Arrival of the English Mail.

DESTRUCTION BY FIRE OF THE SHIP EASTERN CITY.

The Eastern City was a ship of 1368 tons, bound from Liverpool to Melbourne. She left the Mersey on the 10th of July last, having on board 180 passengers, 47 men, officers and crew, and more than 1600 tons of general cargo. All went well till the Eastern City had passed the Equator, but on the 23rd of August it was discovered that a fire had broken out in the fore-hold. This was about two in the afternoon, and the sea was running high, for the day before there had been a heavy gale, and the ship was rolling heavily. The captain, Capt Johnstone, whose conduct throughout the transaction appears to have been above all praise, ordered the passengers and crew on deck. All obeyed, save one poor man—a Skye man he was, Peter M'Lean by name—who was supposed to have been suffocated in his berth. His absence, however, was not noticed at the moment, and the forehatch was closed. Through two holes, one on each side of the hatch, the ship's company proceeded to pour down tons of water. It was of no avail; the fire could not be extinguished; so the next attempt was to try and smother it. The hatch was covered over with every woollen matter on which people could lay their hands; but this served only to check, not to remedy, the evil. All the night through the men on board kept at their work, while the women and children—there were sixty of them—were gathered together on the poop, with such small comforts as could be provided for them in a burning ship, with death presently at hand. The boats were ready, and the captain did his best to persuade his luckless passengers that, at all events, there was a refuge for them; but he knew very well that the boats would never live in the sea then on, and, if they could have lived, there was not room in them for half his company and passengers. They were 600 miles away from land and out of the usual track of ships, so that the case seemed evil indeed. Towards morning it became clear that the fire was gaining on the Eastern City—it was working its way into the after-hold. Smoke now appeared in the first and second cabins. It was sad work; and as though to mock their misery, the morning broke beautiful and bright, although the sea was still high. The ship was put before the wind, and all on board still worked hard, though hope had deserted the ship. Still, despair will do as well as hope as far as working is concerned. At such a time happy is it for those who can work, and drive away the overpowering sense of present evil by physical exertion, useless as it may be. About noon the fore-yard came down by the run. This was on the 24th. How if the fore-mast should fall and rip up the deck, and let in the air to fan the flame, which as yet had not burst forth, as it soon would if fed with outer air? There was but one chance left, and that chance seemed a remote one indeed—which was, that a sail might appear, and a ship bear down to their assistance.

About two o'clock in the afternoon the captain and a few of the passengers had gone into the after saloon to get a little food. Before going down they had scanned the horizon greedily enough, no doubt, but they could make nothing of it. The hasty meal of which they were partaking was probably to be their last one in this world. On a sudden the cry arose on deck, "A sail! a sail!" They all rushed up, but at first nothing could they see, save a dark cloud on the horizon. Presently they caught sight of something white. Was it a sail? Was it a gull? Was it life? Was it death? It grew larger, more distinct: there could at length be no doubt—they were saved. "She was coming down upon us—close by the edge of the sun's rays on the sea; how we all cheered, and wept, and prayed, and laughed, and clasped each other's hands and cheered again; how great rough fellows hugged each other, and wept like children; how men who had never prayed before muttered sincere thanksgivings, and how those who had preserved the greatest indifference when death seemed so near were now completely overcome!" We will not attempt to weaken the force of this description by any comment of our own. Within half-an hour from the time the ship was first sighted she bore down upon them, and, cheering as only British soldiers and sailors can cheer, the ship's company and troops on board the Merchantman passed under the stern of the burning ship. As she passed Captain Johnstone hailed them through his trumpet. "We are on fire. Will you stand by us?" Back came a voice from the good ship Merchantman, "Ay! Ay!" In a brief space the boats got out from either ship, and first the women and children were transported on board the troop-ship, then the rest. Two hundred and twenty-seven persons were thus rescued from death without a single accident to any individual. Every living soul on board the Eastern City was saved, with the exception of that unfortunate man who had been suffocated by the smoke at the outset of the calamity. At about two a. m., when the troop-ship stood away, the Eastern City was a bright blaze alow and aloft, and soon the masts went, and the burning hull was left to her fate. The last her captain and passengers and crew saw of her was a black cloud in the distance floating in the morning air.—*Times.*

