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HAMILTON, C. W., APRIL 11, 1856.

GIVE US THIS DAY OUR DAILY BREAD.

BY WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR.

l knew a widow very pour, Who four small children had; The oldest was but aix years old-A gentle modest lad.

And very hard this widow toiled fo feed her children four; An honest pride the woman felt. Though she was very peor.

To labor she would leave her home-For children must be fed.— And glad was she when he could buy A abilling's worth of broad.

And this was all the children had On any day to eat—.
They drank their water, ate their bread,
And nover tasted meat.

And piercing was the air—
I thought that I would go and see
How these poor children were. Fre long I reashed their cheerless home.

One day the snow was falling fact,

Twas searched by every breeze. When going in, the of lest child I naw upon his knees. I massed and listened to the boy ; He never raised his head-

But stil went on and said-"Give us This day our daily bread." I waited till the child was done, Still listening as he prayed— And when he rose, I asked him why

The Lord's prayer he had said ? "Why, sir" said he, "this moraing when

My mother went away, She wept because she said she had No bread for us to-day. "She saul we children now must starve,

Our father now being dead— And then I told her not to cry, For I could get some bread. "Our Pather, sir, the prayer begins, Which makes me think that He.

As we have now no father here, Would our kind father be. "And then you know, the prayer, sir, too, Asks God for bread each day—

So in the corner, sir. I went, And that's what made me pray." I quickly left that pretched room.

And went with fleeting feet— And very soon was back again, With food enough to eat. "I though God heard me." said the boy-

I answered with a nod— could not speak, but much I thought On that child's faith in God

AN INCIDENT IN THE REIGN OF ALL TO BEIZABETH.

Let us in idea go back two conturies and half, and step into the presence chamber of lated. Queen Elizabeth . The walls are hung with lors officent of the crown, and clergymon of the high favor bestowed on him by the of high rank—for the queen, atter giving queen. When ushered into the presence passing audience to those present, proceeds to chapel, the d y being a heliday of the

The mid-doors are thrown open, and the

coming of the queen is announced. Gen-tlemen; barons, earls, and knights, of the garter; all richly dressed and bare-headed, are the first, to enter the presence chamber from her apartments. They are followed by the lord chancellor, bearing the seals in a silk purse; and on each side of him walks a nobleman, one bearing the royal scentro. and the other the sword of state in a crimson scabbard. Queen Elizabeth follows. A small golden crown is upon her head, and rests on a profusion; of thick curled hair, of a color too deeply sanguine to countenance the whole ceremony over Increasing the ber early flatterers when they called the bue amount of the honor, the queen gave the golden. The looks now, worn by Elizabeth child the Christian name of Spare, however, but a close imitation of, what the unexpected circumstance, and her natural treases were in her younger common beauty of the infant. days. Rich nearls hang from her ears, and determine the knight in its favor large pears; adorns her person, and the sen e of this honor by adopting this child long train is borne by a marchioness of the now my name-son: He shall be my sol past the meridian of her days, yet is ber gait erect and majestic, and her small dark eye retains its clear and vivid expression.

advance of years.

On the occasion when this score, here, described in the present tense, was to be witnessed, foreign ministers were in the presence-chamber, and to "each" Elizabeth spoke in his own language, whethe Spansoever she turned her eye, all knelt down before hor. Whosever had the bonor of word from her remained kneeling, upless sometimes receiving atran ers presented by the usher She came at length to a gentleman advanced in years, who knels at her look. He was richly dressed, but not in the robes of office or nobility.

A sharpening of the lines of her naturally

acute lineamonts is all that speaks of the

'Ha !' said the queen, stretching out her

"o receive your majorty's commands to that

'Thou has ever, indeed, good Sir John regarded our slightest wish as a command, continued Elizabeth; 'and well thy loyalty beseems thee Thou hast paid dearly, too, for the affectionate regard to our person.— The old cluzen sighed, as if involuntarily, showing well that he understood the queen's more plainly to the subject, while all around fell respectfully back markine her low respectfully back, marking her low ter.

The Consus of New Hamburgh now reaches it was while an attendant on our terms of the consustance of the c train that my young Lord Compton first 1500, and a charter of incorporation is soon any thy daughter, and the issue was the rash to be applied for.

The state of the s

marriage which thou deplorest. Sir John, we would remedy the evil thou hast sus ained.'
The face of the citizen-knight grew suddenly flushed, and the left him more pale than before. He knelt down after a moment of

mands ou me to pardon. The queen interrupted him. Liston to us, Sir John Spencer. Your parternal resentment will be respected by us. It is a faror which we have now to require of thee and the granting of which may partly to-medy the misfortune which you have suffered. An infant boy has somewhat strangels fallen to our particular guardianship. He is of such rank and birth that we conceive thee to be a fitter person to act as his spon-sor than any of the nobles of our court — The civic position suits thee much more for serving the future fortunes of this boy; and Gud's bread, Sir John, thou shalt have a

queen for a partner in the office.

Doubt had gradually disappeared from the citizen's brow during this speech, and had been supplanted by a feeling of the nighost gratification, as was clear and ap-parent in his looks. Your majesty, a id-te, does no an honor which kings might provo, by my conduct to the boy, that your has not so honored or e who is ungrateful for it I have no child,' continue l now, and my godson shall supply the place

which has been wilfully vacated.

The Queen was obviously pleased with what had passed. As she looked on Sir John, who had east down his eyes in closing his speech, there was a sparkle of passing pleasure in ! or quick dark eye. Farewell necessary to assume thy new duties.? The knig't stooped to kiss the hand extended to

Sir John Spencer; commonly called 'Rich served by him more than once, we believe .-He was a great favorite with the queen, being noted for his public-spiritedness, and his anxiety to sustain the honor of his sovereign and his country. Such a feeling was pe-culiarly evinced by the opulent cloth-work er, as he was by profession, on the occasion of the Marquis of Rosny's visit to England, as ambassador from Henry IV of France to Elizabeth. The Marquis (afterwards Duke of Sully) was lodged and entertained by Sir John in the most sumptuous manner. at his own private cost. He was understood to be worth a million sterling, and had but one child, a daughter, his sole heiross. Hav-ing fixed upon a son-in-law in his own rank life, the worthy citizen had been deeply irritated by the elepement of his daughter. with the young Lord Compton, and though, at the period referred to in our story, more than a year had elapsed since the event; Sir John's anger seemed to have increased raher wish to honor him in the manner re-

Of that honor the citizen continued to of the latter, he found ber with a goodly company of ladies and courtiers, and in pre-sence, also, was her majesty's household chaplain. 'Welcome, Sir John,' said the quoen, as

the citizen paid his duty on entrance; thou art punctual, yot we have been for some time in readiness. The ceremony shall be private, as befits the condition of our poor

Sir John bowed in silence; and the company, et a motion of the queon's hand, proceeded to the small chapel, where her majesty was accustomed to perform her private

devotions We shall supprese the child baptised, and This unexpected circumstance, and the un-

a necklace of fine jowels is thrown over her Madam, said be to the queen, with tears shoulders. A white silk robe, hordered with in his over I have resolved to show my now my name-son: He shall be my sole realm. Elizabeth is now; as has been hinted, heir; and, that no foolish relentings may afterwards affect this resolve. I here solemnly vow, before the altar, and in presence of your majority and this fair company, to settle irrevokably my estate by deed in this child's favor, and place it immediately in your majesty's possession, it you will honor

me by accepting such trust. The eyes of the queen sparkled with un-affected pleasure. Tis well, Sir John Spencer, said she; we are witness to your promise, and know that it will be kept.—
She then turned round, and exclaimed, look ing to a side door, 'Without there! You may enter. In an matant the door was thrown open, and Sir John Spencer beheld the queen raised him. She passed sleng his daughter, the Lady Compton, and her slawly through the large chamber, conversing to those on one side and another, and pagitated citizen could speak, the queen adngitated citizen could speak, the queen adiressed him. Sir John, the child wom thou hast here adopted is thy own grand-child. Take these his parents also to your taver, and make this one of the happiest

hours in a queen's life.'
Pardon, dearest father, pardon!' cried hand, and raising this personage, 'our good the weeping daughter of the knight; 'parcitizen, Sir John Spencer. Welcome! Thou wert in 'ormou of our wish to converse with thee!'

I had the honour,' answered the citizen.

supeals 'Heaven bless you, my children !' said he, embracing them by turns, 'I do forgive all the past, and heartily thank her ma-jesty, who has brought about this happy

Our anecdote is told. Many glorious acts signalize the reign of Elizabeth; but it may be questioned if any recorded deed of hers places her character in a more pleasing light, than the little ruse by which she recouciled Sir John Spencer and his daugh-

WHO IS TO BLAME!

Go where you will in this country, out of my son." He was reclaimed and never fell. our large seaboard cities, and ask a young His cure was radical and thorough." apparently agitated thought, and said, in a lady to play the piano for you, and in nine low and hurried voice. I hope—I trust your cases out of ten she will entertain you with majority does not intend to lay your com—
the lightest species of dance-music. When ther it be a waltz, a polka, or a schottisch. is of no consequence. It is all the same with only the difference, that the waltz is in three-four time, and the polka and schottisch are in four time. Let us venture a description that will equally apply to all pieces of this species. A pleasing little dancing melody (no matter whether original or not) is taken in the right hand, generally without any attempt at thirds or sixths, accompanied in the left hand by common chords alternating between the tonic and dominant, with an occasional touch upon the sub-dominant. When the pupil has once learned to play one of these musical platitudes, he is prepared to play all, by simply following the melody—the left hand will "go alone." In playing more than one piece of this kind of music, there is no unprovement to be gained, either by the performer or the list ner; for, to the former no new difficulties are presented; to the latter it appeals mainly for an appreciation of the citizen more slowly-I have no child rythmical effect, which is the lowest and most puerile effect aimed at by musical art. And yet quarter after quarter is spent in the practice of such trash, simply because it flatters both the pupil and her friends that she is getting on swimmingly in learning to read music, and at the same time enables a for the present. Sir John Sponcer, said she; worthless and unscrupulous teacher to pocket due tidings shall reach thee when it becomes his salary in the easiest possible manner. As worthless and unscrupulous tencher to pocket a proof of her proficiency can he not point him, and the queen passed on leaving the dashes off a waltz, the sheets of which are yet damp from the press. Doting parents and purblind aunts hold up their hands in Sponcor, was in his day the wealthiost and astonishment at this evidence of her genius, most influential citizen in London. The and, of course, are only "too happy" to remayorally and shrievalty had both been tain the services of a man who has been so successful in developing it. Place before her a composition equally simple, but marked by thought and originality, and she can make nothing of it. As soon as she leaves the beaten track of a facile dance inclody, and a tum-tam-tum left hand accompaniment, to the chagrin of herself and her friends, all her boasted execution vanishes. She finds. that instead of mastering the science, she bas been practising upon a single formula that serves her purpose only while in the alphabet of music. We shall not deny that Strauss, Jullien, Wallace and others have written waltzes, polkas, dec., worth studying, but let us be understood, when we warn teachers that they cannot much longer safely leave their pupils in ignorance of all muhave described. They are beginning to pall upon the public taste, and young ladies ther than diminished by the lapse of time. pall upon the public taste, and young ladies Various attempts had been made to bring are finding out that their intelligent friends about a reconciliation, but unsucceafully—
so stood the family affairs of Sir John
Spencer, when good Queen Bess intimated ye high priests of common-chord dance muye high priests of common-chord dance mu-sic. Humbug has served you an excellent purpose thus far, but beware, or it will prove Queen Elizabeth. The walls are hung with rich tapestry, while the floor is strewed with fresh hay. At the door leading to the queen, required in velves, with a gold chain around bis neck.

The sooner ring a second visit from him at Green with reacherous too soon for the welfare of your reputation and your pocket. The sooner ring a second visit from him at Green with gold chain around bis neck. This hour the citizen continued to treacherous too soon for the welfare of your reputation and your pocket. The sooner ring a second visit from him at Green with you introduce your pupils to music worthy be seen benicles a great number of council best show in a marked manner, his sense. posers, have written scores of piano-forte pieces, which though simple enough for the mo-t unpretending performer, are models of beauty and expression. When your pupils once get a glimpse of the superiority of these pieces over the inanities you have been giving them, very likely they may reject the brainless bantlings of your unfledged attempts at composition; but a radical reformation is your only hope of securing the reputation of a teacher who conscientiously seeks the musical progress of those placed under his tuition. Depend upon it, the people are beginning to find out who are to blame for the low standard of taste among students of the piano-forte.

