

in society is less unfavourable than we had anticipated, although 1,165 have emigrated during the year; the decrease is but 931. There are on the circuits and missions 60 day schools, containing about 4,000 scholars. The number of missionary stations, 19; of missionaries, 24—who have the charge of supplying 40 chapels, and 500 other preaching places. The number of circuits in the regular work is 74; of preachers 139, including supernumeraries. Two preachers have died during the year—James Rutledge and Alexander Murdock, both of whom had reached the ripe age of eighty-two.

Protestant Churches in Turkey.

The Protestant evangelical Churches in Turkey are eight in number; and though some of them are small, they are making some progress, and the word of God is distributed. Among the Armenians, the national spirit prefers the simple testimony of the Bible to the authority of the Pope or the clergy. In the places in which the Churches are organized, there is at present no persecution. But wherever the light of the Gospel penetrates, a struggle ensues, and continues, till the clergy are convinced that the Sultan is determined not to permit any persecution while he is on the throne.

Argumentum ad Hominem.

Gen. T., of New York, a gentleman of known wealth and liberality, was not long since called upon by a person to obtain his signature on a petition for the abolition of capital punishment. The person unfolded his papers and documents, and presented and enforced his arguments in rather a tiresome set speech, stopping occasionally, to deposit a mouthful of tobacco juice upon a nice parlour carpet. General T. was in favour of diminishing capital punishments, but doubted the propriety or expediency of abolishing them in all cases. At the expression of this opinion, his visitor began to bridle up and prepare to lay down his arguments with greater force; and, in order to give greater facility to his enunciation, he took from his mouth a huge quid of tobacco and threw it upon the white marble hearth, saying he wished the General would be so good as to inform him in what cases capital punishment could ever be justified or defended.

"Well," said the General, "it strikes me, that if we are going to abolish capital punishment, there are two cases which should be made exceptions."

"Two cases, are there?" said the petitioner. "Well, sir, I should like to hear them stated, and the arguments for them."

"The first," said the General, "is that of clear, cold blooded, premeditated murder. I think the person who lies in waiting or in ambush, with malice prepense, and takes the life of his fellow-creature, ought to forfeit his life in return. He deserves to be hung."

"Well, I have abundance of arguments to meet that case," said the visitor. "Now, I should like to know what is your other case."

"The other case," said the General, "is that of the animal that walks on two legs, calls itself a man, and carries a mouthful of disgusting filth into a clean house, and there pours it about the carpet and scatters it on the hearth. Such a being is certainly not fit to live in decent society, and I do not know of any better or more ready mode of getting rid of him than to hang him. With these two exceptions, I think I should be willing to sign your petition for the abolition of capital punishment."

The visitor gathered up his papers, thrust them in his pocket, and with a very blank look hastily withdrew. He has not since called to receive the General's signature.—*National Intelligencer.*

The Isthmus Railway.

The terminus of the Panama and Chagres Railroad, on the Pacific side, will be a mile or two north-west of the city of Panama, from which point it is proposed to run a pier of two or three miles in length, to an island in the bay, where will be the depot for the steamers to and from San Francisco. The water in the bay is not of sufficient depth to admit of any other course.

A Novelty at College.

At the commencement of Middlebury College, on the 25th ult., there was a novelty among the speakers. The Latin salutatory

was delivered by a coloured youth, and he acquitted himself well. He subsequently appeared upon the stage and delivered an oration in English. The Princeton Record says that, as a speaker, a writer, or a thinker, he would not suffer in comparison with his classmates.

Converts from Mahomedanism.—The London *Missy. Herald* reports the Baptism of several persons at Saugor, a Baptist mission station in Asia. One of them was a private tutor to the Rajah Tehri. He is a convert from Mahomedanism, and is now adorning the doctrine of God his Saviour.

New Wesleyan Church.—We have barely time this morning to allude to the religious services observed yesterday, at the dedication of the new Wesleyan Church in this city;—the crowded and attentive audience, composed of Protestants of every denomination, who were present at each service, proved, we are sure, highly gratifying to all connected with the Church, and evidenced a liberality of Christian sympathy and feeling extremely rare table to the citizens of Quebec. We trust the public meeting to be held this evening in the new church, will be equally well attended; as we have every reason to believe that the proceedings, though not partaking of the solemnities of yesterday, will nevertheless be exceedingly interesting. We propose recurring to the subject at greater length in an early number.—*Quebec Gazette, 8th.*

Mr. Valentine's Daguerrotype Portraits.

