air students most invariably forget to day what they were taught yesterday. Undertaking to learn too much, they end by learn too much, they end by learning nothing. Even what is acquired is held only superficially. And what is true of young girls is true of boys, though we are glad to say, not in so great a degree.

It is the fault of modern academies generally to attempt to teach too much. The popular notion, that the more studies a pupil has the better must be his education, is radically wrong; and yet instructors, who know better, in order to make their schools flourishing one, truckle to this idea. But a good education depends, less on the number of branches studied, than on the thoroughness with which a few are mastered. Far be it from the Ledger to say that a child should remain in ignorance of geography, arithmetic, spelling, history, or other necessary branches. This is what we mean is, that our children should be taught these fundamental studies thoroughly, before they are carried forward to others of less importance, or instructed in what are merely accomplishments. We maintain that the woman who writes and speaks her own language correctly, has a more finished education than she who cannot spell common English words, though she may jabber French. We assert that the boy who has mastered one thing thoroughly, whether it be the mathemetics, the histories, or the idioms and structure of his native tongue, stands a better chance to succeed in life, than he who can conjugate in a dozen languages, dead or living, and is therefore no proficient in either, or his own.

We once knew an old lawyer, who, when a new student presented himself, put Black-stone into the young man's hands. "Read that for a year, he was accustomed to say, 'and then I'll give you something else.' To spend a year over a single treatise, comprised in but four volumes, seemed, at first, a useless waste of time. The student, if a quick reader, had generally finished the book in a month. But the preceptor was invariable inexorable. "You think you know it—do you? he would say sarcastically. "Well, what is the rule in Sheeley's case?" Perhaps the youth had been fortunate enoug to notice and remember the abstruse distinction taken on that famous triel But, even if he had the old lawyer was sure to trip him up, in five minutes on something else. Back to Black stone the student went, at last aware of his deficiencies, and read, and noted, and analyzed for perhaps a couple of months more. Then he retured to the old story, that there was nothing left to be learned. But the thorough old cannon law advocte soon caught him again. When Black stone was finished at last, it was finished, as it were for life. Every line almost was fixed forever in student's miud. He could look back mentally over the four volumes, as a spectator gazes from a mountain top over a wide champaign country spread beneath him, and map out the whole without a single omission or blundering. He had a life long clue tha labp.

The old lawyer's plan of teaching law is the only correct plan of teaching anything. Boys or girls, educated on similarly thorough systeme, at least known what they are talking about when they talk at all. They have acquired discipline of mind, and clear ideas with it. If they undertake to write, they write sensibly and correctly. If they converse, they speak to the point. If they are called, to the duties of life, to decide in some novel combination of circumstance, they think accurately, because they know immediately were to look for the keystone of the problem. The vast field of knowledge is no longer a labyrinth to them for they hold the clue to it in a displined mind and a capacity to study properly. It is neve difficult to recognize such persons, even in five minutes conversation. They are distinguishable at a glance, from those imperfectly educated individuals of either sex, who to use a simile of Lord Bolingbroke, rattle on as meaninglessly as an alarm lock that have been sprung prematurely.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

FROM CANADA.—The Orange Association give notice of their intention of making application at the ensuing session of the Legislature for an act of Incorporation.

The Toronto *Mirror and Catholic Citzen* (a Tory paper) writes as fellows of the British struggle in India with the Sepoys:—

"Who sympathizes with the brigand in his deathtrhoes, or pities the murderer struggling with uymaidons of the law? Who, then, can be so shameless as to sympathize with them in their hour of suffering and ignominy? We do, however, sympathize with the British soldiers in the East, but because they are doomed, in all human probability, to double destruction.—We would not give sixpence for a life lease for any of them at present in India. And as to their final doom, we would much rather depart this life in the livery of a felon than bear with us the impress of the East India Company's uniform to the tribunal of God. The 'mutinees' are no mutineers. For their return to their lawful allegiance they are shot from cannons and hanged by an English invading force. We are almost tempted, in view of some such cases as this, to pray the prayer of the *Freeman's Journal*—May the Lord send the English safe out of India, and may they have a jolly hard time to get back again."

