those supposed to be killed, were seen on the pile, and filled the air with their lamentations, while others looked on in mute agony—between hope and despair.

Two men escaped unhurt, and were left standing on the summit of a wing of the ruins. One of them leaped down three stories, and was severely hurt. The other climbed down without injury. One of these two was in the act of handing a piece of tobacco to a fellow workman, when the crash came, and down the latter went. He was killed. Thus, "one was taken, and the other left."

The following bodies were taken out dead:—Michael Flynn, William Higgins, Matthew Rooney, Patrick Gray, Bernard Tanner.

There are sixteen, out of the thirty-three on the building, ascertained to be safe; and five being found dead, a balance of twelve missing remains to be accounted for.

One of those taken out of the ruins stated that he left a man dead beside him, with a piece of a wall upon him.

Another was found under the ruins by the sound of his voice, and taken out; and another had his legs sticking out but his body covered, and it was supposed he was dead, as he could not or did not speak. Yet, when he was taken out, he was found to be almost unhurt.

At seven o'clock the Chief of Police ordered the prostration of the remaining portion of the party walls, and called from the ruins those who were engaged in the search. The manner in which these walls crumbled at the very touch of a ladder, and sent up a dust, showed of what sort of stuff they were made, though they were 12 inches thick.

☞ The Montreal Courier is published daily during the six business months of the year, viz., from the 1st of May to the 1st of November, and the other six months tri-weekly, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. Subscription, six dollars per annum, payable in advance.

☞ The Evening Courier (bi-weekly) is published on Monday and Thursday evenings, in time for the Mails, at the low price of Three Dollars per annum, payable in advance.

☞ All Letters must be post-paid, or else the postage will be deducted from the amount sent.

☞ Voluntary Correspondence solicited from all parts of the Continent of America. If made use of, the person transmitting the information will be liberally remunerated.

THE COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1851.

A few days ago, our contemporary, the *Minerve*, styled the whole British population of Lower Canada a nuisance, and we presume, of course, that if the old lady had the power, as she has the will, she would exterminate them all; that is a fair inference from the words, and, if we recollect rightly, the extermination of the British population, by driving them into the St. Lawrence, was the avowed object of the Rebellions of 1837 and 1838; but as the British did not choose to be driven into the St. Lawrence, there the matter ended, with some slight damage to the intending drivers. It strikes us that the monitorial owl must have deserted its usual post at the ear of the goddess, or she would have had sufficient wisdom not to rake up unpleasant recollections. Some people however never learn, particularly pointing out the *Irish* citizens as *foreigners*, her wrath having been excited by the fact that Mr. McGrath, the Chief of Police, a gentleman of Irish origin, has been appointed to that office, when it should have been given to a French Canadian. Now this is really very ungrateful; we well recollect the very different language which the organ of Mr. Lafontaine was accustomed to use when poor Paddy's vote and shillelah were required to elect Mr. Lafontaine and Mr. Drummond, and to cram the Corporation with French Canadian Radicals—then Paddy was patted on the back—called a dear fellow—and got everything he asked for, in promises; but when it came to filling up the fat berths, the offices with good salaries, Paddy soon discovered that he was nothing but a *sacre Irlandais*; a foreigner; and that it was presumptuous in him to expect anything when so many *enfans de sol* were to be provided for. Scripture tells us that we are to place no trust in princes; but, if Paddy ever after this places trust in French Canadian promises, he ought to have his head cracked with his own shillelah. We shall see how this sort of thing will tell at the forthcoming Municipal Elections. We think that the Irish will find it pretty much to their interest to stick by those who speak their own language.

The Lecture of Mr. Robert B. Noxon, on the "Industrial Resources of Canada," delivered on the 17th ultimo, before the members of the Addisonian Literary Society, we learn, was well received, and gratified a large and attentive audience.

The subject was treated with excellent judgment, and an interesting detail given of the various natural productions of the Province, embracing its Agricultural, Commercial, and Manufacturing Resources.

We have been favored with a few extracts from the Lecture, which we feel assured will be read with no ordinary degree of pleasure, coming, as they do, from one of our young Canadians, so actively alive to the best interests of his native country.

On the subject of Mining operations in Canada, Mr. Noxon says:—

"Canada is rich in its Minerals, and perhaps, from recent discoveries of the more precious metals, it would not be deemed visionary to anticipate the period when the gold dust of Canada will, at the future Mints of our cities, be exchanged for the current coin of the Province; and from beneath those banks that encircle the placid waters of our Lakes, the coined pence of future Corporations may yet gladden the hearts of unborn generations."

