



W. H. WILSON & Co., Publishers.

"OUR COUNTRY'S WELFARE FIRST, AND THEN, "WE STAND BY HONEST PARTY MEN."

10s. Per annum, in advance.

VOL. I. SANDWICH, CANADA WEST, WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 18, 1857. NO. 18.

Business Cards.

SALTER & PINNEY, Provincial Land Surveyors, Civil and Topographical Engineers, Draftsmen and Architects. Office in Hiron's new brick block, Windsor, n12-14. MR. JAS. WOODBRIDGE, Jun., Division Court Agent, and General Agent for Collecting Debts. Sandwich, Canada West, 14-15. MR. JOHN O'CONNOR, JUN., Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., Windsor, C. W. MR. LOUIS J. FLUETT, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Land Agent, Sandwich. BANK OF UPPER CANADA AGENCY, Windsor, C. W.—office hours, 9 to 10, A. M., 2 to 4, P. M. P. MARANTETTE, Gunsmith and Manufacturer of Guns. Every description of Fire-arms repaired at his shop, on Bedford Street, Sandwich. L. P. ST. AMOUR, Importer, and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Dry Goods, Crockery, Hardware, Perfumery, &c., Sandwich, Canada West. MR. WM. JOHNSON, Attorney at Law, Conveyancer, &c., &c., Sandwich, March, 20, 1856. n1 MR. CHAS. BABY, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c. Office Bedford Street, Sandwich, March 1856. n1 MR. JOSEPH MILLER, Dealer in Dry-Goods, Groceries, &c., Sandwich, C. W. CHARLES EUGENE CASGRAIN, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office and Residence, opposite the "Mear's Hotel," Sandwich, C. W. DR. REYNOLDS, Physician and Surgeon, Amherstburg. JOHN ADLEY, Physician and Surgeon, &c., Bedford street, Sandwich. ALEXANDER GORDON, Notary Public and Insurance Agent, Sandwich and Windsor, C. W. JOHN MCRAE, Auctioneer, Insurance and General Agent, Windsor, C. W. GEO. & GEO. A. BULLOCK, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Boots & Shoes, &c., corner of Bedford and Mill streets, Sandwich. MR. S. S. MACDONNELL, Barrister, Attorney at Law, Notary Public, &c., Windsor, C. W. March 1856. n1 JOHN A. WILKINSON, Provincial Land Surveyor, Sandwich, C. W. OUELLETTE & LANGLAIS, Dealers in Dry-Goods, Groceries, &c., &c., Windsor, C. W. JOHN STUART, Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c., Windsor, C. W. MESSRS. PRINCE & ELIOT, Barristers-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, &c., Sandwich and Chatham. C. F. Eliot, Chatham, & Albert Prince, Sandwich. G. W. LIGGETT, Barrister, Attorney at Law, Amherstburg, Canada West. MESSRS. DUCK & McLEAN, Barristers-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery &c., Chatham, Canada West. WALTER MCRAE, Barrister Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery &c., Chatham, Canada West. MR. R. S. WOODS, Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, &c., Chatham, C. W. MR. E. B. DONNELLY, Physician and Surgeon, Chatham, C. W. MR. ALBERT P. SALTER, Provincial Land Surveyor, Chatham, C. W. SANDWICH POST OFFICE, Office Hours.—8 A. M., to 6 P. M.; on Sunday, 12 o'clock noon, to 1, P. M.

Hotels.

Hennell House. LATE FREE MASONS' TAVERN, Sandwich, C. W. PLEASANTLY situated House at the terminus of the new gravel road from Windsor to Sandwich, and possesses all the requisites of a first class hotel. Good Beds, Superior Stabling, AND UNIMPEACHABLE LIQUORS. From the long experience of the present proprietor in this line of business, he is enabled to meet the wishes of his patrons, in every particular with respectness and he will make it his study so to treat visitors, that they may leave him with perfect satisfaction, and return with pleasure on future occasions. WM. HENNELL, Sandwich, March, 1856. n1 SANDWICH EXCHANGE BEDFORD STREET, SANDWICH. JACOB STUTTZ, IN returning thanks for past favors, begs to inform his Friends and the Public that he still keeps on hand the best of every thing to suit the taste and comfort of his customers, and trusts that by assiduity and attention to business, to merit their patronage and support. N. B. A GOOD STABLE AND SHED. Sandwich, March 1856. WINDSOR CASTLE, AND GENERAL STAGE OFFICE By John Hutton, Opposite Detroit City, Mich. AT this well known establishment the travelling public, and all others, will find first rate accommodations, and every attention to their comfort and convenience which can be desired or obtained at any other hotel in Canada or the States. If the Choicest Wines, the most commodious Sitting Rooms and Bed Rooms, a bar supplied with the finest liquors, WINE AND LIQUORS, selected with the greatest care, and all the other elegancies that render an hotel desirable, can secure the favor of the public, Mr. Hutton has no fear of losing any of the large public patronage which he now enjoys, and the great increase of which has rendered it necessary for him to erect an EXTENSIVE ADDITION to his house, by which a vast amount of accommodation is supplied. Windsor, March 1856. n1 EXCHANGE, AMHERSTBURG, C. W. CHARLES WARNER has leased the "Lal Liberty Stand," second door above the Prince Albert Hotel, Murray Street, for a term of years, and has it REPAIRED THROUGHOUT, furnished with new furniture, bedding, &c., and now open for the accommodation of the travelling public, and by strict attention to business he hopes to receive a liberal share of the same. His table will be well supplied with all the Luxuries of the Season. His Bar will always contain the choicest Brands of Liquors. His stables and sheds are large and convenient. Persons wishing good board will find this a convenient place, being a central position for business. Amherstburg, March 14th, 1856. n1 COURTER HOUSE, BUFFALO, N. Y., CORNER OF FRIE AND SENECA STREETS, NEARLY OPPOSITE THE BUFFALO AND NIAGARA FALLS RAILROAD. B. F. POPPLE, - - - MANAGER. VISITORS visiting the Courter House, Buffalo, will find every convenience and attention at reasonable charges. Tentative visitors visiting Buffalo, will find this hotel calculated to meet their wishes. Buffalo, March 1856. MAIDSTON HOUSE. J. L. M'GEE, BEGS to announce to the travelling community and public in general, that he has opened the above New Tavern, th good accommodations, and hopes by attention to his business to merit a share of public patronage. A choice selection of liquors always on hand. March, 1856. n1 AMERICAN HOTEL, Court House Square, London, C. W. ROBERT ARKELL, PROPRIETOR. THE Subscriber begs to inform his friends and travelers that he has taken the above hotel, which has undergone extensive alterations and improvements. The house is in a fine, open, airy and central situation, and commands a beautiful view of the valley of the Thames and surrounding country. The table will be supplied with all the delicacies of the season. Wines and Liquors will be of the best brands, and he trusts by assiduity and attention to the comfort of his guests to merit their patronage and support. ROBERT ARKELL, London, March 1856. n1 Cigar Factory. JOHN N. MILLER, BEGS to inform the inhabitants of Amherstburg and vicinity that he has opened a Cigar Factory in the above town, where every description of the choicest kind are always on hand. He has also Imported from Havana a large quantity of the very best Principe and every other description of Cigars, which he intends to sell at a much smaller price than he had in Detroit. Call, see and get a puff. Amherstburg, March 1856. n1

Poetry.

ALL THINGS PERISH SAVE VIRTUE "Sweet morn—so cool, so calm, so bright, The bridal of the earth and sky, The dew shall weep thy fall to-night, For thou must die. "Sweet rose—whose fragrance now I crave, To glad my sense and joy mine eye, Thy root is ever in its grave, And thou must die." Sweet spring—so full of shine and showers, It makes the weary spirit sigh, To think, with all thy herbs and flowers, That thou must die. Sweet music—'e'en the lovely song Which from my harp in window high Is floating on the breeze along, E'en thou must die. And all the bright and glittering train Of stars that stud the deep blue sky Must they all perish—none remain To glad the eye? And vales, and fields, and rushing streams, And mountains that invade the sky, Are they as baseless as our dreams? And must they die? And all that's beautiful and fair On Nature's face—love's melody, That makes sweet music of the air, All—all must die! And man, frail form of senseless clay, Tho' now his glance is proud and high, Perchance upon this passing day He too may die! But the bright soul?—that, shrined within— The quenchless light in mortal form— Tho' dimm'd by misery and sin, Defies the worm. When all the stars shall fade away, And suns in their own blaze expire, And trackless comets cease to stray With wand'ring fire, The soul shall ever live, nor know The lapse of time, but dwell on high, And shine—in endless joy or woe— Eternity." —G. HERBERT. THE PLEASURE SEEKER. At the close of a sultry day in August, when the sunlight was slowly fading from the sky, and yielding to the mild splendour of the full harvest moon; when the refreshing coolness and delicious calmness of the evening invited all who had sound limbs to walk the earth, and all who had sound lungs to breathe the air; at this time, and in a spot surrounded by the most beautiful scenery in England, a young man lighted his lamp, closely shut his window, drew the curtain and, opening a book, sat down at the table to read. This young man did not consider himself mad—neither was he considered so by others. Let me, then, account for these mad proceedings. Some three months before, he had been conveyed to the cottage where he now resided, in so wretched a state of health that life could hardly be said to inspire him. But quiet, fresh air, and simple fare, he had been restored nearly to perfect convalescence; but languor and dejection still remained—the residue of the the utter mental and bodily prostration which had so lately passed away. Walter Everett, the invalid, was by profession a Thinker, and had brought on his illness by the exercise of his profession. He had committed the double sin of overworking the brain, and underworking every other bodily organ and the penance he suffered was severe in proportion. Reading and meditation carried to excess are as destructive, and quite as foolish, as other modes of dissipation. On this particular evening, for the first time since his illness, he resolved to study as of old. The brightly-burning lamp, the shining white page, again were before him, and all his former feeling of subdued enthusiasm came back with the familiar appearances. The shaken nerves, the dim eyes, were forgotten; and the study which had made them so was remembered only for the benefits it could yield. But was there no one near to mark this rash self-will, and gently to remonstrate? Lucy, who had sympathised with him in sickness and recovery—who had attended on and cheered him like a ministering angel—was near. She no sooner witnessed the closing of the window, the lighting of the lamp, and the opening of the book, than she stole softly behind his chair, and bringing her pretty face over his shoulder, looked on the page with a playful, scornful air. "What is this, Walter?" said she; "philosophy? nonsense! Shut up your philosophy: we want none this evening." "And why not this evening, dear Lucy?" "Because I am determined that you shall not bring on a return of your illness," replied Lucy. "You have not studied now for six months, and you must begin this evening, forsooth! I'll not allow it." "You are peremptory, Lucy!" said Walter, with a smile. "Peremptory!" exclaimed Lucy; "yes, it is enough to make any one peremptory." "Tell me," continued she demurely, "have you not often declared that the great object of existence to a rational being is in the discovery of the means of producing pleasure and the means of avoiding pain—the adoption of the first, and the rejection of the last; moreover, that a pleasure which is evidently inferior to another pleasure, or which is necessarily mixed with, or followed by, a greater pain, should be avoided, and that only the highest which is in its nature the enjoyed and purest. Have you not declared all this, and more than this; a great deal more than I can either remember or understand?" "Granted!" replied Walter, laughing. "Proceed, most philosophical man!" "Then, most unphilosophical man," exclaimed Lucy, "I charge you with acting against your own doctrine. You have done so habitually, and, undeterred by experience, you wish to do so now." "Ha, Lucy!" exclaimed Walter; "that is a serious charge, indeed! Explain, my dear girl, explain!" "I will," said Lucy; "and undertake to convert you before I finish my discourse. A pleasure is not enjoyed, you say, which is evidently inferior to another pleasure, or which is necessarily mixed with, or followed by, a greater pain. Now, what caused your illness, pray? Why, your taking pleasure in reading, you concluded yourself eternally to read, as if reading were the highest pleasure in the world; and you read with such infatuated eagerness as to ruin your health. Was this conduct worthy of a rational being?" "I plead guilty to the second count of your indictment," said Walter, "but not to the first. I did read to excess, I own; but reading itself is, certainly, to use your own words, a pleasure in its nature of the highest and purest." "Wait a little," said Lucy, "I have not half done with you yet. I maintain that you injured your bodily health, and have actually rendered yourself incapable of distinguishing between the different degrees of pleasure. You have read until you can relish nothing but reading. Your highest pleasure has become—the consideration of the means to arrive at pleasure. You have chased a desired thing so long, that you prefer the chase to the possession of the object chased. I accuse you of being a mere pleasure-seeker, a self-denying pleasure-seeker, who, with what he seeks within his grasp, seizes it not at once, but vainly schemes how to seize it in the clearest way; or how to seize something else more distant, and therefore more attractive. You do not take the best, you know, but must first ascertain that it is the best existing. Whilst common mortals are enjoying, you are reasoning about enjoyment." "Go on, Lucy!" said Walter, smiling, but faintly. Lucy continued—"You have worn out your eyes, bent your shoulders, and confused your brain, by thinking, and the study of others' thinking. And for what? To be confuted by an untaught girl—even by your own poor Lucy! Ah! my dear philosopher, be advised. Do what I tell you, and you will never do wrong!" "And what is that, Lucy?" inquired Walter. "Pronounce my pretty instructress for pupil I must call you no longer." "Thus stands the case," said Lucy, deliberately—"you have been laid up ill in this cottage for three months, and are now much recovered. The pleasure which I recommend to you, then, is—the enjoyment of this charming evening. It is a pleasure great in itself, and one that will be followed by no atoning pain. You should walk out, if circumstances allowed it; but this I do not recommend, because you are weak, and the injury caused by walking might be greater than the benefit." "Logically put!" exclaimed Walter. "Say on wisest of thy sex!" "Well," continued Lucy, "what is the inference? The evening air being good for you, and you being unable to go out at the door to meet it, the rational course is, that it should come in at the window to meet you. In other words, you must be careless and happy, instead of meditative and miserable. Here are two chairs by the window. You will sit in one, and I will sit in the other; the casement shall be opened, and the book shall be shut; the lamp shall be put out, and the moonlight shall be let in. Instead of looking on wearying letters, you shall look on trees, grass, and flowers; and you shall talk love to me, and not think philosophy to yourself. Is it agreed, Walter?" "No, Lucy!" exclaimed Walter; "you have painted the picture very temptingly, but I cannot realise it. We will not sit in the chairs by the window; the casement shall not be opened; the lamp shall not be put out; I will not look on trees, and grass, and flowers; and, hardest yet, I will not talk of love." "What do you bet that all these things will not come to pass?" said Lucy, with an arch look. "Bet?" exclaimed Walter; "I am sure, they will not!" "But what do you bet?" repeated Lucy pertinaciously. "Oh, anything!" said Walter, "anything! and I will give as odds as you like. Against this embroidered note-book of yours, I will stake—let me see, what shall it be?—a first-rate double-action Errard harp will that do? It is a most magnificent bet, considering that I am quite determined to win." "Done!" said Lucy; and "Done!" said Walter. The word had scarcely passed his lips, when Lucy, with a sudden and violent expiration, extinguished the lamp; with a turn of her hand she closed the book; and when he started from his seat, angry and astonished at this conduct, she threw her arms round his neck, and pulled him gently towards the window. Here was the Gordian knot most ridiculously and ingloriously cut at once. It was impudent! it was unbearable! Walter struggled to release himself, and uttered various unpleasing exclamations of rage and defiance. But he could not hurt those tender arms; and a silvery laugh was so catching, and a charming and dearly-loved girl so irresistible, that he fairly gave in, yielded himself to his fate, and joined in one chair by the window; then she drew the curtain, opened the casement, and sat herself down in the other chair. The moonlight streamed in and displayed the trees, and grass, and flowers without. Whether Walter talked love to Lucy, I know not; but I suspect that the wager was won in every particular, as Lucy certainly retained her note-book, and was shortly afterwards presented with a first-rate double-action Errard harp. MORAL.—When pleasure hovers about your dwelling, open your casement in welcome; for it is most shy and capricious and never fails to resent any sign of inhospitality. Work, or Die. If we cast our eyes upon a map of the world, and compare the condition of the inhabitants in different portions, we shall at once perceive that the solid wealth, the enterprise, intelligence, and commercial prosperity are in the temperate climates; while, on the other hand, those countries which abound in luxuriant and spontaneous growth, are generally sunk into abject degradation, or fast going to decay. In the New World, the Spaniards were the first to establish settlements. Attracted by the hopes of riches, they penetrated the country of the Montezumas, laying prostrate in their path-way all that opposed them, and erecting the Castilian banners and the emblematic cross on fertile regions of vast extent. While their career was marked with brilliant victories, and the gold of their vanquished and plundered enemies swelled their coffers with immense wealth, the slow but hardy Anglo-Saxons were encountering the rigors of a severe climate, and the fierce warfare of the savage. Their enterprise was beset at every step with the most appalling dangers and he severest toils. Let us compare the condition of the countries thus established, and we shall perceive that, while the struggles of the hardy Anglo-Saxons resulted in the establishment of one of the most prosperous and enlightened of civilized nations, the enterprise of the Spaniards, commenced under auspicious circumstances, with an inviting climate and productive soil, has resulted in a number of divided and petty states, subject to the despotic sway or the moreferal reign of anarchy; while ignorance, superstition, and intolerance cast their blighting influence upon every department of society. The people have not the inherent

vigor either to acquire freedom or guard it with the "eternal vigilance" with which alone it is maintained. There is no country on earth blessed with a more productive soil than Mexico; yet what a picture of misery and degradation does she present. The theme of poets and historians—has degenerated to imbecility and subjugation most pitiable to contemplate. These conditions spring from the innate order of things. Labor—motion—are the conditions of growth and prosperity. Nature sends forth the everlasting mandate—"Work or die!" and illustrates it in her her developments. A warm climate, a luxuriant and spontaneous growth, place the means of subsistence within the reach of man without effort. He has but to reach forth, pluck and eat. Intolerance is the consequence, and indolence results in decay and death. We behold in all natural growth an illustration of this principle. The elements are in eternal commotion. The planets travel their ceaseless rounds; the air moves in obedience to the laws that control it; the bosom of the ocean heaves over with the great emotion which God has planted in all things; the sap of the tree circulates through the veins it invigorates. And thus when man conforms to the great law of activity, he expands. And in the colder climates, where we must subdue forests and seek the means of subsistence in an unproductive soil, vigor and life are infused into society, and prosperous communities grow up. If we look at the history of the great men who have figured most conspicuously in human affairs, and left the impress of their character upon their age, we shall find them generally to have been of obscure and humble origin, contending in early years with poverty, without the aid of influential friends. The son of a chandler, who entered Philadelphia almost penniless, became the greatest of modern philosophers. The "Mill-boy of the Slashes," by his own unaided efforts, rose to the greatest distinction as an orator and statesman, and left behind him an imperishable fame. But we will not enumerate examples.—The pages of history are covered with the deeds of men who, by their own labor, have risen from severe poverty to grasp the sceptre of empire and mold the opinions of the multitude. The greatest capitalists that have ever lived have commenced with nothing. John Jacob Aster and Stephen Girard are illustrious examples.—The son of the poor man who goes to school with the son of the rich man, though possessed of no better talents, is quite likely to outstrip him. And herein we see the working of this law.—Poverty stimulates to action, and action is growth. The man who does not use his body becomes effeminate while the man who breathes the pure air of heaven, and uses his muscles, grows daily in strength. The greatest men are the greatest workers. A massive intellect, without the industry to exercise it, is like a powerful engine without steam. Every great enterprise is the result of severe toil. How much racking of brain and straining of muscle have been required to conceive and perfect the steam-engine—the railroad—the telegraph! and how magnificent are the results! These inventions have all originated in the temperate climate; they are the offspring of that mental and physical activity awakened by the causes to which we have referred.—While the Anglo-Saxon mind is solving mighty problems, and Anglo-Saxon muscles are bringing forth the most splendid achievements of human skill, the lazy Turk dreams over his pipe or opium—the indolent Spaniard gives up his imagination to his armour, and the Mexican plods on with his slow mule, careless of the bountiful gifts which Nature has spread around him. We ask the attention of the young especially to these suggestions. Nothing but work—severe, persevering work—can accomplish the hopes of youth, or fulfill its ambitions. There is no other road either to knowledge or distinction. All the wealth of the Indies cannot purchase the development of the mind or body—no prestige of name can impress upon the age the character of any man. Every one must develop himself—he must win his own laurels or he cannot wear them. There is no alternative but to "work or die."—Life Illustrated. MISTAKEN GENEROSITY.—There are strange contradictions in some of the popular modes of judging of human character.—contradictions which, if they were to exist in religious society, would be laid hold by the world, and exhibited to view as proofs of the unsubstantial nature of all such profession. Amongst these, there is none more striking, and certainly none more injurious to the well-being of society, than the habit of attributing to young men of gay and dissipated habits an excess of generosity, and an absence of selfishness, which are considered as outweighing all their moral delinquencies. Whether this false estimate of character is derived from the glowing and attractive descriptions of some of the popular heroes of ancient as well as modern romance; or whether it is merely that mankind can accommodate their judgment to circumstances, so as to admire what it suits their inclination to imitate—it is not our business now to inquire. But it may not be foreign to the subject in hand, to tax the patience of the reader for a few moments, so far as to ask, in what does the generosity and the disinterestedness of the characters alluded to consist? Is it in their kind and consistent regard to the feelings of those by whom they are most beloved, and whom they profess to love in return? Is it in their self-denial—in the privations they undergo for the sake of promoting the happiness of others? Is it in the full and efficient returns they render for all the care and anxiety of which they are the cause? Is it in the abundant bestowment of their pecuniary means, to support the destitute and to solace the afflicted? Is it in the faithfulness and punctuality with which they hold themselves ready at the call of duty to answer the demands of friendship and affection? Is it in the sacredness with which they fulfil every trust committed to their charge? Is it, in short, in their absence of self-love, and their disregard of self-gratification in comparison with the gratification of their friends? If there be any meaning in the words generosity and good-heartedness, they would surely comprehend some of these points; and yet in all these are the characters of the gay and the dissipated peculiarly deficient. If we could, by any means of calculation, add together all the tears which such characters habitually and recklessly cause—all the hours of anxiety they inflict upon their near connections—all the bickerings and disputes occasioned by their conduct between those who censure and those who defend them—all the wretched feeling they leave behind whenever they go out—all the anguish which awaits their return—all the disappointment of those who trust them—and, finally, all the wretchedness attendant upon the full development of those vices of which what the world calls gaiety is the natural and certain germ; if we could add all these together, we should behold a sum of human misery greater than ever was produced by absolute crime—by murder, theft, or any of those gross and desperate acts, against which public indignation is so justly, and unanimously raised. If we could add all these together, we should see, operating through different channels, a mass of selfishness with which that of the solitary miser bears no comparison. The life of the gay man is, in fact, a system of self-indulgence, of self-gratification, of self-ruin. The miser, in his despaired and isolated sphere, has no power to prey upon the happiness of society. The privations he imposes extend no farther than himself; and of no other individual shares in what he gains, he is alone in the punishment he inflicts. But the dissipated man has a wider influence, because he is the hero of society in its worst state. He has therefore the power to disseminate the seeds of evil in a degree proportioned to his popularity; and in the same measure as he is beloved, he is capable of inflicting misery. He knows that he can do this; and he does it still. He knows that he is the cause of floods of burning tears, and while he weighs them against one intoxicating draught, it is self-love that prompts him again to hold the sparkling poison to his lips, and to let the tears flow on.—Family Secrets.

the kind and consistent regard to the feelings of those by whom they are most beloved, and whom they profess to love in return? Is it in their self-denial—in the privations they undergo for the sake of promoting the happiness of others? Is it in the full and efficient returns they render for all the care and anxiety of which they are the cause? Is it in the abundant bestowment of their pecuniary means, to support the destitute and to solace the afflicted? Is it in the faithfulness and punctuality with which they hold themselves ready at the call of duty to answer the demands of friendship and affection? Is it in the sacredness with which they fulfil every trust committed to their charge? Is it, in short, in their absence of self-love, and their disregard of self-gratification in comparison with the gratification of their friends? If there be any meaning in the words generosity and good-heartedness, they would surely comprehend some of these points; and yet in all these are the characters of the gay and the dissipated peculiarly deficient. If we could, by any means of calculation, add together all the tears which such characters habitually and recklessly cause—all the hours of anxiety they inflict upon their near connections—all the bickerings and disputes occasioned by their conduct between those who censure and those who defend them—all the wretched feeling they leave behind whenever they go out—all the anguish which awaits their return—all the disappointment of those who trust them—and, finally, all the wretchedness attendant upon the full development of those vices of which what the world calls gaiety is the natural and certain germ; if we could add all these together, we should behold a sum of human misery greater than ever was produced by absolute crime—by murder, theft, or any of those gross and desperate acts, against which public indignation is so justly, and unanimously raised. If we could add all these together, we should see, operating through different channels, a mass of selfishness with which that of the solitary miser bears no comparison. The life of the gay man is, in fact, a system of self-indulgence, of self-gratification, of self-ruin. The miser, in his despaired and isolated sphere, has no power to prey upon the happiness of society. The privations he imposes extend no farther than himself; and of no other individual shares in what he gains, he is alone in the punishment he inflicts. But the dissipated man has a wider influence, because he is the hero of society in its worst state. He has therefore the power to disseminate the seeds of evil in a degree proportioned to his popularity; and in the same measure as he is beloved, he is capable of inflicting misery. He knows that he can do this; and he does it still. He knows that he is the cause of floods of burning tears, and while he weighs them against one intoxicating draught, it is self-love that prompts him again to hold the sparkling poison to his lips, and to let the tears flow on.—Family Secrets.

