

THE DAILY COLLEGE

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VOL. I.

THE BAPTISM.

BY MRS. L. H. SHOOTEN.

'Twas near the close of that best day, when with melodious swell, To crowded mat and lonely vale, had spoke the Sabbath-bell; And on a broad, unrolled stream, with bordering verdure...

3. Your letters furnish a nice illustration of an easy way of getting out of a difficulty. You expected to make short work of Kirwan's Letters, when you commenced answering them without reading them...

yearly performed which cast into the shade those of the Hindoo fakirs? It is no wonder you are ashamed and vexed when the deep degradation to which popery has reduced our unhappy country is exposed to the indignation scorn of free and intelligent citizens...

they be right as to me? If I were all you say of me, and as much beyond that as that is beyond the truth, that would not prove true the absurdities of Romanism...

great solemnity will lay the senseless corpse in a stately monument, inscribed with Here lies the great. But could the pale carcass speak, it would soon reply: False marble where? None but mortal dust lies here!

honored and mingled in that horrible gulf of raging, tortured waters, is too dreadful a doom for the mind to contemplate. It were enough to drive me frantic to think that the body of a loved friend was to be devoured by the demoniac elements...

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Acadia arrived at this port on Sabbath morning. The Queen prorogued Parliament on Tuesday the 5th. Her speech contains nothing of importance. The session has been an unusually long one...

KIRWAN'S REPLY TO BISHOP HUGHES.

NO. IX.

TO THE RIGHT REV. JOHN HUGHES, D. D., ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP OF NEW-YORK.

My Dear Sir,—I wish the present epistle to be read to the benefit of those last and curious productions of your pen, your six letters to Kirwan. If your paper assumptions and papal logic, made your pen letters to "Dear Reader" intolerably dull, you have cast into these so much...

5. They reveal a great dishonesty in evading the point of statement. The Editor of the Observer has already exposed your miserable and truthless perversion of the scene at the confessional, and as you well know, drawn by me to the life. The exposure of that single perversion is enough to brand you for life as an unfair man...

6. Oh! with what horror do I recall those hours of vanity which we have wasted together! Recall, ye lost neglected moments! How should I prize you above the eastern treasures! Let me dwell with hermits; let me rest on the cold earth; let me converse in cottages; may I but once more stand a candidate for an immortal crown, and have my probation for celestial happiness...

7. Your letters exhibit a great dislike for the rebuke of absurdum. And no wonder, when your system offers so many and such strong temptations to use it. And yet, you know, that it is a legitimate way of reasoning. I hope you cannot say of this, as St. John's well, that you have read Kirwan. Your temper and your quotations are proof of this. Again you find the nuts too hard to crack; and seeing that instead of crushing them, you are covering your own fingers with blood and bruises, you cry at the close of the sixth letter, "You wish me to dispute with you on matters of controversy; I must beg leave to decline the proposed honour; I cannot consent to dispute with any man for whom I feel no respect..."

8. It is impossible for me to express the present disposition of my soul—the vast uncertainty I am struggling with. No words can paint the force and vivacity of my apprehensions. Every doubt dwells the face of horror, and would overwhelm me but for some faint beams of hope which dart across the tremendous gloom! What tongue can utter the anguish of a soul suspended between the extremes of infinite joy and eternal misery? I am throwing my last stake for eternity, and tremble and shudder for the important event.

9. I never awakened till now. I have but just commenced the dignity of a rational being. Till this instant I was a mere automaton, a mere machine, a mere puppet, a mere shadow, a mere phantasm. I have been dreaming, I have been dreaming myself into dust, and sporting myself with the wind. I look back on my past life, and but for some memories of guilt and infamy, it is all a blank—a perfect vacuum. I might have grazed with the beasts of the field, or sung with the winged inhabitants in the woods, to much better purpose than for any that I have lived. And oh! for some faint hope, a thousand times more blessed had I been, to have slept with the clouds of the valley, and never heard the Almighty's fat, nor walked into life at his command!

JAMES INGLIS, 18, AGENT.

Winter, Dundas street London

There may be sorrowing and the world-weary had congenial rest. But to be tossed and dis-

Public attention is drawn to the approaching trials, which are to be held at the Special Commission in Clonmel. Mr. John O'Donnell, not willing to give up political agitation, has made an appeal to the people of Ireland for funds to re-open Conciliation Hall. The Society for holding periodical sittings of the Imperial Parliament are trying to draw attention to their scheme. Lord John Russell's visit to Dublin has been a tame affair throughout.

We are now enabled to state, upon the best authority, that a special commission has been issued for the county Tipperary. The judges are to be Lord Chief Justice (Blackburn), the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, Judge Moore. It is not, we believe, finally settled what prisoners are to be put upon their trial at the special commission. Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Meagher will certainly be among the number. Nothing has been as yet determined with regard to Mr. Duffy.

FRANCE.

The sense of security created in the capital, under the mild but firm administration of General Cavaignac, has led the National Assembly, on the question which had been raised therein, as to the necessity of maintaining the siege, to pronounce by a large majority in favour of the continuance of that measure, thus strengthening the hands of the only man who has had the ability and the honesty to form a regime of order out of the most chaotic elements of Revolution; and, at the same time, striking a heavy blow against the machinations of the Abolitionists, who, like wretches on the coast, thrive best amid the weakness, the sufferings, and the ruin of their fellow-men.

General Cavaignac, during the debate, said:—I declare it would be dangerous for the country, for the Republic, and the constitution itself, to remove the state of siege. The continuance of the state of siege, including the power of the absolute suspension of the liberty of the press, was voted by a majority of 620 votes against 140.

On Sunday the review which took place in Paris was favoured with most magnificent weather. Gen. Cavaignac, accompanied by Generals Changarnier, and a brilliant staff, arrived at twelve o'clock at the Champ de Mars, where the Legion of the National Guard of Paris, including the artillery, the Garde Mobile, and troops were drawn up in eight lines, extending from the Ecole Militaire to the river. The General passed before the front of each, beginning with the Legion of the National Guard, who loudly cheered him with cries of "Vive le General Cavaignac!" "Vive la Republique!" He afterwards took his station in front of the Ecole Militaire, and the citizen soldiers and troops filed before him. The discourse of people was immense, and the most perfect order was observed.

Letters from the wine districts describe the vineyards as promising a rich vintage, with a superior quality of wine.

The French army actually on foot amounts according to the declaration of General Lamoriniere, before the committee appointed to examine and report upon the budget for the Ministry of War to 548,000 men. The estimated expense of the War Department for the year is 454,233,224f.

M. de Lamartine has published a pamphlet in defence of his conduct while a member of the Provisional Government. It has created the greatest sensation and the first edition was sold "in the course of a quarter of an hour." It is in the form of a letter to the electors of the various constituencies who returned him as their representative in the National Assembly.

After commencing by declaring that "that popularity which had greeted him everywhere without cause, has been withdrawn from him without motive," he proceeds to specify the accusations brought against him at length, and replying to them all in detail. The vindication is esteemed to be triumphant. In taking leave of his numerous constituents, M. Lamartine tells them that every time he shall deposit a ballot in the urn of the National Assembly, in favour of the people, firmness against all factions, for the security of the nation, family, property, conscience, and society, he will say to himself that he is fulfilling their intentions, and that two millions of citizens are voting with him in favour of the Republic.

The many explanations which he has given more than justify the strong confidence which the civilized world repose alike in his patriotism and in his policy. "That policy is the only policy which can give stability to the Republic or happiness to France; and, if his countrymen are not judicially blinded, they shall yet see him filling the place, and meriting the designation, of—the Washington of France."

The approaching elections to fill the vacant seats in the Assembly, begin to occupy public attention. Louis Napoleon has announced himself as a candidate for Assembly in the department of the Seine.

It is said that conferences have been held between the monarchists and modern republican party in the Assembly, which it was expected would lead to a fusion of all in behalf of the Republic.

DENMARK.

The armistice between Germany and Denmark has been repudiated by Frankfurt Central Diet, because the provisional government of Schleswig-Holstein, appointed at the time of the revolution, will not accept the armistice on the conditions proposed by the Federal Diet. This greatly annoys the Prussians, who are the principal sufferers by the continuance of the war. The English papers still continue to hope that nothing will grow out of the event, and that permanent peace will soon be procured.