The following, on the subject of Manufactures, is not without interest, both for its truthfulness and style.

"I reiterate the fact, that Canada possesses vast resources for Home Manufactories, both natural and industrious; and, while adverting to this subject, I may here mention some facts in the history of one of our neighboring Institutions at Lowell, in the United States, which, I flatter myself, will afford some interest to the female portion who form a part of this respectable audience. The Manufactory alluded to, consists (with the exception of the male artizans necessary for mechanical purposes) entirely of young women and girls, who are the constant and faithful operatives of the Institution. Many of them have, by their economy, labor, and prudence, amassed considerable funds, which are placed in the "Savings' Banks," connected with the Association. Most of them are independent of the precarious issues of the world, and all of them are remarkable for their exemplary morals, habits of good order, neatness, and respectable mental acquirements. Many of them have gone forth into honorable and useful society, married into the best circles of wealth and distinction, and become patronesses to some of the less fortunate of their companions in the humble walks of industry. These young women, many of them excel in polite literature, and, at this very period, publish, under their patronage, a Literary Journal, whose columns are enriched with many of their own effusions. Such is this this Manufactory, conducted, as it is, under the humble title of 'The Lowell Factory Girls.' What an honor to the sex - What a triumph for humanity! Here are Industrial Resources worthy of universal patronage. Now, Mr. President, and Ladies and Gentlemen, contemplate for a moment the establishment of such a Manufactory contiguous to the City of Montreal, amply endowed and rich in the resources of the various raw materials of the Province, such as wool, flax, and other staple productions—transfer to its hallls of industry the poor girls who, as paupers, daily fill our streets, and at night shame, by the degrading necessity of poverty, the chaste stars that shine above them—and how changed would be their condition. Let discipline, order, moral government, and habits of industry, give place to idleness, crime, and evil example, and the scene at Lowell, and the results of its well-regulated establishment, would be renewed on the banks of our St. Lawrence and the streams of our Ottawa."

We furnish one more extract of this Lecture, containing the valedictory Address to the members, which we think has many beauties:—

"Gentlemen of the Society.—On the subject of the Industrial Resources of Canada I trust it will not be deemed out of place here, that I should naturally turn to you, impressed with the hope that in the associations which here unite us, and the objects designed by our union, there are fruits yet to be reaped from your labors, and that in the treasures of wisdom here opened to you there are valuable 'Industrial Resources,' which demand a careful and studious cultivation, fraught with your future improvement, and the are among the most valuable endowments of the Creator. They invigorate and elevate the mind—they exercise those high prerogatives which, in conjunction with moral sentiments, often determine the fate of nations, and are the best safeguards of freedom and virtue. What a field lies before you, Gentlemen! In the appropriate language of Scripture, 'already white for the harvest.' The cultivation of letters—the noble employment of enriching the intellect—the expansion of thought—the graces of eloquence—and the chaste musings of a divine contemplation Such are some of the resources which will require your application, and from which you may ye reap distinguished honors.

"Let us remember, Gentlemen, that we labor not only for ourselves, and those with whom the ties of kindred have united us. The worth and value of every man's attainments belong to his country. They are the common property of freemen. They are the conservators of peace, and form the inheritance of the poor and the oppressed. In such employments, and for such advantages, may you long live to enjoy the acquirements which shall enrich and adorn your minds; till, like your gifted and virtuous prototype, the illustrious Addison, your industrial resources shall prove inexhaustible, and your labors acquire a just, lasting, and enviable reputation."

The term of office of the following members of the Corporation, expires in March next:—E. R. Fabre, East Ward; B. Lyman, West Ward; A. Larocque, St. Lawrence Ward; C. Wilson; J. U. Beaudry, St. James Ward; P. Lynch, St. Mary Ward; J. B. Homier, St. Lewis Ward; O. Perrault, St. Antoine Ward; L. H. Holton, St. Ann Ward; there is at present a vacancy in this Ward, owing to the appointment of Mr. McGrath.

We understand that the Candidates in the field for the different Municipal Wards, may be set down as follows:—Centre, Mr. C. Wilson; West, Messrs. Leeming, Whitney, and Fisher; East, Mr. Tiffin, and Mr. J. J. Day; St. Antoine, Mr. Walsh; St. Anne's, Mr. Spiers, and Mr. Bristow; St. Lawrence, Mr. Brondson; we have not heard of any move in the remaining Wards.