Constantinople, Oct. 22—On Wednesday afternoon Sir Henry Bulwer was the object of an outrage in the main street of Pera, which has created a considerable local sensation. Attended by a black groom, his Excellency was riding down this narrow thoroughfare, when he met one of the court carriages filled with ladies, and escorted, as usual, by a troop of eunuchs and palace servants. As these lumbering vehicles filled up nearly the whole width of the street, Sir Henry's groom called out to the coachman to draw a little to one side to let his master pass. Coachee, with the usual insolence of these palace menials, replied that he would not move an inch for a giaour, and kept on till Sir Henry was in imminent danger of being crushed against the side of the adjoining house. Seeing this, the groom struck the near carriage horse, to turn the vehicle aside, whereupon the driver returned the blow across the shoulders of the former, who showing fight, was speedily beset by the armed servants and eunuchs in attendance. As short work would have been made of the poor black if left to the mercy of these ruffians Sir Henry rode into the *melee* to the rescue, but although the groom and the bystanders called out to the palace people that it was the English ambassador, it was not until, I believe, more than one blow had fallen upon his excellency that the spectators succeeded in putting an end to the outrage. During the latter part of the squabble the confusion of the scene was enhanced by the discordant screams of the veiled occupants of the carriage, who, to do them justice, however, encouraged their myrmidons right loudly with shouts of *Aferim! aferim!* (Well done, well done) till they heard that the object of the indignity was the redoubtable English Elches. Fear of the result then took the place of vixenish glee, and encouraging laughter gave way to screaming orders to desist. The principal actors in this disgraceful outrage have, it is said, been severely punished; but till something more than flogging and an apology is exacted for these brutalities, which are of frequent occurrence even in the heart of this Frankish quarter, their pampered perpetrators are not likely to practise better manners. As it is, their prætorian insolence is beyond all toleration.

Lord Stratford Wrecked.—It appears that Lord Stratford de Redcliffe has met with a mishap while to his return to England, after his special mission on the Sultan of Turkey. He embarked at Constantinople, with his family and suite on board her Majesty's paddle-steamer Caradoc, intending to look in at Smyrna on his way home, in order to take steps with the officials there to oppose the recent display of fanaticism made by the Mussulmans in that quarter. Unfortunately, as the Caradoc approached the harbour of Smyrna, she got on shore on one of the numerous shoals which render the approach to that port so dangerous. She remained hard and fast, and the passengers and crew were landed. When the news left, efforts were being made to float her by removing every moveable from on board, and if the weather did not become worse, hopes were entertained of getting her off. It appears that the vessel having Lord Stratford de Redcliffe on board, which ran aground near Smyrna, was not the Caradoc, but the frigate Curaçoa. The Caradoc only conveyed his lordship to the Curaçoa.

Destruction of Two Hundred Pirate Junks.—The Gazette contains several despatches from Rear-Admiral Seymour, describing operations against Chinese pirates. Many piratical junks were captured or sunk, the strongholds of the pirates destroyed, and the pirates themselves in many places exterminated. Several vessels and prisoners were taken, including an Englishman. Above two hundred piratical junks were destroyed, and some hundred of guns sunk and taken. From the quantity of European weapons found, and the desperate and prolonged resistance made by some of the junks, it is believed that Europeans must have been on board.

Monument to Oliver Cromwell.—Signor Gavazzi delivered an eloquent lecture, on Tuesday, the 2nd, in Lloyd street Chapel, Manchester, upon "Oliver Cromwell," discussing his merits in the threefold capacity of politician, warrior, and Christian, and pronouncing him to be, on the whole, the greatest man that England has ever produced. At the close of the lecture, some of the audience, unasked, tendered subscriptions to the lecturer, for the purpose of aiding to raise a national monument to the great Puritan hero, and a committee was appointed to assist in carrying out the object.

British Columbia.—On the 30th ult. Col. Moodie, R. E., the commissioner of lands and works in British Columbia, sailed from this port in the Cunard steamship Asia, for New York. He will proceed to Columbia by way of Panama. Col Moody is accompanied by Captain Gossett, R. E. (late surveyor-general of Ceylon), appointed treasurer to the colony, and a number of gentlemen who are to be employed in the customs revenue and postal service of the colony. The remainder of the expedition, with stores, twelve months provisions, &c., embark, on or about the 15th instant, on board the Euphrates, now at Deptford, in charge of Sergeant Rylett, C. E.

The Right Hon. William E. Gladstone, M. P.—We are informed on undoubted authority that this gentleman, without in the least identifying himself with the present Government, is about to proceed on a mission to Corfu to inquire into the constitution of the Ionian Islands. This mission is no doubt rendered necessary by the differences which have unfortunately prevailed so long between Greek residents and our representatives at these islands. Mr. Gladstone expects to quit England on Saturday (today), and intends to proceed to his destination by way of Vienna and Trieste. His absence will probably extend over a period of three months; but it is distinctly understood that he returns in time for the next session of Parliament. The expenses of the mission are, of course, to be borne by the Government; but the right hon. gentlemen will receive no salary.

