I MUST HASTEN HOME.

I must hasten home said a rosy child,
Who had gladly rouned for home;
must hasten home to my mother dear.
She will seek me amid the bowers. If she chides I will seat her lips with a kiss-And offer her all my thought.

I must hasten home, said a beggar girl, I must hasten home, said a beggar girl,
A : she carried the pitful store
Ofcrumbs and scraps of crusted bread
She had gathered from door to door:
I must basten bome to my mother dear,
She is feeble and old and poor.

I mast hasten home, said the ball-room boll As the day began to down—And the ghttering jowels for dark hardecker. Shone bright as the days of more—PI forsake the joys of this changing world, Which leaves in the heart but a thorn.

I must hasten home said a dving youth, and immortalize his name : But a stranger, he died on a foreign shore,

All the hopes he had cherished were var

I am hastening home, said so aged man, As he gazed on the grassy sod. Where oft, ere age had silveted his bairs. His feet had wildly tred: Farewell I larewoil to this lovely carth-

THE NORTH WEST TERRITORY. RED RIVER SETTLEMENT &c.

EXTRACTS FROM A LECTURE DELIVERED IN THE COURSE BEFORE BELL'S COMMERCIAL COL LEGE, FEB. 1856, By J L. Schire.

I must proceed another stage westware to the valley of the Red River of the North A olony was planted on this river about the year 1811, by Lord Selkirk, under the auspices of the Hudson Bay Company. It has remained there with varied fortune, to the present day, increasing in population, in comfort, and in wealth The total population of the settlements is estimated at the present time to be between 7,000 and 9,000 The town of Pombina was originally the capital of the colony, but when the boundary ne was run between the United States and the British Possession, it was found to be south of the 60th parallel. The Governor and the other officials, on hearing this fact, at once removed down the river to the othe side of the line. But Pembina still continues to be quite an important settlement. It line been organized into a county of Minnesota and last summer while on Lake Superior, had the pleasure of meeting with the Repre contative from that county to the Territorial Legislature, from whom I learned many facts respecting the colony and country .-Churches and schools are organized and maintained in those settlements, and the society is such as you would expect to find in a community of simple minded people entirely removed from the which and excitement of speculation and the frivolities and inapities of fashionable life. There are some eighteen wind-mills and two water-mills it the settlements. Wheat of a very superior quality is grown there, as would undoubted ly be the case at most of the posts of the Hudson Bay Company, in even higher latitudes than this, were there mills to grind it. As it is, our tourists speak only of fields of oats, barloy, peas, and potatoes. From all that I can learn of the quality of the Red River wheat, I concluded that it is superior to any grown on the continent. The best Illinois wheat weighs from 60 to 63 lbs to the measured bushel. Forty bushels to the acre is the average on new ground, and thirty is an ordinary yield. The crop very rarely fails. So much I have heard verbally

trom citizens of the country.

Col. Long, who visited this region in 1832 other culinary roots are cultivated.

Sir Goorge Simpson, whose residence as Governor of the Hudson Bay Company is there, in speaking of Fort Garry, which is north of the 50th parallel, describes the country as being, on the west side of the river, one vast prarie, and on the other side wooded with birch, oak, elm, and pine; tha the soil yields forty bushels of wheat to the nore, and even after being cultivated twenty years, yields fifteen to twenty-five bushels

per sore.
Sir John Richardson states that the vegetation in the ralley of the Red River is simi lar to that of the State of New Hampshire The former is about five degrees north o the latter.

I have, in the preceding part of this dis-

course, road you an extract from David Owen's report, concerning a sottlement of Cirilized Cree Indians, who reside upon this river to which I now add the following to mark by the same author: The governly agricultural character of the Mr. River convery is excedent, the land is highly productive, especially in anotherm. The principal drawbacks are occos and protected draughts during the mid-amove mentls, and treshets during the spring, which treeprarle. Its tenucious subsoil i suces its dur-

ability."
The valley of this river is 300 by 150 miles in extent, containing 45,000 square miles-larger than many of the States of the Union. Captain Pope, of the U. S. army, shom many of you know personally-a native of Illine's, and son of the late lamented In ige Pope, a young gentleman of fine abilities and solid attainments- conducted an exploration into this country by order of the Government in 1849. After stating in his report that the Mississippi was avigable 400 miles in Minnesota; the Red River the same distance; the St Peters 120, and the Jame River, a tributary of the Missouri, nearly 200 miles, Capt. Pope remarks that nature has been even mere lavish in her gifts of soil than in her channels of communication. The numerous lakes between the Mississippi and the the Red River are surrounded by a gently undulating country of the most fertile character, and abundantly supplied with all the forest trees common to so northern a latitude. He traversed the country from north to south, a distance of five hundred miles, and, with the exception of a few swamps, saw not one acre of un-productive land. The soil, he saye, is the black mould, several feet in thickness, with various proportions of sand sufficient to give the necessary warmth. The valley of the Red River, which, as I have already stated on his authority comprises 45,000 square miles, he represents as presenting level of also heavily timbered on both banks with oak, olm, ash, maple, &c This valley, he