ITALY.

STATE OF THE INTERVENTION.

Nothing decisive respecting the Austro-Italian negotiation. Gen. Cavaignac is actively preparing to present the treaty of peace which, with England, he is negotiating. "at the point of the sword." The reply of Austria, though unsatisfactory, does not imply "an absolute refusal" of the mediation. It pleads a prior negotiation, not yet at an end, with Piedmont direct. But Piedmont has accepted the joint mediation of France and England. Besides, the whole Cabinet of Turin protests against the supposition of a private treaty between Sardinia and Austria. Moreover, Piedmont is not entitled to speak in the name of Lombardy and Venice. The plea of Austria, that she is negotiating with Charles Albert, who in this instance is disclaimed, not only by North Italy, but even by the united voice of his own Cabinet, is regarded as a subterfuge, and Austria is called upon to answer categorically, will she or will she not accept the proffered mediation? It is distinctly intimated, that until she thus answers, any hostile attempt against portions of the Italian territory not included in the armistice, is intended to the Austrian army, the English Cabinet having issued the French in protesting against any attack upon Venice.

Since the disasters of the Piedmontese army, all Italy seems to be in a distracted and excited state. At Genoa, Leghorn, and Rome, tumults occurred, which were with difficulty suppressed. The disturbance at Leghorn, had assumed a deplorable character. A sanguinary collision took place between the national guards, the troops, and the people. A great number of families abandoned the city. A portion of the population exerted itself to effect a compromise, which was resisted by the other. The latest news is that order was restored.

The Roman Chamber was prorogued to the 15th November. The Pope has resolved to send a representation to the Congress on the Italian question.

Charles Albert is reported to have written to one of the principal financiers of Paris, declaring that he intends immediately after the armistice, to take the field, and not to quit it until he has achieved the complete liberation of Italy and Venice.

The Pope is at war with his new Ministry on the same point as with the Maniani Cabinet; namely, that of committing foreign affairs to the exclusive care of an ecclesiastic.

AUSTRIA.

Vienna still continues in an unquiet state. A great number of the national guards of Vienna having declared that on no consideration would they again make use of their arms against the workers, in consequence three additional regiments of the line have been ordered into Vienna.

The Government has sent a note to the French consul, justifying, through Gen. Welden, the proceedings of the Austrian Army in the papal States.

DEAR FIRE AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

A most destructive fire took place at Constantinople, Aug. 19th, commencing at an oil depot of immense extent. The fire consumed, according to a detailed estimate, about 2500 shops and 500 houses; about 40 of the latter were splendid palaces, belonging to the Shek ul Islam, Mousatapha Pasha, Saïd Pasha, Iret Pasha, Hassan Pasha, and others. The general loss is calculated at from £2,000,000 to £4,000,000 sterling, but some have carried it to £5,000,000. We should state that about £2,500,000. To account for this great loss, it must be understood that vast depôts of merchandise were kept there, besides whole bazars of oil, fruit, wax, rice, spices, tallow, coffee, sponges, &c. as well as the establishments of the knife grinders, wholesale grocers, and sellers, &c. In addition to these must be added 10 Khans, 7 mosques, 4 baths, 2 public granaries, 15,000 barrels of rice belonging to the Pasha of Egypt, a government steam mill, and 17 vessels, and among the rest an Austrian and a Russian vessel, &c.

This fire exceeds that of Pera, two months back, not only in the extent but in the value of the property destroyed.

PRUSSIA.

Ministers are uncessing in endeavors to secure a majority for their bill for the prevention of open air meetings. Meantime the central section of the Constituent Assembly have materially altered some of the clauses, and introduced a more liberal spirit into nearly all of them.

The Cholera continues to spread in various parts of Prussia. In Magdeburgh, eleven new cases occurred on the 30th ult. In Sternin, numerous persons have fallen victims to the disease, which is on the increase in Berlin; and which, it is reported, has broken out in Cologne. In St. Petersburg it is on the decrease, but it has made its appearance in the kingdom of Poland. On the 24th, there were 54 new cases in Riga, making altogether 6,256, of which 2,000 terminated fatally. The epidemic has broken out in Stettin, which on former occasions was free from the scourge.

Some liberal laws have been promulgated in the Grand Duchy of Hesse Darmstadt, one of which involves a full recognition of liberty of conscience. It grants to every one free and public exercise of his own form of worship, within only the laws of the State, public morals, and the rights of the citizens. Differences of creed involve no difference as to the enjoyment of civil and political rights, all disabilities on that score being abolished.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The following is an extract of a letter to one of the editors of the Journal of Commerce, dated—

"NEWFOUNDLAND, June 1848.

"We, Newfoundlanders, have passed a most trying winter—hundreds of families have subsisted, during the season, on an allowance of half a pound of corn meal a head, per day. Had it not been for this, we have good grounds for stating, hundreds must have died of starvation.—Numbers, even at this time, are living in a state of the deepest distress and wretchedness—without food, save fish—without necessary clothing—without any means of procuring necessaries—and without credit. Last year we had poor fisheries and almost a total failure of the potato crop, so that not a few families have been destitute, but whole communities—yes, every part of the island has felt the smart. The Government, last fall, did much to meet the exigencies of the winter, but really, after doing what, perhaps, it could, it was a mere trifle, considering the thousands looking to it for relief. It is much to be wished that this summer would prove prosperous, both as regards the fisheries and potatoes, for should it turn out otherwise, we apprehend that Newfoundland, during the subsequent winter, will have to pass through heavier trials, than it has ever yet experienced, since it became a British Colony."

Two meetings have been held at Nauvoo for the expulsion of the remaining Mormons. Great fears are entertained that another war on these unfortunates will be the result.

THE YEAR 1848.—The present year has this singularity, that it is divisible by no fewer than thirty different numbers, viz., 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 14, 21, 22, 24, 28, 33, 42, 44, 55, 56, 57, 84, 88, 132, 154, 168, 231, 264, 308, 482, 616, 924. Next year will be the square of 43 while we have not a "square" year since 1764; and the next which will occur will be 87 years after next, viz., in 1936.

AUSTRALIA.—The exports from this flourishing colony continue to increase, and the aggregate now exceeds the whole export from the provinces of North America before the declaration of independence. The principal articles exported are wool, tallow, and copper ore. The quantity of wool exported in 1847 has reached the large amount of twenty-two million pounds, an increase of 35 per cent on the previous year. This wool, which is of superior quality, was invoiced at less than 30 cents per pound. It is produced by the large flocks of fine wool sheep, which live the entire year in natural pastures, and having increased from a few flocks of Merino and Saxony sheep, imported a few years since, to millions, bid fair to supply the civilized world.

LIGHT-HOUSE IN WISCONSIN.—The Light-House at Southport, Wisconsin, has been completed, at a cost of over \$4,000. It is 80 feet in height, and the wall at the base is five feet thick—at the top—outer diameter at back 25 feet. Vessels can be seen 35 miles out from the lantern.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

HAMBURG.

Hamburg, August 12, 1848.

MY DEAR BROTHER,—It is impossible to leave my post at present, when the cry "Come over and help us" meets in every direction, when innumerable engagements fill up my time, and when two of my most valuable fellow-labourers, Kober and Lange, are laid aside. Under such circumstances, will not our more wealthy brethren give us what God requires? I am quite sure we shall somehow or other not be allowed to be brought to confusion before the world. I propose writing an appeal, with an account of our present position, &c., next week, to be inserted in the Baptist and Primitive.

Brother Lange is very ill, and may leave us every day; he is staining his soul on Jesus. Brother Kober also still ill, and unfit for any labour. Krueger a little better; Reichard just returned from a seven weeks' missionary tour into the Hartz mountains, which has been highly interesting. Next week I purpose visiting Schleswig, where we hope soon to have a little church. Two sisters in the Land, from these places were immersed here a fortnight ago. We are increasing our labourers as much as possible. I have requested two brethren in Hesse and Baden to come to Hamburg, with a view to have them employed as colporteurs and missionaries. I ought to be constantly from home, as the most pressing business comes in from various quarters, but this is impossible, as the work at and around Hamburg is also requiring my aid.

