

German Catholic congregation had some difficulty in reference to that same subject, the ownership of the church property. They became disaffected, and proposed to follow the custom of their brethren in other places, to become independent. Dr. Giustiniani arrived at Rochester just at that juncture, and with a great deal of difficulty opened a place of worship, to which these disaffected Catholics were invited. The movement gave great offence to the Catholics, who for a while opposed Dr. G.'s meetings, with a violence which amounted almost to a riot. With the help of the police, however, (which he had to pay for, by the way) and his own indomitable courage, the Doctor at length gained the day. His congregation increased from week to week; his converts became numerous and courageous, and a few Sabbaths ago a church was regularly formed, consisting of thirty-six families, all converted Roman Catholics.

The exercises connected with the formation of the church were very interesting. A large congregation was present. The services were opened with singing and prayer in the German language. Three of the oldest members of the church then came forward and presented a copy of the Bible to their pastor, Dr. Giustiniani, desiring him to preach nothing but what is contained in that book, which he pledged himself in the strongest terms to do.

The presentation was followed by reading the sixth chapter of John in the German language, after which Dr. Giustiniani made an eloquent and impressive address in English, in explanation of the motives and causes that induced these people to secede from the Church of Rome. He then addressed the Germans, and read their Declaration of Sentiments, in their own language. A translation of the Declaration was then made by Rev. R. S. Crompton.

Dr. Giustiniani made an urgent appeal in behalf of his church, to the sympathies and liberality of the citizens and churches of Rochester. The ceremony was interesting and impressive, and the act of secession is one of great importance to the German population of Rochester.

Among the obstacles to the prevalence of truth we may enumerate the following:

1. *Prejudice.*—The judgment is often formed without light evidence. And should the truth be presented to a mind thus pre-occupied, before it can obtain a lodgment there, it has an obstacle to encounter and remove, of a very formidable magnitude. The strength of prejudice is amazing. Though assailed by reason, and argument, and revelation, it often remains as deeply rooted and vigorous as ever. Nay, it is frequently nourished by the very efforts which are made for its destruction.

2. *Pride of opinion.*—When a man has formed an opinion and committed himself to its support, his mind is fortified against the reception of evidence showing that his opinion is false. Though he may feel himself unable to answer the objections which are urged against his views, he still clings to them with the most obstinate tenacity. His pride of opinion revolts at the thought of a change. It would be to him a weakness—a degradation to which he cannot submit.

3. *Authority.*—There are but few minds which think for themselves, and form their judgment independent of others. Whether they will acknowledge it or not, most every man has his *Magnus Apollo*, to whom he listens as to an oracle. And whatever changes the responses of his oracle may undergo, he changes with it, and echoes its latest dicta.

4. *Education.*—When thence is in its forming state, it takes readily the impressions which are made upon it, and retains them through after-life, in all their distinctness and vigor. Hence erroneous impressions early made are apt to be enduring. And it is here that truth meets the firmest resistance.

5. *Inconsistency.*—What multitudes are governed by calculations of profit or loss, in forming their opinions! And by habitually acting upon these sordid principles, are given over to believe a lie!

6. *Personal Attachment.*—Man is a social being, and has his favorites, to whom he exercises a control in the formation of his opinions.

7. *Personal Aversion.*—When truth comes from the lips of those we hate, the resistance to it is far greater than if it proceeded from a different source. Can any good thing come out of Nazareth?

8. *Consciousness of Error.*—This often prevents men from coming to the light. The best deeds should be reformed. They lose darkness rather than light, because their deeds are evil. And though conscious of their error they are not willing to confess and forsake it.

9. *The Dread of Ridicule.*—How many are prevented from entertaining the truth, because it will expose them to the ridicule of their companions! They had rather endure the pangs of a wounded conscience than the scoffs of the wicked.

