NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

(*From Willmer & Smith's European Times, Aug. 15.*)

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

There is another hitch in the Jew question. The Committee for considering whether the Act of Parliament which admits Quakers to the House of Commons might not also be construed to admit Jews, and thus get rid of the obnoxious words, "on the true faith of a Christian," has decided in the negative—decided against Baron Rothschild. The Attorney-General moved a resolution declaring the 8th section of the 5th and 6th of William the Fourth applicable to the oaths taken by members. It is interesting in the present state of party combinations to notice the gentlemen who voted for and against this resolution, the carrying of which would have dispensed with the interference of the House of Lords altogether. In the minority we find Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Horsman, the Attorney-General, Mr. Roebuck, Lord Stanley, Sir John Pakington, the Lord-Advocate, Mr. Villiers, Mr. Ayrton, Mr. Greer, Mr. Dillwyn, Mr. Headlam, and Mr. Bowyer—13. In the majority are the names of Mr. Gladstone, Sir G. Grey, Mr. Henley, Mr. Malins, Mr. Napier, Mr. Rolt, Mr. Walpole, Mr. Whiteside, Lord John Manners, Mr. Macauley, Mr. Wigram, Mr. Adams, Mr. FitzGerald, Mr. Crauford, Mr. Maguire, and Mr. Cobbett—16. It will be seen from this list that the majority of the lawyers on the Committee were against a liberal interpretation of the Act, and hence the settlement of the Jewish question is as remote as ever. The extremely Conservative turn of mind of several of the gentlemen who voted in the majority may probably have influenced their interpretation of the section in question, and the result is the triumph of the bigotry of the House of Lords. So far, the conduct of the House of Commons in a question most vitally affecting its own privileges has been the reverse of independent or spirited. The historical reader could easily find instances where a House of Commons has been much more determined in the matter of its own privileges; and with the recent conduct of the Peers themselves, arising out of the Wensleydale case, before them, the wish to avoid a collision has something in it which savours of cowardice. Poor Lord John Russell has threatened under the circumstances another "notice" in the ensuing session, which will probably, like many that have gone before it, end in—nothing.

The weather has been broken during the last few days; the rain in many districts has been heavy, the thunderstorms frequent and severe. The pastures and the green crops have been improved by these showers, which have been followed at short intervals by brilliant sunshine; but the cereal crops in the northern portion of the kingdom have suffered a little, but not to an extent to influence the market. In the south, east, and west of England the wheat crops have been cut and for the most part housed, and the quality and quantity are spoken of in high terms. The accounts from Ireland and Scotland are also most favorable, while those from the continent continue as heretofore to be most encouraging. Altogether, so fine a summer has been a rarity in Europe of recent years.

INDIA.

The news by the last Overland Mail does not impart much additional intelligence respecting the state of India. It is clear, however, that Delhi held out on the 27th June, and that between the walls and the heights of which the government troops held possession there had been sanguinary conflicts. In these encounters the mutineers were invariably repulsed, but they returned nevertheless to the slaughter. Delhi itself was full of sickness, and the assailants were receiving reinforcements; but the rains were at hand, and it is questionable whether the British troops can keep the field during the rainy season, which is always followed by sickness. It is gratifying, however, to know that the sandy region round Delhi is less likely to develop miasma under the rays of the sun than where vegetation is more abundant, as in the Deacan. We learn by this arrival that General Van Cortlandt had defeated the mutineers in the neighbourhood of Hansi and Hissar, but while this was the state of things in the north, to the south of Delhi it was less satisfactory, for the mutiny had appeared at various new stations, and spread as far as Saugor and Indore. The most gratifying intelligence of all is that the armies of Bombay and Madras remained faithful, and that their loyalty was considered to have been put to as severe a trial as troops could undergo. Some incipient troubles had certainly appeared in the Bombay Presidency at Aurungabad, but they had been promptly quelled by General Woodburn. The first detachment of troops intercepted on their way to China had reached Calcutta in the beginning of July, so that additional reinforcements will henceforth be constantly arriving. The Home Government is putting forth all its power to meet the emergency. This week Lord Palmerston entered into the subject at considerable length, and showed that shortly 30,000 of the best troops would be on their way to Calcutta. The militia is to be called out, and recruiting is rapidly going on, so that the nucleus of a large additional army is at present in the course of formation. The expense of this outlay will be considerable, but as the East India Company will ultimately have to discharge the bill the pressure on the resources of the Imperial Government will only be temporary. To meet this outlay the Chancellor of the Exchequer has proposed that the tea and sugar duties shall remain at their present point for two years,—a burden to which the people at home must submit with all the patience which they can command.

