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THE  
**PEOPLE'S MAGAZINE,**  
 AND WEEKLY JOURNAL.

1/20

Vol. I. MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1846. No. 7

SPECIMENS OF OLD ENGLISH POETS.

No. II—SPENSER.

THE CHARIOT OF PRIDE DRAWN BY THE PASSIONS.  
 (Continued.)

And greedy Avarice by him did ride,  
 Upon a camel laden all with gold;  
 Two iron coffers hung on either side,  
 With precious metal full as they might hold,  
 And in his lap an heap of coin he told;  
 For of his wicked self his God he made,  
 And unto hell himself for money sold;  
 Accursed usury was all his trade,  
 And right and wrong alike in equal balance weigh'd.

His life was nigh unto death's door y'placed,  
 And threadbare coat, and cobbled shoes he ware,  
 Nor scarce good mersel all his life did taste,  
 But both from back and belly still did spare,  
 To fill his bags, and riches to compare;  
 Yet child or kinsman living had he none  
 To leave them to; but thorough daily care  
 To get, and nightly fear to lose his own,  
 He led a wretched life unto himself unknown.

Most wretched wight, whom nothing might suffice,  
 Whose greedy lust did lack in greatest store,  
 Whose need had end, but no end covetise,  
 Whose wealth was want, whose plenty made him poor,  
 Who had enough, yet wished evermore;  
 A vile disease, and eke in foot and hand  
 A grievous gout tormented him full sore,  
 That well he could not touch, nor go, nor stand;  
 Such one was Avarice, the fourth of this fair band.

And next to him malicious Envy rode  
 Upon a ravenous wolf, and still did chaw  
 Between his canker'd teeth a venomous toad,  
 That all the poison ran about his jaw;  
 But inwardly he chawed his own maw  
 At neighbors' wealth, that made him ever sad;  
 For death it was, when any good he saw,  
 And wept, that cause of weeping none he had:  
 But when he heard of harm, he waxed wondrous glad.

All in a kirtle of discolour'd say  
 He clothed was, y'painted full of eyes;  
 And in his bosom secretly there lay  
 An hateful snake, the which his tail upties  
 In many folds, and mortal sting implies.  
 Still as he rode he gnashed his teeth to see  
 Those heaps of gold with grapple Covetise,  
 And grudged at the great felicity  
 Of proud Lucifera, and his own company.

He hated all good works and virtuous deeds,  
 And him no less that any like did use:  
 And who with gracious bread the hungry feeds,  
 His alms for want of faith he doth accuse;  
 So every good to bad he doth abuse:  
 And eke the verse of famous poet's wit  
 He doth backbite, and spiteful poison spews  
 From leprous mouth, on all that ever writ:  
 Such one vile Envy was, that fifth in row did sit.

And him beside rides fierce revenging Wrath,  
 Upon a lion loth for to be led:  
 And in his hand a burning brand he hath,  
 Tho' which he brandisheth about his head;

His eyes did hurl forth sparkles fiery red,  
 And stared stern on all that him beheld,  
 As ashes pale of hue and seeming dead;  
 And on his dagger still his hand he held,  
 Trembling through hasty rage, when cholera in him swell'd.

His ruffian raiment all was stain'd with blood  
 Which he had spilt, and all to rags yrent,  
 Through unadvised rashness waxen wood;  
 For of his hands he had no government,  
 Nor car'd for blood in his avengement:  
 But, when the furious fit was overpast,  
 His cruel acts he often would repent;  
 Yet wilful man he never would forecast,  
 How many mischiefs should ensue his heedless haste.

Full many mischiefs follow cruel wrath;  
 Abhorred bloodshed, and tumultuous strife,  
 Unmanly murder, and unbrifly scath,  
 Bitter despight, with rancour's rusty knife,  
 And fretting grief, the enemy of life;  
 All these, and many evils more, haunt ire,  
 The swelling spleen, and phrenzy raging rife,  
 The shaking palsy, and Saint Francis' fire:  
 Such one was Wrath, the last of this ungodly tire.

And after all, upon the waggon beam  
 Rode Satan, with a smarting whip in hand,  
 With which he forward lash'd the lazy team,  
 So oft as Sloth still in the mire did stand;  
 Huge routs of people did about them band,  
 Shouting for joy, and still before their way  
 A foggy mist had covered all the land;  
 And underneath their feet all scattered lay  
 Dead skulls and bones of men, whose life had gone astray.

PAULINE DE MEULAN.

Pauline de Meulan, a young lady of good family in Paris, was deprived of the friends who had brought her up, and was compelled to look out for some source of support for herself. She had received a good education, and, having a taste for literature, made an attempt to gain her bread by the use of her pen. She sent various little stories and other contributions to several of the newspapers, but all her pieces were too long or too short, too grave or too light—any thing, in short, but entitled to reception. Had Pauline not possessed uncommon energies, as well as uncommon abilities, she would have found it impossible to fight her way through the briary path that leads to literary success. Many a time and oft, in her solitary chamber, she would cast down her pen in despairing lassitude, but the difficulty of seeing any better mode of maintenance made her always lift it anew, with revived determination. Her efforts were at length rewarded with something like success. Her essays found favor with the managers of the periodical paper called the *Publiciste*, and she became a regular contributor to its pages, being paid for her labors in such a manner as to maintain herself in comparative comfort. She became even the object of considerable notice, and was occasionally an invited member of the literary soirees so common among the Parisians. At M. Suard's in particular, a well-known member of the world of literature, Pauline met and mingled with many of the rising people of talent, male and female, in the French metropolis.

Things continued thus until Pauline fell ill, and became unable to send her contributions as usual to the *Publiciste*. Unluckily for her, the capital supplied too many young persons of literary ability to make the cessation of her labors a matter of much con-

sequence to the people with whom she communicated. She was sensible of this, and her sickness was harassed by fears of indigence and distress. But at this moment, a kind though unknown assistant stepped in to relieve her terrors, and save her from falling a prey to the evils in prospect. One morning while musing sadly on her state, she received a packet, which proved, on being opened, to contain a contribution, in her own line and manner, for the *Publiciste*. It was accompanied by a note, in which the writer stated his intention to send her a similar paper at regular intervals, hoping at the same time that they might be accepted in place of her own, until she was well enough to resume her tasks. The handwriting of the note and paper were unknown to Pauline, and she could form no guess who was their author. The promise made was fulfilled, however. Articles of a fitting kind were regularly sent, and they procured for the young invalid, from the conductors of the *Publiciste*, the same remuneration which her own toils had produced. All necessary comforts were thus assured to her in her illness, and she recovered that health which distress of mind might otherwise have added to keep back.

Pauline's correspondent dropped his labors when she was enabled to resume her own. It may be imagined that her mind dwelt much on this circumstance, and that she longed to know and thank her benefactor. She was not long left in the dark. A pale and slender young man, with a mild and expressive countenance, called upon her, and modestly revealed himself as her unknown assistant. He was immediately recognized by the young contributor of the *Publiciste* as one whom she had seen at M. Suard's, and who had won for himself the repute of being one of the most promising young men of the day. He also had seen her at M. Suard's, and it was from no common feelings that he had been induced to act as has been related. After their first interview, they saw each other again and again, and Pauline soon learned to reciprocate the affection which the other had already conceived for her. They were married. At this day they live happily with each other; and while the husband fills one of the highest places in the senate and literature of his country, the wife, while holding no ignoble station also in the world of letters, is elevated high among the matrons of France. Reader, the parties of whom we have been speaking, are Monsieur and Madame Guizot. The "Letters on Education" and other works of the latter, show her to be a worthy partner of a statesman and historian so distinguished as M. Guizot.

### CONFUCIUS.

The following account of the celebrated Chinese Sage and Lawgiver, is from a recent Missionary work entitled "China and her Spiritual Claims."