You are quite at liberty to publish the "manifesto" in English. Your ever affectionate brother,—J. G. OSCEKIN.

To Mr. S. Wilkin, Hampstead.

The Baptist church in this city has drawn up a declaration of its principles and views of the most truth, or "manifesto" on the subject of Christianity; and in reference to which Mr. Oscekin says—

"Brethren Lohner, Schaffner, and myself have, after much deliberation and prayer, thought it advisable under the present circumstances, to issue the manifesto into the world. The world has as yet known nothing of Christianity, but from the distorted form, and the lost lives and spirit in which it appears in state churches; and hence the world respects all Christianity, as an invention of cunning self-interested priests."

"I have just returned from Pest and Vienna, but have no time at present to give even a sketch of my tour. I can only say that I cannot leave my post at present, to beg for the chapel. The Lord has sent from America 3500 marks, or about £200 sterling, and the remaining 7000 will and must come. The whole of Hungary and Austria is open before us. I sent 20,000 tracts, books, and testimonials to Pest and Vienna this week, and 10,000 to Hungary. We will be printed shortly. In the Silesian mountains, I immersed nine converted Roman Catholics, preached four times at Vienna, and had for six days, every day a service at Pest."

Brother Lange is on the point of death. Brother Kober and Krueger are very ill, so that I must remain here.

Brother Reichard is just returned from a 7 weeks' tour to the Hartz mountains; and from every quarter we are met with the cry, "Come over and help us."

CHAPEL CASE, HAMBURG, (MR. OSCEKIN'S.)

DEAR SIR,—I have long since thought about a letter in the "Primitive" of this month. I now desire it would be that all who are interested in Mr. Oscekin's labours, should condole with him in his own form of worship, and money, which a visit to this country would bear. It is toward such an effort, I send the enclosed order for two sovereigns, regretting that other claims prevent my sending more. Will you please say, towards the chapel debt. I think, if I remember right, it is this which mainly presses on the Hamburg brethren. I am sure that their comfort, and even usefulness, would be so much increased by dimmution, if not extinction, of this burden, that I should be glad to find other contributors saw it in the same light, and were disposed like myself to make an English free will offering for this specific object. I am, dear Sir, with Christian respect, yours truly, M. ROBERTSON, August 2, 1848.

P. S. I know several friends here, who I think will do me the kindness to read and feel to be certain that I shall be able before the end of next month, to send £4 or £5 in addition to the £2 now forwarded.

To Mr. Joseph Rothery, 71, Aldermanbury, London.

The enclosed note (10 shillings) is towards the intended subscription for Mr. Oscekin, Hamburg, to save, if possible, his valuable time, to say feeling. Respectfully yours,—BECKLARD.

The Baptist Convention, impressed with the importance of the above case, and knowing how exceedingly desirable it is, especially under existing circumstances, that Mr. Oscekin should remain in the field of his important labours, has determined to appeal to the friends of the Redeemer respecting him. The brethren composing the church at Hamburg are for most part poor, and are engaged in so many labours of a missionary character that draw upon their pecuniary resources, that they feel a heavy chapel debt to be most oppressive and paralyzing. Few cases have been brought under the notice of the benevolent possessing stronger claims on their sympathy and liberality. We trust, therefore, that this appeal will be responded to in a way which will gladden the heart of our brother Oscekin, and the brethren among whom he labours. Any communication on the subject may be addressed to Mr. Joseph Rothery, 71, Aldermanbury, London. Post-office orders, and other documents conveying donations for this object to be in the name of the Treasurer of the Strict Baptist Convention, Mr. Thomas Price.

In behalf of the Convention,
JOSEPH ROTHERY,
WILLIAM NORTH,
BENJAMIN LEWIS,
Secretaries.
—Primitive Church Magazine.

The Christians in the Waldensian Valleys have been holding a Synod, which sat in protracted deliberation from the first to the fourth of August. The decisions to the Synod had excited much zeal among the people, and its discussions were animated without becoming violent. The Table, which is the Executive Council of the Church, has been renewed. Of the five members composing it, two only were re-elected, and the new appointments appear to have been made on evangelical principles.

FITNESS OF SCRIPTURE EMBLEMS.—Every "saint" reproves the sluggard. Every opening "sifts" dust as to God. Every successive wave of the ocean washes written upon it, "No place to the wicked." Every pure, flowing "river" reminds him who stands on its banks, that obedience to God will cause his "peace" to be like this.

THE EVANGELICAL PIONEER

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1848

SUMMARY.

It would be observed in the abstract of news by the *Academy* which was given in our last, that Her Majesty prorogued Parliament in person on the 9th ult. Her speech, of course, consisted in commonplace allusions to the leading topics of the day. After alluding to the successful operation of the act for the prevention of crime and outrage in Ireland, and to the relief of suffering in that unhappy country, the speech continued:

On the other hand, organized Confederacies took advantage of the exciting pressure to excite my suffering subjects to rebellion. Hopes of plunder and confiscation were held out to tempt the distressed; whilst the most visionary prospects were exhibited to the ambitious. In this conjuncture I applied to your loyalty and wisdom for increased power; and strengthened by your prompt concurrence, my Government was enabled to defeat, in a few days, machinations which had been prepared during many months. The energy and decision shown by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in this emergency deserves my warmest approbation.

The act for facilitating the sales of encumbered estates, the amendment of the Scotch system of entails, and measures for the improvement of public health are noticed. It is then stated that diplomatic relations with the Government of France are formally renewed, and that Her Majesty's Government is directing its efforts to the amicable adjustment of differences that have threatened the peace of Europe. The speech concludes with congratulations on the improved prospects of peace, and on the order and loyalty that have been displayed throughout the British dominions.

Parliament was then prorogued to Nov. 2.—Much has been said of the exceedingly small amount of legislation which has resulted from the labours of a prolonged session. A little reflection will satisfy any impartial man that this forms no just ground of charge against either the ministry or the Parliament. We need only recall the agitating events of the period during which it has been in session, to perceive that it was not a time in which legislative progress was to be expected. When truces and constitutions have been tumbling on every hand; when intestine commotions were every day threatening our own institutions; when an important portion of the empire was ripe for revolt, and when even within the precincts of Parliament, disaffection was uttering its threatening voice, was it to be expected that the ministry should sit down calmly to digest laws and great reforms, or that the House of Commons should address itself to grave deliberation on matters of policy and right. They must have been either more or less than men if they could do so, and they would have contradicted all human experience if they had attempted it. The lawless reform may rest assured that all progressive legislation must be suspended, and all measures of true and permanent relief delayed until the wild and reckless appeal to violence is completely hushed. In the circumstances, the government has accomplished all that we had a right to expect when they steered the vessel safely through such a storm. We must give them a clear sky and a calm sea when we demand that they address themselves to repair and improve.

It will be observed with pain in this day's reports that the quiet in Ireland has been but short-lived. There is no doubt that this is a riot for the sake of plunder, and not an insurrection for any political object. The character of the agitation which has been maintained in that country for many months, the sentiments that have been imbibed, the passions and prejudices that have been provoked, could not fail to destroy in the minds of untoward masses, all sense of the sanctity of order, property and life. There is little wonder then that the first pressure of want should urge them on to violence and crime. It is a most painful omen of the fat rate. That extensive destitution must prevail is only too apparent; to this, positions may add its horrors, and to what deeds such a people may be goaded by accumulating sufferings it is sad and fearful to anticipate. The purpose insurrection has indeed proved—shall we say—a pitiable failure; but the influence of such an agitation is not exhausted.

From all that we can gather by a perusal of the agricultural reports from England and Scotland, the grain crops will prove considerably beneath an average, though the deficiency will not be so great as was at one time apprehended.—The turnip crop is very abundant. Good hopes are entertained that the potato crop may not be extensively affected, but the date of these reports is too early to warrant a confident opinion. The state of Europe is such as to excite continued anxiety. In Paris an outbreak is hourly expected. The partisans of the various pretenders are plotting and counterplotting; while the anarchists of every grade are only biding their time for a desperate, and probably a last onset against social order and the rights of property. Cavaignac, who is of necessity sustained by all who have anything to lose, stands between them and their victim, and attempts have been made to remove this obstacle by assassination. It is gratifying to see Lamartine prepared with a complete and high-minded vindication of his course, though the light in which he stands forth only throws into deeper shade the state of society and the condition of the country, by which his integrity and patriotism have been sacrificed.

