its spacious hotels, looks thoroughly European; and the Frank quarter in which it stands is composed of mean-looking wretched streets, where every second house bears the name and calling of some French, Italian, or Greek tradesman. But in going to Pompey's Pillar, we passed by the Arab quarter, occupied solely by the Fellah population of Alexandria; and there most certainly a novel sight met our eyes, and we were introduced to a personal acquaintance with the misery and debasement to which the wretched population of Egypt is reduced by the oppressions of an arbitrary government and a despotic ruler. Yet in the midst of squalor and poverty unequalled perhaps in any part of the world, these poor Fellahs, lodged in mud hovels sometimes too low to admit of their standing upright in them, scantily fed with the worst and coarsest food, covered over only with a blue cotton shirt, and their children completely naked, contrive to preserve a semblance of cleanliness about their habitations, which is not to be found in the villages of Ireland and Scotland. The streets are scrupulously swept, and not a vestige of animal or vegetable refuse is to be discovered even in any remote corner, nor does any disagreeable effluvia offend the sense of smelling as one walks through those narrow ways, bordered by houses such as we should consider scarcely good enough to shelter our pigs in England, and inhabited by a people notoriously unclean in their persons. Many of them were seated outside of their dwellings, the women covered to the eyes in a large blue cotton wrapping cloth, which, with a pair of loose trousers of the same material, forms their only garment, and is fastened over the nose either by a brass ornament, a row of small coins, or a few coral beads, and wearing massive bracelets of silver or brass upon their naked tattooed arms.

SELECTIONS.

THE NEW ELECTRO-TELEGRAPH. At the showing given of the British and Foreign Institute, a model was shown in action of the new electro-telegraph, by which a person writing by the pressure of ivory keys, exactly like those of a pianoforte, each representing a letter or a figure, can transmit, by a single extended wire, to any distance, 500 miles or 5000—an almost instantaneous message, in words that shall be printed by a corresponding machine at the other end of the line, as fast as the sentence is spoken or performed at this. It is intended to establish lines of communication from England to Ireland, across the channel, by this means, and the same thing may be as easily done from England to France, from Marseilles to Malta, Alexandria, Suez, Bombay, Bengal, and Australia, thus realizing the description of the use of letters anticipated by Pope—

"To speed the intercourse from soul to soul,
And wait a thought from Indus to the Pole."

DECLINE OF BRAHMANISM.—A consideration, which applies with peculiar force to Western India, is the gradual decline of the political ascendancy of the Brahmans, and the inevitable approach of its total annihilation. Our missionaries in Western India deal either with the Mahattas, or those who were their subjects. Now, from the moment when the founder of the dynasty unfurled his orange banner, the upholding of Brahmanical authority was one of the grand intentions of the Mahattas power. It made an appeal to Hindoo religious feeling, and strove to arouse it against its Mussulman oppressors. Gifts were showered on these "gods on earth" the Brahmans, until over the whole land there arose a proud and pampered race of priests, who soon lorded it over king and people as they pleased, monopolizing most of the wealth and all the learning of the country. But for the last six-and-twenty years, there has been a falling off of this secular and political influence, and Brahmanism is now, even in the Mahattas country, becoming needy and clamorous for relief,—an object of pity rather than of dread.

AN UNSEEN PLANET.—By a train of close inductive reasoning, founded on certain irregularities in the movements of the planet Uranus, a French Academician, M. Leverrier, has arrived at the conclusion that there exists in our solar system a large planet, which nobody has yet seen, situated behind Uranus, at a distance double that which separates Uranus from the sun, and in a slightly inclined orbit. He expects that it will be seen on the first of January next year.

THE CUNEIFORM INSCRIPTIONS.—The Rev. Dr. Dicks has made important improvements upon the Persepolitan alphabet of Westergaard, and has succeeded in deciphering the inscriptions on the Babylonian bricks, which he considers to indicate the names of the kings in whose reign they were made.

