

flowing there. During the ten days following they were unable to get on to the wreck more than twice, in consequence of the surf. While upon the Island, Captain Knowles made very careful observations, from which he observed that Oceans lies 16 miles east of the position ascribed to it on the latest English charts, by which he had navigated the ship. The crew of the schooner (which Captain Knowles is confident will be also exposed by the officers of the sloop-of-war Vandalia, soon) the loss of the Wild Wave is attributed.

Upon the 14th of March started James Bartlett, with his first mate, Mr. James Bartlett, and the captain, Mr. J. C. York, and five men, for Pitcairn's Island, 700 miles southward, expecting to find relief there, not to be had at Oceans, which is out of the usual track of vessels in any trade. When he left the ship had not broken up, and the crew got out one species, and carried it down with them. Pitcairn's Island, the crew of the schooner, a fertile well-planted island, only four miles in circumference, which was settled, many years ago, by the mariners of the British naval brig Bounty. It has long been a favorite stopping place for whales and the captain went there in the hopes of meeting some of the crew, to enable him to carry himself and his men to the Sandwich Islands.

Arriving at the island in 48 hours, he found it uninhabited, the settlers having been removed to Norfolk Island. In landing, too, the life-boat was stove and ruined. Of course the unfortunate men were now without a boat of any description, and had no tools with which to construct one. They seemed to be in a desperate straits, but as they were in patience until next February or March, when they might hope for succor by the whaling fleet bound up the Pacific. The island abounds in tropical fruits which, with goats and chickens left by the late settlers, provided abundant support, meantime.

So the Captain fitted up a deserted teasmot as a dwelling so comfortable as possible. An old gun-barrel, or rather a piece of iron, was mounted on a rude stock, so that one man could fire it with a match while aimed by another. In this dual fashion the goats were brought down for meat.

In walking about the deserted settlement one day, they found old rusty tools, consisting of a few axes, planes, and augurs. With these they commenced to build a boat, to get away with, and the party proceeded at once to carry the plan into execution. Of course, it was no small undertaking, for they had no saws, nor negging, nor iron work for fastenings. They went into the woods, however, and with their axes, hewed a single plank out of each tree, until the whole was ready for use together. In the meantime they found a few coconuts, and baked a couple of loaves to get more. With these and the wooden pins they fastened the vessel, a trim-looking though frail schooner, thirty feet in length. From a quantity of condemned ropes picked up on the island, they made oaken to hold the seams, as well as rigging for the vessel. The life-boat, and the rest of the old sail cloth, also picked up at Pitcairn's, furnished sails for the John Adams, as the new craft was christened. From a bucket of tar, and several pounds of resin, found in a deserted tent, the bottoza seams were repaid, and the rest were painted with some resin and oil for sea source. The vessel was completed for use, and the Captain over. It only remained to get a set of colors.

These the Captain soon provided, an old shirt furnishing the white stripes and stars, some trimmings from the church pulpit the red and the curtains before a bunk in a deserted house, furnished the blue for the field.

After three weeks' work, the Adams was launched, and proceeded with jacked good meat, canned fruit, and a mass of preserved meats, and an abundance of water. Three of the sailors, fearful of the craft, preferred remaining where they were. So Captain Knowles, his mate, and two men, set sail from Pitcairn's on the 3rd of July, for Tahiti, intending to call in at Oceans Island, where he had no doubt to find succor.

They encountered a severe gale from the northwest, which lasted three days, forcing them so far to the eastward that they could not make Oceans. They bore away accordingly for the Marquesas, 1,300 miles from Pitcairn's Island, where they arrived safely on the 5th of August. Here they found the United States Schooner, the Vandalia, Captain Sinclair, who immediately got under weigh for Tahiti, to get wood and water, and proceeded thence to the rescue of the Wild Wave's crew remaining on Oceans and Pitcairn's. To Tahiti Captain K. and his companions also proceeded. The mate went with the Vandalia on her errand of mercy, and Captain Knowles was carried by the French Frigate, the Uranie, to Honolulu, where he started for San Francisco on a merchant schooner, arriving here on the 23th September, bringing his colors and his specie with him. He starts for home to-day, as already stated, and carries the first news of his ship, which has reached the coast since last spring.