Mr. Thomas Simpson of the Hudson Bay Company's service, in the 'arrative of his the Red River colony, that the soil and climate of this place equals red river. Bar-

ley, wheat and potates yield in most sea-

and fertile region fromtwo to five hundred | frosts sometimes burt the crop. miles west of Lake Suprier were needed, it could be furnished, but the above will certainly be regarded as entirely estisfactory. Proceeding a few hindred miles Northwestward from the Sekirk sottlement, we strike the valley of the saskatchewan River.

The Saskatchewan is in important stream. adapted to steamboat maigntion, having its sources in the Rocky Mountains, and discharging its waters into Lake Winipeg. The French, originally, and afterwards the Northwest and HudsonBay companies, es-ablished trading posts along the entire valley of both branches if the Saskatchew an. It is described a most charming region of country, fertile and well wooded. Sir Jehn Richardson states that wheat grows incle in it, that it ripens well in the dryor imestene districts, and letter in the prairie country; but in the latter it is subject to periodical ravages of the larve of caterpil-16 He adds, however, that this plague night be lessened were the country more enerally cultivated, and rooks and domestic poultry encousged He also say that maize ripens well at Carlton House, a post of the Hudson Bay Company, in 52° 51 north latitude at a height of sloven hundred feet above the level of the sea, and he beland House, which is situated a degree furthe north where the summer heat exceeds that of Brussels or Paris. At Fort Admond. ston, on the same River, in latitude 54 9 nour the Rocky Mountains, Gov. Simpson says potatoes, turning, and other hardy ve getables are grown, but the wheat is de-erroged by the early frosts. At the Cumberland House, another trading post, Franchere saw cultivated fields in 1814-barley and peas especially promising an abundant har-vest. This last mentioned writer, although a practical business man, was rendered quite grazing. poetic by the sylvan beauties of this region

I quoto a passago from his narrative : The river Saskaton flows over a bed compos ed of sand and marl, which contributes not a little to diminish the purity and transparency of its waters, which, like those of the Mis souri, are turbid and whitish. Except for that, it is one of the prettiest rivers in the world The banks are perfectly charming, and offer in many places, scones the fairest the most smiling and the most divorsified that can be seen or imagined; hills in various forms crowned with suport groves, valley, agreeably ambrowned at evening and mornng, by the protonged sladow of the hild and the woods which adorn them, hards of light-limbed antelope, and of heavy colossal buffalo-the former bounding slong the slopes of the bills, the latter trampling undor their heavy feet, the verdure of the plains; all these champaign beauties reflect-of and doubled as it were by the waters of the river, the melodious and varied songs of a thousand birds, perched on the tree tops; the refreshing breath of the zophyrs; the serenity of the sky; the purity and salubrity of the air; all, in a word, pours contentment and joy into the soul of the enchanted spec-. . . How come it to pass, tator. haid I to myself, that so beautiful a country is not inhabited by human creature! The

songs, the hymns, the prayers of the laborer and of the artizm, shall they never be heard on these fine plains? Wherefore, while in Europe so many thousands of mon do not possess as their own, an inch of ground, and cultivato the soil of their country for proprietors who scarcely leave them whereon to support existence-wordere do so many millions of acros of apparently fat and fortile land romain uncultivated and absolutely useless? Or at least, why do they support only hords of wild animals? Will mon always love better to vegetate all their lives on an ungrateful soil, than to seek afar fortile regions in order to pass in peaceand public prints. But this would probably be whoat, barloy, millot, pulse, potatoes, and With which are found and their days we must leave Mons. Franchere and charm-

> The next mest important valley westward, is that of the Athabasca River, with its tri-butaries, which flows into great Slave Lake This region is spoken of by most of the writ ors we have already quoted in a similar strain to their notices of the Saskatcheway Valley. While pussing down one of the minor tributaries of the Athabasca, Sir Alexander Mackenize came upon many of trming views, a description of one of which I

ing valley of Saskatchowan.