Dr. Brown.—Dr. John Brown, of Edinburgh, died on Wednesday. He was one of the most eminent and learned ministers of the United Presbyterian Church, and the grandson of the celebrated John Brown of Haddington, author of the Self-Interpreting Bible, and the son of the Rev. John Brown of Langrigg, a man of primitive manners, amiable temper, and great worth. Many years ago he took a prominent part in the Voluntary controversy, acquiring notoriety by his public resistance to the payment of the annuity-tax, or ministers' money, payable to the Edinburgh clergy of the Scottish National Church. Since 1835 he has held the office of Professor of Exegetical Theology in connection with his church, and is the author of several well-known works in theology. He was a good man and an accomplished scholar, but in simplicity of scriptural doctrine he did not attain to the standard of his ancestors. He died in his seventy-fifth year.

The Beggar's Legacy.—Near the turn-pike-gate on the Kent-road, England, for many years stood a lame beggar. A gentleman in the Bank of England noticed the mendicant for some time, and was much pleased with his mild demeanour and address. He had long been in the habit of giving him a penny every morning. This apparently distressed object became very infirm, and no longer took his usual stand. The philanthropist visited him at his obscure dwelling. He died, first making his will, and bequeathing all he possessed to his protector. Conceive the astonishment of the gentleman when he found that the subject of his bounty had transferred to him the sum of $7500.

Rev. Mr. Spurgeon.—The Rev. C. H. Spurgeon's admirers, says the Bury (England) *Times*, will be sorry to learn that the reverend gentleman has been attacked with a very painful disease—inflammation of the kidneys—and that a few days ago his life was all but despaired of. His medical advisers have given it as their opinion that no danger now exists, but he is prohibited from preaching just yet. The money for the site of his new chapel, $27,000, was paid down the day before he was attacked.

Tremendous Piles of Gold.—The bullion in the Bank of France now stands at about $120,000,000—a far higher sum than was ever held by that establishmnet, and more than $[illegible],000,000 in excess of the largest total ever collected in the Bank of England. At the commencement of the present year, the Bank of France held less than $50,000,000, and the influx in nine months has therefore been $70,000,000. At the Bank of England the total at the beginning of the year was $53,000,000, and it is now more than $95,000,000. The highest sum it ever possessed was $111,000,000, in July, 1852.

Syria.—A letter from Beyrout of the 30th September, says:—"The caravan of pilgrims from Mecca returned to Damascus on the 24th inst, reduced in number by one half from cholera and the fatigues of the journey. The sanitary authorities of Damascus wished to place them under quarantine, but the pilgrims would not submit to the measure, and, without ceremony, put themselves in communication with the inhabitants. A sanguinary conflict took place on the 24th between two hordes of Bedouins, near Nazareth and the ancient Sichem, now called Naplusi. Upwards of 400 were killed, and the victors devastated and pillaged several villages. The criminals who violated and massacred an American family, in January last, have at length been discovered and arrested. They are six in number. The Pasha of Beyrout has written to Constantinople for orders, either to execute them in Syria, or to deliver them up to the Americans."

CURIOUS FRENCH TRIAL.

An officer of the Chasseurs was lately tried in Paris for having, while being shown the vaults of the Pantheon, drawn his sword, and wounded several parties; amongst others, a young English girl, but who refused to appear against the prisoner. The guardian stated that the echo is in the habit of calling out the names of the illustrious dead buried there; the dark damp vaults dimly lighted by the guardian lantern, the dismal echo acted upon the brain of the young soldier, who, imagining himself in the trenches at Sebastopol, drawing his sabre, demanded of his astonished fellow-visitors the password, which none could, of course, give. The guardian, an old soldier, advanced to pacify the officer, and was the first attacked and wounded. His lantern was shattered, and the officer, calling on the soldiers he imagined he was leading, dashed madly on in utter darkness, but striking on every side; the shrieks of the terrified women added to the alarm. Few were wounded by the sabre, but many, by striking against the tombs, were severely injured. There was no defence offered at the trial; the officer could give no explanation of the extraordinary delusion of which he so suddenly became the victim. The accused was sentenced to three months imprisonment.

TAHITI.

