

ments of Europe, in the regulation of peace. Prussia has not done anything yet for that object."

The Turks, who are at present in the Crimea, have recently drawn up a memorial, or petition, which is much to their honour. They have sent one to Gen. Canrobert and another to the Porte. They say that, on occasion not having offered to take their revenge for the affair at Balaklava, they earnestly pray that they may be allowed the honour of being comprised in the division which is first to mount to the assault.

Letters of the 23d January state that the troops still suffered severely, but their condition was improving, and better arrangements for supplies were being made. On the 16th January 11,000 men were reported fit for duty. The Austria's and Ems had arrived. 680 French soldiers had arrived at Constantinople with legs and arms frozen.

The Journal of Petersburg gives an official account of the recent crossing of the Danube, and describes it as a reconnaissance in force. Letters however say it was really an advance of the whole army, but was stopped by orders from the Russian Ambassador at Vienna, to prevent embarrassment to negotiations.—The Russians now occupy the previous positions on their own side of the river.

The galvanic apparatus for exploding 20 tons of powder against the sunken ships at Sebastopol, arrived at Balaklava, and also a corps of divers. It is expected the explosion will damage the foundations of forts Constantine and Alexander. The new Russian defence of Olessa is now completed,—27 batteries, mounting 110 guns.—The fortifications of Kaffa, Anapa, Kerch and Sujak-Kile, are being strengthened.

UNITED STATES.

Rescue of a Passenger Train from Certain Destruction.—We mentioned a few days since the burning of the tunnel bridge on the Baltimore and Susquehanna railroad, about fifteen miles south of New York, and since learn that the conflagration came very near being followed by one of the most terrible disasters that has lately occurred in railroad travel. It is supposed that the bridge took fire from the freight train, which passed about half past seven o'clock in the morning, and the structure was totally enveloped in flames before it was discovered by the residents in that vicinity. At about nine o'clock the frame-work of the bridge fell through, and among the spectators, some twenty in number, was a little boy about twelve years of age, named Eli Rheem, who, remembering that the express passenger train was then about due from New York, started off at the top of his speed to endeavor to stop the train, which he knew must be close at hand. As soon as he reached the curve, about two hundred yards from the bridge, he observed the train coming at full speed, and fearing that he would be unable to stop them unless by the use of extraordinary means, the noble little fellow took his position on the track, and running towards the approaching train with his hands raised, caught the attention of the engineer, who immediately reversed his engine, and stopped within four hundred yards of impending destruction, the piers being some twenty feet from the rocky bed below, and the gap some sixty feet wide. Had the boy not placed himself on the track, he would doubtless have failed in his noble effort, as the engineers are so often cheated by mischievous boys on the route, that they seldom pay any attention to them. Even when he stopped he thought that he had been cheated by a youngster with more daring than his associates, and was surprised to see the little flag-headed fellow, standing his ground, and endeavoring to recover his lost breath to answer his question as to the cause of his interruption. We learn that the passengers, when they ascertained the cause of the stoppage of the train, and viewed the precipice over which they were near being dashed, liberally rewarded the boy for his presence of mind and daring, and that the Board of Directors, at their meeting yesterday, appropriated \$100 as an additional recompense. Eli Rheem, a boy but twelve years of age, was the only one of twenty persons present, most of them men, who had forethought sufficient for the occasion.—*Baltimore, American.*

CANADA.

MONTREAL CHURCH SOCIETY.

Dr. Potter, the Provisional Bishop of New York, on the War, and his feelings towards the Queen.

The annual meeting of this Society was held in the Union Sales' Room on Tuesday evening, the Lord Bishop of Montreal (Dr. Folsford) in the chair. The room was densely crowded, and many had to go away who could not get admission. The proceedings were opened with the usual prayers, after which the Bishop congratulated the members of the Society on being

again spared to assemble at the usual commemoration, as well as on the increased interest taken in its affairs, as exhibited by the increase in the amount of subscriptions and other receipts. When they heard with pain the occurrences which were taking place on the other side of the Atlantic, it must be with sincere pleasure they would take part in the present proceedings, which had the welfare and best interests of their fellow men in view, not for time only, but also for eternity.

The Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., Provisional Bishop of New York, moved the second resolution, expressing the thankfulness of the meeting at the unity existing between the two churches, and its hopes that the union would be yet more closely knit. The Right Rev. Prelate said he had great pleasure in moving that resolution, though he did not come to Canada to make a speech, but to warm himself by their fires.—He came to thank their own Bishop for the honour he had done himself and the American Church, in coming, upon a late occasion, to take a part in that solemn consecration service which had raised the speaker to the dignity, and placed upon him the responsibilities of a Bishop in the Church of God. When yesterday morning, a little after the peep of day, he had come out of his own house, and turned his face to the North in the teeth of a driving snow storm, he considered he was doing a very heroic thing—something like attempting the North-West Passage. But he did it to express the sympathy which he felt in the Church's prosperity, his respect for his brethren here, and especially for him who so ably and well presided over the affairs of this diocese. And, after all, he had found the pleasure greater than the suffering. (Cheers.) It was something to set foot on the soil of her Gracious Majesty the Queen. (Cheers.) God bless her! He had prayed for her on the land and on the sea, and hoped to do so again. She had his sympathy, his deep sympathy, in the noble efforts she was making at the present time to subdue a barbarous power who had attempted to crush a feeble nation and overwhelm Europe. Much had been said about American feeling, and American sentiment, in regard to the war. But he would tell his lordship, that, if the people of Canada wished to understand the public sentiment of the country, they must not search for it in the newspapers. (Loud cheers.) They must go to the educated men, to the clergy of the Church, to those who studied Shakespeare, and Milton, and Hooker, and they would find that they were heart and soul with England in the struggle, and daily offered up their prayers for her success. (Cheers.) The Bishop concluded by exhorting the members of the Church to redouble their efforts to contribute towards the maintenance of this Society. Money thus spent, and assistance so afforded, was the only work that would give them pleasure on their death beds, and to which they could, in that awful hour, look back upon with joy. The following was among the resolutions passed on the occasion: Moved by the Right Rev. H. Potter, D. D., Provisional Bishop of New York, seconded by Hon. George Moffatt.

That this meeting desires to express its thankfulness for the continued maintenance of unity between the Church of England, and the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, and for the great extension of the Christian Church in every part of the world, through their increased missionary efforts.

BUFFALO AND BRANTFORD RAILWAY RIOTS.—More of the rioters on the Buffalo and Brantford Railway, who fired on the Constables sent to arrest them have been committed to stand their trial for murder and riot.

The laborers along the line again took possession of the Railway after Leut. Weyland and the Pensioners left Fort Erie with the prisoners for Niagara.

On Tuesday last, with the exception of the office, the whole of the Railway Buildings at Fort Erie, with five Engines, some Passenger Carriages and Stores were destroyed by fire.

Telegraphs were received the same day by the chairman of the Company at Buffalo, and the Wardens of the different Counties, through which the railway passes, to meet Col. Tulloch, and the Warden of Niagara at Fort Erie, for the purpose of deciding as to the best plans to be adopted to restore order.

At the meeting Col. Tulloch intimated that the whole expense connected with the employment of the troops would become a charge against the Railway Company, and the different counties through which it was carried.

From the statement made at the meeting, every exertion appears to have been used by the Chairman of the Company, Mr. Wadsworth, to raise money to pay the labourers, but owing to the depressed state of the Money Market in the United States, he was disappointed in obtaining a loan for the purpose of doing so.

The wages of the Labourers in many instances are 6 months in arrears, and the whole amount required to discharge their claims amounts to 50,000 dollars.

In consequence of the snow storm the other parties telegraphed to, and resident in Canada, were unable to attend the meeting at Fort Erie, but a telegraph was forwarded by them intimating, that they expected to raise a loan at Toronto, for the purpose of discharging the debts due to the labourers.

Previous to the Railway having been taken possession of by the rioters, its earnings amounted on an average to £420 daily, all of which has been sacrificed since the disturbances commenced.