Curling.—On Thursday, 23rd instant, the members of the Montreal Thistle Club, met on their own rinks to contend for a medal given by the Royal Caledonia Curling Club of Scotland. When, after several hours keen play, the medal was won by R. U. Jones, chipping out the winner in most beautiful style.

Natural History Society.—T. S. Hunt, Esq., will deliver a Lecture before this Society this evening, at 8 o'clock. Subject:—"Modern Discoveries in Science." Admission free.

We learn from the *Melanges Religieux*, that a child, the son of Amable Tarcot, of the Quebec Suburbs, has been missing for the last two days. Any one knowing where this child may be found, are requested to leave information thereof at the office of the above newspaper, corner of Mignonne and St. Denis Streets.

Mechanics' Festival.—We understand that the Managing Committee of the Mechanics' Institute, having decided on holding their Annual Festival on the evening of the 11th February, are already actively engaged in fitting up and decorating the large Hall of the Bonsecours Market. The arrangements for the comfort and amusement of the thousands which will be present on the occasion, are more extensive and complete than on former years. Mr. King, McGill Street, has consented to supply the refreshments, and intends astonishing the visitors with a view of a cake weighing eight cwt., which they will afterwards have the privilege of tasting. As a greater space will be devoted to the exhibition department this year, the Committee are anxious to receive as many articles as possible for that purpose.

Chess.—We are requested to inform our Chess playing readers, that another Chess Club has been recently established in this city. The Club has a large and elegantly furnished room at the Exchange Coffee House, where it will meet regularly every Tuesday evening at eight o'clock. The annual subscription is only two dollars, and two dollars entrance fee. Parties desirous of joining the Club can do so by applying to the President or any of the officers. The following gentlemen have been elected office bearers for the ensuing year:—

President—J. Scott.

Vice-Presidents—C. J. Drummond, and J. H. Willoughby.

Treasurer—T. E. Gibson.

Secretary—T. Ruttan.

Beards, &c.

Montreal, January 28, 1851.

To the Duke of Wellington:

Field Marshal!—Order the Army to wear their moustaches and beards. The Cavalry and Horse Artillery already wear moustaches; why should not all the other corps? God caused beards and moustaches to grow; why counteract his order? Is it that we, human worms, know better than He what is beneficial and becoming? Moustaches and beards were intended (as eyebrows, eyelashes, and the hair on our heads) to protect those parts on which they grow: it is nearly as absurd to shave off our moustaches and beards as it would be our eyebrows and eyelashes. It is said that medical men have found less diseases of the chest in regiments which wear moustaches than in those which do not. Sampson's strength consisted in his hair. Perhaps the decrease in the North American Aboriginal population may, in some degree, be attributed to their plucking out much of their hair. The Orientals look much more like men than we. The adoption of my suggestion would render unnecessary shaving apparatus, though it would require increased work with the comb. Now, all the fellows with frowsy hair will vociferate against the proposal: while all those with jet-colored, or dark brown, or chestnut, or flavous hair, will receive it with acclamation. But neither applause, nor disapprobation, can influence "The Iron Duke," he will adopt my suggestion, if he thinks it right.

Field Marshal!

Your sincere admirer,

X.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Toronto, January 23, 1851.

Mr. Merritt has at length vacated his employment as Chief Commissioner of Public Works, and gone to his quiet home at St. Catherines. There are various rumors respecting the cause of his sudden departure; but the most probable appears to be a disagreement between himself and Mr. Bourrett, as to the direction of certain affairs connected with the Department. The retirement partment precisely in the position it was prior to the appointment of Mr. Wetenhall. We shall see if the same doctrines that were then held will prevail now. It was then contended, on the part of the Government, that there must be two Commissioners of Public Works; that the law required it, and that it was not competent for the Executive to dispense with the services of one officer. An election issue in Halton was raised between the *law* and the *necessity* of the case—the Government candidate being defeated. It there is to be consistency, the sudden and unexpected retirement of Mr. Merritt will be followed by the appointment of his successor. At all events, Mr. Bourrett would be but a sorry stick to be entrusted with the entire control of the Department. When men of his calibre are selected, no wonder that one Department requires two heads—and such heads!