As to the rest of Europe there is little that is more encouraging. Its great capitals are almost equally agitated by the discontents of oppressed but unprincipled masses. Vienna and Berlin tremble on the verge of anarchy. Prussia and Denmark will be still further embroiled. The attempts of Austria to maintain her footing in Italy will not be abandoned, and straws thrown up show in what direction the wind blows, trifling incidents are occurring to show what will probably be the disposition of the powers in the event of a general war. The Emperor of Russia has given an incontestable proof of the strength of his sympathy with

Austria in the struggle. He has conferred upon Marshal Radetzky the highest military decoration of his empire; an expression of approval which, at this time, will by no means favour the proffered mediation of England and France.

Austria, encouraged by such an assurance of sympathy, will rise in her demands. The two mediating countries may, in course of the negotiations become fairly committed to the claims of Italy. And when hostilities are renewed, as there is too much reason to fear they will be, they may find it difficult to avoid an active participation. The first troops they find upon the scene of conflict will be the signal of a general muster, and every nation of Europe will hasten to take its place.

THE UNITED STATES is absorbed by the loose political contest for the Chief Magistracy. The writing on all sides is of so unscrupulous a party-character, that at this distance it is impossible to arrive at any conclusion regarding the issue. It is evident that liberty principles are making themselves extensively felt. Southern papers express a conviction that should the election of President go to the House, the "Free-Soil" party will be successful. It may be proper to explain that by the constitution of the United States, if no candidate for the office of President has a majority of all the votes in the electoral college, an election of a President is made by the House of Representatives, who must choose from the three candidates having the greatest number of votes.

In the present divided state of public opinion this is by no means unlikely to be the result of the contest, though we should scarcely be prepared to see the House elect a Free-Soil candidate. The supposition, however, shows how strongly the movement is felt throughout the Union.

PROVINCIAL.—Men's minds are turned towards the probable course of legislation in the next session of the Provincial Parliament. Much is confidently expected of the present ministry and their supporters, and if rumour speaks correctly of the important measures which they are maturing, that expectation will not be disappointed. The quarter from which greatest danger is to be feared is the people. The general apathy and inaction of the people does not do justice to their leaders; and it will not be surprising if the activity of parties interested in the perpetuation of abuses should prevail against proposed reforms. It is to be remembered that the ministry is not placed in a position merely to begin and without trammel or hindrance proceed with the creation of new and free institutions. They find the ground hampered by the legislation of other days; all their movements are impeded by the prejudices and prepossessions of an influential portion of society; and every attempt to improve or reform will be met by the interest of some class who derive some selfish benefit from the abuse which it is proposed to correct. As a general rule, it may be considered as settled that no government will proceed faster and farther in reforms than they are led—were we about to say—driven, by the firm declaration of public opinion. Nay, they cannot proceed, except as they are sustained by such declarations.

The danger is, that in such a country as this the bulk of the people will find too strong an attraction towards the advancement of their own private interests, to give an earnest consideration to the common interest. In the outset also, the pressure of abuses and of partial legislation is not severely felt as interfering with these private interests, and the consequence is, that although men know there is a wrong, they are apt to be careless about its removal. There is a lesson to be read in the whole affairs of the world at this day which should not be lost upon us. By slow and imperceptible steps the encroachments of power have been permitted, until the interests and the rights of the multitude have been sacrificed to the aggrandizement of a few. And when the pressure of grievances makes a necessity of resistance, it becomes apparent that the recovery of rights and the reformation of abuses can only be attempted at the hazard of rupturing the entire framework of society.

With us, needed reforms may be easily secured. The only danger is that the slightly felt pressure of the evil will scarcely arouse us to the slight effort that is needed. One thing is evident, the will of the people of Canada can in present time most effectually reach its public institutions and affairs. With all the boasted freedom of republicanism and democratic states, there is not a State in the American Union in which the people can, with more directness or efficiency act upon its affairs and interests. It will be a lasting shame and wickedness, if through mere indolence or mistaken selfishness, we fail to secure for ourselves, and for coming generations, the public advantages which are thus at our command.

It will be more the fault of our supineness than of High Church arrogance if King's College continues under the control of a dominant sect; if the large portion of public property known as Clergy Reserves continue to be used to nourish the political and religious nuisance, an establishment church or state churches; or if ministers of religion continue to be required to give an account of religious services to the civil power.—Religion and patriotism equally demand that we cast off all sloth, and address ourselves to these questions with the earnestness of men who do not require the tithe-proctor and the tax-collector to scourge them to their duty.

There are two or three topics which urgently demand the attention of the people and to which we observe the press is giving a due prominence. In particular, we would point to the post-office, the navigation laws, and our commercial relations with the United States. In the first, there is needed a reduction of postage and the establishment of a uniform rate on letters to all parts of the provinces; a reduction of the charge on newspapers. And we may suggest, that since the improvement of newspapers is a matter that affects the interest of the post-office department, it might be good policy as well as just to encourage this interest by carrying exchange papers free of charge. The prosperity of the province is more extensively involved in the repeal of the navigation laws than the government at home

can easily be made to perceive, while an influential class is interested in perverting the truth.—Canada must speak out boldly and intelligibly on this subject. The establishment of reciprocal free-trade between this Province and the United States needs only that we should do our part of the work.

The navigation of the lakes has been interrupted by violent gales; we have not heard of any wrecks or disasters in consequence, but, on Monday and Tuesday, the steamers on lake Ontario were detained in port. The attendance at the Provincial Agricultural Exhibition has probably been affected by the unpropitious weather. The Propeller Earl Cadwallar, is, we believe, grounded below Port Stanley; her passengers were brought up by the *Commerce*.

COLPORTAGE.

It must be apparent to every one who has taken any interest in the religious condition of this province, that some more aggressive measures are demanded for its thorough evangelization than are furnished by the ordinary efforts of what is denominated a stated ministry. The regular assemblies of Christian congregations in their several places of worship, and the proclamation of the tidings of peace are means of grace whose importance cannot be over-estimated.—But if these sum up the activities of the churches it is certain that a very large portion of our population might as well be living in a heathen land, so far as the advocacy of the claims of the gospel are concerned. There is a large portion of every community whom these means do not reach and there is among our extending settlements a large number who cannot, if they would, reach these means. There are to be met with, here and there, professing Christians who satisfy themselves that when they have contributed to the erection of a chapel and the support of a minister within their own locality, they have done their share of the work of evangelization. There are a few more who, in addition to this, will make an occasional grudging contribution towards some denominational effort, or some home mission society. And there are many more who seem to satisfy themselves with throwing upon ministers, and the agents of home mission societies, the whole responsibility of seeking the advancement of the truth. We do not at present address any such, we turn to those who in sincerity desire the salvation of souls; who not only acknowledge their individual responsibility, but whose whole hearts are bent upon carrying the message of salvation to every creature, and who will not sit down at ease while there are in our lanes and alleys, our log-cabins and distant settlements, numbers who never hear the name of Jesus save in the blasphemy of tavern brawls.

To such we would speak a word or two on behalf of our proposed system of colportage.—And do you ask what it is? The original signification of the word *colporteur* is about equivalent to that of our word *pedlar*. In its appropriated sense it is the designation of a class of humane and devoted men, who, without the allotment of any official dignity or any pecuniary remuneration, go forth to carry from house to house the word of life. In France and Switzerland, whence the term is derived, it was applied to men who in spite of the restrictions of papal bigotry, took a pack of bibles and testaments on their backs, and went through the rural and mountainous regions, selling a bible where they could, or making a gift of it where they could not, and persuading the benighted peasantry that in these scriptures they would find the word of life.