Mr. Valentine's Advertisement appears under our advertising heading, to which we direct the attention of our readers. We have had an opportunity of seeing Mr. Valentine's improvements in taking Daguerrotype likenesses; and pronounce them superior to all other we have ever seen. The portraits, in light, and shade, &c. are nearly, if not quite, equal to the finest painted miniatures; and we think, that now nothing more can be done to perfect the Daguerrotype art. Mr. Valentine deserves the patronage of the public.

Dr. RICHET has consented to become the President of Victoria College, at Coburg, Canada West.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Fire.—The dwelling-house of the Rev. J. W. Disbrow, at Loch Lomond, was destroyed by fire on Thursday afternoon, with a great part of the clothing of the family, and furniture, provisions, &c. The flames are supposed to have been caused, by a defect in the chimney, and were so rapid in their progress that but little could be saved from the upper part of the building. The house, we understand, was insured for £300. Mr. Disbrow's loss is estimated at about £200.—*Courier, 27th ult.*

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—A young man named Morgan, a stone-cutter, from Fredericton, fell overboard from the steamer *Mail of Erin*, on Wednesday last, on her passage to Eastport. Every exertion was made to save him, but without success, as he sank almost immediately.—*New Brunswick.*

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—A most dreadful accident occurred at Dorchester, on Wednesday, the 17th inst. A son of the Hon. E. B. Chandler, a fine lad of about seven years of age, was amusing himself, by looking on at a pile of burning brush, about forty rods from the dwelling house, when his clothes took fire, and he was so dreadfully burnt that he died in a few hours afterwards. He suffered the most excruciating agony until within two hours of his death, when the pain suddenly left him, and he became quite rational and sensible that his end was approaching. We sincerely deplore the calamity which the father has sustained in the loss of a child under such dreadful circumstances.—*News.*

We deem it necessary to inform our country friends that the Young Women who were lately bearded from their homes by the artful Yankees, for the purpose of engaging their valuable services in the Cotton Factories, have been most grossly deceived, both with regard to the amount of labour and the extent of their reward. The former they find to be unceasing toil and exceedingly un-

healthy; two of these unhappy young women were lately sent back to their native land. The Yankees, completely worn out—perhaps exhausted for life—some have become mentally deranged, and all would most gladly return hither if they had the means; but the fact is, their wages (nominally large) are all consumed in necessary expenses—all the shops in the neighborhood are connected with the establishment, and the prices are so exorbitant that it is impossible for the poor girls to lay by a single cent. Thus are they virtually enslaved to a most laborious, toilsome and unhealthy employment, without the slightest prospect of escape. The above we have from undoubted authority, and it may be entirely relied upon, as a true picture without the slightest exaggeration.—*Observer.*

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.—John Ward, William Jack, Frederick A. Wiggins, William Olive, Esquires, The Honorable L. A. Wilnot, The Honorable William M'Leod, James W. Chandler, John Simpson, and Alexander Campbell, Esquires, to be the Board of Commissioners for the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, the Commission Gazetted under date of the 17th September last having been superseded.

Robert Fraser Hazen, Esquire, to be a Justice of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for the County of King's County.

By His Excellency's Command.

J. R. PARTELOW, Secretary's Office, 24th Oct. 1849.

THE WATER COMPANY.—We have received a pamphlet giving a statement of the affairs of the Company, preparatory to offering the new Stock of £10,000 to the public, and we are pleased to observe that the Company are making vigorous efforts to place their works in the highest state of efficiency. We would advise a perusal of this pamphlet, which gives some interesting information respecting the affairs of the Company.—*V. Bkr.*

A correspondent of the *Miramichi Gleaner*, writing from Shediac, says:—Private letters received here since your last publication, state that the body of the murdered man lately found at Sussex Vale, has been identified as being that of a Mr. Thompson, generally known here as traveling pedlar, and brother to the late Mr. Joseph Thompson, merchant, Chatham.