the Funeral of the Archbishop of Paris. [From the Times Correspondent.] PARIS, Saturday, Jan. 10, 6 P. M. The obsequies of the Archbishop of Paris were celebrated this morning in the presence of an immense crowd of people, who evidently wished to testify their respect for the venerable prelate who has been so suddenly taken from among them. The morning was gloomy and intensely cold, and the ground still covered with the hail and melted snow which had fallen during the night; yet the bitterness and gloom of the weather did not prevent the approaches to the Archiepiscopal Palace and the Cathedral of Notre Dame from being thronged with a multitude. At 8 o'clock the Metropolitan Chapter proceeded from the church to the residence of the Archbishop to receive the body, which had been placed on a catafalque, raised under the principal entrance. The clergy and attendants knelt around it, and, after some time spent in prayer, the cortege formed in the following order:—A detachment of Municipal Guards; the band of the Gendarmes; a battalion of the Gendarmes of the Imperial Guard, with a band of their band; a battalion of the Line, with the drums muffled, and beating at intervals; six mourning coaches, in which were the members of the Metropolitan Chapter, and attendants bearing the archiepiscopal insignia—the crozier, the pastoral cross, the mitre, and the pastoral ring, covered with crepe; the hearse drawn by six black horses, led by footmen, and surrounded by a silver cross. On it was placed the coffin, covered with black velvet, with gold mouldings, but without any other ornaments. Immediately in advance of the hearse walked a domestic in livery, bearing the star and ribbon of St. Mark, and St. Lawrence, the ribbon of the Legion of Honour, and other decorations of the Archbishop; he was followed by the household. Then came the members of the Archbishop's family, accompanied and followed by a crowd of people belonging to every class of society, among whom were military officers of the army and navy, simple seamen, and soldiers of the army of the Crimea, operatives in blouses, women, sisters of charity, and the brethren of the Christian schools; a battalion of the Line, with its band of music and muffled drums; the carriage of the Archbishop; the Emperor's carriage, with the Grand Chamberlain, the Duke of Liancourt, representing the Emperor; and Prince Jerome, followed by a train of private carriages. The ground was occupied by a double line of troops of 20th, 11th, and 40th Regiments. The cortege was closed by a squadron of Dragoons. The coach of the pall was held by M. Mollevat, canon of Paris; M. Faudet, cure of St. Roch, and son of the parish priests of Paris; M. de Boies, curate of St. Etienne du Mont; and M. Hugues, curate of the Parish of Notre Dame.—The grand entrance of the church of Notre Dame was hung with black from the gallery known by the name of the *Galerie des Rois* France to the ground. The walls of the in-

bringing her pretty face over his shoulder, looked on the page with a playful, scornful air. "What is this, Walter?" said she; "philosophy? nonsense! Shut up your philosophy: we want none this evening." "And why not this evening, dear Lucy?" "Because I am determined that you shall not bring on a return of your illness," replied Lucy. "You have not studied now for six months, and you must begin this evening, forsooth! I'll not allow it." "You are peremptory, Lucy!" said Walter, with a smile. "Peremptory!" exclaimed Lucy; "yes, it is enough to make any one peremptory." "Tell me," continued she demurely, "have you not often declared that the great object of existence to a rational being is in the discovery of the means of producing pleasure and the means of avoiding pain—the adoption of the first, and the rejection of the last; moreover, that a pleasure which is evidently inferior to another pleasure, or which is necessarily mixed with, or followed by, a greater pain, should be avoided, and that only the highest which is in its nature the enjoyed and purest. Have you not declared all this, and more than this; a great deal more than I can either remember or understand?" "Granted!" replied Walter, laughing. "Proceed, most philosophical man!" "Then, most unphilosophical man," exclaimed Lucy, "I charge you with acting against your own doctrine. You have done so habitually, and, undeterred by experience, you wish to do so now." "Ha, Lucy!" exclaimed Walter; "that is a serious charge, indeed! Explain, my dear girl, explain!" "I will," said Lucy; "and undertake to convert you before I finish my discourse. A pleasure is not enjoyed, you say, which is evidently inferior to another pleasure, or which is necessarily mixed with, or followed by, a greater pain. Now, what caused your illness, pray? Why, your taking pleasure in reading, you concluded yourself eternally to read, as if reading were the highest pleasure in the world; and you read with such infatuated eagerness as to ruin your health. Was this conduct worthy of a rational being?" "I plead guilty to the second count of your indictment," said Walter, "but not to the first. I did read to excess, I own; but reading itself is, certainly, to use your own words, a pleasure in its nature of the highest and purest." "Wait a little," said Lucy, "I have not half done with you yet. I maintain that you injured your bodily health, and have actually rendered yourself incapable of distinguishing between the different degrees of pleasure. You have read until you can relish nothing but reading. Your highest pleasure has become—the consideration of the means to arrive at pleasure. You have chased a desired thing so long, that you prefer the chase to the possession of the object chased. I accuse you of being a mere pleasure-seeker, a self-denying pleasure-seeker, who, with what he seeks within his grasp, seizes it not at once, but vainly schemes how to seize it in the clearest way; or how to seize something else more distant, and therefore more attractive. You do not take the best, you know, but must first ascertain that it is the best existing. Whilst common mortals are enjoying, you are reasoning about enjoyment." "Go on, Lucy!" said Walter, smiling, but faintly. Lucy continued—"You have worn out your eyes, bent your shoulders, and confused your brain, by thinking, and the study of others' thinking. And for what? To be confuted by an untaught girl—even by your own poor Lucy! Ah! my dear philosopher, be advised. Do what I tell you, and you will never do wrong!" "And what is that, Lucy?" inquired Walter. "Pronounce my pretty instructress for pupil I must call you no longer." "Thus stands the case," said Lucy, deliberately—"you have been laid up ill in this cottage for three months, and are now much recovered. The pleasure which I recommend to you, then, is—the enjoyment of this charming evening. It is a pleasure great in itself, and one that will be followed by no atoning pain. You should walk out, if circumstances allowed it; but this I do not recommend, because you are weak, and the injury caused by walking might be greater than the benefit." "Logically put!" exclaimed Walter. "Say on wisest of thy sex!" "Well," continued Lucy, "what is the inference? The evening air being good for you, and you being unable to go out at the door to meet it, the rational course is, that it should come in at the window to meet you. In other words, you must be careless and happy, instead of meditative and miserable. Here are two chairs by the window. You will sit in one, and I will sit in the other; the casement shall be opened, and the book shall be shut; the lamp shall be put out, and the moonlight shall be let in. Instead of looking on wearying letters, you shall look on trees, grass, and flowers; and you shall talk love to me, and not think philosophy to yourself. Is it agreed, Walter?" "No, Lucy!" exclaimed Walter; "you have painted the picture very temptingly, but I cannot realise it. We will not sit in the chairs by the window; the casement shall not be opened; the lamp shall not be put out; I will not look on trees, and grass, and flowers; and, hardest yet, I will not talk of love." "What do you bet that all these things will not come to pass?" said Lucy, with an arch look. "Bet?" exclaimed Walter; "I am sure, they will not!" "But what do you bet?" repeated Lucy pertinaciously. "Oh, anything!" said Walter, "anything! and I will give as odds as you like. Against this embroidered note-book of yours, I will stake—let me see, what shall it be?—a first-rate double-action Errard harp will that do? It is a most magnificent bet, considering that I am quite determined to win." "Done!" said Lucy; and "Done!" said Walter. The word had scarcely passed his lips, when Lucy, with a sudden and violent expiration, extinguished the lamp; with a turn of her hand she closed the book; and when he started from his seat, angry and astonished at this conduct, she threw her arms round his neck, and pulled him gently towards the window. Here was the Gordian knot most ridiculously and ingloriously cut at once. It was impudent! it was unbearable! Walter struggled to release himself, and uttered various unpleasing exclamations of rage and defiance. But he could not hurt those tender arms; and a silvery laugh was so catching, and a charming and dearly-loved girl so irresistible, that he fairly gave in, yielded himself to his fate, and joined in one chair by the window; then she drew the curtain, opened the casement, and sat herself down in the other chair. The moonlight streamed in and displayed the trees, and grass, and flowers without. Whether Walter talked love to Lucy, I know not; but I suspect that the wager was won in every particular, as Lucy certainly retained her note-book, and was shortly afterwards presented with a first-rate double-action Errard harp. MORAL.—When pleasure hovers about your dwelling, open your casement in welcome; for it is most shy and capricious and never fails to resent any sign of inhospitality. Work, or Die. If we cast our eyes upon a map of the world, and compare the condition of the inhabitants in different portions, we shall at once perceive that the solid wealth, the enterprise, intelligence, and commercial prosperity are in the temperate climates; while, on the other hand, those countries which abound in luxuriant and spontaneous growth, are generally sunk into abject degradation, or fast going to decay. In the New World, the Spaniards were the first to establish settlements. Attracted by the hopes of riches, they penetrated the country of the Montezumas, laying prostrate in their path-way all that opposed them, and erecting the Castilian banners and the emblematic cross on fertile regions of vast extent. While their career was marked with brilliant victories, and the gold of their vanquished and plundered enemies swelled their coffers with immense wealth, the slow but hardy Anglo-Saxons were encountering the rigors of a severe climate, and the fierce warfare of the savage. Their enterprise was beset at every step with the most appalling dangers and he severest toils. Let us compare the condition of the countries thus established, and we shall perceive that, while the struggles of the hardy Anglo-Saxons resulted in the establishment of one of the most prosperous and enlightened of civilized nations, the enterprise of the Spaniards, commenced under auspicious circumstances, with an inviting climate and productive soil, has resulted in a number of divided and petty states, subject to the despotic sway or the moreferal reign of anarchy; while ignorance, superstition, and intolerance cast their blighting influence upon every department of society. The people have not the inherent

BOOK JOB, Plain and Ornamental Printing, NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY DONE AT THIS OFFICE. Having an entirely new stock of material, the publishers are prepared to execute Job Work, such as Pamphlets, Cards, Posters, Bill Heads, Bills of Lading, Law Blanks, Bronze and Colored Work, in a superior style, and at as low rates as any other establishment in the County. Sandwich, September 18th, 1856.

terior were covered with the same table-

The Ministers, a numerous deputation of the Senate, with Marshal Pelissier at their head; deputations of the Council of State, of the Legislative Corps, of the Municipal Council of Paris, of the magistracy, the clergy of all the parishes of the diocese, the ecclesiastical colleges, and the other religious institutions were present. In the choir of the church were seated in the Nuncio, the Bishops of Nancy, Beauvais, Amiens, Orleans, Chartres, Gaudaloue, Evreux, Bourges, Metz, Arras, Poitiers, Bourges, Dax, and Dax in partibus. The Bishop of Blois, suffragan of the Archdiocese of Paris, was prevented by illness from attending. Among the higher lay functionaries were Marshal Magnan and General MMahon, the superior members of the magistracy, and the members of the Institute.

The Archbishop's throne was covered with black cloth, over which stood a gigantic crucifix in white. The catafalque was placed between the nave and the choir, nearly in the centre of the church, with statues at the corners, and encircled by countless tapers, and above it rose a canopy of black cloth and ermine. The choir was filled with people along the Rue de Grenelle, the Rue de Bourgogne, the Place du Palais Bourbon, the Quays, the Point Neuf, the Quai des Orfèvres, and the Rue Notre Dame, reached the Cathedral about 10 o'clock. Crowds lined the streets, and the remains bore along, received marks of profound respect. The most sincere veneration for every man bowed his head, and bowed; several knelt on the ground, all mud and melted snow as it was; and the women, some of them weeping, made, with every mark of devotion and sorrow, the sign of the cross, beat their breasts, and repeated aloud prayers for the repose of the departed. On its arrival at the entrance of the church the prebends and honorary canons, and the parish priests of the diocese, preceded by the cross bearer, went to the door to receive the remains of their late Archbishop, and with the canons who had brought it from the Palace, bore them to the catafalque before the high altar. The solemn music of the choir, the solemn music of the dead, and after the mitre, crucifix and crozier of the prelate were deposited on the coffin, the funeral service began. The solemn dirge of the Dies Ires, which more than any other, excepting perhaps the Miserere, awakes with the thoughts of the grave those of atonement and redemption, the gloom of the old building made darker still by the sombre atmosphere and the melted snow, which pattered against the high windows; the black tapestry, varied by the armorial bearings of the prelate; the funeral costume of the attendant bishops and clergy; the body beneath the altar before which the departed had so lately ministered; the solemn notes swelling through the lofty aisles, and flowing along the vaulted ceiling; the consciousness that the man whose remains all were sorrowing over had not been removed from among them by mortal decay, but had been foully murdered while in the performance of his sacred office—all this seemed to make an appeal to the heart which it would be difficult to express, but which was told in many a moist eye.

The Bishop of Meaux was officiating; the service was performed with all the pomp of the church, and from the number of priests who joined in it, was most impressive. During the mass salves of artillery were fired, the bells tolled more fully, and at the elevation of the host the troops in the body of the cathedral knelt on one knee and presented arms. At the close of the mass the five absolutions ordained by the church for an archbishop were slowly and solemnly pronounced. The bishops and clergy and all the vestments present advanced towards the choir, and sprinkled the coffin with holy water. The crowd then gradually dispersed. The coffin was left exposed on the catafalque. At 3 o'clock numbers returned to attend the vespers for the dead; and at 4 o'clock the coffin was deposited in the vault near the entrance of the choir, which is destined to receive the remains of the Archbishop of Paris. This vault only contains five coffins; those of Monseigneur de Juigne, who died since the first revolution; of Monseigneur du Bellay, who gave in his resignation at the period of the Concordat in 1803; but did not die until 1811; of Monseigneur de Perpetuis, who died in 1821; of Monseigneur de Quelen, who died at the close of 1839; and of Monseigneur Affre, who was killed in 1848. In 40 days, according to usage, the funeral oration of the Archbishop will be preached by one of the canons of the Metropolitan Chapter. It has been stated that the heart of the late prelate, which had been embalmed separately, will be deposited in the Church of the Carmes. It is now positively said that, at the request of the cure of St. Etienne du Mont, it will be placed in the latter church, after the ceremony of its purification.

A will written by the late Archbishop about two months ago at his country house of Belle-Eau, some short time before his return to Paris, has been found in his writing-desk. The document begins in these words: "I die in the faith and love of the Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman Church, for the advancement of which I have never ceased to labour in the different ranks of the sacred hierarchy; and these are my last wishes."

After dividing among the members of his family his private property, which is not considerable, and leaving to the Bishop of Tripoli a life annuity of 100,000 francs, and bequeathing some sums to his domestics, he leaves: 1. To his metropolitan church his mitre, gothic stole, and other canonicals, with his ring of rubies and emeralds; the richly bound missal offered to him by Monseigneur de Dreux Bresse on the occasion of his consecration, and the collection of medals relative to the principal acts of his episcopacy, with the box which contains them. 2. To the seminary of Paris 4000 francs for an annual grant made forever. 3. To the titulary canons of Digne 4000 francs. 4. To the parish of St. Paul Trois Chateaux, his native town, the episcopal chair which he purchased at Lyons at the time of his promotion to the episcopate. 5. To the cure's residence at Ral, parish of Belle-Eau, his books at that place. 6. To the orphan establishment of the same place a sum of 5000 francs. A sum of 10,000 francs to be distributed to the poor of Paris by the members of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, the Sisters of Charity, the Petites Sœurs des Pauvres, and the cures of all the parishes of the capital.

The Bishop of Tripoli, the Abbe Darbois, and the Abbe Delouac, are among his executors. The purification of the Church St. Etienne-du-Mont, the scene of the assassination of the Archbishop of Paris, took place on the morning of the 12th, with considerable pomp. The ceremony, which commenced at ten, was not concluded until the afternoon.

Among the candidates believed to have the best chance of succeeding to the vacant see of Paris, the names of Monseigneur Salines, Bishop of Amiens (ex-Latinist; present Bonapartist); and Monseigneur Marzenod, Bishop of Mar-seilles, are mentioned.

A member of the Missouri House of Representatives was knocked down by one of his fellows while the body of which they form a part was in session on Wednesday of last week, and a bowie knife was drawn by the assailant, who, however, was prevented from using it.

The French episcopal bench has just lost another of its members. Monseigneur d'Arnauld, Archbishop of Aix, in Provence, expired on the 9th, at the archiepiscopal palace, shortly after having received extreme-unction. Verger, the assassin of the Archbishop of Paris, if executed, will be degraded on the guillotine. This sentence has been frequently carried into execution. The bishop of the diocese, attended by the clergy, is seated on the scaffold, surrounded by all the sacred implements which are used at the consecration of priests. He then utters a prayer, and after some ceremonies, the bishop will scratch the palm of Verger's hand, the ends of his fingers and thumbs, and the shaven crown of his head, to remove the odour of sanctity from the culprit. He will then be unlocked, and afterwards decapitated.

The Murder of Dr. Burdell.

A Gentleman of high professional standing, of large fortune and living in one of the most fashionable thoroughfares in New York, has been foully murdered in the most mysterious manner imaginable. Dr. Burdell was not seen alive since five o'clock on Friday evening. At the hour says the Herald, he left his home for the purpose of dining at the Metropolitan Hotel. His return does not seem to have been noticed by any of the inmates of the house. Mrs. Burdell saw him when he took his departure, but never beheld him alive afterwards. She was in the house all the evening, and was engaged with some of the members of the family in marking wearing apparel, when the lateness of the hour warned her that it was time to retire. Mr. Eckel and Mr. Snodgrass, two boarders in the house were up until 11 o'clock, and at that hour, they say, Mr. Burdell did not make his appearance. They then retired to their rooms, and according to the statement of the wife of the deceased, the gas was put out and all sought slumber in their respective apartments. Dr. Burdell was not heard coming in during the night; and although Mrs. Burdell says she is not a sound sleeper, still nothing unusual attracted her attention during the length and dreary hours of the night which had then set in upon the entire household. No shrieks of murder—no struggle for life or death—no stifled groans, or death-rattle was heard proceeding from the chamber wherein the body of the murdered victim was found the following morning. All was quietness and peace within that abode, at least so the witnesses state.

But when the morning came, and the light of Sunday's sun beamed through the casement of the apartment, revealing a sight which might appal the strongest heart, the scene was instantly changed. The consternation of the family on beholding the mangled corpse of him they thought was so full of life and happiness may be easily imagined than described. An investigation was immediately instituted; the house was searched, the inmates were all examined, but no traces could be found to the perpetrator of one of the most atrocious crimes ever committed in this city.

On the second floor, in the back room, is the place where the murder was committed. The parlor below were the reception rooms, and this was the office in which the doctor practised dentistry.

The front room was occupied as a sleeping room by the deceased; he was murdered with all his clothes on. It appeared from an examination of the room as though he had not been in the house long; his shawl was thrown upon the sofa, and he was probably sitting in a chair by his case of dental tools, looking over some papers lying carelessly upon the case. It would seem as though at least two persons had entered the room together to commit the crime. The one probably threw a cord or rope round the neck of the deceased, choking him, the other stabbing him at the same time with an instrument which, judging from the wounds, might have been a bowie knife. Considerable blood was found on the case of tools and on the chair by it. The blood then traced along to the chair by the centre table; it was found on a newspaper, the Herald, lying on the centre table. From thence it is found in greater quantities to the hall door—at which place it seems as though there had been a desperate struggle; the door, with the door casing, are marked in several places as if a hand covered with blood had grasped them. Dr. Burdell was probably struggling madly to escape from his murderer or murderers by this door when the corded artery was cut, from which the blood spouted a stream; covering the whole corner of the room from the hall door to the closet door, and especially the latter door, with blood, which reached as high as five feet five inches. In this corner of the room, between the two doors aforesaid the body of the murdered man was found, his head towards the hall door, the body extending along parallel with the partition; and just in front of the closet door. The body was lying on the left side, face downward; beneath it was dressed in plain cloth; the instrument had penetrated through them, making incisions into the body about three-quarters of an inch in width. The instrument is supposed to have been about eight inches long.

When the physicians entered the room about nine o'clock on Sunday morning, they could not tell from the appearance of the face who the murdered man was, it was so disfigured and clotted with blood; there was nothing about him that looked like Dr. Burdell—his clothes were soaked and matted with gore. They cut his clothes off him and washed the body; then examined the wounds; there were fifteen deeply incised cuts on the body, which penetrated into the heart, lungs, and neck. His gold watch and pocket-book were found on his body—so the crime could not have been committed by burglars or for money.

With the exception of deceased having been married to Mrs. Cunningham, privately, nothing of importance was elicited on the inquest.

A Fight in the Missouri House of Representatives—A Bowie Knife Drawn.

The difficulty seems to have originated in discussion between the parties—Messrs. Darnes and Reid—on a series of emancipation resolutions introduced by Mr. Darnes, who reflected severely upon Mr. Reid. While Mr. Darnes was thus speaking, the correspondent of the St. Louis Leader says: Captain R. was observed, however, suddenly to grow pale, and rising from his seat approached Mr. Darnes, laid one hand on his shoulder and with the other struck him a blow in the face that would have felled an ox. Mr. Darnes would have fallen, had not his chair and desk prevented, but immediately rallying, calling Captain R. an assassin, [the latter, growing more excited, threw open his vest, and in an instant his bowie knife was flashing out; Mr. D. had a tumbler; but the members around interposed with great presence of mind and promptitude and forcibly prevented any further collision, until both yielded to the interposition of the Sergeant-at-Arms. Notwithstanding the very serious character of this affair, which a moment more, or less courage and promptitude of the bystanders, would have made a fatal one, I do not think that anything further will come of it. Mr. Darnes is under no obligation, according to the code of honour (such as it is) to resent what had passed, for his friends agree that he was unduly and unconsciously excited.

The following is the "official" account of the affair as reported in the proceedings of the House: Mr. Darnes said he did not fear gunpowder, and begged to inform the gentleman that his room was at No. 12 Newman's Hotel. Mr. Reid—"If I am not mistaken, it may be No. 12 a little lower down the river." Mr. Darnes—"You ought to be in cell No. 12 Penitentiary, where you ought to have been before you fought the battle of Ossawatimie."

Mr. Reid rose, and Mr. Darnes facing the Speaker continued his remarks. Mr. Darnes—"Your powder has no terror for me, I am contending for principle."

At this moment Mr. Reid had stepped to the right hand side of Mr. Darnes. He laid his left hand upon his shoulder, and laying off with his right, struck him (Darnes) a heavy blow on the right cheek bone and knocked him down. Reid then returned to his seat. Mr. Darnes having recovered somewhat from the effects of the blow, said: "I say, sir, that no man but a cowardly assassin would step up behind a gentleman's back and strike him."

of the Government. We only hope they may not find that in their desire to "take the wind out of the sails" of their opponents, they have outwitted themselves. Dulness is an unfortunate quality in a statesman; but too much sharpness is sometimes even more objectionable.

Meeting of Parliament.

"In a short time the collective wisdom of Upper and Lower Canada will commence their deliberations; and as Essex is blessed with a representative in both Houses, it is to be hoped that his interest will not be overlooked. In order that this may be the case, there should be perfect harmony between our members. The good sense of both will not doubt cause an oblivion of all the irritation which took place at the last election; for it has long been known that three-fourths of what is said during a contest ought to be forgotten, as the pill is closed. That this motto will be pursued by Messrs. Prince and Rankin there is little reason to doubt; for they are both aware that by acting in concert they may effect much good, while by dissension they will frustrate the good intentions of each other."

We officially respond to the spirit evinced by the above remarks, which we take from the Windsor Herald of Friday last; and we trust that the two gentlemen who represent our interests in the different branches of the Legislature, will feel not only the good sense, but the necessity, of forgetting past differences, and endeavouring to cultivate a more kindly feeling towards each other than appear to have existed between them for some time past. Their constituents have a right to expect from them; it is a duty they owe to society, and it is by such a course that they can best serve the interests, not only of this section, but of the Province at large.

FAREWELL ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn that on Monday, the 9th inst., Mr. Maurice Butler, a respectable and well-known farmer residing in the Township of Maidstone, while in the act of felling a tree, mistook the direction in which it was falling, and unfortunately did not escape far enough from its branches while running from it, to avoid being crushed almost instantly to death underneath their ponderous weight. The body lay fearfully mutilated, being torn and strewn over the ground, and branches of the tree, for several feet around.

An inquest was held on the body at 8 a. m. on Tuesday, the 10th inst., by Jas. Devlin, and John O'Connor, Esqrs., two of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Essex, and the jury returned the following verdict:—That Maurice Butler on Monday the 9th inst., came to his death by the fall of a tree on him while chopping in the woods on his farm, on the South ½ of Lot No. 5, South Middle Road, in the Township of Maidstone, in the County of Essex.

Mr. Butler leaves a wife and several children to mourn his untimely and sudden departure. How strikingly are the following words brought to bear upon this sad and fearful case:—"Ye are all in death!"

Mr. Hill, of St. Louis—"I move that this House do now adjourn till 9 o'clock, Thursday." Motion lost. Mr. Darnes—"I say, sir, that I have been assaulted in the House; I say, sir, that an assassin stepped up behind me when my back was turned upon him and struck me in the face—I pronounce him a coward and a scoundrel." Mr. Reid here stepped forward again when Mr. Darnes raised a tumbler with the evident intention of throwing it at him.

Mr. Reid then drew a knife, when Mr. Allen of Warren, and several other gentlemen stepped in front of Mr. Reid, and he retired to his seat. Mr. Darnes was also prevented from throwing the glass by gentlemen around him. The latter was then conducted from the room.

Correspondence.

SANDWICH, 16th Feb, 1857.

To the Editor of the British Canadian. Sir,—Will you oblige a Subscriber by giving this a place in the Canadian? The Windsor Herald informs me that, "an answer appears to a Layman, which will terminate the controversy as far as the Herald is concerned." To this I will only remark, that if the "original prospectus prohibited religious discussion," and its Editor considered my title to come under that ban, which to me seems doubtful, it was "injurious to his paper," and he should not have "put it in." But having commenced the controversy, he should, I think, have continued it. However, the Herald is his, and a man may, most certainly, do as he pleases with his own.

British Canadian.

Our country's welfare first, and then, "We stand by honest party men."

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18th, 1857.

Southern Railway.