It is stated in *L'Avenir*, (Liberal Catholic Paper) that the Catholic Church of the Parish of St. Dominique has been closed by order of the Bishop, who refuses to supply the people with a priest, because the habitans, being poor, cannot build another church on a more magnificent scale, as the Bishop wants them to do.—The parishioners are very much excited with this interdict, and *L'Avenir* gives them the excellent advice to follow the example of Christians of the Primitive Church, by selecting their own priest, and building their church as suits them best:—'Nothing is more easy; you will thereby save yourselves much trouble, and spare your purses.' In the meantime, as there is no priest, no one is authorized to solemnize marriages and burials. A child having died since the church was closed, his father, Audet dit Lapointe, went to the cemetery and dug a grave for his child, but he was warned from going through with the funeral and had to bury it in his own field.

ENGLAND AND THE INDIAN MUTINIES.—The French journals which venture to say a few words in defence of Britain are obliged to apologize to their readers for running counter to the public feeling and openly acknowledge that the total destruction of the British power has been anticipated with satisfaction as the result of the late events. Of course, the common sense of mankind prevents more than a few from joining in the extravagances of the *Univers* and th *Gazette de France*, but still the fact is undoubted that, so far as public feeling can be discovered and interpreted by the press, we are very far from having the good wishes of the French people. In Germany it would seem that opinions have been more divided. We might expect that from the Liberal party in Germany England would receive sympathy and good will. This we believe to be the case. As far as can be judged from the tone of the press, the British Government is at present exposed only to its ordinary assailants, the partizans of despotic rule and the enemies of constitutional forms. The German invectives express a political, not a national dislike; in France the ill feeling is both national and political.

The Chronicle.

St. John, N. B., Dec. 4, 1857.

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT

LONDON, Nov. 20th 1857.

Later Indian advices somewhat dash the hopes we had conceived on the publication of the first despatches. True it is that Lucknow has been relieved; but although communications were established with the garrison, the women and children, with the sick and wounded—although 1000 in number—could not be removed. Nena Sahib was believed to be in the neighbourhood with 30,000 men, and Generals Havelock and Outram would experience much difficulty in cutting their way through this host of enemies, and in establishing themselves once more at Cawnpore. Before retreating they will of course strengthen the Residency, renew the garrison, and place in it such stores of provisions and ammunition as they can command; but it is a dismal prospect for the unhappy women and sick soldiers to know that they are once more to be surrounded by ferocious savages thirsting for their blood, that they are cut off from communication with their fellow countrymen, and have again to abide their time, wearily and with hope deferred, until reinforcements can be sent up the country or arrive at Delhi. It is said scarcely one half of the original garrison survives—a fact which speaks volumes for the dangers of the seige, and the still more fatal ravages of disease.

The death of the Duchess of Nemours has thrown the Court into mourning. Her Highness had passed through her confinement satisfactorily, and was thought to be quite convalescent; but she was suddenly seized with illness while an attendant was dressing her hair, a very few moments ended her earthly career. Her Majesty was much affected by this unhappy event, and the Court have remained in comparative seclusion ever since. The Duchess was first cousin of the Queen and Prince Consort. Upon a post-mortem examination it appeared that death had been caused by an almost unprecedented circumstance. A clot of blood made its way into the pulmonary artery and caused instantaneous death. There is said to be only one similar case on record. The Court goes out of mourning on the 3rd of December, the day on which Parliament meets; this arrangement is probably made under the expectation that her Majesty will open Parliament in person, and in order that the pageant may be relieved from the feeling of gloom and depression which the sight of black inspires. By the way, mention is already made of the movers and seconders of the address; in the Upper House it is to be Viscount Eversley and Lord Belper, and in the Commons, Lord Haddo (the Earl of Aberdeen's eldest son) and Mr. Hanbury, the member for Middlesex.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE CENTRAL BANK.

"The Central Bank held about £19,000 of the Surplus Civil List Fund, without interest; the Bank of New-Brunswick held £6,000, at 3 pr.cent interest.

The Government owed the Central Bank for advances to meet the bye-road expenditures of 1855, £8,000, for which the Bank charged 6 per cent. interest.

There were two claims upon the Civil List Fund amounting together to between two and three thousand pounds; the one was the Des Barres claim, so called, the other that of Major Robinson in connection with a railroad survey from Halifax to Quebec.