LAKE ERIE.—The height of Lake Erie above the Atlantic Ocean has been ascertained to be 565 feet. The barrier which contains it is so low, that were it only to rise six feet, it would inundate, on its northern and western borders, seven millions of acres, now partly occupied by towns, villages, and farms; and it is estimated that a further rise of six or eight feet would precipitate a vast flood of waters over the state of Illinois, from the south end of Michigan; the great Canadian Lakes then discharging also into the Mexican Gulf.—*Brand's Journal.*

PHIOLOGICAL CURIOSITY.—In the Hebrew tongue all proper names are significant, each individual having received his name from some circumstance connected either with his birth or with his life and character; thus Abraham signifies "the father of a great multitude," Jacob "the supplanter," David "the beloved," &c. This often gives a force to particular passages in the original scriptures that is quite lost in the translation. We shall give a single instance:—When Abigail meets David coming to avenge himself on her husband, she says, "Let not my lord, I pray thee, regard this man of Belial, even Nabal; for as his name is, so is he: Nabal is his name, and folly is with him." This has no point at all in English; it is impossible for the mere English scholar to perceive its meaning; but to the Hebrew scholar who understands that "nabal" signifies "foolish, stupid, wicked, abandoned, im-

pious," and that the word translated "folly" is simply the noun substantive formed from the same root, the sentence has a pungency and a zest that can at once be appreciated. A very wonderful example of something of the same kind is the following, which indeed appears to suggest matter for serious reflection. The names of the antediluvian patriarchs, from Adam to Noah inclusive, run thus in the Hebrew:—Adam, Seth, Enos, Cainan, Mahaleel, Jared, Enoch, Methuselah, Lamech, Noah; which names, read in their order, and literally translated, give the following English sentence:—Man appointed wretched miserable, the blessed God shall descend teaching, his death sends to the afflicted rest.

THE UPAS TREE.—The following is a probable explanation of the origin of the Upas-tree story, given by Dr. Thomson, in his notes to Salverte's "Philosophy of Magic."—A real valley of death exists in Java: it is termed the Valley of Poison, and is filled to a considerable height with carbonic acid gas, which is exhaled from crevices in the ground. If a man or any animal enter it, he cannot return; and he is not sensible of his danger until he feels himself sinking under the poisonous influence of the atmosphere which surrounds him; the carbonic acid of which it chiefly consists rising to the height of eighteen feet from the bottom of the valley. Birds which fly into this atmosphere drop down dead; and a living fowl thrown into it dies before it reaches the bottom, which is strewn with the carcasses of various animals that have perished in the deleterious gas.

REQUISITES TO ENJOYMENT.—There are three requisites to our proper enjoyment of every earthly blessing which God bestows upon us; namely, a thankful reflection on the goodness of the Giver—a deep sense of the unworthiness of the receiver—and a sober recollection of the precarious tenure by which we hold it. The first will make us grateful—the second humble—and the last moderate.

A GOOD REPLY.—A Sabbath school teacher, instructing his class on that portion of the Lord's prayer, "Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven," said to them: "You have told me, my dear children, what is to be done—the will of God; and where it is to be done—on earth; and how it is to be done—as it is done in heaven. How do you think the angels and happy spirits do the will of God in heaven, as they are to be our pattern?" The first child replied, "They do it immediately;" the second, "They do it diligently;" the third, "They do it always;" the fourth, "They do it with all their hearts;" the fifth, "They do it altogether." Here a pause ensued, and no child appeared to have an answer; but, after some time, a little girl arose and said, "Why, sir, they do it without asking any questions."

DEBT.—No man can ever borrow himself out of debt. If you wish for relief, you must work for it. You must make more and spend less than you did while you were running in debt. You must wear homespun instead of broadcloth, drink water instead of champagne, and rise at seven instead of ten. Industry, frugality, economy—these are the handmaids of wealth, and sure sources of relief. A shilling saved is better than forty times its amount in worthless gewgaws.

Free thinking does not always mean thinking freely; it is more commonly being free from thinking.

Adversity does not take away from us our true friends; it only disperses those who pretend to be such.

He is a wise man who learns from every one; he is powerful who governs his passions; and he is rich who is content.