Within a mile of the termination of the portage is a precipice, which rises upwards of a thousand foot above the ptain beneath it, and commands a most extensive, romantic and ravishing prospect. From thonce the eyo looks down on the course of the little river, by some called the Swan, and by others the Clear water and Polican River. beautifully meandering for upwards of thirty miles. The valley which is at once refreshed and released by it, about three miles is breadth, and confined by two lofty ridges. of equal height, displaying a most delightful intermixture of word and lawn, and stretch. ing on, till the blue mist obscures the prostime to time overflow la ge tracks of low (peet, Some parts of the inclining heights are covered with stately forests relived by promontories of the finest vordure, where the elk and buffale find pasture. These are contrasted by spots where fire has destroyod the woods and left a dreary void behind ject than before Nor, when I beheld this wenderful display of uncultivated dature was the moving seene of hu an occupation wanting to comtion, I beheld my people, diminished as it were, to half their size, employed in pitching their tents in a charming meadow and among the canoes, which being turned on their sides, present d their reddened bottoms in

contrast
Sir John Richardson says of the country, in the same vicinity, that from Methy Port age westward the country though deeply furrowed by river courses and ravines, and more or less thickly wooded, paren es s much of a prairie character, that horsemen may travel over it to Lesser Slave Lake and the Sakatchewan. In the ralley of this river. Sir George Simpson encountered emigrants from Red River, moving with horses and wagons to Oregon, which tact indicates clearly the practical character of the country. Indeed Sir George, in another place mentions that from Carlton House to Bow River, abouts one hundred miles, he passed through a country very much resembling

an English Park The agricultural value of the Athabasea valley increases as it approaches the mountains, the vigor of the climate being nore rich prarie, intersected by heavily timbered strikingly modified by the warm winds from the continent, also. The team of them the Pacific But throughout its entire upon the continent, also. The team of them length, as well as in a considerable portion of the valley of Mackenzie's river, the Hud- But to return from the field of conjecture oak, dim, ash, mapic, ac this valley, he says, is among the finest wheat countries sen Bay and Northwest companies have I remark in the next place upon the existence of the world.

Mr. Thomas Simpson of the Hugen Bay potatoes, pu'se, and at some places wheat try. Franchere and Give. Simpson, speak potatoes, pu'se, and at some places wheat Indeed, wheat has been grown at Fort Laird discoveries on the North coast of America on a tributary of the Mackeuzie river, in in 1636-7, says of the manitoba district lat. 60° 5 North, while barley, pointers &c. minous coal between Fort Clark and the situated about one hundred miles north of are grown up to 65° north latitude. At falls of the Missouri River Culberston also

that barley is usually sown from the 20th sons excellent returns. The lake produces to the 25th of May, and it is expected to be very fine white fish or some of its tributary | ripe on the 20th of August, after an interval streams; tolerable sit is obtained from of 92 days. In some season at has ripened saline springs, and the wild hop grows in on the 15th Oats which take a longer time many places in great profusion and of good do not thrive so well, and wheat does not come to maturity. Potatoes yield well, and If urther proof of the existence of a vast no disease has affect them, though the early

This takes us into the mountains, and beyond in to Oregon, Washington, and the adjacent British Possessions, of all of which I can only say that it is a magnificent country, producing wheat, and other small grains up to the 54th parallel, growing I the esculents, abounding in wood, water, coal, fish and iron, and doubtless other valuable minerals.

The route by which we have thus travelled over the continent has inclined in Northwesterly direction, on which account the northern portion of Nebruska has been avoided. This section I have purposty left for the last, because, of the impression which generally obtain , that it is a barrets waste, and dried desert which must forever remain unpeopled, besides proving an im passable barrier to all attempts to extend our lines of railway across the continent to the Pacific Ocean. Time will not permit of a detailed description of this country. I will content myself with giving you the observation of a single person respecting it after a critical personal examination. Mr. A.W. Tinkham, brother of our fellow-towns man, E I. Tinkham, Esq.-a civil engineer and a gentleman of superior ability, who hold a prominent position in the Governor Stephen's survey of the northern route for a railroad to the Pacific, thus sums up briefly the leading characteristics of the acc

tion in question.

A good deal of the country is but ill wooded, and with poor soil. There is no such thing as a desert country or destituttion of water any where, still there is a great deal of country which is not likely ever to be thickly settled

All of this country produced orans and is roamed over the buffalo, and should judge might be used in extensive

But even th's, the most unpromising part of the route, at intervals are pleasant and fortile spots which will repay cultivationat the valleys of some of the sandler atreams -and between grazing and tilling it will perhaps be possible to occupy the greater part of the lands. It should be recollected too that the country has been but very partially explored, and that the examinations will bring to light valuable lands