Though we are not in possession of particulars, we learn that an accommodation, or compromise of the difficulties which have hitherto kept back the commencement of this undertaking, is likely to be arrived at; in fact, we were led to believe, but a few days since, that an amicable arrangement had actually been concluded, but according to our last accounts, we are induced to believe that such is not the case. We are not without hope, however, that ere long all disputes will be brought to a satisfactory termination. The people of Amherstburg, trust, will have no occasion hereafter to regret having intrusted the guardianship of their interests to Messrs. McLeod and Park, and as to Mr. Rankin, he has always professed, and still does so, his determination to stand by their rights to the last. It is high time that the hearburnings which have grown out of this subject should be laid aside, and that all parties should unite in so laudable an object as the final adjustment of past differences.

Any arrangement by which the interests of the County will be secured, and the reasonable expectations of Amherstburg realized, will be hailed with general satisfaction; and if provision is made, that the spirit and meaning of the Charter shall be faithfully carried out, it is all we ask, and all we have ever aimed at will be accomplished. Nothing more do we want, and with nothing less shall we be content.

The Globe and Colonist are loud in their denunciations of the appointment of Judge Draper as Commissioner to England to negotiate with the Imperial Government for the annexation to Canada of the Hudson's Bay Territory. As we know neither the exact nature of Mr. Draper's mission, nor the grounds upon which he has been appointed, we shall abstain from expressing any opinion on the subject for the present. It is evident, however, that the appointment does not seem likely to add to the strength

verses in Corinthians to maintain their "divine right" to tithes. I simply produced the former and succeeding verses from this very chapter of their own selection, and these weapons, which St. Paul furnishes, and which must, consequently, have been also original as their own, demolished their position. They injudiciously made their stand between two batteries, and were tumbled down. My arguments may be "shallow," but I leave others to decide whether they have been strong enough to shroud with suspicion the claim of "divine right" to tithes under the Gospel Dispensation and that was all I argued for.

In the February number of the Churchman's Friend the "Lost Principle" is renewed under the title of "Gold and the Gospel." There the Editor makes this bold assertion, "The perpetual obligation of tithes is based upon its being not simply Mosaic, but given as a law most probably to Adam, certainly to Noah." Now, Sir, I defy, and that is an equally daring affirmation, the Editor to point out chapter and verse in the Bible, containing an extreme probability in the former case, and the certainty in the latter. I positively deny, that they can do either the one or the other.

I will exhibit another annotation under the same head of "Gold and the Gospel." The Editor writes "concerning the Christian evidence of the continued obligation of, at least the law of tithes, he further thus ably argues;" alluding to Mr. Constable's Essay:—"As the grand reason—namely, the honoring of God—still exists in all its force for the gift of a tenth, as well as the uses to which he would have it applied, so the New Testament everywhere requires a portion of his substance. This portion was to be greater or less, according to the state of each individual. (1 Cor. xvi. 2.) True, a tenth is not named in the New Testament; but that was not required, because that proportion was already fixed in the Old."

Now, if any one will turn to the quoted 1 Cor. xvi. chap, he will perceive that this tenth, as it is termed, this "law of tithes," was simply a collection made for the relief of the poor Christians at Jerusalem. But I will give both verses, the previous and the one cited.—"Now, concerning the collection for the Saints, as I have given order to the Churches of Galatia, even so do ye. Upon the first day of the week let every one of you lay him in store, as he hath prospered him, that there be no gathering when I come. It does seem strange to me, this picking out a solitary verse, regardless of its context.

But let us examine with what fairness the payment of this "tenth of our income" would operate. That is the claim now set up; the Levitical Law (Deut. 16 c. 22 and 23) required only the tithe of all the land, which was generally collected, chiefly of corn, of wine, and of oil, and the firstlings of the herds and flocks." Some time ago there were two gentlemen in the public service at Amherstburg, enjoying the same rank and income. The one had been the father of twenty-five children; the other never had any. According to the title system, the former would pay the same as the latter. Quite right, to be sure. Hang the fruitful sinner! what business had he with a quarter of a hundred children?

It is not only in his posterity, merely wished "to elicit thought and to call forth investigation," why does he snub my poor incursions on the subject, and jeer at having "aroused a Layman's wrath?" Wrath indeed! Why, I feel very opposite sensation at his shiftings. He first exclaims, "tithes or eternal condemnation." When I advance upon him, he flits away, like a Will-o'-the-wisp, and I discover him immediately afterwards behind me, with his dexter thumb at his nose, twirling his little finger at me, and shouting in my lug, "it's all voluntary."

Some British ships had arrived off the port of Bushire. Correspondence ensued, and on Dec. 3d the British sent on shore a copy of the declaration of war. Next day, the 4th, the British took possession of the Island of Karrak without opposition, as a military depot. On the 7th and 8th the British troops disembarked at Hallia Bay, twelve miles southwest of Bushire. The men landed with three days' rations, and without baggage.

On the morning of the 9th, the army, in two brigades, advanced along the coast, the ships sailing a little ahead, on the flank. The ship Assaye, on coming abreast of Fort Bushire, shelled it from a distance of 1700 yards, and dislodged the garrison, 800 of whom took up a new position, to oppose the British at once.

Brigadier Stopford was shot dead while waving on his men to the attack. The British thereon marched on the enemy, who fought desperately with the bayonet till driven back upon the fort from whence they attempted to escape, but were met by the British Rifles, seaward, and by the Cavalry landward. Col. Melville of the Cavalry was killed. The enemy were not Persians, but Arabs; they left three Chiefs and a large number of men on the field. The British loss is reported to be 35 men. Bushire was then summoned to surrender, and the channel having been buoyed during the night, the city was bombarded and shelled steadily for four hours, when it surrendered. The British rebort no loss in the fleet. The Governor, the Commander of the fleet, and an officer, reported to be the minister of war, were made prisoners. The garrison being too numerous to retain, they were removed into the interior and released. Bushire was proclaimed British territory and a free port. The city became quiet, but reports were rife of abandoned conduct on the part of the British after the capitulation of the town.

THE CHINESE WAR. Details are to hand confirming the telegraphic accounts of the Chinese loss. An extract from the Chinese mail of the 16th says—"The factories have been burned down by the Chinese, and the only particulars we have ascertained are, that about eleven o'clock on Saturday night the flames broke out in every direction, and vigorous attempts were made by the seamen and marines to stop its progress; but all attempts were fruitless, and the fire raged throughout the night and up to the time of the steamer's departure. At first some hopes were entertained that the flames might be extinguished, but fresh fires broke out. Dante & Co's premises were the first

to go, and the whole of Hanshaw's Hong, the Imperial French Ministers, and Takas Hongs were burnt. The only buildings unburnt at the time of the steamer's departure were the British Consulate and five or six warehouses. What steps the Admirals means to take are unknown, but there is little doubt that the city of Canton will be no longer spared, and the discharge of shells and rockets was already said to have commenced. It is reported that the Chinese apologized to the American authorities for the outrage committed against the American flag.

SPAIN. The Cortes is convoked for 1st of May. General Oribe was arrested at Madrid on the 15th. The Queen has the measles, but is recovering. BELGIUM. A deputation of English had waited on Prince Deligny, to disavow the recent speech of Sir. Robert Peel. The Prince replied by calling Peel a sot and a puppy. GERMANY. The Diet terminated its sitting on the 24th. The Prussian Representative announced the release of the Neufchatel prisoners by Switzerland, and expressed the King of Prussia's now friendly intentions, at the same time thanking the Diet for the ready permission given the Prussian army to pass through their territory.

SWITZERLAND. The Paris Monitor officially confirms the statement in the time dig in the Neufchatel affair, Napoleon acted in reliance on a confidential knowledge of the King of Prussia's intentions, and that Switzerland may now safely disarm, as she is doing, having dismissed the troops to their homes. It is possible that difficulties may remain as to the claim of the King of Prussia to have his standard aloft on the castles of Neufchatel. DENMARK. The Berlin Borsehalle affirms that the Sound Dues were closed on the 15th by the Conference, ad hoc, and that matters are so advanced as to promise a final arrangement by the middle of next month. No serious difficulties remain to be settled; all the principal parties agree as to principles and forms, and arrangement will be entered into with States of minor importance. Denmark will come to an accord separately with some parties as to terms of payment, but general arrangements will be laid down in a general treaty.

ITALY. A despatch from Milan, dated 25th, states that a universal amnesty has been officially decreed for the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom. All political offenders have been set at liberty. Proceeding pending against them are quashed. The special Judicial Court at Mantua has been dissolved. A Sardinian budget just presented to the Chambers estimates the revenue for the present year at one hundred and forty-four million francs, and the expenditure at one hundred and forty-seven.

TURKEY. A doubtful letter from Naples speaks of a conspiracy to blow up the King's palace. It also says that a body of armed men overpowered the Guards, and conveyed the body of Malano, the assassin, on board a ship. PERSIA. The conference at Constantinople concerning the Principalities have at length terminated, and 10,000 Turkish troops are to march into Wallachia and Moldavia, to keep order during the elections. The order that the Austrian troops are to withdraw from the Principalities has left Vienna. They will begin to retire on first days of March, and must have completed the evacuation, according to arrangement, by the 30th March. The news when it was announced in Vienna produced a favourable impression on the Bourse.

PERSIA. Further telegraphic accounts received. Bushire surrendered on the 9th December, after an hour's fire from the fleet. Fort Bushire was captured on the previous day, after a smart action. Brigadier Slapford, Colonel Melet, and Lieutenants Alterson and Warren were killed, besides 20 rank and file. Karrak was occupied on the 4th December. Large reinforcements are being sent up the Gulf. Sir J. Bowring had applied to the Indian Government for troops. The French journal publish the following dated Marseilles—"The Caize has arrived with news from Constantinople of the 15th. Constantinople journals confirm the statement that the English have taken the Island of Karrak and Fort of Bushire. The Persian garrison had received orders to retire into the interior. The inhabitants of the city of Bushire remained there after the entry of the English. The latter were preparing to extend their operations into the interior. Considerable reinforcements had arrived. Meerza Khan, respecting whom the dispute originated, has renounced English protection. Several princes of Canabar have refused to support England, and have gone to Teheran to offer their submission to the Shah. The Shah had concentrated his troops in the eastern provinces. Russia had taken possession of islands in Caspian without Persian consent. The Imam of Muscat was seeking to annex the province of Afghanistan to his territories. CHINA. News already telegraphed from China is, repeated by private advices, which say that the Chinese set fire to the foreign factories at ten o'clock, on the night of December 19th. The fire was raging when the mail left, the buildings being almost destroyed. It is however right to say, that the news is received with some suspicion in London. Telegraph further says that Commodore Armstrong attacked and dismantled the Barrier Forts, in consequence of the Chinese wantonly firing on a boat of-war's boat under American colors.

at a decline of half per cent. Consols closed at 93 1/4 93 1/2. LIVERPOOL, Jan. 27. Notwithstanding a very dull report from Mark Lane yesterday, who had at to-day's market a fair attendance of buyers.

In wheat, a fair consumptive business was done, but we cannot alter quotations, which remain as on Friday. Flour—in the absence of sales, quotations continue nominal. Indian corn in small demand; mixed freely offered, at 3 3/4 1/4 in store, without finding buyers, above 3 3/4. We quote wheat, red, 8s a 9s; white, 9s 3d a 9s 10d. Flour, extra Ohio, 3 1/4 a 3 3/4; Western Canal, 3 1/4 a 3 1/4. Beef continues firm; sales limited. Pork—No change. Bacon—demand languid; prices unchanged. Lard again scarce on the spot, and 6 1/2 has been paid for a small quantity. Tallow firm, and about 1 1/2 per cwt. dearer.

Cotton advanced 1/6 of a penny. The papers announce the death of Judge Baron Alderson. The Daily News says—"We learn from good authority that a telegraph message from Lord Stratford and Redcliffe was received at the Board of Control, to the effect that the Shah has accepted the terms of peace offered by England—not on account of the fall of Bushire, but on general grounds."

Arrival of the Europa. Details of the Fall of Bushire.—Later from China.—Canton in Flames. HALIFAX, February 14th. The steamship Europa arrived here at an early hour this morning, and will be due at Boston on Sunday evening. She left Liverpool on Saturday, 31st ult. Her news is consequently three days later than that received by the City of Baltimore. European affairs were generally in a state of quietude, and the main interest centered in the Chinese and Persian questions.

The London Globe had a telegraph from Constantinople, dated January 16th, announcing that the British steamers have returned from the vicinity of the Isle of Serpents. COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE. Liverpool Cotton Market without change. Quotations nominally the same. Breadstuffs market generally steady. Wheat quiet, but firm at previous quotations. Flour inactive. Corn in improved request, and holders demanding an advance. Provisions, no change. Sales of pork unimportant. Tallow firm. Sales of Lard at 6 1/2 6d a 6 1/2.

Sugars active at an advance of 6d a 1s. Teas, fall qualities, at further advances, and the market was excited and unsettled. London Money Market had become decidedly stringent, and without any prospects of speedy relief. The demand for accommodation was active, at full rates, both at the bank and out.

The Billon in the Bank of England was steadily increasing. Consols closed at 93 a 93 1/4. American securities generally firm. THE PERSIAN DIFFICULTY. It is believed that Persia has submitted to the demand of the British, but the intelligence is still received with doubt. The details of the capture of Bushire have been received from Bombay under date of December 29th.

Some British ships had arrived off the port of Bushire. Correspondence ensued, and on Dec. 3d the British sent on shore a copy of the declaration of war. Next day, the 4th, the British took possession of the Island of Karrak without opposition, as a military depot. On the 7th and 8th the British troops disembarked at Hallia Bay, twelve miles southwest of Bushire. The men landed with three days' rations, and without baggage.

On the morning of the 9th, the army, in two brigades, advanced along the coast, the ships sailing a little ahead, on the flank. The ship Assaye, on coming abreast of Fort Bushire, shelled it from a distance of 1700 yards, and dislodged the garrison, 800 of whom took up a new position, to oppose the British at once.

Brigadier Stopford was shot dead while waving on his men to the attack. The British thereon marched on the enemy, who fought desperately with the bayonet till driven back upon the fort from whence they attempted to escape, but were met by the British Rifles, seaward, and by the Cavalry landward. Col. Melville of the Cavalry was killed. The enemy were not Persians, but Arabs; they left three Chiefs and a large number of men on the field. The British loss is reported to be 35 men. Bushire was then summoned to surrender, and the channel having been buoyed during the night, the city was bombarded and shelled steadily for four hours, when it surrendered. The British rebort no loss in the fleet. The Governor, the Commander of the fleet, and an officer, reported to be the minister of war, were made prisoners. The garrison being too numerous to retain, they were removed into the interior and released. Bushire was proclaimed British territory and a free port. The city became quiet, but reports were rife of abandoned conduct on the part of the British after the capitulation of the town.

THE CHINESE WAR. Details are to hand confirming the telegraphic accounts of the Chinese loss. An extract from the Chinese mail of the 16th says—"The factories have been burned down by the Chinese, and the only particulars we have ascertained are, that about eleven o'clock on Saturday night the flames broke out in every direction, and vigorous attempts were made by the seamen and marines to stop its progress; but all attempts were fruitless, and the fire raged throughout the night and up to the time of the steamer's departure. At first some hopes were entertained that the flames might be extinguished, but fresh fires broke out. Dante & Co's premises were the first

to go, and the whole of Hanshaw's Hong, the Imperial French Ministers, and Takas Hongs were burnt. The only buildings unburnt at the time of the steamer's departure were the British Consulate and five or six warehouses. What steps the Admirals means to take are unknown, but there is little doubt that the city of Canton will be no longer spared, and the discharge of shells and rockets was already said to have commenced. It is reported that the Chinese apologized to the American authorities for the outrage committed against the American flag.

SPAIN. The Cortes is convoked for 1st of May. General Oribe was arrested at Madrid on the 15th. The Queen has the measles, but is recovering. BELGIUM. A deputation of English had waited on Prince Deligny, to disavow the recent speech of Sir. Robert Peel. The Prince replied by calling Peel a sot and a puppy. GERMANY. The Diet terminated its sitting on the 24th. The Prussian Representative announced the release of the Neufchatel prisoners by Switzerland, and expressed the King of Prussia's now friendly intentions, at the same time thanking the Diet for the ready permission given the Prussian army to pass through their territory.

SWITZERLAND. The Paris Monitor officially confirms the statement in the time dig in the Neufchatel affair, Napoleon acted in reliance on a confidential knowledge of the King of Prussia's intentions, and that Switzerland may now safely disarm, as she is doing, having dismissed the troops to their homes. It is possible that difficulties may remain as to the claim of the King of Prussia to have his standard aloft on the castles of Neufchatel. DENMARK. The Berlin Borsehalle affirms that the Sound Dues were closed on the 15th by the Conference, ad hoc, and that matters are so advanced as to promise a final arrangement by the middle of next month. No serious difficulties remain to be settled; all the principal parties agree as to principles and forms, and arrangement will be entered into with States of minor importance. Denmark will come to an accord separately with some parties as to terms of payment, but general arrangements will be laid down in a general treaty.

ITALY. A despatch from Milan, dated 25th, states that a universal amnesty has been officially decreed for the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom. All political offenders have been set at liberty. Proceeding pending against them are quashed. The special Judicial Court at Mantua has been dissolved. A Sardinian budget just presented to the Chambers estimates the revenue for the present year at one hundred and forty-four million francs, and the expenditure at one hundred and forty-seven.

TURKEY. A doubtful letter from Naples speaks of a conspiracy to blow up the King's palace. It also says that a body of armed men overpowered the Guards, and conveyed the body of Malano, the assassin, on board a ship. PERSIA. The conference at Constantinople concerning the Principalities have at length terminated, and 10,000 Turkish troops are to march into Wallachia and Moldavia, to keep order during the elections. The order that the Austrian troops are to withdraw from the Principalities has left Vienna. They will begin to retire on first days of March, and must have completed the evacuation, according to arrangement, by the 30th March. The news when it was announced in Vienna produced a favourable impression on the Bourse.

PERSIA. Further telegraphic accounts received. Bushire surrendered on the 9th December, after an hour's fire from the fleet. Fort Bushire was captured on the previous day, after a smart action. Brigadier Slapford, Colonel Melet, and Lieutenants Alterson and Warren were killed, besides 20 rank and file. Karrak was occupied on the 4th December. Large reinforcements are being sent up the Gulf. Sir J. Bowring had applied to the Indian Government for troops. The French journal publish the following dated Marseilles—"The Caize has arrived with news from Constantinople of the 15th. Constantinople journals confirm the statement that the English have taken the Island of Karrak and Fort of Bushire. The Persian garrison had received orders to retire into the interior. The inhabitants of the city of Bushire remained there after the entry of the English. The latter were preparing to extend their operations into the interior. Considerable reinforcements had arrived. Meerza Khan, respecting whom the dispute originated, has renounced English protection. Several princes of Canabar have refused to support England, and have gone to Teheran to offer their submission to the Shah. The Shah had concentrated his troops in the eastern provinces. Russia had taken possession of islands in Caspian without Persian consent. The Imam of Muscat was seeking to annex the province of Afghanistan to his territories. CHINA. News already telegraphed from China is, repeated by private advices, which say

Princes of tea had advanced. The supplies were short everywhere. The silk arrivals at Shanghai were sixty-seven thousand bales. Prices were \$20 1/2 higher. Exchange 7s. Exchange at Hong Kong 4s 8d to 4s 8 1/2d.

Arrival of the Anglosaxon

PORTLAND, Feb. 13th. The Anglo-Saxon from Liverpool about 10 o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, 28th ult., arrived at Portland at 11 o'clock this morning. Same hour the City of Baltimore sailed from Liverpool for New York.

The Niagara arrived at Liverpool at half past 2 o'clock on the morning of the 26th. The Edinburgh arrived at Glasgow. The Africa sailed from Liverpool on the 24th, with 40 passengers for New York. No steamer will leave Southampton for New York until February 25th.

BRITAIN.

There was a rumor that on the fall of Bashire the Persians made submission to the British. But the London journals have no confirmation; and mostly doubt. Parliament will re-assemble February 3rd. The Queen's speech will be read by commission. The Earl of Cork will move and the Earl of Cowper will second the address in the House of Lords. Sir John Ransden will move and Sir Andrew Agnew second it in the House of Commons.

Rumours of modifications in the ministry prevail, but nothing definite has transpired. Per Africa it was mentioned that the ship Confederation from Philadelphia went ashore in Victoria Channel entrance to Mersey. She afterwards floated off, but having lost her rudder again drove ashore near the former place. A life boat succeeded in faking off all hands except the captain, mate and steward, and a boy who determined to remain. On Friday evening tugs were sent out, but they could not find her owing to the darkness of the night; it was then blowing a severe gale. In the morning it was found that she had broken up, and there is little doubt that those on board perished.

FRANCE.

The Moutier publishes a statement of the customs revenue for the past year, showing sixteen million francs deficiency from previous year.

It is said that the French force will certainly evacuate Greece this spring. Reinforcements are being sent to Africa against the Kabyles.

Perouk Khan, Ambassador of Persia, has had an official presentation to the Emperor. The Emperor made a guarded reply, taking care to imply that the treaty between France and Persia is commercial only.

Cardinal Morlot, Archbishop of Tours, was appointed Archbishop of Paris.

A medical commission will examine into the alleged insanity of the assassin Verges. Lord Cowley invested thirty-two French officers with the Order of the Bath at Paris, on the 17th. A grand banquet followed.

Trial of Redpath the Railway Forger—The Sentence.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT, Friday, Jan 16.

Redpath and Kent were placed at the bar on indictments of fraud and forgery. When the judges took their seats Kent was ordered to retire, and Redpath stood at the bar and was tried singly upon one of the cases of forgery. The document was a transfer of stock, and was described in a variety of ways, in order to meet any supposed legal difficulty. Mr. Justice Wills, in summing up, explained that the forgery of a non-existent name was precisely the same in law as though the name of a real person had been forged. The jury, after a deliberation of five minutes, found the prisoner guilty. Sentence deferred.

The Great Gold Robbery.

At the Central Criminal Court, on Tuesday, 13th ult., William Fierce, aged 40, described as a grocer, Jas. Burgess, 35, railway guard, and William George Tester, 26, clerk, were placed in the dock. The indictment charged them with stealing 224 pounds weight of Gold, value £21,000, the property of the South-Eastern Railway Company. The whole of the prisoners pleaded not guilty. Agar was examined for the prosecution. He repeated the evidence which he had previously given, and at six o'clock the court adjourned—On Wednesday the prisoners were again brought up, when, after some further recapitulatory evidence, the case for the prosecution was declared closed. For the defence, Baron Larin acquiesced with Sergeant Parry that Fierce was not a servant of the company and that he was not a receiver. The court then adjourned.—The case was continued on Thursday, and counsel was heard for the prisoners. No witness was called for the defence, and the arguments were chiefly to prove insufficient evidence. The jury retired at five o'clock, and having been absent ten minutes, returned with a verdict of guilty against all the prisoners. Baron Martin, in passing sentence, said the jury had found a verdict of guilty on the clearest evidence ever laid before a court of justice. He considered that Fierce stood in a more degraded position than any of the other prisoners, and he regretted that he was compelled to inflict a lighter punishment. He then sentenced Fierce to two years' imprisonment, with the 1st, 12th and 24th months solitary confinement, and Rogers and Tester to fourteen years' transportation each.

Mr. Sergeant Ballantine was about proceeding with the case of misdemeanor against Kent, when Mr. Denton came in to court and informed to Sergeant Ballantine that he was not to go on. Mr. Sergeant Ballantine then withdrew from the prosecution, and Kent was discharged. Mr. Justice Wills, after some remarks on the enormity of the offence which Redpath had committed, sentenced him to transportation for life.

Emigration From England to Canada.

Every succeeding mail indicates that the inclination of English emigrants towards Canada is growing stronger. Efforts are being made to provide better accommodation by sailing vessels as well as steamers, than has yet been afforded. The Canadian News has the following:—"It is obviously of the utmost importance to persons about to emigrate to be well assured as to the efficiency of the ships for a long sea voyage, and the completeness of the general arrangements. There is much to be considered and thought of; the efficiency of the ship—the mode of fitting and equipment—provisioning—the character of the captain,—and the position and standing of the owners. We observe that Mr. James B. Wilcocks, of Plymouth, has announced the arrangement of his line of "Plymouth Passenger Ships to Quebec," sailing in the coming spring and summer. It is now, we believe, some eight or ten years since Mr. Wilcocks first gave his attention to Canadian emigration. He had been long engaged in Australian emigration, both as a Government service and for private self-supporting emigration, when circumstances directed his attention to the inadequate means which were provided for the accommodation of the numerous persons from the West of England who were passing over annually to Canada. He at once entered into arrangements for the purchase of suitable ships, which were fitted and equipped under his own superintendence, and in these fittings he established alterations which were subsequently adopted by the Government, and made compulsory by the Passengers' Act. Since that period, Mr. Wilcocks has despatched annually large numbers of passengers, not only of the working classes, but those who can afford the better accommodation of chief cabin passage. For the ensuing season, it appears Mr. Wilcocks has placed on the berth four large ships capable of accommodation, with every comfort, chief cabin and stowage passengers. These ships embark their passengers at Plymouth, whence they are despatched direct for Quebec."

CATHEDRAL AT MONTREAL.—The Quebec Chronicle.—A project has been started in the Roman Catholic churches of Montreal, for the erection of a splendid cathedral, which, in size and magnificence is to surpass any edifice of the kind on the continent. The location selected as near the present residence of the Bishop, by the old French burying ground in St. Antoine suburbs which being a commanding position, overlooking the western and lower parts of the city, will display the building to the best advantage. It is to be built after the model of St. Peter's at Rome. The length is to be three hundred and fifty feet, breadth one hundred and seventy-five, and height of dome three hundred feet. It will contain ten or twelve chapels and two large organs, and the time calculated for its completion is not less than twelve years. The cost of erection, estimated at more than a million dollars is to be defrayed by a yearly tax, levied on every Catholic man woman and child in the diocese of Montreal. The Catholics in the diocese are numerous, being over one half of the population.

Death of W. Evans, Esq.

From the Montreal Gazette, Feb. 8.