The *Moniteur Tahitien* publishes an account of the opening of the native Legislative Assembly of Tahiti. The departure of the Queen from the Palace was announced by a salute of 21 guns. The French political commissioner of Tahiti took a prominent part in the proceedings. Before the speech, a Protestant Minister delivered the usual prayer. After the royal speech the French Commissioner drew a flattering picture of the prosperity of the country.

Cape Town papers of the 4th have been received. Small-pox still prevailed there, and had spread to Worcester. Great sanitary precautions had been adopted.

The German emigration to the Cape seems to be on the increase; a few days ago as many as 620 male and female emigrants embarked at Hamburg in one vessel.

The statement that has gone the round of the papers to the effect that Miss Burdett Coutts has offered the munificent sum of £15,000 for the endowment of a bishopric in British Columbia, is substantially correct.

Among other revivals of mediæval blessings Europe is threatened with the re-appearance of a disease which cleanlier habits had overcome. The leprosy is on its way from the Levant, having been brought to Egypt by some Mecca pilgrims. Its contagious virulence has been ascertained.

The captain of an English merchant ship who had infringed the customs laws of the Island of Sardinia, and had been sentenced to a year's imprisonment, has received a free pardon from the King, and been set at liberty.

The Russians are busy making their arrangements in the Mediterranean for running a line of steamers to Alexandria, Syria, and Smyrna, and from Trieste to Odessa.

M. Nadar, photographist, is about to make a novel experiment in his art—to take a kind of bird's-eye view of Paris and the neighbourhood, with a photographic apparatus placed in the car of a balloon.

Thirty-two of the alleged actors in the Jeddah massacre have been sent to Constantinople. Among them are four who are said to be the ringleaders.

The treatment of the press in Spain is now worse than in France, and election frauds are described as "growing scandalous."

The Conspiracy among the Sikhs.—In a letter from Dr. Duff, in continuation of the series addressed to Dr. Teedie, dated Calcutta, August 20, we find the following reference to this subject:—

"It was in one of the Malwa Sikh corps, the 10th Punjaub irregular infantry, stationed there, that a conspiracy was detected, whose object was to murder all the Europeans in that quarter, to re-arm the disarmed native sepoy 39th regiment, and, after taking a sufficient supply of arms and ammunition from the well-stored magazine, to proceed to Multan, re-arm the two regiments there, and then march in one united body on Lahore. The plot had been hatching for a considerable time, and was discovered only four or five hours before the time that had been fixed by the conspirators for carrying it into execution.

"It were vain to deny that the discovery of such a plot, in such a quarter, has given all who have not studied the Sikh system and character a sudden and unexpected shock. Looking only at the last twelve months, people were apt to exclaim, "Whoever may be found unfaithful or unreliable, the Sikhs at least will be found steady and stanch to the back-bone. With them have we not suppressed revolt? And with them shall we not hold India?"

"I must confess however, that having studied Cunningham's History of the Sikhs, published about a dozen years ago, I often had my secret misgivings. With such a passage of warning from so complete an observer, ringing in the ears of memory, I must confess that I have been watching the conduct of the Sikhs, during the last twelve months, with no little anxiety. The impression was irresistible, that they ought not to be over-confidently trusted. And may I not now add, whether the singular fact, that the conspirators distinctly confess that they had no grievance to urge against the British, as a plea for their present rebellion, does not tend to corroborate the surmise that it had its origin purely in the unrelinquished belief in the ultimate grandeur of the Sikh destiny? If so, while there is nothing to occasion immediate alarm, owing to the seasonableness of the discovery of the plot, and the vigour and promptitude with which it has been crushed, is there not more ample ground than ever for augmented vigilance?

"That the plot did not extend to the whole regiment, and that it was revealed by one of the Sikhs themselves are favorable circumstances. The population of the Punjaub amounts to about thirteen millions,—viz., seven and-a-half of Mahommedans and and five-and-a-half of Hindoos. Among the latter, and forming but a small portion of them, are included the Sikhs. The Lahore division is the great home of the Sikhs. That division,—the middle one,—is what is called the Nanjah, in contradistinction to the other Sikh-inhabited parts, called Mulwa, from some fanciful resemblance to the province of that name in some of its characteristics; and that principal middle division, out of a population of three millions, contains only two hundred thousand Sikhs. From all that we can learn, the great mass of the Punjaub population,—alike Mahommedans and Hindoos,—rejoice in their deliverance from the tyranny of the Sikhs, and keenly appreciate the manifold benefits they now enjoy under the British regime. The keen appreciation of these experienced benefits has led to the remark, which is probably not far from the truth, that 'it would be now as difficult to get up a rebellion in the Punjaub as it was futile to attempt getting up one in Ireland in 1848. The same feeling among the masses which made the attempt at rebellion in Ireland a lame and impotent one, has now full sway among the people of the Punjaub, namely, the conviction that nothing is withheld from them which would be worth fighting for. So that, with a sharp look-out on the existing Sikh regiments, the doings in the Sikh-religious capital, Umritseer, and the schemings in the semi-independent Cis-Sutlej Sikh States, we need scarcely apprehend for the present any really dangerous movement on the part of the Sikhs."

