[illegible] but a fast flea of man's fraternity [illegible] it is the cheap correspondence carried [illegible] between all members of the human family. [illegible] a man puts into a newspaper on the other side [illegible] the globe, is on the supposition that it will interest the rest of the family on this continent. As we learn more of our fellow-men, we feel a kindlier interest in them. We rejoice in their prosperity, sympathise in their calamities, and cheer on their struggles for the right and the good. These are now too easily conveyed abroad to allow a man to live like a snail. They enlarge the world to our knowledge and our love. Why is anything made public but on the belief that it will be of interest to many others? Why is it announced in your paper that Isaac and Rebecca were married on a certain day last week, but on the supposition that it will give you pleasure to know it? And when, lower down on the sheet, under that startling word *Death*, your eye runs along, always with apprehension lest it fall on some well known name, and sees that the aged father, the young child, the beloved wife, the sick, the poor, the admired, the honored, and the beautiful are gone, is it not taken for granted that even strangers will heave a sigh for the afflicted, and the world respond in sympathy to the incursions of a common foe? Read in this light, the commonest advertisements which crowd our papers have a kindly odor about them. Say not with a cynical sneer, as though you were doubtful whether there was anything honest in the world, when a store-keeper advertises his wares, that it is all sheer selfishness; for if it is pleasant to one to announce a fresh supply of tallow or wool, hardware or muslins, is it not just as pleasant to some other one who wishes to know it? When a brace of young partners in trade insert their virgin advertisement, informing the world how happy they shall be to wait on customers, can you read it without entering into their fresh hopes and giving them your blessing in their new career? Business advertisements! Waste paper! You know not what you say. Those ships which are to sail to every harbor in the world, those fabrics which have arrived from every commercial mart on earth, this iron from Russia, tea from China, wool from Smyrna, fruit from Malaga, coffee from Cuba, cotton from Georgia, sugar from Louisiana,—do they not preach to us at the corners of the streets, at the entering in of the gates, on our docks, and in our custom-houses and exchanges, sermons on the mutual dependence of mankind?—*Rev. Dr. Adams, of New York, in the Christian Review.*

☞ THE MONTREAL COURIER is published daily during the six business months of the year, viz.,—from the 1st of May to the 1st of November, and the other six months tri-weekly, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. Subscription, six dollars per annum, payable in advance.

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☞ VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE solicited from all parts of the Continent of America. If made use of, the person transmitting the information will be liberally remunerated.

THE COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1851.

Arrival of the English Mail.

SAFETY OF THE "ATLANTIC!"—We received yesterday morning two letters from our London Correspondent, the latest of which we publish to-day. The other was sent by the "Atlantic," and afterwards transferred to the "Africa." It will be seen that the "Atlantic" is safe, that vessel having put back into Cork, with the shafts of her engines broken. It is, however, gratifying to think that the fears of those who had beloved relatives on board are at length allayed.

William Kingsford, Esq., formerly Assistant Surveyor to the Corporation of Montreal, and now Engineer on the Hudson River Railroad, has just issued a pamphlet on the history, structure and statistics of Plank Roads in the United States and Canada, which is highly spoken of by several United States papers.

On Saturday evening last, Dr. Gibb delivered a highly interesting lecture before the Addiscoian Literary Society on the Natural History of the Mollusca.

He commenced by making some observations upon the classification of the Animal Kingdom by Cuvier, with modifications by Professor Owen, founded upon the condition of the nervous system, which he stated was the most correct, and strictly applicable to all classes of animals, from the very highest to the lowest in the scale of beings.

He then considered, in a general manner, the Mollusca, termed by Professor Owen the Heteroganglia, from having their ganglia or nervous masses placed unsymmetrically throughout the body, giving the general characters of each of the six classes comprised under this head, together with the derivation of the names of the classes themselves.

The limits of a single lecture would permit of his taking up only two or three classes, and the Cephalopoda first engaged his attention. The animals of this class, he said, were characterised by the possession of fins, or locomotive organs, around the head; whence their name. Of examples, he instanced the various tribes of cuttle fishes without shelly coverings, and those possessing shells, as the Nautilus, the Argonaut, and some others. These he particularly described, and gave a very interesting account of their habits, structure, and natural history, illustrating the subject, as he proceeded, by a number of well executed colored drawings of many of the animals in a magnified state, and showing some very remarkable specimens, one of which particularly attracted our notice,—this year's fine specimen of the Poulpe or Octopus vulgaris, brought from the West India Islands.