From the nature of the claims, which we heard most fully explained some time since, we doubt not the Government will at the proper time fully justify itself to the country, for paying them.—However, the Central Bank was drawn on for the amount of those claims. In order to stay the accumulation of interest the Bank was ordered to pay itself the £8,000 due by the Province out of the surplus Civil List. There was still left, to the credit of the Province £8,000. This amount the Province owed the Bank of New-Brunswick, due in January next, which liability it was suggested the Central Bank should meet: thus actually taking out less than £3,000, and leaving £8,000 without interest till January, when it will very properly go to pay a debt, and prevent the accumulation of interest. "A penny saved is a penny gained."—*Carleton Sentinel.*

The *Head Quarters* has an ably written leader in reply to an article in the *Carleton Sentinel*, from which we take the following extracts:—

1st,—The present Smasher Government immediately after ascertaining the Central Bank had suffered pretty severely by a robbery, pounced on them, and insisted on the immediate payment of £18,000 and over, the balance of the surplus civil list fund. This was bad enough; but then, as the story goes, to import £25,000 sterling from London, under the arrangement made with Baring Brothers in support of New Brunswick Railways, and placing that sum in the vaults of one of the St. John Banks, thus enabling that bank to lord it over the others, can only be considered as a piece of downright favoritesm. Imagine the difference between a bank just denuded of £18,000 or £19,000, for years previous placed in her vault, and a bank that reached but the very lowest standard of stability, a bank that has been run upon again and again, and had, with the utmost difficulty, sustained her credit, imagine this bank suddenly become—for political purposes—the pet of the Smasher Government, and made the recipient of sterling thousands received from England; and then instructed or influenced to become a lever wherewith to ruin other banking concerns in this Province!

The Central Bank held most of the surplus Civil List Funds. The Bank of New Brunswick held the remainder. The latter bank paid three per cent interest on the amount there deposited; the Central Bank paid nothing. But the Central Bank during the sitting of the Legislature *advanced money* in the shape of Members' pay, Speaker's pay, Clerk's pay, Messenger's pay, Reporters' pay, &c., and all without interest, which was considered tantamount to the fact that the interest on the said advances would at least equal the interest paid by the Bank of New Brunswick on the portion of the Funds deposited in that institution.

Nothing can be more amusing than the assertion that the importation of specie will aid the banks. The object was, undoubtedly, to crush the Central Bank. The withdrawal of deposits from that bank, and placing them elsewhere, shows the *cordiele entente* of the party. Whether they will, or will not succeed in their unrighteous intentions remains to be seen.

It may be asked why the Central Bank should have the Surplus Civil List Funds without paying interest? We presume it was in accordance with specific arrangements, and that the advances of the Central Bank, during the sitting of the Legislature, to Members, Clerks, Reporters, Doorkeepers, Messengers, &c., on the order of the Provincial Secretary, *and without interest*, was considered an equivalent. But the object of the removal of deposits is obvious. The Central Bank would not tread in a slave-beaten track—the majority of the Directors are supposed to be rather Conservative than otherwise—the paper of the Fishers and certain political friends of theirs, never stood very high in the estimation of the community, and the influence of the bank was supposed to be highly in opposition. Therefore, *it was resolved to crush her!* In the upheavings of an earthquake there is no knowing what will come uppermost. Geologists are sometimes surprised. Debris of an uncommon nature may be sometimes left to harden in the sun, where the annelies deposit their maggots. These maggots may roll on in their slimy and ill-gotten fat, and, just before bursting, imagine themselves big enough to rule the world. Just so here on a late occassion. Our Executive would control the finances of the Province by ruining the credit of one bank and extolling the credit of another. * * * The *Sentinel's* story that the amount of specie imported by the Government will relieve the banks and meet all demands against the Government, is certainly amusing. In the first place, this sum is imported for the express purpose of being laid out on Provincial Railways. Secondly, two and a half per cent import duty has been affixed and appropriated to liquidate railway debts, not a penny of which ought any Government to divert to any other purpose. This sum, it is believed, has been most improperly and surreptitiously made away with. Now, then, can the money imported by the Government (some £25,000) meet the railway expenses, releive the banks, and leave a surplus sufficient for all deficiencies, and meet a run upon the Savings' Bank? The Province owe the latter some £90,000, and it is, perhaps, the worst stock in New Brunswick. It is evident that if there should be an immediate run upon the Savings' Bank the Government would be obliged to suspend specie payments and the stock would depreciate fully fifty per cent.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

INTERESTING NEWS.

Halifax December 2d/1857.

The steamer *America*, which sailed from Liverpool at 11 o'clock, A. M., on the 22d Nov., arrived at Halifax at 6 A. M, on Wednesday, the 2nd inst. The Baltic arrived out at 10,30, on the morning of the 18th. The Jason, bound from New York for Southampton, put into Queenstown on the 13th, short of coal. The Kangaroo left Liverpool on the 18th for New York with ten thousand pounds in specie.