Salubrity of England.—The Registrar General says that it is now well established, by extensive observations, that England is the healthiest country in Europe. France stands next to England in salubrity. In the Continental cities, the annual rate of mortality is seldom less than 30 in 1,000, and frequently as high as 40. In London, the rate of mortality is only 25 in 1,000.

The total number of ships of war, belonging to the British Navy in commission is 276, carrying 4,628 guns, and manned by 46,764 men. Of this number 52, representing a force of 485 guns and 5,964 men are on the East India and China stations.

Baron Lionel de Rothschild, M. P., intends to mark his individual appreciation of the exertions of the electors of the city of London in obtaining the admission of Jews to Parliament by presenting to the City of London School £2000, to found a scholarship of the value of £60 a-year.

Mr. Gale, of Basinghall-street, himself a flourishing octogenarian instance of the salubrity of London, states that in the next house to his, in Basinghall street, there has recently died a woman ninety-two years of age, who was born in the room in which she died, and never slept out of it for a night in her long lifetime.

INTERESTING ITEMS.

Faith is the only thing required, *not knowledge*. A man may be a poor unlearned sinner and know little of books, but if he sees enough to find the foot of the cross, and trust in Jesus for pardon, I will engage he shall not miss Heaven. To know Jesus Christ, is the corner stone of all religious knowledge. Faith, I say, and not conversion. A man may have been walking in the broad way up to the very hour he first hears the gospel, but if in that hearing, he is awakened to feel his danger, and wants to be saved, let him come to Christ at once, and wait for nothing; that very coming, is the beginning of conversion. *Faith*, I repeat and *not holiness*. A man may feel all full of sin, and unworthy to be saved, but let him not tarry outside the Ark, till he is better; let him come to Christ without delay, just as he is; afterwards he shall be holy. Reader, I call upon you to let nothing move you from this strong ground, that, *Faith in Christ is the only thing needed for your justification*. Stand firm here, if you value your soul's peace; I see many walking in darkness, and having no light, from confused notions as to what faith is. They hear that saving faith will work by love, and produce holiness, and not finding all this at once in themselves, they think they have no faith at all. They forget that these things are the fruits of faith, and not faith itself; and that to doubt we have faith, because we do not see them at once, is like doubting whether a tree be alive, because it does not bear fruit the very day we plant it in the ground. I charge you to settle it firmly in your mind, that in the matter of your forgiveness and justification, there is but one thing required and that is simple faith in Christ.—See a letter on "Forgiveness" in the Church Witness, St. John, N. B., March 10, 1852.

The Philosophy of Playing Low.—At the recent reception of the new engine by the Boyden Engine Company, Waltham, the Rev. Thomas Hill, of that town, who was unable to be present, sent in a letter, in which is the following paragraph, which contains a valuable hint:

"When the sad fire at the corner of Central and Newton streets was raging, some years ago, I went with a friend from another State, an old fireman, to look on. He remarked that those who held the pipe seemed to him not sufficiently governed by the principle which is the secret of all success in battling with fire. This principle is expressed in the most important precept, *play low*. Throw your water—not on the top of the fire, where it will be turned aside by roofs, floors, and other obstructions; or, touching the fire, will fly off in useless vapour—but throw it at the lowest burning point, that the steam generated may at once ascend through the fire and smother it—throw the water at the lowest burning point, which is by its ascending heat encouraging the whole fire—destroy first that ringleader of the riot."

Joy in Sorrow.—A British officer in India mentioned, at a missionary meeting, the following case, as one among many illustrations of the results of missionary labour. "A converted Brahmin, named Dondaba, had, on his baptism, lost his houses, his fields, his wells, his wife, and his children. Although a Mahratta, he spoke sufficient Hindostani to understand me when I asked him how he bore his sorrows, and if he were supported under them. 'Aye,' he said, 'I am often asked that; but I am never asked how I bear my joys, for I have joys within with which a stranger intermeddles not. The Lord Jesus,' he added, 'sought me out, and found me, a poor stray sheep, in the jungles; and he brought me to his fold, and he will never leave me. To whom else should I go, if I were to leave him?'"