The conscience is the most elastic material in the world. To-day you cannot stretch it over a mole-hill, to-morrow it hides a mountain.

Procrastination has been called a thief—the thief of time. I wish it were no worse than a thief. It is a murderer; and that which it kills is not time merely, but the immortal soul.

A transatlantic philosopher gives good advice in the following quaint style:—"Ye who are eating the apple dumpling and molasses of wealth, should not forget those who are sucking the herring bone of poverty."

Sorrows are like tempest-clouds; in the distance they look black, but, when above us, scarcely grey, as sad dreams indicate coming joy, so will it be with the so often torturing dream of life when it hath passed.

A LIE.—"A great lie," says the poet Crabbe, "is like a great fish on dry land, it may feel and sting, but make a creature, though hurt, it cannot hurt you. You have only to keep still, and it will die of itself."

SCRIPTURE ILLUSTRATION.

"Except a man be born again, he cannot see the kingdom of God"—JOHN III. 3.

This form of expression, and the idea involved, is not unknown in the East. Says Mr. Roberts, "When a Brahmin youth has the sacred string put on him for the first time, he is said to be born again; but when put on the second time, *Iru-purappali*, he is twice born: it is to him the second birth, and he can now perform all the ceremonies of his religion." (See also the 'Institutes of Menu,' ch. ii. 146). It is still more to the purpose, to find that the Jews themselves considered one who from heathenism had been made a proselyte, by circumcision, baptism, and sacrifice, as being born anew. It was their saying, that "when a man is made a proselyte, he is like a new-born infant." This has been thought to throw some light on verse 10, where Christ says, "Art thou a master in Israel, and knowest not these things?"—that is, what being "born again" meant. Interpreters, however, differ in explaining to what our Lord may be supposed to refer. So complete in the view of the Jews was this new birth, that all former ties of nature became extinct, to such an extent, indeed, that it was held to be lawful for a proselyte to marry his own mother or daughter; although, from a regard to decency, this was not practically allowed.—*Pictorial Bible.*

DAILY BREAD.

OCTOBER 26.

"Draw me, we will run after thee." Solomon's Song i. 4. Divine Answer: "I have loved thee with an everlasting love; therefore with loving-kindness have I drawn thee. Jer. xxxi. 3.

Many and various are the ways the Almighty takes to bring his children to himself, and to a knowledge of the things of their peace. Sometimes he draws by the silken bands of love; sometimes by the still small voice of his Spirit; sometimes by the knotted cords of pain and sickness; sometimes he drives them by the storm and tempest of his broken law; but most effectually in giving his Son to die for them. Reader, pray always to him to make you sensible of the secret tender drawings of his love, and willing to follow them directly. This praying always is very needful, because we are always in want, and without being instant and earnest we cannot receive much. Therefore it is not a hard command, but a great benefit and privilege; as if God should say, "You are a poor child, always wanting something; but you may always pray to me, and I will always hear, and assist, and draw thee after me."

O draw me, Saviour, after thee,
So shall I run and never tire;
With gracious words still comfort me,
And be my hope and whole desire.
No lust can stir, nor guilty fear,
Nor worldly wish, if thou art there.
O that I, as a little child,
Might follow thee, nor ever rest;
Till sweetly thou hast pour'd thy mild
And lowly mind into my breast;
Nor ever may we parted be,
Till I become one spirit with thee.

—Bogatzky's Treasury.

THIS NEWS.

CANADA.

TELEGRAPH.—We are sorry to learn that the electric telegraph, to connect this city with Boston and New York, is in great danger of falling through.

A Table in the Appendix to the Report of Post Office Commissioners shows that in the populous counties inhabited by French Canadians, the cities of Quebec and Montreal excepted, the average contribution of each adult inhabitant to the post office revenue for the year 1839-40 was about 34d.

We learn that the Board of Works, and particularly the personal attention to their duties of the first and second commissioners, are giving great satisfaction in the Lower Provinces.