MONETARY CRISIS.

On Wednesday, the 18th, applications at the Bank for discount increase: rather than diminish, and the list of failures was seriously extended. The new suspensions included E. Sieveking & Son, in the Swedish trade liabilities about half a million sterling; Allen Smith & Co., in the Denmark trade, liabilities one hundred thousand pounds sterling; Gorrissen, Huffell & Co., general merchants, in consequence of American difficulties; liabilities about six hundred thousand pounds sterling; Svendson & Johnson, merchants, liabilities forty thousand; Brocklesby & Wessels, corn importers, forty thousand.

The probability of a further advance in the Bank rate was discussed, but large gold arrivals were regarded as likely to render such a step unnecessary. The Funds were firm throughout the day. On Thursday the 19th, the Times says there was a decided amendment in all mercantile quarters; not a single failure was reported and some special cases of anxiety were removed. The paper remarks "It is understood that an application which had been made within the last few days by a leading American house to the Bank of England for a large advance on securities, furnished from private resources of the firm has been most satisfactorily met, and that all accommodation required will be fully granted." According to rumor the requirements of the American trade were nearly a million sterling, and according to the "daily News," the assistance received from the Bank after a long deliberation of the directors will, it is expected, enable the firm promptly to comply with the conditions under which the advances were made.

The pressure for money at the Bank was undiminished; indeed some authorities say it was more intense than ever, but the meeting of the Bank directors broke up without making any advance in the rates of discount. Loans on Government securities were in active demand at ten per cent.

At Hamburg the rate of discount receded to eight three quarters. Private letters from Paris describe a better feeling there, some of the American houses were beginning to get remittances, and the situation of the Bank of France was improving. At other continental cities there are likewise signs of an approaching tendency to a revival of confidence. A large and very influential meeting had been held at Glasgow for the purpose of expressing confidence in the Scotch banks—it was resolved to accept notes of the suspended banks as currency. The shipment of silver to the East by the mail of the 20th, was only three hundred and eighteen thousand pounds.

The stoppage of the Wolverhampton Bank caused many failures in the iron districts, representing in the aggregate a large sum. The London Commercial Daily List of Friday evening says the discount market has in some measure become more settled. The timely assistance afforded by the Bank of England has arrested the dire distress which otherwise would have occurred. We cannot quote rates lower.—From 10 to 12 per cent. continues to be demanded; there is however a better feeling in all monetary departments, and good bills ease to be rejected. We confidently look forward to the day when confidence will be re-established.

Scott & Co., of Queenstown, have suspended—Liabilities one to two hundred thousand.

Very Latest by Telegraph to Liverpool—*London*, Nov. 21st.—The Times City article of Friday evening says—The funds have been very steady to day and have closed at an advance of a quarter per cent—The confirmation of a statement made yesterday that an advance was required upon ample securities by an important American house would be fully granted, caused the absence of failure during the day,—the only suspension mentioned being that of a firm of whose ultimate solvency there is apparently not the slightest doubt. A further improvement in foreign exchanges, and a prospect of about half a million of Austrialian gold being forth with taken to the Bank, and also of a considerable arrival by the Persia from New York, all assiting to impart firmness.

The London Daily News of Friday evening says—The Funds, after obtain a rise of 3-8 per cent closed at 1-4 per cent. higher than yesterday. Upon the whole the feeling in the Money Market was to day calm, and more satisfactory.

In foreign exchanges this P. M., rates for Amsterdam and Hamburg were rather higher, but Paris was about the same as last post. About thirty five thousand pounds of gold and gold coin was sold at the bank to day. The suspension was announced on Friday of R. Thomson & Co., a firm largely engaged in the Colonial trade and especially with the Cape of Good Hope; liabilities supposed to amount to about two or three hundred thousand pounds sterling. Rate of discount at Hamburg has again advanced from 8 3-4 to 9 1-2 per cent.; this has partly been occasioned by apprehension of a large failuer which it is believed will be found to have been averted. The Times City article give the following account of the state of the produce markets during the week—The produce markets which at the commencement of the week showed a slight tendency to improvement, have since relapsed, in consequence of the extreme pressure for money, and the still unsatisfactory nature of American advices. Further heavy failures during all the early days of the week also increased the general feeling of distrust; but the absence of any fresh difficulties on Thursday and Friday has had some effect in restoring confidence. At Vienna there has been a partial recovery in the Funds, and the premium on gold has declined nearly one per cent. This improvement is all attributable to the official announcement of a considerable reduction in the Austrian military establishment.