The threat of the Roman Catholic organ here, that the body to which it belongs will change sides in politics if the Radical and Government Press do not speak more reverently of the proceedings of his Holiness the Pope, has not created any very terrible trepidation in the quarter where it was intended to be felt. The Government organ has regularly taken the bull by the horns. There is more truth than poetry in the following passage:—

"There is a morbid terror of discussion upon Roman Catholic questions, which the leaders of the Church have managed to inspire in the minds of politicians of either side. The Roman Catholic Hierarchy dare demand in Canada what no other Church would presume to solicit. Look at the Gatineau claim, almost consummated—at the Common School preference, to which we have alluded, unfortunately accomplished. Would Father Chiniquy have touched a single piece of his five hundred pounds grant had he been of any other faith than Roman Catholic? Look, but the other day, how the Council of Public Instruction for Upper Canada was gazetted—with the new Roman Catholic Bishop at the head of the list, though he had not yet put his foot in Upper Canada, and though among his colleagues were Bishops and other Churches of long standing among us! Talk of insults, indeed—these are practical evils of no light magnitude. But do Protestants, be they Episcopalian, Methodist, Presbyterian, Congregationalist, or Baptist—whine about it like petted children?"

In answer to the *Mirror's* quest on, what would be the prospects of the Reform party, if the Roman Catholics were not only to desert them, but to make common cause with their opponents, the Government organ replies:—

"A plain question deserves a plain answer; and we will freely tell the *Mirror* what we think would be the result, should the Roman Catholics practically tell the world that they have no political principles, and are ready to join any party, 'whether Conservatives, Orangemen, or Clear Grits'—(we quote the words of the *Mirror's* approved correspondent)—who will but wassain at the shrine of the Pope. We think that no Conservatives, Orangemen, or Clear Grits, are so unprincipled enough to buy their votes at such a price, and that if they were, it would ruin them to do so. We think that the Roman Catholics, by such a movement, would bring the horrors of religious agitation into Canada, and would, by no means, improve their political position in this country."

So far, we have had pretty plain speaking on both sides. It is, of course, difficult to say how far the *Mirror* is to be regarded as the organ of the Roman Catholics of Upper Canada. It is highly probable that Bishop Charbonnel has some hand in directing its course. A change was made in the editorial management of the paper last Summer, for no other reason, so far as I have been able to discover, than to substitute for the then Protestant editor a Roman Catholic. As to the proprietor of the paper, no one supposes that he was the cause of this change being effected. It is quite certain that with that change the *Mirror* got rid of its Annexation, Republican, and Clear Grit propensities, and became, at one and the same time, a very devoted Government and Roman Catholic organ; but whether it speaks the sentiments of the majority of the Roman Catholics of Upper Canada, is not at all certain. It is, therefore, difficult to say how many are to engage in the threatened party insurrections; and we must quietly await further development of the movement.

The Resolutions on the Seat of Government question, passed at Nelson, take the ground that no removal can, with justice to Upper Canada, take place till four years shall have elapsed since Toronto became the temporary Capital.

On Monday last, Mr. Bowes was elected Mayor of Toronto for the present year. Mr. Holden has been elected Mayor of Hamilton; Mr. Boomer of Niagara; Mr. James Smith of Port Hope; Mr. Weller of Cobourg; Mr. F. M. Hill of Kingston.

A difficulty having arisen as to the construction of that part of the School Law that provides for the establishment of separate Schools for Roman Catholics, the School Trustees, in this city, took the opinion of Attorney General Baldwin on the point, whether, upon the application of the Roman Catholics, the Board of Trustees were bound to establish a separate School in each section, whether they thought it right to do so or not—the Attorney General replies, that "*there is, perhaps, as great a probability of one view being taken as the other!*" until a judicial decision shall have settled the construction to be put upon the Act. A very random kind of legislation must that be which leaves such a latitude of construction.

It is rumored that the University of Toronto, pressed by the competition of private Medical Schools, is about to propose the abolition of fees from medical students. I am told that the cost of education for every medical student in that institution has been about £300. The Toronto School of Medicine (private) has at this time 64 students.

Lafontaine has been dining with Dr. Rolph, and some curiosity has been awakened respecting the possible indication of such an occurrence. My impression is, that, politically, it means nothing.

