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Office in HATHORN'S Brick Building,
Market-square.

The Garland.

From the Liverpool Courier.

LINES ON THE DEATH OF THE KING.

"How blessings brighten as they take their flight"—Young.
Oh! not when the world's highest glories hang around thee,
And thy voice was the herald of honour and fame:
When all that was lovely and bright would surround thee,
And amidst low'd deep at the power of thy name,
I did we know the deep love that our bosoms have cher-
ished
For thee, who art sweet from the throne of the skies;
Till as flowers that in ev'ry bud have perished,
In slumbers untouch'd by the sun's radiant fires,
One day-dream of hope, that through sickness has cheer'd,
Was o'erwhelm'd by the shadows of death's dreary gloom:
And the trophies thou hast in thy loyal re-
ward,
Were willingly wrapt in the cloud of the tomb.
Let the high crest of valour be low'd to the dust,
Let the song of the minstrel to silence be hush'd,
Or but echo the means that remain on our shore,
To that God who in mercy has watch'd o'er thy bed,
We commend thee, lov'd spirit, with blessings, in
peace:
Who sustained thee in patience till stilling had fled,
And will lead thee where sorrow and wretchedness
cease.
Wednesday, June 28.

EMIGRATION.

Train up thy children, England,
In the ways of righteousness, and feed them
With the word of wholesome doctrine,
Where hast thou thy times—nor in their industry?
To thy fathers where—nor in their hearts—thy might
But in their arms.
Shall not their numbers, therefore, be thy weal,
Thy strength, thy power, thy safety, and thy joy?
O'er thee then—gratitude and shame,
If in the flourishing land there should be dwellers
Where the new-born babe doth bring into its parent
at the birth.
No joy! where squallid poverty receives it,
And, on her wretched knees,
Gives it the senny bread of discontent.
Saturday.

Attacaluita.

"We endeavour by variety to adapt some things to our readers,
some to another, and a few perhaps to every taste."—Pliny.

A CRUISE UP THE SAGUENAY, LOWER CANADA.

BY A NAVAL OFFICER.

Perhaps there is no part of the world in which the human frame is subjected to such diverse states of temperature within a short space of time as in Canada—peculiarly characteristic of its climate. Sudden and extensive changes in the thermometer are produced at all times of the year by almost every change in the direction of the wind. In the winter, it is well known, the cold is most intense, while in the summer, the opposite extreme of heat prevails, with the nights frequently attended by frost. At Quebec during the last winter, the thermometer fell 23° below zero; and in the month of June following, it was up to 94° in the shade, thus making a range of 124 degrees; yet the climate is remarkably healthy, and instances of longevity are common. At the mouth of the Riviere du Loup, on the 1st of September, the temperature of the sea water at that place was 39°, whilst that of the air was 45°. In July we several times found the water 53°, while the air was more or less above 40° at a period which is generally the warmest in the year.

On the next morning we left our anchorage. As we approached the mouth of the Saguenay river, the wind died away, and we were obliged to anchor. We were strangers to its navigation, and though one or two of our companions professed a knowledge of it, we were obliged to resort to the pilot to be trusted. After sailing up the river the tide ceased, we took advantage of a light wind that favored us, and shortly found ourselves securely at anchor in the little harbour of Tadoussac at the mouth of this river. The view from our anchorage was of the most picturesque description. To the southward were the long reefs of each point of the entrance of the Saguenay, forming an artificial barrier to the waves of the St. Lawrence, and affording security to the harbour. In the distance was Red Island beyond it Green Island, and in their rear the long hills of the south shore. To the northward lay the Saguenay, precipitous, succeeded by precipice was seen in perspective; the base washed by the dark deep waters of the river, over whose surface they cast their shadows in gloomy, solemn grandeur. Near us was the little semicircular beach of bright sand, forming the bay or harbour of Tadoussac. Rising immediately above this, a green terrace, on which stands the house of the fur trader ornamented in front with a row of old guns, placed round the corners of a tolerable garden, more for the sake of appearance, than for use. Above this terrace appears a fringe of white granite hills, on the other side of which is a small lake. The view in this direction is highly closed by mountains of granite, rising to the height of about two thousand feet.