NEW WAY OF CURING A TOPER.

"The N. Y. Tribune publishes the following :--"A wealthy, intelligent man, who did not drink in society, nor habitually at home, had a room in his mansion in which as often as three or four times a year, he would gorge himself with liquor. When he found hi craving for rum coming on, he would lock himself up in that room until the scale ' was finished. The appearance of this room at the close of one of these aprees, was disgutingly filthy. A friend who knew his habits remonstrated with him, but was told that reform was impossible, so irresistable was his craving for rum at certain times. His friends begged him to try. His two sons, ifteen and seventeen years of age, earnestly pressed the appeal. At last the man con-sented to try, and drawing from his pocket a key, said to his oldest sou: "Here is the key to the liquor closet ; will you take it and promise me on no conditon, and for no violence with which I may threaten you, to give up when I demand it?" The boy, mowing how furious his father was on these occasions, declined the trust. The father then asked his youngerson, a boy of uncommon nerve, the same question, and he promptly replied, "I will." For a few quor closet, but was refused firmly. The refusal maddened him and seizing some weapon that key!" Instantly the weapon dropped passage in the "Pacific" on the 25th ult., from the man's hand, and as he himself ex-

pressed it, " the appetite for liquor seemed to abandon me before the noble firmness of

A STRANGE CAREER.

The Times of Thursday announces the the death, in the New York Hospital, of Lieut. HUNTER, and that paper gives a sketch of his life. 'Hunter graduated at West Point, with distinguished honors, entered the navy, and soon took rank as passed midshipman. At Philadelphia, while gazat an opposite window attracted his attention and he attempted "too persistently" to get the lady's attention. For this offence Mr. Miller, brother-in-law of the lady, challenged Hunter, and as the former was a "dead thot." able to snuff a candle at ten paces the fall of the latter was con-idered certain. They met, and Miller fell dead at the first fire. Gen. Jackson then (1830) dismissed Hunter from the service, and he fled from the law, seeking refuge after a while in the house of Mrs Griffiths, New Jersey, where he wood and won her daughter .--When excitement had subsided, Hunter had a personal interview with President Jackson, which resulted in his restoration to rank in the navy, with his back pay. After serving in the Mediterranean, he returned, and on the breaking out of the Mexican war he was put in command of the Scourge, and ordered to go to Alvarado, and watch proceedings there. He arrived off Alvarado in the night, which was garrisoned with 3,700 troops and 60 guns, the force of the Scourge being 55 men and one 22pb'r Hunter summoned the town to surrender, representing that he had a fleet outside and 10,000 men ready to reduce the town to ashes. The city capitulated, and Comm mder Perry arrived in front the next morning to see the American colors waving over the city. This exploit boing clearly in disobedience of orders, Hunter was dismissed from the squadron and sent home. On his arrival at New York he was received by a public ovation, received the soubriquet of Alvarado Hunter, and was presented with a beautiful sword.

Secretary Mason then put him in com-mand of the Fancy, and while acting as Pur-ser his accounts fell ton thousand dollars short, and he was dismissed the service .---Commander Stockton, his uncle, and Scna tor Clemens got an act of Congress passed balancing his accounts, and personal influence induced President Fillmore to reinstate him. Put in command of the Bainbridge in January, 1855, while on the Brazilian mander Sauter would not send him to Paraguay to interfere there in some difficulties between the authorities of that place and the American Consul, and weighed anchor, and came home, thus incurring the penalty of death for the crime of leaving port without orders. For this he was merely peremptorily dismissed the service, his friends not even succeeding in getting him a trial by Court Martial.

down man. His hair rapidly became gray, Count Orloff, until M. Kisseloff, or some and his mind and body wrecked. He leaves other representative of the Czar, returns to a wife and daughter. Suracuse Standard.

THE "PACIFIC."—AN INCIDENT.

Among the passengers of the " Pacific" his former friends are aware.

signate him--formerly resided at Williamsport, Pa. He was a good-hearted, goodlooking, worthless man. More than one married lady of the villege was suspect d of lic thoroughfares, particularly the Bouleencouraging his advances, while two dishonest maidens became mothers through their the guns were silent, and no supplement to misplaced confidence in him. He had two the Moniteur appeared, people began to intimate cronics, one named Hall, the other feel real auxiety as to the result. The offi-Ellis, a lawyer. The whole trio went off eadly intemperate, and in profunity exceed- pence is now only wanting to complete the oil the vilest swearers I ever knew. One public satisfaction. Sunday morning the party provided them-selves with a bottle of whiskey, and took a walk down the river's bank to have a 'time.' They followed the tow-path about a mile down, and then turned off into a tild, and the bottle was emptied-down the throat. When the exhibitanting fumesof the spirit had reached their soddened brams, Hall pointed to the trunk of a huges yearnore tree, which night, the physicians in attendance, seeing towered up, blackened and scarred by a bolt of lightning, which had struck it a year or two before, and made to Ellis this horrible proposal- that they should Swear without ce-sation, until the tree fell! Brown was lying half stupid upon a knoll near by, and Hall and Ellis began their infernal task. Taking out their watches to mark the time they alternately, for five minutes at a time, poured forth a torrent of imprecations, such as would have made fiends tremble, and hell pressions. He told her that all the churches itself recoil with horror. Presently a thunder storm sprang out, a great cloud of inky blackness stood in the zenith, and anon a sheet of lightning flashed across the sky, while a peal of thunder stunned the wars of weeks, things went on smooth'y, but one day the two men, rendering them for a mother father came home at an unusual hour. ment deaf, dumb and blind. When they His manner betokened that his appetite was recovered their scattered senses, the sycagnawing and craving. He called to his more tree lay protrated, the trunk split a younger son and demanded the key to the liexpert woodman. How they reached home no one knew, but Hall not long afterwards he spang at his son. For a moment he stood slept his last sleep in the village churchover him with glaring eyes, and insane with yard. Ellis became pious, was afterwards a rage, but the young hero never quailed. deacon in the Presbyterian church, but sub-Fixing his firm but tearful eyes on his fa sequent'y relapsed into intemperate habits, ther, he said, "Father, I promised you that and died from the effect of ardent sprits. I would not give you the key, no matter Brown left the country, took an assumed

European Intelligence his nurse, who is two months old. The in-

FURTHER BY THE "ATLANTIC."

FRANCE. THE EMPRESS ACCOUCHMENT.

BIRTH OF THE PRINCE OF ALGIERS. From the Correspondence of the London

Times. Paris, Sunday, March 16-6 r. M

You will have received, I trust, long be-

the Empress, and the birth of a Prince. I informed you in my letter of yesterday that Her Majesty began seriously to feel the pains of childbirth about 5 o'clock yesterday morning, when notice was sent round to the ministers and great functionaries of State to be in attendance. She felt indisposed as early as one o'clock. Her labor, which, in the beginning and at subsequent intervals, was very sovere--- so much so. am assured, as to have required the appliances of art---continued with some periods of tranquility for twenty-two hours, and at a quarter past three this morning all anxiety and danger were over, and the Empres gave birth to a male child. The infant is lescribed as robust, and with every appearance of health; and the mother, though ne cessarily weak, to use the formula on such occasions, "as well as can be expected un-

der the circumstances." At six o'clock the cannon of the Invalides innounced to the city, which was but half awakened, the tidings that the Imperial throne had an heir, but the fact was not generally known till about eight o'clock. In an hour or two after the birth, "telegraphic despatches were sent from the Foreign office to the various diplomatic agents of France on the continent, and the one transmitted to Dresden was received and an answer returned, with the usual congratulations in about an hour and a half. Notice was, of course, at once sent to the representatives of foreign powers in Paris, who, in the course of the morning, proceeded to the Tuilcries, and left their names.

Inquiries were made as to the propriety of the plenipotentiaries presenting in form their respect to-day at the palace, but it was intimated that it would be better to do so to-morrow, at the same time as the members of the resident diplomatic corps. Preparations were already made at all the nublic catablishments for illuminations and the display of drapart ... Many of the houses on the Boulevards are decorated with streamers The theatres are profusely hung with them and the flags of England, France, Turkey and Sardinia, float united at this moment of rejoicing, as they did in the long and dreary hours of suffering and danger. The various embassies have stands before them ready for lamps; and not last or least among them, is the well known 33, Paubourg St. Honory so long vacant, but which I presume, will Since then, he had resided in N.Y., a broken- soon be no longer so; it is occupied by

his ouarters. Satisfaction is generally expressed, and I believe it is sincere - exceptis excipiendisat the Empress' delivery; and this satisfaction is in no wise diminished by the improvement of the health of the Emperor's uncle, Prince Jerome, who, it was feared, was is a person of whose existance very few of about to quit the world at the moment his little nephew was entering it. The interest I noticed yesterday, when it was known that The sequel will show that I do wisely to conceal his name, but the name of the others the Empress' labor had commenced, increasare genuine. Brown -for thus I will de | ed as the day wore away, and as night came on, while no sound was heard from the Invalides, numerous groups of people thronged the approaches to the Palace and the pubvards, and when 10 o'clock came, and still cial announcement of the conclusion of

We read in the Patrie: "At one o'clock on Saturday morning the Empress felt the first pains, and from that moment until the hour of her delivery, on Sunday, at a quarter past three, Her Majes ty experienced at intervals acure sufferings, interrupted by momentary relief. During the whole of aturday and the following Her Majesty a prey to such aufferings, helieved that her delivery was at hand, when a mitigation of her pains intervened and retarded the event so impatiently desired .---The Empress then, either enjoyed a little repose or walked in her room, looking with delight at the multitude assembled in the garden in front of her windows. "The Emperor encouraged and consoled

Almighty for her delivery, and that all second. Russia, then menacing the power Sunday Trains is likely to be followed by Paris was offering to Heaven the most ar- against which so many arms were soon to other Companies in the State. It is said dent wishes in her behalf. The Empress be uplifted, now admits her defeats by Eng- that the fludson River Road has already then felt her courage redouble at the idea land and France united. The second Em- come into line on this question, and that the that she was the object of such universal peror, who but three short years back, excited New York and Erie has signified its willingsympathy. Finally, this morning, a few inistrust abroad and at home, has proved ness to do likewise. We regard this as minutes before three o'clock the sufferings himself trustworthy, and in the terrible con- wise and profitable move on the part of of Her Majesty assumed so decided a chartest which France and England have sus- Railroad Companies. Their employees reacter that it was deemed advisable to call tuned together in the noblest of causes, I quire the blessings conferred by rest on the in the princes and grand dignitaries of the believe that no just motive for complaint or Seventh day, after six days of hard labor, as empire to witness the birth of the Imperial suspicion has arisen. Of the future, it is much as any class of our citizens. There is

which suspended for a moment the opera- prediction. tions of nature. Her Majesty then experienced the most excruciating agony, which an honorable peace is concluded is now only and the Papal States. Sometimes these the skill of the physicians succeeded at last waiting to complete the general satisfaction, lotteries, when for a charitable purpose, are you may kill me but I will never give you interest of an American patent. He took in alloying; and at a quarter past 3 o'clock. If what is affirmed confidently in respecta- drawn in public on the Lord's day, with a the imperial infant came into the world, ble quarters can be relied on that want will little knot of priestly dignitaries preciding The young Prince is of so robust a constitu- soon be supplied.

fant remained in the apartment of his mother. At a late weekly council of the Royal

you share the joy of all France." (Unanirepeated by the Assembly, and when silence was restored, the president informed the deputies that they would be received on Monday (to-morrow), at the Timberies, by the Emperor. The Chamber then adjourned.

that the first Imperial throne had an heir. had been fired, which were to indicate the birth of a Princess, the anxiety of all grow to an intelerable pitch; how, when the gunnors paused some minutes before the next piece was fired, hundreds of thousands held their breath; and how, when the 22nd, 23rd, and 24th-for then there could be no misreckening-pended, double-charged, the people spring up and gave vent to their joy

in shouts of enthusinsm! It would, perhaps, be too much to report such an outburst of exultation now. People have become so blaze in revolution, so necustomed to overthrow of dynastics and to there is not much hope of the liberty may be multiplied to any extent. which has been so much and so often mis-

the zenith of his power-from the 20th most pire, with the states possessed by the Imperiel family, then numbered not less than 57,000,000 rouls. But it is no less true that the moment was fust approaching when his power, unexampled in modern times, began to fall to ruin. The clouds were already beginning to darken the horizon. The seeds of the conflict with Russia, which was to end in the stupendous catastrophe of Moscow, had already been sown. The Father of the present ruler of France, wearied with the exigencies of his imperious brother, had abdicated in dispair the throne of Holland, which he could no longer hope to fill as an independent Sovereign. The corporation with the French empire of the Valois, the annexation of the llanse Towns and the which was the brother-in-law of Alexander, Lubec, within sight of the Russian frontier. awakened the jealousy of Russia, and justified the suspicion that the restoration of Poland was at hand.