We have all been laughing here, for some time past, at the proceedings of the Bar of Quebec and Three Rivers. The testy gentlemen of the long robe meet with no consolation in Upper Canada. Scarcely do their own brethren extend to them a particle of sympathy—and that tittle is only a class sympathy, the value of which does not amount to much.

The *Globe* of this morning denies my statement, that the evidence taken by the Council of the Board of Trade in the Meudel case was not transmitted with the charges to the Government, and that the Government decided against inquiry without evidence. The explanation is this:—No evidence was sent with the charges, but, on application of the Government, it was afterwards forwarded; and the Government decided against inquiry without having before them any evidence to rebut that by which the charges were sustained.

Hon. Mr. Sherwood has published his proposed Bill for amending the Charter of the University of Toronto, to which I referred in a previous letter. He accompanied its publication with an explanatory letter, in which he states his sincere belief that the University, as at present constituted, "will never answer the objects contemplated by the Act, under which its proceedings are now being carried on." The affiliation proposed by the Act of last Session, of the incorporated Colleges with the University, Mr. Sherwood objects to as impracticable in many instances, and he proposes that all persons shall be admitted as Candidates for Degrees in the Arts and Faculties, "on satisfying the Chancellor, Vice Chancellor, and Fellows, that such persons have completed the required course of instruction, in any educational Institution, incorporated or unincorporated, in Her Majesty's dominions." The 19th clause of the Bill, leaves it to the University to say from what Medical School, or Schools, Candidates for Degrees in Medicine shall be admitted, and also power to exclude any Medical Institution from such privilege. Would it not be better to accept all Candidates who have the requisite knowledge, and refuse all others? An arbitrary power is always liable to be abused. The attainments necessary to entitle persons to receive Degrees, it is proposed shall be the same as those required in the London University. Mr. Sherwood proposes a division of the University Revenues, or rather of the surplus Revenues, for he would retain sufficient for the support of the University, which he puts down at £4,000 a year, and divide the surplus, which he estimates to be now £2,000 a year, and capable of being greatly increased—"among the different educational Institutions of Upper Canada, without regard to denominational or sectarian considerations, but according to the numbers they respectively educate, and who may take Degrees in the University." I anticipate a wholesale objection to this provision, from the entire body of Liberals, Reformers, Government supporters, and Clear Grits. It will be opposed as an encouragement of sectarianism. But the whole discussion may be cut short. The Bill will not pass. No Bill originating outside of the Cabinet, for amending the Charter of the University of Toronto, would be allowed to pass, while Mr. Baldwin's simple negative is sufficient to prevent it. In this instance Mr. Baldwin will not permit his work to be marred; depend upon that.

I fear that the announcement of the arrival of the Post Office Papers from England was premature.

Weather as fine as May. Slight frost in the morning; warm sun during the day. X.

The American journals are afraid that a great commercial crisis is at hand, on account of the immense importations of the past year, and the reductions in the exports. Specie is sent to Great Britain by every steamer, and Exchange rules very high. So great is the export of the precious metals, that several of the Journals recommend the alloy of the silver in the coinage; even dimes and half dimes are in demand, and a scarcity of small change is feared. It is stated that the state of things would have been worse but for the immense amount of American stocks sold in the London market during the year. It appears likely that Britain will receive a much larger proportion of the gold from California than the owners of the country. No improvement either is expected for some time, as it is said the Spring importations will be as large as the last.

Great Western Railroad.—A meeting of rate-payers was held at Paris, on the 11th inst., for the purpose of considering the propriety of permitting the Corporation to take stock in the railroad to the amount of £3000. A vote to confer this power on the Corporation, was carried by a large majority, in consequence of a statement made by one gentleman, that a Railroad Company in Boston, has taken stock in the road to the amount of $1,000,000. The information was well timed but incorrect. No company in Boston has taken stock to any amount what ever, for a report was circulated some time since, that a Bostonian Company would take stock, conditional on the remainder being taken up by subscription and by the Government of the Province.—*Patriot*

Outrage.—Toronto is not destitute of rowdies or rowdyism. The latest illustration of the fact occurred between 11 and 12 o'clock on Tuesday night, when Dr. Seaman, of the 23rd Fusiliers, now stationed at London, C.W., was wantonly assaulted on his way from the Club-house to Beard's hotel. Without notice or provocation, he was assailed by a small party of ruffians, by whom his face was severely cut and other injuries inflicted. We understand that the wounds upon his face are severe; whether they were inflicted by a glass bottle or knife, or by a ring upon the hand of one of his assailants, is by no means certain. The ruffians ran off immediately, and though the police at once commenced a search, no trace of the delinquents has been obtained. Dr. Seaman was conveyed to his hotel in a cab.