We learn from the Minerve, that the storm of Wednesday night last overturned the splendid cross erected by the Bishop of Nancy, on the peak of Rouville Mountain, and which has ever since been such a prominent and picturesque object.

A detachment of the 93rd Highlanders embarked on board the steamboat Montreal, yesterday evening, having in charge 16 military prisoners, under sentence of General Court Martial.

The Building in the Lower Town of Quebec, occupied as emigrant sheds, and now partly tenanted by persons under the supervision of the General Relief Committee, had a narrow escape from fire last evening.

A few days since a stevedore of the name of Quinn was crushed to death by a piece of timber, just as he had completed the lading of the Gleaver, of Greenock, Duncan, master.

A man of the name of Bazile Bruncau was found drowned, this morning, in a well in St. Louis Suburbs.

An inquest was held to-day on the body of William Thomas, a mafiner falling in the hold.

An unfortunate accident occurred in the Upper Town yesterday morning, 22nd. A cart's horse in a caleche took fright on the Parade at a cow, started and threw out the driver, and then ran off down Treasure Street, and struck against the wall of the Roman Catholic Cathedral, dashing out the passenger, a Mrs. McLaughlin, of St. John Suburb, who was taken away senseless, and dangerously hurt.

INQUESTS.—We regret to state that inquests were held on Monday morning on the bodies of two men who, very suddenly, came to their death through the habitual use of ardent liquors.

SUICIDE.—A person of the name of Frisby, living in the township of Opeids, committed suicide on Saturday the 4th instant, by cutting his throat with a knife.

A rumour, prejudicial to the Commercial Bank of Kingston, having originated in a paragraph that appeared in a Buffalo paper, it is sufficient to say, that it is wholly without foundation.

An Address to the Municipal Council of Canada West has been issued by the Board of Education, relating to the Establishment of the Normal School, School Books, and other matters which come under the cognizance of this Board.

At the meeting of the Core District Council, Mr. Kirkpatrick was elected treasurer by a majority of three.

The site for the Lunatic Asylum for New-Brunswick has been decided upon, the cost of which is estimated at £20,000, subject to an annual ground rent of £120.

BRITISH NEWS.

THE DUTCH IN THE INDIAN SEAS.—The overland mail has brought the Java papers of the 7th of July, containing an official account of the expedition to Bali, which is published in the Staats Courant of the 25th of September, of which it fills nine columns.

THE GREAT BRITAIN.—LIVERPOOL.—We have no further intelligence to report respecting the Great Britain. The passengers here held several meetings, and had some consultations with Messrs. Gibbs, Bright and Co.

PUBLIC PRAYER.—THE DEATH.—The London Gazette of 25th September contains an order in Council appointing a form of prayer for relief from the death and scarcity now existing in parts of the United Kingdom, to be read in all the Episcopal churches in England and Wales, on Sabbath the 11th of October and two following Sabbaths.

the ministers of the Scottish Establishment, and of the Episcopal communion in Scotland, to make the scarcity a subject of prayer on the 11th October and two following Sabbaths.

The gross receipts of a late musical festival at Birmingham, England, amounted to \$56,000. The excitement was caused by performing Mendelssohn's Messiah, which, it is said, is to be brought out in this country.

ADVENTISM IN ENGLAND.—J. V. Himes has commenced the publication in London, of the "European Advent Herald," having issued 5000 copies of the first number.

MADEIRA.—It will be gratifying to those who have friends at, or about to proceed to Madeira, to know that a ship of war is about to proceed thither for the protection of British subjects, as will appear by the following letter received by a gentleman of this city.

UNITED STATES.

The Hon. H. S. Fox, late British Minister, died at his residence at Washington, on Wednesday last, at 3 o'clock. He had been ill only a few days. He was aged about 65 years.

A man in Overton County, Tennessee, while in a state of intoxication, an Irishman by birth, murdered his wife and five children, and then set fire to the house, and burnt up himself and his victims.

Great sickness prevails in the American army at Matamoros and Camargo. At the latter place the deaths are said to be eight or nine daily. In Matamoros all the hospitals are full, and they have been obliged to open new ones.