The plan has been extensively adopted in the United States by the American Tract Society, and by the American Baptist Publication Society, and in both cases with most distinguished success. These societies exercise great care in the selection of men of suitable qualifications, none but men of the right spirit are likely to offer themselves. They assign them a small salary and give them a sufficient stock of books and tracts. These books are generally Bibles and Testaments, Baxter's Call to the Unconverted, Allene's Alarm, Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, and other works of a similar character. A field of certain limits is assigned to each, and he receives a discretionary power to make a donation of a testament or other book where the circumstances demand it. The colporteur, entering his field, goes from house to house with his bundle, and finds no difficulty when offering such works for sale, in ascertaining the religious character of the inmates. Generally speaking he has an opportunity of speaking directly and closely with every individual. Here he must combat the objections of infidelity—here he must endeavour to overcome the superstitious and prejudices of the papist. Again, he must endeavour to arouse the indifferent, to seek to reclaim the vicious and degraded. Not infrequently he must endeavour to persuade the backslider to come home to his Father; and now and then he will discover with joyous surprise, some of God's hidden oases in solitude keeping up the light of truth in souls that pant for Christian society and the light of the gospel. In the evenings, and on the Lord's days he will convene the inhabitants of a little neighbourhood at some school-house or central dwelling, and endeavour to open up to them the treasures of divine grace. In situations where there are scattered believers he can encourage them to meet together; to establish Sunday-schools, and otherwise seek mutual edification and the promotion of the gospel.

It will be perceived, without much illustration, how well adapted such an instrumentality is to such a country as this. It lays hold upon those who neglect the truth, it extends the truth to those who are beyond the reach of ordinary means. It breaks in upon the worldliness and settled indifference which so alarmingly prevail, and knocks not only at the door of every family, but at the heart of every individual. It does not merely deliver a passing and verbal message, but leaves behind the printed advocate, whereby that message may be enforced during a winter evening or a lonely sabbath. It breaks up the ground for the regular preacher, and lays the foundation of worshipping assemblies.

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The Western States are already filled up with
the most corrupt works of fiction which the age
has produced. And an effort scarcely less arduous
or important than that which has carried the
Temperance Reformation through these States, is
already demanded for the extirpation of the evil.
If, in this Province, the colporteur forests the
hawker of literary trash, all future generations
will be our debtors.

We cannot better recommend this system of
evangelical labour than by submitting a statement
of the labours of the 307 colporteurs of the A-
merican Tract Society, employed during the pas-
year. A number of them were students who
laboured only during the vacations of their
schools and colleges:

During the last year, they visited 243,300 fam-
ilies in 27 different States and territories. Prayer
and religious conversation was had with about
two-thirds of these families. They sold 303,-
937 volumes of evangelical reading, and circu-
lated gratuitously 4,767,000 pages of tracts.

In the State of New York, for example, 75
colporteurs visited 53,593 families, sold 41,867
volumes, and granted 11,322 volumes and 700,-
000 pages of tract publications.—In Virginia
there were 35 colporteurs last year. They visited
10,534 families, sold 22,124 volumes and 292,-
739 pages of tracts. In Louisiana, 13 colporteurs
visited 81,000 vols. They visited over 19,000
families, selling 11,200 volumes, besides granting
10,000 volumes and about 700,000 pages of tracts
to destitute families. Ohio had 42 colporteurs,
who visited 34,000 families; they sold 33,500
volumes and circulated 500,000 pages of tracts
and 8000 volumes gratuitously. Other states
had their proportionate share of colporteurs.

LONDON DISTRICT COUNCIL.

The Fall session of this body was opened on
Tuesday, the 3rd instant. The opening address
of the Warden was chiefly occupied with a
reference to the inconvenience which has arisen
from a protracted litigation regarding the oc-
cupancy of the office of Treasurer. Attention
was strongly directed to the state of Roads
throughout the District; and to a report of Com-
missioners appointed to investigate the Treasur-
er's books, with reference to Wild Lands. The
following is the statement on financial matters:

Upon taking a last view of the Auditor's Re-
port, I find the District in debt to the Treasurer
in the sum of £277; outstanding drafts for 1847,
£405; appropriation for Roads and Bridges for
1848, £2500; probable expense of the District
to the end of this year £200 making in all the
sum of £3475.

On the other hand, the Treasurer has advanced
to School Sections for building School Houses
the sum of £238; to the Common School funds
the sum of £170 13s. 3d. The probable amount
of net revenue for 1848 is £6000, making in all
the sum of £5367 18s. 3d., which will leave in
the Treasurer's hands, the sum of £292 18s. 3d.,
part to the debt due to the Bank of Upper Cana-
da of £1200, leaving the sum of £232 18s. 3d.
to pay the expenses of the District for the year
1849, until the taxes for that year can be made
available. As this sum is sufficient to meet the
expenses of the District until the fall of 1849, it
will perhaps be better to pay only a portion of
the debt to the Bank of Upper Canada, leaving
the balance for another year.

The time of the Council has been much oc-
cupied by questions connected with the disputed
Treasurership. Resolutions were adopted di-
recting the Warden to assume the suit now
pending between J. S. Buchanan, Esq., and J.
Harris, Esq.; and to intimate to the Govern-
ment, and to all public Officers, that J. S. Bu-
chanan is Treasurer of the District. By-Laws
have also been introduced to secure the pay-
ment of all moneys to J. S. B., and indemnifying
all Collectors and others in making such pay-
ments.

A Petition to the Legislature was adopted for
the completion of the Plank-Roads to Sarina
and Chatham. The Council is still in session.

Fire.—Early on Tuesday morning, a small
wooden building on York Street, near the cor-
ner of Ridout Street, was discovered to be on
fire. The wind of the previous evening had plu-
vially fallen to a calm, and the plentiful
rain which had fallen rendered it an easy task to
confine the ravages of the devouring element.—
The house in which it originated and an adjoin-
ing tenement were burned to the ground. The
Fire Company and the Hook and Ladder Com-
pany were promptly on the spot, and the mil-
itary followed with the barrack-engine. The
manifestly defective supply of water should not
be overlooked.

Another fire broke out yesterday evening
in the blacksmith's shop of Mr. Holmes' car-
riage factory; but was quickly subdued.

Woolstock Sept. 20.—The district Agricul-
tural Show was held here yesterday. The premi-
ums awarded we have not yet ascertained.
Show of Hogs very superior.—Sheep and Cows
fair—Horses and Cattle, meagre.—Cheese
and Butter, excellent supply, (the premium pa-
rabel of the latter brought 74d per lb.)—one
monster Cheese was shown by Mr. Ronnie of Dereham,
diameter 2 feet 10 inches thickness 9 inches
and weighing nearly 250 lbs. Of Maple Sugar
we observed one very superior parcel, and others
were very commendable.—Of Whiskey and
good supply, several barrels weighing 69 lbs. to
the bushel.—Oxford Star.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Farmer Johnson. Well, Mr. Stubbs, how does
the wheat look now?
Stubbs. I can't say it's altogether to my mind
seeing as how the weather has been uncommon
wet and cold for the last six weeks, and it's now
getting fast into October. I'm almost a-fear'd
if we don't have some fine weather and warm-
like for ten days or so, there'll be 'some harm
done, and there's a-many a farmer has not got
his wheat in the ground yet.

J. But your wheat was put in in good time,
and a little warm, dry weather will soon make
it look all right again. Have you turned your
sheep on it yet?
S. I can't say I have, and the truth is the
ground was so wet that, except in the sandy
loam, the animals would have done a deal of
harm; 'fraid 't'd too late yet this season I'm think-
in', because the cold and wet set in in three weeks
earlier than usual, and so we may expect some
warmish days to let the wheat get a start after
it is eaten off; and I do somehow think, neigh-
bour, that it's a bad thing to eat off the wheat
when the ground is hard frozen, because as how
the crown of the plant is left bare, and exposed
to the winter's frost when there's but little snow
and the heart is frozen out of it for want of the
covering of a few leaves. 'Tis true, there's
friends Walker, and a-many others who always
eat off there'n in the hard frost, but to my mind
it's a dangerous thing, and contrary to nature.