CANADA.

THE COUNTER-ANNEXATION ADDRESS.—The Quebec Morning Chronicle of the 16th inst., publishes the subjoined counter declaration, which the Chronicle understands was most numerously signed in Montreal. A similar document was about being put in circulation for signatures at Quebec:—

We, the undersigned, inhabitants of the City of Montreal, owing and acknowledging Allegiance to Her Majesty the Queen, having read a certain Address to the people of Canada, in which separation from British connexion and a Union with the United States of America are recommended, as presenting the only practicable remedy for the evils which affect this Province—do hereby solemnly and deliberately record our dissent from the precipitate and ill-advised conclusions which the authors of that address have arrived at.

We believe there is nothing in the present depressed condition of Canada, which may not be promptly and effectually remedied by the adoption of a well considered system of Legislation, without having resort to a measure revolting to our feelings, revolutionary in its character, and tending to the dismemberment of the British Empire. These views we are prepared to maintain by all Constitutional means. Anxious alive to the importance of promoting the material interests of this our native or adopted country, and of preserving unanimity and good will amongst all classes of our fellow citizens, we cannot but express our earnest hope that means may be devised, without delay, to restore prosperity to this Province, cement the ties which have so long existed with the Mother Country, and allay an agitation which may otherwise prove formidable.

The Montreal *Pilot* says:—We are happy to inform our readers that the anti-annexation document has already received the signatures of upwards of 500 persons, including gentlemen of various political opinions held in this country, and of the different races inhabiting it.

Another protest has been issued, signed by Members of the Legislature now resident in Montreal.

The Chronicle says:—We learn that Delegates from the Colonial Association of New Brunswick met the Delegates of the league at Montreal, and have agreed that a legislative Union of the Provinces is the thing desi-

table for the future prosperity and economical government of British North America.

Serious Accident.—On Monday last, a Captain Farmer and Pigout, of the Royal Artillery, were driving in a carriage down Cote des Neiges road, when nearly opposite Mr. Major's house, the horses took fright, and ran at a fierce rate down the hill. Both gentlemen jumped out of the vehicle. Captain Pigout fell on his shoulder, and was unhurt; but unfortunately, Captain Farmer fell on his forehead, and bled profusely from his ears and mouth, which continued until four o'clock the following morning, and he yet in a very precarious state. The horse, stepped by the carriage coming in contact with a lamp post. They are seriously injured, and the vehicle is destroyed. Capt. Farmer was removed to the Hospital on Tuesday.—He is as yet no better, and his recovery is looked upon as doubtful, as he has not returned to consciousness, although the bleeding has been almost stopped.—*Pilot.*

We mentioned sometime back that a vessel, the *Eureka*, was fitting out in the Upper Lakes, and was to sail with all dispatch, for California. This vessel passed through the Lachine Canal last evening, and may be seen in this harbour. The *Eureka* is a well built and handsome vessel, and by her appearance would be taken for a vessel that would measure 600 tons.—[*Montreal Gazette, Oct. 6.*]

An atrocious case of murder is reported in the Toronto Colonist. The victim was Robert McEllerie, of the township of Clarks, who, with his family was seated near the fire in the evening, when he was killed by a shot fired through the window by a person without. The deceased was a very quiet, industrious man, and conjecture is at fault in assigning any probable reason for the murder. The murderer has not yet been discovered.

Receipts at the Toronto Custom House for the quarter ending Oct. 10, £12,500. During the three quarters of the present year, the receipts exceed by £4,000 the whole amount collected in the year 1848.

Receipts at Montreal Custom House, for quarter ending 5th Oct. 1849:—
1849—£7,000
1848—£6,000

Difference in favour of 1849—£1,000

The owners of real property in Toronto already feel the benefit of the enactment in regard to the removal of the Seat of Government. Property, they say, is rising in value, and landlords are selling higher. Some building lots have been sold at a considerable increase on former prices.