The refusal of Napoleon to ratify the 1811.

allude to the indifference of circumstances feeted by local attraction as to be almost under which the event announced this morn-worthless. infant.

(us less to speak. So many other fair prosno existing necessity for violating the Chris"It appears that the sight of so many per to have been blighted that it would be than Sabbath by running trains on that day. "It appears that the sight of so many perts have been onguied that it would be than about by tanning claus on that day, persons produced an effect upon the Empress presumptions to indulge in anything like. The Pope derives a yearly income of

TREACLE FOR CATTLE.

until the hour of mas, and after being hap- Agricultur'd Society of England. Mr Toltized (onthoge), was removed to his own Hemache, M. P., referred to the probable adapartment. Palms were distributed to all vantage that would arise, during the high the persons present at the Tuderies."

[price of oil-cake, from the use of treach for The Senate and the legislative b dy met; the purpose of feeding cattle. It had althis morning at eight o'clock, and received ready been ties, as such a substitute, with a message from the Minister of State, and considerable success, he same farmers in the nouncing to them the birth of the Imperial castern countries. A West India merchant M. de Morny communicated the had miora dain that coace brown sugar event in the following terms to the negistre contained to per cent, of sacharine matter, tive body: — Gendemen: Last night at while treache contained not more than 15 or four o'clock, the Emperor sent one of his 20 per cent. He thought it desirable to aides-de-camp to approve the legislative pody ascertain how for the amount of mitrative vafore the hour I am now writing, the dispatch of the safe delivery of the Empress. They have in food depended up a the safe delivery of the Empress. They have in food depended up a the safe animal to Mojesty gave high, densquarter past three matter it contained.—Trofesser Way remarthe Bonaparte dynasty.—the safe delivery of older this morning to an In perial Trince. We that towards consisted should entirely the Empress, and the first of a Densat (M. de Morne was here interrupted by cries of suchurine matter, although not of that of the C Emporeur ") of perceive, kind which could be chrystallised out of it. gentlemen," continued the president, " that The Government had a few yours ago appointed a commission to inquire into the mons archamations.) Fire I Empereur! leeding properties of malt when it was Vice P Imperatrice! Vice to Prince Im- found that borley in died was no better period?" Those eries were enthusiastically than barley unmalted; in other words, that sugar was no better than starch.

SALT COMPOST FOR SWEDE PURNIPS.

Mr. J. Prideany, writing to the Mark Laine Express, says :--- Your corresponds t The birth of a son-the heir to his name may put twice as much lime as saft, of which and the inheritor of his crown-seems to | Sewt, per acre is rather a large dose under complete the measure of the marvellous such circumstances, as it will be Towt per prosperity which has lately marked the acre within three weeks. Sweeter would eventful life of the Emperor. It wants but perhaps bear that quantity, but it would four days to the anniversary of another birth much retard their early growth, though it that was encircled with a yet more brilliant, would probably continue them green and halo of glory. On the 20th of March, 1811, bulbing long after those which startearlier. forty-five years ago, the guns of the lava- If therefore he puts 3 cwt. per acre in his lides proclaimed to this same city of Paris heap with 6 ext. slacked sline, the 2 cwt. in drill will make the 5 cwt. If distant We are told, by eye witnesses not much from the sea, say ton miles or more, and advanced in years, of the joy displayed on there is plenty of rain, he may venture lowt that occasion; how the first discharge on more in the heap; but if he does so near the the morning of the 20th roused, as if with sea, or the weather is dry after ploughing in. an electric shock, the population of the ca- it will be safe to put the less in drilling, so pital thow each sounding report was counted as not to exceed the 5 cwt in all; as the with breathless anxiety till the twenty-first supply from the sea breeze has considerapeal was heard; how, when twenty-one guas | ble effect, and on the other hand, the rain washing it down, softens its action.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

SATURN.—The Alumnaca say that the rings of the planet Saturn-will be visible all of this year, with the aid of a telescope. their southern surface being now turned towards the earth. This planet will be an evening star until June 21, then morning star until Der,31, then evening star until the 10th of July, 1857.

CART MARRIE. - Dr. Ernit Braun oxhitomed to overthrow of dynastics and to bits what he calls "cast marble," (a fluid clianges of government, that whatever fund composition of his own discovery), which of enthusiasm they might have once pos- when it is poured into a mould, brings out sessed has been pretty well exhausted. They the sharpest outlines, and readily bardens feel, it is true, they are governed by a firm with a crystalline substance. It is said to hand, and that, so long as life and energy are I be as well adapted to a group as for a single spared to the present occupant of the throne, bust; and if so, copies of choice sculpture

TIMELY DISCOVERY-Mr. John Bland used, there is still less chance of murchy. of New Orleans, has discovered a process of The birth of the beir to the second om- converting different variaties of plants, which pire, it will be admitted, occurs under circumstances not less favorable than the first. It is true that the first Napoleon was then in atrength and beautiful texture. Among the interesting of the spe flux made from the stalks of the cotton awaited him beyond the Niemen. The emplant, large quantities of which are burnt on the Southern plantations, to get them out of the way : the century tree or wild Manilla. which grows in abundance in Florida; the wild Hollyhock, with a fibre ten or lifteen feet long; the gold nankeen, of a natural nankeen color; the vegetable silk, and the regetable wool. The process of preparaion is represented to be simple and effectual. preserving all the sliength of the staple.

THROWING A LINE. -The Nantucket Inquirer says: On Wednesday a trial was had of the howitzer, for throwing a line over a wrecked ressel, which proved it to be as invaluable instrument for the purpose of saving human life. At one discharge the ball was thrown a distance of seventy-three Grand Duchy of Oldenburgh, the ruler of fathous, which was pronounced by competent judges to be a sufficient distance to and which brought the French empire to reach any vessel that may be cast upon our shotes.

CORRECTION OF THE MARIEER'S COM-PARS .- Capt. G. Morris, of Boston, has discovered how to detect and measure the attractions of any ship, and how to overcome Convention of Champagny, the ukase of the them with absolute correctness. After ten year relaxing his decrees against English years of patient experiment in an an iron ommerce, the resumption of the kingdom of vessel, he has become horoughly conver-Hanover from derome, were among the sant with the influences which affect the precursors of the storm that was to follow. compass, and during the pass six years, the Yet all these symptoms of approaching do- steemer which he commands, and which is cline, more than compensated by the birth of iron, has been run by compasses adjusted of the King of Rome on the 20th of March, by him, and they have never varied, even the eighth of a point, during the whole of The state of Europe at this moment is so that time. He has also been able to adjust familiar to all, that it is hardly necessary to alip's compasses which were so much af-

her by the most tender and affectionate ex- ing takes place. The most formidable and SUNDAY TRAINA. - We learn that the most consistent enemy the first Emperor highly commendable example set by the were crowded with the faithful, praying the had has become the friend and ally of the New York Central Boad of discontinuing

about four hundred thousand dollars from I have said that the announcement that the Government lotteries drawn in Tuscany over the wheel of fortune.

I MUST HASTEN HOME.

I must hasten home said a rosy child,
Who had gladly rouned for home;
must hasten home to my mother dear.
She will seek me amid the bowers. If she chides I will seat her lips with a kiss-And offer her all my thought.

I must hasten home, said a beggar girl, I must hasten home, said a beggar girl,
A : she carried the pitful store
Ofcrumbs and scraps of crusted bread
She had gathered from door to door:
I must basten bome to my mother dear,
She is feeble and old and poor.

I mast hasten home, said the ball-room boll As the day began to down—And the ghttering jowels for dark hardecker. Shone bright as the days of more—PI forsake the joys of this changing world, Which leaves in the heart but a thorn.

I must hasten home said a dving youth, and immortalize his name : But a stranger, he died on a foreign shore, All the hopes he had cherished were var

I am hastening home, said so aged man, As he gazed on the grassy sod. Where oft, ere age had silveted his bairs. His feet had wildly tred: Farewell I larewoil to this lovely carth-

THE NORTH WEST TERRITORY. RED RIVER SETTLEMENT &c.

EXTRACTS FROM A LECTURE DELIVERED IN THE COURSE BEFORE BELL'S COMMERCIAL COL LEGE, FEB. 1856, By J L. Schire.

I must proceed another stage westware to the valley of the Red River of the North A olony was planted on this river about the year 1811, by Lord Selkirk, under the auspices of the Hudson Bay Company. It has remained there with varied fortune, to the present day, increasing in population, in comfort, and in wealth The total population of the settlements is estimated at the present time to be between 7,000 and 9,000 The town of Pombina was originally the capital of the colony, but when the boundary ne was run between the United States and the British Possession, it was found to be south of the 60th parallel. The Governor and the other officials, on hearing this fact, at once removed down the river to the othe side of the line. But Pembina still continues to be quite an important settlement. It line been organized into a county of Minnesota and last summer while on Lake Superior, had the pleasure of meeting with the Repre contative from that county to the Territorial Legislature, from whom I learned many facts respecting the colony and country .-Churches and schools are organized and maintained in those settlements, and the society is such as you would expect to find in a community of simple minded people entirely removed from the which and excitement of speculation and the frivolities and inapities of fashionable life. There are some eighteen wind-mills and two water-mills it the settlements. Wheat of a very superior quality is grown there, as would undoubted ly be the case at most of the posts of the Hudson Bay Company, in even higher latitudes than this, were there mills to grind it. As it is, our tourists speak only of fields of oats, barloy, peas, and potatoes. From all that I can learn of the quality of the Red River wheat, I concluded that it is superior to any grown on the continent. The best Illinois wheat weighs from 60 to 63 lbs to the measured bushel. Forty bushels to the acre is the average on new ground, and thirty is an ordinary yield. The crop very rarely fails. So much I have heard verbally

trom citizens of the country.

Col. Long, who visited this region in 1832 other culinary roots are cultivated.

Sir Goorge Simpson, whose residence as Governor of the Hudson Bay Company is there, in speaking of Fort Garry, which is north of the 50th parallel, describes the country as being, on the west side of the river, one vast prarie, and on the other side wooded with birch, oak, elm, and pine; tha the soil yields forty bushels of wheat to the nore, and even after being cultivated twenty years, yields fifteen to twenty-five bushels

per sore.
Sir John Richardson states that the vegetation in the ralley of the Red River is simi lar to that of the State of New Hampshire The former is about five degrees north o the latter.

I have, in the preceding part of this dis-

course, road you an extract from David Owen's report, concerning a sottlement of Cirilized Cree Indians, who reside upon this river to which I now add the following to mark by the same author: The governly agricultural character of the Mr. River convery is excedent, the land is highly productive, especially in anotherm. The principal drawbacks are occos and protected draughts during the mid-amove mentls, and treshets during the spring, which treeprarle. Its tenucious subsoil i suces its durability."
The valley of this river is 300 by 150

miles in extent, containing 45,000 square miles-larger than many of the States of the Union. Captain Pope, of the U. S. army, shom many of you know personally-a native of Illine's, and son of the late lamented In ige Pope, a young gentleman of fine abilities and solid attainments- conducted an exploration into this country by order of the Government in 1849. After stating in his report that the Mississippi was avigable 400 miles in Minnesota; the Red River the same distance; the St Peters 120, and the Jame River, a tributary of the Missouri, nearly 200 miles, Capt. Pope remarks that nature has been even mere lavish in her gifts of soil than in her channels of communication. The numerous lakes between the Mississippi and the the Red River are surrounded by a gently undulating country of the most fertile character, and abundantly supplied with all the forest trees common to so northern a latitude. He traversed the country from north to south, a distance of five hundred miles, and, with the exception of a few swamps, saw not one acre of un-productive land. The soil, he saye, is the black mould, several feet in thickness, with various proportions of sand sufficient to give the necessary warmth. The valley of the Red River, which, as I have already stated on his authority comprises 45,000 square miles, he represents as presenting level of also heavily timbered on both banks with oak, olm, ash, maple, &c This valley, he

Mr. Thomas Simpson of the Hudson Bay Company's service, in the 'arrative of his the Red River colony, that the soil and climate of this place equals red river. Bar-

ley, wheat and potates yield in most sea-

and fertile region fromtwo to five hundred | frosts sometimes burt the crop. miles west of Lake Suprier were needed, it could be furnished, but the above will certainly be regarded as entirely estisfactory. Proceeding a few hindred miles Northwestward from the Sekirk sottlement, we strike the valley of the saskatchewan River. The Saskatchewan is in important stream.

adapted to steamboat maigntion, having its sources in the Rocky Mountains, and discharging its waters into Lake Winipeg. The French, originally, and afterwards the Northwest and HudsonBay companies, es-ablished trading posts along the entire vailey of both branches if the Saskatchew an. It is described a most charming region of country, fertile and well wooded. Sir Jehn Richardson states that wheat grows incle in it, that it ripens well in the dryor imestene districts, and letter in the prairie country; but in the latter it is subject to periodical ravages of the larve of caterpil-16 He adds, however, that this plague night be lessened were the country more enerally cultivated, and rooks and domestic poultry encousged He also say that maizo ripens well at Carlton House, a post of the Hudson Bay Company, in 52° 51 north latitude at a height of sloven hundred feet above the level of the sea, and he beland House, which is situated a degree furthe north where the summer heat exceeds that of Brussels or Paris. At Fort Admond. ston, on the same River, in latitude 54 9 nour the Rocky Mountains, Gov. Simpson says potatoes, turning, and other hardy ve getables are grown, but the wheat is de-erroged by the early frosts. At the Cumberland House, another trading post, Franchere saw cultivated fields in 1814-barley and peas especially promising an abundant har-vest. This last mentioned writer, although a practical business man, was rendered quite grazing.

