

of research the learned professor has developed some very important facts. He has succeeded to a most surprising extent in preserving animal matter from decay without resorting to any known process for that purpose.

CHEVALIER CLAUSSEN'S PATENT.—In reference to the commission recently appointed by Government to test the merits of Chevalier Clausen's invention for the preparation of flax, the Cork Reporter says:—"The commission was issued for the purpose of estimating the exact cost of producing the fibre, and so to determine the commercial value of the invention."

A SEAL SHOT.—A seal, weighing upwards of 12 cwt. was shot last week, near Clare Island, off the coast of Mayo, by a gentleman, named Fair, and exhibited in Castlebar, as a great sight.

THE POPISH PRIESTHOOD.—Colonel Cox, Adjutant-General of the Limerick district, has held an investigation at Parsonstown, into the complaint made by the Popish Chaplain of the barracks to the Commander of the Forces, against Major Haste, commanding the depot there, for preventing his visiting the barracks on the ground that he had been tampering with the Protestant soldiers and exhorting the Popish soldiers to withdraw their children from the military school.

FEARFUL WHIRLWIND.—At an early hour on Sunday morning the city of Limerick was visited with a most fearful and destructive tornado. Deal planks, with roofs and sheddings, were born aloft in the air, to half a mile off. The ponderous bells of the Cathedral were slightly affected, and sent forth a deadening peal; window glass and frames were demolished on all sides, not a portion could be found, all having been carried away before the devastating element.

EFFECTS OF FREE TRADE.—The effect of Free Trade on our shipping trade is thus illustrated by the Morning Post:—"Taking one article of large consumption, published by the authority of the statistical department of the Board of Trade, it appears that in the eight months ending 5th September, 1851, we imported from China 54,651,167 lbs. of tea, against 38,523,902 lbs. in the corresponding period of 1850. Now, whom are we paying to carry this increased quantity of tea for us? And if our consumption is really still advancing at the same rate, who, in 1852, and the following years, has the prospect of reaping the fruit of our augmented carrying trade shipowner. He will have, at the most favourable computation, 164 less ships in the China seas in 1852 than he had in 1850. We must then pay somebody else to do that work for us which hitherto has been done by British capital and British labour. Who is this somebody who is able to carry at the cheapest rate between China and this country? Where is the cheapest carry-

ing market? Where but in America? Who but the American, who, by retaining to himself by stringent navigation laws, the exclusive advantage of the seaboard of both the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans, while at the same time, by our blindness and folly, he is placed on an equal footing with our own shipowners in the China trade, is enabled to undersell us in our own seas, and to thrust us out of our own markets?"

Touching its effect upon agriculture, and eventually upon the price of bread, the Morning Herald observes:—"By our present system we are discouraging both the growth of corn, and the stay among us of corn-growers. Our farmers are emigrating, and those who remain try Sir James Graham's plan, and 'graze more and till less.' The result will be, that instead of, as in 1835, growing all the corn we needed, and importing none, we shall, in 1855, be obliged to rely on foreign countries for 10,000,000 of quarters per annum. And then will come too surely what Mr. Drummond foresees. A bad year or two, at home and abroad, will render our home supply even less than usual; while foreign Governments, alarmed at the prospect of famine, will forbid exports. Then shall we see corn again at 12s. per quarter, and famine and sedition stalking through the land. This is not merely a possible occurrence: it is tolerably certain to happen before another five years has elapsed."