Confucius was born about 550 years before the Christian era, in the province now called Shan-Tung, i. e., the "Eastern Hills." He died in his seventy-third year. His paternal ancestors are said to have held official situations, in one of the petty states of those times, for six generations. His mother was a concubine. Both the parents, it is said, prayed to the Ne mountain, and the birth of the Sage was the desired answer. When he was only three years old, his father died, and he was left in dependent circumstances, and some accounts intimate that he was under the necessity of having recourse to manual labour for his sustenance. When he was about twenty-one years of age, he had, however, the situation of a clerk given to him by his native state, because of his great intelligence and virtue. Afterwards he had the superintendence of cattle in the park of the government. About this time he left his native country, and became an adventurer among some of the petty kingdoms or principedoms of that period. At this early period of his life, however, it appears, he gave instructions on morals and the art of government,—for report says that he had seventy disciples. That he might be the better qualified to descend on "renovating virtue," he resolved to pay a visit to Laou-Tze—the founder of the Taou sect, one of the three superstitions which divide the bulk of the Chinese population among them in the present day. From this celebrated scholar he hoped to receive instructions on propriety, decorum, ceremony, and etiquette. On the departure of Confucius, Laou-Tze addressed him, it is said, thus: "I have heard that the rich send away their friends with valuable presents; and the virtuous send away people with a word of advice. I am not rich, but I humbly deem myself entitled to the character virtuous." Dr. Morrison explains this to mean, that "his advice seemed directed against a too-inquisitive philosophy, and against making too free in discussing the character

of men, chiefly from the danger brought upon a man's self by so doing; but in serving one's parents and one's prince, he commended 'the not considering one's self.'" After this the pupils of the Sage greatly increased, although he was not yet thirty years of age. The remainder of his life was spent in the midst of political disorders and contentions. When about thirty five years of age, he left his own, and went to a neighbouring state, in consequence of political distractions at home, and became a steward to a mandarin of that country, and was introduced to his prince. It is said that he was so charmed with the music of the famous Emperor Shun, when he heard it performed by the chief musician of this court, that he did not eat flesh for three months.

At the age of fifty, we find him again in his native state, and employed by its sovereign as a magistrate of a small district. "Here he instructed the people to nourish their parents while living, and to inter them suitably when dead; he directed the elder and younger to eat separately; and men and women to take different sides of the road; no one picked up what was dropped in the street; and all needless ornaments were abolished. Three or four years afterwards, Confucius was raised to the rank of prime minister of Loo, his native state. Some improvement took place under his rule. The prince of a neighbouring State, fearing lest Confucius should acquire too great an influence, sent a band of female musicians, as a present to his sovereign, by which he hoped to seduce the court to serious and aggravated irregularity. The plan succeeded to his entire satisfaction; the business of the state, and the claims of religion, were entirely neglected; Confucius resigned, and left his native state. From this period he wandered from one petty kingdom to another, frequently exposed to the secret machinations and open attacks of foes. During these peregrinations, he taught his disciples under the shade of some tree; and, hurrying about from place to place, was sometimes deprived of the necessaries of life, but to the close of life he devoted himself to literature and to the instruction of his disciples, who now amounted to about three thousand, of whom seventy-two were most distinguished.

"At the age of seventy, the prince of Loo and others allowed Confucius to sit in their presence whilst they asked his opinion about government."

"In the same year, a favourite pupil died. The Sage was much concerned for the propagation and continuance of his doctrines, and had great hopes in this very pupil; and, therefore, on this occasion the aged philosopher wept for him bitterly, and said, 'Heaven has destroyed me!—Heaven has destroyed me!' In his seventy-third year, about seven days before his death, leaning on his staff, Confucius tottered about the door and sang,

"Ta shan hwac hoo!  
I kang muh tsay hoo;  
Che jin wei hoo!"

"The great mountain is broken!  
The strong beams are thrown down!  
The wise man is a dying plant!"

He then, with tears running down his aged cheeks, addressed himself to Tze-Kung, saying, the world has long been in a state of anarchy; and so went on to mention a dream he had the preceding evening, and which he considered a presage of his death. And indeed so it came to pass. After being confined seven days to his bed by sickness he died. His disciples mourned for him three years; but his disciple Tze-Kung mourned in a shed reared by the side of his master's grave, three years twice over, and then returned to his home." "At his death he left only one grandson, and from him the succession has been continued to the present day, through sixty generations, with various honours and privileges in the very district where he was born. The heads of the family have enjoyed the rank of nobility; and, at the fiftieth generation, there were twenty dukes, and in the reign of Kang-He, their descendants amounted to eleven thousand males."

Dr. Morrison expresses himself thus, "As Confucius taught nothing about the existence of the soul after death, during his life, he does not appear, at the approach of death, to have expressed either hope or apprehension. To his mind 'life and immortality, do not seem to have been revealed; nor does it appear that he prayed to heaven or to any God when death drew near. Nevertheless, 'Confucius sometimes spoke in a manner that showed his own impression to be that Heaven had

conferred on him a special commission to instruct the world.' When an attempt was made on his life, he said,—As Heaven has produced such a degree of virtue in me, what can Hwan-Tuy do to me? On conceiving himself to be a successor to Wan-Wang, as a preacher of righteousness in the world, he said, in time of danger, if Heaven means not to obliterate this doctrine from the earth, the men of Kwang can do nothing to me." The inquiry may occur, What then did Confucius teach? The following is Dr. M.'s summary: "Confucius dabbled in politics all his life, and his ethics dwell chiefly on those social duties which are of a political kind. A family is the prototype of his nation or empire; and he lays at the foundation of his system, not the visionary notions which have no existence in nature, of *independence and equality*, but the principle of *dependence and subordination*, as of children to parents; the younger to the elder, and so on. These principles are perpetually inculcated in the Confucian writings, are embodied in solemn ceremonials, and in apparently trivial forms of mere etiquette. And, probably, it is this feature in Confucius' ethics, which has made him such a favourite with all the governments of China, for many centuries past, and at this day. These principles and these forms are early instilled into young minds, and form their conscience; the elucidation and enforcement of these principles and forms is the business of students who aspire to be magistrates or statesmen, and of the wealthy who desire nominal rank in the state; and it is, in all likelihood, owing, in great part, to the force of these principles on the national mind and conscience, that China holds together the largest associated population in the world." Again, the Dr. writes: "His doctrines are what Europeans call common-place truisms; justice, benevolence, and social order, are three terms which nearly comprehend the whole of what he taught. They contain two of the three duties inculcated by a heaven-taught writer of the West: 'Do justly, love mercy, and walk humbly with God,'—Micah vi. 8.

#### THE MURDER OF HOYT.

We have not deemed it advisable to fill our columns with the letters of Mr. D. M. Hoyt and Mrs. Virginia Myers. Profitable in a pecuniary sense, it doubtless would have been: and since a large portion of our most respectable journals have indulged no scruples on the subject, we might better perhaps, have overruled our own objections as squeamish and fanatical. Acquiescing, however, in what we have understood to be the settled moral sentiment of the community that such accounts of illicit and guilty passion as the parties are likely to give in letters to each other are not wholesome reading, and that, if it be proper to publish them at all, they should be so presented that only those would read them who deliberately chose to do so—not thrust indiscriminately before old and young, fair and foul, through the columns of the journal—we have done our best to circumscribe the range of their depraving influence. The monstrous doctrines proclaimed by the defendant's counsel, countenanced by the committing magistrate, and more than countenanced by a large portion of the Press, with regard to the excusable character of the outrage which resulted in Hoyt's death, have alone impelled us to allude again to the subject. Let us consider the facts:

Hoyt, it seems, was a single man, living in Richmond, and keeping a lottery office. At his hotel, he became acquainted with Mrs. Virginia Myers, wife of a Virginia gentleman, herself of a good family of that vicinity. A criminal passion was mutually indulged by them, but it appears not to have proceeded to that extent which the judgment of the world regards as absolute crime. Clandestine interviews and an exceedingly improper correspondence, exhibiting an utter alienation of Mrs. Myer's affections from her husband, and her entire devotion to Hoyt, are the gist of the offence. These were detected by Mrs. Myer's father, by him communicated to her husband, and he, and his brother, with another, proceeded to Hoyt's private room, found him in bed, commanded him to sign a paper promising to leave that part of the country forever, and, on his refusal to do so, shot him through the head, so that he died a few days afterward. This is the act which we have strong intimation, both Judicial and Editorial, was plainly excusable, if not altogether justifiable.