The shell extinct animals of this class were next reviewed, including the Ammonites, Belemnites, Turrilites, and other inhabitants of a former epoch, and now extinct.

He then briefly described the class Pteropoda, the animals of which possessed a wing and a foot, and showed drawings of the Clio and Hyalaea as examples.

He mentioned the classes Lamellibranchiata and Gasteropoda, which comprise the large collection of animals inhabiting bivalve and univalve shells, and which constitute the science of Conchology, a knowledge of which, he said, was essential towards the study of Geology. Time would not permit of his considering these two classes, but, as he had referred to the connection between the study of Conchology and Geology, it afforded him an opportunity of saying, that through the able exertions of Mr. Logan, of whom he spoke in the very highest terms of praise, the Geology of this country was becoming daily and constantly unravelled. And in contrast with peculiar pleasure, that the study of the natural sciences was becoming very popular throughout the Province, but especially in this city, where a large number of persons were giving up their attention and particular study to the branches of Geology and Mineralogy. He stated, in conclusion, that the connection of Geology and Conchology with an intelligent Mineral, that to study the one without the other would be almost impossible, and still, to render our knowledge the more perfect, a foundation, grounded upon the study of Chemistry, Mineralogy, and comparative Anatomy, ought not to be omitted.

His Lecture was listened to with much attention, and elicited applause. Owing to the inclemency of the weather, we did not see so large a number present as we could have wished.

A Lecture will be delivered in the Odd Fellows' Hall, this evening (Wednesday), at 8 o'clock, by Mr. Lucy, of Troy, New York. Subject, "A view of some of the most distinguished nations of Europe and America, their relative positions, present and past, with a short dissertation on Ireland's ancient glory and modern depression." Tickets of admission 1s. 3d. Ladies free.

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—Dr. Gibb will deliver his second lecture on the "*Natural History of the Mammalia*," before this Society, this evening, (Wednesday) at 8 o'clock. He will consider the orders "Insectivora" and "Carnivora," which will be illustrated by plates, and specimens from the museum of the Society. Admission free.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, January 31, 1851.

It is announced that the approaching Session of Parliament will be opened by Her Majesty in person; and that in the Lords the Address, in answer to the Speech from the Throne, will be moved by Lord Ellingham, and seconded by Lord Overstone; whilst in the Commons the same duties will be performed respectively by the Marquis of Kildare, the eldest son of the Duke of Leinster, and Mr. Pets, the eminent builder, who, by the way, is a Dissenter. The commencement of the Legislative labors is generally looked to with interest; there are always plenty of abuses to redress, and errors to recant. Prejudices, opinions, political schemes of all kinds and descriptions, fears, hopes, petitions, threats, hints, claims, prophecies, and demands, multiply during the fleeting recess; and by the time the two Houses are summoned for the despatch of business, the work to be accomplished has become so extensive, that *despatch* is impossible. During the present recess, Parliamentary stock has accumulated most unexpectedly and most extensively. Economies, Theology, Representation, besides a list of minor matters, are all pressing for immediate discussion. Ministers will certainly have their hands full, and never, since their accession to office, have they had less chance of giving anything like general satisfaction than they have in the approaching Session. Their very strength will embarrass them. Their surplus revenue, which is a matter of such sanguine congratulation, is claimed by every one, and thousands are expected to go the length of millions. It is pretty well understood, however, how Sir Charles Wood intends to dispose of his riches. The window tax is at length doomed, and a small house duty is to be substituted, which is calculated to yield about a third of the sum drawn from the window duties. The income tax may be altered in principle, though there is no intimation to that effect; but there is little probability of its being reduced in amount. Financial arrangements, however, if we are to believe generally accredited reports, will be the least of the Whig difficulties. The Papal aggression is the threatening rock a-head, on which it is said the Ministerial bark will split; and some do not hesitate to say that it has split already. At all events, it seems evident enough that very different opinions prevail in the Cabinet on this subject; and after the step which Lord John Russell has already taken regarding it, it is assumed that it must be brought forward by him for discussion in Parliament. In this case, there will, in all likelihood, be such a difference of opinion among the members of the Cabinet, as to lead to the reconstruction of the Ministry; but it may not follow that Lord John and his colleagues will resign. If report is to be credited, the Queen is strongly inclined to support the Premier's view of the question; and the retirement, even of two of the leading members of the Cabinet, may not endanger the stability of the whole. The settlement of the question, however, will soon take place in some way or other, and further speculation is unnecessary. I may as well give you one or two of the last rumors on this subject. One is, that Lord John Russell wants to let things remain as they are at present, avoiding anything in the shape of an *ex post facto* law—that is, letting the twelve Roman Bishops, who are already appointed to Sees in England, remain unmolested, but prohibiting the appointment of any more Popish Bishops in England, even as successors to those who are here already. Her Majesty is said to be opposed to such a measure, as being too partial. Another rumor is, that no Pope's Bulls are to be allowed to be introduced into this country—that no territorial titles are to be assumed without a license from the Crown—and that no Jesuits are to be permitted to reside in England, that is, no open and avowed Jesuits. These measures to be confined to England and Scotland only. That the Papal question will occupy a prominent position in the Queen's Speech, is quite certain. But the great difficulty has been in selecting the precise terms in which it is to be alluded to. Her Majesty is anxious to avoid anything offensive to her Roman Catholic subjects, if possible. The Queen has close personal intimacies, not to say friendships, with many of them; and the fact of there having been, within the last few days, four noblemen of the Orleanist family on a visit to Windsor Castle, all of them devoted and scrupulous Romanists, bears strong testimony to Her Majesty's charitable and benevolent feelings in that respect.