His family, who he carried to Cape Horn, are now giving up all hope of ever hearing from him, as he learned from his friends here. He is evidently an intelligent and honorable gentleman, and his misfortunes command the sympathies of the San Francisco merchants and shippers.

Sabbath Reading.

THE CHILD WHO KNEW WHEN TO PRAY.

A very intelligent little girl was passing quietly through the streets of a certain town, a short time since, when she came to a spot where several life boys were amusing themselves by the very dangerous practice of throwing stones. Not observing her, one of the boys, by accident, threw a stone at her, which she caught in her cruel blow in the eye.

She was carried home in agony. The surgeon was sent for, and a very painful operation was declared necessary. When the time came, and the surgeon had taken out his instruments, she lay in her father's arms, and he asked her if she was ready.

"No, papa; no, papa," she replied.

"What do you wish as to wait for, my child?"

"I want to kneel in your lap and pray to Jesus first," she answered. And then, kneeling, she prayed a few moments, and afterwards submitted to the operation with the patience of a woman.

After the operation a little girl appeared under the name of trying circumstances. Surely I have heard the prayer made at that hour. His life loves every child that calls upon his name!

THE CROUS.

A circus came to town, and everybody knows how the music and the grand train can brow beat all the boys' songs. Quivers of dollars and shillings are in great demand

The strong easterly winds which prevailed for some time after starting, forced the vessel considerably to the south, and it was not until the afternoon of the 10th that she was able to bound for any of the South American ports. All went well, however, until the night of the 4th of March. Captain Knowles had taken fair observations daily, and on the night in question supposed himself at least sixteen or eighteen leagues from any land. An hour after midnight he discovered a small iceberg, and, in the effort to get past hard down, but the vessel mis-laid, and, while wrecks, struck upon a smitten coral reef, and soon told over on her side and bilged. A heavy surf broke over the ship, and it became evident at once that she must be lost. Her top-masts went away, to daylight she was seen, but all efforts to relieve her materially failed.

Early at dawn that revealed their position, and showed that the vessel had struck on the reef surrounding Ocaña, a very low lagoon island, a mile and a half or two miles in length, and a mile or two wide. The vessel placed two miles from the shore. Soon after daylight the boats were got out, and all hands landed. In the course of the day, the captain discovered it is getting low water.

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house. He asked her if she was ready.
"No, papa; not yet," she replied.
"What do you wish us to wait for?"
he asked.
"I wish to kneel in your lap, and
say my first," she answered. And then
she prayed a few moments, and the
surgeon proceeded to the operation with
ease of a woman.

How beautiful this little girl appears
in this trying circumstance! Several
times she knelt in that corner, and
lost every child that calls up
me!

THE CIRCUS. —A STORY.
A circus came to town, and every
one knew how the music and the grand
to see all the boys agree. Quar-
rels and shufflings are in great

A circus came to town, and everyone saw how the music and the grand tunes set all the boys agog. Quarrels and shillings are in great demand.

and many a choice bit of money have the circus-carried away which was meant for a better purpose.

A little boy was seen looking round the premises with great curiosity. "Hallo, Johnny," said a man who knew him, "going to the circus?"

"No, sir," answered Johnny, "father don't like it."

"Oh well, I'll give you the money to go, Johnny," said the man.

"Father don't approve of them," answered Johnny.

"Well, go for once, and I'll pay for you," said the man.

"No, sir," said Johnny, "my father would give me money if he thought I were best; besides, I've got twenty-five cents in my strong box, twice enough to go."

"I'd go, Johnny, for once; it's wonderful the way the horses do," said the man. "Your father must be a fool."

"I shall," said the boy.

"Now why?" asked the man.