The New Orleans Delta states that the 3rd regiment of the United States regular army was nearly annihilated in the attack on Monterey. Three commanding officers were killed in succession, and a fourth desperately wounded; and on mustering the regiment after the action, it had but 71 men, including officers, unhurt.

HORRIBLE AFFAIR IN HARTFORD.—By persons who left Hartford yesterday afternoon, we have accounts of a most awful occurrence in that city, yesterday, between twelve and one o'clock.

It appears that Mr. Daniel F. Olcott, of the firm of J. B. Olcott & Co., livery stable keepers in Hartford, and a Mr. Holcomb, of Granby, Conn., who had formerly been some way connected in business together, had a lawsuit, in which some \$1,500 was at stake.

GREAT CONFLAGRATION AT COLUMBUS, GEORGIA, U. S.—150 HOUSES DESTROYED.—From the Columbus Enquirer, of the 17th inst.—A large portion of our city is in ruins. Yesterday about 11 A.M., the appalling cry of fire hurried our citizens to the most fearful scene ever witnessed here.

Curtland Van Rensselaer, it is said, has put a negative on the project to erect a theatre on the ground of Niblo's late saloon; intending, on the contrary, to erect a church there, at his own expense.

The Picayune of the 8th states that General Almonte had been appointed President of the Republic of Mexico, ad interim; and Santa Anna, Commander-in-Chief of the Mexican armies. The latter was engaged in raising and organizing troops, and it was reported, intended to take the command of the army in person in the North.

BIRTHS.

Montreal—1st inst., Mrs Richard Scene, of a daughter. 18th inst., Mrs D. Marlow, of a son. 21st inst., the wife of A. Drolet, Esq., of a son. Mrs Ramsay, of Bytown—27th ult., the wife of W. H. Thompson, Esq., of a son. 15th inst., Mrs F. Grace, of a son. 16th inst., the wife of Rev. Thos. Wardrope, of a son. 20th inst., Mrs H. Bishopick, of a daughter. Kingston—14th inst., Mrs J. Collar, of a son. 17th inst., Mrs Edwin Chown, of a son. Perth—16th inst., Mrs John Steel, of a son. Quebec—16th inst., Mrs Thomas Bickell, of a son. Toronto—9th inst., Mrs M'Murich, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Montreal—15th inst., Mr Robert Brown, to Marion, fourth daughter of the late Mr William Smith. 17th inst., Mr John Thompson, merchant, to Cecilia Fanny, daughter of Mr Wm. Footner, architect. 21st inst., Edward Taylor Fletcher, Esq., to Henrietta Amelia, fourth daughter of William Burns Lindsay, Esq. Bellevue—8th inst., Stearns John, eldest son of Thomas H. Ball, Esq., to Theodosia, daughter of the late Richard Ledwith, Esq. Brantford—11th inst., Sutherland Griffin, Esq., to Miss Martha W., eldest daughter of Mrs Leonard. Brockville—29th ult., Mr Jacanish Cornell, to Mrs Leonarda Tupper. 5th inst., Mr Charles Shipman, of Lansdown, to Mrs Ann Trickey, of Yonge. 13th inst., Mr Samuel M'Nish, to Mrs Patience Rath, of Elizabethtown. Cobourg—20th inst., Mr Ira Brisben, to Miss Betsy Burkell. London, C.W.—6th inst., Mr James Westland, to Mary Zavitz, second daughter of Mr William Robb. New York—9th inst., Mr William R. Maxwell, printer, to Miss Harriet Curran. Niagara—23rd ult., Mr William Taylor, of Dundas, to Miss Mary Ann Pickard. 1st inst., John Salter, Royal Canadian Rifle, to Ann Bernard. Mr And. Snyder, to Mary Catherine, eldest daughter of Captain Taylor, of Gainsborough. Quebec—13th inst., Mr Thomas H. Hood, to Ann, second daughter of Mr Robert Adams, Chateauguay. St Catherine's—10th inst., Mr Henry Hills, of Wainfleet, to Harriet, eldest daughter of Mr Thomas Holmes, of Gainsborough. Stamford—8th inst., Mr George W. Phillips, of Lewiston, N.Y., to Miss Caroline Henry. Toronto—18th inst., Wm. Johnston, Esq., J.P., of Kitley, to Sarah Jane, second daughter of Captain Brennan, of Brandonburgh. 15th inst., Mr Rich. Peacock, to Mrs Hannah Stubbs.