Another serious subject connected with the Church is the revision of the Book of Common Prayer, which it now appears is determined on. To the Duke of Bedford, it is said, has been committed the task of sketching out the ritual alterations which it is deemed expedient to make—though the revision will not, if it is understood, be confined to ritualism, but will extend to an exclusion of the Athanasian, if not also the Nicene creed, and to the expunction from the Liturgy—especially in the Offices for the administration of the Holy Communion and of Baptism—of all expressions which favor the doctrine of the Transubstantiation party. It is further said that the suggested alterations are to be submitted to a Commission of six Bishops, whose approval, or whose opinion of them, is to be referred to Parliament, when a Bill will be introduced to give them the sanction and authority of law.

Cardinal Wiseman continues to remain quiet, preaching himself, probably, for the two years residence in jail which he is threatened by Government, if the Cardinal is a-[illegible], he will [illegible] mind to submit to a [illegible] insertion for the good of the country, though it is extremely doubtful whether he will be even subjected to the ordeal of a prison. It is, however, better to be prepared and "equal to either fortune," whether freedom or imprisonment, for it is impossible to say to what lengths the Government measure will go.

You will see that letters have been received from the gallant officers composing the expedition in search of Sir John Franklin by way of Behring's Straits. Although no tidings have been received of the missing ships, so far all goes well to secure a thorough examination of the various points where Sir John Franklin may have taken refuge. Captain McClure, in the *Investigator*, proposes to push on to Bank's Land, which, if he accomplishes, he intends thoroughly to examine, and afterwards, if practicable, to get to the southward of Melville Island, and to resume the search along its shores and adjacent islands so long as the navigation can be carried on, wintering in the best place he can find. Next spring, he will despatch parties of his crew, with forty days' provisions, in different directions, in hopes of finding Sir John in some of the small bays and inlets around. Suppose these return without finding anything, and the vessel is liberated on the 1st of August next, he will then push on to Wellington Inlet, assuming that channel communicates with the Polar Sea, and search both its shores, unless he finds that it has been done previously by Captain Austin's party, and endeavor to penetrate in the direction of Jones' Sound, carefully examining every place that is practicable. Should Captain McClure effect all this, and find no traces of the long-missing expedition, he will then reluctantly give up all hopes of finding it, and return to England. I, for the thousandth time, have traced the proposed route on the Admiralty Chart, and coupling the efforts of Captain McClure with those which are being made on the eastern side, whatever may be the result, it will be a proud, however melancholy; satisfaction to the country, and to the relatives of the missing crews, that everything will have been done to avert the cruel fate which may befal them.