But it is clear that the future government of India cannot be permitted to remain in the hands of those whose incapacity and want of foresight have caused this enormous waste of life and treasure. It has been suggested,—and there is much force in the suggestion,—that the "double government" should be abolished. A London hebdomadal, in an article of clearness and strength, says, "The settlement for the future requires a man of rare statesmanlike ability, and very great special knowledge. We know not where to look for either, still less to find them both in conjunction. But, as a mode of giving effect to such ability and knowledge as we may happen to possess, it seems imperative that the double government of the Board of Control, and the Board of Directors, with an unknown somebody over all, should be got rid of, whatever advantage might have attended it when the territories were smaller, the East India Company only a trading company, and British subjects could only reside in India on sufferance. In the present arrangement a Board of Directors and a Board of Control, which last Board is a mere department, with a subordinate President existing at the pleasure of the Premier, or the Cabinet, seem as bad as any complicated system of rule can be, without any countervailing advantages."

As the government of India is at present constituted, this divided responsibility is certain to be the origin of such disasters as those which have just shaken our power in Hindostan to its centre. The London daily papers are filled with letters eulogistic of the wisdom and ability of the merchants of Leadenhall-street, but then it is contended, with much force, that the free action of the India Board is checked by the decrees of Cannon-row, and that the latter branch of the executive government takes refuge under the plea of that divided responsibility which would seem to have been purposely contrived to play at cross purposes. The contemporary we have already quoted observes, "As a ruling body, the power of delay is almost the only power which the East India Company possesses, except in foreign affairs, where they have neither power nor knowledge. Its constitution enables it to *obstruct* the most urgent governing measures; it cannot *prevent* the most trivial. Independently of the delay, which always takes place when various persons have to be consulted and reasoned with, the law prescribes a series of processes between between the Board of Control and the Board of Directors. When the processes have been gone through the despatch must be sent. In fact, something of contempt mingles with coercion. The order is not rightfully theirs—they disapprove of it, they resist it; yet it appears to the world with their authority, and a large portion of the world supposes the Company responsible, though the persons rightly responsible escape, like Homer's heroes, in a fog. It is the same in India. The Governor-General, really appointed by the Crown, can override his Council, just as his masters at home can domineer over the Directors."

This complexity and obstructiveness cannot be endured in the face of the monstrous grievances it has entailed on the nation. Foreigners who do not understand these distinctions, and who look only to results, are amazed at the blundering which has brought about this mutiny, and the whole continental press is engaged at the present moment in the consideration of the question whether we have the ability to suppress it. It will be suppressed, no doubt, but with what misery in the mass—with what retribution to the offenders! Men equal to the mighty interests committed to their charge would have done better than suppression can do—they would have studied and effected prevention. A Minister for India, with uncontrolled powers, and responsible to the House of Commons, seems the most fitting medium for bringing the vast and complicated machinery of Indian routine within reasonable limits. The authority to which we have referred says—"The immense extent of empire, the immense variety of interests, and the vast importance of the office itself would prevent any Minister from turning the post into a convenient arrangement to secure support from the influential connexions of an inferior or commonplace man."

The truth is that the British public have only themselves to blame for what has occurred. They are frequently in the habit of making a great stir about mare's nests at home, but as Mr. Bright told the Birmingham people in his address, when he brought the affairs of India before the House of Commons on various occasions, he received little or no support from the great public out of doors. It will not be so in future. The mighty events of the last few months cannot fail to excite sufficient vigilance hereafter.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The mail steamer *Ireland* has arrived at Dartmouth, with dates from the Cape to June 24th. In the colonial House of Assembly the subject of the construction of railways has been discussed. The native accounts of the wretchedness and mortality in Kaffirland, from want, are most distressing. Thousands of starving Kaffirs, the victims of the prophet's delusion, were pouring into Faku's country, and the upper Umzimvubu district, where they were likely to form a new nation of predatory banditti, dangerous to the border farmers of Natal. Accounts from the Zulu country represent that land to be in a most unsettled and precarious state. Ketchwaya had all the power on his side, and was anxious to be on the most friendly terms with our government; he purposed shortly to visit the capital in person.

THE APPLICATION OF ANÆSTHETICS.—At the last sitting of the French Academy of Sciences M. Heurteloup read a paper on the application of anæsthetics. When ether or chloroform is administered by means of a sponge held at a short distance from the nostrils there is no ascertaining the quantity inhaled, since the breath of the patient or the slightest draught may cause the vapour to deviate. Morever, in spreading and mixing with the ambient air it may cause convulsive coughs and other inconveniences; and sometimes, after long and fruitless efforts to produce stupefaction, this effect is suddenly obtained to an alarming degree, ending, perhaps, in death. All this, M. Heurteloup observes, is owing to the impossibility, under the present system, of regulating the application of the anæsthetic, to remedy which inconvenience he proposes an apparatus of his own invention, consisting of a glass tube, having each of its orifices closed with cork, into which another tube of a smaller diameter is inserted. One of the latter communicates by means of a flexible tube with a reservoir containing chloroform, which is blown into the larger tube by a small pair of bellows. The chloroform passes thence into the tube at the opposite extremity, which ends in a point, leaving the smallest possible aperture for the escape of the vapour. It is through this aperture the patient inhales the anæsthetic, which issues in a conical form, expanding as it rises, and mixing with the air; so that as the apparatus is brought nearer to or removed from the nostrils of the patient the power of the anæsthetic is increased or diminished at will, and the operator may stop or resume its emission by stopping or renewing the action of the bellows.