DEATHS.

Montreal—16th inst., by drowning, aged 27 years, James, son of the late Mr Isaac Johnston, ship-builder. 19th inst., Edward Ferdinand, son of Mr Sidney James, aged 15 months. 20th inst., after a few days' illness, of typhus fever, Neil S. Scott, Esq., aged 26 years. Arthol—16th inst., Elizabeth Josephine, infant daughter of Rev. J. A. Williams, aged 10 months. Bytown—16th inst., Jane, wife of H. Frelich, Esq., aged 22 years. 17th inst., Mr Isaac Duff, aged 27 years. Cobourg—12th inst., Susanah, wife of Mr Henry Lapp, aged about 27 years. Cote St Paul—16th inst., Jane, eldest daughter of Mr F. Ryan, aged 6 years and 3 months. 17th inst., Janet Amelia, daughter of the late Mr Daniel Campbell, aged 23 years. Kingston—17th inst., Mary Jane, daughter of Mr Irvine, aged 3 years and 8 months. Marysburgh—15th inst., Mr Thomas Carson, aged 53 years. Michigan, U.S.—5th inst., Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. M. H. Williamson, formerly of Peterboro, C.W., aged 64 years. Niagara—13th inst., Mr John Wray. Mrs Janet Irving, of apoplexy, aged 73 years. Point Levi—23d inst., after an illness of 10 days, Ann Flinn, wife of Mr. John Jordan, aged 20 years. Fort Hope—2d inst., Mr J. M. Griffith, aged 18 years, formerly of Rawdon, C.E. St Andrews—17th inst., Duncan Dewar, senior, in the 89th year of his age. St Remi—13th inst., Daniel, second son of Mr A. Richardson, aged 25 years. Sherbrooke—13th inst., George, son of Mr Wm. Walker, aged 33. 15th inst., Frederick Parkin, second son of Mr C. W. Whitcher, aged 2 years and 10 months. Toronto—11th inst., Thomas M'Cauleand, youngest child of T. S. Short, Esq., aged 5 weeks. 16th inst., Mrs Letitia Donohoe, of Hamilton, aged 65 years. Mary Jane, daughter of Mr. Thomas Clayton, aged 10 years and 11 months.

Extract from the Circular of Messrs. Durand & McKenzie.

In our Circular of the 3rd ultimo, we expressed an opinion that our harvest, as well as that of the principal countries of Europe, was more or less deficient, which has been since fully confirmed, as well as that the potato crops in Ireland and Scotland are almost a total failure; so much so, that these parts are threatened with famine before the winter is passed.

prices, and would have advanced considerably if the stock on hand had not been old and of a middling quality. In the absence of shipping orders the sales have been made principally for home use and Irish demand, at the following prices, say:

Table listing prices for Prime Mess, India, Irish Pork, and American Eastern, with prices ranging from 65s to 75s per tierce.

Pork Middles would sell well if here, and we think will command 40s. per cwt. at least, when the new cur-d comes forward.

BACON.—Irish maintains the high quotation of 65s. to 72s., which leaves a good margin for the introduction of American more extensively than has hitherto been the case, provided that attention is paid to the curing to suit the taste of our population.

LARD sells freely, and is worth from 44s. to 50s. according to quality.

GRAIN and FLOUR have experienced a great rise in the value of all descriptions. The Markets are still on the advance, our present quotations are as follows:

Table listing prices for Canada Flour, White Wheat, Red do, Indian Corn, Barley, and Pease (Boilers), with prices ranging from 35s to 68s.

BUTTER participates in the improved demand, for other provisions the stock being light, and the supplies taken off readily, so that we may expect American will find a better Market than has before existed.