The return of the American Mail Steamer *Atlantic*, to Cork, after having proceeded 1800 miles on her outward voyage across the Atlantic, has occasioned a good deal of remark. She broke the shafts of her engines, and, after an ineffectual attempt to make Bermuda, was compelled to put back. I have had my fears for some time past that some serious accident would happen. The two rival Companies, professing the greatest regard for each other, have been fighting in the papers for the last few months, and it was generally predicted that by urging their speed to the uttermost bounds, some serious accident would ensue. The misfortune has cast a shade over the success of the Collins' Line, and the Cunard Packets will again be restored to their former position in the public mind. The passengers by the *Atlantic* are all safe, and one of the British Steamers will take them and the Mail bags—which, by-the-way, will be rather stale—to New York.

The building for the Exhibition is certainly progressing fast towards completion, but the works will not be finished before the middle of February. The painting of the outside of the South transept has commenced, but I cannot say that the effect is such as I see it described. It is a very dingy blue and white, which, perhaps, may look very well when the decorations are complete, but at present it is down-right self-delusion to say "the effect is pleasing." It is, in fact, quite premature to give an opinion upon the decorations when they are only just commenced. The enormous transept is now glazed in, and the reticulated roof, which has the appearance of lace-work, is very novel and beautiful. The building, altogether, is certainly a marvel, considering how rapidly it has been run up. The late high winds are said to have caused a good deal of damage to the glass portion of the edifice. Mr. Paxton's grand idea of free admission to the Exhibition, has given rise to a good deal of comment, and the public feeling is, on the whole, against it. To be sure there is something very dignified in affording the nations of the world free access to the World's Exhibition, but if this advantage is to be purchased by a Parliamentary grant for defraying the immense expenses of the said Exhibition, it is rather too dearly purchased. There is an immense number of people in the country who don't like the Exhibition, or approve of its objects, and who would very naturally object indirectly to pay towards it. The fitness plan seems to be, for those who want to see the Exhibition to pay for it. No doubt nothing would be more agreeable than to allow foreigners the privilege of walking in and out of the Crystal Palace at pleasure, as they do in and out of their own national exhibitions; but Englishmen have a strong antipathy to Government making free with their money for this sort of purpose, and don't like the idea of being taxed even for the sake of the Great Exhibition.

The Victoria Tower of the new Palace at Westminster has been on fire, and damage done to the extent of £100; and if it was not the work of an incendiary, it is difficult to conceive how it originated.

Meetings against the Window Tax are being held in various parts of the Metropolis. A great deal of nonsense is talked, as usual, about "stopping the supplies" in the event of Ministers not yielding to the clamor. But Lord Bentinck, Mr. Stuart, Mr. Williams, and the other gentlemen who repeat so loudly, are silent enough when in the House of Commons. Amidst the general outcry for a reduction of taxation, no one thinks of reducing the National Debt; and yet this ought to have been seen to 20 years ago.

At length Mr. Joseph Hume has commenced the working man's memorial subscription to Sir Robert Peel amounts to £1,450, which is to be applied according to a joint meeting of the Committee and Trustees may determine.

The book post will be extended, after the 1st March next, to the British West Indies, Newfoundland, Gibraltar, Malta, and Hong-Kong, so that any one residing in those Colonies will be able to receive from England any book at the rate of 6d. postage for every half pound weight. In every case the postage will have to be prepaid.

Lord Langdale is about to retire from the Rolls, and will be succeeded by Sir John Romilly, the Attorney-General. This will add another to the already numerous Parliamentary vacancies.

The Obituary includes the names of the Marquis of Northampton, President of the Royal Society, and a nobleman of great scientific attainments; the Marquis of Hastings—an Ensign in the 52nd Foot; Lord Burghersh, the eldest son of the Earl of Westmoreland; Lord Robert Taylour; Lord Dalmeny, the heir presumptive of the Earl of Rosebery; and Field-Marshal Grave, an officer, during years gone past, on the staff on the coast of Africa, who recently returned to Montreal, his native city. This gentleman, we understand, was, by more trifling occurrence, fortunately prevented from embarking in the steamer *Atlantic*, and sent from England in the *Asia*, the week following.