The astonishing depth of the Saguenay renders it one of the most extraordinary rivers in the world. It is the grand outlet of the waters from the Saguenay country into the St. Lawrence, which it joins on its northern shore, about a hundred miles below Quebec, and although only a tributary stream, has the appearance of a long mountain lake, in an extent of fifty miles, rather than that of a river. The scenery is of the most wild and magnificent description. The river varies from about a mile to two miles in breadth, and follows its impetuous course in a south-easterly direction, through a deep valley formed by mountains of granite & schistose granite, which in some places rise vertically from the water-side to an elevation of two thousand feet. There is a feature attending this river, which renders it a natural curiosity, and is probably the only instance of the kind. The St. Lawrence is about eighteen miles wide at its entrance, and has a depth of about two hundred and forty feet. A ridge of rocks below the surface of the water, through which there is a channel about one hundred and twenty feet deep, has across the mouth of the Saguenay, within which the depth extends to eight hundred and forty feet, so that the bed of the Saguenay is absolutely six hundred feet below that of the St. Lawrence into which it falls, a depth which is preserved many miles up the river. So extraordinary a feature could only occur in a rocky country, such as is found in some parts of Canada, where the beauty of nature are displayed in their wildest form. The course of the Saguenay, decisions a violent rippling, or surf, which is much increased and exceedingly dangerous to boats during the ebb tide. The extraordinary depth of the river, and the total want of information concerning it, has given rise to an idea among the credulous fishermen, of its being in many parts unfordable. This fact is inadmissible on an informed mind, for there is always an appearance of mystery about a river when its water is even discoloured so as to prevent the bed from being seen, and the delusion is here powerfully assisted by the lofty overhanging precipices of either shore.

Following the course of the river upwards, it preserves a westerly direction to the distance of about sixty miles, in some parts about half a mile broad, in others expanding into small lakes, at about two miles across to their banks, being interspersed with a few low islands,

in the narrow parts of the river, the depth at the distance of a few yards from the precipice forming the bank, is six hundred feet, and in the middle of the river it increases to nearly nine hundred. It is, as yet, only known to the few fur traders who deal with the native Indians, and the salmon fishermen who frequent its banks. These latter have erected several little boats on the narrow muddy banks left in some parts between the water and the precipice, in which we were glad to seek shelter on our way up the river with our boat. On the night before our arrival at Chicouty, we encamped on the bank, and as we had imagined, on the reach of the tide. In the course of the night, however, our fancied security vanished, by the appearance of the water in our tent, and we were suddenly awake by its noise beneath us, our beds being fortunately off the ground. Although our condition was by no means free from danger, the scene that ensued was admirably ludicrous. We were in total darkness, the water was nearly knee-deep in our tent, and in attempting to find the exit, we encountered various articles, such as trunks, canisters, and other things equally inimical to our design. At length, however, on going the outside of the tent, we had the satisfaction of discovering our boat riding by her anchor close to the rapids, which she was moored having allowed her to swing. All dry land had disappeared in the darkness of the night, and

"One wide water all around us,
All above us one black sky,"
seemed to be literally verified. A gale of wind which was blowing from the north-east, accompanied with violent rain, had occasioned the water to rise above its usual level. Our first consideration was how to secure our personal safety, and we were about embarking immediately, but observing the water rose no higher, and that the tent remained firm in its position, after a short time we were relieved by finding it recede to its natural level. The vertical rise had been about twenty-one feet. At day-light we found ourselves in a head wind; the few things we had with us being smothered over with soft mud, deposited by the water, and the rain, which continued during the evening days, rendered our condition by no means desirable. At the distance of about sixty miles up the river, the navigation is suddenly terminated by a succession of falls and rapids, near which is situated the trading post of Chicouty. At this place there is an old church, built about two centuries ago by the Jesuits, who were active in civilizing the native Indians. The church is still kept in decent repair by the Indians, and is annually visited by a missionary priest. These people are few in number and are not to be met with between this trading post and the mouth of the river. A fine tract of country commences here, intersected by the Saguenay, a river issuing from Lake St. John, distant about sixty-seven miles farther to the westward. The little communication which is carried on with this lake is, by means of these rivers, in bark canoes, and barks, and flat-bottomed boats of the country; but it is subject to much interruption from the rapids, or, as they are called, necessary to avoid the numerous falls in the river. The tide of emigration is directed in this quarter, and we shall on doubt shortly hear of a flourishing settlement on the banks of Lake St. John. The Saguenay river, after receiving the waters of the Saguenay, a secure retreat to the shops of the French population at the memorable siege of Quebec, under Gen. Wolfe, as it intended to facilitate the colonization of that country, with their people of the utmost importance for the commerce of its supplies, produce, by means of steam vessels to the St. Lawrence, from thence to be re-shipped for the foreign market.