MINERALS The subject of minerals must be dismissed with a very brief and cursory notice. Fur traderance not much given to explorations for micorals. California and Oregon had been reamed over for a century or more by them-the goldbearing streams and gulches and canons had been traversed and trapped over again and again but the secret of their untold tressures, lying almost on the surtaco, remained unknown until this class of mon had been superseded by enother, and then the world was astounded with the discoveries which followed. The same class of men have occupied the iron and copperbearing region of Lake Superior, for nearly two conturies, but the vast mineral wealth existing there-greater in all probability than that of California-was loft unmolest ed in its native hills, and it is only within the last ten years that the world has been even made partially cognizant of its magnitude and richness. It is true that the copper had been known to exist on the margin of lake Superior for many years pre-vious. The Indians bad some knowledge of it, and communicated what they know on the subject to the traders. A large boulder of vigin compor was exposed to the view up-on one of the forks of the Outenagen River by the action of the water, and this was talked of by the voyagers and trappers on returning from their excursions to the posts of the respective companies, and occasionnal notices of it found their way into the just, had not the trappers and Indians given place to a class of men pessessing the enterprise and requisite knowledge to trace up to their original sources these metalliferous formations, by the debrie carried down the water cources and by other well known

marks.
We have the same oridence of the existence of mineral districts it other portions of the country under consideration that formerly comprised our entire stock of knowledge relative to the copper and iron of Lake Superior. The Indians from time to time have displayed metals of different descriptions at the trading posts, though they have but seldem disclosed the places from which they were taken. Perhaps they were not hard prossed on this point by the traders for the reason before alluded to must however do the Hudson Bay Compa ny the justice to note a remarkable effort, on their part, to discover a copper mine, intimations of which had been repeatedly giron by the Indians. Mr Hearne, an offioor of the company, residing at Fort Prince Wales, undertook and after two or three failures succeeding in conducting successfully, an expedition to the Artic Ocean near which the mine was reported to be-He found the precise spot designated by the Indians, found some copper also, but not being provided with the requisite means for prosecuting discoveries, returned to Fort Prince Wales very little wiser on that sub-

Some of the exides of copper have been found in various localities upon the coad waters of the Mississeppi, and it is not improbable that subsequent explorations will rereal their existance in sufficient quantity to justify t' o ostablishment of furnaces to working thom.

Iron is of frequent occurrence, not only in the eastern and southern sections of the dis trict under review, but along its northern boundary also, and on the Pacific coasts, and among the mountain ranges. Indeed I am tempted to believe that a very large proportion of the northern part of the continent will ultimately be found to be rich in nearly all of the valuable minerals, the moallitorous districts torminating only with the terminus of land. This hypoth sis is strengthened by recent discoveries made in Greenland, which country is in reality but a continuation of the Western Hemi-phere. An Anglo-Danish Company is at this time engaged in carrying on milning operations there, and one of the company's ressels not long since arrived at Lo den having on hoard valuable specimens of black lead, plumbago, silver, lead, coppor and tin ores, native silver, lignite and coal. The presmption is by no means an unwarantable one, that congeners of all the ores discovered in do is a well established fact.

of its outeropping at different places on the Saskatchewan Lewis and Clark saw bitu-

Stone. Governor Storens' party found the now submerged in Sebastopol harbor-were whole country from the falls of the Missou ri westward to the mountains, nearly five handred miles, underlaid with lighter-Bonneville speaks of the regions among the mountains near the head waters of the Yellowstone, which abound in authracite coal. In fact, coal has been traced along the 47th parallel of latitude, with a scuthorn outcrop rendering it more than probeble, when considered in connection with the their quarters and toiled at statements and discoveries of coal in the Sackatchewan, the Athabeaca, MacKenzio's River, the Great Bear Luke, that a coal field of greater extent than any other in the world exists in the western half of the district of country included on our subject. Further evidence is found to support this is nothesis in the discoveries of coal nearly all around the northern rim of the North American c tinent by the captains of whaling vessels by t o hardy explorers who have tempted

Arctic Sens in search of N.W. passago, by 10 presence of both coal and liganite in Greenland, upon Disco Island and upon the Fe oc Islands off the coast of Greenland-thus in dicating the wonderful economy of nature, or rather the existance of a beneficiently revidenti I design, by which regions destitute order probibiting gossip with the Russians of timber are supplied with an easily accessible fuel.

Sir Alexander Mackenzie found bitumer fount ins in the valley of the Athahaska. into which the thrust poles twenty feet in longth without finding bottom. In Silliman's Journal I find an account of a similar lake of nitch, or bitumen, on Trinidad, one of the West India Islands.

It is believed to be a submerged bed of vegetable matter, undergoing slow distillation by volcanic action underneath. This store of bitumen appears to be inexhausta-It is used with wood for fuel by the American stormers plying on the Orinoco River Mixed with publis and sand is makes excellen paroments, and ground floors of houses. With ten per cent, of resin oil it makes good pitch for ships. The Earl of Dundonald has purchased a tract of 26 acres of it, and has instituted experiments to di cover, if possible, some means for mak-ing it a substitute for India-rubber and gutta percha water-proof of vulcanized eloth, which, from appearance, bids fair of future success.