J. Sooner farmer, and I believe the majority
in this country, never feed down their wheat at
all, and that because they have seen their neigh-
bours crops injured by the injudicious treatment
to which you advert, to feed down with sheep
when the ground is frozen for the winter, is as you
say quite contrary to reason, for their close-lies
leaves the plant quite bare. Cattle and calves,
however, are not quite so bad, and the wheat may
survive after being fed off by them; but as you
say, feed off early, and allow the plants the
sufficient time for a start afterwards is the plan
most likely to be successful, and in feeding down
care must be taken that the sheep do not feed
in spots, which they will do if not prevented
because they are fond of a short bite; and for
this reason, the number of sheep in a field should
be proportioned to its size, and they should be
put on when the plants are not too rank in
growth, so that the whole field will offer them
sweet pasture. The fatter they are turned on
the wheat, up to the beginning of October, when
the latter should be allowed to take such a
growth as would protect it during the winter.

S. I've a seen wheat that was sowed early in
September so rank in October, that the roots
were a'nost beginning to rot even then for want
of air. Plants with long lanky green leaves a-
lying on the ground and poisoning one another,
instead of being short, compact and well tillered
out, standing up stiff as a brush, as wheat should
be, to stand the winter. Well, Squire, when I
says to these people, your wheat is a-rottin' in-
itself out, they tell me at one's, 'tis the early
sowing' and you can't convince them by no man-
ner of means that it's all because they've neg-
lected it; they'd a far better have left their
fences down for all the cattle of the townships
to common on, provided there warn't no hogs,
for they wouldn't do no how.

J. Yes, Mr. Stubbs, obstinate and careless
men are fertile in excuses for their want of good
management. And as to sowing early, which
some farmers speak so much against, my opinion
is as follows: sown from the fifteenth of August
to the fifteenth of September, or the 20th, at
latest, 't'd your land well with a heavy roller
after harrowing in the seed, but not in wet
weather, or when the soil sticks to the roller;
feed down two, three, or even four times
if necessary up to the 1st of October, then
allow the plants their full growth that they may
have a protection from the sharp frosts of win-
ter, and provided the soil is stirred to a good
depth, and the water does not lodge, there will
be no winter-killing no matter how severe the
season, and no damage from the fly, as the short
bits of the sheep will destroy its eggs. What
treated in this way will have every chance of
turning out an early and a good crop.

S. You and I are pretty well agreed on this
point, squire, and on a-many others; there is one
thing, however, as struck me to be against what
you was saying the other day about a farmer's
not working much with his hands when he has
things snug about him, but that he should hire,
and see that his men work. Well, most people
say that it won't do no how, 'twon't pay, be-
cause there ain't no price in general for produce,
and wages is so high, there ain't nothing left
for the boss. It do a most stagger me when I think
of it, I've a seen many a man with money
who took to farming, and was a goin' to do great
things, but somehow they a'most all quit it after
a time, 'cause hiring much in Canada don't pay,
squire, that's a fact.

J. That's a melancholy way of stating a plain
case, Stubbs, but it is very true, and there is
no denying that many men of capital—some indus-
trious—others, perhaps the majority, the con-
trary—live in this country engaged in the farm
business to their comparative ruin. The reason
for this is that the average yield of our soils, as
commonly cultivated, is not sufficient to enable
the capitalist to realise what he ought from his
outlay, in other words an average of fifteen bushels
of wheat to the acre is not sufficient at the
ordinary prices, to pay wages, and leave
anything for the master;—you know what an
average is Mr. Stubbs? It means if a man has
a yield of 80 bushels the acre one year, 15
bushels the next, 15 the next, and 10 the
next; the average of those four years is 16
bushels the acre. That is the sum total 60
bushels divided by 4, the number of years gives
15, the average. Well, to go on an average
of 15 bushels of wheat to the acre will never
pay the man who hires, and this is as much
as our average soils will produce, taking good
and bad seasons, under our common mode of
cultivation. What then must be done Mr. Stubbs,
for if farming is not profitable enough to al-
low of our hiring, we shall have no capital
embarked in the business; and it is high time

for the farmer of means to pick up, well off,
and leave the country; there is no escaping
from this,—if it won't pay us, we must be
off.

S. It do appear as you say, and I can't see
no other way than to make the land produce
more, but how shall we do that?
J. With all our economy, we are very extra-
vagant in the cultivation of our farms, because
we expect a great deal of labour on soils which
have not in them such qualities as are necessary
to produce good crops. Every one who culti-
vates a garden knows that unless he constantly
manures it, his crops of cabbages, onions, &c.
will not repay the labour expended in digging
and keeping the soil free from weeds; but w-
act as if we thought what is necessary for our
gardens is not so for our farms, and here is the
root of the evil. We spend a great deal of lab-
our, but do not manure as we ought, to render
that labour productive. Talk to any of our farm-
ers about manuring with lime, and using what
other manure we can obtain in addition to the
dung made on the farm, and they will say at
once, "Oh, that is book-farming; it won't pay."
Now let any man reckon up the cost of produc-
ing 15 bushels of wheat to the acre, and taking
it to market, at the common prices, and see if
that will pay the man who hires, or the man who
does his own labour; it will pay either the one
or the other at the calculation of the ordinary
price of labour, and at this rate farming is a
poor business, and we must make our lands
more productive or sell out to those who will,
that is, to the old country farmer who has made
up his mind to see whether lining and manuring
and other improvements to which he has been
accustomed, will not pay as well in Canada as in
England, and better. I say that reason teaches
me it will, and that if Canadian farming will
not pay with improved cultivation, it won't pay
without it, and this latter fact experience has already
taught us. "Oh," says some one, I get more
than 15 bushels an acre some years;—Very true,
but one man is not a criterion; we must take
the average, and 15 bushels the acre is more
than the average.

S. Well, squire, I must figure it up; the Dis-
trict returns do say we only raise 12½ bushels
of the acre this year, taking it all through;—'t
creditable, and we don't like somehow to believe
it, but 'twen you and I—but don't say Stubbs
said it—is it pretty considerably nigh the truth,
J. H.

PROPOSALS FOR A GENTLEMAN-ASYLUM-TREADMILL.

Mr. Editor—I have been told and read of
the success of an editorial life in exact, you are not
the most likely person to enter into the spirit of
our projected asylum; for you cannot sympathize
with the sufferings which we desire to al-
leviate. You have heard of that desperate af-
fection cough, though you may never have tasted
its sorrows. And you have seen ill men and wo-
men, though you may not have experienced the
ache that excodes their struggles. You may, how-
ever judge of the torments and sufferings of these
unfortunates, by what you have seen of the
great labour, and enormous expense, at which
the upper classes at home seek to relieve them-
selves. Poverty and severe toil are sore conse-
quences of the curse—but to have nothing to do
is the most intolerable fate of man; otherwise so
many fortunes would never be squandered, so
many atrocities would be perpetrated, and so much
desperate wickedness committed to get rid of its
pains. You could not conceive of honest poverty
resulting to such means for the supply of its
wants; and you could not find a labouring man
who would consent, for ordinary wages, to go
through the scenes of fashionable life.

But think what must be the situation of idle
men in this Province. The sources of amusement
are not only few but inferior—debauchery is
reckoned creditable, and the multitudes do not
venomate but rather despise those who aspire to
the glory of dressing, dancing, and drinking.—
It is some consolation that swearing is not al-
together obsolete. Killing birds and defenceless
rabbits is no longer an aristocratic privilege. Fox
hunting is eluctated by vulgar fellows. Even
playing at soldiers became in vogue, amidst com-
munities that have so little appreciation of glory
and romance that a red-coat fails to fascinate the
vaunt girl. In short, everything in nature, the
whole circumstances of society and all social ar-
rangements seem to combine against those who
fortune beings who have been born gentlemen,
and consequently are forbidden to have anything
to do.

We may walk your plank pavements—but
we meet none but men of vulgar minds, who
seem to think the world was not made for us
alone. Your plebeian tradesmen seem not to
understand the propriety of their being "done
brown," and there is an utter want of that pub-
lic spirit which in the cities of Europe furnishes
billiard rooms—gymnasiums—concert rooms—
theatres, and hells where we may kill our ene-
my time with ease. Now, Sir, what are we to
do? We cannot hope to see, within the duration
of a generation, this country brought up to the
proper standard; and the appalling prospect
sometimes stares us broad in the face, that we
shall at length be reduced to the vulgar neces-
sity, the horrible degradation of doing something
useful.

