

Callaghan and Burke (together)—Oh! Softly—In which it has hitherto been destined to remain; and we must employ ourselves in examining those outward phenomena which are tangible to the senses, and about which there can be no differences of opinion. Whatever be the nature of the mind, or animating principle, it has no direct power upon the material world, save in accordance with the known laws of physical and mathematical science.

Callaghan (the Catholic Student starting up)—That is contrary to Catholic doctrine. I appeal to the Rector.

The Rector (who has just entered and taken his place among the Professors).—What is this, Mr. Callaghan? such interruptions are very unseemly.

Callaghan—Mr. Softly, requested us to speak when he hurt our religious feelings; and I come here with the express understanding that my religion was not to be insulted.

The Rector—Insulted, Mr. Callaghan; of course not. Mr. Softly is the last person to insult any man's creed.

Callaghan—Whether it is an insult or not, Sir, he has declared that one of the doctrines of Catholicism is false—I submit that it is contrary to the rules of this College to state that any religious doctrine is false.

Softly—Mr. Callaghan, you surely misunderstood me. What doctrine of yours did I say was false?

Callaghan—The doctrine of Transubstantiation, Sir. (Cries of "Oh! oh!" from all parts of the Lecture-room.)

Softly—The doctrine of Transubstantiation!

Callaghan—Yes, Sir, you said that the mind has no power over the material world, except in accordance with the laws of physical and mathematical science.—Surely you must be aware that the Catholic Faith says the very opposite, and declares that the Priest by the words of consecration actually destroys the original substance of the bread and wine.

Softly (in his mildest tones)—Mr. Callaghan, that is a question of Faith, not of science. Faith is one thing, and science is another. (Loud applause.)

Callaghan—But if science contradicts Faith, one of the two must be false.

The Rector (seemingly confused)—Mr. Callaghan, may they not be like parallel lines, and run side by side, without meeting?

Callaghan—They may, Sir, of course; and so they do, very often. But they do not always go parallel, at least so Mr. Softly assumes, for he declared an opinion to be scientifically true which I know to be, as a matter of Faith, false. I submit that this is contrary to the rules of this College.

Burke (aside to Tarbutt)—what a plucky fellow Callaghan is! How the deuce came he here! The place will be too hot to hold him.

Tarbutt—Don't you know? His governor makes him come against his will. He hates the college himself, and belongs to the M'Hale faction. He'll bully the Professors out of their lives, unless they get rid of him.

Burke—Well, I wish him success; for I don't half like the place myself.

Tarbutt (laughing)—Ah? you're a Puseyite, and more than half a Papist.

Softly (turning to the Professors)—Perhaps I had better withdraw the statement.

The Professor of History and the Professor of Botany (together, in a low voice)—No, no! that will never do. The interest of science absolutely forbid it. Tell him you'll speak to him after the lecture.

Softly—Mr. Callaghan this is a very delicate question. If you will do me the favour to call on me after the lecture is over, I shall trust to explain all to your satisfaction. Gentlemen we will now proceed with our subject.

Ethnology, as I have said is one of the noblest as it is one of the most certain of modern sciences. Whatsoever be the results of the investigations of the present and coming generations as to the origin of the race of man; whether, as some think, we are all descended from a single pair; or as others, that man started into being in different parts of the globe; whether or no we believe that his present physical structure is the result of ages and ages of the gradual *perfectionnement* (as the French say) of the animal kingdom; whatever, I say, be our theories as to what took place before the commencement of authentic history, in the mythical ages of our race—

Williams (the Methodist Student)—I appeal to the Professor of History. Is it permissible to assume that it is not an historical fact, that the human race sprang from a single pair?

The Professor of History—Mr. Williams, I am not the proper person to appeal to; but if you ask my opinion, I admit that I consider it an historical fact that we all spring from Adam and Eve; but this is only my private opinion, I cannot enforce it on any one else. (Applause.)

Williams.—But, Sir, it is part of my religion that all mankind are corrupt by nature, and alienated from God. Now, how am I to believe this, if you do away with the historical fact that Adam was the first man, and that he sinned, so that we inherit his guilt and his fallen nature? (Loud applause from Callaghan and Burke.)

The Rector—Gentlemen, I must request you to be more moderate in demonstrations.

Softly—Mr. Williams, you must learn to discriminate. I never said that mankind do not spring from a single pair; I only said whether it be true or not, which is a very different thing.