The Daily News' City article describe the returns as the most remarkable ever published.—The banks have infringed the Act to an extent of two millions, but to a considerable extent the infringement is more seeming than real. Of two millions, of new notes created against the Government securities deposited in the Issue department, these are £1,148,185 in notes, and £401,501 in coin, making a total reserve of £1,552,686, which remains in the Bank still; consequently the extent which the public have actually touched upon the new fund of two millions so far placed at their disposal, is really less than half a million. The £686,412 of coin withdrawn remains in the country, being held in Scotland and Ireland. The Bank appears have not a million of Government securities in the market

NOTTINGHAM, Friday, P. M.—The town remains perfectly tranquil. The Mayor and Magistrates have succeeded in preventing a meeting of the operatives. Many come in from the country districts, but quietly dispersed. It was generally believed that upon the meeting being prevented in the Market place, the men would assemble in Nottingham Forest, and every preliminary measure was taken to disperse any crowd that might come together. In the country districts the Police was prepared to act at a moment's notice

Temporary relief has been afforded to a great many families; the able bodied are not compelled to go into the Work House and they to be employed in constructing a new road. One of the rioters of Tuesday night has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

BERLIN, Nov. 18.—It is asserted that the Government will propose no new law of importance during the coming session of the Chambers. The ordinary budget will, however, contain a proposal for increasing the stipend of all public functionaries.

PRUSSIA.—The elections known are to the number of 154, of which 48 only being to the Clerical party and the extreme right. The remainder belong to different shade of the liberal party.

GREAT BRITIAN.

A second attempt to launch the *Leviathan* steamer was made on the 19th, which proved a failure, it being found impossible to move her; the four hydraulic presses were brought to bear on the ship with full force, which failing to start her, all hands were set to work on capstains and land purchases to heave her off by chains; one of the mooring chains gave way and put an end to the operations.

The effort was not to regularly launch her, but to move the vessel some forty feet lower down, and make another attempt in a few days, with a further improvement in the appliances. The public are now kept in ignorance as to these movements. One account says that great risks have been incurred.

FRANCE.

A prosecution has been commenced against certain money changers, which had considerably checked the demand for gold at the Bank of France

A despatch from Marseilles says that since the publication of the decree authorizing the exportation of grain, an improvement in the aspect of affairs has been maintained at a rise of three francs for the best qualities, and other goods were beginning to rally.

The Pays explains the difference that had occurred at Shanghai between the Consuls of France and the United States, and show that the affair was of trivial importance and did not result in any interruption of the friendly relations between the Consuls.

PARIS, Friday evening—Funds rather lower; Threes closed at sixty-six, ninety-five.

SPAIN.

At Madrid it was not considered likely that the financial crisis would affect Spain. The situation of the Bank continued highly satisfactory. The price of wheat continued to give way; the Madrid journals give some details respecting the new Carlo.

A Republican conspiracy had been discovered at Barcelona. They say some members of a former party residing in France were concerned in it, and add that the notorious Carlist named Monserrat, who was at the head of the affair, had been arrested and condemned to death, but his execution was postponed in consequence of his having promised to make disclosures.

ITALY.

Despatches from Turin announce that out of 65 different election returns in Piedmont, 42 are in favor of the Ministers, 3 doubtful, and 20 clerical.

GERMANY.

The powder mills at Mayence, on the Rhine, have exploded, destroying a portion of the upper part of the city. Thirty persons were killed, and nearly 500 were wounded. The damage is estimated at eighty thousand pounds.

Advices from Bohemia are deplorable. Exchange is in favor of gold against bank notes, (although guarranteed by the State) is 11 to 12 per cent, and in favor of silver 8 to 9 per cent.

A Vienna letter of the 14th says the financial accounts from the manufacturing centres were exceedingly afflicting. The number of failures is enormous, no greater panic was ever known at Vienna.

RUSSIA

There was a great fire at St. Petersburg on the 5th, many lives were lost, no particulars given.

The French journal Moniteur of the Fleet says that the Russian plenipotentiary has announced at Shanghai that he came to act in concert with the British and French Ambassadors, and that he entertained no doubt of being received at Pekin.

TURKEY.