—The events in France continue to be of an important nature. The debate on the vote of confidence in the Baroche Ministry lasted four days, the speakers being all leading men of the Assembly,—Berryer, Jules de Lastigne, Thiers, Lamartine, Cavaignac, &c. Ultimately, an amendment, moved by M. De St. Beuve, declaring that the Assembly had not confidence in the Ministry, and avoiding, at the General's own request, all allusion to Changarnier, was carried by a majority of 417 to 286. With this decisive majority, composed of 200 ultra and moderate Republicans, 115 Legitimists, and 100 Orleanists, M. Baroche and his colleagues had no other alternative but to offer their resignations, which, after some hesitation on the part of the President, were received. After a crisis of several days, Louis Napoleon found it, or pretended to find it, impossible to form an Administration from the minority in the recent division; and the efforts of MM. Leon Faucher, Odillon Barrott, Lamartine, and even M. Billault, all successively failed. The President, in this extremity, hit upon the plan of naming an extra-Parliamentary Cabinet. The principal Prefects from the Departments were summoned to Paris, and, with a General, (Randon,) a Rear-Admiral, and one or two business men, were marshalled as a new Cabinet, not a single member having a seat in the Assembly. They presented themselves to the Assembly, their advent being announced in a short, but conciliatory, Message from the President. In this document, the Prince declared, "that the union of the two powers was indispensable to the repose of the country, but as the Constitution has rendered them independent of each other, mutual confidence is the only bond of their harmony." He then goes on to say, "that whilst he shall always respect the rights of the Assembly, he shall maintain intact his own rights. He has in the present juncture formed a Ministry of transition." The Assembly listened to all this in deep silence. The Bonapartists call it a message of love, but, alas! in 24 hours after its delivery, a new coalition had been formed, and a storm of interpellations threatened the new Cabinet from all quarters. The message of peace is, in fact, regarded as an absolute threat to the Assembly. The formation of an extra-Parliamentary Cabinet is considered a subterfuge to avoid the natural consequences of a direct vote of want of confidence, and is, in truth, wholly without precedent in France. Some go so far as to threaten the President with impeachment, as he, in his message, presumes to place himself as a separate independent power as regards the Assembly, which is in direct violation of the Constitution, which makes the Assembly the paramount Sovereign body. The struggle for ascendancy has now assumed a serious form, and every move of the respective parties deepens the interest of the contest. The interpellations, however, made on Monday, in the Chamber, by M. Howyn Franchere, a young Orleanist Representative, ended in smoke. M. de Royer, the Minister of Justice, declared that the present is only a Ministry of transition, and the Assembly separated in agitation, without coming to any trial of strength. Of course the conflict is only deferred until the several parties have agreed on a settled plan of action; but, split as the Assembly is into so many sections, a lasting coalition between the extreme right and the Thiers party, and Mountain, is almost impossible.

The Austrians have entered Lunenburg and Hamburgh, in spite of the protest of the Senate of the free city. It is further stated they intend to occupy Rendsburg. Should it prove true, it will be an additional proof of the folly of the Schleswigers and Holsteiners in having been incited to the late mad and disastrous war. A new transition Government has been appointed for the Duchies, pending the Conferences at Dresden. It is quite evident that Austrian influence predominates in Germany.

Very serious disturbances have broken out in Switzerland, where the Conservatives and Socialists have come to blows; the latter have been put down by the Swiss troops, but it is feared that this outbreak will give Austria and Prussia a pretext for interfering in the affairs of the Republic.

Montreal Dispensary.

At the meeting of the Committee of Management, held last Tuesday, the following Report for the quarter ending 6th February, 1851, having been adopted and approved, was directed to be published for the information of the supporters of the Institution:—

Patients under treatment on 6th Nov., 1850, 15; admitted from 6th Nov., 1850, to 6th Feb., 1851, 116. Of these there have been discharged:—Cured 74; Relieved 12; Dead 3; sent into Hospital 2, and 18 are still under treatment; of the 116, 69 belonged to the Church of Rome, 34 to the Church of England, and 7 were Wesleyans, 9 were sick Subscribers, 4 Sick Charitable Subscribers, and 97 were recommended; 39, or more than one-third, were attended at their own residences.

Their ages were:—Under 2 years, 8; from 2 to 5, 6; from 5 to 20, 23; from 20 to 40, 51; from 40 to 60, 18; over 60, 2.