We are deeply pained to announce, to day, the death of W. Evans, Esq., the venerable Secretary of the Agricultural Society for Lower Canada. It has been our fortune to meet few worthier or more patriotic men than he, few more diligent in the prosperity of his adopted country. Enthusiastically devoted to agricultural pursuits, it has been his endeavor for many years past to raise the standard of Agriculture in Lower Canada from the position to which it had sunk, to teach and to lead the way in a system by which the worn out farms of the long settled districts might recover the fertility, and farming in the Eastern Province be made to rival in profitability that of the West. Nor have his efforts been altogether in vain we hope. He has spent over two score years, we believe, as an agriculturist in Canada. Long ago, he furnished agricultural contributions to the columns of this journal. Afterwards he became Secretary of the Lower Canada Agricultural and Editor of the Agricultural journal published under the auspices of that Society. Lately, having retired from the direction of that journal, he renewed his connection as a contributor with his paper,—a connection only now dissolved by death. Elsewhere will be found his last communication, addressed to us a few days since, and crowded out of our columns until now, when the brain that conceived and the fingers which wrote it have alike ceased to have life or motion. How touching are its concluding sentences now, in which, promising to resume the review of Mr. Nesbitt's lecture, he says:—"I cannot now expect that I shall be spared many years to continue these labours, but while it may be the will of God to spare me, I shall persevere in the good cause of endeavouring to promote the improvement of agriculture in Canada." Alas! even as he wrote, his vow was fulfilled; the span of life allotted him by his Maker was even then coming to an end. We have not learned the immediate cause of his death, which must have been somewhat sudden, though he has been ailing for some time and suffering much. We are aware that during the early part of the autumn he suffered from an attack of paralysis, which he spoke of to us as a warning that "had not long to stay." He was fitted and prepared, we believe, for the long journey he has taken. Full of years, enjoying the confidence of all who knew him, and surrounded by a large circle of tried

friends, he has passed peacefully away: a man whom many loved while living, many will regret his death, and who strove faithfully to do his duty in that state of life to which it had pleased God to call him.

DR. KANE, the celebrated arctic explorer,

has written a very interesting account of his search for Sir John Franklin and his adventurous companions, in those forlorn regions which lie between the Arctic. There nature wears an eternal frown. No vegetation animal life, nothing but vast fields of ice, threatening instant destruction. Everything is sterile, everything sad and despondent. The shadowy forest no longer adorns the brows of the mountain; the singing of the birds which enliven even the woods of Lapland, is no longer heard in this scene of desolation; the ruggedness of the dark grey rock as you approach the land not covered by a single shrub, the only music is the hoarse murmuring of the wave ever and anon renewing their assaults upon the masses that oppose them. The northern sun creeping at midnight, at the distance of five diameters along the horizon, and the immeasurable Ocean in apparent contact with the skies, form the grand outline in the sublime picture presented to the astonished spectator. Here the sky presents at night an appearance beautifully terrific. The Aurora plays throughout the Heavens in all its variegated beauty, and the hissing attending their discharges of electricity sound like the distant noise and tumult of battle.

Well might the traveller in those distant and dismal regions describe his situation in the words of Coleridge.

"And now there came both mist and snow; And it grew wonderous cold; And he made his way through the drifts; 'Twas awful, and it was awful to view; And its dreaded grandeur did awe his soul; And the stars were like little lamps in the sky; And his forehead was damp and his brow; And his nostrils were filled with the snow; And his eye-sockets became like the sea; And his beard and his hair were as if they were drenched with the dew; And his feet were like the ice; And his hands were like the snow; And his face was like the sky; And his heart was like the sea; And his soul was like the sky; And his spirit was like the sea; And his life was like the sea; And his death was like the sea; And his resurrection was like the sea; And his kingdom was like the sea; And his glory was like the sea; And his power was like the sea; And his wisdom was like the sea; And his knowledge was like the sea; And his love was like the sea; And his mercy was like the sea; And his grace was like the sea; And his peace was like the sea; And his joy was like the sea; And his hope was like the sea; And his faith was like the sea; And his charity was like the sea; And his holiness was like the sea; And his righteousness was like the sea; And his truth was like the sea; And his goodness was like the sea; And his beauty was like the sea; And his strength was like the sea; And his might was like the sea; And his dominion was like the sea; And his sovereignty was like the sea; And his empire was like the sea; And his kingdom was like the sea; And his glory was like the sea; And his power was like the sea; And his wisdom was like the sea; And his knowledge was like the sea; And his love was like the sea; And his mercy was like the sea; And his grace was like the sea; And his peace was like the sea; And his joy was like the sea; And his hope was like the sea; And his faith was like the sea; And his charity was like the sea; And his holiness was like the sea; And his righteousness was like the sea; And his truth was like the sea; And his goodness was like the sea; And his beauty was like the sea; And his strength was like the sea; And his might was like the sea; And his dominion was like the sea; And his sovereignty was like the sea; And his empire was like the sea; And his kingdom was like the sea; And his glory was like the sea; And his power was like the sea; And his wisdom was like the sea; And his knowledge was like the sea; And his love was like the sea; And his mercy was like the sea; And his grace was like the sea; And his peace was like the sea; And his joy was like the sea; And his hope was like the sea; And his faith was like the sea; And his charity was like the sea; And his holiness was like the sea; And his righteousness was like the sea; And his truth was like the sea; And his goodness was like the sea; And his beauty was like the sea; And his strength was like the sea; And his might was like the sea; And his dominion was like the sea; And his sovereignty was like the sea; And his empire was like the sea; And his kingdom was like the sea; And his glory was like the sea; And his power was like the sea; And his wisdom was like the sea; And his knowledge was like the sea; And his love was like the sea; And his mercy was like the sea; And his grace was like the sea; And his peace was like the sea; And his joy was like the sea; And his hope was like the sea; And his faith was like the sea; And his charity was like the sea; And his holiness was like the sea; And his righteousness was like the sea; And his truth was like the sea; And his goodness was like the sea; And his beauty was like the sea; And his strength was like the sea; And his might was like the sea; And his dominion was like the sea; And his sovereignty was like the sea; And his empire was like the sea; And his kingdom was like the sea; And his glory was like the sea; And his power was like the sea; And his wisdom was like the sea; And his knowledge was like the sea; And his love was like the sea; And his mercy was like the sea; And his grace was like the sea; And his peace was like the sea; And his joy was like the sea; And his hope was like the sea; And his faith was like the sea; And his charity was like the sea; And his holiness was like the sea; And his righteousness was like the sea; And his truth was like the sea; And his goodness was like the sea; And his beauty was like the sea; And his strength was like the sea; And his might was like the sea; And his dominion was like the sea; And his sovereignty was like the sea; And his empire was like the sea; And his kingdom was like the sea; And his glory was like the sea; And his power was like the sea; And his wisdom was like the sea; And his knowledge was like the sea; And his love was like the sea; And his mercy was like the sea; And his grace was like the sea; And his peace was like the sea; And his joy was like the sea; And his hope was like the sea; And his faith was like the sea; And his charity was like the sea; And his holiness was like the sea; And his righteousness was like the sea; And his truth was like the sea; And his goodness was like the sea; And his beauty was like the sea; And his strength was like the sea; And his might was like the sea; And his dominion was like the sea; And his sovereignty was like the sea; And his empire was like the sea; And his kingdom was like the sea; And his glory was like the sea; And his power was like the sea; And his wisdom was like the sea; And his knowledge was like the sea; And his love was like the sea; And his mercy was like the sea; And his grace was like the sea; And his peace was like the sea; And his joy was like the sea; And his hope was like the sea; And his faith was like the sea; And his charity was like the sea; And his holiness was like the sea; And his righteousness was like the sea; And his truth was like the sea; And his goodness was like the sea; And his beauty was like the sea; And his strength was like the sea; And his might was like the sea; And his dominion was like the sea; And his sovereignty was like the sea; And his empire was like the sea; And his kingdom was like the sea; And his glory was like the sea; And his power was like the sea; And his wisdom was like the sea; And his knowledge was like the sea; And his love was like the sea; And his mercy was like the sea; And his grace was like the sea; And his peace was like the sea; And his joy was like the sea; And his hope was like the sea; And his faith was like the sea; And his charity was like the sea; And his holiness was like the sea; And his righteousness was like the sea; And his truth was like the sea; And his goodness was like the sea; And his beauty was like the sea; And his strength was like the sea; And his might was like the sea; And his dominion was like the sea; And his sovereignty was like the sea; And his empire was like the sea; And his kingdom was like the sea; And his glory was like the sea; And his power was like the sea; And his wisdom was like the sea; And his knowledge was like the sea; And his love was like the sea; And his mercy was like the sea; And his grace was like the sea; And his peace was like the sea; And his joy was like the sea; And his hope was like the sea; And his faith was like the sea; And his charity was like the sea; And his holiness was like the sea; And his righteousness was like the sea; And his truth was like the sea; And his goodness was like the sea; And his beauty was like the sea; And his strength was like the sea; And his might was like the sea; And his dominion was like the sea; And his sovereignty was like the sea; And his empire was like the sea; And his kingdom was like the sea; And his glory was like the sea; And his power was like the sea; And his wisdom was like the sea; And his knowledge was like the sea; And his love was like the sea; And his mercy was like the sea; And his grace was like the sea; And his peace was like the sea; And his joy was like the sea; And his hope was like the sea; And his faith was like the sea; And his charity was like the sea; And his holiness was like the sea; And his righteousness was like the sea; And his truth was like the sea; And his goodness was like the sea; And his beauty was like the sea; And his strength was like the sea; And his might was like the sea; And his dominion was like the sea; And his sovereignty was like the sea; And his empire was like the sea; And his kingdom was like the sea; And his glory was like the sea; And his power was like the sea; And his wisdom was like the sea; And his knowledge was like the sea; And his love was like the sea; And his mercy was like the sea; And his grace was like the sea; And his peace was like the sea; And his joy was like the sea; And his hope was like the sea; And his faith was like the sea; And his charity was like the sea; And his holiness was like the sea; And his righteousness was like the sea; And his truth was like the sea; And his goodness was like the sea; And his beauty was like the sea; And his strength was like the sea; And his might was like the sea; And his dominion was like the sea; And his sovereignty was like the sea; And his empire was like the sea; And his kingdom was like the sea; And his glory was like the sea; And his power was like the sea; And his wisdom was like the sea; And his knowledge was like the sea; And his love was like the sea; And his mercy was like the sea; And his grace was like the sea; And his peace was like the sea; And his joy was like the sea; And his hope was like the sea; And his faith was like the sea; And his charity was like the sea; And his holiness was like the sea; And his righteousness was like the sea; And his truth was like the sea; And his goodness was like the sea; And his beauty was like the sea; And his strength was like the sea; And his might was like the sea; And his dominion was like the sea; And his sovereignty was like the sea; And his empire was like the sea; And his kingdom was like the sea; And his glory was like the sea; And his power was like the sea; And his wisdom was like the sea; And his knowledge was like the sea; And his love was like the sea; And his mercy was like the sea; And his grace was like the sea; And his peace was like the sea; And his joy was like the sea; And his hope was like the sea; And his faith was like the sea; And his charity was like the sea; And his holiness was like the sea; And his righteousness was like the sea; And his truth was like the sea; And his goodness was like the sea; And his beauty was like the sea; And his strength was like the sea; And his might was like the sea; And his dominion was like the sea; And his sovereignty was like the sea; And his empire was like the sea; And his kingdom was like the sea; And his glory was like the sea; And his power was like the sea; And his wisdom was like the sea; And his knowledge was like the sea; And his love was like the sea; And his mercy was like the sea; And his grace was like the sea; And his peace was like the sea; And his joy was like the sea; And his hope was like the sea; And his faith was like the sea; And his charity was like the sea; And his holiness was like the sea; And his righteousness was like the sea; And his truth was like the sea; And his goodness was like the sea; And his beauty was like the sea; And his strength was like the sea; And his might was like the sea; And his dominion was like the sea; And his sovereignty was like the sea; And his empire was like the sea; And his kingdom was like the sea; And his glory was like the sea; And his power was like the sea; And his wisdom was like the sea; And his knowledge was like the sea; And his love was like the sea; And his mercy was like the sea; And his grace was like the sea; And his peace was like the sea; And his joy was like the sea; And his hope was like the sea; And his faith was like the sea; And his charity was like the sea; And his holiness was like the sea; And his righteousness was like the sea; And his truth was like the sea; And his goodness was like the sea; And his beauty was like the sea; And his strength was like the sea; And his might was like the sea; And his dominion was like the sea; And his sovereignty was like the sea; And his empire was like the sea; And his kingdom was like the sea; And his glory was like the sea; And his power was like the sea; And his wisdom was like the sea; And his knowledge was like the sea; And his love was like the sea; And his mercy was like the sea; And his grace was like the sea; And his peace was like the sea; And his joy was like the sea; And his hope was like the sea; And his faith was like the sea; And his charity was like the sea; And his holiness was like the sea; And his righteousness was like the sea; And his truth was like the sea; And his goodness was like the sea; And his beauty was like the sea; And his strength was like the sea; And his might was like the sea; And his dominion was like the sea; And his sovereignty was like the sea; And his empire was like the sea; And his kingdom was like the sea; And his glory was like the sea; And his power was like the sea; And his wisdom was like the sea; And his knowledge was like the sea; And his love was like the sea; And his mercy was like the sea; And his grace was like the sea; And his peace was like the sea; And his joy was like the sea; And his hope was like the sea; And his faith was like the sea; And his charity was like the sea; And his holiness was like the sea; And his righteousness was like the sea; And his truth was like the sea; And his goodness was like the sea; And his beauty was like the sea; And his strength was like the sea; And his might was like the sea; And his dominion was like the sea; And his sovereignty was like the sea; And his empire was like the sea; And his kingdom was like the sea; And his glory was like the sea; And his power was like the sea; And his wisdom was like the sea; And his knowledge was like the sea; And his love was like the sea; And his mercy was like the sea; And his grace was like the sea; And his peace was like the sea; And his joy was like the sea; And his hope was like the sea; And his faith was like the sea; And his charity was like the sea; And his holiness was like the sea; And his righteousness was like the sea; And his truth was like the sea; And his goodness was like the sea; And his beauty was like the sea; And his strength was like the sea; And his might was like the sea; And his dominion was like the sea; And his sovereignty was like the sea; And his empire was like the sea; And his kingdom was like the sea; And his glory was like the sea; And his power was like the sea; And his wisdom was like the sea; And his knowledge was like the sea; And his love was like the sea; And his mercy was like the sea; And his grace was like the sea; And his peace was like the sea; And his joy was like the sea; And his hope was like the sea; And his faith was like the sea; And his charity was like the sea; And his holiness was like the sea; And his righteousness was like the sea; And his truth was like the sea; And his goodness was like the sea; And his beauty was like the sea; And his strength was like the sea; And his might was like the sea; And his dominion was like the sea; And his sovereignty was like the sea; And his empire was like the sea; And his kingdom was like the sea; And his glory was like the sea; And his power was like the sea; And his wisdom was like the sea; And his knowledge was like the sea; And his love was like the sea; And his mercy was like the sea; And his grace was like the sea; And his peace was like the sea; And his joy was like the sea; And his hope was like the sea; And his faith was like the sea; And his charity was like the sea; And his holiness was like the sea; And his righteousness was like the sea; And his truth was like the sea; And his goodness was like the sea; And his beauty was like the sea; And his strength was like the sea; And his might was like the sea; And his dominion was like the sea; And his sovereignty was like the sea; And his empire was like the sea; And his kingdom was like the sea; And his glory was like the sea; And his power was like the sea; And his wisdom was like the sea; And his knowledge was like the sea; And his love was like the sea; And his mercy was like the sea; And his grace was like the sea; And his peace was like the sea; And his joy was like the sea; And his hope was like the sea; And his faith was like the sea; And his charity was like the sea; And his holiness was like the sea; And his righteousness was like the sea; And his truth was like the sea; And his goodness was like the sea; And his beauty was like the sea; And his strength was like the sea; And his might was like the sea; And his dominion was like the sea; And his sovereignty was like the sea; And his empire was like the sea; And his kingdom was like the sea; And his glory was like the sea; And his power was like the sea; And his wisdom was like the sea; And his knowledge was like the sea; And his love was like the sea; And his mercy was like the sea; And his grace was like the sea; And his peace was like the sea; And his joy was like the sea; And his hope was like the sea; And his faith was like the sea; And his charity was like the sea; And his holiness was like the sea; And his righteousness was like the sea; And his truth was like the sea; And his goodness was like the sea; And his beauty was like the sea; And his strength was like the sea; And his might was like the sea; And his dominion was like the sea; And his sovereignty was like the sea; And his empire was like the sea; And his kingdom was like the sea; And his glory was like the sea; And his power was like the sea; And his wisdom was like the sea; And his knowledge was like the sea; And his love was like the sea; And his mercy was like the sea; And his grace was like the sea; And his peace was like the sea; And his joy was like the sea; And his hope was like the sea; And his faith was like the sea; And his charity was like the sea; And his holiness was like the sea; And his righteousness was like the sea; And his truth was like the sea; And his goodness was like the sea; And his beauty was like the sea; And his strength was like the sea; And his might was like the sea; And his dominion was like the sea; And his sovereignty was like the sea; And his empire was like the sea; And his kingdom was like the sea; And his glory was like the sea; And his power was like the sea; And his wisdom was like the sea; And his knowledge was like the sea; And his love was like the sea; And his mercy was like the sea; And his grace was like the sea; And his peace was like the sea; And his joy was like the sea; And his hope was like the sea; And his faith was like the sea; And his charity was like the sea; And his holiness was like the sea; And his righteousness was like the sea; And his truth was like the sea; And his goodness was like the sea; And his beauty was like the sea; And his strength was like the sea; And his might was like the sea; And his dominion was like the sea; And his sovereignty was like the sea; And his empire was like the sea; And his kingdom was like the sea; And his glory was like the sea; And his power was like the sea; And his wisdom was like the sea; And his knowledge was like the sea; And his love was like the sea; And his mercy was like the sea; And his grace was like the sea; And his peace was like the sea; And his joy was like the sea; And his hope was like the sea; And his faith was like the sea; And his charity was like the sea; And his holiness was like the sea; And his righteousness was like the sea; And his truth was like the sea; And his goodness was like the sea; And his beauty was like the sea; And his strength was like the sea; And his might was like the sea; And his dominion was like the sea; And his sovereignty was like the sea; And his empire was like the sea; And his kingdom was like the sea; And his glory was like the sea; And his power was like the sea; And his wisdom was like the sea; And his knowledge was like the sea; And his love was like the sea; And his mercy was like the sea; And his grace was like the sea; And his peace was like the sea; And his joy was like the sea; And his hope was like the sea; And his faith was like the sea; And his charity was like the sea; And his holiness was like the sea; And his righteousness was like the sea; And his truth was like the sea; And his goodness was like the sea; And his beauty was like the sea; And his strength was like the sea; And his might was like the sea; And his dominion was like the sea; And his sovereignty was like the sea; And his empire was like the sea; And his kingdom was like the sea; And his glory was like the sea; And his power was like the sea; And his wisdom was like the sea; And his knowledge was like the sea; And his love was like the sea; And his mercy was like the sea; And his grace was like the sea; And his peace was like the sea; And his joy was like the sea; And his hope was like the sea; And his faith was like the sea; And his charity was like the sea; And his holiness was like the sea; And his righteousness was like the sea; And his truth was like the sea; And his goodness was like the sea; And his beauty was like the sea; And his strength was like the sea; And his might was like the sea; And his dominion was like the sea; And his sovereignty was like the sea; And his empire was like the sea; And his kingdom was like the sea; And his glory was like the sea; And his power was like the sea; And his wisdom was like the sea; And his knowledge was like the sea; And his love was like the sea; And his mercy was like the sea; And his grace was like the sea; And his peace was like the sea; And his joy was like the sea; And his hope was like the sea; And his faith was like the sea; And his charity was like the sea; And his holiness was like the sea; And his righteousness was like the sea; And his truth was like the sea; And his goodness was like the sea; And his beauty was like the sea; And his strength was like the sea; And his might was like the sea; And his dominion was like the sea; And his sovereignty was like the sea; And his empire was like the sea; And his kingdom was like the sea; And his glory was like the sea; And his power was like the sea; And his wisdom was like the sea; And his knowledge was like the sea; And his love was like the sea; And his mercy was like the sea; And his grace was like the sea; And his peace was like the sea; And his joy was like the sea; And his hope was like the sea; And his faith was like the sea; And his charity was like the sea; And his holiness was like the sea; And his righteousness was like the sea; And his truth was like the sea; And his goodness was like the sea; And his beauty was like the sea; And his strength was like the sea; And his might was like the sea; And his dominion was like the sea; And his sovereignty was like the sea; And his empire was like the sea; And his kingdom was like the sea; And his glory was like the sea; And his power was like the sea; And his wisdom was like the sea; And his knowledge was like the sea; And his love was like the sea; And his mercy was like the sea; And his grace was like the sea; And his peace was like the sea; And his joy was like the sea; And his hope was like the sea; And his faith was like the sea; And his charity was like the sea; And his holiness was like the sea; And his righteousness was like the sea; And his truth was like the sea; And his goodness was like the sea; And his beauty was like the sea; And his strength was like the sea; And his might was like the sea; And his dominion was like the sea; And his sovereignty was like the sea; And his empire was like the sea; And his kingdom was like the sea; And his glory was like the sea; And his power was like the sea; And his wisdom was like the sea; And his knowledge was like the sea; And his love was like the sea; And his mercy was like the sea; And his grace was like the sea; And his peace was like the sea; And his joy was like the sea; And his hope was like the sea; And his faith was like the sea; And his charity was like the sea; And his holiness was like the sea; And his righteousness was like the sea; And his truth was like the sea; And his goodness was like the sea; And his beauty was like the sea; And his strength was like the sea; And his might was like the sea; And his dominion was like the sea; And his sovereignty was like the sea; And his empire was like the sea; And his kingdom was like the sea; And his glory was like the sea; And his power was like the sea; And his wisdom was like the sea; And his knowledge was like the sea; And his love was like the sea; And his mercy was like the sea; And his grace was like the sea; And his peace was like the sea; And his joy was like the sea; And his hope was like the sea; And his faith was like the sea; And his charity was like the sea; And his holiness was like the sea; And his righteousness was like the sea; And his truth was like the sea; And his goodness was like the sea; And his beauty was like the sea; And his strength was like the sea; And his might was like the sea; And his dominion was like the sea; And his sovereignty was like the sea; And his empire was like the sea; And his kingdom was like the sea; And his glory was like the sea; And his power was like the sea; And his wisdom was like the sea; And his knowledge was like the sea; And his love was like the sea; And his mercy was like the sea; And his grace was like the sea; And his peace was like the sea; And his joy was like the sea; And his hope was like the sea; And his faith was like the sea; And his charity was like the sea; And his holiness was like the sea; And his righteousness was like the sea; And his truth was like the sea; And his goodness was like the sea; And his beauty was like the sea; And his strength was like the sea; And his might was like the sea; And his dominion was like the sea; And his sovereignty was like the sea; And his empire was like the sea; And his kingdom was like the sea; And his glory was like the sea; And his power was like the sea; And his wisdom was like the sea; And his knowledge was like the sea; And his love was like the sea; And his mercy was like the sea; And his grace was like the sea; And his peace was like the sea; And his joy was like the sea; And his hope was like the sea; And his faith was like the sea; And his charity was like the sea; And his holiness was like the sea; And his righteousness was like the sea; And his truth was like the sea; And his goodness was like the sea; And his beauty was like the sea; And his strength was like the sea; And his might was like the sea; And his dominion was like the sea; And his sovereignty was like the sea; And his empire was like the sea; And his kingdom was like the sea; And his glory was like the sea; And his power was like the sea; And his wisdom was like the sea; And his knowledge was like the sea; And his love was like the sea; And his mercy was like the sea; And his grace was like the sea; And his peace was like the sea; And his joy was like the sea; And his hope was like the sea; And his faith was like the sea; And his charity was like the sea; And his holiness was like the sea; And his righteousness was like the sea; And his truth was like the sea; And his goodness was like the sea; And his beauty was like the sea; And his strength was like the sea; And his might was like the sea; And his dominion was like the sea; And his sovereignty was like the sea; And his empire was like the sea; And his kingdom was like the sea; And his glory was like the sea; And his power was like the sea; And his wisdom was like the sea; And his knowledge was like the sea; And his love was like the sea; And his mercy was like the sea; And his grace was like the sea; And his peace was like the sea; And his joy was like the sea; And his hope was like the sea; And his faith was like the sea; And his charity was like the sea; And his holiness was like the sea; And his righteousness was like the sea; And his truth was like the sea; And his goodness was like the sea; And his beauty was like the sea; And his strength was like the sea; And his might was like the sea; And his dominion was like the sea; And his sovereignty was like the sea; And his empire was like the sea; And his kingdom was like the sea; And his glory was like the sea; And his power was like the sea; And his wisdom was like the sea; And his knowledge was like the sea; And his love was like the sea; And his mercy was like the sea; And his grace was like the sea; And his peace was like the sea; And his joy was like the sea; And his hope was like the sea; And his faith was like the sea; And his charity was like the sea; And his holiness was like the sea; And his righteousness was like the sea; And his truth was like the sea; And his goodness was like the sea; And his beauty was like the sea; And his strength was like the sea; And his might was like the sea; And his dominion was like the sea; And his sovereignty was like the sea; And his empire was like the sea; And his kingdom was like the sea; And his glory was like the sea; And his power was like the sea; And his wisdom was like the sea; And his knowledge was like the sea; And his love was like the sea; And his mercy was like the sea; And his grace was like the sea; And his peace was like the sea; And his joy was like the sea; And his hope was like the sea; And his faith was like the sea; And his charity was like the sea; And his holiness was like the sea; And his righteousness was like the sea; And his truth was like the sea; And his goodness was like the sea; And his beauty was like the sea; And his strength was like the sea; And his might was like the sea; And his dominion was like the sea; And his sovereignty was like the sea; And his empire was like the sea; And his kingdom was like the sea; And his glory was like the sea; And his power was like the sea; And his wisdom was like the sea; And his knowledge was like the sea; And his love was like the sea; And his mercy was like the sea; And his grace was like the sea; And his peace was like the sea; And his joy was like the sea; And his hope was like the sea; And his faith was like the sea; And his charity was like the sea; And his holiness was like the sea; And his righteousness was like the sea; And his truth was like the sea; And his goodness was like the sea; And his beauty was like the sea; And his strength was like the sea; And his might was like the sea; And his dominion was like the sea; And his sovereignty was like the sea; And his empire was like the sea; And his kingdom was like the sea; And his glory was like the sea; And his power was like the sea; And his wisdom was like the sea; And his knowledge was like the sea; And his love was like the sea; And his mercy was like the sea; And his grace was like the sea; And his peace was like the sea; And his joy was like the sea; And his hope was like the sea; And his faith was like the sea; And his charity was like the sea; And his holiness was like the sea; And his righteousness was like the sea; And his truth was like the sea; And his goodness was like the sea; And his beauty was like the sea; And his strength was like the sea; And his might was like the sea; And his dominion was like the sea; And his sovereignty was like the sea; And his empire was like the sea; And his kingdom was like the sea; And his glory was like the sea; And his power was like the sea; And his wisdom was like the sea; And his knowledge was like the sea; And his love was like the sea; And his mercy was like the sea; And his grace was like the sea; And his peace was like the sea; And his joy was like the sea; And his hope was like the sea; And his faith was like the sea; And his charity was like the sea; And his holiness was like the sea; And his righteousness was like the sea; And his truth was like the sea; And his goodness was like the sea; And his beauty was like the sea; And his strength was like the sea; And his might was like the sea; And his dominion was like the sea; And his sovereignty was like the sea; And his empire was like the sea; And his kingdom was like the sea; And his glory was like the sea; And his power was like the sea; And his wisdom was like the sea; And his knowledge was like the sea; And his love was like the sea; And his mercy was like the sea; And his grace was like the sea; And his peace was like the sea; And his joy was like the sea; And his hope was like the sea; And his faith was like the sea; And his charity was like the sea; And his holiness was like the sea; And his righteousness was like the sea; And his truth was like the sea; And his goodness was like the sea; And his beauty was like the sea; And his strength was like the sea; And his might was like the sea; And his dominion was like the sea; And his sovereignty was like the sea; And his empire was like the sea; And his kingdom was like the sea; And his glory was like the sea; And his power was like the sea; And his wisdom was like the sea; And his knowledge was like the sea; And his love was like the sea; And his mercy was like the sea; And his grace was like the sea; And his peace was like the sea; And his joy was like the sea; And his hope was like the sea; And his faith was like the sea; And his charity was like the sea; And his holiness was like the sea; And his righteousness was like the sea; And his truth was like the sea; And his goodness was like the sea; And his beauty was like the sea; And his strength was like the sea; And his might was like the sea; And his dominion was like the sea; And his sovereignty was like the sea; And his empire was like the sea; And his kingdom was like the sea; And his glory was like the sea; And his power was like the sea; And his wisdom was like the sea; And his knowledge was like the sea; And his love was like the sea; And his mercy was like the sea; And his grace was like the sea; And his peace was like the sea; And his joy was like the sea; And his hope was like the sea; And his faith was like the sea; And his charity was like the sea; And his holiness was like the sea; And his righteousness was like the sea; And his truth was like the sea; And his goodness was like the sea; And his beauty was like the sea; And his strength was like the sea; And his might was like the sea; And his dominion was like the sea; And his sovereignty was like the sea; And his empire was like the sea; And his kingdom was like the sea; And his glory was like the sea; And his power was like the sea; And his wisdom was like the sea; And his knowledge was like the sea; And his love was like the sea; And his mercy was like the sea; And his grace was like the sea; And his peace was like the sea; And his joy was like the sea; And his hope was like the sea; And his faith was like the sea; And his charity was like the sea; And his holiness was like the sea; And his righteousness was like the sea; And his truth was like the sea; And his goodness was like the sea; And his beauty was like the sea; And his strength was like the sea; And his might was like the sea; And his dominion was like the sea; And his sovereignty was like the sea; And his empire was like the sea; And his kingdom was like the sea; And his glory was like the sea; And his power was like the sea; And his wisdom was like the sea; And his knowledge was like the sea; And his love was like the sea; And his mercy was like the sea; And his grace was like the sea; And his peace was like the sea; And his joy was like the sea; And his hope was like the sea; And his faith was like the sea; And his charity was like the sea; And his holiness was like the sea; And his righteousness was like the sea; And his truth was like the sea; And his goodness was