The Times Paris correspondent writes, that a difference is said to have raisen between England and Turkey on one hand, and Russia on the other, respecting the trade and navigation of the Black Sea. This difference threatened to assume some importance, but the French and the Prussian governments interposed, and suggested that the solution should be left to the Congress of Paris.

FIRE.—On Thursday morning last, a fire broke out in a house in St. John Street, near the Grove, owned and occupied by Mr. William Fannen.—*Head Quarters.*

[From the Hollidaysburg (Pa.) Standard.]

For some days past there has been a singular story afloat in this community. Whether true or not, we are not prepared to say, but the information comes from such a reliable source that we are free to say there must be something in it. It appears that one day last week, a man in the neighborhood of Mount Union, Huntingdon Co., while cleaning grain, suddenly discovered that the weevil had destroyed the greater part of it. This so exasperated him that he blasphemed the Saviour in such a wilful and malicious manner, that it will not bear putting in print. He left the barn and seated himself in a chair, where he had remained but a few minutes before he turned to his wife and asked her what she said. She replied that she had not spoken. 'I thought,' said he, 'that I heard somebody say that I must sit here till the judgement day. It is now alleged that he is still sitting in the chair, unable to rise or speak, wah his eyes rolling and totally incapable of moving his body. His family, it is said, have left the house, where he still remained seated in the chair on Saturday last.

NEWS FORM EUROPE.

ITALY.

A letter from Milan of the 8th inst. announces an earthquake on the 6th at Menaggio on Lake Como. It was at 2 o'clock in the morning. The moon was shining brightly and the waters of the lake were perfectly tranquil, when suddenly three or four gigantic waves arose and fell with such violence on the shore that all the boats which lay at anchor were carried to the tops of the neighboring houses and dashed to pieces. At the same moment a shower of stones from the bottom of the lake was cast against the houses with a fearful noise. A huge rock was cast into the lake at five miles from Menaggio, and increased the violance of the waters. Fortunately there were but two lives lost.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The details of the latest intelligence from India and China reached England the day the Vanderbilt sailed. These details were not published in full, but the London Times of Nov. 14th contains some additional news.

At Bombay, for all descriptions of grey goods there was active inquiry. In prints no change. Active inquiry for yarns, and considerable animation in cotton; best wool very scarce. Opium in active demand. The money market was easy but a scarcity was expected.

The Madras crop of Indigo was exceedingly favorable; it was expected to reach 70,000 maunds, and to fill up the deficiency in the Bengal crop.

There is no change to note in the Calcutta markets. Government securities have improved, but the tightness in the money market continued unabated. Exchange 2s 2 7-8d to 3d for credits.

At Madras the import market was buoyant and stocks very light. Supplies of produce were small. The money market was unaltered. Exchange, 2s 2 1-2d for documents

There has been a violent typhoon in China seas, attended with much loss of shipping; also serious damage inshore, especially in and around Foochow.

The Russian Plenipotentiary had called at Shanghai, after having visited the Peiho, and had returned thither to receive a reply to the notification of his mission which he had forwarded to Pekin.

Exchange at Hong Kong is 11d to 5s. At Shanghai black teas continued firm; the market for raw silk was quiet. Exchange 5s. 7d to 8d.

The King of Delhi was a prisoner in his own palace.

On the night of the 21st September the Queen's health had been drunk by the conquerors in the palace at Delhi, the cheers being taken up by the Ghoorhas.

Lieut.-General Barn was Governor of Delhi.

Gen. Outrom telegraphs, on the 2d of October, that the insurgents, were too strong to admit of withdrawal from Lucknow. Sick and wounded, women and children, number more then 1000.

After making disposition of safety for garrison, General Outram proposes to retire on Cawnpore. He adds that two additional brigades with powerful field artillery will be required to withdraw with the garrison or reduce the city. Communication between Cawnpore and Lucknow still interrupted.

The predatory tribes on the Gorgaira have plundered the police post on the Lahore and Mooltan road, and caused a temporary interruption of postal communication. Detachments of horse and foot police attacked the plunderers, and killed a great number, including their chief.

The communication is now restored, and the Panjaub has, with this exception, remained quiet.

THE INDIAN MUTINY.