10. *Example.*—Have any of the Pharisees believed on him? The force of example is great. And truth has often to make its way in the face of the opposing multitude. From such obstacles to its prevalence—and many, very many more could be given, is it marvellous that so few embrace it? The wonder is rather that it should make any progress amid such opposition.

Not would it, so far as the gospel is concerned, but for the accompanying influences of the Holy Spirit. This shows at once the source of our dependence, and urges us to supplication for the greatest of all the gifts which flow through the gospel—the gift of the Spirit.—*Charleston Obs.*

"How READERS 'THOU'?"—Some read *carelessly*. They take up the Bible with as little concern as they peruse a history, a romance, or a newspaper. Hence, no treasure is gathered from this inexhaustible mine.

Others read with *prejudice*. One thing upon which they can ground a cavil, gratifies more than many from which they might receive instruction or profit. Let not such "think they shall receive anything of the Lord," even while they turn the sacred pages over.

Others take the sacred volumes in their hands at *distant intervals*. Perhaps the Sabbath is the only day of the week on which they read the productions of "the tea-her sent from God."—*Ware says* expect a blessing? What presumption! The impression is liable to remain.

Not a few read *secretly to satisfy conscience*, neither trying to remember, nor caring to reduce to practice what "the Lord their God requireth of them." Can they wonder, ought they to complain, if this transient contact of their mind with the word of God result in no perceptible advantage? Contrast the ease and course of such a procedure and consequent enjoyment of Jerusalem. "They words were found, and I did not read them, and they were the joy and rejoicing of my heart."

HUSBANDS HARRAS OF YOUNG CHILDREN.—The influence of a female head of a family, especially affects the formation of a character, in her children. Many children are injured in their health, and yet more in their character, by false indulgence. Luxurious taste and wasteful habits are formed in the nursery, and many seeming trifles go to form them. Children should not be encouraged in daintiness or greediness by allowing them to have everything they fancy, or to eat

more than is proper for them, of what they esteem a delicacy; or to leave one thing for the sake of getting something else like better; or to waste their food in any way. In all these and many such matters, a judicious mother will keep in view, not merely the avoiding unnecessary present expense, but also the yet more important object of training her children to habits of propriety and moderation.

The care exercised by the good mother in training her children to habits of frugality, will not be limited to matters of appetite. She will teach them care in everything they have to do with; for instance, in regard to their clothes to avoid making them unnecessarily dirty, by spilling grease, or walking through mud, or wantonly tearing and destroying them by mischievous tricks. Without being at all kept unfortably restrained, children may, and ought to be, trained to habits of care of clothes, books, playthings, and pocket money. They should be taught to know the value of things and the uses to which they may be applied. It should be impressed upon them that what is done with, in one form, may be useful in another; that what is no longer wanted by them, may be acceptable to others; and that nothing must, on any account, be wasted. Children may be thus taught at a very early age; and long as utility and benevolence are apt in view, this training will not promote a spirit of selfish hoarding.

ANTE-COLUMBIAN DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.
Professor Elton, of the United States, read a paper before the British Association of Scientists in August last, on the above interesting subject. He said the memorials of the past, and especially such as related to the discovery of a great continent, had excited peculiar interest in the human mind in all ages and among all nations. He would state a few facts establishing evidence that America was known to Europeans as early as the tenth century. An Icelandic historian, Torfeus, in the year 1804, claimed for his ancestors the glory of having discovered the New World. This claim had been strengthened by a work published by the Royal Society of the quakers at Copenhagen, in 1807, which had imparted a new impulse to this subject. The work was entitled, "Antiquitates Americanae, sive Scriptores Septentrionales Rerum Antecolumbianarum in America." It was edited by the learned Professor Rafn, of the University of Copenhagen, and published in the original Latin. This work gives an account of the voyages made to America by the Scandinavian Northmen during the tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth centuries. Their accounts of their voyages are published from authentic manuscripts, which are dated as far back as the tenth century.