Several similar assaults have been committed within the last fortnight.—*Ib.*

Foot Race.—A young Englishman ran 5 miles in 30 minutes and 10 seconds, in Springfield, on the 15th inst. He offered to run 10 miles, the next day, in 64 minutes.—*Patriot.*

Paine's Gas.

A Mr. J. R. Nichols, of Haverhill, who writes like a scientific man, has given a description in one of the Boston papers of a visit lately made to Mr. Paine, of Worcester. He says that he was invited to a full and free examination of all his apparatus, and witnessed for a period of four hours, a series of interesting experiments in the decomposition of water, both by his apparatus and by a series of Grove's batteries.

Dr. Walter Channing, of Boston, was present during the investigation, and will probably give some account of the results he arrived at. As he is a person of the highest scientific attainments, his opinions will go far towards deciding the question as to what Paine has done.

Mr. Nichols says:—

"Mr. Paine was particularly anxious that we should witness experiments upon the decomposition of water, the results of which had led him to adopt the extraordinary opinion that water is a simple element. The experiments were made with twelve pairs of Grove's batteries, with electrodes of copper and platinum. Without going into details, I will simply say, that these experiments were by no means conclusive. The two gases were evolved from clear, and slightly acidulated water, by the use of Mr. Paine's electrodes, as was proved by the detonation which followed from the application of the spark. In the use of the copper electrodes, with the batteries, it is highly probable, although there is apparently no evolution of gas at the oxygen pole, that the oxygen unites with the copper, forming an oxide with this metal, and is thus disposed of, while the hydrogen is set free, and escapes. Whatever the exact truth may be, there can be no doubt but that Mr. Paine is thoroughly impressed with the truth of his theory, and of his ability to maintain it by experiment, under favorable circumstances. From much use, it was evident his apparatus was imperfect, and to this he was disposed to attribute the unconclusiveness of the experiments.

"Leaving his batteries, and turning to the apparatus for the production of his hydrogen light, here is what might be called, in familiar phrase, 'a pose.' In this powerful decomposing arrangement, what becomes of the oxygen? That's the question. It is conclusively demonstrated that the two gases are not evolved from the water by his electrodes, unless there is some mysterious and unexplained action there, which renders them perfectly inexplosive by the application of flame. What is the nature of the gas which he produces so copiously from water? Is it hydrogen, analagous to that produced from water by other methods of decomposition? When lighted, before passing the turpentine jar, it does resemble the common hydrogen jet, but this, it seems to me, is insufficient proof that it is constituted precisely like common hydrogen. In repeated experiments in my laboratory, I have not yet been able to produce that effect upon the purest hydrogen, procured from water by zinc and acid, which Mr. P. does upon his by passing it through turpentine.

"Although statements have been made by experimenters, that they have succeeded in imparting illuminating properties to this gas when procured by common methods, yet I am very much disposed to doubt whether they have obtained anything like the perfection of illuminating power which characterizes Mr. Paine's light. I observed, in my experiments, a very obvious increase of luminosity at the apex of the jet, when passed through turpentine, affording a very imperfect light, but nothing at all comparable with what I have since seen in Mr. Paine's jet of light.

"In answer to the inquiry, he formed me that he used the turpentine of commerce, the same as is used by himself. It seems to me that there is involved in this question, as to the *nature* of Mr. Paine's gas, a very important inquiry, and that it is a matter which should receive early investigation. Can anyone—can Mr. Paine himself—assert positively its exact nature, when we know that it is produced under very peculiar circumstances, by apparatus new in its character, and tremendously powerful in its effects?

"Any theorizing prematurely and without experiment in relation to the chemical action of the arrangement of Mr. Paine, is manifestly useless and unprofitable. The construction of his helices, constituted as they are, of a tubular coil, the interior of which is filled with water, his electrodes passing down into the water, terminating in solid platinum points, and these points into cups of coiled platinum wire, are new and ingenious arrangements, and introduce to the scientific world other subjects of thought and study; and time alone can show to what, new results these discoveries will lead.