The diseases treated have been:—Fevers, 6; Diseases of the Digestive Organs, 11; of the Circulatory, 5; of the Respiratory, 21; of the Urinary, 2; of the Nervous System, 5; of the Skin, 22; of the Eye, 7; Rheumatism, 1; Injuries, 3; other Surgical Affections, 17; Female Complaints, 10.

If the above Report be compared with the one of the previous quarter, it will be seen that in each, nearly the same number of individuals have become patients of the Institution, and if the late inclement season be considered, as well as other circumstances, necessarily dependent upon it, whereby patients could not with safety leave their residences, and walk thence some distance to the Dispensary, we may feel surprised that the number is so large as it is, and may not unjustly presume that it would have been still greater, had these external circumstances been more favorable; in which statement we may also see not merely a clear declaration of the demand there is for the Institution, but also an encouraging invitation to continue its usefulness.

GEORGE D. GRIER, M. D., Chairman.
WM. WATSON, M. D., Secretary.

MONTREAL BOTANICAL SOCIETY.—At the last monthly meeting, the Structure dropped of 22 sharps at 20½ per cent. bloom.

MR. Joseph Gardet, of the Commissariat, who has lately received promotion, for voluntary services, during years gone past, on the staff on the coast of Africa, has recently returned to Montreal, his native city. This gentleman, we understand, was, by more trifling occurrence, fortunately prevented from embarking in the steamer *Atlantic*, and sent from England in the *Asia*, the week following.

AMERICAN MECHANICS ON OUR RAILROADS.—A gentleman who formerly resided in Toronto, in a letter from Cincinnati, states that—

"There has been a wonderful excitement got up here among tradesmen and mechanics, relative to the Railroads from Toronto and Hamilton; ties and numbers are preparing to leave this place for either of those cities early in the spring. Whether the expectation of much work and large wages will be realized remains to be proved."

There is a movement in this city at present, to procure a Clergyman of the Irish Presbyterian Church to preside over a congregation of Irish Presbyterians, now forming in this city, and which intends to give him a call to his mission. It appears that at present the Irish Presbyterians in this city are scattered over various congregations, and from early predilections, many of them feel disposed to form themselves into one united body, under the pastoral care of a Minister from their own country.—*Toronto Colonist.*

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.—A few friends met on Wednesday afternoon, to arrange a requisition to the Mayor to call a public meeting in reference to the threatened removal of the Government. It was agreed that the requisition should be placed in the hands of different persons in each Ward, to procure signatures, and that the requisition, when signed, should be presented to His Worship the Mayor to call a public meeting on as early a day as possible. It is hoped that all the parties to whom papers shall be sent will attend promptly to the business, and that they will receive the assistance of all others willing to aid them in the work. In this matter prompting of any kind would be entirely out of place, as much so as it is along their uncalled for. There is no rousing necessary. The community is aroused already to a sense of the threatened injustice, and they only want an opportunity of meeting together—Whig, Tory, and Radical—Clear Grit, Annexationist, and Independent—or by whatever other name the subdivisions political of the community may be known, to express their views of the threatened injustice.—*Colonist.*

INQUEST.—An Inquest was held on Monday afternoon, before Dr. King, at Peterson's Inn, Bathurst Street, on the body of Daniel Byrd, formerly a private in the 73rd regiment. Deceased was found dead in bed on Sunday morning. It appeared in evidence that deceased had laboured under chronic diarrhœa, which was much aggravated by his having been addicted to intemperance, and that on Saturday he drank a great quantity of whiskey. During the night, the door of his room was open, and a broken pane the snow drifted in upon the bed. His wife was in bed with him, but was unable to help him, from the fact of being equally addicted to drunkenness. The jury returned for verdict:—Death by chronic diarrhœa, aggravated by want of care, intemperance, and exposure to the inclemency of the weather.—*Globe.*

ROBBERY FROM THE ENGINE HOUSE.—A rather novel kind of depredation was committed on Saturday or Sunday night last. Some party or parties entered two Engine Houses in town, and carried off the connecting hose, and other apparatus belonging to the fire engines, thus rendering them entirely useless in the event of a fire. It will be seen by advertisement that the Corporation have offered a reward of 100 dollars for the apprehension of the villains. The British American Fire Company have also offered a reward of £25.—*Ib.*