From this work it would appear that the ancient Northmen explored a great extent of the eastern coasts of North America, repeatedly visited many places in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, fought and traded with the natives, and attempted to establish colonies. The most northern region they called Hellaland—(i. e., state land)—the country further south they named Mucland, (woodland); and the country most southern, they called Vinland (sinneland), which is supposed to have extended as far south as Massachusetts or Rhode Island. The general features of the country accord with the descriptions which they have given. The discovery of America by the Northmen is confirmed by an inscription on a rock on the bank of the river Taunton, at a place called Digloten, in the State of Massachusetts, and which until recently had defied all efforts at interpretation. The earliest New Englanders observed the mysterious characters on this rock; and more than 150 years ago, Dr. Cotton Mather of Boston, sent an imperfect drawing of the inscription to the Royal Society. It also attracted the notice of the Rev. Dr. Styles, president of Yale College, nearly 100 years ago, who sent a fac-simile of the inscription to many learned scholars in Europe—but all attempts to decipher them were in vain. An accurate drawing of the inscription was made by the Rhode Island Historical Society, few years since, and a copy was sent to the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries at Copenhagen, which led to a more satisfactory result.

The surface of the rock which bears the inscription, is about 15 feet in length and 9 feet in height, and is covered with hieroglyphics forming three distinct lines. The characters are deeply engraved in greywacke, and must have required the labour of several days. The lower part of the rock is subject to the constant action of the tide, in consequence of which several of the characters are obliterated. The word "Thorfinn," and the number "132," are very distinctly marked. The "Th" in Thorfinn are in Icelandic characters, and "orfinn" in the ancient Roman. The "132" was also engraved in the ancient Roman form of writing numerals. The circumstance of the Roman letters being used may be easily explained. Christianity was introduced into Iceland about the end of the tenth century—at which period there was evidence that the Latin language was cultivated in that country, at least by individuals. Now, there is a remarkable coincidence between the monument just described and an account in one of the manuscripts published in the *Antiquitates Americanae*. It is there stated that Thorfinn, an Icelandic chief, made a voyage to Vinland in the year 1000; and that in the course of three years he was killed in a battle with the natives. It is worthy of observation, as proving that they had some knowledge of Christianity, that a cross was placed at the head of his grave. The particulars of Thorfinn's voyage, and his frequent battles with the natives, are also minutely recorded.—His wife, who accompanied him to America, returned after his death to Iceland with her son, who was born in America. This son of Thorfinn became a chieftain; and from him, according to genealogical tables, are descended many eminent men, including Prof. Finn Magnusson and the celebrated sculptor Thorwaldsen. The author concluded by alluding to the supposed discovery of America by Prince Madoc in the twelfth century, the only information respecting which was received from the poems written by Meredith ap Rhys, 1478—of Galfy Owen, in 1480, and Crynyp ap Grown, who lived in the same period.

LEAFY HINTS ABOUT CHOLERA.—COMMON SALT.—A writer in a weekly medical journal, who saw much of the cholera in 1832 and 1834, suggested a very simple, and as he asserts, a very valuable prevention against the susceptibility of the disease. The weakened state of the stomach he says, which predisposes to cholera, is so decidedly obviated by eating freely of common salt with our meals, that it is held that three-fourths of the cases that would otherwise occur would be prevented by this simple addition to our food. The writer recommends for an adult the ninth of an ounce (about a small teaspoonful) three times a day, at breakfast, dinner, tea, or supper. It may be eaten with fish, animal food, pastry, game, bread, toast, or bread and butter. The same beneficial result is not obtained with salt meats, broths, soups, &c., in which salt is dissolved; because by the action of heat, or long admixture of the salt with other matter, a change is produced in its properties, and the preventive power, with reference to the particular use of it, destroyed.

CHEAP POSTAGE.
When, near three years ago, the rate of postage was reduced a little more than fifty per cent., few were contented with that there would be a large deficit, and this department became burdensome to the treasury of the United States.