SANGUINARY AFFRAY AT ROME.—A sanguinary affray took place on the 2d in the Via della Coroncina, near the Madonna dei Monti, between one of the inhabitants of that quarter, famed for his ferocious attachment to the poniard, and three Swiss soldiers, the combat being so ferocious as to endanger the peace of the neighbourhood and to alarm the police authorities for the consequences. The quarrel arose apparently from the usual feminine provocations, but, however that may be, the Roman, assuming the traditional attitude of defence, with his jacket on his left arm and his dagger in his right hand, rushed upon the triple foe, one of whom he immediately put *hors de combat* with a frightful gash in the abdomen. The other two Swiss, drawing their swords, began belabouring their assailant over the head, but as their weapons were by no means so sharp as the Roman stiletto, they received some pungent replies from him, and all three were soon covered with blood. The bystanders at last interfered to rescue the Roman from the sabres of the Swiss, which was no easy matter, and exhorting him to run they covered his retreat whilst he staggered off, half blind with rage and the blood which streamed down into his eyes. Fortunately no other Swiss happened to pass (it being at some distance from their barracks) during the fray, otherwise a general battle would have been inevitable. The two Swiss, torn and bleeding, then made a shift to carry off their first wounded comrades, whose case appeared to be mortal, and as soon as the affair was over patrols of infantry, gendarmes, and sbirri made their appearance on the scene of action, with the beneficial effect at any rate of preventing a renewal of hostilities between fresh combatants on both sides.

ANOTHER INDIAN OFFICER.—Gen. William Rose Mansfield arrived in town a few days back from Warsaw, at the request of the Government, and on Saturday, the 8th inst., left London for Marseilles, *en route* overland to Calcutta. This gallant officer goes out to India to assume an important command. General Mansfield entered the army as ensign in November, 1838. He has seen considerable service in India, having served with the 53rd Regiment in the campaign on the Sutlej, in 1846, and was present at Buddiwal, Aliwal, and Sobraon, at which last engagement he was aide-de-camp to General Lord Gough, the commander-in-chief, for which actions he has received a medal and clasps. He commanded his regiment in the Punjaub campaign in 1849, and was present at the battle of Goojerat, and was constantly employed in the operations on the Peshawar frontier in 1851 and 1852. He was at the affairs of Nawadund, Ranghur, and Sharhote, where his horse was wounded. In February, 1855, he was appointed assistant adjutant-general in Dublin, and was attached to the British embassy at Constantinople from July, 1855, to July, 1856. He was appointed consul-general at Warsaw in September last year, and was given the local rank of brigadier-general in Poland while so employed.

A NEW IMPLEMENT OF DESTRUCTION.—Mr. Eastman's six breech-loading cannon, recently imported from America, were on Tuesday, the 11th, tried on the Arsenal-wharf, Woolwich, under the supervision of Lieutenant-Colonel Wilmot, superintendent of government gun factories at Woolwich, and having been twice fired with a double charge of blank cartridge—namely, 29 lbs of powder—they were examined and found to have stood the test satisfactorily. The guns were simply pointed, and placed in position on a temporary platform, composed of rough and unsecured planks, and from their enormous weight—17 tons—they did not evince the slightest movement or recoil. The material of which they are cast is American charcoal iron, of the finest quality. From experiments made in the United States this species of cannon is found to project a 32-pound elongated rifle shell over a flight of four English miles. The huge mortar recently constructed at Blackwall, under the direction of Lord Palmerston, is expected to be proved in a few days in the long range of the Woolwich marsh, a platform 36 feet by 32 feet having been erected for that purpose.

FAILURE OF THE ATTEMPT TO LAY THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE.—Her Majesty's steamer Leopard arrived at Portsmouth on Friday evening, 14th, and reports that the Atlantic cable was lost at a quarter before 4 o'clock on Tuesday morning 11th, after having paid out successfully 335 nautical miles of cable, and the last hundred miles of it in water over two miles in depth, and the greater part of this at the rate of rather more than five knots an hour. At the time the accident occurred there was a heavy swell on. The Niagara was going at the rate of four knots per hour, and as the engineer found that the cable was running out at too great a proportion to the speed of the ship, he considered it necessary to direct the breaks to be applied more firmly, when unfortunately the cable parted at some distance from the stern of the ship. The Agamemnon, Niagara, and Susquenanah, are to remain a short time where the cable parted, to try some experiments in the deep water of that part of the Atlantic, which it is considered will be of great value to the Telegraph Company, and then all go to Plymouth, England. The Cyclops was sent back with despatches to Valencia, and then to join the Leopard at Portsmouth.