W. H. WILSON & Co., Publishers.

"OUR COUNTRY'S WELFARE FIRST, AND THEN, "WE STAND BY HONEST PARTY MEN."

10s. Per annum, in advance.

VOL. I.

SANDWICH, CANADA WEST, WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 18, 1857.

NO. 18

Business Cards.

SALTER & PINNEY, Provincial Land Surveyors, Civil and Topographical Engineers, Draughtsmen and Architects. Office in Hinton's new bank block, Windsor. n1-4

Hotels.

Hennell House. LATE FREE MASON'S TAVERN. Sandwich, C. W. A PLEASANTLY situated House at the terminus of the new gravel road from Windsor to Sandwich, and possesses all the requisites of a first class hotel.

Poetry.

ALL THINGS PERISH SAVE VIRTUE. Sweet morn—so cool, so calm, so bright, The bride of the earth and sky, The dew shall weep thy fall to-night, For thou must die.

bringing her pretty face over his shoulder, looked on the page with a playful, scornful air. "What is this, Walter? said she; philosophy? nonsense! Shut up your philosophy; we want none this evening."

Good Beds, Superior Stabling, AND UNIMPEACHABLE LIQUORS. From the long experience of the present proprietor in the trade of business, he is enabled to select the most of his patrons in every particular with promptness, and he will make it his study to treat visitors, that they may leave him with perfect satisfaction, and return with pleasure on future occasions. WM. HENNELL. Sandwich, March, 1856. n1

SANDWICH EXCHANGE BEDFORD STREET, SANDWICH. JACOB STUTTZ, IN returning thanks for past favors, begs to inform his Friends and the Public that he still keeps on hand the best of every thing to suit the taste and comfort of his customers, and trusts that by assiduity and attention to business, to merit their patronage and support.

WINDSOR CASTLE. AND GENERAL STAGE OFFICE. By John Hutton, Opposite Detroit City, Mich. A well known establishment the travelling public, and all others, will find first rate accommodations, and every attention to their comfort and convenience which can be desired or obtained at any other hotel in Canada or the States. If the

Wines and Liquors, selected with the greatest care, and all the other et cetera that render an hotel desirable, can secure the favor of the public, Mr. Hutton has no fear of losing any of the large public patronage which he now enjoys, and the great increase of which has rendered it necessary for him to erect an

EXCHANGE AGE. AMHERSTBURG, C. W. CHARLES WARNER has leased the "LaLiberty Stand," second door above the Prince Albert Hotel, Murray Street, for a term of years, and has it

REPAIRED THROUGHOUT, furnished with new furniture, bedding, &c., and now open for the accommodation of the travelling public, and by strict attention to business he hopes to receive a liberal share of the same. His table will be well supplied

BRANDS OF LIQUORS. His stables and sheds are large and convenient. Persons wishing good board will find this a convenient place, being a central position for business. n1 Amherstburg, March 14th, 1856.

COURT HOUSE, BUFFALO, N. Y. CORNER OF FRIE AND SENECA STREETS, NEARLY OPPOSITE THE BUFFALO AND NIAGARA FALLS RAILROAD.

MAIDSTON HOUSE. J. L. M'GEE, BEGS to announce to the travelling community and public in general, that he has opened the above

NEW Tavern, with good accommodations, and hopes by attention to his business to merit a liberal share of public patronage. A choice selection of liquors always on hand. n1 March, 1856.

AMERICAN HOTEL. CURT HOUSE STABLE, LONDON, C. W. ROBERT ARKELL, PROPRIETOR. THE Subscriber begs to inform his friends and travelers that he has taken the above hotel, which has undergone extensive alterations and improvements. The house is in a fine open, airy and central situation, and commands a beautiful view of the valley of the Thames and surrounding country.

Wines and Liquors will be of the best brands, and he trusts by assiduity and attention to the comfort of his guests to merit their patronage and support. ROBERT ARKELL. London, March 1856. n1

Cigar Factory. JOHN N. MILLER, BEGS to inform the inhabitants of Amherstburg and vicinity that he has opened a Cigar Factory in the above town, where every description of the choicest kind are always on hand. He has also

Imported from Havana a large quantity of the very best Principe and every other description of Cigars, which he intends to sell at a much smaller price than can be had in Detroit. Amherstburg, March 1856. n1

And all the bright and glittering train Of stars that arch the deep blue sky Must they all perish—none remain To glad the eye?

And vales, and fields, and rushing streams, And mountains that invade the sky, Are they as baseless as our dreams? And must they die?

And all that's beautiful and fair On Nature's face—love's melody, That makes sweet music of the air, All—all must die!

And man, frail form of senseless clay, Tho' now his glance is proud and high, Perchance upon this passing day He too may die!

But the bright soul—that, shined within— The queenless light in mortal form— Tho' dimm'd by misery and sin, Defies the worm.

When all the stars shall fade away, And suns in their own blaze expire, And trackless comets cease to stray With wand'ring fire,

The soul shall ever live, nor know The lapse of time, but dwell on high, And share—an endless joy or woe— Eternity."

THE PLEASURE SEEKER. At the close of a sultry day in August, when the sunlight was slowly fading from the sky, and yielding to the mild splendour of the full harvest moon; when the refreshing coolness and delicious calmness of the evening invited all who had sound limbs to walk the earth, and all who had sound lungs to breathe the air; at this time, and in a spot surrounded by the most beautiful scenery in England, a young man lighted his lamp, closely shut his window, drew the curtain and, opening a book, sat down at the table to read.

This young man did not consider himself mad—neither was he considered so by others. Let me, then, account for these mad proceedings.

Some three months before, he had been conveyed to the cottage where he now resided, in so wretched a state of health that life could hardly be said to inspire him. But quiet, fresh air, and simple fare, he had been restored nearly to perfect convalescence; but languor and dejection still remained—the residue of the utter mental and bodily prostration which had so lately passed away.

Walter—Everett, the invalid, was by profession a Thinker, and had brought on his illness by the exercise of his profession. He had committed the double sin of overworking the brain, and underworking every other bodily organ and the penance he suffered was severe in proportion. Reading and meditation carried to excess are as destructive, and quite as foolish, as other modes of dissipation.

On this particular evening, for the first time since his illness, he resolved to study as of old. The brightly-burning lamp, the shining white page, again were before him, and all his former feeling of subdued enthusiasm came back with the familiar appearances. The shaken nerves, the dim eyes, were forgotten; and the study which had made them so was remembered only for the benefits it could yield.

But was there no near to mark this rash self-will, and gently to remonstrate? Lucy, who had sympathized with him in sickness and recovery—who had attended on and cheered him like a ministering angel—was near. She no sooner witnessed the closing of the window, the lighting of the lamp, and the opening of the book, than she stole softly behind his chair, and

you, and you being unable to get out at the door to meet it, the rational course is, that it should come in at the window to meet you. In other words, you must be careless and happy, instead of meditative and miserable. Here are two chairs by the window. You will sit in one, and I will sit in the other; the easement shall be opened, and the book shall be shut; the lamp shall be put out, and the moonlight shall be let in. Instead of looking on wearying letters, you shall look on trees, grass, and flowers; and you shall talk love to me, and not think philosophy to yourself. Is it agreed, Walter?"

"No, Lucy!" exclaimed Walter; "you have painted the picture very temptingly, but I cannot realize it. We will not sit in the chairs by the window; the easement shall not be opened; the lamp shall not be put out; I will not look on trees, and grass, and flowers; and, hardest yet, I will not talk of love."

"What do you bet that all these things will not come to pass?" said Lucy, with an arch look.

"Bet!" exclaimed Walter; "I am sure, they will not!"

"But what do you bet?" repeated Lucy pertinaciously.

"Oh, anything!" said Walter, "anything! and I will give as odds as you like. Against this embroidered note-book of yours, I will stake—let me see, what shall it be?—a first-rate double-action Errard harp; will that do? It is a most magnificent harp, and you shall play on it."

"Ha, Lucy!" exclaimed Walter; "that is a serious charge, indeed! Explain, my dear girl, explain!"

"I will," said Lucy; "and undertake to convert you before I finish my discourse. A pleasure is not enjoyed, you say, which is evidently inferior to another pleasure, or which is necessarily mixed up with, or followed by, a greater pain. Now, what caused your illness, pray? Why, your violation of both these maxims. You secluded yourself eternally to read, as if reading were the highest pleasure in the world; and you read with such intemperate eagerness as to ruin your health. Was this conduct worthy of a rational being?"

"I plead guilty to the second count of your indictment," said Walter, "but not to the first. I did read to excess, I own; but reading itself is, certainly, to use your own words, a pleasure in its nature of the highest and purest."

"Wait a little," said Lucy, "I have not half done with you yet. I maintain that you injured your bodily health, and have actually rendered yourself incapable of distinguishing between the different degrees of pleasure. You have read until you can relish nothing but reading. Your highest pleasure has become—the consideration of the means to arrive at pleasure. You have chased a desired thing so long, that you prefer the chase to the possession of the object chased. I accuse you of being a mere pleasure-seeker, a self-denying pleasure-seeker, who, with what he seeks within his grasp, seizes it not at once, but vainly schemes how to seize it in the clearest way; or how to seize something else more distant, and therefore more attractive. You do not take the best, you know, but must first ascertain that it is the best existing. What common mortals are enjoying, you are reasoning about enjoyment."

"Go on, Lucy!" said Walter, smiling, but faintly.

Lucy continued:—"You have worn out your eyes, bent your shoulders, and constricted your brain, by thinking, and the study of others' thinking. And for what? To be confuted by an untaught girl—even by your own poor Lucy! Ah! my dear philosopher, be advised. Do what I tell you, and you will never do wrong!"

"And what is that, Lucy?" inquired Walter. "Pronounce, my pretty instructress for pupil I must call you no longer."

"This stands the case," said Lucy, deliberately—"you have been laid up ill in this cottage for three months, and are now much recovered. The pleasure which I recommend to you, then, is—the enjoyment of this charming evening. It is a pleasure great in itself, and one that will be followed by no atoning pain. You should walk out, if circumstances allowed it; but this I do not recommend, because you are weak, and the injury caused by walking might be greater than the benefit."

"Logically put!" exclaimed Walter. "Say on wisest of thy sex?"

"Well," continued Lucy, "what is the inference? The evening air being good for

vigor either to acquire freedom or guard it with the "eternal vigilance" with which alone it is maintained. There is no country on earth blessed with a more productive soil than Mexico; yet what a picture of misrule and degradation does she present. Italy, too, "the land of sunny skies"—the theme of poets and historians—has degenerated to imbecility and subjugation most pitiable to contemplate.

These conditions spring from the innate order of things. Labor—motion—are the conditions of growth and prosperity. Nature sends forth the everlasting mandate—"Work or die!" and illustrates it in all her developments. A warm climate, a luxuriant and spontaneous growth, place the means of subsistence within the reach of man without effort. He has but to reach forth, pluck and eat. Indolence is the consequence, and indolence results in decay and death.

We behold in all natural growth an illustration of this principle. The elements are in eternal commotion. The planets travel their ceaseless rounds; the air moves in obedience to the laws that control it; the bosom of the ocean heaves over with the great emotion which God has planted in all things; the sap of the tree circulates through the veins it invigorates. And thus when man conforms to the great law of activity, he expands. And in the colder climates, where we must subdue forests and seek the means of subsistence in an unproductive soil, vigor and life are infused into society, and prosperous communities grow up.

If we look at the history of the great men who have figured most conspicuously in human affairs, and left the impress of their character upon their age, we shall find them generally to have been of obscure and humble origin, contending in early years with poverty, without the aid of influential friends. The son of a chandler, who entered Philadelphia almost penniless, became the greatest of modern philosophers. The "Mill-boy of the Slashes," by his own unaided efforts, rose to the greatest distinction as an orator and statesman, and left behind him an imperishable fame.

But we will not enumerate examples.—The pages of history are covered with the deeds of men who, by their own labor, have risen from severe poverty to grasp the sceptre of empire and mold the opinions of the multitude. The greatest capitalists that have ever lived have commenced with nothing. John Jacob Aster and Stephen Girard are illustrious examples.—The son of the poor man who goes to school with the son of the rich man, though possessed of no better talents, is quite likely to outstrip him. And herein we see the working of this law.—Poverty stimulates to action, and action is growth. The man who does not use his body becomes effeminate while the man who breathes the pure air of heaven, and uses his muscles, grows daily in strength.

The greatest men are the greatest workers. A massive intellect, without the industry to exercise it, is like a powerful engine without steam.

Every great enterprise is the result of severe toil. How much racking of brain and straining of muscle have been required to conceive and perfect the steam-engine—the railroad—the telegraph! and how magnificent are the results! These inventions have all originated in the temperate climate; they are the offspring of that mental and physical activity awakened by the causes to which we have referred.—While the Anglo-Saxon mind is solving mighty problems, and Anglo-Saxon muscles are bringing forth the most splendid achievements of human skill, the lazy Turk dreams over his pipe or opium—the indolent Spaniard gives up his imagination to his amours, and the Mexican plods on with his slow mule, careless of the bountiful gifts which Nature has spread around him.

Whether Walter talked love to Lucy, I know not; but I suspect that the wager was won in every particular, as Lucy certainly retained her note-book, and was shortly afterwards presented with a first-rate double-action Errard harp.

MORAL.—When pleasure hovers about your dwelling, open your easement in welcome; for it is most shy and capricious and never fails to resent any sign of inhospitality.

Work, or Die. If we cast our eyes upon a map of the world, and compare the condition of the inhabitants in different portions, we shall at once perceive that the solid wealth, the enterprise, intelligence, and commercial prosperity are in the temperate climates; while, on the other hand, those countries which abound in luxuriant and spontaneous growth, are generally sunk into abject degradation, or fast going to decay. In the New World, the Spaniards were the first to establish settlements. Attracted by the hopes of riches, they penetrated the country of the Montezumas, laying prostrate in their path-way all that opposed them, and erecting the Castilian banners and the emblematic cross on fertile regions of vast extent. While their career was marked with brilliant victories, and the gold of their vanquished and plundered enemies swelled their coffers with immense wealth, the slow but hardy Anglo-Saxons were encountering the rigors of a severe climate, and the fierce warfare of the savage. Their enterprise was beset at every step with the most appalling dangers and the severest toils.

Let us compare the condition of the countries thus established, and we shall perceive that, while the struggles of the hardy Anglo-Saxons resulted in the establishment of one of the most prosperous and enlightened of civilized nations, the enterprise of the Spaniards, commenced under auspicious circumstances, with an inviting climate and productive soil, has resulted in a number of divided and petty states, subject to the despotic sway or the more cruel reign of anarchy; while ignorance, superstition, and intolerance cast their blighting influence upon every department of society. The people have not the inherent

their kind and consistent regard to the feelings of those by whom they are most beloved, and whom they profess to love in return? Is it in their self-denial—in the privations they undergo for the sake of promoting the happiness of others? Is it in the full and efficient returns they render for all the care and anxiety of which they are the cause? Is it in the abundant bestowment of their pecuniary means, to support the destitute and to solace the afflicted? Is it in the faithfulness and punctuality with which they hold themselves ready at the call of duty to answer the demands of friendship and affection? Is it in the sacredness with which they fulfill every trust committed to their charge? Is it, in short, in their absence of self-love, and their regard of self-gratification in comparison with the gratification of their friends? If there be any meaning in the words generosity and good-heartedness, they would surely comprehend some of these points; and yet in all these are the characters of the gay and the dissipated peculiarly deficient. If we could, by any means of calculation, add together all the tears which such characters habitually and recklessly cause—all the hours of anxiety they inflict upon their near connections—all the bickering and disputes occasioned by their conduct between those who ensure and those who defend them—all the wretched feeling they leave behind whenever they go out—all the anguish which awaits their return—all the disappointment of those who trust them—and, finally, all the wretchedness attendant upon the full development of those vices of which what the world calls gaiety is the natural and certain germ; if we could add all these together, we should behold a sum of human misery greater than ever was produced by absolute crime—by murder, theft, or any of those gross and desperate acts, against which public indignation is so justly and unanimously raised. If we could add all these together, we should see, operating through different channels, a mass of selfishness with which that of the solitary miser bears no comparison. The life of the gay man is, in fact, a system of self-indulgence, of self-gratification, of self-worship. The miser, in his despised and isolated sphere, has no power to pray upon the happiness of society. The privations he imposes extend no farther than himself; and of no other individual shares in what he gains, he is alone in the punishment he inflicts. But the dissipated man has a wider influence, because he is the hero of society in its worst state. He has therefore the power to disseminate the seeds of evil in a degree proportioned to his popularity; and in the same measure as he is beloved, he is capable of inflicting misery. He knows that he can do this; and he does it still. He knows that he is the cause of floods of burning tears, and while he weighs them against one intoxicating draught, it is self-love that prompts him again to hold the sparkling poison to his lips, and to let the tears flow on.—Family Secrets.

The Funeral of the Archbishop of Paris. [From the Times Correspondent.] PARIS, Saturday, Jan. 10, 6 P. M.

The obsequies of the Archbishop of Paris were celebrated this morning in the presence of an immense crowd of people, who evidently wished to testify their respect for the deceased, and to be present at the funeral taken from among them. The morning was gloomy and intensely cold, and the ground still covered with the hail and melted snow which had fallen during the night; yet the bitterness and gloom of the weather did not prevent the approaches to the Archbishopial Palace and the Cathedral of Notre Dame from being thronged with a multitude. At 8 o'clock the Metropolitan Chapter proceeded from the church to the residence of the Archbishop to receive the body, which had been placed on a catafalque, raised under the principal entrance. The clergy and attendants knelt around it, and, after some time spent in prayer, the cortege formed in the following order:—A detachment of Municipal Guards; the band of the Guides; a battalion of the Gendarmes of the Imperial Guard, with a band at their head; a battalion of the Line, with the drums muffled, and beating at intervals; six mourning coaches, in which were the members of the Metropolitan Chapter, and attendants bearing the archiepiscopal insignia—the crozier, the pastoral cross, the mitre, and the pastoral ring, covered with crape; the hearse drawn by six black horses, led by footmen, and surmounted by a silver cross. On it was placed the coffin, covered with black velvet, with gold mouldings, but without any other ornaments. Immediately in advance of the hearse walked a domestic in livery, bearing the star and riband of St. Maurice and St. Lazare, the riband of the Legion of Honour, and other decorations of the Archbishop; he was followed by the household. Then came the members of the Archbishop's family, accompanied and followed by a crowd of people belonging to every class of society, among whom were mingled officers of the army and navy, simple seamen, and soldiers of the army of the Crimea, operatives in blouses, women, sisters of charity, and the brethren of the Christian schools; a battalion of the Line, with its band of music and muffled drums; the carriage of the Archbishop; the Emperor's carriage, with the Grand Chamberlain, the Duke of Bassano, representing the Emperor; and Prince Jerome's, followed by a train of private carriages. The ground was occupied by a double line of troops of 20th, 11th, and 40th Regiments. The cortege was closed by a squadron of Dragoons. The cords of the pall were held by M. Moliner, canon, of Paris; M. Faudet, cure of St. Roch and senior of the parish, priests of Paris; M. de Bories, curate of St. Etienne du Mont; and M. Hugues, curate of the Parish of Notre Dame.—The grand entrance of the church of Notre Dame was hung with black from the gallery known by the name of the Galerie des Rois France to the ground. The walls of the in-

teriors of the church were hung with black from the gallery known by the name of the Galerie des Rois France to the ground. The walls of the in-

teriors of the church were hung with black from the gallery known by the name of the Galerie des Rois France to the ground. The walls of the in-

teriors of the church were hung with black from the gallery known by the name of the Galerie des Rois France to the ground. The walls of the in-

teriors of the church were hung with black from the gallery known by the name of the Galerie des Rois France to the ground. The walls of the in-

teriors of the church were hung with black from the gallery known by the name of the Galerie des Rois France to the ground. The walls of the in-

teriors of the church were hung with black from the gallery known by the name of the Galerie des Rois France to the ground. The walls of the in-

teriors of the church were hung with black from the gallery known by the name of the Galerie des Rois France to the ground. The walls of the in-

teriors of the church were hung with black from the gallery known by the name of the Galerie des Rois France to the ground. The walls of the in-

teriors of the church were hung with black from the gallery known by the name of the Galerie des Rois France to the ground. The walls of the in-

teriors of the church were hung with black from the gallery known by the name of the Galerie des Rois France to the ground. The walls of the in-

teriors of the church were hung with black from the gallery known by the name of the Galerie des Rois France to the ground. The walls of the in-

teriors of the church were hung with black from the gallery known by the name of the Galerie des Rois France to the ground. The walls of the in-

teriors of the church were hung with black from the gallery known by the name of the Galerie des Rois France to the ground. The walls of the in-

teriors of the church were hung with black from the gallery known by the name of the Galerie des Rois France to the ground. The walls of the in-

teriors of the church were hung with black from the gallery known by the name of the Galerie des Rois France to the ground. The walls of the in-

teriors of the church were hung with black from the gallery known by the name of the Galerie des Rois France to the ground. The walls of the in-

teriors of the church were hung with black from the gallery known by the name of the Galerie des Rois France to the ground. The walls of the in-

teriors of the church were hung with black from the gallery known by the name of the Galerie des Rois France to the ground. The walls of the in-

teriors of the church were hung with black from the gallery known by the name of the Galerie des Rois France to the ground. The walls of the in-

teriors of the church were hung with black from the gallery known by the name of the Galerie des Rois France to the ground. The walls of the in-

teriors of the church were hung with black from the gallery known by the name of the Galerie des Rois France to the ground. The walls of the in-

teriors of the church were hung with black from the gallery known by the name of the Galerie des Rois France to the ground. The walls of the in-

teriors of the church were hung with black from the gallery known by the name of the Galerie des Rois France to the ground. The walls of the in-

teriors of the church were hung with black from the gallery known by the name of the Galerie des Rois France to the ground. The walls of the in-

teriors of the church were hung with black from the gallery known by the name of the Galerie des Rois France to the ground. The walls of the in-

terior were covered with the same sable tapestry. The Ministers, a numerous deputation of the Senate, with Marshal Pelissier at their head; deputations of the Council of State, of the Legislative Corps, of the Municipal Council of Paris, of the magistracy, the clergy of all the parishes of the diocese, the ecclesiastical colleges, and the other religious institutions were present. In the choir of the church were seated in the Nuncio, the Bishops of Nancy, Beauvais, Amiens, Orleans, Chartres, Gaudaloue, Evreux, Toronto (Canada), Arles, Prussia in partibus, and Dardanus in partibus. The Bishop of Blois, suffragan of the Archdiocese of Paris, was prevented by illness from attending. Among the higher lay functionaries were Marshal Magnan and General McMahon, the superior members of the magistracy, and the members of the Institute.