When the first annual report thereafter made its appearance, it showed a deficit, it is true, but one so exceedingly small in comparison with what had been expected, as to put at rest all doubt on the subject, and silence all cavil on cheap postage. Another year will, without doubt, show the Post-Office department self-sustained. The experiments on this subject in Great Britain have been of a like gratifying character. Every reduction of postage has been attended with corresponding increase on the number of letters transmitted through the post.

Great Britain, with a system that conveys letters to the remotest of her dominions for one penny, derives directly from this source a revenue of \$4,000,000 per annum. We believe a like result would follow were a like system of cheap postage established here. The mass of the American people are more intelligent than the English. It is rare to find in this country a man who can not write, and the few who cannot will procure services of some members of the family who can. There is another reason for our belief; the people of this country are a roving people; in England, families are born, live, and die upon an estate; there are but few opportunities for the younger members to better their condition, if they grow up, by going elsewhere. Not so in this country. There is scarcely a family in the Eastern or Northern States but has one or more representatives in the Southern or Western States. These wish to keep up a communication. Cheap postage and they will do so.

But if the department cannot sustain itself under the present system of postage, it is naturally to draw largely from the treasury of the United States, still we should be in favour of it. We should be in favour of it because we think every means for the diffusion of intelligence among the masses, of primary importance.

Men talk learnedly and beautifully about the theory of republican government, and of the ability of the people to govern themselves.—The philosophy of this question is perfectly plain. Men are capable of self-government precisely in the same proportion that they are intelligent and virtuous. To speak of it in the absence of these essential conditions is the veriest humbuggery, and can serve no other purpose than that of a rhetorical flourish.

As a means to promote one of these conditions at least, we advocate free postage. Still another reason; we daily hear of men who upon one glorious Union, and the importance of preserving it. If there be anything in this, and might be if there is not, then should facilities for communication between the remotest & nearest portions of the republic be multiplied and cheapened. Keep up a close intimacy, a frequent intercourse between men of different States; let them have the evidence that they are in some sense connected with and dependent upon each other; that their interests are to some extent identical; let a community of thought and feeling thus be kept up all over the nation, and dissolution of the Union need not be feared.

One more reason, and we are done for the present. Our country is becoming every year more a nation in fact, in the sense in which the word is used by other nations. These, coming among us, settle as neighbours, bring with them their national peculiarities, the language of the father-land, and insensibly in course of a generation or two, the native-born of that particular State adopt their idiomatic expressions, and the general tendency is to create provincialisms in speech and peculiarities in conduct, and entirely break up that unity of personality which seems to be essential to the permanency of the Union. To counteract this tendency, let postage rates be cheapened; let it be made the duty of every man, so that thoughts and language and feeling may not be localized.—*Chicago Tribune.*

DESTRUCTION OF THE IMMENSE DAM OF THE HADLEY FALLS COMPANY AT "HAMPTON CITY."
This splendid and costly structure situated on the Connecticut river, nine miles north of Springfield, which has just been completed at such expense, was completely destroyed on Friday last. The gates were let down, and the dam burst for the first time at 10 o'clock, A. M., and the event had attracted a large crowd to the "new city." We copy the following particulars from the *Springfield Republican*:
"From the first considerable imperfection was manifested at the bottom of one of the gates, which appeared to have been injured by its fall into its place, and much water was allowed to escape from that part of the dam. Measures were taken for stopping the leak by placing game brush, &c., over the defective part. These efforts were continued, but without the desired success, until it became evident that the structure was likely to give way, when the dam was cleared of its persons upon it, and goods were cleared in suspense on the sides, the end that was to come.

They did not long to wait. In a few minutes a large breach was made at the imperfect joint, which widened with great rapidity and almost three-fourths of the whole structure was swept away, leaving but a small portion on each side. When the water broke through, the pond had filled to within several feet of the top, and the pent-up waters rushed forth with mighty power, and dashed and tumbled over the rocky wreck. The scene was now both magnificent and frightful. To describe it were impossible; no pen liner could convey a title of the impression that it vividly marked on the minds of all who witnessed it.