"Cause," said Johnny, "twirling his bare toes in the sand, after I've been I could not look my father right in the eye, and I can now."

—Child's Paper.

AN INDIAN BATTLE IN NEW MEXICO.

An officer of the army furnishes the Santa Fe Gazette on the 11th ult., with the following particulars of the late battle with the Indians, of which we have had already a brief account:—

I left Albuquerque on the evening of the 25th, with Captain George McLean of the 25th, and 12 men of his company. On the 27th we were joined by Captain Blas Lucero and his company, composed of 50 men. We proceeded rapidly on our march.

On the 29th, when we reached Bear Spring, about 40 miles distant from this point, on the 28th we had noticed Indians and their trails going east, which, with other information and evidence in possession of Captain McLean, determined him to prepare for a contest whenever he might meet with any considerable number of them.

As we passed the spring on the morning of the 29th, we discovered a large number of Indians and ponies to the left, and half a mile distant from us. Captain McLean detailed four of his men, and Captain Lucero twenty of his men, who, with their respective captains and myself, proceeded to where the Indians were camped.

As we approached in a rapid gallop, the Indians gave the war-whoop, received us with threatening gestures and a volley of arrows, and then quickly deployed to the right and left and in front—here to the right and left remaining concealed behind trees, while those in front, who remained much closer off, seemed to irritate a contest. As one of the Indians (a chief, I presume), was riding to and fro where his men were, apparently giving command, Captain McLean fired a shot at him. This was manifested, with them, and they then hostile feelings and intentions. The Captain then gave orders for his men to dismount with him, himself, did so, and commenced a desperate execution among the Indians at a distance of 400 yards, with his rifle. This seemed to surprise them, and they rapidly ran some distance across, as if to draw our fire, and also to decoy us into a closer, or an ambush fight.

The valley which leads to the spring, cannot be more than two or three hundred yards wide on either side, and in front of which rise hills covered with pine timber. Captain McLean's party operated about the middle of this valley, twenty paces under Capt. Lucero, and we were not more than one hundred and fifty yards from either side. As Capt. McLean was aiming a shot at an Indian in front, some three hundred yards distant, an Indian to the left took to his heels, and ran towards the hills. He fired, took down the Indian in front, and quickly wheeled to get another cartridge. Just as he turned, the Indian fired, the ball entering the front of the right breast, and passing round some two and a half inches, came out, leaving a severe and painful, but not fatal wound. The shock was stunning—so much so, that it was several minutes before he could collect himself sufficiently to mount his horse, and with the assistance of two of his men, ride to the wagon. The engagement lasted about fifteen minutes. As well as I could judge, and I sat on my horse immediately in the midst of the attacking party, watching closely everything that passed; there were about three hundred Indians on the ground, against whom were twenty-six of our men, including the twenty paces under Capt. Lucero, Captain McLean and myself. I think there were eight or ten killed, and three or four wounded. Four were taken prisoner, a number of ponies captured, blankets taken and camp destroyed. The attacking party lost nothing but a profuse discharge of blood from Captain McLean's wound.

This has opened the campaign against the Navajos. Captain McLean had himself great credit in the mode in which he made the attack. The sudden, determined, and active manner in which he operated, completely discomfited the savages, and inspired confidence and courage with the spies who were with him. He is a gallant soldier and an elegant gentleman, in both of which characters I have had ample opportunity to observe him, and as brave and true as a war eagle, and as brave and true as a war eagle, and as brave and true as a war eagle.

The spies under Captain Lucero behaved finely in the engagement, the Captain even surpassing himself for daring and bravery during the fight. It may not be amiss to mention that Captain Lucero's son, a little fellow 12 years old, was on the ground, and, with pistol in hand, galloped to and fro with his father on the field.

Such are the main incidents and facts of the battle of Bear Spring, fought at 9 1/2 o'clock on Sunday, the 29th August, 1858, on the side of the Americans, there being 26 men, including the Indian Agent, who, on the occasion, had to be a non-combatant, and 300 on the part of the Indians.

