cattle with it, than to soll it. I believe that his Rober is most eincerely anxious to promote the interests of the farmer, and that, but no account of his experimental practice in agricultural consumption of it, he is entitled to the respect and graditude of the farmer of Frince Edward Island; but, yet, I think there are few, If any members of this House who would not at once exclaim against the monstrous injusice of a proposition for giving effect by law to this idea of Judge Reters. But that for the prevention of the excremination of juniper-knees is not once whit less unjust, than is would be to prevent a man's althauk in would althauk in would in the land to the man's althauk in would be to prevent a man's

To the Editor of Harrier's Garette.

Sir,—You would oblige a constant subscriber, and a sincere well-wisher to the progress of one of the most needed Reforms, by publishing the following Speech of Professor Stowe, at the anniversary meeting of the Scottish Temperance League, as it appears in the Glasgow Christian News. I was delighted to see the names of upwards of 30 ministers, eminent in the Church, who were upon the platform. We cannot expect prosperity in our cause, without it can be taken up by the promoters of Religion, and as many of them are now coming forward to help it on, we may indeed look forward to increased prosperity.

Tours, truly,

Professor Srows, who, on rising, was received with great cheering, said—I once heard of a good old orator who was accustomed to say when asked to speak—Well, my friends, I never could begin a speech till after I made a few remarks. (A laugh.) Now, I am afraid I shall this evening have to make a few remarks, and then sit down without making a speech—so I hope you will excuse me. The first remark I have to make is, that the temperance cause in Scotland seems to be just exactly where the anti-slavery cause is in America. Now, if you in the temperance cause in Scotland. (Cheers.) So that we shall help each other "to do good and communicate," and thus to fulfil "the law of Christ." I wish this evening to upplain to you, so far as I can, the causes, the nature, and the operation of the

the law, what does the law do! It takes all his rum away and throws it on the ground. (Cheers.) It does not touch his pocket or his person; but it says, You are not a fit person to have the possession of intoxicating drink, and we shall take it away. (Laughter.) All the testimony required is the presence of the store itself—wherever it is seen, the criminal cannot escape. There is the witness, and what do we do with the criminal? Just knock him on the head, and leave him on the ground. (laugh.) If a man makes solemn oath that he will not sell, and does not sell, any of that spirit, it leaves him unmolested. If alcohol is introduced for the arts and manufactures—and we know it to be necessary in many of the arts—it is not touched. If it is kept for medical purposes, like opium, calomel, or any other article of that kind, to be used and prescribed by a physician, it is not touched. In every town, there are agents appointed by the town, there are agents appointed by the town, and paid by the town, for the sale of alcohol for these purposes—manufacturing and medical—but they are under oath and heavy bonds to sell it for no other purposes. The certificate of a respectable physician is sufficient to authorise its sale for medical purposes, and the community or the township receives all the profit—the agent acts for the fournahip and not for any individual. Such is the substance and purpose of the law; and it has been most perfectly effectual. (Cheers.) I never saw a law that operated so beautifully and vindicated itself so nobly as that haw does. (Cheers.) But suppose it had been passed against the will of the people being persuaded such a law was necessary for their protection, it was passed, although it required the labours of twenty-five years to bring the public mind to that position. When the law sangainst it—the majority of the Senate was against it—the majority of the House of Representatives was instructed by the people to enset such a law—the law vas discussed, it was examined by the people to enset when the

Bayard Taylor, in a letter to it Pritane, under date of Macao, Municities the following news:

The rebels boldly arow their into throwing the present dynasty. The greatest shill and judgment in the and their career is marked by a surinterrupted triumphs. They reta fortress which they capture, reaser perty, commit no outrage on indivit to conciliate those whom they consequence in, their ranks are conting, and unless checked before le succeed in their aims. The British troiting, and unless checked before le succeed in their aims. The British tensibly go up to protect British prophable effect will be, to open all to the world. The crists is intensible is the first time in nearly two ce Imperial Government has been seried UNITED STATES AND

The New York Herald confidently on a second war between Mexico states; foreshadowing in its ine annexation of the weaker and lest public to the already vast dom Sam.

The impression is, that "the 'e the sands of "disputed" territory has ever "a dispute" with som "territory.") and that if the chic before the expiration of the etu ought to create no surprise.

That the mass of the people States, of all classes and shades on non, would rejoice heartly in a with Mexico, admits of no questio entire and final subjugation of the greater power be deemed at all The Yankees have already satisfiabow few are the obstacles to an a ed march, direct for Vera Crus, tal.

The Messilla Valley—will. The Messilla Valley question, limits of a nut shell, is as follow istration claims the disputed terrifer Mexico. To make good her prete has detailed a body of troops, and to take possession of and hold while our administration sends with a body of troops to drive of if necessary, so as to maintain ne disputed territory till the question is duly settled by Law.

Now, as it is possible that the t and the troops of the United State to collision in the disputed discome ground for the question—war! Santa Anna betrays an use of hostility, from an unsatisfied verge, against us. Everything and is doing, since his return to to have been dictated by his hatretry. Is he not satisfied, with thing he has received! Does he int Messilla territory by force of arn less enough to risk it! Perhaps there be war!

We refer back to the movement of down to the Rio Grande in 18 again—Will there be war? Doe tration desire war! if yea, then war. What says the Washingt present impression is, that there by be another war within a stween the United States and I Anna appears to be resolved up administration has had a tempti

tween the United States and Anna appears to be resolved ur administration has had a tempti ry from the last war. The Presimembers of his cabinet shared friumphs. That Mossilla Valle be the nucleus to greater and me sive results than the boundary Letit run into a war, and we do can possibly emerge from it, she err boundary of Central America ary was a mere matter of accep ern boundary of Central America ary was a mere matter of accep in 1847: but General Scott, as thought fit to refuse it. Genera aware of that fact. And does that there is an increasing de better informed Mexicans for am at it as we may, we are struck neucy of the question, and we Washington organ to answer— war?

THE GREAT SALT LARE.—We the great valley of the Salt Lah March, being three months later outly received from the same reg important feature of the news is important feature of the news is Governor. Koung, the great Chief the Legislature of the territory. thinks, that his people have been by the government at Washington California: has reserved large a money, and the safaries of the go linve been doubled, Utah has not the government funds, and not even couragement to stimulate her in h make a great state out of the terrunder the control of the Mormod are represented to be in a most p tion, manufactures are flourishin being introduced, and a gribulture if are represented to be in a most pitton, manufactures are flourishis being introduced, and agriculture all of which only tends to show v do when they become dependent their own industry and resources.

CANADA.

Extract from the Presentment of of the United Counties of Yo Peel, Chanda.

Of the United Counties of Yo Peel, Chanda.

Of the other prisoners—three for understood, were confined for dru information they received with a curprise, when they consider the taverse open in almost every starting greater proportion of which in supported entirely by retailing into Cisme of every description must consequent expense to the public facilities are afforded for drinkin was made some time ago in the notation when the opinion of the Juror reduction should be made, and forth, to stay the progress of a with evil to communities as we This is a subject, which, the Jun not too carneally press upon the attention of the proper authorities.

NEW BRUNSW