Those who are inclined to find fault with everything British endeavored to throw blame upon our rule in India, charging it with being the cause of the mutinous spirit evinced by the native troops. To show the fallacy of this we ask the attention of our readers to a few particulars. A large portion of India has for ages been ruled by conquerors. At one time nearly the whole of it was consolidated into a Mahometan empire, with a large number of Mahomedan despots, each in his own principality exercising the most unlimited and arbitrary power, forcibly causing the natives to become proselytes to what was to them an alien religion. Under those conquerors were the natives not only lowered to the ignominy of serfs and bondmen, but they were kept there; nothing was done by them to elevate the native population; they were not trusted with arms nor trained to military life; in fact the history of all the conquerors of India, except the English, is marked with cruelty and injustice.—But strange to say no rebellions have taken place against any of those conquerors save our own nation, whose rule has been the mildest India has ever known. Here at once is something that must arrest public attention. If, as some allege, it is against tyranny and oppression that the natives of India have rebelled, why have they never revolted against the Mahometans and other conquerors, who really have trampled not only upon their civil rights, but have also most arbitrarily interfered with their religious privileges. It is also said that our government were endeavoring to force the people of India to forsake the religion of their fathers, and adopt that of the Christian. This is a great error. The British never have evinced any disposition to persecute their subjects in the East on religious grounds. Other foreign nations holding power in that country have in many instances persecuted the Hindoos for the tenacity with which they clung to their peculiar rites and ceremonies; and in all such cases they have bowed submissively to the burthens laid upon them. How absurd, then, to say that this revolt has been caused by an inclination or attempt on the part of the East India Company to interfere with the religion of the Hindoos. The only particular which those preferring this charge can bring before the public is that of the Cart ridges having been greased with the fat of animals, to which the religious training of the native teaches him to object. This, no doubt, was a mistake on the part of the servants of the Company, still it was such an one as would have been remedied upon the first complaint. But the cause of this unfortunate rebellion lies beyond all this. Sepoy revolts are not new affairs in India, and there was no reason to suppose when the present revolt broke out that it was going to be much worse than many which had preceded it. One fact must not be forgotten, that this mutiny does not, neither has it extended to the mass of the people—it is peculiarly a military revolt—If the native population had feared for their religion, or were suffering under tyranny and oppression, why did not they strike in company with the Sepoys. It is true, indeed, that the mutiny has assumed a fearful aspect, inasmuch as the native Bengal army number 150,000 men; still they were comparatively but a small representation of the population among whom they were placed, for the purposes of protection and good government; and up to the present time, or to the fall of Delhi—the Sebastopol of the revolt—the great body of the people have remained loyal to the British Government, siding rather with us than with the mutineers. Here, then, is overwhelming testimony in favor of the justness of our government in India. In fact it was never so well governed as at present. The abuses introduced by the administration of Hastings, and a few other rulers, have been swept away, and the natives are generally well affected towards the British. The Sepoys stand in a different position—there seems to be something in military life that transforms them into mutineers and traitors. When they enter the employ of the government as soldiers their position becomes much elevated above the mass of their fellow-countrymen; their pay and rations, dress and accoutrements immediately give them an importance, and supplies them with luxuries to which they had previously been strangers; but all this, instead of making them good soldiers, seems to form them into machines of revolt, and thus our present war in the East, instead of being a rebellion on the part of the people against their rulers, is simply a military mutiny, a revolt of an indulged soldiery.

This mutiny will teach our government a lesson, which they should have learned years ago, viz: that native troops are not to be depended upon. The arms and munitions of war must alone be trusted in the hands of European soldiers, for it matters not what amount of forbearance the British use towards a native soldiery, every indulgence will be abused, and the safety and permanancy of our rule in the East must depend on the strength of our own arms and the fidelity and prowess of our own soldiers. The Sepoys always have, and we fear always will, listen to the treasonable conspiracies of the enemies of our nation. We know from experience what it is to meet on the battle-fields of the East native troops commanded by French officers. Let us then take warning. With Sepoys the ambitious machinations of Mahometan aspirants have vast influence, but with European soldiers treason would be nipped in the bud. Another thing that strikes our attention here is, that Mahometans have not only been the enemies of the natives of India, but they have also been the opponents of our government in almost every instance. So that our government have two evils against which to guard—the rebellions of Sepoys and the treasons of those who aspire to make the conquest of India and rival the British power in that place. These two evils may be remedied by the reconstruction of the Indian army. The Mahometans may agitate till they become wearied of the task.—The great mass are loyal to our government, and the disaffected can not be operated upon for rebellious purposes, when they have neither arms nor munitions of war; but leave them 150,000 armed men, trained and disciplined for war, from the native ranks, and we leave the seeds of mutiny ready for germination when the proper hour arrives. We must learn by this time that it is not sufficient to rest our government in the East upon the justness of our rule. Should we adopt an absolute and continuous course of concession, giving way to every demand that even a Sepoy could make, in such proportion as we did this would it be abused. Indeed, with a Sepoy army and a native population, open to intrigue from our enemies abroad, a course of concession would soon drive us from India. The only way in which our rule can be perpetuated in India is to throw sufferance to the winds, and rule by strength. Let the government be maintained by our own arms, and whilst it shall be tempered with justice, let us remember also that might and justice should go hand in hand.—*British Constitution.*