Now it in no wise appears that Hoyt sought the acquaintance of this lady, that he cherished any design upon her virtue, (such as it was) or was in any way her seducer or tempter. The woman seems to have been the master spirit of the intrigue—we

believe her the originator of the correspondence. Her passion seems to have been the more vehement and overruling throughout; she is incessantly importuning Hoyt to run away with her, which he declines to do; and it is very evident that her exemption from the last degree of guilt in the premises, is to be credited to his forbearance. She was bound by the sacred marriage vow; he was utterly free, and violated no special obligation to any human being. Yet for his offence he is butchered in his bed, and the Press virtually cries Amen! Is not this horrible?

How long, O how long, shall Justice cry unheeded for laws to punish offences against Female Honor and the sacredness of the Marriage Compact? Every few days a man is shot down on proof or suspicion that he has dishonored some wife or daughter, and the slayer's ready apology is, 'The Law gives me no redress—so I was compelled to take the matter into my own hands. We justify no revenge public or private, but we do insist that the peace, purity and dearest interests of society demand the enactment of legal penalties for Seduction and Adultery.—*Tribune*.

#### SKETCHES OF EMINENT CHRISTIAN LADIES.

THE RIGHT HONORABLE WILHELM VISCOUNTESS GLENORCHY.

The subject of the present notice, although belonging to the times and one of the fruits of Methodism, is of a character very different from that of Mrs. Fletcher. Very little of the natural boldness of Mrs. Fletcher characterised her life. Retired and unassuming, she devoted her influence and her wealth to the promotion of the Gospel, while she also endeavoured to diffuse its doctrines, more by exhibiting those amiable traits they had produced in her demeanour, than by any bold and open attacks against the follies of the world. Both were fitted for the spheres they were allotted to fill—the one was a Mother in Israel—rousing the people to serve God—the other was a fearful trembling disciple, ever anxious not to bring reproach upon the cause, by any inconsistency of conduct—the one boldly avowed Christ before all sorts and conditions of men, and warned them of their danger unless they repented—of the other, the mildness of her temper—the suavity of her manners—her hospitality to Christians—her magnificent although uncontentious charity—but above all, her deep inwrought humility, which sought rather to conceal her Piety; to escape injury from the manners of the world, rather than to vaunt her holiness to excite admiration—bright traits which served clearly to say, that she had been with Jesus.

Lady Glenorchy was the younger daughter of William Maxwell, Esq. of Preston, Kircudbright, Scotland. She was born in 1741 a posthumous child. She and her sister as they grew to maturity, were universally admired on account of their beauty, their accomplishments, and the amiability of their manners. Destined by the ambition of their mother for the attainment of elevated rank by marriage, they were educated in all the accomplishments and learning of the age. In her 20th year, 26th September 1761, she was married to Lord Glenorchy, the only son and heir of John, Earl of Breadalbane. The known wealth and influence of her husband, introduced her into the fascinating company of the highest rank, where her musical talents and the suavity of her disposition, as well as her great conversational talents, always rendering her a great favorite. On the death of her mother-in-law, Lady Breadalbane, in 1762, she accompanied Lord Glenorchy and his father in a continental tour. Having spent about two years on the continent, during which time they had visited Italy and Rome, they returned home to plunge again into all the dissipation of fashionable life which eagerly invited them. In the midst of all this gaiety her heart was not at peace—reflection would steal over the mind in the intervals of pleasure, and remorse would follow—again the fashionable circle was indulged in to drive away these thoughts, but in vain, seasons of stillness would often come, and she would determine to mend her ways—and devote herself to her Creator, but when the roses again decked her cheeks, all thoughts of religion and eternity had vanished, before the calls of fashion and the demands of pleasure. But the disposer of all hearts had determined that this young heart should bow to the influence of his sceptre. Lord and Lady Glenorchy sometimes resided at Great Signal, which was but a short distance from Hawkston, celebrated as the abode of Sir Rowland Hill. The younger branches of this family, Mr. Richard Hill, Rev. Rowland Hill and their two sisters, were already noted for the piety of their lives; with this family lady Glenorchy was to visit, and the meekness with which they bore the reproach usually

cast upon them by the profligate and gay, made an indelible impression upon her heart.

In the early part of the summer of 1765, she was seized with a putrid fever, at Taymouth. The melancholy state of her feeling, was however, the greatest source of misery. As she recovered she was led to think more seriously upon the vital matters that concerned her immortal soul, and it is needless to add, that enlightened by the spirit of God, she dedicated herself unreservedly to his service. The valuable aids to be derived from Christian friendship, were now sought by a long series of letters that passed between Miss Hill and herself, evincing the consolation and support often imparted to her from this source, and also an example of the good always to be derived from the exercise of this blessing when the object is judiciously selected. A very valuable letter from Miss Hill on her recovery, was the means under the blessing of God, of consummating the work begun in her heart, and of strengthening her resolution. Such a step required support, and nobly was she sustained throughout this trying time. Ill-judging friends endeavoured to divert all her thoughts from the subjects that absorbed her soul. At this time the advice conveyed to her by her friend was peculiarly valuable, and would be to every feeble Christian of the present day: we extract it.

"Before I conclude, I must beg leave to offer you, my dear friend, a word or two of advice, which you will find useful in your Christian course, of which experience has taught me the necessity. Be earnest and diligent in prayer, and however backward you may at sometimes find yourself to be to this exercise, yet never give way to sloth or listlessness, but if you find your heart cold and dead, pray (as was Luther's custom) till it be warmed and enlivened. Never rest satisfied with the mere performance of this duty, but always seek to maintain that communion with God in it, without which it will be dry and unprofitable, and perhaps nothing better than lip labors. Be diligent also in reading the Word of God, and supplicate that spirit which inspired it to be your teacher to lead you unto all truth, and to enlighten your understanding that you may see the wondrous things of his law. Avoid as much as your situation will allow what may be destructive of a holy, lively and spiritual frame of mind, as vain company and unprofitable discourse, which greatly tend to injure and impair the life of God in the soul."

Lord Glenorchy, anxious to divert the attention of his wife from what he considered melancholy, hastened with her to the gay metropolis. Both severity and art were tried to induce her to enter the circles of dissipation, but in vain. She experienced aid from above, and her resolution was strengthened, while her conduct won even the admiration of those who deprecated the change. Lord Breadalbane, her father-in-law, ever maintained for her the greatest esteem.

The melancholy circumstances attending the death of her only sister, Lady Sutherland, deeply affected Lady Glenorchy, and more firmly impressed her mind with the reality of religion, as the preparation for that change which awaits all flesh.

Lady Glenorchy ever sought to promote her own spiritual improvement. The scenery of Taymouth has from time immemorial been an attraction to strangers. Many clergymen, both of the English and Scotch Churches, were often found in those summer parties who visited this place. Those whose talents and worth were congenial to Lady Glenorchy were invited by her to the Castle, and conducted the service in her house for herself and domestics, and as many as pleased to attend. When in Edinburgh, she attended meetings for religious purposes, composed principally of ladies of rank and fortune, such as the Marchioness of Lothian, the Countesses Leven and Northesk, Lady Banff, Lady Maxwell, Lady Ross Baillie, and many others. At first, they were held in the houses of these ladies, but at last at the residence of Rev. Mr. Walker, the colleague of Dr. Blair, who conducted their devotional exercises. The following letter was addressed by Lady Glenorchy to a lady who often met with them, a near relative of Mr. Walker, and who, to distinguish her from others of the same name, was usually known as Mrs. Baillie Walker.