Strong learts trembled within them, and every face was pale at the sight. The hands of many minds and hundreds of hands for a long summer—the pride and the confidence of the contractors, just in the hour of triumph, were swept off in an instant; and though but the huge wreck that remains, is left to tell of the mightiest structure of the character, that was ever built in this country.

The loss by this unlooked-for catastrophe cannot be rightly estimated. The dam was built for the Company of Messrs. Boody & Ross, and all the loss falls of course upon the former. The cost of the work is not even known, but has been reckoned at between \$50,000 and \$100,000.—Much of it, however, remains, and can be made useful in a reconstruction, which those who know the character of the men engaged in the enterprise need no assurance will be entered upon without more delay than necessary.

Receipts for Pioneer, vol. I:
Eberlein, James Fitch, 12s. 6d. York Mills, Toronto, Dr. Clark, 12s. 6d. Jy. P. O. Wm. Stockton, 12s. 6d.
Waterloo, James Watson, 10s. Paris, Daniel Bangh-Libman 10s.
Os.—Agnesville, William Tripp, Pamela Vining—Zorra, Belg. Vander. Jy. Thomas Armstrong. 12s. 6d.—Herman Fitch.

THE EVANGELICAL PIONEER

LONDON, &A TUESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1848.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
The examination of "The Falls of Niagara," will be inserted next week.
Bro. Geary is informed that the Baptist Almanac for 1849, has not yet appeared; it cannot be had in Canada this winter. Other matters attended to.

SUMMARY.
Three weeks have passed since we made our customary hurried glance at the affairs of the world, and during that brief space, how much has transpired!

It seems as if the limits of a weekly journal were becoming too cramped for even a meagre outline of events. If it were not that we confine our views to the most general interests of a very small portion of this world's population, with whom we are connected by close ties of business or kindred, a daily paper would scarcely suffice. Europe, and a little portion of North America engross our columns, but these are not all the world. Look upon the map and see how small a portion of it they cover. Then think how the cares and toils, the strife and the ambition of life, are agitating every portion of earth's wide extent at this hour. It makes the business of a chronicler of news seem paltry when we perceive how much of his field he fails to reach, with all that boasted machinery of mails, telegraphs, ships and steamers. A multitude of men are devoted to the effort of bringing within our view the affairs of the human race. Treasures are lavished upon the enterprise. The choicest talent, the most varied acquirements, the most patient and unremitting drudgery are devoted to it, and what is it after all that we gain? A superficial and often vague impression of events that agitate the circle of our immediate neighbours. We know that within a few weeks the United States have been agitated with the struggle of contending parties, and that it has ended in the election to the chief magistracy of an old man who won a famous victory. That France is distracted with the rival claims of a man who was successful in slaying hordes of piratical Africans, and the nephew of a man whose ambition shed more blood and wrung out more tears than that of all other moderns. That Germany has been torn by fierce passions inflamed by a name. That the hired troops of a man who is indignant because thirty-five millions of people will not bow to his will, have gathered around a city, whose inhabitants were self-willed enough to think of having a voice in their own affairs, and that these troops by the murder of some men, women and children, have taught that city submission. That here and there a similar struggle with like results, is spreading misery and desolation. And when we have got it all before us, we speak of the state of the world, never dreaming of the hundreds of millions of the human race who are about as little concerned in all this as we are in their affairs. Who knows that the Shah of Persia is dead? Who talks about the last great robbery in the great desert? Who discusses the politics of China, or records the de-thronement, abdication and flight of the Princes of Africa? With all our appliances, we are but a few steps in advance of the simple peasant whose thoughts never stray beyond the blue mountains, that shut up that valley which to him is the world. If we would learn the lesson of humility, after we have thought of the little we know of earth, let us think of the vast circuit of our Maker's dominions, in which the earth itself is an unnoticeable atom, let us look upon ourselves, poor wanderers in this by corner of nature, and from what we see of this little dungeon in which we are lodged "let us learn to estimate the earth, its kingdoms, its cities, and ourselves at a proper value."