Williams—Begging your pardon, Sir, I don't see the difference when religious faith is concerned. If you say it is not certain that Adam was our first parent, you deny a great doctrine of the Gospel; for the Gospel says it is certain. I beg that my religious convictions may be respected as well as those of any one else.

Softly (aside)—Oh, dear! oh, dear! what a pest this bigotry is! I had hoped there was none of it here. (Aloud.) I shall be happy to have some private conversation with you, Mr. Williams, on the subject you are interested in. It is unquestionably very important and interesting. In the meantime, perhaps it may be better to pass over the point just now; and I will therefore proceed without further reference to it. I shall request your attention to a rapid survey of the chief physical causes which tend to modify the bodily structure and the intellectual development of the great races of the globe. Amongst these, the first, and possibly the most potent in its influence, is climate. Here, nevertheless, many anomalous circumstances combine to render our investigation difficult. While in one instance we perceive the effect of climate to be very extraordinary speedy in changing the physical and moral characteristics of an emigrant race, in others it appears as though centuries were necessary to effect any fundamental change. The Anglo-Saxon, when settled in certain parts of North America, needs but two or three generations to lose every peculiarity of his northern extraction; while the pure negro blood has never yet, under any circumstances been assimilated

with the European or Asiatic type. In combination with such extreme cases as these, we have to complete the phenomena presented by distinct races, who have spread themselves nearly throughout the world, and who in every climate and age preserve their original type almost untouched. Such are the Jews and the Gipsies, who are still separated from the rest of the world by very striking features, and who, under the influence of certain traditions, each refuse to intermarry with the races among whom they dwell.

Daniel Isaacs (the Jewish Student).—I avail myself of your permission to interrupt you.

Softly (aside)—What scrape have I got into now? I thought the Jews at any rate were rational. (Aloud.) By all means what can I explain?

Isaacs.—Sir, I object to having the traditions of the Jewish religion classed with those of the Gipsies. The Hebrew race, the chosen people, though now in adversity and bondage, are not to be ranked with a brood of vagabonds like the Gipsies. Our traditions are inspired prophecies; and I claim my right as a student of this liberal institution, to have my religion respected.

[All appear astonished, and remain silent. Mr. Softly looks at his brother Professors, who elevate their eyebrows and shrug their shoulders, but say nothing.]

Softly (with a sigh).—I assure you, Mr. Isaacs, that I had not the most remote intention of classing the Divine poems of the Old Testament with the wild traditions of any vagabond race.

Dobson (the Athiest Student).—I am sorry to interrupt you again, Sir; but may I ask in what sense you use the word "Divine" as applied to the poems of the Old Testament—a term itself, by the way, very much open to objection? I do not see why the poems of David and Isaiah should be called "Testament" any more than the poems of Homer or Sophocles. I decidedly object to any term which necessarily implies the existence of a God. (General murmurs and confusion, except from Callaghan, who laughs uproariously; and claps his hands.) [This does not say much for the Romanist's reverence.—Ed E. C.]

Softly (to the Rector).—This seems a difficulty, Sir; is it not? What do you recommend?

The Rector (after a long pause)—I am deeply grieved gentlemen, that any speculative question should ever occur to mar the harmony of our instructions. I am sure that Mr. Softly would not willingly hurt the feelings of any student here; but if he should use any questionable expression inadvertently, I appeal to your kindness whether it is not better to pass it over for the sake of the great cause in which we are all so happily embarked. (Slight applause, chiefly from the Socinian students.)

The Professor of Moral Philosophy (coming forward).—I should entirely agree with you, Mr. Rector, but for the strong conviction I entertain of the necessity of preserving the principle of this seminary inviolate. Its leading principle is this, that in all public instruction there shall be no inculcation of any religious creed. Hence it is evident that no professor ought ever to assert that there is a God, or call any thing, "Divine," as he would thereby assume that there is a God, an assumption strictly forbidden by the rules of this College. Of course, I am not expressing any opinion of my own as to whether there is a God or not. I am only anxious to uphold the rights of the human mind as guaranteed to the students of this noble institution.

The Rector.—Undoubtedly you are right, Mr. Professor; and it is my duty, therefore, to suggest to Mr. Softly that he withdraw the term "Divine" as applied to the ancient Jewish writings.

Softly (bowing to the Rector).—I withdraw the designation.

Callaghan (with a loud voice).—Well! I can stand this no longer! The curse of God and St. Patrick be upon this place for evermore. (Tremendous sensation and confusion.)

The Rector.—Mr. Callaghan, are you aware that you are a student of this College?