A the Home District Assizes, Robert Smith, private in the 10th Brigade, was tried for the murder of Richard Eastwood, another private in the same Brigade, on the 13th of August last, at Kingston. After an impressive Address by Justice Sullivan, he was sentenced to be hanged on the 14th of November.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—About three weeks since a man named John McLennan, residing on Baginail's, Princetown Road, accidentally cut off his great toe, and the next one to it; the wound was nearly healed, but on Wednesday, the 10th inst., he was taken with shivering, soon followed by stiffness and pain in the neck and chest; this increased rapidly, until it came to complete tetanus lock-jaw, of which he expired, spite of all medical aid, on Monday evening. This is rather singular, as we understand this fearful disease seldom occurs, except after an extremity being crushed, or from a wound made by a blunt instrument on the foot or hand.—*Islander.*

CUBA.

SUGAR.—It is estimated that the exports of sugar from Cuba, for 1850, if nothing occurs to injure the crops between this and the early part of the year will be equal to 1,500,000 boxes worth of present rates, (mollasses included) about \$33,000,000. The largest crop ever exported hitherto was in 1847, amounting to near 1,500,000 boxes, and which date, the cultivation has been increased at the present season has been uncommonly good.—[*New Orleans Commercial Bulletin.*]

UNITED STATES.

THE MOSQUITO QUESTION.—The Washington Correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, under date of the 17th inst., says:—

"The mystery is solved, and there is no longer any room for evasive denials, obscure hints, and apologetic explanations, as to the course of this administration on the Nicaragua or rather the Mosquito question. It is distinctly enough avowed by Mr. Clayton, through the Intelligencer, that the instructions were given to Mr. Squier, in conformity with his late address to the Directors

of the canal, and that he was instructed to inform the Government would not be responsible for any territory in this continent, by power.

It appears from this statement, of a meeting at the United States Capitol, that the intervention to that of Great Britain of the claims of Nicaragua, and Palmerston had replied, in substance, intervention would be of avail, the Great Britain having come to a decision on the subject of her pretensions to Nicaragua would not be allowed to set down. An issue has therefore been in the two Governments, and we shall see how it ends.

There is not in England a more ultra British rights than Lord Palmerston, like propensities have been attributed to Mr. Rivers, now minister to France, & speech in the Senate, that we would war with Great Britain on the North American question, had not the ministry been Lord Palmerston was bent upon this country.

As to Mr. Clayton's course of policy, it is now necessary to inquire to obtain and enforce it. Merely to station, is not of much account. It is necessary. Will the Cabinet recommend a war. Something must be done to Britain from her proud occupancy of the country, or the portions of it claimed by her. A mere manifesto will be ridiculous. Squire intimates that force will be used in this country.

The only way will be, to get up a town, and then send a message to Congress that "American blood had been shed on soil," and ask Congress for a hundred men and fifty millions of dollars will not, as we know from past experience it. The people are always ready to take a war, though they may, as some repudiate and punish its authors.

EMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES.—The last six months 100,000 emigrants landed at this port, a large increase over which landed five years ago, when there was in twelve months 100,000. One of the streams which pour into there being two others, one this which last year was 90,000, and a west by the way of New Orleans. These 600,000 is probably near the annual addition to our population by New York Express.

SOME OF THE PLEASURES OF ROUTE.—A correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, says, this has caused immense amount of gentlemen, who have recently arrived from me that there is at least teams, with four persons to each road—32,000 persons. His company eight wagons, only one of which through. For a distance of one they used hams for fuel.—They are worth of property, but were away \$15,000 worth of it in order themselves and have their lives. He thinks that \$2,000,000 would be for the loss in property, provisions the overland route alone. G. L. A. sent to delay such losses.

DOMESTIC.

THE N. A. & W. I. STATIC Wallys, 72, Capt. George G. Baginail, Rt. hon. Earl Dundon Bermuda on Saturday, 27th, A. M. The Bermuda, S. echr. accompanied the Flag Ship. of the harbour in beautiful under all plain sail to royals and both fetching out quite a thing, without tacking.

The following comprises a and vessels on the North American command, and how early 72, on passage to Bermuda (72), 10, Commodore's ship, Trinidad, 15, at Havana passage from England; Sappi Mexico; Helena 16, off Cu Jamaica; Vixen (s.) 6, W. King-ton, Canada; Viper Bermuda 3, on passage to Bermuda 10, surveying, Bahama str. young, Bay of Fundy; N. Harlan.—*Chronicle.*