The Archbishop's throne was covered with black cloth, upon which stood a gigantic crucifix in white. The catafalque was placed between the nave and the choir, nearly in the centre of the church, with statues at the corners, and encircled by countless tapers, and above it rose a canopy of black cloth and ermine. The cortege, which had passed along the Rue de la Harpe, the Rue de la Bouteillerie, the Place du Palais Bourbon, the Quays, the Point Neuf, the Quai des Orfèvres, and the Rue Notre Dame, reached the Cathedral about 10 o'clock. Crowds lined the streets, and the remains borne along, received marks of profound and, I believe, the most sincere veneration; the people of the diocese, and the parish priests of the diocese, preceded by the cross bearer, went to the door to receive the remains of their late Archbishop, and with the canons who had brought it from the Palace, bore them to the catafalque before the high altar. The use of the choir and the solemn music of the canons, and the parish priests of the diocese, preceded by the cross bearer, went to the door to receive the remains of their late Archbishop, and with the canons who had brought it from the Palace, bore them to the catafalque before the high altar.

The Murder of Dr. Burdell.

A Gentleman of high professional standing, of large fortune and living in one of the most fashionable thoroughfares in New York, has been foully murdered in the most mysterious manner imaginable. Dr. Burdell was not seen alive since five o'clock on Friday evening. At the hour says the Herald, he left his home for the purpose of dining at the Metropolitan Hotel. His return does not seem to have been noticed by any of the inmates of the house. Mrs. Burdell saw him when he took his departure, but never beheld him alive afterwards. She was in the house all the evening, and was engaged with some of the members of the family in marking wearing apparel, when the lateness of the hour warned her that it was time to retire. Mr. Eckel and Mr. Snodgrass, two boarders in the house were up until 11 o'clock, and at that hour, they say, Mr. Burdell had not made his appearance. They then retired to their rooms, and according to the statement of the wife of the deceased, the gas was put out and all sought slumber in their respective apartments. Dr. Burdell was not heard coming in during the night time; and although Mrs. Burdell says she is not a sound sleeper, still nothing unusual attracted her attention during the length and dreary hours of the night which had been set in upon the entire household. No shrieks of murder—no struggle for life or death—no stifled groans, or death's rattle were heard proceeding from the chamber wherein the body of the murdered victim was found the following morning. All was quietness and peace within that abode, at least so the witnesses state.

But when the morning came, and the light of Sunday's sun beamed through the casement of the apartment, revealing a sight which might appal the strongest heart, the scene was instantly changed. The consternation of the family on beholding the mangled corpse of him they thought was so full of life and happiness may be easily imagined that described. An investigation was immediately instituted; the house was searched, the inmates were all examined, but no traces could be found of the perpetrator of one of the most atrocious crimes ever committed in this city. On the second floor, in the back room, is the place where the murder was committed. The parlor below were the reception rooms, and this was the office in which the doctor practised dentistry. The front room was occupied as a sleeping room by the deceased; it was murdered with all his cloths on. It appeared from an examination of the room as though he had not been in the house long; his shawl was thrown upon the sofa, and he was probably sitting in a chair by his case of dental tools, looking over some papers lying carelessly upon the case. It would seem as though at least two persons had entered the room together to commit the crime. The one probably threw a cord or rope round the neck of the deceased, choking him, the other stabbing him at the same time with an instrument which, judging from the wounds, might have been a bowie knife. Considerable blood was found on the case of tools and on the chair by it. The blood was then traced along to the chair by the centre table; it was found on a newspaper, the Herald, lying on the centre table. From thence it is found in greater quantities to the hall door—at which place it seems as though there had been a desperate struggle; the door, with the door casing, are marked in several places as if a hand covered with blood had grappled them. Dr. Burdell was probably struggling vainly to escape from his murderer or murderers by this door when his corded artery was cut, from which the blood spirted in a stream, covering the whole corner of the room from the hall door to the closet door, and especially the latter door, with blood, which reached as high as five feet five inches. In this corner of the room, between the two doors aforesaid the body of the murdered man was found, his head towards the hall door, the body extending along parallel with the partition; and just in front of the closet door. The body was lying on the left side, face downward; beneath it was dressed in plain cloth; the instrument had penetrated through them, making incisions into the body about four inches deep. The wounds are about three-quarters of an inch in width. The instrument is supposed to have been about eight inches long.

When the physicians entered the room about nine o'clock on Sunday morning, they could not tell from the appearance of the face who the murdered man was, it was so disfigured and cloaked with blood; there was nothing about him that looked like Dr. Burdell—his clothes were soaked and matted with gore.—They cut his clothes off him and washed the body; then examined the wounds; there were fifteen deeply incised cuts on the body, which penetrated into the heart, lungs, and neck. His gold watch and pocket-book were found on his body—so the crime could not have been committed by burglars or for money. With the exception of deceased having been married to Mrs. Cunningham, privately, nothing of importance was elicited on the inquest.

A Fight in the Missouri House of Representatives—A Bowie Knife Drawn.

A member of the Missouri House of Representatives was knocked down by one of his fellows while the body of which they form a part was in session on Wednesday last week, and a bowie knife was drawn by the assailant, who, however, was prevented from using it.

The difficulty seems to have originated in discussion between the parties—Messrs. Darnes and Reid—on a series of emancipation resolutions introduced by Mr. Darnes, who reflected severely upon Mr. Reid. While Mr. Darnes was thus speaking, the correspondent of the St. Louis Leader says:

Meeting of Parliament. "In a short time the collective wisdom of Upper and Lower Canada will commence their deliberations; and as Essex is blessed with a representative in both Houses, it is to be hoped that his interest will not be overlooked. In order that it may be the case, there should be perfect harmony between our members. The good sense of both will no doubt cause an oblivion of all the irritation which took place at the last election; for it has long been known that three-fourths of what occurs during a contest ought to be forgotten as soon as the poll is closed. That this course will be pursued by Messrs. Prince and Rankin there is little reason to doubt; for they are both aware that by acting in concert they may effect much good, while by dissension they will frustrate the good intentions of each other."

Mr. Reid—If I am not mistaken, it may be No. 12 a little lower down the river. Mr. Darnes—Yours ought to be cell No. 12 Penitentiary, where you ought to have been before you fought the battle of Ossawatimie.

Mr. Reid rose, and Mr. Darnes facing the Speaker continued his remarks. Mr. Darnes—"Your powder has no terrors for me, I am contending for principle."

At this moment Mr. Reid had stepped to the right hand side of Mr. Darnes. He laid his left hand upon his shoulder, and laying off with his right, struck Mr. Darnes a heavy blow on the right cheek bone and knocked him down. Reid then returned to his seat.

Mr. Darnes, having recovered somewhat from the effects of the blow, said: "I say, sir, that no man but a cowardly assassin would step up behind a gentleman's back and strike him." Mr. Hill, of St. Louis—"I move that this House do adjourn till 9 o'clock, Thursday." Motion lost.

Mr. Darnes—"I say, sir, that I have been assaulted in the House; I say, sir, that an assassin stepped up behind me when my back was turned upon him and struck me in the face—I pronounce him a coward and a scoundrel." Mr. Reid here stepped forward again when Mr. Darnes raised a tumbler with the evident intention of throwing it at him.

Mr. Reid then drew a knife, when Mr. Allen of Warren, and several other gentlemen stepped in front of Mr. Reid, and he retired to his seat.

Mr. Darnes was also prevented from throwing the glass by gentlemen around him. The latter was then conducted from the room.

British Canadian.

Our country's welfare first, and then we stand by honest party men.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18th, 1857.

Southern Railway.

Though we are not in possession of particulars, we learn that an accommodation, or compromise of the difficulties which have hitherto kept back the commencement of this undertaking, is likely to be arrived at; in fact, we were led to believe, but a few days since, that an amicable arrangement had actually been concluded, but according to our last accounts, we are induced to believe that such is not the case. We are not without hope, however; that ere long all disputes will be brought to a satisfactory termination. The people of Amherstburg, trust, will have no occasion hereafter to regret having interested the guardianship of their interests to Messrs. McLeod and Park, and as to Mr. Rankin, he has always professed, and still does so, his determination to stand by their rights to the last. It is high time that the heartburnings which have grown out of this subject should be laid aside, and that all parties should unite in so laudable an object as the final adjustment of past differences.

Any arrangement by which the interests of the County will be secured, and the reasonable expectations of Amherstburg realized, will be hailed with general satisfaction; and, if provision is made, that the spirit and meaning of the Charter shall be faithfully carried out, it is all we ask, and all we have ever aimed at being accomplished. Nothing more do we want, and with nothing less shall we be content.

The Globe and Colonist are loud in their denunciations of the appointment of Judge Draper as Commissioner, to England to negotiate with the Imperial Government for the annexation to Canada of the Hudson's Bay Territory. As we know neither the exact nature of Mr. Draper's mission, nor the grounds upon which he has been appointed, we shall abstain from expressing any opinion on the subject for the present. It is evident, however, that the appointment does not seem likely to add to the strength

of the Government. We only hope they may not find that in their desire to "take the wind out of the sails" of their opponents, they have outwitted themselves. Dulness is an unfortunate quality in a statesman; but too much sharpness is sometimes even more objectionable.

Meeting of Parliament.

"In a short time the collective wisdom of Upper and Lower Canada will commence their deliberations; and as Essex is blessed with a representative in both Houses, it is to be hoped that his interest will not be overlooked. In order that it may be the case, there should be perfect harmony between our members. The good sense of both will no doubt cause an oblivion of all the irritation which took place at the last election; for it has long been known that three-fourths of what occurs during a contest ought to be forgotten as soon as the poll is closed. That this course will be pursued by Messrs. Prince and Rankin there is little reason to doubt; for they are both aware that by acting in concert they may effect much good, while by dissension they will frustrate the good intentions of each other."

We cordially respond to the spirit evinced by the above remarks, which we take from the Windsor Herald of Friday last; and we trust that the two gentlemen who represent our interests in the different branches of the Legislature, will feel not only the good sense, but the necessity, of forgetting past differences, and endeavoring to cultivate a more kindly feeling towards each other than appears to have existed between them for some time past. Their constituents have a right to expect it from them; it is a duty they owe to society, and it is by such a course that they can best serve the interests, not only of this section, but of the Province at large.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn that on Monday, the 9th inst. Mr. Maurice Butler, a respectable and well-known farmer residing in the Township of Maidstone, while in the act of felling a tree, mistook the direction in which it was falling, and unfortunately did not escape far enough from its branches while running from it, to avoid being crushed almost instantly to death underneath their ponderous weight. The body was fearfully mutilated, being torn and thrown over the ground, and branches of the trees, several feet around.

An inquest was held on the body at 8 a. m. on Tuesday, the 10th inst., by Jas. Devlin, and John O'Connor, Esqrs., two of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Essex, and the jury returned the following verdict:—That Maurice Butler on Monday the 9th inst., came to his death by the fall of a tree on him while chopping in the woods on his farm, on the South 1/4 of Lot No. 5, South Middle Road, in the Township of Maidstone in the County of Essex.

Mr. Butler leaves a wife and several children to mourn his untimely and sudden departure. How strikingly are the following words brought to bear upon this sad bereavement, that, "In the midst of life we are in death."

Correspondence.

SANDWICH, 16th Feb, 1857.

To the Editor of the British Canadian. Sir,—Will you oblige a Subscriber by giving this a place in the Canadian? The Windsor Herald informs me that, "an answer appears to a Layman, which will terminate the controversy as far as the Herald is concerned." To this I will only remark, that if the "original prospectus prohibited religious discussion," and its Editor considered my letter to come under that ban, which to me seems doubtful, it was "injurious to his paper," and he should not have "put it in." But having commenced the controversy, he should, I think, have continued it. However, the Herald is his, and a man may, most certainly, do as he pleases with his own.

But to the immediate purport of this communication: The Editor of the Churchman's Friend, in reply to my letter, terminates his, in the Windsor Herald, by assailing the first part of mine. He says, that "I commence with a sneer, unworthy of me, at the Editor of the Churchman's Friend;" at which he winces. Why, he first cast that same sneer at every Layman. I made a feint of retorting it upon the aggressor, who feels his infidelity better it touches him, and he cries out, "If unworthy of me," it was more "unworthy" of him, and he ought to have first remembered the broad Christian principle, "do as you would be done by."

The Editor declares, that I did not "read with sufficient attention to have understood what I wrote about;" and that I, consequently, "mixed up two things which have nothing whatever to do with each other, namely, the voluntary discharge of a moral obligation, and the English system of tithes." Now that is rich! I deny that the Editors of the Churchman's Friend before acknowledged it to be a "voluntary discharge of a moral obligation." Their words were, "the day is fast approaching when you will be judged, and that for eternity by your giving;" namely, those titles, that "voluntary." They then produced the two verses in Corinthians in support of that solemn denunciation; and concluded their commentary upon these verses thus, "God demands,"—which demand they previously define to be "an order given to a servant or soldier;" "God demands from Christians a tenth part of their income for the support of the Ministry of the New Testament. And they are to give it, not as though it were a freewill offering, or a matter of charity, but as God's right and his express command." Or is that "voluntary?" It was this untenable claim of a "divine right" to tithes from Christians, which I opposed. I admitted not the sneer, and I knew that the above ground was unwisely chosen, because it was too preposterous; therefore I attacked it. The Editor terms "my arguments shallow and well-worn." The latter they cannot be; for the Editors of the Churchman's Friend are, I verily believe, the first that ever dreamed of advancing those two

verses in Corinthians to maintain their "divine right" to tithes. I simply produced the former and succeeding verses from this very chapter of their own selection, and these weapons, which St. Paul furnishes, and which must, consequently, have been also original as their own, demolished their position. They injudiciously made their stand between two batteries, and were tumbled down. My arguments may be "shallow;" but I leave others to decide whether they have been strong enough to shroud with suspicion the claim of "divine right" to tithes under the Gospel Dispensation and that was all I argued for.

In the February number of the Churchman's Friend the "Lord's Principle" is renewed under the title of "Gold and the Gospel." There the Editor makes this bold assertion, "the perpetual obligation of tithes is based upon its being not simply Mosaic, but given as a law most probably to Adam, certainly to Noah." Now, Sir, I defy, and that is an equally daring affirmation, the Editor to point out chapter and verse in the Bible, containing an extreme probability in the former case, and the certainty in the latter. I positively deny, that they can do either the one or the other.

I will exhibit another annotation under the same head of "Gold and the Gospel." The Editor writes "concerning the Christian evidence of the continued obligation of, at least, the law of tithes, he further thus ably argues:—alluding to Mr. Constable's Essay:—'As the grand reason—namely, the honoring of God—still exists in all its force for the gift of a tenth, as well as the uses to which he would have it applied, so the New Testament everywhere requires a portion of his substance. This portion was to be greater or less, according as God had prospered each individual. (1 Cor. xvi. 2.) 'Tithes' is not named in the New Testament; but that was not required, because that proportion was already fixed in the Old.'"

Now, if any one will turn to the quoted 1 Cor. 16 chap, he will perceive that this tenth, as it is termed, this "law of tithes," was simply a collection made for the relief of the poor Christians at Jerusalem. But I will give both verses, the previous and the one cited:—'Now, concerning the collection for the Saints, as I have given order to the Churches of Galatia, even so do ye. Upon the first day of the week let every one of you lay his store, as he hath prospered him, that there be no gathering when I come! It does seem strange to me, this picking out a solitary verse, regardless of its context.

I will let you examine with what fairness the payment of this "tenth of our income" would operate. That is the claim now set up; altho' the Levitical Law (Deut. 16 c. 22 and 23) required only the tithe of all the land, which was generally collected, chiefly "of corn, of wine, and of oil, and the firstlings of the herds and flocks." Some time ago there were two gentlemen in the public service at Amherstburg, enjoying the same rank and income. The one had been the father of twenty-five children; the other never had any. According to the tithing system, the former would pay the same as the latter. Quite right, to be sure. Hang the fruitful sinner! what business had he with a quarter of a hundred children?

If the Editor, as he affirms in his letter, merely wished "to elicit thought and to call forth investigation," why "keep to such feeble incursions on the subject, and cease at having 'aroused a Layman's wrath'?" Wrath indeed! Why, I feel the very opposite sensation at his shiftings. He first exclaims, "I tithes eternal condemnation!" When I advance upon him, he flits away, like a Will-o'-the-wisp, and I discover him immediately afterwards behind me, with his dexter thumb at his nose, twirling his little finger at me, and shouting in my ear, "It's all voluntary!"

The Editor, under "Gold and the Gospel," says, that "Mr. Constable, proceeding to consider tithes even on the ground of their being a Jewish ordinance, commits in a very material manner the common error, that Christians are under no obligation to consider Old Testament teachings, or Mosaic Law, as binding upon them. He clearly shows, on the contrary, that whatever God has once instituted, must ever remain in force, unless it were fulfilled in the person of Christ, or distinctly abrogated by him." Hence Mr. Constable argues that since the tithes have been once instituted by God, "therefore, it could not be altered, except by the same authority that imposed it." Of course, Mr. C., who advocates the tithes, must do it in "a very masterly manner;" but, as I oppose that dogma, why, equally of course the legs upon which I depend, must be all wavy and weak. Nevertheless, like a nincompoop, I will hazard another "shallow" observation. The Deity ordained the seventh day to be kept holy as a Sabbath, and to this very hour the Jews so regard it. There is not one solitary passage in Scripture to annul it; yet Christians, even in the time of the Apostles, changed it into the first day of the week, our Sunday. How could they have attempted that, unless convinced that they were manumitted from the domination of the Mosaic Law. Even to commemorate our Saviour's Resurrection would not justify the violation of so important and express command of the Creator, if still in force." The Jewish and the Christian religion are one. The former was the infancy of the latter, and the Christian religion, in its prime manhood, throws off the Jewish leading strings.

Hooker, in his Ecclesiastical Polity, v. 2. p. 457, Oxford Edition of 1820, (I like to give chapter and verse,) acknowledges this much, "Altho', therefore, we be now free from the law of Moses, and consequently are not thereby bound to the payment of tithes." The Editor of the Churchman's Friend, in his letter, now shifts from the "divine right to tithes" to a "voluntary discharge of a moral obligation." Against that I have naught to oppose. I should have been altogether silent; but for the sneer and the menace of oversteering punishment.

"I am your Obedt Servt., A LAYMAN."

Arrival of the City of Baltimore.

NEW YORK, February 13. The City of Baltimore arrived last night. She left Liverpool on the 26th. The Times, of the 28th, says—"The English funds continue heavy, and closed

at a decline of half per cent. Consols closed at 93, a 93 1/2."

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 27.

Notwithstanding a very dull report from Mark Lane yesterday, who had at to-day's market a fair attendance of buyers. In wheat, a fair consumptive business was done, but we cannot alter quotations, which remain as on Friday.

Flour—In the absence of sales, quotations continue nominal. Indian corn in small demand; mixed freely offered, at 33s 1 1/2 in store, without finding buyers, above 33s. We quote wheat, red, 8s 9s; white, 9s 3d a 9s 10d. Flour, extra Ohio, 31s a 30s; Western Canal, 31s a 31s 10d. Beef continues firm; sales limited. Pork—No change. Bacon—demand languid; prices unchanged. Lard again scarce on the spot, and 69s has been paid for a small quantity. Tallow firm, and about 1s per cwt. dearer.

Cotton advanced 1 1/2th of a penny. The papers announce the death of Judge Baron Alderson. The Daily News says—"We learn from good authority that a telegraph message from Lord Stratford de Redcliffe was received at the Board of Control, to the effect that the Shah has accepted the terms of peace offered by England—not on account of the fall of Bushire, but on general grounds."

Arrival of the Europa. The Daily News says—"We learn from good authority that a telegraph message from Lord Stratford de Redcliffe was received at the Board of Control, to the effect that the Shah has accepted the terms of peace offered by England—not on account of the fall of Bushire, but on general grounds."

Arrival of the Europa. Details of the Fall of Bushire.—Latter from China.—Canton in Flames.

HALIFAX, February 14th. The steamship Europa arrived here at an early hour this morning, and will be due at Boston on Sunday evening. She left Liverpool on Saturday, 31st ult. Her news is consequently three days later than that received by the City of Baltimore. European affairs were generally in a state of quietude, and the main interest centered in the Chinese and Persian questions.

The London Globe had a telegraph from Constantinople, dated January 16th, announcing that the British steamers have returned from the vicinity of the Isle of Serpents. COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE. Liverpool Cotton Market without change. Quotations nominally the same. Breadstuffs market generally steady. Wheat quiet, but firm at previous quotations. Flour inactive. Corn in improved request, and holders demanding an advance. Provisions, no change. Sales of pork unimportant. Tallow firm. Sales of Lard at 68s 6d a 69s. Sugars active at an advance of 6d a 1s. Teas, full qualities, at further advances, and the market was excited and unsettled. London Money Market had become decidedly stringent, and without any prospect of speedy relief.

The demand for accommodation was active, at full rates, both at the bank and out of doors. The Bullion in the Bank of England was steadily increasing. Consols closed at 92 1/2 a 93 1/2. American securities generally firm. THE PERSIAN DIFFICULTY. It is believed that Persia has submitted to the demand of the British, but the intelligence is still received with doubt. The details of the capture of Bushire have been received from Bombay under date of December 29th.

Some British ships had arrived off the port of Bushire. Correspondence ensued, and on Dec. 3d the British sent on shore a copy of the declaration of war. Next day, the 4th, the British took possession of the Island of Karak without opposition, as a military depot. On the 7th and 8th the British troops disembarked at Hallia Baa, twelve miles southwest of Bushire. The men landed with three days' rations, and without baggage. On the morning of the 9th, the army, in two brigades, advanced along the coast, the ships sailing a little ahead, on the flank. The ship Assaye, on coming abreast of Fort Bushire, shelled it from a distance of 1700 yards, and dislodged the garrison, 800 of whom took up a new position, to oppose the British at once.

Brigadier Stopford was shot dead while waving on his men to the attack. The British thereon marched on the enemy, who fought desperately with the bayonet till driven back upon the fort from whence they attempted to escape, but were met by the British Rifles, seaward, and by the Cavalry landward. Col. Melville of the Cavalry was killed. The enemy were not Persians, but Arabs; they left three Chiefs and a large number of men on the field. The British loss is reported to be 35 men. Bushire was then summoned to surrender, and the channel having been buoyed during the shelling, the city was bombarded and shelled steadily for four hours, when it surrendered, and the British entered the town. The British report no loss in the fleet. The Governor, the Commander of the fleet, and an officer, reported to be the minister of war, were made prisoners. The garrison being too numerous to retain, they were removed into the interior and released. Bushire was proclaimed British territory and a free port. The city gave quiet, but reports were rife of abominable conduct on the part of the British after the capitulation of the town.

Details are to hand confirming the telegraphic accounts of the Chinese loss. An extract from the Chinese mail of the 16th says—"The factories have been burned down by the Chinese, and the only particulars we have ascertained are, that about eleven o'clock on Saturday night the flames broke out in every direction, and vigorous attempts were made by the seamen and marines to stop its progress; but all attempts were fruitless, and the fire raged throughout the night and up to the time of the steamer's departure. At first some hopes were entertained that the flames might be extinguished, but fresh fires broke out. Dante & Co's premises were the first

to go, and the whole of Hanshaw's Hong, the Imperial French Minister's, and Takas Hong were burnt. The only buildings unburnt at the time of the steamer's departure were the British Consulate and five or six warehouses. What steps the Admiral means to take are unknown, but there is little doubt that the city of Canton will be no longer spared, and the discharge of shells and rockets was already said to have commenced. It is reported that the Chinese apologized to the American authorities for the outrage committed against the American flag.

SPAIN. The Cortes is convoked for 1st of May. General Oribe was arrested at Madrid on the 18th. The Queen has the measles, but is recovering. BELGIUM. A deputation of English had waited on Prince Deligny, to dissuade the recent speech of Sir Robert Peel. The Prince replied by calling Peel a sot and a puppy.

GERMANY. The Diet terminated its sitting on the 24th. The Prussian Representative announced the release of the Neufchâtel prisoners by Switzerland, and expressed the King of Prussia's now friendly intentions, at the same time thanking the Diet for the ready permission given by the Prussian army to pass through their territory.

SWITZERLAND. The Paris Monitor officially confirms the statement in this regard in the Neufchâtel affair, Napoleon acting in reliance on a confidential knowledge of the King of Prussia's intentions, and that Switzerland may now safely disarm, as she is doing, having dismissed the troops to their homes. It is possible that difficulties may remain as to the claim of the King of Prussia to have his standard aloft on the castles of Neufchâtel.

DENMARK. The Berlin Dorsehnalle affirms that the Sound Dues negotiations were closed on the 15th by the Conference, ad hoc, and that matters are so advanced as to promise a final arrangement by the middle of next month. No serious difficulties remain to settled; all the principal parties agree as to principles and forms, and arrangement will be entered into with States of minor importance. Denmark will come to an accord separately with some parties as to terms of payment, but general arrangements will be laid down in a general treaty.