Humboldt's Chameleon.—Among the objects in Humboldt's study was a living chameleon, in a box with a glass lid. The animal, which was about six inches long, was lazily dozing on a bed of sand, with a big blue-fly (the unconscious provision for his dinner) perched upon his back. "He has just been sent to me from Smyrna," said Humboldt; "he is very listless and unconcerned in his manner." Just then the chameleon opened one of his long, tubular eyes, and looked up at us. "A peculiarity of this animal," he continued, "is its power of looking in different directions at the same time. He can turn one eye towards heaven, while the other inspects the earth."—*Bayard Taylor.*

AMERICAN AND COLONIAL ITEMS.

(*From the Boston Journal, November* 8, 1858.)

A New Telegraph Project.—Mr. F. N. Gisborne, the projector of the Newfoundland Telegraph lines, and whose claims to the honor of having originated the Atlantic Telegraph are supported by strong evidence, is now in this city, and is prepared to lay before our citizens the project for a line of telegraph which will have an important bearing upon the interests of Boston, and make it the head quarters of European news.

The line of telegraph from Halifax to this city now follows the coast, and is not far from a thousand miles in length. It is subject to interruptions, and as our readers and the mercantile community are aware is not open to the public after the arrival of a steamer, until the news dispatch of the associated press is published, which is often six, eight, ten, or twelve hours after the European news has been received at Halifax. Mr. Gisborne proposes to lay a submarine cable from Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, to Cape Cod or Cape Ann, a distance in a direct line of only one hundred and ninety miles. From Yarmouth to Halifax a line has already been established with which Mr. Gisborne has effected arrangements for a connection. There is no serious obstacle in the way of laying this cable, and the capital required is only $150,000. The business between Cape Ann and Yarmouth, connected with our fishing fleet, would alone afford a good income, but when we take into consideration the European business, which will seek this channel, and which on the present line amounts to $50,000 per year, and which will be increased when an Atlantic Telegraph is successfully put in operation, there can be no doubt that there is a large margin for profit on the investment, to say nothing of the benefit which Boston will derive from a direct connection with Nova Scotia.

Mr. Gisborne thinks that Trinity Bay is not the most favorable point at which to land the Atlantic Telegraph cable. Cape Blanc Sabion, on the Southern coast of Labrador, is one hundred miles nearer to Ireland, and might be connected with Nova Scotia by a submarine cable of 260 miles, which would obviate the necessity of relying upon a line through the wilds of Newfoundland, the uncertainty of which has already been demonstrated. He has urged these facts upon the attention of the directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company.

Since the above was in type we have received the following letter from Mr. Gisborne, which more fully presents his project:

To the Editor of The Boston Journal:

The Nova Scotia Electric Telegraph Company having combined with the undersigned for the purpose of connecting Boston with Halifax, and ultimately with Great Britain. I have the honor to submit the following plan for its accomplishment, together with an estimate of cost and income. The route proposed is—

From Boston to Cape Ann, by land	30	miles.
From Cape Ann to Yarmouth, N. S, Submarine Cable	200	"
From Yarmouth to Halifax, about	200	"
	430	"

From Halifax, communications collected over the additional 800 miles of lines now in operation throughout Nova Scotia, including the direct connection with St. Johns, Newfoundland, via Cape Breton, would pass through the Yarmouth and Cape Ann Cable to the United States.

Blanc Sablon, in the Straits of Belle Isle, being nearer to Ireland than Bay of Bulls Arm, Trinity Bay, Newfoundland, a submarine cable thence to Cape Breton, 310 miles, at a cost of $250,000, would successfully complete for transatlantic connection with the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, who have expended or issued stock for nearly five times that amount to reach the same point.

It is, however, distinctly understood that the 'Boston, Halifax and London Telegraph Company' shall not extend their operations beyond the confines of Nova Scotia until an Atlantic Telegraph Company shall have been organised for the purpose of connecting Ireland with Blanc Sablon, to which point the aforesaid company shall then extend their lines.

It is proposed that the capital of the "Boston, Halifax and London Telegraph Company" be $400,000, to be thus apportioned:

$120,000 to represent or purchase out the Neva Scotia Telegraph Company's 1000 miles of line.
30,000 to be expended in thoroughly repairing the same.
150,000 for the cost of the Cape Ann and Yarmouth cable.
8,000 for the land line between Cape Ann and Boston.
92,000 as a *reserve* fund for extending lines or other contingencies.