The river Saskaton flows over a bed compos ed of sand and marl, which contributes not a little to diminish the purity and transparency of its waters, which, like those of the Mis souri, are turbid and whitish. Except for that, it is one of the prettiest rivers in the world The banks are perfectly charming, and offer in many places, scones the fairest the most smiling and the most divorsified that can be seen or imagined; hills in various forms crowned with suport groves, valley, agreeably ambrowned at evening and mornng, by the protonged sladow of the hild and tho woods which adorn them, hards of light-limbed antelope, and of heavy colossal buffalo-the former bounding slong the slopes of the bills, the latter trampling undor their heavy feet, the verdure of the plains; all these champaign beauties reflect-of and doubled as it were by the waters of the river, the melodious and varied songs of a thousand birds, perched on the tree tops; the refreshing breath of the zophyrs; the serenity of the sky; the purity and salubrity of the air; all, in a word, pours contentment and joy into the soul of the enchanted spec-. . . How come it to pass, tator. haid I to myself, that so beautiful a country is not inhabited by human creature! The songs, the hymns, the prayers of the laborer

poetic by the sylvan beauties of this region

I quoto a passago from his narrative :

and of the artizm, shall they never be heard on these fine plains? Wherefore, while in Europe so many thousands of mon do not possess as their own, an inch of ground, and cultivato the soil of their country for proprietors who scarcely leave them whereon to support existence-wordere do so many millions of acros of apparently fat and fortile land romain uncultivated and absolutely useless? Or at least, why do they support only hords of wild animals? Will mon always love better to vegetate all their lives on an ungrateful soil, than to seek afar fortile regions in order to pass in peaceand public prints. But this would probably be whoat, barloy, millot, pulse, potatoes, and With which are found and their days we must leave Mons. Franchere and charm-

ing valley of Saskatchowan. The next mest important valley westward, is that of the Athabasca River, with its tri-butaries, which flows into great Slave Lake This region is spoken of by most of the writ ors we have already quoted in a similar strain to their notices of the Saskatcheway Valley. While pussing down one of the minor tributaries of the Athabasca, Sir Alexander Mackenize came upon many of trming views, a description of one of which I

Within a mile of the termination of the portage is a precipice, which rises upwards of a thousand foot above the ptain beneath it, and commands a most extensive, romantic and ravishing prospect. From thonce the eyo looks down on the course of the little river, by some called the Swan, and by others the Clear water and Polican River. beautifully meandering for upwards of thirty miles. The valley which is at once refreshed and released by it, about three miles is breadth, and confined by two lofty ridges. of equal height, displaying a most delightful intermixture of word and lawn, and stretch. ing on, till the blue mist obscures the prostime to time overflow la ge tracks of low (peet, Some parts of the inclining heights are covered with stately forests relived by promontories of the finest vordure, where the elk and buffale find pasture. These are contrasted by spots where fire has destroyod the woods and left a dreary void behind ject than before Nor, when I beheld this wenderful display of uncultivated dature was the moving seene of hu an occupation wanting to comtion, I beheld my people, diminished as it were, to half their size, employed in pitching their tents in a charming meadow and among the canoes, which being turned on their sides, present d their reddened bottoms in

contrast
Sir John Richardson says of the country, in the same vicinity, that from Methy Port age westward the country though deeply furrowed by river courses and ravines, and more or less thickly wooded, paren es s much of a prairie character, that horsemen may travel over it to Lesser Slave Lake and the Sakatchewan. In the ralley of this river. Sir George Simpson encountered emigrants from Red River, moving with horses and wagons to Oregon, which tact indicates clearly the practical character of the country. Indeed Sir George, in another place mentions that from Carlton House to Bow River, abouts one hundred miles, he passed through a country very much resembling an English Park

The agricultural value of the Athabasea valley increases as it approaches the mountains, the vigor of the climate being nore rich prarie, intersected by heavily timbered strikingly modified by the warm winds from the continent, also. The team of them the Pacific But throughout its entire upon the continent, also. The team of them length, as well as in a considerable portion of the valley of Mackenzie's river, the Hud- But to return from the field of conjecture oak, dim, ash, mapic, ac this valley, he says, is among the finest wheat countries sen Bay and Northwest companies have I remark in the next place upon the existence of the world.

Mr. Thomas Simpson of the Hugen Bay potatoes, pu'se, and at some places wheat try. Franchere and Give. Simpson, speak potatoes, pu'se, and at some places wheat Indeed, wheat has been grown at Fort Laird discoveries on the North coast of America on a tributary of the Mackeuzie river, in in 1636-7, says of the manitoba district lat. 60° 5 North, while barley, pointers &c. minous coal between Fort Clark and the situated about one hundred miles north of are grown up to 65° north latitude. At falls of the Missouri River Culberston also

that barley is usually sown from the 20th sons excellent returns. The lake produces to the 25th of May, and it is expected to be very fine white fish or some of its tributary | ripe on the 20th of August, after an interval streams; tolerable sit is obtained from of 92 days. In some season at has ripened saline springs, and the wild hop grows in on the 15th Oats which take a longer time many places in great profusion and of good do not thrive so well, and wheat does not come to maturity. Potatoes yield well, and If urther proof of the existence of a vast no disease has affect them, though the early

This takes us into the mountains, and beyond in to Oregon, Washington, and the adjacent British Possessions, of all of which I can only say that it is a magnificent country, producing wheat, and other small grains up to the 54th parallel, growing I the esculents, abounding in wood, water, coal, fish and iron, and doubtless other valuable

minerals. The route by which we have thus travelled over the continent has inclined in Northwesterly direction, on which account the northern portion of Nebruska has been avoided This section I have purposty left for the last, because, of the impression which generally obtain , that it is a barrets waste, and dried desert which must forever remain unpeopled, besides proving an im passable barrier to all attempts to extend our lines of railway across the continent to the Pacific Ocean. Time will not permit of a detailed description of this country. I will content myself with giving you the observation of a single person respecting it after a critical personal examination. Mr. A.W. Tinkham, brother of our fellow-towns man, E I. Tinkham, Esq.-a civil engineer and a gentleman of superior ability, who hold a prominent position in the Governor Stephen's survey of the northern route for a railroad to the Pacific, thus sums up briefly the leading characteristics of the acc

tion in question.

A good deal of the country is but ill wooded, and with poor soil. There is no such thing as a desert country or destituttion of water any where, still there is a great deal of country which is not likely ever to be thickly settled

All of this country produced orans and is roamed over the buffalo, and should judge might be used in extensive

But even th's, the most unpromising part of the route, at intervals are pleasant and fortile spots which will repay cultivationat the valleys of some of the sandler atreams -and between grazing and tilling it will perhaps be possible to occupy the greater part of the lands. It should be recollected too that the country has been but very partially explored, and that the examinations will bring to light valuable lands

MINERALS The subject of minerals must be dismissed with a very brief and cursory notice. Fur traderance not much given to explorations for micorals. California and Oregon had been reamed over for a century or more by them-the goldboaring streams and gulched and canons had been traversed and trapped over again and again but the secret of their untold tressures, lying almost on the surtaco, remained unknown until this class of mon had been superseded by enother, and then the world was astounded with the discoveries which followed. The same class of men have occupied the iron and copperbearing region of Lake Superior, for nearly two conturies, but the vast mineral wealth existing there-greater in all probability than that of California-was loft unmolest ed in its native hills, and it is only within the last ten years that the world has been even made partially cognizant of its magnitude and richness. It is true that the copper had been known to exist on the margin of lake Superior for many years pre-vious. The Indians bad some knowledge of it, and communicated what they know on the subject to the traders. A large boulder of vigin compor was exposed to the view up-on one of the forks of the Outenagen River by the action of the water, and this was talked of by the voyagers and trappers on returning from their excursions to the posts of the respective companies, and occasionnal notices of it found their way into the just, had not the trappers and Indians given place to a class of men pessessing the enterprise and requisite knowledge to trace up to their original sources these metalliferous formations, by the debrie carried down the water cources and by other well known

marks.
We have the same oridence of the existence of mineral districts it other portions of the country under consideration that formerly comprised our entire stock of knowledge relative to the copper and iron of Lake Superior. The Indians from time to time have displayed metals of different descriptions at the trading posts, though they have but seldem disclosed the places from which they were taken. Perhaps they were not hard prossed on this point by the traders for the reason before alluded to must however do the Hudson Bay Compa ny the justice to note a remarkable effort, on their part, to discover a copper mine, intimations of which had been repeatedly giron by the Indians. Mr Hearne, an offioor of the company, residing at Fort Prince Wales, undertook and after two or three failures succeeding in conducting successfully, an expedition to the Artic Ocean near which the mine was reported to be-He found the precise spot designated by the Indians, found some copper also, but not being provided with the requisite means for prosecuting discoveries, returned to Fort Prince Wales very little wiser on that sub-

Some of the exides of copper have been found in various localities upon the coad waters of the Mississeppi, and it is not improbable that subsequent explorations will rereal their existance in sufficient quantity to justify t' o ostablishment of furnaces to

working thom. Iron is of frequent occurrence, not only in the eastern and southern sections of the dis trict under review, but along its northern boundary also, and on the Pacific coasts, and among the mountain ranges. Indeed I am tempted to believe that a very large proportion of the northern part of the continent will ultimately be found to be rich in nearly all of the valuable minerals, the moallitorous districts torminating only with the terminus of land. This hypoth sis is strengthened by recent discoveries made in Greenland, which country is in reality but a continuation of the Western Hemi-phere. An Anglo-Danish Company is at this time engaged in carrying on milning operations there, and one of the company's ressels not long since arrived at Lo den having on hoard valuable specimens of black lead, plumbago, silver, lead, coppor and tin ores, native silver, lignite and coal. The presmption is by no means an unwarantable one, that congeners of all the ores discovered in do is a well established fact.

of its outeropping at different places on the Saskatchewan Lewis and Clark saw bitu-Fort Simpson, on the Makenzie, in 650 saw coal in the same localities Wyoth ments of masts from the Redan, which ments of masts from the Redan, which he shall combine his religious and selection in the same localities which he shall combine his religious and selection in the same localities which he shall combine his religious and selection in the same localities which he shall combine his religious and selection in the same localities which he shall combine his religious and selection in the same localities which he shall combine his religious and selection in the same localities which he shall combine his religious and selection in the same localities which he shall combine his religious and selection in the same localities which he shall combine his religious and selection in the same localities which he shall combine his religious and selection in the same localities which he shall combine his religious and selection in the same localities which he shall combine his religious and selection in the same localities which he shall combine his religious and selection in the same localities which he shall combine his religious and selection in the same localities which he shall combine his religious and selection in the same localities which he shall combine his religious and selection in the same localities which he shall combine his religious and selection in the same localities which he shall combine his religious and selection in the same localities which he shall combine his religious and selection in the same localities which he shall combine his religious and selection in the same localities which he shall combine his religious and selection in the same localities which he shall combine his religious and selection in the same localities which he shall combine his religious and selection in the same localities which he shall combine his religious and selection has a selection of the same localities which he shall be shall combine his religious and selection has a selection has a selection his religious and

Stone. Governor Storens' party found the now submerged in Sebastopol harbor-were whole country from the falls of the Missou ri westward to the mountains, nearly five handred miles, underlaid with lighte.-Bonneville speaks of the regions among the mountains near the head waters of the Yellowstone, which abound in authracite coal. In fact, coal has been traced along the 47th parallel of latitude, with a scuthorn outcrop rendering it more than probeble, when considered in connection with the their quarters and toiled at statements and discoveries of coal in the Sackatchewan, the Athabeaca, MacKenzio's River, the Great Bear Luke, that a coal field of greater extent than any other in the world exists in the western half of the district of country included on our subject. Further evidence is found to support this is nothesis in the discoveries of coal nearly all around the northern rim of the North American c tinent by the captains of whaling vessels by t o hardy explorers who have tempted

Arctic Sens in search of N.W. passago, by 10 presence of both coal and liganite in Greenland, upon Disco Island and upon the Fe oc Islands off the coast of Greenland-thus in dicating the wonderful economy of nature, or rather the existance of a beneficiently revidenti I design, by which regions destitute order probibiting gossip with the Russians of timber are supplied with an easily accessible fuel.

