

there are annually posted at the post-offices the same number of letters on which the writer had forgotten to place any address; that the number of crimes committed under the same local, national, and social conditions is constant; that the full-grown man ceases to find amusement in the sports of the child? But our statistical science does not even say that this must be so—it only states that it has been so, and leaves it to the naturalist or political economist to argue that it is probable, from the number of times in which it has been found to be so, that it will be so again as long as the same causes are operating."

STRAINING THE EYES.

In the London and Edinburgh Philosophical Magazine for May, is an account of sudden loss of power of distinguishing colors, produced by over-taxing the eyes. A sea captain, who was in the habit, when time hung heavy on his hands, of occupying it by working at embroidery, was one afternoon engaged upon a red flower, and being anxious to finish it, prolonged his labour until twilight came on, and he found it difficult to select the suitable colors. To obtain more light he went into the companion-way, and there continued his work. While thus taxing his eyes, his powers of distinguishing the colors suddenly vanished. He went upon deck, hoping an increase of light would restore his vision in vain. From that time to the present, more than ten years, he has remained color blind. Mr. White Cooper, who brought this case to notice, says that after the Great Exhibition of 1851, several instances came under his notice in which the sensibility of the retina was temporarily blunted by the excitement to which it was exposed in that brilliant scene.

Poetry.

[These stirring stanzas properly belong to our English Intelligence. We give them as embodying the spirit that is now heartily diffused throughout all classes of society in Great Britain. They furnish a better illustration of it than double the amount of prose writing.—Ed. Can. Ch. Press.]

"READY!"

King Alfred forth from Athelney leapt,—

"Twas a thousand years ago,—
Those pirates thought the Lion had slept
Because to his lair he so quietly kept,
But out he leapt, and suddenly swept
His den of the Danish foe!

And brave Queen Bess, when at Tilbury Fort
She rode out stern and slow,
Throng'd by her people, her Guards, and her Court
With Drake in the Channel, and Howard in Port,
O how that old Queen of the Pope made sport
And jeer'd at the Spanish foe!

And now, well-muster'd on Wimbledon Heath,
Victoria's sons will show
How wisely—tho' friends,—we are armed to the teeth,
And care for no Power on earth, or beneath,
Should even a "faithful ally" slip sheath
And come sword in hand as a foe!

Ready,—ay, ready; for freedom we stand;
And so the wide world shall know
That, girt by her children, one brotherly band,
Riflemen swarming all over the land,
With plenty of Drakes in the Channel at hand,
Old England fears no foe! —MARTIN F. TUPPER.

It was for no casual outbreak of an incautious pen that Mr. Maurice was removed from his Professorship at King's College. His Theological views were in direct contravention of the Articles, the Homilies, and the Liturgy of the Church of England. He rejects the doctrine of everlasting punishment, and some of his supporters have on this account profanely said that he is condemned only because there is not enough of the bromine in his sermons. He also rejects the doctrine of the Last Judgment and of the Resurrection of the body, but his chief and most fatal error is that which denies the great fundamental doctrine of our Lord's Sacrificial Atonement. We pretend not to explain how Mr. Maurice can reconcile it to his conscience to recite, in the words of Communion Service, that it is Christ's "meritorious cross and passion whereby alone we obtain remission of our sins;" or that "Jesus Christ suffered death upon the cross;" and "made thereby his own oblation, of Himself, once offered, a full, perfect, and sufficient sacrifice, oblation, and satisfaction for the sins of the whole world." Mr. Maurice has deservedly acquired the reputation of being one of the most dishonest of polemicists, when dealing either with his antagonists or with the standards of the Church, which he regards only as "conditions of thought." But we by no means impeach his personal integrity. We only say that, by some tortuous process in his mystical and eccentric mind, he is enabled, without change of countenance, gravely to read the plainest declarations of the Bible, as well as of our ritual and Articles, in a sense never dreamed of by our Reformers; and that by a process which, on a less serious subject, would be positively ludicrous, he reconciles to the doctrines of the Church, as taught by himself, the Socinians amongst whom he was brought up, but virtually showing that, on the grand article of the Atonement, the Church of England teaches nothing but what Priestley and Belsham would have embraced with pleasure.—*Record.*

General Intelligence.

(Continued from page 2.)

THE NEW ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH PROJECT.—At Southampton, on Saturday evening last, a banquet was given to Captain Allan Young, the brave companion of Sir P. M'Clintock, and the officers of the Fox, previous to their departure upon the survey for the North Atlantic telegraph. The proceedings were of a very interesting character, many distinguished explorers and men of science being present, as well as representatives of Denmark and the United States.