Although this unfortunate accident will postpone the completion of this great undertaking for a short time, the result of the experiment has been to convince all that took part in it of the entire practicability of the enterprise; for with some slight alteration in paying out machinery, there appears to be no difficulty in laying down the cable and it has been clearly proved that you can successfully telegraph through 2500 miles of cable, and we now know that its submersion at a great depth has no perceptible influence on the Electric current. There is no obstacle in laying it down at the rate of five miles an hour in the greatest depth of water on the plateau between Ireland and Newfoundland."

The experience now obtained must be of great value to the company, and it is understood the directors will decide whether it is best to have more cable made and try it again immediately after the equinoctial gales are over, or wait until another summer.

The *Lancet* states that a new remedy for neuralgia has been for some time prescribed with success by Dr. O'Connor, one of the physicians of the Royal Free Hospital, in the case of patients suffering from that very painful affection under his care at the above hospital. The remedy used is the valerianate of ammonia, a new chemical compound.

In 1853 the Bengal native army numbered in all 83,946 men. Of these 70,079 were infantry. Of the composition of the cavalry the returns are silent, but the infantry was thus classified—Brahmins, 26,893; Rajpoots, 27,335; Hindoos of inferior caste, 15,761; Mahommedans, 12,699; Christians, 1118; Sikhs, 50.

Advices from St. Petersburg announce that the chief of the Bouriats, a very powerful and nomadic tribe, professing Lamaism, has embraced Christianity, as have also his own family and seventy of his kindred, and that he has begged the Czar to be the godfather to his baptism.

Sir Norman Leslie, Bart., who has perished in India, was head of a Ross-shire family, and a cadet of the noble house of Rothes. He was only in his thirty-fifth year. He is succeeded by his brother, now Sir John Lloyd Leslie.

The entertainments in remembrance of the late Douglas Jerrold have already realised more than £2000.

A handsome monument is about to be erected over the grave of James Montgomery, at Sheffield.

The steamer General Williams is to replace the Khersonese, and is expected to sail from Liverpool on the evening of the 15th.

Many of our readers will be surprised to see, by the subjoined item, that the notable periodical writer of the day, who has raised the laugh so continuously on millions of faces, from week to week, has left his family to mourn in abject poverty, his reckless extravagance, to give it no harsher name.

Respecting the late Douglas Jerrold the London correspondent of the Toronto Colonist writes:

"Douglass Jerrold has 'died without leaving a single sixpence to his family!' and his friends Mr. Macready, Mr. Dickens, Mr. Forster, and Sir E. B. Lytton, among others, are about to raise a fund for the support of Mrs. Jerrold. Mr. Dickens is to get up an amateur performance. Mr. Thackeray and Mr. Russell are each to give the proceeds of one of their lectures for the occasion. The successful dramatist—the most distinguished writer of the most popular periodical of the day—the editor of a weekly paper, with an enormous circulation, and paying, it was understood, an enormous annuity for the privilege of placing Douglas Jerrold's name on its title page—surely if any literary man ought to have done well, it should have been Douglas Jerrold. What madness, what culpable negligence must there not have been in this matter; and what a dishonorable reflection upon literary men it is, that some who have given the world its best moral lessons, exhibit in their own examples a want of common prudence and providence.—*A life of constant excitement—of unrestrained indulgence*—of hard brain-work, and then a plain coffin, and a funeral at Kensal Green, attended by high intellects, whose charity repairs the mischief which the dead has wrought, but who will not read for themselves the lesson contained in that reproachful epitaph—'He died without leaving a single sixpence to his family!'"

GALLANT CONDUCT IN INDIA.—The *Ayr Observer* gives the following extracts of a letter from Calcutta, relating to Colonel James Neill: "In the troubles of these times Colonel Neill has distinguished himself. His regiment was sent for from Madras, and when he arrived he was ordered with the regiment up the country. As he was starting from this he showed what sort of man he was. His regiment had not got all up to the station at the railway within the specified time through some unforeseen delay. The railway people insisted upon starting, as the time was up, and would not listen to reason. The colonel cut the matter very short. He called a serjeant and gave the railway official in charge of a guard, and put a sentinel on the engine and told him to shoot the engine-driver if he started till he gave orders. When he arrived at Benares, with only the advanced company of his regiment, he found the native infantry, cavalry, and Sikhs on the point of mutiny. He at once mustered the European troops there, amounting not to 200, marched down to the native lines, ordered the native regiments to parade, and, when paraded, ordered them to lay down their arms. They refused, and without a moment's hesitation he commanded his men to fire, when they let blaze among the 3000 natives, who at once broke and fled, some of them returning the fire. One of the irregular cavalry shot his own commander. The colonel saw him do it, and ordered him to be seized and hanged on the spot. * * * A niece of the Rev. Dr. Smith, Edinburgh, made a gallant escape from Delhi. When the Sepoys rose there, and attacked the house where she lived, she seized a gun and fired at them. She then got a pair of pistols, and with another lady started on foot to get out of the native lines. Several times they were tried to be stopped, but she presented her pistols and threatened to shoot any man who came near her. They managed to get clear of the lines, and found an empty buggy standing there waiting for some one. Miss Smith seized the buggy, put her friend and self into it, and drove away towards Umballah. Twice they were thrown out, and her companion's collar-bone was broken. But Miss Smith was happily unharmed, and managed to bring her friend safe to Umballah."