Sir Alexander Mackenzie found bitumer fount ins in the valley of the Athahaska. into which the thrust poles twenty feet in longth without finding bottom. In Silliman's Journal I find an account of a similar lake of nitch, or bitumen, on Trinidad, one of the West India Islands.

It is believed to be a submerged bed of vegetable matter, undergoing slow distillation by volcanic action underneath. This store of bitumen appears to be inexhausta-It is used with wood for fuel by the American stormers plying on the Orinoco River Mixed with publis and sand is makes excellen paroments, and ground floors of houses. With ten per cent, of resin oil it makes good pitch for ships. The Earl of Dundonald has purchased a tract of 26 acres of it, and has instituted experiments to di cover, if possible, some means for mak-ing it a substitute for India-rubber and gutta percha water-proof of vulcanized cloth, which, from appearance, bids fair of future success.

Thus, when this vast country comes to be peopled, not only will good soil be found there, but material in great abundance, for fuel and for manufacturing purposes. Think ot a manufactory, away up there on the Athabases fliver, sending down vulcanized fabric made from these bitumnous fountains, compotoing with the India Rabber and gutta percha water-proof clothing of Horace H Cay & Co., of New York!

Lead has been found in the Cascade mountains, and the Indians of that region have often brought into the post of the Hudson Bay Company platina and silver ore—though they have never revealed the locality in which they procure it.—Gold has recently been discovered at Part Colville, and men wholly unskilled in the occupation have to en out from ten to twenty dellars or day. Fort Colville is in the Bitter Root range of mountains, in 48 5 45 north latitude The discoveries already made indicate the existence of an extensive gold-bearing region in Washington Teritory; and it is not improbable, that the entire chain of western mountaine, from the Gulf of California to the mouth of Mackonzio's River, will ultimately be found to contain deposits of this precious motal.

The most extensive system of salt springs and lakes abound in this region in different localities, both within the American and the Britsh Possessions, and in some districts the mineral itself is f und in great purity and

Considering the vast amount of minerals already discovered, with searcely any scientific exploration, the hypothesis i no means an unreasonable one, that no part of the continent exceeds this vast undeveloped Northwest in mineral resources:

European Intelligence CRIMEA.

Correspondence of the Times.

The White buildings destroyed on Thurs day were very extensive. One side of the square was 1200 feet long, the other 600. Altogether about 1800 feet of wall was blown down. Six bombproof powder magazines behind the clock-tower were destroyed l am assured there were no less than 374 24 lbs. to 300 lbs. of powder.

Snow, wind and rain all night. A very dirty morning.

The week has been as eventless a weather has been detestable. Sunday : so bright and pleasant a day that peop c got last year's experience, flattered tlomseries winter had departed, and formed pleasant projects of rides to Baidar and Urkusta, of rambles to the Tchernaya to talk to the Russians, of wanderings in French Sebastopol. All these small Crimean castles quickly crumbled. The heavy rain on Monday made most abominable roads on luernay, then round went the wind and lown went the quicksilver, snow fell in abundance, and at So'clock on Wednesday morning the thermometer stood at 12° Fah renheit. It is difficult to estimate the exact lepth of snow on this elevated plateau, benuse the wind drifts it, but there cannot be less than 12 inches, and in some places men sank up to their thighs; and the snow continued to fall at intervals during the whole of Wednesday, agreeably varied by sharp hail. The camp presented the old winter picture, dingy huts and gray tents rising out of the dazzling white surface .-The glare was blinding, paths and landmarks were obliterated, and even familiar snots were difficult to find. None rode or waiked more han they could help, and there was much plunging into disches and stumbling into holes. The day, however, was really pleasant, compared with yesterday, which prought a gale from the south and a thaw. with all their concomitants in the camp before Sebastopol. The wind was at times so violent that it seemed miraculous the tents and huts should essist, and not be swept away and unroofed; and the rain fell in torrents, quickly divesting the earth of its white mantle, and leaving in lieu thereof, the customary brown surface of heavy mud. Great dismay in the Crimea Jockey Club: spring meetings postponed sine die. The ustomary duties of the camp became more toilsome than usual. Fatigue parties slipped and staggered through the deep greasy clay under the load of the daily rations. Huge pieces of timber for firewood--fragments of masts from the Redan, which migh

borne away from store: to camp on the shoulders of 20 or 25 men, walking two and ponies struggled hard to escape the lash, and drag the heavily loaded cart through the slough, which each moment deepened. Commissariat officers and others having quill-work to do, shut themselves in accounts: all drills and parade being, of course, put a stop to by the weather, regimental officers sat by stove and chimney heaping maledictions on the rain and the farmiente, talking what is commonly called "shop," and laboring earnestly to produce the desired degree of blackness in the bowl of clay or mereshaum pipe. Leaks, previously unsuspected, revealed themselves under the pressure of the deluge; there was much swabbing of hut-floors, and horsees shook their ears and looked dismal as the heavy drops oozed through the ill-joined stable roofs and soaked through their blankets. For that day, at least, the general across the Tchernaya was unnecessary. On

Sunday and Monday there had been considerable intercourse of that kind of knives, were bought as relics of the Crimean campaign, and coin of the respective countries were enclosed in balls of earth, and exchanged across the River, Indeed, there was every appearance that if a stop was not put to the growing amity, Cossacks would be coming over to dine in camp, and Eng- an opinion of Scotch intellect, Irish brillianlish paying visits to the North Forts or Mackenzie plateau. The wet, raw cold of the thaw, seemed to throw a damp interest, save one, to the effect that the 3rd Division was to embark immediately for Asiarather an improbable tale, considering the armistice and the incomplete state of the Land Transport Corps, whose director, Col. Wetherall, is to leave for England on Saturday. We hear that Colonel McMurdo is coming out. Mules are arriving from Sinope and elsewhere for the use of the

corps. To-day there is another change in this most inconstant climate. All last night the wind howled furiously, and the rain fell in torrents. Towards morning the wind again shifted; the rain became snow, and the plateau is once more white. It is now about noon: the thermometer stands at 220 but the frost has not lasted long enough to form more than a thin, crisp, upper crust, through which the foot sinks into fathomless mud. It is quite possible that to-morrow may bring us baliny breezes, a brilliant sun, and availing discussion as to the propriety or rivers of mud for roads. Such are Crimea

caprices. A large number of boxes, containing voluntary contributions of books, games, &c. intended for the instruction an I amusement of this army, have lately been received from England. They include a vast collection of excellent and valuable books, and, thanks to the generous donors, every division has now a good and daily-increasing library.Through the exertions of Miss Nightingale a considerable quantity of school materials such as maps and slates—has been supplied to the schools; but it is desirable that wellmeaning persons in England should reflect as to the probable utility of what they send out. Some of the boxes recently received being filled with the most inconceivable rub-

bish, fit only to be burnt. Ten p.m.-Last night's gale seems gene rally considered, by persons who have been out here since the first landing in the Crimea, as violent as any that has been experienced since the dis strous tempest of the 14th of we shall shortly hear of wrecks and misfortunes at sea. A cattle-ship came into the pitching and rolling of the vessel. The boom broke away and fractured the captain's

leg in two places. g in two places.

The latest report is that the Third and Fourth Divisions are to move down to In-kermann and the Tchernaya to relieve the French, who suffer greatly from sickness. The mortality in the French army is said to amount to 170 men a day, and, although the exact number cannot be positively ascertained, there is strong reason to believe that the above statement is near the truth. mines, the charges varying in quantity from I am assured that in three days 570 men have died. There may be exaggeration in this, but it is certain that the number of sick is very large, and that the French Commissariat is badly off. This severe and fickle weather must be trying to an army which is chiefly under canvass, and, as I believe, insufficiently rationed.

March'S .- We have had a bitter cold night, and the earth is iron-bound with frost. The mail due on Thursday has not; vet arrived.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The tenth meeting of the Plenipotentian es was held on Tuesday, the 18th, and the Prussian representatives took their seats.

The eleventh meeting was to take place on Thursday the 20th, and it was rumored that peace would be signed on Saturday. the 22nd or, on Monday the 24th.

The actual business of the Conference inderstood to be over, and a committee of one representative of each of the nowers is engaged in drawing up the formal treaty of seace, the committee consists of M. de Bourquency, Lord Cowley, Count Buol Baron Brunow, Count Cavour and Ali Pacha.

The Daily News says an order was passed by the Cabinet, at the meeting on Wednesday, to discontinue enlistment and the embarkation of troops.

THE BALTIC FLEET.

The fleet at Spithead were exercising esterday in reefing and making sails and urling, &c.; at daylight all the gunboats stationed at the Motherbank manœuvred outside the Nab and about Spithead for some time.

FRAUD .-- Thompson's Bank Note Reporter mentions a new two dollar bill, recently issued, of the "Farmer's Bank of the Bill is a fraud.

From the Hamilton Gezotte TORONTO UNIVERSITY.

abreast. Uefortunate land tronsport mules | WE observe that the hou Member for Guelph has undertaken the very necessary, but arduous task of rectifying the grave abuses which affect one of the most important classes in the community, and well does Dr. Clarke deserve the thanks of the country and the profession of which he is a member for having, at the right time, offered to perform a duty which no one is more capable of entering upon, and bringing to a successful issue. We must also admit, that in this instance, the Government have labored right well, and have in the handsomest manner encouraged the member for Guelph to proceed with his labor. In the observations which we desire to make on this most anxious question of Medical Reform, we purpose to follow the example of a very learned writer in a late No. of the Canadian Institute Journal, and speak of University Education in general.