CANADIAN DEBENTURES.—By the steamer of 18th January, we are happy to notice that Canadian securities are still rising in value in the London market. At the latest dates, Canada 6 per cent. bonds are quoted at 107 @ 107½—or even *and a half per cent. premium!* By the same quotations, United States Federal six per cents. were selling at 102½ @ 105—one particular issue only bringing 108 @ 108½. New York State sixes brought only 104 @ 105. On this side the Atlantic, Canada Debentures are not to be had, and the Banking Bill is likely to be a dead letter, from the impossibility of obtaining the necessary securities. One gentleman assured us the other day he was prepared to purchase Debentures to the extent of $200,000, if he could procure them, and it is said that one of our money Corporations is in treaty for the disposal of $100,000 of these securities at 5 per cent. premium.—*Globe.*

A PAPER FOLDING MACHINE.—This ingenious and useful invention, which was exhibited in Taylor's machine shop, in Hague street, on Saturday afternoon, to a large number of persons, is about six feet long and three feet wide, is capable of folding newspapers in as many folds as may be desired, and can be attached to the press or fed by hand.

The papers are carried on tapes, moving horizontally, until they reach a certain point, when a brass rule strikes the sheet from below, at the point in which it is desired to make the fold, forcing it between two diverging rollers, which seize it, and carry it to the next set of rollers, where the same process is again gone through with, and repeated until the paper is delivered, neatly folded, and ready for mailing. The machine can be driven with any speed desired, and will fold more rapidly than any press can print. It can be fed by hand and made to fold from 2,500 to 3,000 papers per hour, according to the skill of the feeder. Each paper is accurately folded, and the machine is so simple that there is no danger of its getting out of order. It has been in use in the Transcript office, in Boston, for some months; and has done during that time all the folding.

The machine is the invention of Mr. E. N. Smith, of Springfield, who is preparing another to fold book work, which will cause a complete revolution in this branch of trade, especially in offices where public documents are printed, as at Washington.—*N. Y. Post.*

A FREE VERSION OF THE BIBLE.—The Governor of Texas, in his late proclamation for Thanksgiving, gives the following quotation from the Bible, which may be new to some, if not all of our readers:—

"In the beautiful and expressive language of the Bible, 'The winter of our discontent is gone; the rain is over and past; the time of the singing of flowers is come, and the voice of the turtle is heard in our land.'"

We have heard of a practice which is said to prevail before Justices of the Peace in the "rural districts," where Bibles are scarce, of swearing witnesses on the next best book to the Bible, which is at hand. The recollection of this usage suggests to us the suspicion, that Governor Bell has been obliged to promote the works of Shakspeare to the place in his library which the Bible ought to occupy. We commend his case to the Bible Society, as one calling for immediate relief.

It is shocking to think of the Governor of a Sovereign State being in such a destitute condition as to be obliged to cite a half-remembered sentence from the Scriptures with a sadly-jumbled one from the bump-backed and misformed Shakspeare.—*New York Post.*

SOMETHING NEW.—A factory has been established at Galveston, by G. Borden, Jr., called the "Meat Biscuit Factory." The meat biscuit is a newly discovered article of food, and highly esteemed on account of its alimentary qualities, and for the length of time it may be preserved. The factory contains an engine of ten horse power, which drives the machinery, consisting of biscuit machines to knead, roll, and cut the dough, a biscuit oven, the patentee the biscuit, and the guillotine for removing the meat, to facilitate the boiling. The Galveston contains the following account of the process of manufacturing the biscuit:—

"There are four wooden cylinders or tubs for boiling the meat; two for boiling the meat, holding 2,200 gallons, will each boil 7,000 lbs. of meat, in twelve to sixteen hours. The other two, for evaporating, will contain some 1,400 gallons each. All the tubs are heated or boiled by steam passing through long coiled iron pipes, supplied at pleasure either from the escape steam from the engine, or direct from the boiler.

"When the meat is so far boiled or macerated that the liquid or broth contains the entire nutriment, the meaty or cotyledonous portions are separated by a simple process of filtering, so that the broth goes into the evaporator pure and free from fibrous matter. It is that component of the meat which is so delicious and nutritious, and which, in its concentrated form, is known as Liebig's Extract of Meat, or Valentine's Meat Juice, or Wyeth's Beef Tea, or Hunter's Beef Tea, or Mott's Beef Tea, or Bell's Beef Tea, or Bell's Beef Tea, or Bell