It has been supposed amongst us that though
your merchants do not give unlimited credit, and
any thing for the master;—you know what an
average is Mr. Stubbs? It means if a man has
a yield of 80 bushels the acre one year, 15
bushels the next, 15 the next, and 10 the
next; the average of those four years is 16
bushels the acre. That is the sum total 60
bushels divided by 4, the number of years gives
15, the average. Well, to go on an average
of 15 bushels of wheat to the acre will never
pay the man who hires, and this is as much
as our average soils will produce, taking good
and bad seasons, under our common mode of
cultivation. What then must be done Mr. Stubbs,
for if farming is not profitable enough to al-
low of our hiring, we shall have no capital
embarked in the business; and it is high time

that the multitude might after all be impressed
with the idea that we were going to do something
very bad.

I would not be thought guilty of stooping to
appeal to any ignominious emulation, but if you
know by one day's experience how much better
it is to go to the treadmill, than to have nothing
to do, I am persuaded you would urge the
claims of this proposed asylum as one of the
foremost of all benevolent enterprises. Could
you not manage to have this matter brought
before the District Council at the present ses-
sion, — A GENTLEMAN.

P. S. Perhaps it would be proper if the peo-
ple of Canada wish to do this business creditably
that every gentleman should be furnished with
a smart riding-whip to carry in his hand to and
from the asylum. A few pinbeck eye-glasses
might be kept on hand; and every gentleman
might be furnished with one of those ingenious
invention cigars which have the appearance of
being lit. It would not be amiss to find a set of
loafers of the baser sort who, for occasional
drinks and a supply of tobacco, will lift their hats
to any of us on the street.

By the schooner *Mary Anne* Capt. Bon-
ny, at this port, yesterday, we are in receipt of
Kingston, Jamaica, papers to the 16th instant alow
ten days later than previous advices. The papers
make no mention of further outrage by the
negroes; and it may be presumed that the recent
anti-tax movement has passed off quietly. His
Excellency, the Governor of the Island, has met
with a very severe accident, in having been
thrown from a mule on which he was riding at
Highgate, his country residence. As excellency
remained insensible for nearly two hours after he
had been taken up, and at the longest accounts,
he remained where the accident happened, unable
to be removed.

The movements of General Santa Anna are
this noticed in the *Morning Journal* of the
fourth instant.—"We learn that General San-
ta Anna has a desire to make a mere lengthy
sojourn in this island then he intended; and we
do not hesitate in asserting our opinion, that our
city will likely become the permanent abode of
this distinguished personage. As we understand
that the general, together with his amiable wife
and daughter, intend sitting out, to-morrow, on
a tour to St. Ann's for the purpose of viewing
the scenery of that lovely parish. Preparations
are now being made by certain distinguished
parties to escort him and his family, together
with his secretary and aid-de-camp. The general
and his family and still enjoying good health,
and seem to appreciate our Isle of Springs. It
is said that the general's lady and daughter are
devoting their time, whilst here to the study of
the English language and are both particularly
young lady, making considerable progress
in their studies." From the above, it would ap-
pear that the report concerning the extreme ill
health of the lady Santa Anna, which has been
recently published in this country, is without
foundation.—*Balt. Messenger* Sept. 26.

CHATELAIN.—The *Journal de Quebec*, speaking
of the great abundance of the oat crops this year
in Lower Canada, says that the present very low
price of this article is now likely to be of long
continuance, it having been proposed to export
considerable quantities in the shape of meal to
Ireland as a substitute for the failing potatoe
crop. It contains much more nutritious matter
than the potatoe, and was before the introduction
of wheat into many parts of Scotland, the
principal food of a large number of the inhabi-
tants.

ASIANIC CHOLERA.—Dr. Thomas Berthoud of St. Louis,
in the *St. Louis Republican* of the 14th,
describes a case of what he believes to have been
true Asiatic cholera, which came under his care
on the 11th. The patient was Mr. H. Palmer,
an organ builder, who had had the disease be-
fore in London. The symptoms as described
by Dr. Berthoud, are exactly those of cholera,
and the fatal termination was rapid, Mr. Palmer
dying within forty-eight hours.

MORMON WAR.—Meetings have been lately
held in Nauvoo for the purpose of making ar-
rangements to drive the remaining Mormons out
of Hancock County. We trust that no further
attempts of this kind will be made. Our State
has suffered enough in reputation already, and
the Anti-Mormons by such an act will not be
strengthened by the sympathies of the community.
Illinois Journal.

VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.—I am enabled to state
upon the best authority, that the Hudson's Bay
Company Proprietors, at a private meeting held
a few days since, came unanimously to the con-
clusion that the arrangements with Government
concerning Vancouver's Island shall be confirmed
and I believe I may add that the Directors of
the Company are disposed to turn their attention,
especially after the late controversy on the sub-
ject, to the effective carrying out of the powers
vested in them. They will, as I am informed,
afford no encouragement to mere speculators,
some of whom have already made offers which
to a less fortunate corporation might appear very
tempting. The company will exercise the great-
est possible care in the selection of suitable prop-
erties to settle in Vancouver's Island. It is
obvious that the general run of emigrants would
not be adapted to that colony. There must be
a combination, to a judicious extent, of labor and
capital, and this there is already every prospect
of accomplishing, according to the excellent source
from which I derive my information.—*London
Cor. Quebec Gazette*.

that has reason to believe that this subject
will again engage the attention of her Majesty's
Government, as connected with the use of the
Canals now opened on the line of the St. Law-
rence, and with reference to the policy of a trade
between Canada and the United States less
restricted than at present; and that he hopes, be-
fore the opening of the navigation next season,
to learn, and to be enabled to make public, the
intentions of her Majesty's Government on these
important matters.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
J. LESLIE,
Secretary.

It is very distressing that even for one ses-
sion we should be deprived of the benefit of Ameri-
can vessels passing through our Canals. We
trust we shall not have to endure it longer, that
the pledge of Lord John Russell to pass the
abolition of the Navigation Laws Bill, at the
beginning of next session will be fulfilled. We
are confident that it will be so.—*Examiner*.

POST OFFICE.—A postal reform is very much
required in this Province, and it is believed the
government will be prepared with a well-con-
sidered plan to lay before the Legislature at the
coming session, in concert with the governments
of the adjoining provinces, if their assent to it
can be obtained. *The Journal de Quebec* says:
"It appears that the post office department
will shortly fall under the control of the Provin-
cial government. We do not exactly know how
matters stand at present, but some years ago
the Deputy postmaster-general sold £260,000
annually to England. It is probable that he
sends more than that at present. The salary of
this functionary is £3000 a year. By reducing it
to £1000, and by reducing the salaries of some
of his subalterns in proportion, there would
be a saving of £2000 a year, which added to the
£5000 or £6000 annually sent to England, would
form an important source of revenue to Canada.
The post office revenue would considerably in-
crease if postage was lower & more in accordance
with the means and commercial want of the
population."

GOLD AND SILVER MINES IN LOWER CANADA.—
A gold mine is known to exist in the seigniory
of Rigaud Vaudreuil, on the south side of the
St. Lawrence, in the District of Quebec, belong-
ing to the Messrs. De Lery. *The Montreal Daily
Tribune*, Montreal paper of Friday, says that
a tract of a silver mine have been discovered in
the counties of St. Maurice, Berthier and Les-
terville of the St. Lawrence, in the districts of
Three-Rivers and Montreal. A gentleman is
now engaged in examining the localities, and
he appears to be no doubt that they contain
silver ore.—*Quebec Gazette*.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Papers received from Newfoundland, furnish
a few additional items of news.

The Home Government has at last, it is said,
given instructions to the Administrator of the
Government, to cause a General Election in this
Colony, during the present Fall. *Responsible
Government* is denied to the people, who are to
be governed in future by a Council, selected by
the Crown, who, it appears, like the old Council
of XII in Nova Scotia, are to exercise both Ex-
ecutive and Legislative functions. The Council
is to be composed of the following persons:—
The Commandant of the Forces, (Lt. Col.
Law.)
The Attorney General, (E. M. Archibald,
Esq.)
The Colonial Secretary, (Jas. Cowdy, Esq.)
The Collector of Her Majesty's Customs, (Jas.
Morton Sparmann, Esq.)
William Thomas, Esq.
The Colonial Treasurer, (Patrick Morris, Esq.)
Acting Solicitor General, (Wm. B. Row,
Esq.)
James Tobin, Esq.
The Surveyor General, (Joseph Road, Esq.)