"In this discovery, Mr. Paine has evinced uncommon perseverance, to give great mechanical and scientific skill. He is henceforth to be enrolled among the great discoverers of our times, and if he never lights a dwelling with his gas, or sets a wheel in motion by the power which he has so confident he has discovered, he has already done enough to render his name immortal.

"I have not in this communication attempted to give an opinion, for it cannot be done so as to be intelligible to the unscientific, and the scientific have already had descriptions which bring the matter home, clear and distinct to their minds. In relation to the practical results which are to follow from this discovery, it is impossible to state at the present time what they may be.

"With his apparatus evidently in so imperfect a state, with the decomposing jar leaking badly, he generated, as nearly as could be ascertained, about twelve cubic inches of gas in four minutes, enough to supply four burners, with a moderate motion of bellows. He was confident that, in a perfected state, it would supply twelve burners, and there is no reason to doubt the conclusion. There may be obstacles in the way of its employment on a large scale, but there are none that can be thought of at the present time.

"The public must not expect the immediate introduction of the benefits of this discovery into their dwellings. It will necessarily take time to construct and perfect apparatus, and remove all obstacles in the way of its general employment, if there are any. That they will shortly secure the incalculable benefits and blessings which it will confer, I have no doubt."

A lady was travelling in a stage coach with a troublesome dog. A gentleman complained of the annoyance. "Dear me, Sir!" exclaimed the lady, "I wonder you complain of my dog—everybody admires it—it is real Peruvian." "I don't complain of your Peruvian dog," said the gentleman; "but I wish he would give us less of his Peruvian bark."

"The Home of the Free."—A correspondent of the *Patriot* commemorates the following illustration of American Freedom:—"Being in the Planter's Hotel, Charleston, S. C., some time since, and the conversation happening to fall on Jenny Lind, some one remarked that she was a perfect nightingale, only wanting feathers. 'Oh,' said a South Carolinian present, 'only let her express an entire new opinion, and we will add the feathers!' 'Yes, certainly,' said another gentleman, 'and perhaps a little tar to regulate the pitch of her voice!' I left."

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

Arrival of the Arctic

New York, Jan. 28.

The Arctic at Halifax brings Liverpool dates to the 11th—she has 35 passengers. The Arctic reached Liverpool on the 7th.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS

Cotton dull and drooping.

Flour and Grain Trade extremely dull, transactions going forward being only to the immediate wants. Western Canal Flour, 20s to 21s; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 23s.

Corn receded 6d, and in a retrograding state. White, 32s; Yellow, 30s to 31s; Mixed, 30s to 30s.

Provisions—More business in the export Beef; good qualities of new continue very firm in rates; the high rates for Pork have caused buyers to hold off, but the advance is likely to be maintained; the rate demand for new Bacon and Hams continues to advance, and extreme rates; old Hams and Bacon are scarce; new in market; no Shoulders in market.

Demand for Lard more active, and prices have established an advance of 6s.

Fine Cheese moves gradually at full prices.

Tallow barely sustained.

Iron Trade satisfactory.

Formal notice has been given that the Bank of England will not further advance the present rate of interest. The effect has been, with the stock holders, to make the money market easier.

The last report gives the amount of the Bank, at a little less than £14 millions.

English securities have been active, and with an increased demand for Foreign Stocks. Exchanges having improved, more specie was coming than for some time past. The quantity of bullion was in less request, and prices were easily disposed of. Late dates from the United States show an advance in the quotations for Exchange. Gold Coin also further advanced. Cotton opened on Wednesday at 9¾ and closed on Friday at 9¾. Late quotations for American Stocks are—United States sixes, 1868, 108 to 108½; New York sixes, 1858 and 1868, 95 to 96; New York sixes, 1863, 105 to 105½.

France.—Great excitement had arisen in Paris during the week in consequence of a disagreement in the ministry. The ministry was broken, first, by the open hostility of the Minister of War, Changarnier, who, in defiance of the protestation of the ministry, was gazetted to the command of the National Guard. The duties of the 1st division are to be communicated by General D'Hilliers. He enters upon his duties by general orders to the Army, which, in the opinion of the objects of his appointment, and the determination of the discipline which he proposes to be established. He appears to have the support of the authority of state. Hitherto he has shown his energetic support to the President, in opposition to the Assembly. A postscript to the despatch, bearing date 6 o'clock, says that a ministerial crisis is imminent, and that he means to resign. Bureaux, until the preparation of the address in response to the speech of the President in regard to recent events,—which address was carried against the active opposition of the Minister, by a vote of 350 to 253. Great excitement is said to have prevailed in the Assembly after the declaration of the vote. In regard to the other question, though there are many probable and improbable rumours, nothing is actually known, the purpose of the conferences at Dresden being scrupulously secret, which, it is judged, is not a favorable augury. The tone of triumph which pervades the bearing of Prince Schwartzenburg, and the growing hostilities of the Chambers at Berlin, on the 3rd instant, are also named as evidences of the unsatisfactory state of the negociation.