"My Dear Madam,—I had not time yesterday to answer your letter, as it deserved, and I am sorry that I cannot just now say all I wish upon the subject of it. I am not fond of controversy upon any doctrine, and am every way unfit for it myself, being an ignorant creature, and having a confused manner of expressing myself. I will endeavour to see you very soon, and will send before, in order that I may find you alone; and hope, at meeting, to convince you that whatever our different sentiments may be on some points, yet our aim and desire is the same. And for my own part, I do not feel this alter my affection for those I believe to be the children of God, and whom I hope ere long to meet in a place where all discord and variance shall be for ever banished, and we shall then know, what now we can only guess at. Be assured, my dear madam, that I take your writing or speaking your sentiments

freely to me as a real proof of friendship, and hope you will tell me, without reserve, whatever you see or hear of me that you think inconsistent with my profession as a Christian, or hurtful to the interest of our common Lord. This will give me an opportunity of explaining my motives for anything that may have given offence. If they are not found sufficient, I hope, through grace, to be enabled to amend."

(To be continued.)

### CALIFORNIA AND NEW MEXICO.

The conquest of California and New Mexico extends the boundary of the United States on the west coast, from the forty-second to the thirty-second parallel of north latitude, and produces a great alteration in the territorial possessions of the belligerent powers. The comparative size of Mexico and the United States, in 1836, was as follows:—

	Square acres.
United States territories.....	1,408,000,000
Mexican territories.....	1,081,600,000
We have now to deduct from Mexico, and add to the United States:—	
Upper California.....	240,860,160
New Mexico.....	137,472,000
Texas.....	123,904,000
	502,236,160
Left to Mexico.....	579,363,840

In 1836, the possessions of the various powers on this continent were as follows:—

Russian.....	480,000,000
British.....	1,792,000,000
United States.....	1,408,000,000
Mexican.....	1,081,600,000
Central American.....	119,040,000

Total (7,626,600 miles).....4,880,740,000 acres.

Deducting from Mexico and adding to the United States 502,236,160 acres; and deducting from the United States and adding to the British possessions 32,000,000 acres ceded to Great Britain by the Oregon treaty, the possessions of the various powers on the continent now stand as follows:—

1846	Miles.	Acres.
Russian.....	750,000	480,000,000
British.....	2,850,000	1,824,000,000
United States.....	2,934,744	1,878,236,160
Mexican.....	905,256	579,363,840
Central American.....	186,000	119,040,000
	7,626,000	4,880,640,000

By the conquest of New Mexico and Santa Fe, there has been added to this Union a population estimated at 300,000 souls mostly Indians. We estimate California at 100,000, and New Mexico 200,000. New Mexico contains the best gold mines on the continent; also silver, copper, and Iron mines. Agriculture is carried on by extensive irrigation, for which the mountain streams afford great facilities. California is said to contain valuable mines of coal, iron, zinc, gold, and quicksilver; but for agricultural and grazing purposes, its importance has been overrated, the protracted droughts of summer having thus far baffled the skill of the American people.—*N. Y. Sun.*

### APPLES OF GOLD.

"I abhor myself, and repent in dust and ashes."—Job xlii. 6.

My dear reader, reflect for a moment who it was that made this confession, and consider the many excellencies that he had; see chapter xxxi. Doubtless you will be ready to ask, Why this self-abhorrence? What did this man want? Let me give the answer for you. Before his eyes were opened, he wanted humility, or the knowledge of his own vileness,—the very thing that you need, if not deeply humbled, and the want of which makes every man vile in the eyes of God. Elihu charges Job home with an undue opinion of his own righteousness; and God, who by stroke upon stroke, and not one too much, had brought him to the dunghill, is represented as carrying on the same accusation against him. The whole issues in Job's humiliation, and conveys a most important lesson of instruction to all mankind, never to stand upon their vindication with God. The book, in this view of it, is preparatory to the gospel, and a striking comment upon those words of St. Paul and the Psalmist, "All have sinned, and come short of the glory of God; in thy sight shall no man living be justified." "God be merciful to me a sinner," is a prayer easy to be said, but hard to be felt. One eye upon the perfection of God's laws, and another upon your own heart, may bring you up to it. But the Spirit's light is also needful, for which you must pray earnestly.

## CHAPTERS FOR THE YOUNG.—No. III.



Indian Wigwams.

When America was first discovered, the inhabitants, though for the most part partaking of one general character, were not without variety. The greater part, were, both in hot and cold latitudes, red men with black hair, and without beards. They, perhaps, might have been divided into four parts: the Mexicans and Peruvians, who were, to a considerable extent, civilized; the Caribs, who inhabited the fertile soil and luxuriant clime of the West Indies; the Esquimaux, who were then just the same people as they are now, living in the same manner by fishing; and the Red Men, or North American Indians.

The Esquimaux are like the people who live in Lapland, and in the north of Asia; and for this reason, and because the distance across Behring's Straits is so short, it is thought they came from Asia, and are a part of the same people.

The wigwams of the Red Indians are of different kinds: some are extremely simple, being formed of high sticks or poles, covered with turf or the bark of trees; while others are very handsome. The Sioux, the Assiniboins, the Blackfeet, and the Crows, form their wigwams nearly in the same manner; that is, by sewing together the skins of buffaloes, after properly dressing them and making them into the form of a tent. This covering is then supported by poles. The tent has a hole at the top, to let out the smoke, and to let in the light.

The wigwams, or lodges, of the Mandans are round. A circular foundation is dug about two feet deep; timbers six feet high are set up all round it, and on these are placed other long timbers, slanting inwards, and fastened together in the middle, tent fashion, leaving space for light, and for the smoke to pass. This tent-like roof is supported by beams and upright posts, and it is covered over outwardly by willow boughs and a thick coating of earth; then comes the last covering of hard tough clay. The sun bakes this, and long use makes it solid. The outside of a Mandan lodge is almost as useful as the inside; for there the people sit, stand, walk, and take the air. These lodges are forty, fifty, or sixty feet wide. Some of the wigwams of the Crow Indians, covered as they are with skins dressed almost white, and ornamented with paint, porcupine quills, and scalp-locks, are very beautiful.—*From a Publication of the Religious Tract Society.*

## SCRIPTURE ILLUSTRATION.

"And God created great whales."—Gen. i, 21.

Under the term *Tannim*, Heb., are comprehended all those mammiferous tenants of the ocean which belong to the order *Cetacea*. Of this order the sea-calf, *Trichechus manatus*, the dolphin, porpoise, and the whale are examples. Though they inhabit the same medium, and resemble fishes in their general form, yet they differ from them in many important particulars; and, for this reason, the Sacred historian has honoured them with a separate mention. They respire by means of lungs, though destined to spend their lives in the water, and are therefore obliged, from time to time, to ascend to the surface to inhale the atmospheric air; their blood is warm, and their ears open outwards, though by small orifices. But what is of the highest importance in classification, they suckle their young, and therefore take a place among the mammalia.—*Pictorial Bible.*

**WILD DOGS.**—Dreadful havoc has been committed among the sheep flocks of Van Diemen's Land by wild dogs. One farmer has lost 2000 sheep, and another 7000.

## ABORIGINES OF THE SOUTH.

At a time when the North American Indians are, with their vestiges, fast disappearing from a vast portion of this continent, it appears desirable that all information possessed by individuals should be thrown into the common stock of our meagre knowledge concerning them; and with this intent I communicate to you the amount of my observations at the south.