Callaghan.—Yes, Sir, I am aware of it. I came here because my father insisted on my coming; but I will stay no more. He never knew what the College really was; he thought that at least there would be no Atheism and infidelity; but I shall tell him what I have heard to-day. And now I shall not stay another moment to hear you talk about the God that made you as you'd hardly talk about the old Pagan Jupiter and Juno. I shake off the dust from my shoes upon you; and mark my words, the curse of . . . will be on you and your doings.

[Great uproar, amidst which Callaghan leaves the Lecture-room, some of the Students hissing and groaning, some applauding, and some terrified. Softly declares it impossible to proceed with his lecture; the Professors and Students gather in groups and discuss what has happened. By-and-by they depart, and the Rector prepares to write to the Lord Lieutenant to tell him that between the Catholics and Atheists he finds it impossible to observe the statutes of the College.]

EXTRAORDINARY COOPERAGE.—The application of science to the increased production of articles necessary for commerce, has rarely been exhibited in a more striking way than by a patented invention for constructing casks, barrels, puncheons, and everything in the cooperage line, in a space of time which literally baffles belief. One of the machines is at present in operation at the St. Rollox works. An on-looker must be astonished to find the staves of an ordinary sized cask prepared, put together and headed in little more than ten minutes. The thing is perfect—the cutting and joining are done with mathematical precision, and all the hand really has to do is to arrange the staves and fix the heads; all the rest is accomplished by machinery, and with so little trouble, that the article is finished before one could fancy that a hoop was on. The mechanism, like that of most important inventions, is exceedingly simple. The patentee of this invention, is Mr. James Robertson, formerly of Liverpool.—Glasgow paper.

The grape blight continues to create great uneasiness in Italy, where the failure of the vintage would be nearly as serious a calamity as the failure of the potato crops in Ireland. Experiments are, consequently, in progress in every part of the country to discover some means of destroying the microscopic cryptogamous plant which attacks the grape and causes the blight.

ADULTERATION OF GREEN TEA.—In the Daily News of the 4th inst., we gave the result of the Lancet's investigations respecting the adulteration of black tea, and the conclusion arrived at, that the great bulk of black tea reached the consumer in a pure state, and particularly congou and sonchong; the result of the inquiries respecting green tea, however led to a more unsatisfactory conclusion, for there is a very strong reason to believe, notwithstanding the evidence to the contrary, that there really exists no such thing as

"genuine green tea." Thirty samples of green tea, on importation from China, were examined, and there was not a single leaf in any of these samples which had not received its green colour by artificial means and the materials used in the colouring process were shown to consist of Prussian blue, mineral green, verdigris, arsenite of copper, Dutch pink, chromate of potash, bichromate of potash, chrome yellow, chalk, gypsum, and soap-stone or French chalk, some of which are calculated to have an highly injurious effect upon the human frame, and some of a poisonous nature. This state of things would be best remedied by the reduction of the duty on tea.—Daily News.

VORACITY OF THE PIKE.—While a sportsman of Longsleddale was out shooting upon the forest, near Skeggle-water, on the 15th instant, he shot a fine moorcock, which fell into the water. No sooner had the bird fallen, than a pike, the lord of this miniature lake, made his appearance on the surface, and eventually carried off the prize *au fond*, to the no small astonishment of our hero, who hastened home with a heavy heart to make his sad misfortune known. "O Mary," says he, "I hev hed sick luck as niver fellow had, I think. I shot a bird, en it fell into Skeggle-water, en a pike has swallowed it!" "Why, hes ther?" says Mary. "Yes, for sure, hes ther," says our hero. The servant man not being far distant—being a wily lad, and having a good store of trim pike-lines, hastened to the scene of action; placed his lines, well bated and in proper order, and then stole quietly home next morning, ere chanticleer began to proclaim the dawn. Harry made the best of his way to take up his lines, and after taking three unsuccessful ones up, and coming to the fourth, he observed a jerking of the line, which put him in great spirits. He pulled out the line, when lo and behold, there was the gorged pike which had swallowed the bird! In a few minutes it was stretched on the turf, and the bird taken from its stomach.—Westmoreland Gazette.