The last No. of the Inventor opens with the figure of a respectable grey squirrel, illustrating a new sewing machine recently invented in the United States, which, if ever matured, will no doubt be extensively patronised by those ladies who can not spare time from their Granville Street promenading, to do the stitching required in their families. Here is a description of the invention.

The body of the machine represents, very appropriately, the ordinary grey squirrel so common throughout this country—an animal that is selected as a type of provident care and forethought, for its habits of frugality and for its making provision for seasons of scarcity and want in times of plenty—and the different parts of the animal are each put to a useful purpose: the moving power being placed within its body, the needle stock through its head; one of its four feet serving to guide the thread and the other to hold down the cloth while being sowed, and the tip of its tail forming a support to the spool from which the thread is supplied. We consider the idea of presenting and blending the useful with the instructive, in this manner, an extremely happy one, and we are confident that the constant presence of even such a silent monitor in a family cannot but be productive of habits of saving and frugality on the part of its members.

The working parts of this machine are few and simple, and therefore not liable to get disarranged or damaged by use, a desideratum that is lost sight of in most of the machines now used, which are so complex and intricate that they are easily disordered, and which require the care and oversight of a practical mechanic to repair and put them in order.

The machine may be placed upon any ordinary table or stand, and be operated by a crank placed on the side of the squirrel, or on a table prepared and fitted especially for it, and be worked by a treadle in the ordinary manner—the former being less expensive and best suited for the use of families, and the latter more expeditious and best fitted for the use of professional workmen.

The machine uses two threads, and forms a stitch similar to the "shuttle machines," that cannot be drawn out or unravelled—a feature that distinguishes it from all the other low-priced machines, in which a single thread is used, and which forms a loop or locked stitch, which readily draws out whenever a stitch is broken or cut.

The inventor is now perfecting his arrangements for manufacturing these machines on a large scale, and will soon be enabled to place them in market at a price that will permit families and individuals that have heretofore been deterred from purchasing a machine by the excessive and exorbitant price charged for those now in use, to possess one.—*Halifax Journal.*

The following appears on the Reading Room slate, without name of place or date:—

A large ship (name unknown) from Great Britain, bound to St. John, N. B., with Railway Iron and Sheet Copper, was cast away some fortnight since. Captain, crew and 2 passengers saved. 52 passengers, mostly cabin, were lost. —*Hx. Colonist.*

The Fourth of July.—A friend of ours burnt his hand severely with fireworks on the "glorious fourth;" he applied the Perry Davis' Pain Killer, and in half an hour was entirely free from pain. Don't forget this.

THE SHORTEST RIVER IN IRELAND.

To the Editor of the Catholic Layman—

MR. EDITOR:—Have you ever visited the northeast coast of Ireland? If you have not, be sure you do when next you take your holidays. Such a drive, I'll warrant you, you never took in all your life as that which begins at Belfast and ends at the Giant's Causeway. For seventy miles (and real Irish miles they are) there will be exhibited to your wondering eyes one continued panorama. On the right you have "the sea—the sea—the wide, the open sea," and on the left an ever-varying scene of wood and dale, of charming glens and mountain heights, and rocky cliffs, the perfect loveliness of which cannot be surpassed by anything in Europe or the world.

There is one point, Mr Editor, along this delightful drive on which the stranger never fails to bestow a more than ordinary share of admiration. It is where the rugged cliff rises so many hundred feet above the level of the sea, and you may notice, far up the height, the princely and hospitable mansion of the most Honorable the Marchioness of Londonderry. This picturesque mansion is Garron Tower, and the headland on which it stands is Garron Point.

An object of peculiar interest to the stranger as he passes this unrivaled spot is a stream of water which gushes freely and plentifully from the base of the rocky and gigantic cliff. Ejected from the solid rock, it proceeds at once to make for itself *a bed*, as if its full intention was to become, by-and-by, a great and mighty river but its career is brief—its course its quickly run—for, after crossing the narrow road on which you stand, it goes the way of all rivers, and becomes lost in the waters of the great deep.

The first time I passed this spot my companion, who seemed intimate with the locality, informed me that I was there and then beholding the *shortest river in Ireland!* And, sure enough, Mr. Editor, it is a *very* short river—its rising and its fall I could at one view behold; its beginning and its end are only a few yards asunder.