Thus, when this vast country comes to be peopled, not only will good soil be found there, but material in great abundance, for fuel and for manufacturing purposes. Think ot a manufactory, away up there on the Athabases fliver, sending down vulcanized fabric made from these bitumnous fountains, compotoing with the India Rabber and gutta percha water-proof clothing of Horace H Cay & Co., of New York!

Lead has been found in the Cascade mountains, and the Indians of that region have often brought into the post of the Hudson Bay Company platina and silver ore—though they have never revealed the locality in which they procure it.—Gold has recently been discovered at Part Colville, and men wholly unskilled in the occupation have to en out from ten to twenty dellars or day. Fort Colville is in the Bitter Root range of mountains, in 48 5 45 north latitude The discoveries already made indicate the existence of an extensive gold-bearing region in Washington Teritory; and it is not improbable, that the entire chain of western mountaine, from the Gulf of California to the mouth of Mackonzio's River, will ultimately be found to contain deposits of this precious motal.

The most extensive system of salt springs and lakes abound in this region in different localities, both within the American and the Britsh Possessions, and in some districts the mineral itself is f und in great purity and

Considering the vast amount of minerals already discovered, with searcely any scientific exploration, the hypothesis i no means an unreasonable one, that no part of the continent exceeds this vast undeveloped Northwest in mineral resources:

European Intelligence CRIMEA.

Correspondence of the Times.

The White buildings destroyed on Thurs day were very extensive. One side of the square was 1200 feet long, the other 600. Altogether about 1800 feet of wall was blown down. Six bombproof powder magazines behind the clock-tower were destroyed l am assured there were no less than 374 24 lbs. to 300 lbs. of powder.

Snow, wind and rain all night. A very dirty morning.

The week has been as eventless a weather has been detestable. Sunday : so bright and pleasant a day that peop c got last year's experience, flattered tlomseries winter had departed, and formed pleasant projects of rides to Baidar and Urkusta, of rambles to the Tchernaya to talk to the Russians, of wanderings in French Sebastopol. All these small Crimean castles quickly crumbled. The heavy rain on Monday made most abominable roads on luernay, then round went the wind and lown went the quicksilver, snow fell in abundance, and at So'clock on Wednesday morning the thermometer stood at 12° Fah renheit. It is difficult to estimate the exact lepth of snow on this elevated plateau, benuse the wind drifts it, but there cannot be less than 12 inches, and in some places men sank up to their thighs; and the snow continued to fall at intervals during the whole of Wednesday, agreeably varied by sharp hail. The camp presented the old winter picture, dingy huts and gray tents rising out of the dazzling white surface .-The glare was blinding, paths and landmarks were obliterated, and even familiar snots were difficult to find. None rode or waiked more han they could help, and there was much plunging into disches and stumbling into holes. The day, however, was really pleasant, compared with yesterday, which prought a gale from the south and a thaw. with all their concomitants in the camp before Sebastopol. The wind was at times so violent that it seemed miraculous the tents and huts should essist, and not be swept away and unroofed; and the rain fell in torrents, quickly divesting the earth of its white mantle, and leaving in lieu thereof, the customary brown surface of heavy mud. Great dismay in the Crimea Jockey Club: spring meetings postponed sine die. The ustomary duties of the camp became more toilsome than usual. Fatigue parties slipped and staggered through the deep greasy clay under the load of the daily rations. Huge pieces of timber for firewood--fragments of masts from the Redan, which migh

borne away from store: to camp on the shoulders of 20 or 25 men, walking two and ponies struggled hard to escape the lash, and drag the heavily loaded cart through the slough, which each moment deepened. Commissariat officers and others having quill-work to do, shut themselves in accounts: all drills and parade being, of course, put a stop to by the weather, regimental officers sat by stove and chimney heaping maledictions on the rain and the farmiente, talking what is commonly called "shop," and laboring earnestly to produce the desired degree of blackness in the bowl of clay or mereshaum pipe. Leaks, previously unsuspected, revealed themselves under the pressure of the deluge; there was much swabbing of hut-floors, and horsees shook their ears and looked dismal as the heavy drops oozed through the ill-joined stable roofs and soaked through their blankets. For that day, at least, the general

across the Tchernaya was unnecessary. On Sunday and Monday there had been considerable intercourse of that kind of knives, were bought as relics of the Crimean campaign, and coin of the respective countries were enclosed in balls of earth, and exchanged across the River, Indeed, there was every appearance that if a stop was not put to the growing amity, Cossacks would be coming over to dine in camp, and Eng- an opinion of Scotch intellect, Irish brillianlish paying visits to the North Forts or Mackenzie plateau. The wet, raw cold of the thaw, seemed to throw a damp interest, save one, to the effect that the 3rd Division was to embark immediately for Asiarather an improbable tale, considering the armistice and the incomplete state of the Land Transport Corps, whose director, Col. Wetherall, is to leave for England on Saturday. We hear that Colonel McMurdo is coming out. Mules are arriving from Sinope and elsewhere for the use of the