SINGULAR DEATH OF A CHILD.—On Saturday an inquiry was gone into before Mr. Baker, the coroner, at the King's Arms, High Street, Bow, respecting the death of Alfred Higgs, aged five years, who it was alleged had died from the withholding of medicine which had been prescribed for him under very remarkable circumstances. The deceased was the son of a corn factor's agent. On Friday week the child was taken ill, and placed under the care of Mr. Garman, a surgeon, who found the deceased suffering from scarlet fever and an affection of the brain. The surgeon prescribed for the deceased, who appeared to get better under his treatment. The father, thinking differently, refused to let the deceased have any more of his medicine, giving him five of Morison's pills. More were given on the Monday and Tuesday, but the child seemed unconscious, when the mother said she would not let him have any more, and he died on Thursday. The medicine, beef tea, and wine, ordered by Mr. Garman, were all taken away by the father, who was a teetotaler. Mr. H. V. Garman, of No. 1, Coborn Terrace, Bow Road, surgeon, said that he found the deceased labouring under suppressed scarlet fever. The brain was greatly congested. The child was speechless, and in a complete state of insensibility. Applied remedies with leeches, blisters, with cold lotion to the head, &c.—When witness returned again the child had become unconscious and could not speak. On the Tuesday he ordered nourishing food. Witness subsequently prescribed wine and beef tea to stimulate the heart's action. When the witness saw the child again it was much worse and sinking. The nurse informed him that Mr. Higgs would not let her or the mother give what was ordered to the deceased. Witness then sent for Mr. Higgs, and said, "As the remedies I have prescribed have not been put into execution I am of no use here." Witness was decidedly of opinion that if his orders had been obeyed the child would have been alive at the present time. The Coroner, having summed up, said the case would, no doubt, resolve itself into one of natural death, although the conduct of the father was highly improper. The Jury, after some deliberation, returned the following verdict:—"That the deceased died a natural death, which may have been accelerated by withholding the nutriment ordered by the medical gentleman."

At the Cape, a serious engagement took place at the Fish Bush River on the 1st of September, in which the British were driven back with considerable loss. The whole of the frontier is in a state of disaffection. Sir Harry Smith has written for 10,000 more troops.

Under the operation of the Encumbered Estates Act, 993 estates have changed hands in Ireland. It is said, that emigrants is going on at the rate of 1,000 a day.

LONDON NEWSPAPERS.—The Guardian publishes an official statement of the circulation (in 1850) of the London newspapers. The average circulation of the London newspapers is 66,673. Illustrated London News is 56,274. News of the World, 39,186. Weekly Times, 38,019. Daily Times, 38,019.

Church papers circulate as follows, viz: Ecclesiastical Gazette (monthly) 12,025. Observer, 5,072. Record, (twice a week) 5,754. Guardian, 3,612. English Chureman, 1,520. Church and State Gazette, 846.

THE LATE COUNT BORUWLASKI.—A monument has this week been erected in the Church of St. Mary, in the South Bailey, in this city, in commemoration of that extraordinary man the late Count Joseph Boruwilaski, who died here in 1837, in the 98th year of his age, in the full possession of his faculties, being only of the stature of three feet three inches.—Durham Advertiser.

MUNIFICENT ACT.—An interesting addition to the numerous charitable establishments of this country is about being made, through the munificence of Mr. Charles Dixon, of Stanstead, Sussex, who has created a fund of £20,000, invested in the public stocks, for the purpose of establishing and endowing a College for six decayed merchants of the city of London, having no resources of their own, nor an income not exceeding £20 a year, being widowers or bachelors of good character, and Protestants, about 60 years of age.—The inmates of the building, which is now in course of erection at Rowland's Castle, Hampshire, are to have £40 a year, with a monthly allowance of £6 for a common table.

A GOOD CHRISTIAN EXAMPLE.—In a sermon preached on the tenth anniversary of the consecration of Leeds Church, Dr. Hook reminds the good people of Leeds that they have, within the ten years, expended £28,000 upon the re-building of their parish church—erected ten new churches, "some of them at a cost of not less than £15,000 or £20,000,"—assisted by a legacy of £20,000, they have erected seventeen parsonage-houses—they have divided their large parish into seventeen large parishes, all of them endowed—[by Dr. Hook's voluntary sacrifice]—increased the clergy from 25 to 60—with the aid of the National Society and the Privy Council, have erected 21 school-rooms, to many of which are attached houses for the masters—provided school-room accommodation for 7,500 children—4,500 young persons have been confirmed, of whom the greater number have continued communicants—a musical (daily) service in the parish church has been conducted at an annual expense of £500—and £130 per annum has been bequeathed for apprenticing the boys who have sung in the choir. No one will deny that this is a good ten years' work; and it would be well if some of our large and populous parishes could exhibit prac-

tical results of a similar satisfactory character and like labours of love and zeal for the Church. It would be interesting to know the statistics of the Roman and Protestant schisms in Leeds during the last ten years.