TALLOW has improved its currency, of which the stock is much below an average American can now be sold at 43s. to 45s. according to quality.

Extract from the Circular of Messrs. Kinneth Dawie & Co.

We addressed you last on the 18th September, per Hibernia, and have again to notice a great advance in the Corn Markets. Continued speculation has been kept up, and the rise has been on Free Wheat about 1s and on Flour 5s.

No doubt eventually we shall receive a great deal of Bread Stuff from the States—the French demand in New York has tended to raise expectations here. It is something altogether new to have Continental Countries competing with us, both in Europe and America, for supplies—and we cannot pretend to anticipate how prices may go if this continues.

We cannot, for the reasons assigned in our last, divest ourselves of the impression that a reaction is not far distant. We have not had our expectations in this respect at all realized yet.

As far as Wheat is concerned, there is no doubt, with supplies in the country now, we are well off—if we had a large import of Indian Corn, and we do not think higher prices justified.

The duty on Foreign Wheat has fallen to 8s with the promise of rapid decline to the lowest, which will bring increased supplies on the Market for consumption.

The serious nature of the Potato failure is evinced by the Established Church having been directed to offer up Prayer in reference to the scarcity caused by it.

The demand for Ashes to a fair extent, and both kinds are higher, with the probability of further advance, though in Pots there is more reason for it, as the stock is now reduced to 800 barrels, and that of Pearls is 2,000 barrels.

There is a steady demand for Timber and Deals, which are dearer. The consumption is good and the stocks fast decreasing. The import from Quebec is not above a half of an average, and from the Lower ports about a third.

We were hardly prepared to expect the decline in Freights on your side, and the anticipated further fall. We fear by the time this reaches, it will be very different.

Table listing prices for Wheat, Flour, and other goods, with prices ranging from 89 a 96 to 28 6 a 29 6.

The only alterations in the Prices Current of Imported Goods since our last, are in the following articles:—Muscovado Sugar, fair to bright, may be quoted at 50s to 51s 3d; Currants, at 6d; and small dry Cod-fish at 12s 6d.

PRODUCE PRICES CURRENT—MONTREAL, Oct. 26, 1846.

Table listing prices for Ashes, Flour, and other goods, with prices ranging from 23 9 a 24 0 to 5 0 a 0 0.

ASHES.—Since the receipt of the mail yesterday morning, there have been sales of pearls at 23s 10d a 24s; but on Saturday some bills were offered at 23s 9d. Pots have been sold at 24s.

FLOUR.—There have been sales to some extent of extra fine at 33s 9d a 34s, and of superfine at 35s. There are no parcels of good fine offering; a few lots of second-rate brands have been placed at 33s.

WHEAT.—No transaction has transpired since the receipt of the mail. PROVISIONS.—Mess Pork has been placed at \$14 per barrel, in quantity and Prime Mess, at \$11. Butter has been sold at 8d per lb, for prime shipping lots.

FREIGHTS.—Have advanced 12s 1d to 12s 6d, and in one instance, 14s has been paid for Grain. For Flour, 6s is asked, and has, in one instance, been paid.

THOS. M. TAYLOR, Broker.

PORT OF MONTREAL.

ARRIVALS.—October 20th.—Fourteen, Williamson, New-castle. 24th.—Anelia, Donald, Swansea. Mountain Maid, Weighton, Dundee. Marquis of Normanby, M'Fillan, Scotsman, Jamieson, Greenock. DEPARTURES.—19th.—Fame, Miller, Glasgow. Eagle, Lang, do. Perseverance, M'Phee, Halifax. 22d.—Mary Allen, Wade, Glasgow. Tedonac, Arbon, Lower Ports. 24th.—Safeguard, Smith, Liverpool. Pearl, Chalmers, London. Lady Seaton, Duff, do. Prince of Wales, Eisen, Mirmachi. Lord Lovat, Cronin, Halifax. Industry, Levrache, Quebec. 25th.—Favourite, Crawford, Glasgow.

J. C. BECKET, PRINTER, 211 1/2 ST. PAUL STREET.