The great similarity in appearance between this people and races inhabiting the eastern portion of Asia, and the facility with which families may have drifted across, even were there no other communication, leaves little mystery as to their origin; but why the descendants of Shem should have been thus solitarily driven by adverse winds and currents to the western coast of America, only to exterminate each other when their numbers increased to rival tribes, or to be visited by epidemics, such as have desolated no other race, until the descendants of Japhet, arriving in multitudes on the eastern coast, set about completing the work of annihilation, must remain to us unknown, to teach the vain that "there are more things in heaven and earth, than are dreamed of in their philosophy;" and the pious, that there truly are decrees of Providence inscrutable and wise that are "past finding out."

In passing through the forests and cotton fields of Middle Florida some years since, I frequently noticed the vestiges of old roads, habitations, and fortifications, which the inhabitants, like those who discover "mounds" in the Western States (and perhaps as correctly), attributed to the Indians of some remote antiquity; but when I saw that the fortification lines were evidently European, of comparatively modern date, that is, low square earth redoubts, surrounded by a dry ditch, with sometimes the appearance of bastions at the angles, and that copper crucifixes and heavy iron Spanish spurs were turned up by the ploughshare, with utensils undoubtedly Indian, I threw antiquity to the winds, and subsequently discovered these traces of man's handiwork to be the sites of villages, destroyed in 1704, as will be detailed in due order hereafter.

Curiosity prompting my researches, I found, in the Spanish Archives at St. Augustine, the manuscript correspondence of Manuel de Montiano (the opponent of General Oglethorpe), Governor of the place in 1740, which I was the first to make public, and also some notes in the possession of a gentleman of the city, which he had copied when on a passage to Havana from a large manuscript volume belonging to a fellow-passenger, a Spanish Colonel of Artillery, who had obtained it from a work in the Archives of Mexico, written in 1768. I mention this, because I may state things as facts which were never before printed, and also to direct the historical enquirer to Mexico for a full history of the Florida Indians, during their semi-civilized existence, of which the world appears thus far ignorant.

The ferocious opposition of this people to the first Europeans who landed on the coast, inducing the idea of immense stores of gold and silver in the interior, the only object for which America was then prized, an expedition was fitted out in Spain for the conquest of the country. The Adelantado (leader in command) was Hernando de Soto, one of the conquerors of Peru, originally a mere soldier of fortune, but a man of noble nature and commanding qualities, rendering him worthy of a better fate, who fitted out the most expensive and magnificent armament ever despatched in those days from Europe to America; for the dazzling treasures of Mexico and Peru caused even men of noble blood to sell their estates and join the expedition, with the confident expectation that this "conquest" would far exceed in glory and riches all that had preceded.

De Soto landed at what is now called Tampa Bay in 1540, and, marching northwardly, wintered the first year in the neighborhood of the present Tallahassee, from whence, after an excursion to the mountains of Carolina, where alone a little gold was seen, he proceeded westward, across the Mississippi, where death ended three years of toil and battles, and that great river, (his body having been sunk beneath its waters to preserve it from indignities) remains still his only monument. The remaining remnant of his followers, descending the stream, reached at last what is now Tampico, except three, who were left behind, and, wonderful to relate, actually crossed the entire continent to a Spanish post on the Pacific. One of these, called *Cabeza de Vaca* (cow-head), was found by De Soto at Tampa, where he had been captured by the Indians, from a Spanish crew which landed some years before. He served as interpreter to the expedition, and to him was



Garcillasso de la Vega principally indebted for the materials of his history, which is written with many evident marks of truth, but I only refer to it as proof that the Florida Indians, three centuries ago, were living in large towns and organized communities, under regular chiefs or head-men (always created "Kings" by Europeans), and purely agricultural, for they had no domestic animals, and their numbers were too considerable for subsistence by the chase. In short, that they were much in the condition of the rural Indians of Mexico, as they then existed (and in a measure now exist), is evident, from the simple fact that De Soto, with an army of twelve hundred men, and three hundred horses, found, in his three years' wanderings, abundant supplies of food along the route. Corn for three hundred horses (no small item) was frequently procured in a district which, so far as history speaks, has been a wilderness ever since.

Florida remained from this time forgotten by the world, except in the mournful remembrance of an ill-fated invasion, until certain members of a "troublesome sect," the Protestants of France, formed a design similar to that of the Pilgrim Fathers, who landed in Massachusetts, for establishing a home in the New World, where they could, unassailed by existing systems or governments, worship God in accordance with the purity of their cherished faith. I have been told that a plan (in manuscript) for the emigration of the great body of French Protestants to America still exists in France; but be this as it may, a colony was commenced by them on the river St. John in Florida, about forty miles north of Augustine, which, immediately attracting the attention of the Spanish Court, Pedro Menendez de Avila, a bold, ardent, merciless bigo, obtained, with the title of "Adelentado," permission to "conquer" and "Christianize" Florida, and sailing with a company for both branches—priests and soldiers—established the city of St. Augustine in 1565, thus making it the oldest settlement in the now United States.

His first movement was against the French colony, all the inhabitants of which were massacred, and, to obviate French displeasure, a notice was set up, declaring they were not killed as "Frenchmen," but as "heretics." Ribaut, who arrived about the same time with reinforcements, was driven to sea and shipwrecked south of Augustine, where those who escaped the waves, were all treacherously murdered by the sanguinary Menendez, at a place still called "Matanzas," or the place of slaughter.

In 1565, says my Mexican manuscript, Pedro Menendez de Avila landed and conquered the country as far as St. Helena (between Charleston and Savannah), where he ordered a fort to be built, named St. Phillip, in honor of his sovereign, under command of Estevan de las Alas, which so surprised the Indians with its artillery, that they came to be baptised, and promised fidelity to the Spaniards. Many missionaries arrived, principally Franciscans, various establishments were made, and Florida became an ecclesiastical province for the order, by the name of St. Helena; Chapters were held at the *Casa Grande*, in Florida, and brothers from Cuba attended. In 1574, the Adelentado, Pedro Menendez, returned to Spain, leaving Florida in great prosperity. The Indians from St. Helena to Boca Raton's, and westward to Espiritu Santo (that is all the Peninsula), were joyfully disposed to receive the waters of baptism, and desired to be always faithful subjects to the King of Spain. "Heresy" was exterminated, and the cross planted, for its service to be sung soon after from the southern Keys to the mouths of the mighty Empuizada (the Mississippi), and the mountains of the north.

In 1581, continues the manuscript, the Governor of Augustine determined, in council, on sending ambassadors to the tribes occupying the country from thence to Apalache (Middle Florida), who were pleased with this evidence of friendship; and in 1584, the Chiscas, Tocopascas, Apucas, Tamagicas, Alabamas, and Chichimecos, giving adherence to the Spaniards, received soldiers among them, which extended Spanish jurisdiction to the Mississippi, as the two last tribes were known to inhabit the banks of that river.

Thus it appears that Florida, previous to the arrival of Europeans, was thickly peopled by semi-civilized Indians, and that before the close of the sixteenth century they were living prosperously and peaceably, protected by soldiers (who directed the building of forts), and that missionaries were spread among them. I have found no historical trace of them for the next eighty years: but from that time commences (with the establishment of the colony of South Carolina) the record of their

disasters and miseries, which I will follow in another paper, as succinctly as possible, down to their final removal, at the commencement of which the whole number, composed of remains of several "nations," and including recent immigrants from more northern tribes, did not exceed 5000 souls.

(To be continued.)