METEORIC PHENOMENON.—In a violent storm, which took place at Raah, in Hungary, a globe of fire, about the size of an 80lb. grenade, fell on a house, penetrated the roof, damaged several ceilings, and at last passed through a wall. It set fire to nothing and did no injury to the persons present.

EXTRAORDINARY METEOR.—The Russian journals state, that on the 29th of July last, the day after the eclipse of the sun, a meteor, about a foot and a half in diameter, was observed at Signach, in Transcausia, that it gave a light equal to that of day, and that sparks resembling falling stars fell from it.

IRISH CONVERSIONS.—The correspondent of a morning paper, whose leisure has tempted him to explore the west of Ireland, continues to furnish accounts, which we have reason to believe not at all exaggerated, of the religious movement now in progress in that country. Two things are as certain as evidence can make them; that many hundreds of people have actually been received—and that they have not been worked upon by any discoverable motive of self-interest. This is not a subject for thoughtless gratulation and triumph—it is far too serious a matter; but it is a fact which has its value, and which we are entitled to take at what it is fairly worth. If conversions per se are an argument on one side, they are an argument on the other. If the simple faith of an Irish cottier proves anything, the fact that his convictions have yielded to such inquiry as he is capable of proves something too. The intellectual bias which has visibly perverted many cultivated minds may be fairly set against the moral influences that may be supposed to act on an ignorant one. And we may observe that the practical argument which doubtless paved the way for this movement is one which has a recognized weight elsewhere as well as at Oughterard. An educated Englishman, mixing for the first time with religious Roman Catholic, feels his preconceived opinions disturbed at finding faith and good works where he is prepared to meet only with superstition and error. The discovery that the man whom he had been taught to regard as a heathen could be an example of piety, charity, and self-sacrifice, has had precisely the same effect on the peasant of Connemara. These are obvious reflections; it is obvious also, and we trust, unnecessary, to remind those under whose pastoral care the converts have fallen of the danger against which it is their duty to guard, lest the change which has led their new charges to quit the Roman communion should unsettle still deeper convictions and hurry them beyond the pale of the Catholic Church.

Colonial.

(FOR THE CHURCH.)

LOYAL ORANGE ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

LOCAL DEPUTY GRAND LODGE—HOME RIDING. The regular annual Convocation of this Lodge, comprising the following counties, viz:—York, Simcoe, Halton, Lincoln and Welland, was held in pursuance of notice, in the City Hall in this city, on the afternoon of Saturday the 1st instant—the R. W. the Local D.G.M., R. Dempsey, Esq., in the chair.

There was a numerous attendance of representatives from the different Districts and Counties comprising the Riding. A considerable amount of routine and other business was gone through, and the affairs of the institution in the Riding seem to be in a prosperous and flourishing state.

In opening the proceedings the Local G. M. delivered a short address, remarking upon the institution of the new system of Ridings, and the establishment of Local Grand Lodges to preside over them, pursuant to Ordinance of Grand Lodge of June, 1850, and that so far as the working of them appeared to go in this Riding during the short experience from that time, he thought they would tend in a great degree to the perfecting the efficiency and organization of the institution generally. He alluded also to the very gratifying state of the association generally throughout British North America, and the continual increase in numbers and respectability to its ranks; it now being probably the most powerful organization that ever existed under the Government in any country.