The old system of excision, which so long prevailed in the central parts of North America some years since, seems to have relaxed, but with unimpaired vigour, it was to represent the country, which is so rocky and barren, that they might enjoy the benefit of monopolizing the fur trade, it was not until within those two or three years past that its real character became known. All that had been hitherto known, was that it was a sterile and unproductive land, and was almost its sterile nature, and many of the deep and dangerous of the river, which the appearance of its entrance tended but too much to confirm. All this had the desired effect; but the change in length broke, and the sterility of the country, as well as the longed-for of the river, are slowly dispelled by a statement of facts that before the House of Assembly at Quebec. It appears to have been customary hitherto to let the country to individuals for terms of twenty years, and the time for a renewal of the lease being at hand, we saw many of the spirits of the Messrs. Dube, or Kamouriski, who have long been there, have divulged accounts of it, which induced the provincial government to send an exploring party for the purpose of investigating their claims in the course of last summer. The report of this commission is, as far as possible, as was expected. It has appeared at length in the first volume of the Transactions of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, in a paper on the Saguenay Country.

The following paragraphs are extracted from the *Boston Daily Advertiser*, one of the best Journals published in the United States. They are from the "Notes of a Mail Traveller to the Canadas." To such travellers as these we are sure our fellow subjects of all classes in the Province will always be happy to give information, and to offer any courtesies in their power.—*Quebec Mercury*.

Quebec is classic ground, and all readers are aware of its interesting objects: the sublime works of art of the wonderful works of art in the impregnable fortifications, and the imperial arm attached to this Montoumery. But in addition to these, the truly elegant and grandeur of the new stone Cathedral lately erected, and the chivalrous general of the brilliant memory of both these heroes, Wolfe and Montcalm, deserve the grateful commemoration and the hearty admiration of every man. The respective Societies for Literature, Science and Arts, and the Provincial Government, deserve praise, and illustrate that spirit of improvement which is abroad in this land. The Army is little inferior to that of the Tower of London. But the immense Military works, erected and erected at Quebec, are the objects of the highest consideration, and will make the objects of America. Fifty thousand pounds Sterling a year, Great Britain has long been expending to render the French, they now with great difficulty demolishing and more conformable to the modern taste of defence. This work is nearly finished round the Citadel, a feat not inferior probably to any one of the day; the casemates afford very excellent barracks. But the greatest protection on the land-side is from the entire deficiency of the thin stratum of soil for an enemy to cover his approaches. A new line of Serran batteries to run between this place and Halifax; the stock for this purpose is already taken up.

And now we may be asked, where is the phantom, the rawhead and bloody bones of rebellion, insurrection, and civil war, which stalked about so farcical here the last year, if we believe the newspapers? Where is it indeed? We pled this question continually while there, and all the time with sixty or seventy persons in the Hotel, or Serran hall, in vain; not the slightest trace of this monstrous horridum, not the shadow of a shade could be found. The fact is, that the British Minister declared his readiness to set them off as soon as they supposed themselves that they were capable of maintaining their independence, and they accordingly returned lest he take them at their word.—The manners of all classes here are exceedingly polite and obliging; we should be happy if we could extend the compliment to all of our own countries; we met on the route; but Professor Siliman has published the

statements on the subject, and we admire his honesty and independence. Bonaparte has continued us to be sure "not to wash our dirty linen before the public;" but the abolition in this case must be public as the stain is, unless indeed our numerous Clergy will condescend from metaphysics to the minor morals of the people, in imitation not to take the highest seat in the synagogue, but in honor to prefer one another.