## NEWS.

The elections in Massachusetts have gone, as they almost uniformly do in that state, in favour of the Whigs, whose success as a party has recently been so encouraging, that they appear quite elated. They are attributing their recent gains to the unpopularity of three measures of the Administration—the War, the Subtreasury and the reduced Tariff. We suspect, however, that the two latter have more to do with the matter than the former. Daniel Webster, the great advocate of the protective and banking systems, says that Mr. Polk is solely responsible for the War, forgetful, it appears to us, that Congress, by an enthusiastic and almost unanimous vote, declared that a state of war existed when the assertion was extremely questionable, if not positively untrue; and voted all the men and money that the President could desire, to carry on a war: votes in which Whigs as well as Democrats joined.

The details of the terrible storm in the Gulf of Mexico still occupy a considerable space in the papers. It appears there were upwards of 50 lives lost, and great damage done to the shipping.

There are some rumours of a Union of all the British North American Provinces; upon what authority we cannot learn.

Steps are being taken by the Medical profession of both sections of the Province to unite in an application to Parliament for Corporate powers, with authority to legislate in all matters affecting the Medical profession, Midwifery, the Sale of Drugs, &c. &c. Such powers have often, nay, we may say always, been coveted by the Medical profession; and it is natural that they should, even if pecuniary interest did not lie on that side. There can be few more painful spectacles for an instructed, honest and benevolent practitioner, than to see his neighbours victimised by impudent, dishonest and wretchedly ignorant quackery—a thing by no means uncommon in Canada—without a power of applying a remedy. But on the other hand, it is so obviously the interest of the regular practitioners to get all the fees into their own pockets, as well as to be somewhat stringent in matters of education, in order to keep down the number of Doctors to the profitable limit, that they have never obtained much credit for disinterested benevolence in their efforts to obtain power. And somehow or another when they did obtain it the system has never, we believe, worked well. We suppose, therefore, the true remedy against quackery is to promote intelligence on the part of the people, and not to give legislative powers to the Medical profession.

The weather is uncommonly fine for the season, affording a good opportunity of closing up the business of the year.

### CASE OF THE SLAVE, GEORGE KIRK.

The week or ten days past have witnessed much excitement in this city, in regard to an individual who made his escape from Savannah, Ga., in the brig *Mobile*, Capt. Bulkley. Of this case we gave a brief notice last week, and now give a fuller account. A young man of the name of George Kirk, claimed to be a slave, concealed himself on board the brig before her leaving port. On the passage he was discovered, and confined by the captain. Instead of coming direct to the city, the captain anchored his vessel on quarantine ground, and came himself to New York for advice, or to concert measures for taking the fugitive back to his master. While absent, George managed to conceal himself again, and not being found, the vessel proceeded to the port. Here he made his appearance again, and attempted to get on shore, but was forcibly detained by those on board. The scuffle being witnessed by persons on shore, a writ of *habeas corpus* was sued out before the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Judge Edmunds, the Circuit Judge, presiding. On the return of the writ, the captain claimed to hold the young man as a slave, for the purpose of returning him to his master. The Court, one of the sitting Aldermen dissenting, ordered his release. He was taken by friends of the oppressed to a house in Nassau street, which was immediately surrounded by eager slave-catchers. Among these were a large number of the city police. It is said they were called out to the number of four hundred by the Mayor. This may have been upon the excuse, that in case the decision had been different, the colored people or others might attempt a rescue. Whether or not this was the reason, after the decision there was no need of a police force for any such purpose. Its continuance and the pursuit of the unfortunate youth, after he had been discharged by a legal

tribunal from confinement, showed but too clearly the real purpose of such an unusual proceeding. The public authorities of New York were enlisted as slave-catchers—eager, for any paltry reward, or even without reward, to send a man back to slavery.

To save the poor and hunted youth from the clutches of these men, he was packed into a box, and put on a cart to be conveyed out of the city. The police, lynx-eyed in support of slavery, were immediately in pursuit. The cart was stopped—the box broken open, and George hurried again to the Tombs. All this is well understood to be under the sanction of the Mayor of the city of New York. The members of the police would not have dared to undertake such high-handed, illegal violence, without such sanction. A noble business, truly! How we love liberty, and the cause of equal rights!!

Another habeas corpus was sued out. The Mayor returned that George Kirk was held by him for the purpose of examination, under a law passed in 1817, and if found to come within that law that he might give the captain a certificate, authorizing him to take the fugitive back to Georgia. Judge Edmonds had, in his previous opinion, more than intimated that this law had, in effect, been held unconstitutional both by the Supreme Court of the United States and the Supreme Court of this State. The Mayor, even if the law had been valid, had no authority to cause an arrest. He could only act when the captain, who had unintentionally brought him away, should carry the individual before him.

On Saturday, Judge Edmonds delivered a very able and well-written opinion, declaring the law in question unconstitutional and void, and ordering the prisoner again to be discharged. He was taken immediately out of the city, and now, we hope, is beyond the reach of pursuit.—*Evangelist*.

#### THE DISASTER OF THE GREAT BRITAIN.

The public mind has been not a little shocked by this unaccountable disaster, and is eagerly and anxiously inquiring into the causes which led to it. The intimations thrown out by several papers that it was caused by a want of temperance on the part of those who had the ship in charge, has deepened the sensation. Mr. Irwin, the consignee of the ship in New York, has published an indignant denial of the imputed charge. We sincerely hope that those implicated will be able to exculpate themselves on that point. We have seen and read stronger statements than have yet been published, but which we do not care to repeat. Four individuals with whom we are well acquainted, were on board at the time of the disaster, and have written home concerning it. But whatever may have been the cause of the disaster, it certainly was inexcusable and unnecessary. Any one who will glance at the map, can see that nothing but great carelessness could have led to the sad result. Having sailed over much of the same track as the Great Britain, we should think it almost as blameworthy in the captain of a New-Haven steamer, if he should run his boat from New-Haven harbor straight across the Sound, on to the Long Island shore, instead of changing his course to New York. The public on both sides of the Atlantic have a deep interest in this matter, and a right to demand the closest scrutiny into the causes which led to this untoward event. It is high time that all commanders of packet ships and steamers, who have in charge the lives of their fellow-men, should be teetotal temperance men.—*Id.*

#### CANADA.

We find that the arrangements for carrying out a magnetic communication between this and the United States, which have been somewhat retarded, are likely to be again resumed with a good prospect of a successful result.—*Herald*.

On Tuesday afternoon, the body of a man named John Neal was discovered floating in the canal. He was last seen on the Saturday previous, at about three o'clock in the morning, in a state of intoxication, near the canal, by a man who was watching some flour there. It is supposed that from that cause, he fell into the canal. A Coroner's Inquest was held, and a verdict accordingly returned.

We are glad to see that the Harbour Commissioners have commenced the erection of an iron railing, along the edge of our splendid quay. The danger of that locality on a dark night, or during the pressure of a crowd, drawn together by any remarkable occurrence, must be evident to every person,—besides which a substantial yet neat railing, as well as conducing to the safety of the public, would add to the beauty of the quay.

The *Apullo*, Walker, from Dundee, for Quebec and Montreal, supposed to have been totally lost, was abandoned on the 20th Sept. in lat. 46, long. 31. Part of the crew was taken off by the *Victoria* arrived at this port; the remainder, with the exception of a boy who was drowned, were taken off by another vessel.

In the last Official Gazette, the Provincial Parliament is prorogued until Thursday, the 24th December, and not then for the despatch of business.

MARTINTOWN, Nov. 3, 1846.—A sad accident took place at this village on Saturday last, that has plunged the family of Dr. Grant, into the most profound grief. A little child, son of the above named gentleman, was playing near a box of scalding mortar, when he fell into the trough and was severely burnt on the chest, back, and thighs. Medical aid was promptly called in, (Dr Grant being at the time in Montreal) but all their efforts were fruitless; the poor little fellow lingered to middle of the following day, when he expired.—*Transcript*.