At the latest dates (7th inst.) Prince Schwartzenburg's mission to Vienna, is stated to have failed of its intended object. The Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia have agreed to meet at Dresden about the middle of this month.

From England there is nothing of interest.

Tower of London.—Great alterations are now in course of execution at this ancient fortress, the ramparts are all being repaired, and a footpath is being constructed at the second gate over the bridge which crosses the moat. The entrance, which now faces tower-hill is to be done away with, and a new entrance formed to it on Thames-street. The Lions' Tower, which has been for years disused as a waiting-room for visitors, and the governor's house over the arch at the front entrance, are to be taken down. The half-yearly inspection of the garrison took place on Tuesday last, (Guy Fawkes' day.) This is generally a very interesting ceremony, as not only the number of troops but of the warders and the other officers upon this occasion was larger than it has been for the last fifty years; the warders, who are commonly termed beefeaters, alone mustering thirty-three out of forty, and many of the old veterans displayed their medals with a just pride, looking as if they would eat up Catiline, Wiseman and his Bishops with the Pope to boot if they had only the chance. We were glad to see that the old popish dodge of making the beefeaters parade with the axe was abolished upon this occasion.—*United Service Gazette.*

Didn't Like the Jug.—A wealthy, popular, and gay young gentleman, once boasted that he could walk home with any one of the members of a certain division of the Daughters of Temperance, from Church; he accordingly, after services were over, on the next Sabbath, spruced up to a fair damsel, and, with a polite bow, tendered his arm. The young lady, as by instinct, drew back as from a serpent, and exclaimed: "No, Sir; I'll never put my arm through another *jug handle* as long as I live!"

"Is there anything really the matter with you?" said a physician to a person who had sent for him. "I don't know how it is," was the reply; "I eat well, sleep well, and have a good appetite." "Very well," said the doctor, "I'll give you something to take away all that."

When the Inquisition was thrown open in 1820, by order of the Cortes of Madrid, twenty-one prisoners were in it; not one of them knew the name of the city in which he was, some had been confined thirteen years, others a longer period, and not one knew perfectly the nature of the crime of which he was accused. One of these prisoners had been condemned and was to have suffered on the following day. His punishment was to have been death by the pendulum. The method of destroying the victim is as follows:—The condemned is fastened down on a grooved board, on a table, so his back is exposed, and above him is a pendulum, the edge of which is very sharp, and it is so constructed as to become longer with every movement. The wretch sees this impelment of destruction swinging to and fro above him, and every moment the keen edge approaches nearer, at length it cuts through the skin of his nose, and gradually cuts until life is extinct. It may be doubted if the holy office in its mercy ever invented a more humane and rapid method of exterminating heresy or ensuring confession. This, let it be remembered, was a punishment of the celebrated tribunal A. D. 1820!—*Llorentine's History.*

COMMERCIAL.

New York Markets.

New York, January 27.

Ashes very quiet, but steady; sales of 100 barrels at $5.62½ for Pearls, and $5.75 for Pots.

Flour.—Western and State quiet; better grades dull; inferior ditto firm and saleable; Canadian is limited demand at $4.87½ in bond; sales of domestic, 2,300 barrels, at $4.75 @ $4.81 for common to straight State; $5 @ $5.6 for pure Genesee.

Wheat more active, but at prices below views of holders.

Corn rather heavy and quiet; sales of 9,000 bushels at 66½ @ 67 cents for Southern yellow; and 65 cents for Jersey white.

Pork.—Fair demand, and Market for old Mess a shade firmer; new firm and quiet at $12.50 for Mess; sales of 950 barrels at $12 @ $12.12 for Mess; $9,18½ @ $9.25 for Prime.

Public Record Office Reference G.O. 47/54

COPYRIGHT OF PHOTOGRAPH RESERVED TO PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE. FOR PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE, APPLY TO PUBLIC ARCHIVES, OTTAWA.