Yet after all their littleness there are considerations which render the events of which we speak worthy of high consideration. They are not beneath the notice of him who sits upon the throne of the universe. They concern immortal beings and eternal interests; and they are parts of a wondrous plan by which the glory of the Redeemer achieved. It is but a little way we can see into the future, and even with the aid of revelation sending the first rays of morning across the darkness, it is little we can tell of the connection of present events with the ultimate purpose, yet no man doubts that we are now making rapid strides towards the consummation. The overturning and overturning is preparing the way for His coming, whose right it is to reign.

The most striking feature of these movements is the sundering of Papal alliances, and the reduction of the strongholds of Papal power. It is not alone events in Italy which indicate the fate of that dark idolatry. Its resources, its rive and fountains are dried up. In our last summary, we saw the Austrian Empire heaving with the life throes of liberty; the rival races of Hungary in desperate conflict; the Emperor driven from his capital; the population of the capital in revolt against the constituted authorities, holding out against the concentrated imperial forces; all Europe looking towards Vienna with fearful apprehension; and Italy preparing to take advantage of these distractions to strike another blow for independence. The telegraphic epistle of news by the *Cambria*, communicates the result. The people have yielded, and the imperial forces occupy the capital. There is so far a show of moderation, and assurances have been given that the concessions of March will not be revoked. But there is little doubt, however the purpose may be cloaked until the several disaffected portions of the empire are reduced, that the Emperor's plan is to crush the party of progress, and re-assert his arbitrary claims.

He will find obstacles to the accomplishment of his plans, before which it is more likely his remaining sovereignty will be overwhelmed. The spirit of enquiry and independence which has been awakened amongst his subjects, brute force cannot extinguish, and all Germany must be mastered before he can even make the attempt. The recent affair at Vienna has occasioned a high excitement of the popular mind throughout

Germany. The confederation is prepared at any cost to stand by the cause of liberty in Austria. In Prussia especially there is a strong fellow-feeling which it will be seen has already urged the masses to the verge of mutiny. The world may well look with apprehension upon this crisis. Should the imperial victory be followed up by such measures as may call up this spirit in Germany to the rescue, Russia doubtless stands prepared to throw its weight into the opposite side. On the supposition that Louis Bonaparte shall next week be chosen President of the French Republic, the future policy of that government will probably wait for the first opening to rush into the fray. And then—who can foresee the end?

In France, the constitution which was carried in the assembly by an overwhelming majority has been proclaimed with public solemnities. Great commercial embarrassments continue. And the affairs of Rothschild is about to wind up its great House, a result which is accelerated by recent events at Vienna. One of the brothers has arrived in the United States, with what views is not known. The election of a President is fixed for the 10th, to-morrow. The actual contest will be between Louis Bonaparte and Gen. Cavaignac. The general impression is, that the former will prove the successful candidate.

The struggle in Italy proceeds without any marked result, with varying success. The popular party have not yet any triumph.

PROVINCIAL.—The investigation of the affairs of the Kingston Penitentiary is not yet concluded. Pending the result of the commission, Mr. Smith, the present Warden, has been suspended from his office. This step has become necessary in consequence of his power being used to prevent the officers of the prison giving evidence before the commissioners. D. Eneas McDonald, Esq., has been appointed Warden in the meantime.

The quarterly statement of our provincial revenue has been published, from which it appears that the total revenue for the quarter ending 10th October, amounted to £182,730 7s. 10d., being £46,366 less than the revenue of the corresponding quarter last year. The revenue of the year ending 10th October, amounted to £321,000, being £67,000 less than that of the previous year. The deficiency is chiefly in the customs department, and is not greater than was to have been expected as a consequence of limited importations.