We regret to state that a melancholy accident occurred on board the Steamer Canada, on the night of the 31st ult. A young man by the name of James O'Mullen, a blacksmith, in the employ of Mr. John Gilmore, Esq., of Quebec, was proceeding on a visit to some friends in Cornwall and Kingston, when about 8 miles from Cornwall, he fell over-board, and although every exertion was made to save him, he had sunk to rise no more.

It is said that Major Campbell, Seigneur of Rouville, has subscribed the sum of £100 to aid in the re-erection of the Cross of St. Hilaire which has been overthrown as we before stated, by the recent tempest.—*Gazette des Trois R. r. res.*

A respectable inhabitant of the outskirts of this town of the name of Oliver Levasseur, hung himself on Friday last in his own house, about 7 o'clock in the evening. This act is said to have been caused by lowness of spirits, which he has been remarked to have been labouring under for some time past.—*Trois R. r. res. Gazette*.

The 60th Royal Rifles, and 89th Regiment, are under orders to leave Halifax in ships of war, to be despatched thither for that purpose. They will be replaced in that garrison by the 20th and 23rd Regiments from the West Indies. The 48th and 71st Regiments are to leave the West Indies direct for England.—*Quebec Mercury*.

THE MARKHAM GANG.—By the *Chronist* it appears that another of this gang of Robbers, Henry Taylor, has been lately tried in Toronto, convicted of house stealing and house breaking, and sentenced to four years imprisonment in the penitentiary. It is stated that this Taylor, in company with others, had been carrying on his criminal pranks for the last nine years.

BURNING OF SYDENHAM MILLS.—On Monday morning, the Sydenham steam mills, on Dundas street, were consumed, with most of the adjoining out houses and neighbouring dwellings.

John Butler, who was sentenced to death at the Niagara assizes, for an unmentionable offence, and who, in virtue of that sentence, would have been hanged yesterday, but for the prerogative of mercy, has had his punishment commuted to confinement at hard labour for life in the Provincial penitentiary. The reprieve was received at Niagara on Saturday last.—*Colonist*.

INQUEST.—An Inquest was held by Mr. Gillespy, Jun., on Sunday last, on the body of a man, who is supposed to have fallen from the Propeller Beagle about a fortnight previous, Name unknown. Verdict—"Found drowned."—*Hamilton Gazette*.

#### GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Several of the flax mills in the North of Ireland have been converted into corn mills.

THE COUNT DE MONTMOLIN.—It is stated, on what we believe to be unquestionable authority, that the French Government, or, in other words, his Majesty Louis Philippe, has demanded the surrender of Don Carlos Louis Comte de Montmolin by the English Cabinet. We hear that the reply of Lord Palmerston to this monstrous requisition was the only one a British Minister ought to make, that England was a free country, and that any foreigner, no matter what might be his political opinions, was entitled to an asylum so long as he respected our laws.

WILL OF THE LATE LORD METCALFE.—The will was made on the 28th of July, 1816. The personal estate in England, and within the province of Canterbury, was estimated for duty at £100,000. To Lieutenant James Metcalfe he leaves a specific bequest of £50,000 sterling, books, engravings, plate, &c. Bequeaths to James Macaulay Higginson, Esq., late civil secretary and his lordship's private secretary in Canada, £20,000 sterling. To his lordship's sister, Viscountess Ashbrook, £1000; to his sister, Mrs. Georgiana Smyth, an annuity of £500; to his trustees and executors each, £1000. Leaves to his butler and valet an annuity of £100, as also a legacy of £200, and the whole of his wardrobe, and his under butler £100.

IMPORTATION OF FISH FROM LABRADOR.—A ship, just arrived from Labrador, British North America, at London, has brought one of the most extensive cargoes of fish from so great a distance that has for some time come under our notice, if, indeed, it has ever before taken place, viz., 111 hogshoads, 154 terces, and 10 barrels of salted salmon, and 100 boxes of the same esteemed description of fish in a preserved state; and, in addition to a variety of other articles, the production of that part of the world, the large number of 832 quintals of cod fish; altogether a very large quantity, and forming an importation worthy of particular notice, among the numerous and extensive arrivals of every description of provisions from all parts taking place at the present time.

THE NAVIGATION LAWS.—The Chamber of Commerce, of Manchester, have addressed a memorial to the Lords of the Treasury, praying for a revision, if not a total repeal, of the navigation laws, which they contend are unequal for on the principles of sound policy and justice.

#### UNITED STATES.

GEN. WORTH.—Col. Bate Peyton, of Louisiana, in his description of the storming of Monterey, speaking of Gen. Worth, says:—He bivouacked his force for the night on the bleak mountain, and the next day, after bombarding the town, he conducted his forces into the streets amidst a shower of balls discharged at his person. He was seen every where, directing every thing, driving the enemy from his batteries, forcing him from street to street, and house to house, until night ended the conflict. He maintained his position in the city, placed a ten inch mortar in one of the strongly fortified squares, to direct which he placed that gallant and skilful officer, Major Monroe, with instructions to fire a shell (weighing ninety pounds) every half hour during the night. This duty was performed with terrible effect, every shell falling in the plaza, where the enemy's forces were collected to the number of 7000 or 8000 men. He had made every necessary preparation for pursuing his advantages the next day, even to placing some of his artillery on the tops of high buildings, which would command and sweep the house tops from which the enemy fought.

HANCOCK EXPEDITION.—We learn from the Springfield Register that Gov. Ford heads the expedition which has been started at that place against the anti-Monroists at Nauvoo. The volunteer force from Springfield numbered one hundred and eleven men, and they had with them two brass six pounders, well appointed and manned by skilful artillerists. It was expected that they would receive large accessions of volunteers on the route. It is the determination of the governor to put an end, at all hazards, to the violence and outrages that have brought disgrace upon the State.—*St. Louis Republican*, 26th ultimo.

MISSIONARY VICTORIES.—At the monthly mission meeting at Park street church, Rev. Mr. Blagden made some statements as to the result of the



persecutions of the evangelical Armenians in Turkey. The formation of four Protestant churches has been the consequence, namely: at Constantinople, Nicomedia, Ada Bazar, and Trebizond.

The number of our men killed and wounded in taking Monterey, so far as ascertained, is 571. Many of the wounded were dying. Whenever a bone was touched it was found difficult to effect a recovery of the patient. The number of killed and wounded on the side of the Mexicans is believed to be about 1200. The Mexican regular forces in the engagements were 8,000. Judging from the number of irregulars found killed, this branch of the enemy must have been very strong.

**LAKE SUPERIOR COPPER ORE.**—The Detroit came in yesterday, with a fair load from the Sault. She had another large Copper Rock on board, weighing between two and three tons, taken out by the Baltimore Company, and destined for the East.—*Detroit Advertiser.*

**RUNAWAY SLAVES.**—The people of Washington complain that they are overrun with negroes, and nobody can tell where they come from. A gentleman from Maryland came into the District to erect shanties for the old and blind slaves, which he is about to emancipate and throw upon Congress for support.

**MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.**

The 'Universo' says that 33,000 copies of the Scripture have been sold by the *colporteurs* (hawkers) in France in the last three months.

**STORMS.**—There have been tremendous storms in Spain. Several persons were killed by lightning, and whole flocks of sheep killed by hail.

**THE JEWISH CHRONICLE.**—Says that letters have been received stating that there are four millions of Jews in the East Indies, twenty days' journey from Bengal, who have four large synagogues.

His Majesty of Prussia is about to devote £120,000 out of his private purse, for the formation of a covered garden at Berlin, to serve as a promenade in the winter season. It is to be artificially warmed, and devoted to the culture of tropical plants and flowers.