CATCHING A TARTAR.—A few evenings since an officer of the garrison at Canterbury, who accustoms himself to athletic exercise, took a walk, in shell jacket and other undress costume, a mile or two on the Isle of Thanet turnpike road. While walking at a brisk pace, he was accosted in a somewhat coarse manner by a country labourer of the neighbourhood of Sturry, together with two or three others, and accused of being a deserter, and out beyond the allowed distance from the barracks at that time in the evening, unless he had a proof of leave of absence. The officer remonstrated with his assailants on the impropriety of their molesting him, but nothing would suffice but that he should surrender and be placed in the custody of the parish constable, or fight his way out with the champion of the party accusing him. He accepted the latter alternative, and having given the champion a sound drubbing in reward for his meddling propensities, the unlucky hero confessed himself mistaken and, was fully satisfied, by the weighty arguments used, that he had caught a Tartar. Captain — afterwards regaled the lookers-on of the fray with an allowance of ail, and to convince his antagonist that he bore no animosity, permitted him to partake of his bounty.

UNUSUAL PHENOMENON.—On Sunday at Auchterarder, three gentlemen residing there were taking a stroll among some of the haughs in the neighbourhood, when suddenly a large heron rose at a very little distance from them and commenced ascending almost perpendicularly into the air, but in a spiral form, wheeling as if it had a dreaded enemy to contend with. The gentlemen, struck with the strange gyrations of the bird, watched his ascent until he had reached an altitude rendering him no bigger in appearance than a man's hand, when he suddenly came down from his great height like a cloud, falling a few yards distant from the gentlemen, who immediately ran to get the mystery unravelled. Their astonishment may be judged when the wonder was explained by the discovery of a weasel entwined about the neck and breast of the bird.—Arbroath Guide.

IMPORTANT OPERATION IN SURGERY.—A novel and most difficult operation in surgery was performed on Friday in the Charing Cross Hospital, by Mr. Hancock, the principal surgeon, assisted by Mr. Dalton, the house surgeon, and the other medical officers of that institution, which bids fair to be attended with the most perfect success. A woman, named Vialis, had for nine years been suffering from extreme paralysis of the right arm, which was in a completely palsied state, and continuously in motion. The patient was placed under the influence of chloroform, and in that state Mr. Hancock cut down the nerves of the arm, the woman being wholly unconscious of the slightest pain. The next morning she was in a most favourable state, the arm being perfectly quiet, and little doubt is entertained of the entire removal of the affection.

EMIGRATION.—The "rush" across the Atlantic shows no sign of subsidence. On Friday 400 emigrants sailed from Waterford for Liverpool, and on the day following another vessel left the same port, freighted with a human cargo bound for the New World. The Cork Reporter of Saturday says:—"This morning the Nimrod left our quays for Liverpool, with between 300 and 400 emigrants on board. The Tottenham sailed this day for Quebec with 100 emigrants; and the Industry, for the same place, with 250. The entire passengers by the latter vessel were the tenants of the Marguerite of Lansdowne, who, we understand, has paid their expenses out, and made provision that on landing at their destination in the west they are to be supplied with as much money as will defray their expenses to the interior. The emigrants were all comfortably clad, apparently in good health, and seemed reconciled to their departure from the old country."

THE DAY OF THE MONTH.—Many persons might help themselves, as some do, by remembering throughout the year on what day the 1st of January fell, and by permanently remembering the first day of each month, which agrees with the first day of the year. Thus, this present year began on Wednesday, and the 6th of August is therefore Wednesday, as are the 13th, 20th, 27th. By the following lines the key to the months may be kept in mind:—
The first of October, you'll find if you try,
The second of April, as well as July,
The third of September, which rymes to December,
The fourth day of June, and no other, remember,
The 5th of the leap-month, of Mar. and November,
The sixth day of August and seventh of May.
Show the first of the year in the name of the day;
But in leap-year, when leap-month has duly been reckoned,
The month dates will show, not the first but the 2nd.

AN ACTIVE JUDGE.—Since Sir John Romilly took his seat in the Rolls Court, on the 16th April last, he has cleared off every portion of the business of the court. He has disposed of 90 causes and rehearings;

101 further directions, pleas, demurrers, and exceptions, 25 claims, 3 special cases, 160 petitions, besides short and consent petitions. Judgment has been given in every instance with a single exception, in which it was thought that by delaying a decision, the parties might be brought to an amicable arrangement.

ASSYRIAN ANTIQUITIES.—We have received from Colonel Rawlinson an important communication relative to a discovery made by him—in an inscription upon an Assyrian bull-of-an account of the campaign between Sennacherib and Hezekiah. It is a most satisfactory step to have established the identity of the King who built the great Palace of Koyunjik with the Sennacherib of Scripture. We have now a tangible starting place for historical research, and shall (Colonel Rawlinson asserts) make rapid progress in fixing the Assyrian chronology.—Athenaeum.