The election of such officers as devolved upon the Lodge was then proceeded with, when Brother J. W. Dempsey, Esq., was unanimously re-elected Assistant Local Grand Master, and Brother Alfia DeGrassi, Local Grand Secretary—Brother J. Wilson (Toronto) was elected Local Grand Treasurer. Amongst the business done, the two following resolutions were passed in reference to the repeal of the Algerine Law which so long disgraced the statute book of the country, entitled "The Party Processions Act"—

"That the thanks of this Right Worshipful Lodge are due to the Right Worshipful the Grand Master, Brother George Benjamin, for procuring the repeal of the Party Processions Act, and which have proved successful, and this Grand Lodge doth hereby return its thanks to the R. W. the Grand Master."

Also—"That the thanks of the Right Worshipful Lodge be given to Brother W. H. Boulton, Esq., junior member for Toronto, for his zeal and activity in bringing about the repeal of the Party Processions Act during the last session of the Provincial Parliament."

LOYAL ORANGE ASSOCIATION B. N. A. Presentation of a Banner by the Ladies to the Loyal Orangemen of Brantford, C. W.

Wednesday, 5th November, 1851. The great double anniversary—the eventful page of Protestant history, namely, that of the famous, or rather infamous, Gun Powder Treason and Plot, and the Landing of William of Orange in England, was celebrated in the fair Town of Brantford in a peculiar and gratifying manner.

The Ladies of that Town had for some time previous announced their intention of presenting a Banner to the Orangemen on the occurrence of this Anniversary, and accordingly a large concourse of resident and distant brethren were gathered together. The day was peculiarly bright and cheerful, the sun shining out with its full power of November splendour, and everything concurred to render the ceremony one, which will be pleasantly and happily remembered by those who had the pleasure of taking part in, or witnessing it.

The Brantford and Ancaster Lodges, with their splendid banners, and attended by a large concourse, amongst whom the fair sex were very conspicuous, assembled

on the Cricket Ground, a beautiful green of some extent. In the centre of the green, about one o'clock, when "The Banner"—a beautiful and costly one by the way—was presented from the stand, Brothers Gilkinson and Balfour, Members of the Town Council, taking part in the presentation and acceptance in a very effective and happy manner.

The procession then formed to the number of about 300, preceded by the Ancaster Brass Band, and headed by Brothers Richard Dempsey, Alderman and J. P., of Toronto, Second-Deputy Provincial Grand Master; George L. Allen, C. C., of Toronto, Grand Secretary, B. N. A.; J. W. Dempsey, Barrister, &c., of Toronto, Assistant Local Grand Master, Home Riding; George Brock, Rousseaux, of Ancaster, Local Deputy Grand Master, W. R.; and Brothers Gilkinson and Leamon of Brantford.

They proceeded through the principal streets to the Episcopal Church, which being speedily filled, the service appropriated to the day was gone through, and a most admirable and appropriate sermon delivered by the Incumbent, the Rev. Mr. Usher. After their return to the green, three cheers were given for the Queen, and three cheers for the Grand Officers—the Brs. R. Dempsey, J. W. Dempsey and Allen, who had come from Toronto to attend the Celebration—were most enthusiastically given; the name of Mr. Dempsey was then loudly called on, on which Br. R. Dempsey ascended the stand, and in a few, short, appropriate and happy remarks, thanked the assembly on his own behalf and that of his brothers, visitors from Toronto, for the honour done them, and also on behalf of the Society of which he was there the chief representative. He thanked them for the exceedingly gratifying and admirable manner in which they had conducted themselves during the day, reflecting the highest credit on themselves and the Society to which they belonged.

The festivities were concluded by a splendid banquet in the evening in the Town Hall, which was crowded by the brethren and a number of distinguished visitors, amongst whom we noticed J. A. Wilkes, Esq., J. P., the Rev. Mr. Kennedy, &c. At the commencement of the toasts all the available space in the orchestra, situate in the extremity of the Hall, was occupied by a number of ladies who filled every tier behind the Ancaster Brass Band.