English Funds continue show depression.

A Mormon Conference has been held in London. Brigham Young was elected head of the Mormon Church.

CONFLICT BETWEEN TWO BOA CONSTRUCTORS.—On Friday, two large boa constrictors, belonging to Wombur II's collection,—at present at Plymouth,—were during the hours of exhibition, placed in a glass case for the purpose of being fed. A live rabbit was put into the case, and one of the boas immediately made for the prey. The rabbit, however, eluded the fangs of its enemy by a sudden jump, and the enormous snake, instead of dealing its deadly blow on the poor rabbit, fastened on the other boa, which finding itself assailed, immediately assumed the defensive in the most determined manner. No. 2 struck No. 1, by which it had been assaulted with its frightful fangs. The struggle was fiercely maintained on both sides. The two monsters writhed and struggled in one another's grasp, and each seemed intent on pressing by its constrictive coil the life out of its opponent. This struggle was at last terminated by the keeper, with the assistance of several gentlemen, but not before one of the combatants was so seriously wounded that fears are entertained that the consequences may prove fatal.

A suit has been commenced against the Great Eastern for an infringement in the use of an American patent in the use of the paddle and screw combined as motive power. Damages are laid at \$50,000.

IRELAND.—After a trial *de lunatico inquirendo*, which occupied the Commissioner and jury twelve days, in the Queen's Bench, we have at length the conclusion, whereby the Church of Rome in Ireland has "lost (says the *Liverpool Courier*) the reversion of some £18,000, vested snugly in English consols, and great is the lamentation thereupon." A crazy widow, one of whose brothers is in a mad-house, was, under circumstances too revolting to be described, married to a lad not quite twenty, by the Romish priest of Middletem, at a tavern, by dispensation from the *Vicar-General*, without banns or special license. Her young daughter, a protestant, was to have been sent to a convent, and thus disposed of. It is to be hoped that the odious revelations of this trial will lead to a criminal prosecution of the perpetrators of the plot.

FRANCE.—The Superior Council of Commerce has already held four sittings devoted to an enquiry into the cotton trade, at which a great number of French, English, and Belgian manufacturers were present.

The *Courier de Paris* has been suppressed.

The *Patrie* says the regiments intended for Syria left Chalons on the 4th August.

Four steamers left Toulon on the 1st to embark troops.

There were rumours of a contemplated interview between the Emperor Napoleon and the Queen of Spain.

The bourse closed firm at 63½ 80c.

The weather is causing some anxiety, and the heaviness in the Paris bourse was regarded as an unfavourable comment on the Emperor's letter.

DENMARK AND SCHLESWIG.—Quarrels have taken place between officers of the Danish service and the citizens of Rendsborg.

PAPAL STATES.—A popular movement had taken place at Arcins, in the Papal States, but was suppressed.

At the disturbance at Arpino the people shouted for Garibaldi.

Lamoriciere sent troops to Lerracino.

CANDIA.—Great agitation prevails in Candia, Joddo, and Arabia.

SICILY AND NAPLES.—The City is tranquil.—The Neapolitan troops are being directed on Calabria.

It is stated that two Neapolitan regiments have mutinied to the cry of *Viva Garibaldi*. One thousand five hundred of Garibaldi's volunteers have landed in Calabria. He would shortly advance on Naples, whither he had been summoned. His arrival was waited with impatience at Naples and Rome.—Garibaldi was fifty-three years old on the 19th ultimo. The patriots in Naples on that day illuminated their houses.

The text of the Convention between Garibaldi and the Neapolitans is published.—The evacuation of Sicily by the Neapolitans is stipulated.—It is asserted that Garibaldi has transported troops to the mainland.

GENOA.—News has been received here that the Garibaldians suffered great losses in the engagement near Melazzo. Garibaldi himself was wounded in the foot. He had ordered several inhabitants of Melazzo to be shot for having fought against him.

The Convention at Messina stipulates that 4,000 Neapolitans are to guard the citadel, and not to bombard the city, unless Garibaldi attacks the citadel. The outer forts are occupied by Colonel Medici. Garibaldi, upon entering Messina, was received with great enthusiasm.

TUNIS.—One thousand volunteers have left for Sicily. Five thousand more left two days later. The men are conveyed by steamers.

RUSSIA.—Imperial ukase by the Czar, places foreign merchants on an equal footing in Russia with the native merchants.

Death.

At Stirling, on the 10th inst., Thomas James, infant son of the Rev. James A. Preston, aged twelve weeks.