The New York *Herald* speaking of India says:—"It is understood that some of the ablest officers of our army, and those least likely to be suspected of undue partiality for Great Britain have offered their services to Lord Napier as candidates for duty in the British ranks; and as to the raw material for armies, it is well known that the British Minister might have raised a brigade of forty or fifty thousand men on the seaboard alone, had his instructions justified him in doing so."

MUCH TRUTH IN A SMALL COMPASS.

We are a free people, a great people, an enterprising people; but it must be admitted, also, that we are a DYSPEPTIC PEOPLE. Our stomachs are by no means as sound as our political constitutions, and many of us, if addressed in the language of Macbeth:—

"Let *good digestion* wait on appetite,
And health on both"—

would anxiously inquire by what means the wish could be realized. That question, thanks to THOMAS HOLLOWAY, can be triumphantly answered. The unequalled stomachic, known throughout the world as HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, is literally a specific for the complaint. Imperfect digestion results from a dilute condition of the gastric juice—the fluid which dissolves the food in the stomach, and fits it for application to the purposes of life in the form of blood. If the organ which secrets this solvent is in a state of morbid irritation, the fluid will be deficient in quality, and its appointed office in the internal economy of the system will be inefficiently performed. The stomach being disordered, the whole vital machinery to which it furnishes sustenance and strength will be weakened, and the animal spirits, sympathising with the bodily debility, will become greatly depressed. This is DYSPEPSIA, and its victims, when it has assumed the chronic form, are the most miserable of mankind. It is generally accompanied by loss of appetite, attenuation, oppression after eating, irregularity of the bowels, low nervous fever, great debility, palpitation of the heart, broken sleep, pain in the right side and between the shoulders, and profound melancholy. All these symptoms, and every other variety in the manifestations of this distressing malady, are rapidly removed by a course of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. Putting the testimony of others out of the question, we have full warrant from personal observation for this broad and positive statement.

It is not to be marvelled at, then, that Dr. Holloway has acquired such universal fame. Very seldom do the crowned heads of Europe condescend to invite private citizens to their palaces, but there is scarcely a regal palace in Europe where the Doctor is not a welcome visitor, and whose sovereign has not honored him with some rich present as a testimonial of his esteem. Nor does his renown rest here. He is as well known in China and Hindostan, in Cairo and Sydney, as he is in London. Paris, St. Petersburg, Rome, Madrid, Berlin, Vienna, or New York; and in each of these cities he is honored, and in some instances revered as a benefactor. If he had appeared in a former age of the world, his success would have been attributed to magic. We have even heard that the ignorant peasantry of England and Germany, at the present day, endow him, in their imaginations, with supernatural gifts.

In these remarks upon a man who is distinguished from all physicians whatsoever by the speed, simplicity, and certainty of his cures, we wish to discharge a duty which we owed, or thought we owed, to the public. It is for them to act upon our suggestion as they think fit.—N. Y. "*Sunday Mercury.*"

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—The St. Stephen's *Herald* says that a young lad named Blackwood, was nearly killed last week at Milltown, in consequence of being run over by a freight car connected with the Calais and Baring Railroad. One of his legs was severed from the body, below the knee. Medical assistance was immediately procured, but it was thought the boy would not live.

FIRE.—The Machine Shop a short distance above this village, owned by Messrs John Balloch and Stephen L. Parsons, caught fire about noon yesterday, and was, with the greater portion of its contents, totally consumed.—A few sleighs, dragons, and Fanning Mills, and some other unimportant things, were saved; but all else, including the whole of the Workmen's tools, were burned. The loss is estimated at £1500, no part of which is covered by insurance. Much sympathy is felt and expressed for Messrs Balloch & Parsons; and great as is their loss the loss of the public in this useful establishment scarcely less.—*Woodstock Journal.*