In consequence of some of the Magistrates who had taken an active part in apprehending the rioters, having been threatened and one of them fired at, on Monday, an application was made for a detachment of Pensioners to be stationed during the winter at Fort Erie, which was granted.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON—House of Assembly, Feb. 12.—Mr. Partelow moved a Resolution that the Members of the House of Assembly do go into suitable mourning for the space of 30 days, as a mark of respect and esteem for the memory of the Hon. Mr. Gilbert, late of the Legislative Council, who died yesterday, Tuesday, Feb. 15th, at his residence in Gagetown, County of Queen's.

Hon. Surveyor General rose to second the Resolution; and, in a very feeling manner, alluded to the long time he had been publicly associated with the deceased. They had sat together in the Assembly, and in the Legislative Council—they were of one age; and both young men when first returned as representatives. Nearly a quarter of a century ago, they entered the Legislature; but his friend, he said, had gone—the course had run! And, although he had not the honour of moving the resolution, it had been moved by an hon. gentleman who had occupied a seat in the Assembly longer than he has; and he now feels much pleasure in seconding the resolution. The resolution passed unanimously.

Provincial Legislature.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

SATURDAY, FEB. 10.

Mr. Marshall asked hon. members of government whether they intended to introduce any measure on the general education of the country.

Hon. Pro. Secretary replied, that the government had as yet come to no conclusion to attempt a change in the present system.

Hon. Joseph Howe said, the people of the country were not yet ripe for the introduction of general amendment for the education of our whole people. He had ceased to hope to carry that principle in his time.

Mr. Marshall had asked his question for the purpose of ascertaining whether a decision on the question could not be had without mixing up party feeling.

The Hon. Atty. General said that the House would have its hands quite full enough of business, without the introduction of a general measure for Education. There was the Chancery question—that of the mines and minerals, and others, which would occupy the whole time of the House.

Hon. Mr. Johnston expressed his high sense of the value of Education; and of the necessity of the introduction of Municipal Incorporations, to bring the minds of the people up to a general system of Education. In the State of Maine not an uneducated man or woman was to be found; and if a gentleman travelled through that country, he would see at short intervals fine brick houses, and on enquiring what they were, received for answer—"that is the free school of our district." A little farther was the free school of the next district; and so on all through the State. In these establishments all were educated, high and low, rich and poor, and the effect of such a system was visible among the great mass of the people. Education made every people strong, intelligent, self-relying, wealthy, and prosperous, and instead of the close of the General Assembly being an unfit time for the improvement of our system, it was the very period when the minds of the people should be judiciously opened on.

Hon. Sol. General said, the best lesson we could teach would be to put our own shoulders to the wheel. A variety of subjects come before the Legislature where members are obliged to assume responsibility—and take independent action—as where a representative Assembly feels that the people of a country, tho' not prising for the adoption of a Bill would be naturally benefitted by its passage. I entirely agree that he who perfected a well regulated Educational system in this Province would be a benefactor to his country.

MONSIEUR, FEB. 12.

The bill for preventing the sale of intoxicating liquors was taken up. Mr. Marshall condemned the clause read as unconstitutional and repugnant to British ideas.

Mr. Archibald, and Hon. Mr. Johnston replied—it was necessary to make the law stringent, in order to have its provisions faithfully carried out.

Hon. Atty. General supported the bill. Mr. B. Smith thought the accused should not be saddled with double costs. Mr. Wade opposed the bill—he thought its advocates were taking an improper course. Hon. W. A. Herry was rather disposed to support the clause.

Mr. Marshall said that if these gentlemen were really sincere let them introduce the Maine Liquor Law at once. This bill laid every person at the mercy of the public informer, the most despicable person in any community.

The clause, and some others passed.

Mr. Wade moved in amendment to the bill, that the sessions and the grand jury in each county should grant a certain number of licences in each county.

The bill passed, was reported and ordered to be engrossed.

On the 12th Mr. B. Smith reported by bill from the committee on the militia law. It provides that no fees shall be demanded at the Provincial Secretary's office for officers' commissions.