But what has this to do, perhaps you may inquire, either with yourself, Mr. Editor, or the readers of the *Catholic Layman?* Well, wait a moment, and you'll see. Not many days ago I was driving past this famous spot, and beside me a stranger both to myself and the place. In pointing out to her the various objects of interest along the road, of course I did not forget to show her "*the shortest river in Ireland.*" But no sooner had I said the words than who should meet me with a plump, though, to do him justice, a very civil contradiction, but the driver of the car, one Denis Macaulay. "I beg pardon," says Denis, "it is not the shortest river in Ireland, and I have good proof of that same, and I wish everything I believe was proved so well." So Denis went on to say that the river which looked so short was in reality more than seven miles long. "Seven miles inland," said he, "there is a stream which, after flowing a considerable distance, suddenly hides himself in the earth For a length of time nobody could tell what had come of it, or whither it went. At last it occurred to some knowledgable persons that the little river at Garron Point might be that very identical stream which had disappeared so long from view, so," continued Denis, "they resolved to try whether it was or no, and accordingly they got a bag of shell-seeds, and emptied it into the stream just at the place where it disappears, seven miles away. Now," said Denis, "the way they were to know was this—if the seeds came out along with the water at Garron Point, then that would prove that the river was not so short as people had supposed; but if they did *not* come out, then they must allow it *was* a short river. So with that," said Denis, "they placed men to keep watch at Garron Point, and, sure enough, while they were watching, out tumbled the very identical seeds. And wasn't *that* good proof?" said Denis. "I wish," he added, "I had as clever proof of everything I believe."

When Denis had done speaking, Mr. Editor, I said to him, "That's just what the Protestants say about their religion. Many suppose the Protestant Church to be '*the shortest river in Ireland,*' because it *seems* to have had its source from *Reformation Point*, but on going *inland* many hundred years we find a deep and noble river called the *Holy Catholic Church*. At its very source we find the Lord Jesus Christ and his holy Apostles casting into it *the seed* of Scripture truth. A little further on, we find primitive Christians casting in the seed of the Apostle's Creed. Further down the stream we find the first four General Councils casting in the seed of the Nicene Creed, and putting up a notice that it was against the law to put in any other kind of seed, and that any one daring to put in any other kind of seed would be prosecuted and punished."

So, Mr. Editor, it's easy enough seeing what kind of seeds were *put* in the place where the ancient stream was purest. But then came *dark ages*—the many miles of underground (the same thing happened the ancient Jewish Church, as we read in 2 Chronicles xv. 3: "*Now for a long season Israel hath been without the true God, and without a teaching priest, and without law*); then, as Luther and others watched at Reformation Point, out came, to their great delight, *the very seeds* which Jesus, the Apostles, the primitive Christians, and the first four General Councils had cast in; for does not every body know that it's the *Protestant* Church that holds by the Bible, the Apostles' Creed, the Nicene Creed, and that hasn't mixed any other kind of seeds with these, according to the warning and notice given so long before?

There is another river, Mr. Editor, which makes a great noise as it flows along, and on the surface of which I have seen *another kind of seed.* They call it *the Creed of Pope Pius IV.* There are some simple people up here who are very desirous to know *who put that seed, and when?* Perhaps you would throw some light on this subject; or, as they say you have a deal to do, perhaps you would allow some Roman Catholic priest an opportunity of proving in the *Catholic Layman* that the Church of Rome is *not*—what many Roman Catholics are beginning to suspect it to be—*the shortest river in Ireland*.

I remain, Mr. Editor, your most obedient servant,

CUSHENDALL, May, 1, 1857. VIATOR.

The Protector & Christian Witness

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1857.

NEWS BY THIS MORNING'S MAIL.

By the steamer *Westmorland* this morning from Pictou, we have the usual Colonial mails. We glean the following interesting items from the papers:—

The Committee of the Halifax City Council engaged in investigating the matter of the late explosion, have brought their labours to a close, without being able to discover any clue to the perpetrators of the atrocious deed, if indeed it has been the work of incendiaries at all, and not as many think, the unintentional consequence of attempts to steal some of the contents of the Magazine. What is to become of the claims of parties who have lost severely by the event? We understand that Mr. McAgy has been a great sufferer, and sincerely regret it. But is he to have no remedy? Putting the question of carelessness as alleged by many, aside altogether, (and it appears the keeper is exonerated by the Committee) still the fact is plain, that a too dangerous proximity of the Magazine has been at least *permitted* by the authorities, in the face of many remonstrances, and now that great loss has occurred in consequence of that imprudent proximity, is it reasonable or just that individuals should be left to suffer? In fact, without touching the right of parties to remuneration, or pointing out the mode in which it shall be made, if the whole community were to join in making the damage good, it would be no more than a proper thank-offering for the preservation of the City from what would have followed the explosion of the other Magazines, which were in such imminent peril, and the whole would fall lightly on each citizen thus preserved.—*Morning Journal.*

The English papers make merry on account of a fall said to have been experienced by Napoleon, while hastening to greet Prince Albert, on the deck of the steamer, and which is considered ominous. Some say the Imperial nose was considerably scratched, others that his leg was nearly broken, and that he walked with a stick for a day or two. The Emperor does not seem to be quite as well thought of by the English as he was two years ago.