MONTREAL.—The first object, which attracts and long monopolizes attention, is the sublime and elegant Cathedral, built as it is most of the city, with near admirable hard and smooth limestone, which splits like ice in winter, and is far more easily hammered. It forms the base of the whole country, which is beautiful as usual, with a sharp-pointed hammer, is beautiful in this Cathedral sometimes assemble a congregation of seven or eight thousand, and three or four thousand more might be contained in it; it doubtless exceeds any Church in the Continent of America, unless the one at Mexico. In the extreme part of the town, near the public buildings, warehouses and private dwellings would amount to any city. The population is about 20,000. The principal objects of interest in Montreal are well known; that we have here a fine variety of manufactures, and a great number of fine and well equipped houses here, though yet not so many as were created for one of the Agents of the great Fur Company, who were long the grandees here; they cannot be stopped payment, and it is said that the Fur Company is completely settled. The Parish of St. Francois, as completely settled as it is, is the most beautiful, the Paradise ground, with the small but fine residence in elegant quarters, and a superb band, and the fortified Island of the city are all interesting objects. Not to mention the Nelson Monument, and elegant columns. The increase and activity of this business, that enterprise does not here cease with the seasons; some claim of the Catholic Church to the shore have been the principal obstacle, but it is said that a new town to be erected, though apprehensions are expressed from the profusion of the ice.

THE CECILIAN.—In regard to this vegetable, which at the present season, form with our citizens, so prominent a disk at almost every meal, Mr. Abbott's celebrated surgeon, observes, "I feel it, also it down into the stomach, and is very apt to be taken as a purgative, but I would not advise its use in this manner of using it. Almost entirely devoid of any diuretic principle, the only possible motive that can be urged for eating the cucumber, is merely the gratification of the palate to the most baneful of the body, it is totally unproductive."

The principal mischief produced by the use of this fruit, and which has caused it to be ranked among the most unwholesome articles, eaten at our tables, arises from its tendency to excite an inflammation of the stomach, from its viscid nature, and its insubstantiality of the stomach. In consequence of this, it is retained in the gut for a long time, producing more or less uneasiness in every instance, and is liable to excite vomiting, and in some cases, and other severe symptoms. An individual in full health, and engaged constantly in active out-door exercise, but little however, would probably be experienced from the use of the cucumber. It is, however, under different circumstances, it is an article which would be wholly unwholesome, whether in its simple state, or in the various modes of preparation, which its injurious effects have been attempted to be counteracted. —*Journal of Health*.

ATTENTION FOR A WIFE.—A novel and ludicrous advertisement last night appeared in our paper for matrimonial hire, the advertisement for which appeared in a morning paper of the 11th inst., giving the address, 124, General Post-Office. The advertisement was for a female, "being single, ending with these remarkable words—"Being single, she has had a long and honorable career, he does not think he can be thought necessary or necessary in his expectations, when he states them to be, two references as to character, and an eligible person, having at disposal from 450 to 500 a year." An answer was transmitted, stating that the writer was convinced that there was no such thing as matrimonial hire, and she was 22 years of age, had black eyes, and hair, long well, &c.; and what was more essential than all, had £600 in the stocks, at her own disposal. The writer was convinced that there was no such thing as matrimonial hire, and she was 22 years of age, had black eyes, and hair, long well, &c.; and what was more essential than all, had £600 in the stocks, at her own disposal. The writer was convinced that there was no such thing as matrimonial hire, and she was 22 years of age, had black eyes, and hair, long well, &c.; and what was more essential than all, had £600 in the stocks, at her own disposal.

DOMESTICATION OF THE HORSE.—A long time must necessarily have elapsed before man was able to ascertain the value and peculiar use of the animals that surrounded him. He would begin with the most subordinate—those which were most easily caught, and most readily subdued; and the benefits which he derived from their labours would induce him to attempt the conquest of superior quadrupeds. In accordance with this view, the writings of Moses show us that, after the ox, the sheep, and the goat, man subdued the ass, and then the camel, and last of all the horse became his servant. It appears that the horse was first used in Egypt about seventeen hundred and forty years before Christ, which is probably about the period of time when this animal began to be domesticated.