corps. To-day there is another change in this most inconstant climate. All last night the wind howled furiously, and the rain fell in torrents. Towards morning the wind again shifted; the rain became snow, and the plateau is once more white. It is now about noon: the thermometer stands at 220 but the frost has not lasted long enough to form more than a thin, crisp, upper crust, through which the foot sinks into fathomless mud. It is quite possible that to-morrow may rivers of mud for roads. Such are Crimea

caprices. A large number of boxes, containing voluntary contributions of books, games, &c. intended for the instruction an lamusement of this army, have lately been received from England. They include a vast collection of excellent and valuable books, and, thanks to the generous donors, every division has now a good and daily-increasing library.Through the exertions of Miss Nightingale a considerable quantity of school materials such as maps and slates—has been supplied to the schools; but it is desirable that wellmeaning persons in England should reflect as to the probable utility of what they send out. Some of the boxes recently received being filled with the most inconceivable rubbish, fit only to be burnt.

Ten p.m.-Last night's gale seems gene rally considered, by persons who have been out here since the first landing in the Crimea, as violent as any that has been experienced since the dis strous tempest of the 14th of we shall shortly hear of wrecks and misfortunes at sea. A cattle-ship came into the pitching and rolling of the vessel. The boom broke away and fractured the captain's

leg in two places. g in two places.

The latest report is that the Third and Fourth Divisions are to move down to In-kermann and the Tchernaya to relieve the French, who suffer greatly from sickness. The mortality in the French army is said to amount to 170 men a day, and, although the exact number cannot be positively ascertained, there is strong reason to believe that the above statement is near the truth. mines, the charges varying in quantity from I am assured that in three days 570 men have died. There may be exaggeration in this, but it is certain that the number of sick is very large, and that the French Commissariat is badly off. This severe and fickle weather must be trying to an army which is chiefly under canvass, and, as I believe, insufficiently rationed.

March'S .- We have had a bitter cold night, and the earth is iron-bound with frost. The mail due on Thursday has not; vet arrived.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The tenth meeting of the Plenipotentian es was held on Tuesday, the 18th, and the Prussian representatives took their seats.

The eleventh meeting was to take place on Thursday the 20th, and it was rumored that peace would be signed on Saturday. the 22nd or, on Monday the 24th.

The actual business of the Conference inderstood to be over, and a committee of one representative of each of the nowers is engaged in drawing up the formal treaty of seace, the committee consists of M. de Bourquency, Lord Cowley, Count Buol Baron Brunow, Count Cavour and Ali Pacha.

The Daily News says an order was passed by the Cabinet, at the meeting on Wednesday, to discontinue enlistment and the embarkation of troops.

THE BALTIC FLEET.

The fleet at Spithead were exercising esterday in reefing and making sails and urling, &c.; at daylight all the gunboats stationed at the Motherbank manœuvred outside the Nab and about Spithead for some time.

FRAUD .-- Thompson's Bank Note Reporter mentions a new two dollar bill, recently issued, of the "Farmer's Bank of the Bill is a fraud.

From the Hamilton Gezotte TORONTO UNIVERSITY.

abreast. Uefortunate land tronsport mules | WE observe that the hou Member for Guelph has undertaken the very necessary, but arduous task of rectifying the grave abuses which affect one of the most important classes in the community, and well does Dr. Clarke deserve the thanks of the country and the profession of which he is a member for having, at the right time, offered to perform a duty which no one is more capable of entering upon, and bringing to a successful issue. We must also admit, that in this instance, the Government have labored right well, and have in the handsomest manner encouraged the member for Guelph to proceed with his labor. In the observations which we desire to make on this most anxious question of Medical Reform, we purpose to follow the example of a very learned writer in a late No. of the Canadian Institute Journal, and speak of University Education in general.