The *Sun* says that the wheel for the inclined plane on the Shubenacadie Canal was successfully cast at the Foundry of Mr. Mitchell on Wednesday last—the weight of fused metal in the furnace, being between 4 and 5 tons. It must have indeed been an interesting operation.

The same authority states that a Mr. Young at Lunenburg, reaped, threshed, ground, and eat in bread on the same day what was growing wheat in the morning! This beats Yankee progressiveness.

Thomas Gollar, H. B. M. Vice Consul at Pernambucca, was mysteriously murdered on 8th July. No assignable motive.

☞ A servant Girl, named *Catherine Nicholson*, of Flat River, hung herself on Friday morning, in Charlottetown, in her employer's barn. We have heard no cause assigned for this melancholy transaction.

A Cure for Asthma.—There are many well attested cases of cures of this distressing complaint by the use of the Wild Cherry, as combined by Dr. Wistar, in his famous Cough Balsam, which medicine has achieved a world-wide reputation.

☞ The Rev. James Murray, will (D. V.) preach in the Temperance Hall, up stairs, next Sabbath afternoon, at half-past 3 o'clock.

☞ THE Church at Southport, Lot 49, is now open for service every Sunday afternoon, at three o'clock, until further notice.

☞ THE Rev. Edward Anderson, from the United States, will preach (D.V.) in the Brudnell Chapel (the Rev. John Knox's) on Lord's day, the 6th September, at the usual hour.

POLICE COURT.—A case of a somewhat novel character came before this court on Monday last, Councillors Rankin and Morrison presiding. This was an action brought by the Commissioner of Public Lands (Mr. Aldous) in the name of the Queen, against John Larter for hauling away sand in front of the Government Farm. The Solicitor General appeared as Counsel for the Plaintiff, and T. H. Haviland, Esq., for the Defendant. Counsel having been heard on both sides, Mr. Aldous was called upon to show his authority for acting in the matter, and failing to do so to the satisfaction of the court, the Plaintiff was thereupon nonsuited, and the case dismissed.—*Mon.*

The Baptist Church of North and Dog River, on the 30th ult., unanimously invited their respected brother, the Reverend Charles Ives Burnett, to take the Pastorate thereof. A plain and practical discourse, from 1 Chron. 4. x., was delivered by our esteemed Brother to a large and attentive audience, in the forenoon, at North River Chapel. Brother James Warren, Deacon, gave the right hand of fellowship, with an affectionate and appropriate address to both newly-elected pastor and people. A deep solemnity pervaded the minds of those present throughout the whole of the service, and we trust the day will long be remembered with feelings of pleasure.—*Com.*

Married,

At Douse's Road, on the 19th, ult., by the Rev. Alexander Munro, Mr. Angus M'Leod to Miss Jessie Nicholson, both of that settlement.

On Thursday the 27th ult., by the Rev. George Sutherland, Mr. John M'Pherson, to Mis Arabella M'Rae, both of Belfast.

Died,

On the 16th Aug., at Mount Matheson, Grandriner, Lot 55, in the 79th year of his age, Mr. Archibald Matheson, a much respected man, who emigrated to this Island in the year 1810, and who, in the remote district in which he lived, gave ample evidence of his being led by the spirit of peace in all his intercourse with his neighbours, and by the strictest principles of honesty in all his dealings with men in general. He was well known in his native land, Isle of Skye, Scotland, and was had in reputation by the Christian community there, as well as by men of status in society, who knew his worth and respected his integrity. He was hospitable and generous,—well known as one who never held back his hand, so far as his means warranted, from the support of charitable and Christian objects. The cause of God was dear to him,—he loved the Free Church, of which he was a member, and exerted himself in his advanced years for its support more than many who are youthful, stronger, and possessed of considerable means. As a husband, he was dutiful and indulgent, and as a parent kind and considerate. Many feel and lament his death, but his own family have suffered a bereavement which the things of time cannot supply. May their consolations be those which the Gospel of salvation so abundantly supplies. It may be truly said of him that he lived without having given offence to Jew or Gentile, or to the Church of God, and that he died in peace with all men.

Of Dysentry, on the 31st ult., David Hix, infant grandchild of Mr. George Hix, aged 15 months.