BONAPARTE'S OPINION OF ALEXANDER AND CAESAR.—We set out at two in the morning, taking the Burgundy road, which we had already so often travelled under very different circumstances. On the journey Bonaparte conversed about the warriors of antiquity, especially Alexander, Caesar, Scipio, and Hannibal. I asked him which he preferred, Alexander or Caesar? "I place Alexander in the first rank," says he, "yet I admire Caesar's fine campaign in Africa. But the ground of my preference for the King of Macedonia is the plan, and above all, the execution of his campaign in Asia. Only those who are utterly ignorant of war can blame Alexander for having spent seven months at the siege of Tyre. For my part, I would have staid there seven years, had it been necessary. This is a great subject of dispute; but I look upon the siege of Tyre, the conquest of Egypt, and the journey to the Oasis of Ammon as the decided proof of the genius of that great captain. His object was to give the King of Persia (of whose force he had only beaten a feeble advance guard at the Granicus and Issus) time to re-assemble his troops, so that he might overthrow, at a blow, the colossus which he had as yet only shaken. By pursuing Darius into his states, Alexander would have separated himself from his reinforcements, and would have met only scattered troops who would have drawn him into deserts where his army would have been sacrificed. By persisting in the taking of Tyre he severed his communications with Greece, the country he loved as dearly as I do France, and in whose glory he placed his own. —By taking possession of the rich province of Egypt, he forced Darius to come to defend or deliver it, and in so doing, to march half-way to meet him. By re-appointing himself as the son of Jupiter, he worked upon the ardent feelings of the Orientals in a way that powerfully seconded his designs. Though he died at thirty-three, what a name he has left behind him!"—"Though an utter stranger to the noble profession of arms, yet I could admire Bonaparte's clever military plans, and his shrewd remarks on the great captains of ancient and modern times. I could not refrain from saying, "General, you often reproach me for being no flatterer, but now I tell you plainly I admire you." —*Bourrienne's Memoirs of Bonaparte*.

NAPOLEON'S LONGING FOR IMMORTALITY.—I have already mentioned that Bonaparte was rather talkative, when travelling; but, as we were passing through Burgundy, on our return to Paris from Marengo, he said, "With a few more years like this campaign, and I may go down to posterity." "I think," replied I, "that you have already done enough to use great and lasting fame." "Yes," replied he, "I have done enough, it is true. In less than two years I have won Cairo, Paris, and Milan; but for all that, my dear fellow, were I to die tomorrow, I should not, at the end of ten centuries, occupy half a page of general history." He was right. Many ages pass before the eye of the court of half an hour's reading; and the duration of a reign or of a life is but the affair of a moment. In an historical summary, a page suffices to describe all the conquests of Alexander and Caesar, and all the devastation of Timur and Gengis Khan. We are, indeed, acquainted with only the least portion of past events. Is it worth while to desolate the world for so slight a memorial? —*Ibid*.

LORD ABERDEEN'S DEFECTS OF THE REPRESENTATION.—In the debate which took place on the 25th of March, 1771, upon the motion for committing the Lord Mayor and Aldermen Overt to the Tower, for their conduct towards the sergeant at arms, Mr. Danvers made a long and animated speech against the right of the House to commit for such a case of contempt. He also took the opportunity of referring to the imperfect state of the representation in the following strong terms:—"It is a plausible argument, that the voice of the nation is only to be heard in this House; but plausibility does not necessarily imply justice, nor does this House constitute a real representation of the kingdom. The metropolis, for instance, which contains nearly a sixth part of the people, has no more than four members, and many of the principal trading towns are wholly without a member. When this is collected, Sir, and when it is moreover recollected, that the inadequacy of parliamentary representation is a subject of universal complaint, there is but a slender basis for asserting that our voice is the voice of the kingdom, and that, as such, it should be decisive in every deliberation." —*Dr. Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopaedia*.

METABOLISM OF HUMAN AFFAIRS.—Bonaparte visited Lyons soon after his assumption of the Imperial diadem. The Place Belle Cour was still a ruin; and one of his first cares was to order and provide for its reconstruction. The Lyonsians, in return, were going to erect a statue to him in its centre; but he would not, as he is reported to have declared, "stand in the midst of ruins;" and the monument was postponed until the place appeared in more than its former splendour. The statue was erected, and an imperial palace built contiguous, as a monument of the gratitude of Lyons. The restoration came, and with it Lyons' gratitude took another direction; the statue of Bonaparte made way for a new equestrian statue of Louis XIV; the imperial place was changed into a prefecture of police, and the Place Belle Cour into the Place Louis le Grand. —*Dr. Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopaedia*.