Fortunately, in this rapidly advancing country, we have not y t gone too far, to permit the complicated system of education already begun here, from becoming so hopelessly rooted in our midst, as to be beyond the possibility of reclamation. The superficial, hollow education, but too general throughout a neighboring people, is surely too apparent to induce this Canada of ours to covet such a sham, and we have too high cy, and English love of stern reality, to suppose for one moment, that anything short of a sound, practical system of education will be tolerated. At this moment vague rumors are abroad of discontent with the present state of affairs; the unhappy charges | Library open to them as to others. We know brought against the President of University College, awakened a great deal of ill-feeling, and, although the charges have been found utterly false, yet the usefulness of the University, as now constituted, is openly questioned and discussed, which gives assurance that the time has come for placing a wealthy and noble institution on a safe foundation. On behalf of the whole Canadian people we say at once, that the University of Toronto must not be broken up—an institution so ple of Canada demand a uniform system of richly endowed, so admirably situated, must education for the Lawyer, so will they have be re-organized so that it shall be the centre of the proudest and noblest system on the Continent of America. It is not necessary to go back to the history of the early difficulties which beset the University of King's College, still less shall we invite unimpropriety of suppressing the Faculties of Law and Medicine, these are events of the past and cannot be now recalled; let us, however, urge the necessity of reconciling person. differences, and the importance of establishing a uniform and truly valuable system of University Education. That this task may be accomplished we have not the smallest doubt, and although the very reasonable prejudices and fears of some may be invoked, Anglican Churchmen of this Diocese, have we know that in the end common sense will triumph. Now, what is the plan which Canada at this moment demands in order that the magnificent endowment which she has devoted to education, may become available to the whole people without offending their stal foundation. religious prejudices. Whether wisely or Our venerable not, we do not pretend to say, we have arrived at the conclusion that it is not desirable that there should be any connection between multiplication (able above the Bible, and Church and State, we have, therefore, no right in our own National Institutions to en- | Creeds. Never has he sounded a wavering force anything that shall offend the Religious feeling of any section of the people, still less ject. With as much determination he de-November, 1854. It is to be feared that has our Government the smallest right to nounces the divorcement of Christianity dictate to the people of Canada what the from education, as he did when he commethod of instruction and training should menced the crusade which ended so glorious, be. We hold that a Government having ly in the establishment of Trinity College, once ignored religion cannot enforce on its So far as we have had an opportunity of citizens any system of teaching which interferes with their religious element. In this their hostility against the rationalistic doc-

country we have an enormous preponderance in favor of a plan of education conducted on the principles which make Religion the The Roman Catholic is determined that his child shall not be left to carve out a religious belief which may make him an mass of our rising generation in a known infidel, and the Anglican is equally deterledge of sacred things, through the machine infidel, and the Anglican is equally determined that his boy shall not be handed over to the craft and subtlity of the Devil, which but too commonly results from feeding the intellect, and allowing the soul the scanty gathering picked up by the way side; nor are these the only parties who have spoken and acted—no truly? for both the Presbyterians and Wesleyans are engaged in developing Collegiate Institutions, on a scale of importance, which justifies the belief that they too, sincerely appreciate the system of combined religious and secular teaching. To suppose then, that the Government would ever again contemplate the re-construction of the Toronto University as it was before. is simply absurd, they could not commit so young, must be limited indeed. The exfoolish an act, or wantonly insult so large haustion of the mind and body greatly inand important a section of the people. A capaciat s him for the work, and renders m mmoth Teaching or Collegiate Institution | the tas' of effectual indoctrination utterly for the whole of this mixed population is imnossible. We have, therefore, now to apply ourselves to the task of harmonizing the Pects of the generation at present using up discordant elements around us, and in constructing a Provincial University we have; of an alarmist when we predict that in the to invite our separate Colleges not to foresco their principles, nor to give up their dearly will be deluged with infidelity and religious obtained rights, but to meet each other on that neutral ground which all occupy, and to combine for the purpose of ensuring the perple of Canada that, as they have freely given the advancement of education, that Education shall indeed be advanced. To effect this most desirable object, we do hope that the Legislature will act promptly: we trust that no useless objections will avail to strength lies in union. stay the consummation of a measure which would certainly give to Canada a noble Institution. Let the University be so constistitution. Let the University be so consti-tuted, as to make it independant of the Go-ble state of matters. Half a loaf, is better vernment, immediately, let its Senate be composed of its own members from the grade of M. A. upwards, and by the estabishment of UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS as in Trini y College and Dublin University, whose lectures shall be free, cause the Institution to be the centre of all Colleges, and last though not least, in constructing the Faculties of Examiters, take care that no one eugaged as a College Tutor, or Teach-There is no such Bank, and er, or Lecturer, shall act as an Examiner, by such a scheme as this no one separate College is interfered with unnecessarily; on Let It is not high crimes, such as rob- the contary, the Government would interbery and murder, which destroy the peace of pose its legitimate authority; for (as we society. The village gossip, family quar- have already stated) as the Government tions which they are making to facilitate

one or the other, we as firmly hold that the State is in duty bound to take care that the instruction given is of a certain uniform quality, in the secular department, and, if the educated are at length destined to occupy public positions, it is but just to demand of them what their qualifications are for any such offices. That this ought to be effected by the University of Canada West, we think will be conceded. The elements of a fine Institution are at hand. It is already a reality, we do not want any more corporate bodies, we do not desire to centralize teaching; let the Colleges be taken to the people as the country fills up, encourage private exertion, do not damp it; all we have w ask is, to work the system we propose honestly, and do not sanction sham colleges or sham teaching.

But Dr. Clark is no doubt chiefly interested in securing for his profession a wholesome status—we wish him success, for truly no set of men require a habitation and name more, than do our medical friends, unlike the Legal Professions, they are not supported by Government as a separate body. and perhaps in the end it may prove a fortunate event. We have always heard the wise and good men of Britain deplore the separation which gradually took place between the Universities and learned profes sions, a step which reduced our Great Seats of learning to be merely the nurseries of Theological Students, and has at length brought down on them a just retribution. We do hope therefore, Dr. our Medical Brethren will unite to demand such a plan of University Reform, as will enable them to secure an interest in a Great Provincial University. where both means and accommodation may be found to render a valuable Museum and they do not expect or desire that any scheme should be carried which would injure already existing Faculties by centralizing merrants to the awards and honors of a Profession, be it Law or Medicine, shall be submitted to the same examination touching their qualifications and be obliged to undergo a certain fixed amount of educational discipline. We feel confident that as the peo-ple of Canada demand a uniform system of blotted out a system which at this moment allows to four at least separate Boards in Canada West, to fix just such a curriculum of study as they see it to their private interests to adopt. We therefore hope that the Government will sanction no other arrangement, it is necessary to have Medical Men, and it is necessary for the good of the Province to take care that the man who administers to our ills be a highly educated

> Form the Hamilton Gasette. SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

An idea very generally provails that the abandoned the idea of agitating for Separate Schools, wherein defined religious training would form part of the curriculum.

We cannot bring ourselves to credit, that the above on dit is based upon any substan-

Our venerable and astute Bishop has uniformly unlifted an emphatic protest against the system which would exalt the substitute the spelling book for the three or uncertain note on this all important sub-

So far as we have had an opportunity of learning, the great bulk of our clergy retain. trines of Egerton Ryerson.

Strange, indeed, would it be if they had? adopted any other conclusion.

Every year makes more glaringly patent; the utter impracticability of instructing the ry of Sunday schools. As a general rule clergyman can only manage to organize effective school of this description; parish or mission. Of course there are exceptions, but we are confident the the rule ceptions, but we are condent the the rule is as above stated. The diffice ity of procuring devoted and effective to be prodigiously great by made the experiment, and in multitudes of instances the work of cerements are included in the condens of the condens of

devolves almost exclusively upon the pastors.

Where a minister has got three full services to perform it must be plain to the most obtuse the the space of time which he can devote to the special tuition of the

of this be conceded, how chilling the prosin our midst! Is it employing the language course of ten or fifteen years the Province indifferentism, if steps are not taken to arrest the progress of the plague?

Frankly do we admit that the question is burdened and clogged with many difficulties, but surely that fact fu nishes no reason why its discussion by the approaching Spaod should be blinked or tabooed. In the multitude of counsel there is wisdom, and

We may not be able to obtain all that we could desire, but something may be done to than stark starvation.

For instance our endowed teachers might be enjoined to hear the pupils under their curatorship, recite the catechisms approved of by their respective denominations, and to take care that the children understood the meaning of the words which they repeated.

Various other suggestions may be struck out in a thorough discussion of the question. At all events if the Synod can do no more, it can at least record its protest against the monster moral-ulcer spot of our day

and generation. Loud is the outcry against the Romanists of Canada West, on account of the exerrelajealousies and bickerings between neigh- has no right to dictate to a man the mode in the spread of separate schools of a non-bors. meddlesomeness and tattling, are which he shall combine his religious and se infidel character. That outery we cannot

mily wrong, in a multitude of instances; tolic Church, and which esteems the long- or said anything which could enter affect. VERSE 13,-" Exact." So the original mit to erect a Church on a contiguous acre. tonering van'age ground. Yes, the delaact adherents of this schismatical sect. will se up in judgment at the last day against Ando-Catholicism, and condemn it, if be permitted to contend single-hunded for the paramount claims of revelation. For thus speaking we know right well

that the Gallios of mere political Protestantism, who are continually crying " peace peace!" will empty upon us their vials of recrimination and rebuke. In the estimation of such gentry Dr. Ryerson is a much more orthodox authority than St. Paul, and consequently any onslaught against the imveccability of their Saint, cannot fail to be regarded by them with wrath. The Docor, however, though a "smart man," according to Jonathan's acceptation of the expression, is not yet cannonized, and his Bulls, in our esteem, are not one whit more sterling, than the rescripts of his brothe emperies Barnum and such like.



Wer Boungations are upon the bile bilis Hamilton, Friday, April 11 1856.

THE VISITATION AND SYNOD. TO THE CLERGY AND LAITY OF

THE DIOCESE OF TORONIO.

TORONTO, March 25, 1856. My Dear Brethren,

It having been intimated to m from various quarters, that inconvenience might arise from the state of the roads. should the Visitation and Meeting of the Diocesan Synod take place so early as the 16th and 17th of April, appointed by my circular of the 28th of February last, and being auxious to insure a full attendance. I hereby give notice, "That the Visitation " is postponed to Wednesday, the 30th of " April, Divine Service to commence in the " Cathedral, at Ten o'clock, A. M. On " the following day-viz., the First of May, "the Synod will begin its Session with " Morning Prayer, at the same hour."

> I remain My dear Brethren, Your affectionate Diocesan JOHN TORONTO.

"THE ECHO," AND THE REV. W. A. JOHNSON.

"Suppose ye that I am come to give peace on earth? Itell you, Nay; but rather division."

"The Rev. W. A. Johnson is an instance of the manner in which respectable attainments, zeal, and piety are made productive, principally of confusion, strive, divison, and evil, when accompanied by an unscriptural theory of church principles, and not guided by sound judgment and discretion, He has exemplified this at Cobourg; he has shown it at Yorkville; and, it is to be apprehendcerning the Rev. Wm. A. Johnson, now the Incumbent of Weston! The italias are ours. We can pity and forgive, while we deenly denlore, the very serious errors into which the Calvinistic portion of our Brethren within the Church have fallen; we this is exactly what our Master said would could afford kindly to smile at the simplicity, be the effect of His Gospel when faithfully and yet apparently self-gratulation, with preached! But such results are certainly which they style themselves par excellence not agreeable to flesh and blood; and per-" Evangelical," did we not groan in spirit as we recollect how fearfully their mistaken sentiments tend to undermine some of the dearest truths, of the blessed Evangel; we can even in defiance of all logical consistency, determine to believe in the pure intentions and honorable truthfulness of our Calvinistic Brethren, although while denying some of the plainest and most prominent doctrines of the Praver-book, they still profess to receive all its teaching! All this,incompréhensible que us as are the mental processes by which ther can reconcile themselves to their false position as Anglican Churchmen,-all this, we say, we can pity and forgive, and love our Brethren still.

But we confess it arouses our holy indigmatton we pray God there may be no intent feeling of human wrath commingled therewith-when we see those men, who are an unhappily the unconscious (as we hope) betra vers of the truth of Christ, as set forth in His Church, thems-free so utterly blind to their own most questionable position, as Anglican Churchinen, and so entirely oblivious of that brotherly fore which should distinguish the Communion of Saints, as to seize the first opportunity of holding up to guilty of causing any such unseemly divipublic censure a brother clergyman; and in so doing garble the facts and suppress the but whether the faithfulness of which Mr truth! Acts these, which we are willing Johnson has been guilty, and which is the to attribute rather to the miserably deteriorating effects of the peculiar theology they profess, upon the moral perceptions of the for the individual, and most blessed in its intellectual faculties, than to corruption of That Mr Johnson his eried we may not who have been "faithful stewards of the heart.

doubt, since his Bishop has so decided; but mysteries of (iod" shall receive the glorious we are not thereby forbidden to declare our; welcome, "Weil done, thou good and jaithcalm conviction that, as regards his oppo- ful servant." je indeed a most solemn quesnents, his great sin has been a closer adver- tion. ence to the principles of the Book of Com- But to return, and in conclusion, we to confine elect salvation to Hie own Apos. Bishop gives Mr. Johnson of having done Greek, "Hood."

ing desire of this devout servants to main- his orthodoxy, or in any way injure his fur- w rd is employed in the best Classical It is hoped that this statement of the operathe Daily Morning and Evening Specifice of give his fordship's exact words, as we only Prayer and Praise, as an importment inter- heard the document accidentally many terence with the rights of men rushing to weeks ago. But what of the Echo's inteserving their graven images."

elaborate defence of Mr Johnson, we are in to be apprehended that the same effects no position to do so, and if thought desira- will be produced at Weston!" Alas alas, ble, he and those more immediately connect- | my Brother, how much sooner would we ed with the transactions alluded to in the stand in Mr. Johnson's position than yours, Echo, are fully sufficient to vindicate him. if this mass of uncharitableness, dishonor-But our indignation is accused at the prin- lable as it is standerous, be unrepented of: ciples, or rather mant of principles mani- not to speak of the sad consequences which fested in this attack; and we connet for are in danger of resulting from that probear speaking upon the general question, phesying of smooth things which you so un-However, to one or two facts we must refer happily, and yet vigorously, advocate. in order to justify the serious charge of unchristian, nay dishonourable distortion and suppression of the t-uth which we have made against that paper. It is there more than insinuated that Mr.Johnson, by his indiscreet VERSY 3. - Having had perfect unders parchment used for writing. "Tracturian" zeal, created disturbance in standing." In the original it means " have Cobourg, by forcing a popi-h like altar into ling accurately traced," referring to a the Church, during the absence of his Rest consecutive chain of events from the com- Compare John, chapter ii, verse 4. tor. Will the readers of the Echo believe, mencement of Christ's history. that the patterns of that altar were sent; VERSE 4 .- "Wherein thou hast been

approved by him before ever it was made ! been cateemsed,"-instructed orally. Yet such is the fact, or we are growth misinformed by one who was present; and rather "inchriating liquor," a beverage in the act of breaking," otherwise they decidedly opposed to the altar is question! made of dates, figs and wine.