Colonial.

RATE OF FEES TO BE RECEIVED BY JUSTICES OF THE PEACE IN UPPER CANADA.
An Act to establish a uniform rate of Fees to be received by Justices of the Peace in Upper Canada, and to repeal an Act of Upper Canada, passed in the fourth year of the reign of King William the Fourth chapter seventeen.

Whereas it is expedient to establish a uniform rate of Fees to be received by Justices of the Peace in Upper Canada, for the duties therein mentioned; and to repeal the act of Upper Canada, passed in the fourth year of the reign of his late Majesty, King William the Fourth, chapter seventeen, intituled, an act to declare what Fees shall be received by Justices of the Peace for the duties therein mentioned; and whereas since the passing of the said act, increased duties have been imposed upon Justices of the Peace in Upper Canada, for which no Fees have been established by law; and whereas under the said recited act, doubts have arisen as to the meaning and application of some of its provisions; therefore, to remove such doubts and establish a uniform rate of Fees to be received by the Justices aforesaid for the services hereinafter mentioned, be it enacted, by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an act passed in the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and intituled, an act to reunite the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, and for the Government of Upper Canada, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that the said act intituled, an act to declare what Fees shall be received by Justices of the Peace for the duties therein mentioned, be and the same is hereby repealed.

II. And be it enacted, that from and after the passing of this act, the following Fees and no other shall be taken from the parties prosecuting, by justices of the Peace in Upper Canada, or by their Clerks, for the duties and services hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:—

For information and Warrant for Apprehension, or for an information and Summons for Assault, Trespass, or other Misdemeanor, two shillings and sixpence.
For each copy of summons to be served on defendant or defendants, six pence.

For a Subpœna, six pence, only one on each side is to be charged for in each case, which may contain any number of names, and if the Justice of the case shall require it, additional Subpœnas shall be issued without charge.
For every Recognizance, one shilling and three pence (only to be charged in each case.)

For every certificate of Recognizance under the act of Upper Canada, seventh William the fourth chapter ten, one shilling and three pence.
For information and Warrant for Surety of the Peace or good behaviour, to be paid by complainant, two shillings and six pence.

For Warrant of commitment for Default of Surety to keep peace or good behaviour, to be paid by complainant, two shillings and six pence.

III. And be it enacted, that the costs to be charged in all cases of convictions, where the Fees are not expressly prescribed by any Statute, other than the Statute hereinbefore repealed, shall be as follows that is to say:—

For Information and Warrant for Apprehension, or for Information and Summons for service two shillings and six pence.
For every copy of Summons to be served upon defendant and defendants six pence.

For every Subpœna to a witness, (as provided on the second section of this act,) six pence.
For hearing and determining the case, two shillings and six pence.

For warrant to levy a penalty, one shilling and three pence.
For making up every record of conviction when the same is ordered, to be returned to the sessions, or on Certiorari, five shillings.

Provided always, that in all such cases as admit of a summary proceeding before a single Justice of the Peace, and wherein no higher penalty than five pounds can be imposed, the sum of two shillings and sixpence only shall be charged for the conviction, and one shilling and three pence for the warrant to levy the penalty, and that in all cases where persons are Subpœnated to give evidence before Justices of the Peace in case of assault, trespass or misdemeanor, such witness shall be entitled, in the discretion of the Magistrate, to receive at the rate of two shillings and sixpence for every day's attendance, where the distance travelled in coming to and returning from such adjudication does not exceed ten miles, and three pence for each mile above ten.

Every bill of costs when demanded to be made out in detail sixpence.
Copy of any other paper connected with any trial, and the minutes of the same if demanded,—every folio of one hundred words, sixpence.

IV. And be it enacted, that in all cases of a summary conviction before any one or two Justices of the Peace, under the provisions of the several acts passed in the sessions held in the fourth and fifth years of Her Majesty's reign, chapters twenty-six and twenty-seven, and intituled respectively, an act for consolidating and amending the laws in this Province relative to larceny and other offences connected therewith,—an act for consolidating and amending the laws in this Province relative to malicious injuries to property,—and an act for consolidating and amending the statutes in this Province relative to offences against the person; it shall and may be lawful for such Justice or Justices, in his or their discretion, to his or their warrant to levy by distress and sale of the offender's goods and chattles, the amount of fine and costs imposed, and in default of the same being levied or made, the offender or offenders may be committed to the common Gaol or House of Correction for the period and in the manner prescribed by the