**COAL GAS AND CAMPENE SCATTERED.**—We learn that M. Jabord, following out a hint of Sir Humphrey Davy, has ascertained that water may be made the means of a cheap illumination. It is decomposed by a very simple process, and furnishes a beautiful light. A penny's worth of oil duly mixed with water in a retort will furnish the light of ten candles, for twenty-four hours. The French Government has become the owner of the patent for public purposes, and several large manufactories in France are now successfully using it.

**THE NEW PLANET.**—Professor Olmstead, speaking of Le Verrier's planet, says—"Although this body is equal in brightness only to a star of the eighth magnitude, and will therefore never be visible to the naked eye, or bear any important relations to our world, yet the mode of its discovery, evincing, as it does, the vast reach of mathematical analysis, in penetrating the arcana of nature, renders it one of the proudest triumphs of modern astronomy. Here is a body thirty-six hundred millions of miles from us, sending to us the feeble light of a telescopic star, which is not only recognized as belonging to our solar system, but its solitary dwelling place in the depth of space was shadowed forth to the mathematician in his closet, before even the largest telescope had revealed its existence."

The French ministry are said to have granted Marshal Bugeaud 30,000,000*fr.* to make a trial of military colonisation.

The Bavarian government has, it is reported, purchased corn at Odessa, to the amount of 2,000,000 *florins*, to be distributed among the several circles.

**SELECTIONS.**

**THE HEATHEN.**—There is a letter in the *Boston Reflector* from a Baptist Missionary in Burmah—a heathen land. An extract from another letter in the same paper gives the following painful but graphic description of slavery in Nashville, Tenn. "This is a fine city, but it is a devoted slavery city. I witnessed a sale, a few days ago; of twelve negroes at auction, men, women, and children; husbands sold to go one way, and wives the other. One woman had four children, the oldest, eight years of age, a boy who was sold off to one place, and his sister, six years old to another. The other sister, only three years old, was sold to a slavetrader, to go anywhere he might sell her. The mother and infant were sold together. She waited in agony for her children, and staying in the square all day pleading for her child only three years old to go with her; by the interposition of several individuals, among whom was myself, this barbarian of a slave driver was induced to let her go to the man who bought the mother, by being paid fifteen dollars for his bargain. Such is the cruelty of slavery. I can never forget the wails of that mother! Some that were sold were half white, and the auctioneer dwelt long upon the fact, to get a better price. There are plenty of slaves here whiter than I am. Cannot some missionary go and pour the humanizing power of the gospel into this dark land, a land where mothers and infants are sold on the block—a land of wailing and grief?—Can a woman be deaf to woman's wail, will they not send relief to the wretched?"—*Democratic Standard.*

**A PARAGRAPH FOR PARENTS.**—Mothers! if you would train up your children to be useful members of society, keep them from running about the streets. The school of vice is the street. There the urchin learns the vulgar oath or the putrid obscenity. For one lesson at the fire-side, he has a dozen in the kennel. Thus are scattered the seeds of falsehood, gambling, theft, and violence. Mothers, as you love your own flesh and blood, make your children cling to the hearth-stone. Love home yourselves; sink the roots deep among your domestic treasures; set an example in this as in all things, which your offspring may follow. It is a great error, that children may be left to run wild in every sort of street temptation for several years, and that it will then be time enough to break them in. This horrid mistake makes half our spendthrifts, gamblers, thieves and

drunkards. No man would raise a colt, or an ox, on such a principle; no man would suffer the weeds to grow in his garden for any length of time, saying he could eradicate them at any time. Look at this matter, parents! See more especially that your children are not out at night, loitering around some coffee-house or theatre. Mothers, make your children love home, and by all means encourage them to love you better than all other human beings.—*Church Chronicle.*

**CHRISTIANITY PLANTED IN EGYPT.**—A London correspondent of the *Philadelphia Inquirer* communicates the fact that a Christian Church was about to be erected in the "Land of Egypt;" a land where the light of divine truth more than three thousand years ago, shone just enough to reveal its utter darkness. He says:—"Among the wonders of modern Egypt may be named a splendid Protestant Christian Church, now in progress of erection in the most splendid portion of the Frank quarter of Alexandria. The following is the enumeration of Europeans whose fixed or occasional residence made such a structure necessary: In 1845, permanent residents, one hundred and seven; travellers in transit, two thousand two hundred; ship's crews, two thousand and seven; tourists, one hundred and six; total, six thousand and fifty. For these it was proposed to erect a very humble structure, and the British Resident, (Col. Campbell,) mentioned the matter to Mehemet Ali. He at once gave a plot of ground on the south side of the Great Square, intimating his wish that the building should correspond in size and magnificence with the other buildings in the neighbourhood. By an act of Parliament, where British subjects abroad raise one-half of the support of a clergyman, the government may contribute the same amount, and the clergyman may be Episcopalian or Presbyterian, according to the majority of those for whom the Church is intended. In this case, the majority being Episcopalians, the clergyman was licensed by the Bishop of London. The building is dedicated to St. Mark, and is the first Christian edifice in that region in modern times.

The more quietly and peaceably we all get on the better—the better for our neighbours. In nine cases out of ten the wisest policy is—if a man cheats you quit dealing with him; if he is abusive quit his company; if he slanders you take care to live so that nobody will believe him; no matter who he is, or how he misuses you, the wisest way is generally to let him alone, for there is nothing better than this cool, calm, quiet way of dealing with the wrongs we meet with.—*Factory Girl's Advocate.*

**THE CANADAS IN 1846.**—Under this title the public will be glad to observe that Sir Richard Bonnycastle, who has long resided in North America, and the nature of whose official duties afford him unusual facilities for the purpose, has been induced to resume his pen, in order to lay before his countrymen further information relative to these, the most important of our colonial possessions. It has been stated by the author that there is no class of people so grossly deceived in their notions of the New World as the English, and more particularly the Irish emigrants to Canada. True and faithful accounts, therefore, of these important colonies in their actual present state are most desirable and valuable, and the high character of Sir Richard Bonnycastle, and his superior attainments, must render any new work from his pen extremely acceptable in this country.—*Courier.*

**A NEWSPAPER PRINTED ON SILK.**—In Peking, China, a newspaper of extraordinary size is published weekly on silk. It is claimed to have been in existence more than one thousand years. It is said that in 1727, a public officer caused some false intelligence to be inserted in this newspaper, for which he was put to death. Several numbers of the paper are preserved in the boys' library of Paris, which are ten and a quarter yards long.

**PRODUCE PRICES CURRENT—MONTREAL, NOV. 16, 1846.**

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.		
ASHES, Pots, per cwt	23	0	a	23	3	PEAS, .....	4	3	a	4	6
Pearls, .....	00	0	a	23	0	BEEF, Prime Mess,					
FLOUR, Canada Superfine, per brl.						per brl. 200lbs.	47	6	a	0	0
196 lbs. ....	32	0	a	32	6	Prime, .....	42	6	a	00	0
Do. Fine, .....	31	0	a	00	0	Prime Mess, per tierce, 30lbs..	60	0	a	00	0
Do. Sour, .....	00	0	a	60	0	PORK, Mess, per brl.					
Do. Middlings, ..					none	200lbs	72	6	a	75	0
Indian Meal, 168lb.	15	0	a	00	0	Prime Mess	55	0	a	60	0
Oatmeal, brl. 22 1/2 lb.	29	0	a	00	0	Prime, .....	50	0	a	52	6
GRAIN, Wheat U.C.						Cargo, .....	40	0	a	00	0
Best, 60lbs. ....	5	6	a	5	9	BUTTER, per lb. ....	0	7 1/2	a	0	7 1/2
Do. L.C. per min.	0	0				CHEESE, Am. 100lb	30	0	a	40	0
BARLEY, Minot, ...	3	0	a	3	3	LARD, per lb. ....	0	5	a	0	6
OATS, " .....					do.	TALLOW, per lb	0	5 1/2	a	0	5 1/2

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