PURITY OF THE REPRESENTATION.—The Marquis of Cleveland has purchased the borough (and representation) of St. Ives, for £27,500. —*Great Bills were invented by the Irish, Anno Domini 211.*

LEGISLATIVE WISDOM.—The cause of the accumulated labour of the House of Commons is not in petitions, nor in private business, not in speeches of general or on particular interests; it is to be found in the character of the house itself. *Parliament is a machine that does every thing by halves, and nothing perfectly.* It loitoms no corruption; it puts a bit of plaster on the sore, prescribes a gentle alterative, and leaves further cure to time and accident. It is the hand-to-mouth system that keeps Parliament perpetually legislating; and until it be abandoned, until the great leading principle of all law and all Government, the GREATEST GOOD OF THE GREATEST NUMBER, be clearly recognised and steadily applied as an unerring test to all enactments, it must go on blundering. At present the work of one session does little else than cut out the work of another. I've had any thing approaching to comprehensive and profound legislation, and in matters of private and local interest the right of regulating were given to the parties concerned. Parliament might go to play, undisturbed by either petitions or debates. —*Spectator*.

IMPORTANCE TO CHINA OF THE ENGLISH TRADE.—Deprive China of the English trade alone, and some millions of inhabitants would be thrown out of employ, and starve or perhaps revolt against their government. It is certainly would be a great inconvenience to England; yet there is little doubt but the Chinese would feel still more at having an overstock of nearly thirty millions of pounds of tea on their hands, and the people who were occupied in preparing it all left without the means of a livelihood. For this reason the Chinese, although very impertinent in their quarrels with the British, take care never to go to the last extremity. They feel their way, and when they get near the precipice, they stop suddenly, and return by the road from whence they came. We may safely conclude our trade has become quite as necessary to the Chinese as it is to us, in spite of the quantity of iron, lead, and cloth, which they consume, to say the least; and my opinion is, that it is much more important to them than they are inclined to confess. —*Dobell's Travels*.

LAWYERS AND LAWFYERS.—As to the administration of our laws, the difference between us and other countries is little more than that that they sell justice by the gross, and here we sell it by retail. In Persia, the Cadis procure sentence for a round sum of money; in England the Judge indeed takes nothing; but the attorney, the advocate, every officer, and every retainer on the court, draws something from the pocket of the accused. —*Dijonish*.

THE SCORPION.—The following illustration of a fact mentioned in natural history, occurred a few weeks since in London. A gentleman connected with the East India House found in a case of sugar, in the London docks, a small scorpion, measuring about two inches from one extremity to the other. He took it home and put it upon a cold plate under a glass, where the insect appeared almost to pelt, but on warming the glass it became full of life. It was stated by a gentleman present, that he had heard that the scorpion, if it found itself in danger of meeting with a painful death, would sting itself, and cause its own immediate destruction. To ascertain the fact, a circle about three inches in diameter was drawn about the scorpion, and covered with cotton dipped in spirits of wine. This being ignited, the scorpion made every possible effort to escape; but finding escape impossible, and beginning to feel the effects of the fire, it instantly turned up its tail, and with considerable force, struck the sting into its head. —*It was dead in an instant.*

AN INTERESTING FACT.—Just before his death Lord Byron was actually engaged in the circulation of the Holy Scriptures among the Greeks, and on his death-bed, on one of his attendants wishing that the will of God might be done, he added, "Yes, not mine." —*Wadd*.

IN THE COURSE OF THE PROCEEDINGS at the anniversary of the Manchester Auxiliary to the London Missionary Society, on Monday last, a singular fact was mentioned, that of the conversion of "a sinner from the error of his ways," by the preaching of the Duke of Wellington. When his Grace was in India, he found regularly with a young officer named South, then Fort-Major of Calcutta, who had embraced fundamental principles. At one of the meetings took occasion to avow his infidelity, which gave offence to Colonel Wellesley, who reproached the officer for his conduct. He said it was highly improper and disgraceful in a young man to treat with contempt the Christian religion, and recommended the infidel to read Paley's "Christian Evidences." South's interest was attended to; Colonel Wellesley's request, and complied with his request by reading the above-mentioned book, from which he derived so much satisfaction that he became a sincere Christian.

Mr. Fowler gave notice of a motion at the East India House Meeting yesterday, for next quarter day, as follows:—"That this court, taking into consideration the direct encouragement afforded to idolatry, and also to the immorality and bloodshed connected with idolatrous observances, by the collection of tribute from the worshippers and pilgrims at the Temples of Juggernaut, Gya, Allahabad, and elsewhere, both for the repair of those temples and the maintenance of their priests and attendants, recommends to the Honourable Court of Directors to take such measures as may have the effect of immediately directing the attention of the Indian Government to this subject, and of eventually removing such a reproach from a Christian empire."