Again, would the readers of the Echo | IDEM. " With the Holy Ghost," --- it is suppose that the chief mover in the distur- worthy of notice that the word for "Glost" bance at Yorkville, warmly expressed his in the original generally appears without the entire confidence in Mr. Johnson and his article when it is employed to denote the positive wish that he should remain as their mon he had heard him preach; and it was His personality. not until his return from a visit, that he made that unhappy disturbance ! Yet such tidings." Greek, "to evangelize." The we again believe to be the fact!

Would the readers of the Echo suppose that Mr. Johnson previous to his spell," or "good spell." removal to Toronto for the purposes of study, was not only the most energetic man | culiarly honored" as being the mother of in his own Parish, but distinguished by sub- | Christ, but not "full of grace" according mission to the wishes of his Pastor? Would they suppose that this gentleman so 'was ting in sound judgment and discretion,' and distinguished chiefly as the Echo wou'd seem to intimate by his furious zeal for "Tractarian" formalities, is remarkable for his indefatigable attentions to the poor of his flock; and the Leighton-like sweetness with which he administers the evangelical consolations of the gospel, and breathes the fervors of

devotion in the chambers of the sick and

dying? Yet all this we know to be the case. But Mr Johnson is peculiarly humble and devout, says the Echo, in that place where the Sacred Memorials of his Saviour's dying love, are continually set forth; and therefore he must be a Romanizer! Out upon the insane slander! Are the papists then the only Christians who tremble with reverent love as they approach the blessed place where their Saviour's loving promise, that ed, that the same effects will be produced He would send the Comforter, is so often of strength, is used in that particular here. at Weston." Thus writes the Echo con- fulfilled to their inmost hearts! O! it is The hand" "the arm" are also used as such slanders as these, and yet, thank God, they are slanders, that strengthen the

bands of the Papacy! But Mr Johnson has caused division, and therefore the Echo condemns him. Truehaps the Echo and his friends have found a pleasanter method of preaching Christ: we know that many ministers have. For instance, Christ teaches in His Word that " those who would be eternally saved, were added to His Church;" but, with many the Church is not popular, well then, let Ministers teach that union with any sect will do as well! Christ teaches that to "be is the appointed method of becoming His elect people, but this is opposed both to intellectual and spiritual pride; therefore teach that it is a non-essential rite! Christ has appointed an Apostolic Episcopacy and Priesthood, to bless, to bind, to loose, the repentant and the believing, or the impenitent; but to teach this is exceemed as sheer popers, and as implying a slavish subjection to one class of men quite degrading to the intellectual advancement of this age; therefore let us declare every man his own priest. of ecclesiastical constabulary! Now, all this is to "prophecy of smooth things," and being exactly suited to the peculiar carnali. ty of the present day, will assuredly not be clothes." Greek, "Swathed him." sions as were occasioned by the preaching "a crib." of Christ and His Apostles! But -

mon Prayer and a more fervent zeul, than deeply regret to find our brother of the mean "age." suits this latitudinarian age; an age that "Echo" guilty of suppressing THE FULL practically disputes even the right of Christ AND COMPLETE ACQUITTAL which the Verse 7,-" O generation of Vipers." been a determination to purchase five acres the lay Delegates at the approaching

common crime of the theological school to

which he belongs may not be found safest

general results in that Day when those only

tain, as their Prayer-Bo & requires, the ther usefulness! We regret our mability to writers. the worship of Mammon. Further, Chris- grity, not to speak of that charity which tians of this day have learnt foll well the should stone to east a cloak over our bro-Samuritan act of "fearing the Lord and ther's faults. But instead of this, he even acts as though he desired to destroy his It is not our intention to enter into any future ministerial success, saying," and it is

BIBLICAL CRITICISM-ST. LUKE'S GOSPEL.

CHAPTER 1.

down to the Archdeacon to Queb e and instructed." Greek, " Wherein thou hast

VELSE 15 -- " 'trong drink." It means

influence or operation of the Holy Spirit, Pastor, subsequently to the very last ser- -- when used with the article, it refers to

VERSE 19 .- "To shew thee these glad term "Gospel" seems to be derived from God and snell. Thus it would imply "God's

VERSE 28 .- " Highly favored." " Pe to the vulgate translation.

VERSE 48 .- "He hath regarded."-Greek, " He hath favorably looked upon. IDEM .- he low estate." Greek "The humiliation," referring to her position.
VERSE 49. -"Ile that is mighty." Greek, "The mighty one." The article

is prefixed, denoting his superiority. VERSE 54 .- " He hath holpen." The Saxon term "holpen" appears to have been the old past participle of the verb " to help," thus it would imply "He hath helped or assisted," as the Greek term is employed in the sense of "taken up," "taken hold of," so as to prevent from falling

VERSE 63 .- " A writing table." Greek, A table," used for the purpose of writing. VERSE 69 .- "An horn of salvation," That expression imparts "a mighty Saviour." (Abstract for Concrete.) The term "born" being one of the instruments Consult verses 51 and 56 of this chapter. VERSE 77 .- "The remission of their

sins." Greek, "passing over their sine." VERSE 78 .- "Through the tender merev." Greek, "The bowels of compassion." The seat of compassion being put for tenderness. Consult Romans chap. xii. ver. 1. VERSE 80 .- " Waxed strong." Grew

IDEM .- "Of his shewing." Greek, Manifestations."

CHAPTER II. VERSE 1,-- All the world should be taxed," The expression in the original reads thus, " All the habitable globe should be enrolled or registered" meaning according to some Commentators, " the Robaptized with water and the Holy Ghost" man empire, "which was then considerd THE world, for so it is peculiarly designated by the Roman Clamical Writers. There was a registry or census kept of the inhabitants of each parti-lular locality according to their family or descent.

VERSE 2,-- "This taxing was first made." According to some Commentators, the readtook effect," or according to others, "This registry took place before," the superlative in the original, being used for the comparative. Compare John, chapter 1, verse 30, and the clergy merely as a convenient sort The force of the chronological difficulty rests upon the expression "first," which can be solved according to the latter reading. VERSI 7 .- Wrapped him in swaddling

IDBN---"A manger." Greek, "A stall,"

VERSE 29 .- " Lettest thou thy servant Greek, "lieleasest," "Settest depart."

VERSE 49 .-- Wist ye not." Know ve not. The expression "Wist," is the past tense of the obsolete verb "to wis," a term of Saxon origin, analogous "to will."

IDEM .-- That I must be about my Father's business." Greek may mean either the above, or, "That I must be in my Father's mansions," his p culiar residence.

CHAPTER III.

VERSE 16, -- The latenet of whose shoes I am not worthy to unloose." The serse late all to increased exertion in future. denotes the consciousness of John's humility and his interiority to Christ. The term "latchet" means "strap," which fastened

IDEM .- With the Holy Ghost and with fire." This expression may mean with the Holy Chast even fire," referring to the peculiar influence and appearance of the Holy Spirit on the Day of Penteast. CHAPTER IV.

VERSE S .-- Thou shalt worship the Lord thy God, and Him only shalt thou serve." The word for "Worship" in the original denotes the highest adoration from an interior to a superior Being, and "serve"

denotes external homage,

VERSE 17,-- And when he had opened the book." Greek, "When he had unrolled the volume," referring to the roll of

VERSE 34 .-- "What have we to do with thee !" Greek, " What to us and thee !

VERSE 35, -- " Hold thy peace." Greek, · Be muzzled."

CHAPTER V.

VERSE 6 .-- " And their net broke."-Greek, "Was beginning to break," "Was could not inclose a great number of fisher.

VERSE 19,- -" They went upon the house ton and let him down." The house tops were tlat and easily removed, probably consisting of some light material.

VERSE 27, -- A publican," " A collector of custom dues." Greek, imposed upon imports and exports.

IDEM,---"The receipt of custom." Greek, Custom house."

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE FITZROY AND PAKENHAM BRANCH OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE

OF TORONTO.

THE Second Annual Meeting of the Fitzroy and Pakenham Branch of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, was held in St. Mark's Church, Pakenham, on Wodnesday, the 12th March, 1856. The weather being exceedingly cold and boisterous, rendered travelling extremely difficult and disagreeable. The attendance was, in consequence, although very good under the circumstances, not so numerous as it otherwise would have been. It was pleasing to observe the presence of some members of the Church who live at a considerable distance

The meeting being opened by the Incum bent after the usual manner, W. P. Taylor Esq., a member of the Committee appointed to prepare the Annual Report being called on, read the following

REPORT.

while many residing near were absent.

When it is considered that this Branch of the Church Society was established in Jai uary, 1854, we must feel that we have reason to be thankful to the Divine Disposer of events, for the great measure of success which has been vouchsafed to our efforts. Whilst the benefits derived from the operations of the Society within this mission, are great, as is evidenced by the improvement in the condition of our buildings, and in the inc.eased facilities provided for the administration of the ordinances of the Church.we regret that both the progress made, and the response for the applications for aid, have not been commensurate with the temporal advancement of the large population which this misssion contains. These deficiencies, we apprehend to be mainly attributable to thewant of more general knowledge of the means and objects of the Society, for were these more perfectly understood, we cannot imagine that such a state of apathy could continue to exist, as it is shown on a comparison of the population with the number of subscribers to the Society. The complete diffusion of this knowledge may be slow, but it will be sure, as the operations of ing of this is as follows: "This registry first the Society will yearly become more apparent. Our local wants are great and press heavily on us, so great indeed, that but for the perseverance of a few individuals, their being supplied would be hopeless. During the past year a Church has been commencand regard. ed at Fitzrov Harbor. An application was made to the Societies for a loan to assist in the completion of the work, for want of the funds applicable to such purposes, the required aid could not be granted, but in response to a petition to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, recommended by the Lord Bishop, a grant of £25 has been promised, this, together with the unpaid subscriptions will so far aid the work, as to just e-mpleted by Mosers. White & Hagar, enable the Committee to open the Church for a Church in London. We understand for Divine Service. This we would respect- it is the largest in the Province west of Tofully submit as a sufficient reason for urging a speedy payment of the claims of the Committee on subscribers. The external appearance of St Mark's, Pakeuham, has been much improved by the erection of handsome gation was held at this Church. The report gates. Two meetings have already been was favorable, more baving been collected VERSE 52,- " Statue." Greek may also held in reference to the purchase of a Glebe than in previous years and a good portion. and the erection of a Church in the vicinity of the third line of Fitzroy: the result has

tions of the Church in the mission, will be considered sufficiently satisfactory to stimu-

Appended is a statement of the amounts received and expended between 1st January and 31st December, 1855, exclusive of the income of the Incumbent,

Contributions to the Church Society 37 13 Offertory Collections at Fitz roy Harbor.....

Do. do. St. Mark's l'akenbam..... Do. do. Trinity, 9th Do. do. Township

Halt, Fitzrov..... apended on Church at Fitzroy Harbor..... 165 7 It was then

Moved by the liev, J. Lauder, seconded by G. P. Lauder, Esq., and Resolved - That the Report now road be adopted.

Moved by W. P. Taylor, Esq., seconded by W. Grainger, and Resolved .- That the thanks of this Society are due, and are hereby tendered, to

the Collectors of the past year, for their zeal, which has been abundantly manifested in the success which has attended their la-Moved by Mr Robert Harris, seconded

by Mr Thos. Frazer, and Resolved.-That the Misses Jane Mo-Veity, Anne Green, Sarah McGinley, Sarah Sorson, Mrs W. P. Taylor, the Missen A. and N. Pigott, Jane Fraser, A. Timmins Loton, &c., be requested to act as Collectors for the present year.