Fortunately, in this rapidly advancing country, we have not y t gone too far, to permit the complicated system of education already begun here, from becoming so hopelessly rooted in our midst, as to be beyond the possibility of reclamation. The superficial, hollow education, but too general throughout a neighboring people, is surely too apparent to induce this Canada of ours to covet such a sham, and we have too high cy, and English love of stern reality, to suppose for one moment, that anything short of a sound, practical system of education will be tolerated. At this moment vague rumors are abroad of discontent with the present state of affairs; the unhappy charges | Library open to them as to others. We know brought against the President of University College, awakened a great deal of ill-feeling, and, although the charges have been found utterly false, yet the usefulness of the University, as now constituted, is openly questioned and discussed, which gives assurance that the time has come for placing a wealthy and noble institution on a safe foundation. On behalf of the whole Canadian people we say at once, that the University of Toronto must not be broken up—an institution so ple of Canada demand a uniform system of richly endowed, so admirably situated, must education for the Lawyer, so will they have be re-organized so that it shall be the centre of the proudest and noblest system on the Continent of America. It is not necessary to go back to the history of the early difficulties which beset the University of King's College, still less shall we invite unbring us baliny breezes, a brilliant sun, and availing discussion as to the propriety or impropriety of suppressing the Faculties of Law and Medicine, these are events of the past and cannot be now recalled; let us, however, urge the necessity of reconciling person. differences, and the importance of establishing a uniform and truly valuable system of University Education. That this task may be accomplished we have not the smallest doubt, and although the very reasonable prejudices and fears of some may be invoked, Anglican Churchmen of this Diocese, have we know that in the end common sense will triumph. Now, what is the plan which Canada at this moment demands in order that the magnificent endowment which she has devoted to education, may become available to the whole people without offending their stal foundation. religious prejudices. Whether wisely or Our venerable not, we do not pretend to say, we have arrived at the conclusion that it is not desirable that there should be any connection between multiplication (able above the Bible, and Church and State, we have, therefore, no right in our own National Institutions to en- | Creeds. Never has he sounded a wavering force anything that shall offend the Religious feeling of any section of the people, still less ject. With as much determination he de-November, 1854. It is to be feared that has our Government the smallest right to nounces the divorcement of Christianity dictate to the people of Canada what the from education, as he did when he commethod of instruction and training should menced the crusade which ended so glorious, be. We hold that a Government having ly in the establishment of Trinity College, once ignored religion cannot enforce on its So far as we have had an opportunity of citizens any system of teaching which interferes with their religious element. In this their hostility against the rationalistic doc-

country we have an enormous preponderance in favor of a plan of education conducted on the principles which make Religion the The Roman Catholic is determined that his child shall not be left to carve out a religious belief which may make him an mass of our rising generation in a known infidel, and the Anglican is equally deterledge of sacred things, through the machine infidel, and the Anglican is equally determined that his boy shall not be handed over to the craft and subtlity of the Devil, which but too commonly results from feeding the intellect, and allowing the soul the scanty gathering picked up by the way side; nor are these the only parties who have spoken and acted—no truly! for both the Presbyterians and Wesleyans are engaged in developing Collegiate Institutions, on a scale of importance, which justifies the belief that they too, sincerely appreciate the system of combined religious and secular teaching. To suppose then, that the Government would ever again contemplate the re-construction of the Toronto University as it was before. is simply absurd, they could not commit so young, must be limited indeed. The exfoolish an act, or wantonly insult so large haustion of the mind and body greatly inand important a section of the people. A capaciat s him for the work, and renders m mmoth Teaching or Collegiate Institution | the tas' of effectual indoctrination utterly for the whole of this mixed population is imnossible. We have, therefore, now to apply ourselves to the task of harmonizing the Pects of the generation at present using up discordant elements around us, and in constructing a Provincial University we have; of an alarmist when we predict that in the to invite our separate Colleges not to foresco their principles, nor to give up their dearly will be deluged with infidelity and religious obtained rights, but to meet each other on that neutral ground which all occupy, and to combine for the purpose of ensuring the perple of Canada that, as they have freely given the advancement of education, that Education shall indeed be advanced. To effect this most desirable object, we do hope that the Legislature will act promptly: we trust that no useless objections will avail to strength lies in union. stay the consummation of a measure which would certainly give to Canada a noble Institution. Let the University be so constistitution. Let the University be so consti-tuted, as to make it independant of the Go-ble state of matters. Half a loaf, is better vernment, immediately, let its Senate be composed of its own members from the grade of M. A. upwards, and by the estabishment of UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS as in Trini y College and Dublin University, whose lectures shall be free, cause the Institution to be the centre of all Colleges, and last though not least, in constructing the Faculties of Examiters, take care that no one eugaged as a College Tutor, or Teach-There is no such Bank, and er, or Lecturer, shall act as an Examiner, by such a scheme as this no one separate College is interfered with unnecessarily; on Let It is not high crimes, such as rob- the contary, the Government would interbery and murder, which destroy the peace of pose its legitimate authority; for (as we society. The village gossip, family quar- have already stated) as the Government tions which they are making to facilitate relajealousies and bickerings between neigh- has no right to dictate to a man the mode in the spread of separate schools of a non-bors. meddlesomeness and tattling, are which he shall combine his religious and se infidel character. That outery we cannot Fort Simpson, on the Makenzie, in 650 saw coal in the same localities Wyoth ments of masts from the Redan, which ments of masts from the Redan, which he shall combine his religious and selection in the same localities which he shall combine his religious and selection in the same localities which he shall combine his religious and selection in the same localities which he shall combine his religious and selection in the same localities which he shall combine his religious and selection in the same localities which he shall combine his religious and selection in the same localities which he shall combine his religious and selection in the same localities which he shall combine his religious and selection in the same localities which he shall combine his religious and selection in the same localities which he shall combine his religious and selection in the same localities which he shall combine his religious and selection in the same localities which he shall combine his religious and selection in the same localities which he shall combine his religious and selection in the same localities which he shall combine his religious and selection in the same localities which he shall combine his religious and selection in the same localities which he shall combine his religious and selection in the same localities which he shall combine his religious and selection in the same localities which he shall combine his religious and selection in the same localities which he shall combine his religious and selection in the same localities which he shall combine his religious and selection in the same localities which he shall combine his religious and selection in the same localities which he shall combine his religious and selection in the same localities which he shall combine his religious and selection in the same localities which he shall combine his religious and selection has a selection of the same localities which he shall be shall combine his religious and selection has a selection has a selection his religious and