On such a body, the vote of the Commons
would have little effect, as the members of
the noble winds. There must be some measure
of responsibility in public servants, to the public,
in Newfoundland as elsewhere, to make the peo-
ple satisfied with their political conduct. The
Press of the Colony, generally, condemns the
"Constitution." We quote the language of the
Newfoundlander as to the expected political re-
sults thereof:—
"For the revival, in great part, of the old con-
stitution we have long been prepared. We looked
for separate Chambers and for an Assembly of
fifteen; but we certainly did not hope that the mod-
ification so essential as the separation of the Ex-
ecutive and Legislative Councils would have been
presented at least one distinction in favor of the
beneficial operation of the new system. Experi-
ence has abundantly shown the mischievous
result of combining these distinct functions in
same men, and reason as clearly indicates them.
Under such a system, what influence is there
to prevent a repetition of those scenes of combat
between the Council and Assembly which before
operated to the obstruction of legislation, and
finally to the suspension of the constitution? The
same elements will be set in motion again,
and no one who remembers the past, and looks
at the present, can rationally doubt that such
collisions will again occur. The obvious security
against these proceedings consists in the formation
of an Executive distinct from the Legislative
Branches, though composed of members from
each—a body which should preserve the equi-
librium indispensable to harmony, and to the
satisfactory discharge of the public business, and
who should introduce, and be prepared to de-
fend, the measures of the Government in the As-
sembly."

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA!!
SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.
(By Telegraph for the Buffalo Express Sept. 30.)
NEW YORK, Sept. 29, 7 P. M.
The steamer *America* arrived this afternoon—she sailed
on the 16th instant.
LIVERPOOL, Sept. 16.
Weather fine. Markets at close heavy. Flour at 3s to
2½. Corn 2s 6d to 3s. Indian Meal 6d lower.
London Corn Market steady. Beef and Pork quiet. Hams,
shoulders, and cheese selling freely. Cotton steady.
Wool at 5½. Grain trade is steady, and prices
generally well supported. The import is large. The quo-
tations of Flour 2s 2½ to 3s; do 2s; do 2s; do 2s; do 2s;
17½ to 17½. The estimated stock in wharves, is 39,572 quar-
ters wheat; 19,800 barrels flour; 7,000 quarters corn;
and 1,000 barrels do. Bacon, fair request. The Amer-
ican quality of cheese in much request. U. S. Prime Mince per
barrel, 30s to 35s; do 30s; do 30s; do 30s; do 30s;
200 to 250 lbs; do 25s; do 25s; do 25s; do 25s;
Hams per cwt, Western, 3s to 4s; Shoulders, 2s to 3s;
Haddings, 4s to 4½; Cheese, fine, per cwt, 4s to 5s;
Milk, 4s to 4½; 2s to 3s.

REBELLION IN IRELAND.—
There has been some fighting in Ireland. The accounts
received from the south of Ireland, says that *European Times*
has called a conspiracy of poverty and not a
manufacture of political discontent. Several affairs have
taken place with the police, and some persons on both sides
have been killed.

His Excellency commands me, however, to say,

Gen. Mackdonald, with the 3rd Buffs, and a company of
the 23rd Light Infantry, put down the outbreak. It is said
that a body of armed insurgents made an attack upon the
position of the Marquis of Waterford, by Garretty, with a
view to obtain possession of the pieces of artillery, with which it was
recently fortified.

The Waterford mail was stopped near Greary Bridge, but
it after some difficulty with the people, who were about to pull
down the bridge, the mail proceeded.

The insurgents had attacked the police station at Glas-
bow, and one man had been killed by the police, as Glass-
bow, and the other men were taken to the barracks, where
they were detained. The little party of police was, however,
still in danger; but upon the appearance of troops at Car-
rick-on-Suir, the insurgents fled to the hills.

CLOMEL, Sept. 13.—A real rebellion has come
at last. The rebels are paid to stand in the mountain
at New Hill, near Carrick-on-Suir, and to hold their own
till they receive orders from the Government.

There was a general rising of the peasantry within about
six miles of Clomel. A large body marched to attack the
police station.

Clomel, September 14th.

The out-offices of a Protestant Clergyman were burned last
night, and a farmer was shot for refusing to give by some
men band-calls for shooting in Kesh, 40 or 50 miles
on Wednesday night, five continued to blaze on every hill
in the County of Tipperary, Wexford, Kilkenny, and Wa-
terford, and according to the *Catholic*, the people are rally-
ing to their leaders, some of them well trained military
men, well know the value of the forest at their disposal.

A correspondent, writing from Clomel, on the night of
the 13th, says both Clomel, and O'Mahony are with the in-
surgents, the latter equipped in a uniform of green and gold.
A large body of armed peasantry were assembled in the re-
vival of Clomel and Clonmel, and in addition to a large number
of armed men on foot, there were also some hundreds who
were mounted, and carried pistols.

KILKENNY, Wednesday 9th.

A Battalion of the 6th Rifles, and a large body of police,
arrived from London, on the 8th. The former are to be
with the police at Port Lough. The former are to be with
the police at Port Lough. The former are to be with the
police at Port Lough. There is a Camp on Agha Hill, supposed to have 6000 men,
with 2000 arms, and 3000 horses. The bridge at Ferry, near
Waterford, has been blown up.

Troops in large numbers are marching towards the scene
of disturbance, and large bodies of armed peasantry are pat-
rolling the country.

A despatch dated Dublin, Thursday morning says that order
has been restored.

The weather in England has been favourable for har-
vesting.

There is a without disturbance, but an outbreak is appreh-
ended.

Attempts have been made to assassinate General Cas-
parov.

Disturbances have taken place in the Department.

The Central Government of Frankfurt has repudiated the
assurances given to Denmark and Prussia.

Hedon is in an excited state.

The Italian question remains at last at rest.

The Emperor of Austria has accented the mediation, but
under such circumstances a give little hope of adjustment
amongst so numerous political clubs. The people after fight-
ing three days—conquered. The matter was afterwards ad-
justed.

An expedition had sailed from Naples against Sicily.
Messina was taken after a severe bombardment.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—3 P. M.
LIVERPOOL, Sept. 30, 11 A. M.—The extra received this
morning, have no detailed continuation of the new given.

The *Dublin Evening Mail*, by no means reliable, says that
the people would be likely to be successful, and admits that
a considerable distance has taken place in which three police
barracks were attacked. That a bridge has been blown up
at Garretty—that the rebel camp formed on Agha Hill was
destroyed by two pieces of artillery, and that Mr. Mahony
is at the head of a guerrilla band in the mountains.

Dublin continued in a state of excitement up to the de-
parture of the express last night, and the military men were
anxiously looked for, but the city was tranquil.

All the government organs affect to treat the insurrection
as purely political, for the purpose of inducing the friends
of the Government to see it in a great degree, there is but
little doubt that it had its origin in the atrocious system of
landlordism, by which the whole people have been brought
nearly to ruin. And even within the last week thousands
have been expelled from their holdings.

ARRIVAL OF THE HERMAN.
New York, Oct. 5—7 P. m.
The steamer *Herman* is below, she carries
dates up to the 20th ult.

Liverpool Markets.—Flour firm, quoted at 3s
to 3s, Corn 2s 4d to 3s, Wheat had improved 1s
to 2s. No change in Cotton, Consols 86 to 86
1/8 as before.

No further disturbances in Ireland, and the un-
settled districts are becoming more tranquil.

The prospects were favorable for peace between
Denmark and Prussia, and unfavorable for a settle-
ment of trouble between Austria and Italy.

The taking of Messina is confirmed.

Large number Newfoundland troops were de-
stroyed upon entering the city, by the sparging
of a mine.

The Queen and Lord John Russell are still in
Scotland.

The districts in Tipperary, and Waterford
were in a critical state and considerable bodies