The Montreal papers contain lengthened reports of a public meeting which was held in that city, to discuss the propriety of an application to the imperial government for a repeal or modification of the navigation laws. Some 3000 persons were present, the mayor of the city presiding. A series of resolutions was adopted, by the first of which, a claim is urged to relief from the pressure of these laws, on the ground of the mother country's abandonment of her protective policy. The second expresses a conviction that unless these laws are repealed the produce of the Western States and of Canada West will be sent to the ports of the United States for shipment. The third expresses approbation of the bill introduced during last session of the imperial parliament for the modification of these laws. And by the fourth a petition to her Majesty and to parliament in accordance with the foregoing resolutions, was adopted.

Col. Gigg, it will be remembered brought an action for libel against Mr. McDonald of the *Montreal Transcript*. The action was based upon the publication of a report from the *N. York Herald*, of a speech by O'Connell, the Repealer, in which Col. G. was alluded to. Damages were laid at £500. The jury gave a verdict for £10. It will be seen, whether the *Transcript* or the Colonel can best succeed in rendering the latter contemptible. But in the meantime it would be well to add this to the outline of business for next session. "A bill to amend the existing libel laws of Lower Canada."

The attention of the Synod of Presbyterian church of Canada at its annual meeting in June last, was directed to the state of the coloured population of the Province, and a committee was appointed to mature a scheme for the establishment of a mission for their benefit. This committee recommends the purchase of a tract of land in the Township of Raleigh, Western District, with a view to the formation of a settlement of coloured families. The sum necessary to effect the purchase is £4000, which it is proposed to raise in shares of ten pounds each. The entire management as to the terms of settlement &c., to continue in the hands of stockholders. The scheme is recommended by ministers and members of various denominations. We must be excused for expressing a doubt as to its results.

UNITED STATES.—The excitement of the Presidential contest is dying away, and the indomitable Yankees are a pursuing their speculations and varied enterprises as if nothing had happened. An abstract of the report of the Treasury of the United States will be found elsewhere. The resources of immense treasures found in the gold mines of California are confirmed, and the accounts of extraordinary excitement in that region, occasioned by the general scramble for the precious metal, seems not to have been very much exaggerated. Col. Mason, commanding the U. S. forces in California has sent an official account to the Secretary of War. Solid lumps of gold have been found worth \$4000, and the gold region embraces a surface of greater extent than the State of New York. The government organ at Washington, presents a view of the basis of the proposed adjustment of the postal difficulties between Great Britain and the United States. It is agreed that the sea rate of letters shall be the same, twenty cents, both in American and British Packets. The inland postage in both countries will conform to their usual postage rates. No arrangement has been made for reciprocity in regard to the transit of mails, and it is not settled whether the mails to and from Canada are to be transported through the United States. Now that the Provincial Post Office is to be placed under Provincial management, why should we not be allowed to make the best bargain we can for ourselves, without being made the victims of a paltry international squabble.

THE UNIVERSITY BILL.

We copy from the *Examiner* an outline of the Bill for the Reform of King's College, which is to be submitted at the approaching session. We must leave it for more particular review at another time, merely remarking in passing, that the great difficulty in the question does not seem satisfactorily met. King's College is not new sectarian in constitution, but it is sectarian in practice, from the simple fact, that its management is entirely in the hands of members of one sect. Let any one read over the fourth article in this outline, and say how much the present management will be modified. What are the functions of the convocation provided for by the second article?

1. The Institution will be called "The University of Upper Canada." It will be established on Christian principles, and will be so modified as to furnish to the youth of the Province the means of obtaining a complete course of University Instruction, comprising all the usual branches of learning except Theology.

2. There will be a convocation within the University, composed of members holding Degrees; which convocation will be presided over by a Chancellor elected triennially by the members.

3. The Governor General for the time being will be visitor, with power to appoint from time to time, special commissioners for specific visitatorial purposes.