Col. Miles reached here yesterday, having marched four hundred miles, and fought in sixteen days. He is now actively engaged in completing his preparations for an energetic and vigorous campaign. Immediately on his arrival here, Salvador, the friendly chief, who has been several days, came to see him in connection with myself. The Indian intimated that any price that would be asked would be given to settle the difficulty. Of course such a proposition was not listened to.

Col. Miles told him that he would be here five days. If the chiefs wished to come in and have a talk, they could do so with impunity within that time and depart without molestation. After that time he should go after them.

SCHOOL DANGERS.

Many girls and boys, the great hope of life to young parents, are sacrificed, every year, to the cupidity of sordid, stupid, or reckless school-teachers, aided and abetted by the contemptible vanity of the thoughtless parents themselves.

We regard public examinations and school exhibitions as a great evil, and a shame in three cases out of four. It is done for the benefit and behoof of the teacher, and to the irreparable injury of the scholar; while the poor debt of a parent has

not seen enough to see through it. We hope never to see a child of ours competitor for any prize or station at school.

Not long since, a gentleman of wealth from the East, consulted us on behalf of an only child, a daughter of seventeen, at school. She was expected to complete her studies, at an academy, in two months. Already she had been preparing for an examination, for some weeks. The report was, that she was much interested in her studies, that she barely allowed herself necessary sleep; and that she always ate in haste, and went to her books immediately after her meals. She had all the symptoms of a commencing decline, and she was determined to "keep up" until the close of the session. These two months seemed to us an interminable age ahead.

We felt as if she ought to have been hurried out of the school-room, without an hour's delay, and driven out among the beautiful hills of her own New England, and scarcely allowed time out of the saddle to take her meals; we felt as if she ought to have been compelled to eat her meals on horseback. But the gratification which was to be hers from a successful examination, outweighed all considerations of the happiness of healthful youth. We declined giving special advice while she was at school.

We have no doubt that the reaction which will take place after the examination will, with her previous condition, send her to an early grave—it is her doom in multitude of similar cases before. Parents ought to remember, that reviewing studies for an examination is for the glorification of the teacher, without any commensurate advantage to the scholar.

A young lady, the hope of a widowed mother, and both poor, wrote, only in June last, to us, asking advice, regarding herself as a teacher, with the view to support herself and mother, by obtaining a position in the school in which she was then only a scholar; but, in order to do that, it was necessary that her examination should entitle her to a diploma. How long or how hard she had been striving, we do not know, but the struggle had been so severe, the tension so great and continued, that she writes:

"A weakness and drowsiness has come over me, from which I cannot arouse myself, and causes me almost to despair of recovery. It seems as if I shall never feel well again. I feel as if I could sleep for ever. This sleepiness is experienced, not only at noon and at night, but also in the early morning. Having always ranked first in my classes at school, I have endeavored, the present year, to maintain my position; but I feel that my health is not equal to the task. It seems that the faculties of my mind are not what they once were, especially my memory. The time is drawing near when the diploma will be awarded to our class. The apprehension of a failure, on my part, weighs heavily on my mind; and I feel that I must, unless I can be aroused from my stupor state. The very efforts I make to keep myself awake during the day, often make me sick at heart."

Here is the cause of a young brain stimulated to sheer exhaustion, while all the powers of life are failing with it. Out upon it, we say. Let the barbarous customs of the school-room be abolished; and let parents be so conducted as to make it a self-buying process, from the commencement of the alphabet to its successful close. Really competent teachers can make it a delight, instead of a burden and a bore—can make it the delight of those who learn. These are practical teachers, and deserve treble salaries, with the respect and the ties of all the humane.—*Halt's Journal of Health.*

The London directors announce in their report the complete success of the plan for the construction of £500,000 of the consolidated stock of the company into 7 per cent. debentures, upon a subscription for a like amount of this capital. All those debentures have been appropriated. The section of the railway from Stratford to London, a distance of 31 miles, was opened for traffic on the 27th Sept., thus connecting a most important part of Western Canada with Toronto and the east, by means of the Grand Trunk system. The capital account shows that £2,648,135 had been received, and £2,565,539 expended, including £212,767, during the half year, leaving a balance of £82,596. The revenue account showed that £218,880 had been received and expended during the half-year ending the 30th of June last.