Many thanks are due to the Rev. J. Lauder for his zealous and able advocacy of the claims of the Society upon all those especially who profess to be members of that pure and apostolic branch of the Church Catholic of which it is the humble handmaid.

PRESENTATION TO THE REV. J. C. USHER OF BRANTFORD

We gare a short notice of this most handsome mark of respect in our last have, we some mark of respect in our last laste, we to maintain our bishops each year by a re-new give the accompanying letter and the gular parish tax. This is the only true way -Rev. Mr. Usher's roply in full: REV J. C. USHER, &c., &c.,

DRAR SIR,-At a Vostry Mooting hold furing the week of your absence Status, it was determined to raise a subscription for the purpose of rendering you some of your financial affairs. As the Treasurer named on that occasion, I have now the pleasure to present you the sum contributed, amounting to £201 14a.4d., requesting the favor of your acceptance of it as a present fram your people.

With much respect, I remain Your Obellont Sarvant, THOMAN B. WINTER

Acada Torraco, March 22, 1856. My Drar Friends and Parishoners,-

I embrace the procent auspicious and joy ful sonson, of the year, to offer you my must heartfelt thanks for your kind and liberal present to me and my family. I fool net a little embarrasament in ba

prousing my appreciation of the manner, as woll as the generous spirit in which you have performed a Christian act, as creditable to yourselves as it is serviceable to me and

Presents do not in all cases speak the merits of either the giver or the receiver in this instance however, the merit is with you and not with me, for you have promptly contributed to the relief of my necessity when you discovered it to be urgent, and with a generosity worthy of the Gospel you profess, you spent little time in scanning the difficulty, but auxiously addressed yourselves to aid in its removal. For this your opportune bounty. I ropeat, you bare my grate-fut thanks; and I would venture to say with he Apostie, in circumstances not dissimilar that ye have well done, that ye did communi ato in my affliction." Yes ! ye har well done ! for my difficulties, however on outloand were fe't by me, and even more so by my family to be an affliction, whilet breatened for a time to ripon into one still uneler; but God who knowoth our fenre, in is good Providence put it into your hearts, my dear friends, to afford me that timely anistance, by your Christian offering, which has contributed materially to rectify my

uncomfortable position.

Appreciating as I believe I do the motive as well as the liberality of all those who have mited in this work of love. I shall accept the whole as a pledge that you, my belove pe ple, among whom I have gone in and out with my d'ar family, for many years, not without comfort and joy, will never be found wanting to honor the Lord with your sub stance, when either the Church or its Minsters can prefer a reasonable claim for your temporal assistance.

Permit me, my dear friends and brothren in the Gospel of Christ, to hope and pray that these manifest tokens of " your subject tion to the Cospel of Christ, may abound in you more and more;" "for such things," saith our beloved brother Paul; " are ass crifice acceptable and well pleasing to God; and my God shall supply all your need according to bie riches in glory by Christ inene.' With sentiments of Christian friendship

I am, dear friends, Your beloved brother. and Minister for Christ's sake. JAMES CAMPBELL USHER.

P. S .- The amount of your kind done tion to me, for which you have my acknowl edgement, is £201 14s. 4d. JAMES C USUSE.

NEW ORGAN -- We have had the pleasure of an inspection of the splendid new Organ roots. In tone and power it justly deserves every praise.

Sr. JAMES CHUBCH, PARIS -- Cin Monday. the Annual vestry meeting of the Congre

and Arnold Burrows were appointed as fale; E. G. Collingwood; Rev. J. S. Elors; the lay Delegates at the approaching Rev J L, Cremore Mills; G. S. Strathburn; Band in Terrate.

THE SYNOD.

To the Editor of the Colonist Sir.-From the numerous meetings, letters, and editorial matter which have been called forth at this time upon the subject of a new Bushop for that portion of this diocose, which is to constitute the new See of Kingston: it is vory evident that the minds of Churchmen are busily occupied with ts consideration.

Our Synod is to most upon the lat of May next. The question therefore presents itself what is to be done; or said upon this subject. Are we to speak I or are we to act ? or wil the subject be laid over again for another year? And is the Church in the meantime to suffer from a want of the increase of the Episcopaso :

From what I can gather, I am led to think that this will be the result of the Synod's meeting, so long at the present plan for raising the safary of the new Bisto beredba ai don

It sooms to be considered necessary that the sum of £12,000 should be provided to: the support of a Bishop, and that until this is done no appointment can be made. To this I cannot but think there is great objection In the first place it is very difficult n this country to raise £12,000, and, judging from the present disposition of our church scems just now to be imposible. I say £12 000, because although the Archdencon of Kingaton in his circular stated that £8,000 had been raised, yet he stated also, that it was raised conditionally, the condition being the appointment of the Rev. Thomas Hincks. But since it is ordent that the Church here will never submit to the appointment of that gentleman, (at all events n this very objectionable way, it would, o

course appear that we are not to have the

money.

But lot me ask, why is it necessary to raise

the sun of £12,000 Would it not be quite as well to raise yearly the interest upon that sum 7 Might not each parish be assessed every your? which money could be paid into the Bishon's Fund. Surviv this could be done in one month's time from the meeting of he Synod, In this way a new Bishop could he provided before an months. What more necessary than to supply the wants of the Church of God, for the time being. This its self-government, freed from either from is our duty now, and which they will owe the succour or trammels of the State the who shall comonflorus, and which we ought por to take out of the hands of posterity It is something the same as the principle upon which the Rectories are based, allowing the Government to do for a parish what every parish should be glad to do, i. o. pay its own minister. It is our duty of supporting God's Church, vis: by the offerings of the faithful, and this, moreover, offerings of the faithful, and this, moreover. B. C. Davy, Eaq., were appointed delegates is the primitive way. It may said that you to the Synod, and strong resolutions passed would not find men to enter upon the office under such conditions. This I think is a

nistako. I am suro wo should find exactly the right kind of mon; for they would be mon who would have the Church's welfare more at heart than their own pockets; and who determining by God's grace to do their duty, would be willing to trust Him for a becoming maintenance. Amongst the 20,000 clorgy of England there are many humble solf denying men, who now are working upon but a very small stipend, who would be found most suitable for the holy offen and who content to work in their Master's kingdom, no matter how obscurely would, if they thought that they could advanou His cause; agree to such an arrangement, yes, and to one less favourable if need be. And such ere the men we want. Not men of ambitious character, who souk to forgo thomsolves into the office, but rather men who fear to take the office upon themcolves. Man more endued with the spirit of those holy mon of old, who bearing their own want of ability and mistrusting their own capabilities to discharge the holy functions, flod away, lest they should be called upon to exercise the chief government of Christ's Church These are man who would not be puffed up with their honours, but would rather grow more humble because of thom; to whom their clorgy could go and open their hearts, and from whom they of this city. ould receive advice, comfort and direction May our Heavenly Father direct our choice to such a man, and overrule all our deliberations to ills giory and to the goed

Your obedient servent,

Bustor Evo. 1886.

of His Church.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, COBOURG.

The Annual Vestry Moeting of this Church was held on Easter Monday, Alarch 24, whon Richard D. Chatterton and James Calcutt, Junior, Esq., were elected Churchwardens. The former was chosen by the Rector, Ar-thur Macdonald, Esq. being unable to contique his services, and the latter was re-

cleated by the Congregation.
The Hen. G. S. Boulton, Judge Beswell and Dr. Austin were appointed. Lay Delegates to the Synod to be held at Toronto on the 17th April Instant.

The financial statement of the affairs of the Church during the past year, embodied in an able Report, was then submitted by the Churchwardons, and elicited the strongost approbation, as indicating a most flourishing condition of the financial affairs of the parish, and showing that during the past year £278 of the debt upon the Church has been usid off.

The following Resolutions were subsequently adopted by the Meeting:-Mored by Judge Boawell, seconded by

Wm. Gravely, Enq. and
Resolved, That this Vestry are of opinion
that the services of an Alssistant Minister
ought to be precided for this Congregation,
and that his stipend be paid out of the
general funds of this Church.

Mored for D. E. Boulton, Etc., seconded Moved by D. E. Boulton, Esq., seconded

by R. D. Chatterton, Esq., and Resolved, 'That whereas by the liberality of the Archdescen two years age, he voluntered a resignation of the annual appro-priation to him by this parish of £62 per annum, to be paid to an Assistant Minister, so long as such is provided;
Be it resolved, that this Meeting, consid-

ering that the salary of an Assistant Minister should not be less than £125 per annum do vote the sum of £73 per sonum in addition to the said £52 per annum, for the Assistant Minister.

Moved by Wm. Gravely, Esq., suconder by G. M. Clark, and Resolved, That the following gentlemen be requested to act as Sidesmen for the ensuing year, James Calcutt, Senr., Benjamin Hayter; A Hewson, T. B. Howelle, James Capavan; and A. G. Boswell, Esque

We understand that this was the most

B. D. Brockville, R. M Jr., Penville.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH PARIS.

From the Paris Star.

Easter Monday the annual Vestry mosting of the congregation of this church was held. We are happy to learn that, notwithstanding the difficulties with which this church has had to contend for the last few years, its finances this year present very joars, its mances on year present very cheering evidences of prosperity. We understand that during the coclesiatical year just closed about £30 or upwards of dest has been liquidated; bostdes purchasing, aided by the special liberalty of one gentleman, a good organ; and collecting more than £25 for the Diocesan Church Society. being a much larger sum than most previous years, the whole of which was devoted to Diocusan and Missionary purposes, whereas hitherto the half of whatever was collected was always rotained for local parochial use. The above, of course, does not include the regular current expenses of the church, or

he clorgyman's salary.
We are not surprised to hear that; under these pleasing circumstances, a unanimous i thanks was given to the churchwar-Tate o done, Mosers. J. C. Overell, and J. A. Penion, for their energetic and successful serview during the past year.

Mosers, J. A. Ponton and A. Burrowes were appointed churchwardens for the on-

suling year.
A vote of thanks was also given to Mrs. T. Ryall, for her gratuitous and efficient services at the organ, and to the rest of the choir, for the kindness and regularity with with which they have also gratuitously con-

ducted the choral part of service.

The Synod, Mesers. J. A. Penton, H. Greenstreet, and Arnold Burrowee, were appointed at the Vestry meeting as the lay Delogates for this place to the approaching Diocesan Synoil to be held in Toronto, on Thursday, the lat of May next, having, as we learn, been postpoued to that time; the Bishop's Visitation of his clergy being held

the day provious. This Synod, as we are informed, is expected to be one of unusual interest to the Canadian Branch of the Anglican Chucroh, and perhaps in its offcots to the whole of that Church, as the principles of the succour or trammels of the State, the method of electing its Bishops, the various legislative functions of Rishops, Clergy and Laity, &c.; &c., are then to be decided. We wish its members wisdom, purity and suc-

NAPANEE .- At the Easter Vestry Meeting of St. Mary Magdalene's Church, the Rev. W. B. Lauder, the Rector, in the Chair, 19rs. Carey and Chamberlain and in favor of the right of the Synod to clect the new Bishop.

HAMILTON MARKETS

Flour 2 bbl 2 3 9 @ 0 0 Wheat & bush... 0 6 3 @ 0 0
Butter & tb... 0 1 3 @ 0 1
Barloy... 0 0 0 @ 0 5
Oats & Bush 0 2 6 @ 0 2 Pointos do '···· U 3 Beef 20 100 Ba.. 1 15 0 @ 2 8 Pork do ... 1 15 0 @ 2 0 Mutton \$1 15... 0 0 6 @ 0 0 Boof 30 1b 0 0 5 @ 0 Ham & Bacon 72 tb 0 0 6 @ 0 0 Vent 22 tb 0 0 5 @ 0 0 Eggs (1) doz.... 0 1 0 @ 0 0 0 0 Hay (1) ton.... 6 0 0 @ 0 0 0 0 Weod per cord. 1 0 0 a 1 15 0

BIRTH! in this city, on the 2nd inst. Mrs Rdward

MARRIED, At the Ascension Church, on the 31st ult, Mr John Coombes to Min Mary Ann Hastings, both

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Res D. S. Buf.

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University and College Bursar's Office, Toronto, Jan. 16, 1856. 25-td. The following papers will insert once in each week and send their accounts to the Bursar: The city papers. Cobourg Star, Kingston News, Kingston Herald, The Church, Hamilton Spectator, Hamilton Journal, Niagura Chronicle, St. Catharines Constitutional, London Times.

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