$400,000

The capital of the Company to be increased when it shall be necessary to extend their lines for the transatlantic connection in the Straits of Belle Isle.

The revenue to be derived by the "Boston and Halifax and London Telegraph Company" is self-evident; over $40,000 per annum is now paid for public and private dispatches between Boston and the Nova Scotia boundary, nearly all of which must, in future, pass through the Cape Ann and Yarmouth Cable, while the increased business from Newfoundland via Nova Scotia consequent upon the arrival and departure of the Galway steamers, to say nothing of the possibility of the Trinity Bay Cable again working, will enable the proposed Company to defy all competition, even though the tariff should be reduced one-half on existing lines.

The failure of the present Atlantic Cable occasions a loss of $1,750,000, to which must be added the New York, Newfoundland, and London Telegraph Company's stock of $1,500,000; thus interest on the enormous amount of three and a quarter millions of dollars has to be paid when taking a new departure from Trinity Bay for an Atlantic Cable, whereas via Blanc Sablon the interest on but $250,000 is required for a connection at precisely the same point, Cape Breton. The certain inference being that *no second cable will ever be submerged between Ireland and Newfoundland under existing charters.*

FREDERIC NEWTON GISBORNE.

Boston, Nov. 6, 1858.

Methodist Missionary Operations.—The general missionary committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church has been in session in New York City, and appropriated, for the year 1859, $84,059 for foreign missions, and $131,490 for domestic missions. A mission was ordered to be established in Utah, six additional missionaries are to be sent to India, and the work in China increased.

Applause in the Wrong Place.—At the anniversary meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association in Philadelphia, the reporters inform us that the announcement by the Rev. Kingston Goddard of the Episcopal Church, that he had preached in a Baptist church on the preceding Sabbath evening, was "received with tumultuous approbation!" Why? we would ask. Was it on account of the humility and condescension of the act? Had he announced that a Baptist clergyman had preached in his pulpit, that would indeed have been something to call forth applause. But our most evangelical Episcopal ministers, while not unwilling to accept a courteous invitation to the pulpits of their "dissenting brethren," are very, very far from reciprocating the courtesy. We think, in all justice, the "tumultuous approbation" should have been for the Baptist minister, who was ready to show a fraternal kindness where there was no expectation of a return.

From Newfoundland we learn that another difficulty has arisen with the French, with respect to the fishing grounds. The French fishermen have again been encroaching on the rights of the British, and it is evident that much angry feeling will be excited, unless the question relating to the fishing grounds, is formally settled. The Government of the Province has agreed to pay the New York and Galway Steamship Company £10,625, in addition to the grant of £9,750, by the Imperial Government, in consideration of the Company's making St. John's a port of call for their steamers semi-monthly, to and from New York and Galway. The Company are bound to make the passage between Galway and St. John's within seven days.

Complimentary.—The State of South Carolina has presented to Major Daniel H. Hill, now Professor in Davidson College, North Carolina, a very handsome sword as a testimonial to his gallant conduct at Monterey, Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Contreras, and Chapultepec, in Mexico. Major Hill is the author of "Considerations of the Sermon on the Mount," which has been so favourably received. The coincidence is a remarkable one, that the rewards of gallantry in war should be conferred on one at the very time that he has endeared himself to so many Christian hearts by his cordial labours for Christ and his cause.

This may certify that I have used Perry Davis' Pain Killer in numerous cases, and believe it to be a very valuable medicine. I have prescribed it extensively in bowel complaints, (particularly for children,) and it is in my opinion superior to any preparation I have ever used for the relief of those diseases.
A. HUNTING, M. D.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—The various and frightful ulcerations of the lower limbs, known by the general term of "bad legs," yield everywhere with surprising rapidity to the influence of the Ointment. We are informed, from sources in which we have full confidence, that abscesses and sores of this class that had been discharging for many years, keeping the sufferers in constant pain, and in a most debilitated condition, have been cured in a few weeks by this wonderful Ointment. It does not merely suppress the discharge, which would be dangerous, but, striking through the surface to the nucleus of the disorder, obliterates at once both its source and its symptoms. The Pills, by their mild aperient action, expedite the cure.

The Protector & Christian Witness

TUESDAY, NOV. 23, 1858.