The report of Mr. T. E. Blackwell, the managing director in Canada, states that disappointment has followed disappointment in regard to the revenue of the company. All past anticipations respecting the traffic of the country had more or less remained unrealized. This had arisen from the unparalleled depression of trade both in the United States and Canada. Small as their receipts had been in themselves, they had not decreased in the same extraordinary proportion as those of other lines similarly located in the States; for while the falling off on the other lines referred to had exceeded in many cases 20 per cent., the decrease on the Grand Trunk Railway had only been about 8 per cent. There were other causes, however, viz., the absence of the proper facilities for developing traffic, of a continuous and unbroken line, increased accommodation at the chief stations for freight, particularly at the terminals, &c. The Canadian Parliament, which showed the great interest taken in the success of the railway, had waived any demand on the company for the interest on the £3,111,500 until after the shareholders shall have been paid 6 per cent. on the £2,648,135. The revenue of the company, as at the end of the year, was £2,648,135, of which the sum of £1,362,400 remains unissued. To this has now to be added the £500,000 shares capital cancelled by the recent issue of 7 per cent. debentures, making the total capital unissued £2,362,400, of which about £1,000,000 will be required for works up to the opening of the whole line in December, 1859. The whole amount actually raised by shares and bonds, as well as from temporary loans, for the general purpose of the company (including the £3,111,500 Government loan) is £1,918,560. Out of this sum there has been paid to the shareholders, for interest on the shares, £500,000 in cash (of which £180,000 has been allowed by the contractors of the line, according to the terms of the contract), and £191,884, in the 7 per cent. bonds of the company. It thus appears that the shareholders have received for interest from the commencement of the undertaking in cash about £500,000, and in the form of capital £191,884, and including the interest on bonds and loans the sum of interest chargeable to the capital account of the company is, in all, £1,100,000. The annual interest, therefore, payable is £353,000 on the bonds of the company, and £73,000 on the bonds of the Portland cement, making a total annual charge of £426,000 prior to the payment of interest on shares. This capital has secured to the company a grand system of railways, extending literally throughout the whole province of Canada. The section between Island Pond and Port

land was leased for 999 years, at a rental of 6 per cent on a capital of \$1,225,000. Consenting already referred to, and by which the sum of \$3,111,500 was placed behind all other money raised or to be raised was the undertaking on the part of the company to assist to the extent of \$125,000 in the construction of a different line of railway from Arthabaska to the Quebec and Richmond Lake to Three Rivers on the St. Lawrence, and also to subscribe to the extent of \$100,000 towards the improvement of certain existing lines, running at right angles with the Trunk, which lines are no doubt destined to be important feeders. The Government relinquished the right of requiring the company to proceed to a point further east than Riviere du Loup, relieving them from the construction of a section of the line which, judging from past experience, would not have been in the least degree remunerative, not, at all events, the line from the lower provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia had effected a junction with it on the shores of the St. Lawrence. The Grand Trunk Railway was a single line throughout, of the 5ft. 6in. gauge, but had in all cases been provided for a double track, and in several of the larger structures the foundations and the masonry of the abutments had been put in for a double line. The works, inclusive of the plant, &c., had been all constructed under contract, and the surplus from the construction of a section of the line, which, judging from past experience, would not have been in the least degree remunerative, not, at all events, the line from the lower provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia had effected a junction with it on the shores of the St. Lawrence. The Grand Trunk Railway was a single line throughout, of the 5ft. 6in. gauge, but had in all cases been provided for a double track, and in several of the larger structures the foundations and the masonry of the abutments had been put in for a double line. 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