one or the other, we as firmly hold that the State is in duty bound to take care that the instruction given is of a certain uniform quality, in the secular department, and, if the educated are at length destined to occupy public positions, it is but just to demand of them what their qualifications are for any such offices. That this ought to be effected by the University of Canada West, we think will be conceded. The elements of a fine Institution are at hand. It is already a reality, we do not want any more corporate bodies, we do not desire to centralize teaching; let the Colleges be taken to the people as the country fills up, encourage private exertion, do not damp it; all we have to ask is, to work the system we propose honestly, and do not sanction sham colleges or sham teaching.

But Dr. Clark is no doubt chiefly interested in securing for his profession a wholesome status—we wish him success, for truly no set of men require a habitation and name more, than do our medical friends, unlike the Legal Professions, they are not supported by Government as a separate body. and perhaps in the end it may prove a fortunate event. We have always heard the wise and good men of Britain deplore the separation which gradually took place between the Universities and learned profes sions, a step which reduced our Great Seats of learning to be merely the nurseries of Theological Students, and has at length brought down on them a just retribution. We do hope therefore, Dr. our Medical Brethren will unite to demand such a plan of University Reform, as will enable them to secure an interest in a Great Provincial University. where both means and accommodation may be found to render a valuable Museum and they do not expect or desire that any scheme should be carried which would injure already existing Faculties by centralizing merrants to the awards and honors of a Profession, be it Law or Medicine, shall be submitted to the same examination touching their qualifications and be obliged to undergo a certain fixed amount of educational discipline. We feel confident that as the peo-ple of Canada demand a uniform system of blotted out a system which at this moment allows to four at least separate Boards in Canada West, to fix just such a curriculum of study as they see it to their private interests to adopt. We therefore hope that the Government will sanction no other arrangement, it is necessary to have Medical Men, and it is necessary for the good of the Province to take care that the man who administers to our ills be a highly educated

Form the Hamilton Gasette. SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

An idea very generally provails that the abandoned the idea of agitating for Separate Schools, wherein defined religious training would form part of the curriculum.

We cannot bring ourselves to credit, that the above on dit is based upon any substan-

Our venerable and astute Bishop has uniformly unlifted an emphatic protest against the system which would exalt the substitute the spelling book for the three or uncertain note on this all important sub-

So far as we have had an opportunity of learning, the great bulk of our clergy retain. trines of Egerton Ryerson.

Strange, indeed, would it be if they had? adopted any other conclusion.

Every year makes more glaringly patent; the utter impracticability of instructing the ry of Sunday schools. As a general rule clergyman can only manage to organize effective school of this description; parish or mission. Of course there are exceptions, but we are confident the the rule ceptions, but we are condent the the rule is as above stated. The diffice ity of procuring devoted and effective to be prodigiously great by made the experiment, and in multitudes of instances the work of cerements are included in the condens of the condens of

devolves almost exclusively upon the pastors.

Where a minister has got three full services to perform it must be plain to the most obtuse the the space of time which he can devote to the special tuition of the

of this be conceded, how chilling the prosin our midst! Is it employing the language course of ten or fifteen years the Province indifferentism, if steps are not taken to arrest the progress of the plague?

Frankly do we admit that the question is burdened and clogged with many difficulties, but surely that fact fu nishes no reason why its discussion by the approaching Spaod should be blinked or tabooed. In the multitude of counsel there is wisdom, and

We may not be able to obtain all that we could desire, but something may be done to

than stark starvation. For instance our endowed teachers might be enjoined to hear the pupils under their curatorship, recite the catechisms approved of by their respective denominations, and to take care that the children understood the meaning of the words which they repeated.

Various other suggestions may be struck out in a thorough discussion of the question. At all events if the Synod can do no more, it can at least record its protest against the monster moral-ulcer spot of our day

and generation. Loud is the outcry against the Romanists of Canada West, on account of the exer-