The principal toasts were most aptly introduced by the Chairman—Brother Gabriel Balfour—and in the course of the evening, several most eloquent, appropriate and effective addresses were delivered; amongst others more particularly, by Brother R. Dempsey, in reply to the toast of George Benjamin, Esquire, the R. W. the G. M. of B. N. A., and the Orangemen of Canada; and also by Brother G. L. Allen and John W. Dempsey. About twelve, the party broke up, looking forward ardently for a recurrence of so pleasing and gratifying a day.

It may be mentioned that there were some rumours afloat, and it had been anticipated by some, that the Orangemen would have been attacked by the Roman Catholics, assisted by the men employed on the road, about six miles off, but we are happy to say nothing of the kind occurred.

IMPORTANT CASE.

POLICE MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE, TORONTO.—A case of considerable importance to the commercial community, was brought up at this office on Tuesday last, before George Gurnett, Esq., Police Magistrate, and Wm. L. Perrin, Esq., Justice of the Peace for the County of York, assisted throughout by Mr. Alderman Kneeshaw, of the City of Toronto, and on the first day by Mr. Alderman J. G. Beard.

The proceeding was taken under the provisions of the Provincial Statute 4th and 5th Victoria, Chap. 25, which enacts among other things, that "if any chattel, &c., shall be intrusted to any agent, &c., for sale, custody, or for any special purpose, without any authority to sell &c. He (the Agent) shall, in violation of good faith, &c., sell, &c., or in any manner convert the same or the proceeds thereof to his own use, every such offender shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable on conviction by imprisonment in the Penitentiary, &c."

The complaint was lodged by R. A. Goodenough, Broker, &c., of this city, acting on behalf Thomas Rigney, Merchant of New York, against John R. Kline, the younger, of the firm of Hughes, Kline and Son, of the Klineberg Mills, in the Township of Vaughan, in this County, and the complainant alleged that on the 14th October last, he purchased of John N. Kline, the younger, respecting the firm of Hughes, Kline & Son, five thousand bushels of wheat then alleged to be in the Klineberg Mills; that on account of this purchase he had given the said Kline a draft for five hundred pounds on Rigney. That he had at the same time made an engagement with Kline to grind his wheat, and any further quantity of wheat not exceeding fifty thousand bushels, into flour, if required by complainant, before the first January next, and deliver the same at Toronto, at the rate of 3s. 9d. per barrel. That in violation of their contracts, and contrary to good faith, Kline had manufactured this wheat into flour, sold and delivered it to other parties, and received payment for the same, with intent to defraud the same Goodenough, or said Rigney, and in violation of the Statute, &c.

Upon this complaint Kline was arrested, and the examination continued for three days. It was shewn by documents produced, and by the evidence of Goodenough, that on the 14th October the prisoner sold complainant 5,000 bushels of wheat, then said to be in the Klineberg Mills, at 2s. 9d. per bushel. That the complainant made a draft upon Rigney in favour of Hughes Kline & Son, for the sum of £500, which was discounted at the agency in this city, of the City Bank of Montreal, the proceeds of which were carried to the account of complainant, and immediately paid over to the prisoner.

That, at the suggestion of complainant, an Insurance was, on the same day, effected by prisoner upon the wheat, with the condition annexed, that in case of accident by fire, &c., the amount of insurance was to be paid to Rigney. That on the same day an agreement to grind wheat into flour, as alleged in the information was entered into. That, on the same day, notice was served on prisoner to grind the wheat, and deliver the flour at Browne's Wharf in this city, for shipment. That on the 16th October the complainant went to Klineberg for the purpose of taking formal possession of the wheat, that he took a sample of it, but that no formal delivery took place. That on the 18th October, papers called "bought and sold notes" were exchanged between the parties, in the said 5,000 bushels wheat. That after the purchase of said wheat complainant had given prisoner permission to grind part of it into flour and deliver to the order of J. O. Heward, to pay a balance of £98 due by Hughes, Kline & Son, to said Heward. That the prisoner, without complainant's assent, had manufactured a large portion of said wheat into flour, and sold the same to other parties in this