PORT OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

ENTERED:

AUG. 21—Neptune, Dixon, Arichat; boards. Belle, Sprague, Bay Verte; deals. Str. Westmorland, Evans, Pictou; mails. Schr. Mary Ann, Landry, Canso; barrels. 22—Bee, Oulton, Shemogue; deals. Glide, Anderson, do.; do. Sovereign, Purdy, Pugwash, limestone. 24—Str. Westmorland, Evans, Shediac; mails. Schr. Wm. Nelson, Silliker, Bay Verte; deals. Bee, McRae, Port Hood; limestone. Defiance, Ogden, Bay Verte; deals. 25—Curlew, Mattattall, Tatmagouche; boards Ellen, Pentz, Shediac; deals. 26—Str. Westmorland, Evans, Pictou; mails.

CLEARED:

AUG. 21—Str. Westmorland, Evans, Pictou; mails. Ploughboy, Robertson, do.; bal. Neptune, Dixon, Buctouche; bricks. 22—Str. Westmorland, Evans, Shediac; mails. Schr. Mary Ann, Landry, Tatamagouche; bal. Vine, Campbell, Shemogue; do. Bee, Oulton, do.; do. Mary Ann, Nicholson, Pictou; do. Banshee, Hogan, Bay Verte; do. Charles Weldom, McLean, do.; do. Belle, Sprague, Shemogue; do. 24—Ariel, Moore, Sydney; do. Defiance, Ogden, Bay Verte; do. Bee, McRae, Pictou; do. William Nelson, Silliker, Bay Verte; do. 25—Westmorland, Evans, Pictou, mails. Glide, Anderson, Bay Verte; bal. Brig Statesman, Salmond, Plymouth, G.B.; timber, deals, &c. Brigt. Castalia, McDonald, London; do. Sovereign, Purdy, Pugwash; bal. Combine, Reid, Pictou; do. 26—Westmorland, Evans, Shediac; mails and passengers. Brig Bessie, Welsh, Liverpool; timber, deals, &c—by W. Welsh. Saranac, Hutchinson, Boston; fish, oil, &c.—by W. B. Dean.

Ship News.

Arrivals in Europe from hence.

BIDEFORD, Aug. 11—Intended. 9th—Nameless.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 9—Nimrod. 11th—Lady Daly and Surf. Loading, 15th—Isabel, Majestic and Aurora.

BRISTOL, Aug 9—SAILED Ship Lady Seymour, for Quebec. 10th—Malakoff, for Richmond Bay.

BIDEFORD, Aug. 10—Sailed Ship Atlantic, for Quebec.

PILL, Aug 7—Louisa and Ocean Queen, for Quebec.

Holloway's Pills are of infinite benefit to persons suffering from nervous tremors and general feebleness. They renovate the nervous system and brace the muscles, as well as give tone to the stomach. The purgative action is unaccompanied by pain, and as they have powerful stomachic, as well as aperient and purifying properties, they literally carry on the work of invigorating the digestion, relieving the bowels, and regulating the secretions at one and the same time. This cannot be said of any other medicine in existence.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

Brookline, Mass, Feb. 5, 1854.

To Seth W. Fowle,—My Dear Sir:—Having experienced results of a satisfactory character from the use of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, in cases of severe colds, during the past two years, I am induced to express the full faith I have in its renovating power.

I was first induced to try this medicine as an experiment, about two years ago, in connection with the strong recommendation of a friend, who was well nigh gone with consumption, and whose relief from the use of it satisfied me of its great value in cases of colds and decline, and most clearly demonstrating to my mind its great value as a restorative, that needs only a fair trial to insure a grateful demonstration from the public.

Your obedient servant,

SAMUEL A. WALKER.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

SETH W. FOWLE & Co., 138 Washington Street, Boston. Proprietors. Sold by their agents everywhere.

Agent for P. E. Island, W. R. WATSON, and sold by dealers generally.

Charlottetown Markets, August 29, 1857.

Beef, (small)	lb. 3½d a 6d	Fowls,	9d a 1s 6d
Do. by quarter,	3½d a 5d	Turkeys each,	4s a 7s 6d
Pork,	4½d a 6d	Eggs dozen	7d a 10d
Do (small),	7d a 9d	Oats, bush.	2s 6d a 3s
Ham,	8d a 10d	Barley,	4s a 5s
Mutton,	3d a 6d	Potatoes, bus.	2s a 2s 3d
Veal	2½d a 5d	Green Peas, qt.	6d a 8d
Butter (fresh),	13d a 15d	Homespun yd.,	3s 6d a 5s
Do. by Tub,	1s a 1s 1d	Hay, ton,	60s a 70s
Tallow,	10d a 1s	Straw, Cwt.,	1s a 1s 3d
Lard,	11d a 1s	Hides per lb.	5½ 6d
Flour,	3d a 3½d	Lamb,	3d a 6d
Pearl Barley,	2½d a 2½d	Clover Seed, lb. none	
Oatmeal,	2d a 2½d		

MONCTON and SHEDIAC RAILWAY.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE

Trains will run between Shediac and Moncton, every lawful day, leaving Shediac at 7 30 a. m., and 4 30, p. m., leaving Moncton at 9 a.