THE BIBLE IN OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

It is an advantage, the magnitude of which we can scarcely estimate, that, of the events continually occurring throughout the world, we can receive such speedy intelligence. Through means of the press, the instrumentality of steam, and the electric telegraph, we are immediately informed of whatever of importance takes place. We can sit at our own firesides and learn what is passing in the busy world. We can inform ourselves of the advancement of science, the progress of the arts, the improvements in agriculture, the state of trade and commerce, the political movements, the wars and commotions, the prevalence of liberty or of despotism, the opposition to the gospel or its triumph, as well as, of many other events now taking place in this terrestrial scene. In the periodical press we see, as in a mirror, a picture of the world. There are persons, indeed, who consider this facility of information as the reverse of a benefit as a misfortune. They sigh for the return of the mental night of the middle ages. The light of the nineteenth century is offensive. It is an obstacle to their designs of enslaving mankind. The invention of the art of printing was, in their estimation, a calamity to our world. Such are the sentiments of the disciples of Loyola. One of the Jesuit preachers lately said "that the recent explosion of the powder magazine at *Mentz*, which occasioned such terrible disasters, was a just chastisement of God against that city, for having given birth to Guttenberg, the inventor of printing!" Few persons we imagine will be found ready to sympathize with such a barbarous sentiment. The speed with which intelligence from all quarters may be gained, at the present time, is certainly very gratifying to those desirous of intellectual improvement. It is, however, not only pleasing but profitable. From what is taking place in the world, we may learn many useful lessons. From the dangers to which we see others exposed, we may learn the perils of our own constitution. The same enemies who are endeavouring to tyrannize over their fellow subjects in other countries, may attempt the same thing in regard to us in this land. Let us then look abroad in the world. Let us turn our eyes to the United States. What are Romanists endeavoring to do in New York? They are endeavoring to get the management of education wholly into their own hands, to make the public money subservient to a course of instruction, in accordance with their own erroneous views. In a word, their aim is, to get the Bible excluded from the Public Schools. And they have been, alas! but too successful, as appears from the following extract from the New York *Observer*.—"A few days ago a gentleman from abroad visiting one of the public schools of this city, was called upon to make some remarks to the pupils. He complied with the request, and in the course of his address had occasion to refer to one of the parables in the Gospel. Turning to the principal, he asked for a Bible to read the passage. The teacher had not one at hand and called upon the scholars to hand him a Bible. There was not one in the room! He then sent to the other apartments, and diligent search was made in vain, through all the rooms in the building, in a school of probably more than a thousand scholars, and not a copy of the Bible was to be found!!!" Nor is this the only school from which the Book of God is excluded. There are thirteen from which it is officially expelled and the Board of Education is so constituted that the majority of its members are willing that it should be so.

The Synod of New York at its late meeting unanimously adopted the following resolutions relating to the Bible in the Public Schools:

1. That the education of children in the schools of the State requires the most vigilant attention of the Church, lest, by neglect of the Bible and those Christian principles which inculcate obedience to government and respect for law, the Public School should lose all moral power and become subservient to infidelity, Romanism, licentiousness, and anarchy.

2. That in the name of our common Christianity, and of public morals, and our civil liberties founded on the principles of the Word of God, and in the name of the God of our fathers, and in behalf of the Christian congregations and families under our care, this Synod lifts up its voice of remonstrance, and earnestly utter its solemn protest against the recent action of the Board of Education, by which the children of thirteen of our public schools have been robbed of their right and privilege of reading the Word of God, and calling on him in prayer, and that ministers and people be enjoined to use all lawful means to restore the Bible to its place as the basis of all right education.

3. That a Committee of five be appointed to examine the whole subject of popular education, and report to next meeting of Synod, on the expediency of abandoning the present system of education by the State, leaving education with religion, to be supported by the voluntary action of the people.

Upon these resolutions the New York *Observer* has the following remarks: "The Synod of New York last week with entire unanimity and great earnestness entered its solemn protest and remonstrance against the action of the school officers forbidding to read the Bible in school. The Synod includes the ministers and elders of about two hundred congregations, many of these churches being among the most numerous and influential in the State. Such a voice of remonstrance will not be uttered in vain. It speaks the strong principle and purpose of ten thousand of our fellow citizens, who are resolved to make an issue on this question, and once for all settle the fact that we are or we are not a Christian people. When the conclusion is reached that we cannot enjoy the rights of conscience in the education of our children, that the children of the poor and neglected cannot receive moral instruction at the same time with intellectual, that our system of popular education is to be divested of all capacity to treat the child as a moral being, we shall be driven to the necessity of seeking a divorce of state and school. To this the mind of the religious community is steadily tending."