4. The Legislative power of the University will be vested in a College Council or Caput, composed of all the Professors of the University with one Representative from each of the Incorporated Colleges of Upper Canada (which representatives must formerly have held a degree from the University of Upper Canada) together with six extra-mural persons to be appointed periodically by the Governor General. The College Council will triennially elect their President, who will in the absence of the Chancellor preside at the meetings of the Convocation as Vice-Chancellor; and the College Council will have power to pass By-laws for the discipline and good government of the Institution, which By-laws may at any time within months after being passed be disallowed by the visitors.

5. The College Council will not have power to pass any statute, rule or ordinance, imposing any religious test or qualification whatsoever, on any Professor, Lecturer or Student of the University, or on any person admitted to any degree in Art or Faculty therein.

6. The College Council will have power to confer degrees in Arts and Faculties, excepting in Divinity, and to confer degrees ad eundem, and also Honorary degrees; provided that before a degree is conferred the candidate will be required to produce a certificate of his religious attainments from his parents or guardian or clergyman.

7. There will be within the University three Faculties, to be called the Faculties of Arts, Law and Medicine; each of which Faculties will be composed of such of the Professors as the College Council shall by Statute determine.

8. Each of the Faculties will be presided over by a Dean, to be elected annually by the Professors composing the several Faculties from among themselves.

9. The several Faculties will have the power of passing By-laws for the discipline of the respective Faculties, which By-laws being going into operation must be sanctioned by the College Council.

10. The Examiners for Degrees will be appointed by the College Council, and all the Examinations will be public.

11. Where the execution of the Professorship of Divinity, every Professor now actually holding office in the University, will continue to hold the like Professorship; will be made in the manner following, that is to say when a chair becomes vacant or new Chair is to be erected, the professorship will be opened to public competition and any one who may wish to hold the same may apply to the College Council, who will require the names of the candidates with their testimonials to be communicated through him. The College Council will select the names of four candidates from among those so coming to ward, appearing to them to be qualified, and will transmit the names of such four candidates with their testimonials and their Reports that all the four are duly qualified for the vacant Chair, to the Governor General, who will with the advice of the Executive Council, make the appointment.

12. A Schedule of the duties of the several professors already appointed, which shall occupy by each in the public instruction of his students will be prepared by the council, and transmitted to the Governor General, who will assign a proper salary to each professor, which salary will bear a fair proportion to the public duties which he shall perform; and no professor, who had more than two chairs, or receive more than £1000 per year of salary; but each Professor will, in addition to his salary, receive and retain the fees payable by the students attending his class; whose fees will in all cases be fixed by statute passed by the College Council.

13. All the property of the University will be placed under the management of a Board of 3 persons, who shall receive suitable salaries, to be called the University Endowment Board, one of whom will be elected periodically by the College Council, by a majority of voices in open Council, and the other members of said Board will be appointed by and will hold office during the pleasure of the Governor General—but one of the said two last named persons will be appointed from among the members of the College Council.

14. An annual statement of the affairs of the institution, including both the expenditure and the state of the endowment will be made, which statement will be audited by two auditors, one to be appointed by the Governor General, and the other by the College Council, and duly reported to Parliament.

15. It will be in the power of such of the Districts of Upper Canada as shall conform to the provision aforementioned, to select through their District Councils, in such manner as shall be appointed by statute of the College Council, and to send annually one free Scholar to the University, who shall be entitled to attend the full Academic course, or such classes as he may choose for four years. And to become a candidate for honours—providing that the District Council selecting, shall also select and send up, in the same manner, another scholar to be educated at the expense of such District.

THE FARMER AND MECHANIC.—We have unintentionally omitted to notice this excellent addition to the periodicals of Canada, until the present, the third number is before us. It is ably and judiciously conducted. There are many original articles of a high character, and in the department of Mechanics it is superior to any journal of its class in the West. We hope occasionally to borrow from its columns for the instruction of our readers, but it will be better still if we can persuade them to take it for themselves; the price can be no obstacle, 30 pages monthly, for 2s. 6d. a year.