ITALY. A despatch from Milan, dated 25th, states that a universal amnesty has been officially decreed for the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom. All political offenders have been set at liberty. Proceeding pending against them are quashed. The special Judicial Court at Mantua has been dissolved. A Sardinian budget just presented to the Chambers estimates the revenue for the present year at one hundred and forty-four million francs, and the expenditure at one hundred and forty-seven.

A doubtful letter from Naples speaks of a conspiracy to blow up the King's palace. It also says that a body of armed men overpowered the Guards, and conveyed the body of Malano, the assassin, on board a ship.

to go, and the whole of Hanshaw's Hong, the Imperial French Minister's, and Takas Hong were burnt. The only buildings unburnt at the time of the steamer's departure were the British Consulate and five or six warehouses. What steps the Admiral means to take are unknown, but there is little doubt that the city of Canton will be no longer spared, and the discharge of shells and rockets was already said to have commenced. It is reported that the Chinese apologized to the American authorities for the outrage committed against the American flag.

SPAIN. The Cortes is convoked for 1st of May. General Oribe was arrested at Madrid on the 18th. The Queen has the measles, but is recovering. BELGIUM. A deputation of English had waited on Prince Deligny, to dissuade the recent speech of Sir Robert Peel. The Prince replied by calling Peel a sot and a puppy.

GERMANY. The Diet terminated its sitting on the 24th. The Prussian Representative announced the release of the Neufchâtel prisoners by Switzerland, and expressed the King of Prussia's now friendly intentions, at the same time thanking the Diet for the ready permission given by the Prussian army to pass through their territory.

SWITZERLAND. The Paris Monitor officially confirms the statement in this regard in the Neufchâtel affair, Napoleon acting in reliance on a confidential knowledge of the King of Prussia's intentions, and that Switzerland may now safely disarm, as she is doing, having dismissed the troops to their homes. It is possible that difficulties may remain as to the claim of the King of Prussia to have his standard aloft on the castles of Neufchâtel.

DENMARK. The Berlin Dorsehnalle affirms that the Sound Dues negotiations were closed on the 15th by the Conference, ad hoc, and that matters are so advanced as to promise a final arrangement by the middle of next month. No serious difficulties remain to settled; all the principal parties agree as to principles and forms, and arrangement will be entered into with States of minor importance. Denmark will come to an accord separately with some parties as to terms of payment, but general arrangements will be laid down in a general treaty.

ITALY. A despatch from Milan, dated 25th, states that a universal amnesty has been officially decreed for the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom. All political offenders have been set at liberty. Proceeding pending against them are quashed. The special Judicial Court at Mantua has been dissolved. A Sardinian budget just presented to the Chambers estimates the revenue for the present year at one hundred and forty-four million francs, and the expenditure at one hundred and forty-seven.

A doubtful letter from Naples speaks of a conspiracy to blow up the King's palace. It also says that a body of armed men overpowered the Guards, and conveyed the body of Malano, the assassin, on board a ship.

TURKEY. The conferences at Constantinople concerning the Principality have at length terminated, and 10,000 Turkish troops are to march into Walla hia and Moldavia, to keep order during the elections. The order that the Austrian troops are to withdraw from the Principality has left Vienna. They will begin to retire on first days of March, and must have completed the evacuation, according to arrangement, by the 30th March. The news when it was announced in Vienna produced a favourable impression on the Bourse.

PERSIA. Further telegraphic accounts received. Bushire surrendered on the 9th December, after an hour's fire from the fleet. Fort Bushire was captured on the previous day, after a smart action: Brigadier Slapford, Colonel Melet, and Lieutenants Alterson and Warren were killed, besides 20 rank and file. Karak was occupied on the 4th December. Large reinforcements are being sent up the Gulf. Sir J. Bowring had applied to the Indian Government for troops.

The French journal publish the following dated Marseilles—"The Caïre has arrived with news from Constantinople of the 15th. Constantinople journals confirm the statement that the English have taken the Island of Karack and Fort of Bushire. The Persian garrison had received orders to retire into the interior. The inhabitants of the city of Bushire remained there after the entry of the English. The latter were preparing to extend their operations into the interior. Considerable reinforcements had arrived. Meerza Khan, respecting whom the dispute originated, has renounced English protection. Several princes of Canabar have refused to support England, and have gone to Tcheran to offer their submission to the Shah. The Shah had concentrated his troops in the eastern provinces. Russia had taken possession of islands in Caspian without Persia's consent. The Imam of Muscat was seeking to annex the province of Afghanistan to his territories.

CHINA. News already telegraphed from China is, repeated by private advices, which say that the Chinese set fire to the foreign factories at ten o'clock, on the night of December 19th. The fire was raging when the mail left, the buildings being almost destroyed. It is however right to say, that the news is received with some suspicion in London. Telegraph further says that Commodore Armstrong attacked and dismantled the Barrier Forts, in consequence of the Chinese wantonly firing on a man-of-war's boat under American colours.

Princes of tea had advanced. The supplies were short everywhere. The silk arrivals at Shanghai were sixty-seven thousand bales. Prices were \$20 \$25 higher. Exchange 7s. Exchange at Hong Kong 4s 8d to 4s 8 1/2d.

Arrival of the Anglo-Saxon.

PORTLAND, Feb. 13th. The Anglo-Saxon from Liverpool about 10 o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, 28th ult., arrived at Portland at 1 1/2 o'clock this morning. Same hour the City of Baltimore sailed from Liverpool for New York.

The Niagara arrived at Liverpool at half past 2 o'clock on the morning of the 26th. The Edinburgh arrived at Glasgow. The Africa sailed from Liverpool on the 24th, with 40 passengers for New York. No steamer will leave Southampton for New York until February 25th.

BRITAIN.

There was a rumour that on the fall of Bashire the Persians made submission to the British. But the London journals have no confirmation; and mostly doubt it.

Parliament will re-assemble February 3rd. The Queen's speech will be read by commission. The Earl of Cork will move and the Earl of Cowper will second the address in the House of Lords. Sir John Ransley will move and Sir Andrew Agnew second it in the House of Commons.

Rumours of modifications in the ministry prevail, but nothing definite has transpired. Per Africa it was mentioned that the ship Confederation from Philadelphia went ashore in Victoria Channel entrance to Mersey. She afterwards floated off, but having lost her rudder again drove ashore near the former place. A life boat succeeded in taking off all hands except the captain, mate and steward, and a boy who determined to remain. On Friday evening tugs were sent out, but they could not find her owing to the darkness of the night; it was then blowing a severe gale. In the morning it was found that she had broken up, and there is little doubt that those on board perished.

FRANCE.

The Moniteur publishes a statement of the customs revenue for the past year, showing sixteen million francs deficiency from previous year. It is said that the French force will certainly evacuate Greece this spring. Reinforcements are being sent to Africa against the Kabyles.

Perouk Khan, Ambassador of Persia, has had an official presentation to the Emperor. The Emperor made a guarded reply, taking care to imply that the treaty between France and Persia is commercial only.

Cardinal Morlot, Archbishop of Tours, was appointed Archbishop of Paris. A medical commission will examine into the alleged insanity of the assassin Verges. Lord Cowley invested thirty-two French officers with the Order of the Bath at Paris, on the 17th. A grand banquet followed.

TRIAL OF REDPATH AND KENT.

Friday, Jan. 16. Redpath and Kent were placed at the bar on indictments of fraud and forgery. When the judges took their seats Kent was ordered to retire, and Redpath stood at the bar and was tried singly upon one of the cases of forgery. The document was a transfer of stock, and was described in a variety of ways, in order to meet any supposed legal difficulty. Mr. Justice Wills, in summing up, explained that the forgery of a non-existent name was precisely the same law as though the name of a real person had been forged. The jury, after a deliberation of five minutes, found the prisoner guilty. Sentence deferred.

THE GREAT GOLD ROBBERY.

At the Central Criminal Court, on Tuesday, 13th ult., William Pierce, aged 40 described as a grocer, Jas. Burgess, 35 railway guard, and William George Lester, 26, clerk, were placed in the dock. The indictment charged them with stealing 224 pounds weight of gold, value £12,000, the property of the South-Eastern Railway Company. The whole of the prisoners pleaded not guilty. Agar was examined for the prosecution. He repeated the evidence which he had previously given, and at six o'clock the court adjourned. On Wednesday the prisoners were again brought up, when, after some further recapitulatory evidence, the case for the prosecution was declared closed. For the defence, Baron Larin acquiesced with Sergeant Parry that Pierce was not a servant of the company and that he was not a receiver. The court then adjourned. The case was continued on Thursday, and counsel was heard for the prisoners. No witness were called for the defence, and the arguments were chiefly to prove insufficient evidence. The jury retired at five o'clock, and having been absent ten minutes, returned with a verdict of guilty against all the prisoners. Baron Martin in passing sentence, said the jury had found a verdict of guilty on the clearest evidence ever laid before a court of justice. He considered that Pierce stood in a more degraded position than any of the other prisoners, and he regretted that he was compelled to inflict a lighter punishment. He then sentenced Pierce to two years imprisonment, with the 1st, 12th and 24th months solitary confinement, and Rogers and Tester to fourteen years' transportation each.

Mr. Sergeant Ballantine was about proceeding with the case of misdemeanor against Kent, when Mr. Denison came in and court and intimated to Sergeant Ballantine that he was not to go on. Mr. Sergeant Ballantine then withdrew from the prosecution, and Kent was discharged. Mr. Justice Wills, after some remarks on the enormity of the offence which Redpath had committed, sentenced him to transportation for life.

Emigration from England to Canada.

Every succeeding mail indicates that the inclination of English emigrants towards Canada is growing stronger. Efforts are being made to provide better accommodation by sailing vessels as well as steamers, than has yet been afforded. The Canadian News has the following:—"It is obviously of the utmost importance to persons about to emigrate to be well assured as to the efficiency of the ships for a long sea voyage, and the completeness of the general arrangements. There is much to be considered and thought of; the efficiency of the ship—the mode of fitting and equipment—provisioning—the character of the captain,—and the position and standing of the owners. We observe that Mr. James B. Wilcocks, of Plymouth, has announced the arrangement of his line of "Plymouth Passenger Ships to Quebec," sailing in the coming spring and summer. It is now, we believe, some eight or ten years since Mr. Wilcocks first gave his attention to Canadian emigration. He had been long engaged in Australian emigration, both as a Government service and for private self-supporting emigration, when circumstances directed his attention to the inadequate means which were provided for the accommodation of the numerous persons from the West of England who were passing over annually to Canada. He at once entered into arrangements for the purchase of suitable ships, which were fitted and equipped under his own superintendence, and in these fittings he established alterations which were subsequently adopted by the Government, and made compulsory by the Passengers' Act. Since that period, Mr. Wilcocks has despatched annually large numbers of passengers, not only of the working classes, but those who can afford the better accommodation of chief cabin passage. For the ensuing season, it appears Mr. Wilcocks has placed on the berth four large ships capable of accommodation, with every comfort, chief cabin and steerage passengers. These ships embark their passengers at Plymouth, whence they are despatched direct for Quebec."

CATHEDRAL AT MONTREAL.

The Quebec Chronicle.—A project has been started in the Roman Catholic churches of Montreal, for the erection of a splendid cathedral, which, in size and magnificence is to surpass any edifice of the kind on the continent. The location selected as near the present residence of the Bishop, by the old French burying ground in St. Antoine suburbs which being a commanding position, overlooking the western and lower parts of the city, will display the building to the best advantage. It is to be built after the model of St. Peter's at Rome. The length is to be three hundred and fifty feet, breadth one hundred and seventy-five, and height of dome three hundred feet. It will contain ten or twelve chapels and two large organs, and the time calculated for its completion is not less than twelve years. The cost of erection, estimated at more than a million dollars is to be defrayed by a yearly tax, levied on every Catholic man woman and child in the diocese of Montreal. The Catholics in the diocese are numerous, being over one half of the population.

Death of W. Evans, Esq.

From the Montreal Gazette, Feb. 8.

We are deeply pained to announce, to day, the death of W. Evans, Esq., the venerable Secretary of the Agricultural Society for Lower Canada. It has been our fortune to meet few worthier or more patriotic men than he, few more diligent in the prosperity of this adopted country. Enthusiastically devoted to agricultural pursuits, it has been his endeavor for many years past to raise the standard of Agriculture in Lower Canada from the position to which it had sunk, to teach and to lead the way in a system by which the worn out farms of the long settled districts might recover the fertility, and farming in the Eastern Province be made to rival in profitability that of the West. Nor have his efforts been altogether in vain we hope. He has spent over two score years, we believe, as an agriculturist in Canada. Long ago, he furnished agricultural contributions to the columns of this journal. Afterwards he became Secretary of the Lower Canada Agricultural and Editor of the Agricultural journal published under the auspices of that Society. Lately, having retired from the direction of that journal, he renewed his connection as a contributor with his paper,—a connection only now dissolved, by death. Elsewhere will be found his last communication, addressed to us a few days since, and crowded out of our columns until now, when the brain that conceived and the fingers which wrote it have alike ceased to have life or motion. How touching are its concluding sentences now, in which, promising to resume the review of Mr. Nesbitt's lecture, he says:—"I cannot now expect that I shall be spared many years to continue these labours, but while it may be the will of God to spare me, I shall persevere in the good cause of endeavouring to promote the improvement of agriculture in Canada." Alas! even as he wrote, his vow was fulfilled; the span of life allotted him by his Maker was even then coming to an end. We have not learned the immediate cause of his death, which must have been somewhat sudden, though he has been ailing for some time and suffering much. We are aware that during the early part of the autumn he suffered from an attack of paralysis, which he spoke of to us as a warning that he had not long to stay. He was fitted and prepared, we believe, for the long journey he has taken. Full of years, enjoying the confidence of all who knew him, and surrounded by a large circle of tried

friends, he has passed peacefully away: a man whom many loved while living, many will regret in his death; one who strove faithfully to do his duty in that state of life to which it had pleased God to call him.

Dr. Kane, the celebrated arctic explorer, has written a very interesting account of his search for Sir John Franklin and his adventurous companions, in those frozen regions which lie between the Arctic. There nature wears an eternal frown. No vegetation animal life, nothing but vast fields of ice, threatening instant destruction. Everything is sterile, everything sad and despondent. The shadowy frowns no longer adorn the brows of the mountain; the singing of the birds which enliven even the woods of Lapland, is no longer heard in this scene of desolation; the ruggedness of the dark grey rock as you approach the land not covered by a single shrub, the only music is the hoarse murmuring of the wave ever and anon renewing their assaults upon the masses that oppose them. The northern sun creeping at midnight, at the distance of five diameters along the horizon, and the immeasurable Ocean in apparent contact with the skies, form the grand outline in the sublime picture presented to the astonished spectator. Here the sky presents at night an appearance beautifully terrific. The Aurora plays throughout the Heavens in all its variegated beauty, and the hissing attending their discharges of electricity sound like the distant noise and tumult of battle.

STRAYED!

INTO the premises of the Subscriber, on the Tabbot Road, within a half-mile of Maidstone Cross, about the middle of Nov. last, a small ROAN, MARKED with a star in the forehead, and apparently about three years old. The owner is hereby notified, to call and prove property, pay expenses, and take her away. ROBERT LEE, Township Sandwich, Feb. 11, 1857. n7-3m

NOTICE.

Came into the enclosure of the Subscriber in the Month of September last, a Sorrel Yearling Colt, with a slight mark of white on its forehead, also on the nose. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take it away; otherwise it will be disposed of according to Law. YORK BOYD, 2nd Con., Maiden Road, Sandwich, Feb. 11, 1857. n7-3m

Splendid Farm for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his valuable and beautifully situated Farm,—only two miles from Maidstone Cross,—containing 134 acres of Land of the very best quality, 74 of which are under cultivation. There is a never-failing stream running thro' the Farm, large enough for milling purposes if required; there is also a young and well-selected Orchard on the premises, a good Dwelling House and Barn, with out-houses. For further particulars and terms of sale, enquire of the Subscriber on the premises, OWEN SULLIVAN, Township of Sandwich, January 30th, 1857. n16m3

FAMILY STORE.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of DRY-GOODS! GROCERIES, Hardware and Crockery!

at his old Stand on Bedford Street, which he will sell at a small advance upon cost, for Cash. Ladies' Boots and Shoes of every description kept constantly on hand. A large supply of the very best Flour always on hand. Produce and Cord-Wood bought and sold. Sandwich, 1857. JOSEPH MILLER. 14-1f

J. W. KING.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of Ready-Made Clothing, corner of Jefferson and Woodward Avenues, Detroit.

INDEMNITY.

ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, HARTFORD. THOMAS A. ALEXANDER, Secretary. J. B. BENNETT, General Agent. THOS. K. BRACE, President. E. G. RIPLEY, Vice President. CHARTERED, 1819. Cash Capital, \$300,000. Board of Directors: Thos. K. Brace, Samuel Turlin, John L. Boswell, Ebenezer Fisher, E. A. Bulkeley, Ward Woodbridge, Joseph Church, Frederick Tyler, Robert Buel, Mies A. Tuttle, Austin Dunham, Basilus S. Morgan.

INSURERS merchandise generally, Stores, Dwelling, Warehouses, Building, Public and Private Mills, Manufactories, &c.; and takes inland risks of property by lakes, rivers, canals, and land carriage to all parts of the Union. Rates of premium as security to the insured permitted. Policies issued on favorable terms, by J. McCRAE, Agent, Windsor, C. W. Applications can be made to J. McCrae, surveyor. Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid. March, 1856.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE & STATISTICS.

TORONTO, AUG. 15, 1856.

PRIZE ESSAYS.

£40, £25, £15.

THE above Premiums will be paid for the three best Essays respectively on the origin, nature, habits, and the history of the progress from time to time, and the cause of the visit of the weevil, Hessian Fly, Midge, and such other insects as have made ravages on the wheat crops in Canada, and on such diseases as the wheat crops have been subjected to, and on the best means of evading or guarding against them. The Essay to be furnished to the Bureau by the 15th day of January next, and to be designated by a motto, a copy of which shall be also forwarded in a sealed note with the name and address of the author. The prizes will be awarded according to the decision of a committee, to be named by the Board of Agriculture for Upper and Lower Canada, or in default of any such decision by the Bureau, the Essays selected to become the property of the Bureau. A premium will only be awarded in case an Essay of sufficient merit is produced. It is feared that the Farmer, in his eagerness to produce wheat, is not paying sufficient attention to the danger of over-cropping, and it is hoped the warning and information and advice which may be obtained through the Essays sought for will aid in arresting the great scourges of the wheat.

P. M. VANKOUGHNETT, Minister of Agriculture, &c.

FALL IMPORTATIONS.

GORDON & MACKAY. BEG to announce to their friends and the Trade, that they are just opening out their fall importations of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Heavy Woollens and Clothiers Goods, of British, French and German manufacture, (in great variety), which they are prepared to sell low for cash and prompt credit. A full assortment of Ready-made clothing, of superior style and manufacture. GORDON & MACKAY, King st., Hamilton, Oct. 27, 1855.

A YOUNG lady, returning late from the opera, as it was raining, ordered the coachman to drive close to the sidewalk, but was still unable to step across the gutter. "I can't lift you over it," said coachy. "Oh, no!" said the sweet miss, "I am too heavy." "Lor, miss," replied John, "I am used to lifting barrels of sugar."

STRAYED!

INTO the premises of the Subscriber, on the Tabbot Road, within a half-mile of Maidstone Cross, about the middle of Nov. last, a small ROAN, MARKED with a star in the forehead, and apparently about three years old. The owner is hereby notified, to call and prove property, pay expenses, and take her away. ROBERT LEE, Township Sandwich, Feb. 11, 1857. n7-3m

NOTICE.

Came into the enclosure of the Subscriber in the Month of September last, a Sorrel Yearling Colt, with a slight mark of white on its forehead, also on the nose. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take it away; otherwise it will be disposed of according to Law. YORK BOYD, 2nd Con., Maiden Road, Sandwich, Feb. 11, 1857. n7-3m

Splendid Farm for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his valuable and beautifully situated Farm,—only two miles from Maidstone Cross,—containing 134 acres of Land of the very best quality, 74 of which are under cultivation. There is a never-failing stream running thro' the Farm, large enough for milling purposes if required; there is also a young and well-selected Orchard on the premises, a good Dwelling House and Barn, with out-houses. For further particulars and terms of sale, enquire of the Subscriber on the premises, OWEN SULLIVAN, Township of Sandwich, January 30th, 1857. n16m3

FAMILY STORE.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of DRY-GOODS! GROCERIES, Hardware and Crockery!

at his old Stand on Bedford Street, which he will sell at a small advance upon cost, for Cash. Ladies' Boots and Shoes of every description kept constantly on hand. A large supply of the very best Flour always on hand. Produce and Cord-Wood bought and sold. Sandwich, 1857. JOSEPH MILLER. 14-1f

J. W. KING.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of Ready-Made Clothing, corner of Jefferson and Woodward Avenues, Detroit.

INDEMNITY.

ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, HARTFORD. THOMAS A. ALEXANDER, Secretary. J. B. BENNETT, General Agent. THOS. K. BRACE, President. E. G. RIPLEY, Vice President. CHARTERED, 1819. Cash Capital, \$300,000. Board of Directors: Thos. K. Brace, Samuel Turlin, John L. Boswell, Ebenezer Fisher, E. A. Bulkeley, Ward Woodbridge, Joseph Church, Frederick Tyler, Robert Buel, Mies A. Tuttle, Austin Dunham, Basilus S. Morgan.

INSURERS merchandise generally, Stores, Dwelling, Warehouses, Building, Public and Private Mills, Manufactories, &c.; and takes inland risks of property by lakes, rivers, canals, and land carriage to all parts of the Union. Rates of premium as security to the insured permitted. Policies issued on favorable terms, by J. McCRAE, Agent, Windsor, C. W. Applications can be made to J. McCrae, surveyor. Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid. March, 1856.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE & STATISTICS.

TORONTO, AUG. 15, 1856.

PRIZE ESSAYS.

£40, £25, £15.

THE above Premiums will be paid for the three best Essays respectively on the origin, nature, habits, and the history of the progress from time to time, and the cause of the visit of the weevil, Hessian Fly, Midge, and such other insects as have made ravages on the wheat crops in Canada, and on such diseases as the wheat crops have been subjected to, and on the best means of evading or guarding against them. The Essay to be furnished to the Bureau by the 15th day of January next, and to be designated by a motto, a copy of which shall be also forwarded in a sealed note with the name and address of the author. The prizes will be awarded according to the decision of a committee, to be named by the Board of Agriculture for Upper and Lower Canada, or in default of any such decision by the Bureau, the Essays selected to become the property of the Bureau. A premium will only be awarded in case an Essay of sufficient merit is produced. It is feared that the Farmer, in his eagerness to produce wheat, is not paying sufficient attention to the danger of over-cropping, and it is hoped the warning and information and advice which may be obtained through the Essays sought for will aid in arresting the great scourges of the wheat.

P. M. VANKOUGHNETT, Minister of Agriculture, &c.

FALL IMPORTATIONS.

GORDON & MACKAY. BEG to announce to their friends and the Trade, that they are just opening out their fall importations of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Heavy Woollens and Clothiers Goods, of British, French and German manufacture, (in great variety), which they are prepared to sell low for cash and prompt credit. A full assortment of Ready-made clothing, of superior style and manufacture. GORDON & MACKAY, King st., Hamilton, Oct. 27, 1855.

L. BEECHER & CO., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CARPET AND OIL-CLOTH WAREHOUSE, No. 142 JEFFERSON AVENUE, CONANT BLOCK, - - DETROIT, MICH. IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN Carpets, Oil Cloths PAPER HANGINGS, FURNISHING AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS ETC., ETC. Feb., 1857. 16a-1y

MARBLE! MARBLE!!

GOOD AND CHEAP! AT THE OLD STAND OF WM. E. PETERS. No. 8, MICHIGAN AVENUE, DETROIT, MICH. I AM resolved to sell CHEAPER in the above line of business than can be bought at any other establishment in the City of Detroit. WM. E. PETERS. n15-1y Jan. 28th, 1857.

SAMUEL HITTEL, MANUFACTURER OF GOLD PENS, AND DEALER IN FINE WATCHES,

Rich Jewelry, Silver Spoons, Plated Ware Fancy Goods, and Spectacles to suit every Age. No. 125 Jefferson Avenue, Opposite Penitentiary and Farmers' and Mechanics' Banks. DETROIT MICH. Particular attention paid to the Repairing of Watches and Jewelry, Gold Pens Repaired price 50 cents. ALL WORK WARRANTED. STRAY HORSE. I AM resolved to sell CHEAPER in the above line of business than can be bought at any other establishment in the City of Detroit. WM. E. PETERS. n15-1y Jan. 28th, 1857.

SAMUEL HITTEL, MANUFACTURER OF GOLD PENS, AND DEALER IN FINE WATCHES,

Rich Jewelry, Silver Spoons, Plated Ware Fancy Goods, and Spectacles to suit every Age. No. 125 Jefferson Avenue, Opposite Penitentiary and Farmers' and Mechanics' Banks. DETROIT MICH. Particular attention paid to the Repairing of Watches and Jewelry, Gold Pens Repaired price 50 cents. ALL WORK WARRANTED. STRAY HORSE. I AM resolved to sell CHEAPER in the above line of business than can be bought at any other establishment in the City of Detroit. WM. E. PETERS. n15-1y Jan. 28th, 1857.

FAMILY STORE.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of DRY-GOODS! GROCERIES, Hardware and Crockery!

at his old Stand on Bedford Street, which he will sell at a small advance upon cost, for Cash. Ladies' Boots and Shoes of every description kept constantly on hand. A large supply of the very best Flour always on hand. Produce and Cord-Wood bought and sold. Sandwich, 1857. JOSEPH MILLER. 14-1f

J. W. KING.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of Ready-Made Clothing, corner of Jefferson and Woodward Avenues, Detroit.

INDEMNITY.

ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, HARTFORD. THOMAS A. ALEXANDER, Secretary. J. B. BENNETT, General Agent. THOS. K. BRACE, President. E. G. RIPLEY, Vice President. CHARTERED, 1819. Cash Capital, \$300,000. Board of Directors: Thos. K. Brace, Samuel Turlin, John L. Boswell, Ebenezer Fisher, E. A. Bulkeley, Ward Woodbridge, Joseph Church, Frederick Tyler, Robert Buel, Mies A. Tuttle, Austin Dunham, Basilus S. Morgan.

INSURERS merchandise generally, Stores, Dwelling, Warehouses, Building, Public and Private Mills, Manufactories, &c.; and takes inland risks of property by lakes, rivers, canals, and land carriage to all parts of the Union. Rates of premium as security to the insured permitted. Policies issued on favorable terms, by J. McCRAE, Agent, Windsor, C. W. Applications can be made to J. McCrae, surveyor. Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid. March, 1856.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE & STATISTICS.

TORONTO, AUG. 15, 1856.

PRIZE ESSAYS.

£40, £25, £15.

THE above Premiums will be paid for the three best Essays respectively on the origin, nature, habits, and the history of the progress from time to time, and the cause of the visit of the weevil, Hessian Fly, Midge, and such other insects as have made ravages on the wheat crops in Canada, and on such diseases as the wheat crops have been subjected to, and on the best means of evading or guarding against them. The Essay to be furnished to the Bureau by the 15th day of January next, and to be designated by a motto, a copy of which shall be also forwarded in a sealed note with the name and address of the author. The prizes will be awarded according to the decision of a committee, to be named by the Board of Agriculture for Upper and Lower Canada, or in default of any such decision by the Bureau, the Essays selected to become the property of the Bureau. A premium will only be awarded in case an Essay of sufficient merit is produced. It is feared that the Farmer, in his eagerness to produce wheat, is not paying sufficient attention to the danger of over-cropping, and it is hoped the warning and information and advice which may be obtained through the Essays sought for will aid in arresting the great scourges of the wheat.

P. M. VANKOUGHNETT, Minister of Agriculture, &c.

FALL IMPORTATIONS.

GORDON & MACKAY. BEG to announce to their friends and the Trade, that they are just opening out their fall importations of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Heavy Woollens and Clothiers Goods, of British, French and German manufacture, (in great variety), which they are prepared to sell low for cash and prompt credit. A full assortment of Ready-made clothing, of superior style and manufacture. GORDON & MACKAY, King st., Hamilton, Oct. 27, 1855.

NOTICE! HAVING taken the Sandwich Tannery, which was established and carried on by my brother till October, 1855, I shall in future manufacture the leather I use in the harness and saddlery business, and shall consequently be able to supply my customers on terms more advantageous than ever. All persons wanting harness or saddles can be supplied on the most liberal terms. If they wish for credit or to pay in produce, they can be accommodated as usual, but a considerable reduction will be made to CASH CUSTOMERS. My position enables me to assert that I can and will sell as cheap as any man in the county. I use better materials and put in better workmanship than is done at any other harness establishment in the County of Essex. Grateful for favors already conferred, I confidently look forward for a continuance of public patronage. JAMES WOODBRIDGE. All kinds of leather for sale at the tannery and at the saddler's shop, Windsor, and hides taken at either place, for which the highest price will always be paid in cash. Sandwich, Nov. 6, 1856.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber will sell by private sale the East half of Lot No. 12, and West part of 13, in the 2nd Concession of Colchester, also Gore in the second and Gore in the 3rd Con. and East half of 12 in the 4th. TERMS—CASH DOWN. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises. JOHN FERRISS, Esq., Colchester, Oct. 28, 1856.

CANADA WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY

Chartered by Act of Parliament. CAPITAL £100,000. IN SHARES OF £10 EACH. Home Office, - - - - - TORONTO. President, - - - - - I. C. Gilmore, Esq. Vice President, - - - - - T. Havorth, Esq. Secretary & Treas., - - - - - R. Stanton, Esq. Solicitor, - - - - - A. Morrison, Esq. DIRECTORS. John Howcutt, Esq., George Michie, Esq. Rice Lewis, " W. Henderson, " M. P. Hayes, " J. Finch Miller, " James Beatty, Esq. APPLICATION for fire risks received at the Home Office, Toronto, on Wellington Street, opposite the Commercial Bank. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. MARINE RISKS TAKEN. ISAAC C. GILMORE, President. ROBERT STANTON, Secretary and Treasurer. JOHN MCCRAE, Agent. British Commercial Store, Windsor, March, 1856.

FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS.

THE Subscribers having received a very large proportion of their Fall Importations, beg to intimate that they are now prepared to show a full and complete assortment of every description of Dry Goods suitable for the FALL AND WINTER TRADE. YOUNG, LAW & CO., MacNab street, Hamilton, Sept. 4, 1856. ALEX. GORDON, Notary Public and Insurance Agent, SANDWICH AND WINDSOR, C. W. DEACON Life and Fire Assurance Company of London (England) and Kingston, Canada. CAPITAL £150,000 or \$750,000, with power to increase to half a million sterling. This substantial English Company is now in full operation throughout Canada in the Life and Fire Departments, and the subscriber has also authority to take risks, in both departments, in the city of Detroit and vicinity. ALEX. GORDON, Agent, Western Frontier and Detroit. Sandwich, March 14th, 1856.

BEECHER, RICE & KETCHUM,

Carpet and Oil Cloth Warehouse, No. 142, JEFFERSON AVENUE, DETROIT CONANT BLOCK. BEECHER, HOLISTER & WILKINS, CARPET HALL, LAKE ST., CHICAGO. IMPORTERS OF carpets, oil clothes, paper hangings, curtain and upholstery materials. A. R. RICE, L. BEECHER, E. T. HOLLISTER, S. R. KETCHUM, D. WILKINS, JR. Detroit, March, 1856. n1

DETROIT SEED STORE

And Agricultural Warehouse. I WOULD call the attention of Farmers and Gardeners to my present stock of Agricultural Implements, consisting of the most useful and latest improved kind of Ploughs, Hay and Corn Stalk CUTTING BOXES, CULTIVATORS, Seed Planters, Corn Shellers, Fan Mills, Root Pullers, Corn Planters, Cob Crushers, Churns, &c. Garden, Field and Flower Seeds, raised by the most experienced and careful growers in this country and England, and I think purchasers may feel confident that every kind sold will prove true to their name, and give perfect satisfaction. All seed offered for sale will be of the present year's growth when represented as such. F. F. PARKER, n1 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

NOTICE!

HAVING taken the Sandwich Tannery, which was established and carried on by my brother till October, 1855, I shall in future manufacture the leather I use in the harness and saddlery business, and shall consequently be able to supply my customers on terms more advantageous than ever. All persons wanting harness or saddles can be supplied on the most liberal terms. If they wish for credit or to pay in produce, they can be accommodated as usual, but a considerable reduction will be made to CASH CUSTOMERS. My position enables me to assert that I can and will sell as cheap as any man in the county. I use better materials and put in better workmanship than is done at any other harness establishment in the County of Essex. Grateful for favors already conferred, I confidently look forward for a continuance of public patronage. JAMES WOODBRIDGE. All kinds of leather for sale at the tannery and at the saddler's shop, Windsor, and hides taken at either place, for which the highest price will always be paid in cash. Sandwich, Nov. 6, 1856.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber will sell by private sale the East half of Lot No. 12, and West part of 13, in the 2nd Concession of Colchester, also Gore in the second and Gore in the 3rd Con. and East half of 12 in the 4th. TERMS—CASH DOWN. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises. JOHN FERRISS, Esq., Colchester, Oct. 28, 1856.

CANADA WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY

Chartered by Act of Parliament. CAPITAL £100,000. IN SHARES OF £10 EACH. Home Office, - - - - - TORONTO. President, - - - - - I. C. Gilmore, Esq. Vice President, - - - - - T. Havorth, Esq. Secretary & Treas., - - - - - R. Stanton, Esq. Solicitor, - - - - - A. Morrison, Esq. DIRECTORS. John Howcutt, Esq., George Michie, Esq. Rice Lewis, " W. Henderson, " M. P. Hayes, " J. Finch Miller, " James Beatty, Esq. APPLICATION for fire risks received at the Home Office, Toronto, on Wellington Street, opposite the Commercial Bank. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. MARINE RISKS TAKEN. ISAAC C. GILMORE, President. ROBERT STANTON, Secretary and Treasurer. JOHN MCCRAE, Agent. British Commercial Store, Windsor, March, 1856.

FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS.

THE Subscribers having received a very large proportion of their Fall Importations, beg to intimate that they are now prepared to show a full and complete assortment of every description of Dry Goods suitable for the FALL AND WINTER TRADE. YOUNG, LAW & CO., MacNab street, Hamilton, Sept. 4, 1856. ALEX. GORDON, Notary Public and Insurance Agent, SANDWICH AND WINDSOR, C. W. DEACON Life and Fire Assurance Company of London (England) and Kingston, Canada. CAPITAL £150,000 or \$750,000, with power to increase to half a million sterling. This substantial English Company is now in full operation throughout Canada in the Life and Fire Departments, and the subscriber has also authority to take risks, in both departments, in the city of Detroit and vicinity. ALEX. GORDON, Agent, Western Frontier and Detroit. Sandwich, March 14th, 1856.

BEECHER, RICE & KETCHUM,

Carpet and Oil Cloth Warehouse, No. 142, JEFFERSON AVENUE, DETROIT CONANT BLOCK. BEECHER, HOLISTER & WILKINS, CARPET HALL, LAKE ST

A sister's influence is felt even in manhood's riper years, and the heart of him who has grown cold...

STRAVED! INTO the presence of the Subscriber, on Monday, within a half-mile of...

NOTICE. Came into the enclosure of the Subscriber in the month of September last...

Splendid Farm for Sale. THE Subscriber offers for sale his valuable and beautiful situated farm...

FAMILY STORE. THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of...

DRY GOODS! GROCERIES, Hardware and Crockery! at his old Stand on Bedford Street...

INDEMNITY. ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, HARTFORD, THOMAS A. ALEXANDER, Secretary...

Cash Capital, \$300,000. BOARD OF DIRECTORS. Thos. K. Brace, Samuel Tudor, Ward Woodbridge...

INSURANCE. Dwellings, Warehouses, Buildings, Public and Private Mills, Manufactories, &c...

PRIZE ESSAYS. The above Premiums will be paid for the three best Essays respecting...

FASHIONABLE TAILORING. THE Subscriber takes leave respectfully to return his sincere thanks to his numerous co-tourers...

HIDES WANTED. ANY quantity of Hides will be taken in for the Sandwhich Tannery at either of the Saddler's Shops...

BECHER, RICE & KETCHUM. Carpet and Oil Cloth Warehouse, No. 142, Jefferson Avenue, Detroit...

DETROIT SEED STORE and Agricultural Warehouse. I WOULD call the attention of Farmers and Gardeners to my present stock...

IMPORTATIONS. DON & MACKAY. Fancy Dry Goods, and Clothier's Goods...

FALL GO. BEG to the Trade in fall Staple and Heavy Woolen British, Fro...

L. BEECHER & CO., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CARPET AND OIL-CLOTH WAREHOUSE, No. 142 JEFFERSON AVENUE...

MARBLE! MARBLE!! GOOD AND CHEAP! AT THE OLD STAND OF WM. E. PETERS.

AM resolved to sell CHEAPER in the above line of business than can be bought at any other establishment in the City of Detroit.

SAMUEL HITTEL, MANUFACTURER OF GOLD PENS, AND DEALER IN FINE WATCHES.

Rich Jewels, Silver Spoons, Plated Ware Fancy Goods, and Spectacles to suit every Age.

Particular attention paid to the Repairing of Watches and Jewelry, Gold Pens Repaired price 50 cents.

STRAY HORSE. CAME to "Fighting Island" on or about the 1st of August last, DARK GREY HORSE...

SALTER & PINNEY, PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS, Draftsmen and Architects.

NOTICE. APPLICATION will be made at the next Session of the Legislature for an Act to authorize the Erie and Ontario Railroad Company...

JAS. WOODBRIDGE, SADDLER & HARNESS MAKER, WINDSOR AND SANDWICH.

HAVING been solicited by many of his old customers not to decline the above business, as he had thought of doing, he has now made arrangements which will enable him to continue it in all its branches...

ENTIRE SATISFACTION to the gentlemen of Sandwhich and vicinity. March, 1856.

CHASE'S Wholesale & Retail Variety Store, No. 114 Jefferson Avenue.

LAND FOR SALE! Lots Nos. 19 & 20, WEST of Bedford Street, in the Town of Sandwhich...

THE EXCELLENCY, THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, has been pleased to approve of the method of distribution of the FUND FOR IMPROVEMENT FUND...

THE Provincial Government have recently opened out THREE GREAT LINES OF ROAD, now in course of completion...

THE OTTAWA AND OPEONGO ROAD, THE ADDINGTON ROAD, and THE HASTINGS ROAD.

THE OTTAWA AND OPEONGO ROAD. Commences at a point on the Ottawa River known as "Ferral's"...

THE OTTAWA AND OPEONGO ROAD. It is intended to connect this road with a projected line of road known as "Bell's Line"...

THE OTTAWA AND OPEONGO ROAD. Water for domestic use is every where abundant; and there are, throughout, numerous streams and falls of water, capable of being used for Manufacturing purposes.

THE OTTAWA AND OPEONGO ROAD. The heavy timbered land is almost always the best, and of it, the ashes of three acres—well taken care of and covered from wet—will produce a barrel of Potash worth from £6 to £7 currency.

THE OTTAWA AND OPEONGO ROAD. The expense of clearing and enclosing heavily Timbered Lands, valuing the labor of the settler at the highest rate, is about Four Pounds Currency per Acre, which the first wheat crop, if an average one, will nearly repay.

NOTICE! HAVING taken the Sandwhich Tannery, which was established and carried on by my brother till October, 1855, I shall in future manufacture the leather I use in the harness and saddlery business...

CASH CUSTOMERS. My position enables me to assert that I can and will sell as cheap as any man in the country. I use better materials and put in better workmanship than is done at any other harness establishment in the County of Essex.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE. THE Subscriber will sell by private sale the East half of Lot No. 12, and West part of 13, in the 2nd Concession of Colchester...

CANADA WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY. Chartered by Act of Parliament. Capital £100,000.

THE Eleventh Annual Volume of this useful publication commenced on the 17th day of September last.

WARRANT IT TO CURE the diseases for which it is made, if the patient perseveres in the use of a bottle or two.

WARRANTS his Preparation to be every thing he claims for it; and he only asks the trial of a single bottle to convince every one that it is without doubt the best medicine ever made in the United States.

DISEASES OF THE LUNGS, particularly Hectic Fevers, Night Sweats, Dyspepsia, Bronchitis, Asthma, and all Pains in the Chest.

HUMAN SYSTEM! and of the functions of each organ, both in the healthy and diseased condition, I can therefore recommend this preparation with the greatest confidence...

UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION. at the same time, I do not pretend to assert, as medicines are generally foisted upon the eyes of the public, that it is a "Cure All," nor that it is under all circumstances, absolutely infallible.

Building. HENRY TEAKLE, in returning thanks to the inhabitants of Sandwhich, Windsor and vicinity for past favors, begs respectfully to inform them that he is now at home, having finished his contracts in the city of Detroit...

Brick or Wooden Buildings of any description, and furnish materials for the same. March, 1856.

CROCKERY STORE AND CHINA EMPORIUM. F. P. Mather & Co., Importers and dealers in Crockery, China, Glass, Britannia and Silver Plated Ware.

TO EMIGRANTS & OTHERS, SEEKING LANDS FOR SETTLEMENT. THE Provincial Government have recently opened out THREE GREAT LINES OF ROAD, now in course of completion...

THE OTTAWA AND OPEONGO ROAD, THE ADDINGTON ROAD, and THE HASTINGS ROAD.

THE OTTAWA AND OPEONGO ROAD. Commences at a point on the Ottawa River known as "Ferral's"...

THE OTTAWA AND OPEONGO ROAD. It is intended to connect this road with a projected line of road known as "Bell's Line"...

THE OTTAWA AND OPEONGO ROAD. Water for domestic use is every where abundant; and there are, throughout, numerous streams and falls of water, capable of being used for Manufacturing purposes.

THE OTTAWA AND OPEONGO ROAD. The heavy timbered land is almost always the best, and of it, the ashes of three acres—well taken care of and covered from wet—will produce a barrel of Potash worth from £6 to £7 currency.

THE OTTAWA AND OPEONGO ROAD. The expense of clearing and enclosing heavily Timbered Lands, valuing the labor of the settler at the highest rate, is about Four Pounds Currency per Acre, which the first wheat crop, if an average one, will nearly repay.

THE OTTAWA AND OPEONGO ROAD. The capital required to manufacture Potash is very small, and the process is very simple and easily understood.

THE OTTAWA AND OPEONGO ROAD. A settler on these lands, possessing a capital from £25 to £50, according to the number of his family, will soon make himself comfortable and obtain a rapid return for his investment.

NEW HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT. A. C. ELLIS, Late of the Firm of Woodbridge & Ellis. THE partnership of Woodbridge & Ellis having terminated, the subscriber, in retiring from the same, begs to offer his grateful acknowledgments to the public for past favors, and he would inform them that he has opened an establishment in MR. GUILLOT'S BRICK BUILDING...

CARRIAGE AND BUGGY TRIMMING done in a style not to be surpassed. In soliciting a share of the public patronage, he begs to assure them that his best endeavors will be to give entire satisfaction.

FIRE AND INLAND MARINE INSURANCE! British American Assurance Company. INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT. Capital £100,000.

THE Eleventh Annual Volume of this useful publication commenced on the 17th day of September last.

WARRANT IT TO CURE the diseases for which it is made, if the patient perseveres in the use of a bottle or two.

WARRANTS his Preparation to be every thing he claims for it; and he only asks the trial of a single bottle to convince every one that it is without doubt the best medicine ever made in the United States.

DISEASES OF THE LUNGS, particularly Hectic Fevers, Night Sweats, Dyspepsia, Bronchitis, Asthma, and all Pains in the Chest.

HUMAN SYSTEM! and of the functions of each organ, both in the healthy and diseased condition, I can therefore recommend this preparation with the greatest confidence...

UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION. at the same time, I do not pretend to assert, as medicines are generally foisted upon the eyes of the public, that it is a "Cure All," nor that it is under all circumstances, absolutely infallible.

Building. HENRY TEAKLE, in returning thanks to the inhabitants of Sandwhich, Windsor and vicinity for past favors, begs respectfully to inform them that he is now at home, having finished his contracts in the city of Detroit...

Brick or Wooden Buildings of any description, and furnish materials for the same. March, 1856.

CROCKERY STORE AND CHINA EMPORIUM. F. P. Mather & Co., Importers and dealers in Crockery, China, Glass, Britannia and Silver Plated Ware.

TO EMIGRANTS & OTHERS, SEEKING LANDS FOR SETTLEMENT. THE Provincial Government have recently opened out THREE GREAT LINES OF ROAD, now in course of completion...

THE OTTAWA AND OPEONGO ROAD, THE ADDINGTON ROAD, and THE HASTINGS ROAD.

THE OTTAWA AND OPEONGO ROAD. Commences at a point on the Ottawa River known as "Ferral's"...

THE OTTAWA AND OPEONGO ROAD. It is intended to connect this road with a projected line of road known as "Bell's Line"...

THE OTTAWA AND OPEONGO ROAD. Water for domestic use is every where abundant; and there are, throughout, numerous streams and falls of water, capable of being used for Manufacturing purposes.

THE OTTAWA AND OPEONGO ROAD. The heavy timbered land is almost always the best, and of it, the ashes of three acres—well taken care of and covered from wet—will produce a barrel of Potash worth from £6 to £7 currency.

THE OTTAWA AND OPEONGO ROAD. The expense of clearing and enclosing heavily Timbered Lands, valuing the labor of the settler at the highest rate, is about Four Pounds Currency per Acre, which the first wheat crop, if an average one, will nearly repay.

THE OTTAWA AND OPEONGO ROAD. The capital required to manufacture Potash is very small, and the process is very simple and easily understood.

THE OTTAWA AND OPEONGO ROAD. A settler on these lands, possessing a capital from £25 to £50, according to the number of his family, will soon make himself comfortable and obtain a rapid return for his investment.

THE OTTAWA AND OPEONGO ROAD. The capital required to manufacture Potash is very small, and the process is very simple and easily understood.

DR. VERVAIS' Pulmonic Syrup A NEW PREPARATION OF COD LIVER OIL SYRUP, For the Cure of Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, and all Diseases of the Lungs...

CARRIAGE AND BUGGY TRIMMING done in a style not to be surpassed. In soliciting a share of the public patronage, he begs to assure them that his best endeavors will be to give entire satisfaction.

FIRE AND INLAND MARINE INSURANCE! British American Assurance Company. INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT. Capital £100,000.

THE Eleventh Annual Volume of this useful publication commenced on the 17th day of September last.

WARRANT IT TO CURE the diseases for which it is made, if the patient perseveres in the use of a bottle or two.

WARRANTS his Preparation to be every thing he claims for it; and he only asks the trial of a single bottle to convince every one that it is without doubt the best medicine ever made in the United States.

DISEASES OF THE LUNGS, particularly Hectic Fevers, Night Sweats, Dyspepsia, Bronchitis, Asthma, and all Pains in the Chest.

HUMAN SYSTEM! and of the functions of each organ, both in the healthy and diseased condition, I can therefore recommend this preparation with the greatest confidence...

UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION. at the same time, I do not pretend to assert, as medicines are generally foisted upon the eyes of the public, that it is a "Cure All," nor that it is under all circumstances, absolutely infallible.

Building. HENRY TEAKLE, in returning thanks to the inhabitants of Sandwhich, Windsor and vicinity for past favors, begs respectfully to inform them that he is now at home, having finished his contracts in the city of Detroit...

Brick or Wooden Buildings of any description, and furnish materials for the same. March, 1856.

CROCKERY STORE AND CHINA EMPORIUM. F. P. Mather & Co., Importers and dealers in Crockery, China, Glass, Britannia and Silver Plated Ware.

TO EMIGRANTS & OTHERS, SEEKING LANDS FOR SETTLEMENT. THE Provincial Government have recently opened out THREE GREAT LINES OF ROAD, now in course of completion...

THE OTTAWA AND OPEONGO ROAD, THE ADDINGTON ROAD, and THE HASTINGS ROAD.

THE OTTAWA AND OPEONGO ROAD. Commences at a point on the Ottawa River known as "Ferral's"...

THE OTTAWA AND OPEONGO ROAD. It is intended to connect this road with a projected line of road known as "Bell's Line"...

THE OTTAWA AND OPEONGO ROAD. Water for domestic use is every where abundant; and there are, throughout, numerous streams and falls of water, capable of being used for Manufacturing purposes.

THE OTTAWA AND OPEONGO ROAD. The heavy timbered land is almost always the best, and of it, the ashes of three acres—well taken care of and covered from wet—will produce a barrel of Potash worth from £6 to £7 currency.

THE OTTAWA AND OPEONGO ROAD. The expense of clearing and enclosing heavily Timbered Lands, valuing the labor of the settler at the highest rate, is about Four Pounds Currency per Acre, which the first wheat crop, if an average one, will nearly repay.

THE OTTAWA AND OPEONGO ROAD. The capital required to manufacture Potash is very small, and the process is very simple and easily understood.

THE OTTAWA AND OPEONGO ROAD. A settler on these lands, possessing a capital from £25 to £50, according to the number of his family, will soon make himself comfortable and obtain a rapid return for his investment.

THE OTTAWA AND OPEONGO ROAD. The capital required to manufacture Potash is very small, and the process is very simple and easily understood.

Lake Huron, by a branch which will diverge from the Opeongo Road in the Township of Brudenell, at a distance of about 58 miles from the River Ottawa, forming with "Bell's Line," a great leading road, or base line from the Ottawa to Lake Muskoka, 171 miles in length, passing through the heart of the Ottawa and Huron Territory, and opening up for settlement a vast extent of rich and valuable land.

CARRIAGE AND BUGGY TRIMMING done in a style not to be surpassed. In soliciting a share of the public patronage, he begs to assure them that his best endeavors will be to give entire satisfaction.

FIRE AND INLAND MARINE INSURANCE! British American Assurance Company. INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT. Capital £100,000.

THE Eleventh Annual Volume of this useful publication commenced on the 17th day of September last.

WARRANT IT TO CURE the diseases for which it is made, if the patient perseveres in the use of a bottle or two.

WARRANTS his Preparation to be every thing he claims for it; and he only asks the trial of a single bottle to convince every one that it is without doubt the best medicine ever made in the United States.

DISEASES OF THE LUNGS, particularly Hectic Fevers, Night Sweats, Dyspepsia, Bronchitis, Asthma, and all Pains in the Chest.

HUMAN SYSTEM! and of the functions of each organ, both in the healthy and diseased condition, I can therefore recommend this preparation with the greatest confidence...

UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION. at the same time, I do not pretend to assert, as medicines are generally foisted upon the eyes of the public, that it is a "Cure All," nor that it is under all circumstances, absolutely infallible.

Building. HENRY TEAKLE, in returning thanks to the inhabitants of Sandwhich, Windsor and vicinity for past favors, begs respectfully to inform them that he is now at home, having finished his contracts in the city of Detroit...

Brick or Wooden Buildings of any description, and furnish materials for the same. March, 1856.

CROCKERY STORE AND CHINA EMPORIUM. F. P. Mather & Co., Importers and dealers in Crockery, China, Glass, Britannia and Silver Plated Ware.

TO EMIGRANTS & OTHERS, SEEKING LANDS FOR SETTLEMENT. THE Provincial Government have recently opened out THREE GREAT LINES OF ROAD, now in course of completion...

THE OTTAWA AND OPEONGO ROAD, THE ADDINGTON ROAD, and THE HASTINGS ROAD.

THE OTTAWA AND OPEONGO ROAD. Commences at a point on the Ottawa River known as "Ferral's"...

THE OTTAWA AND OPEONGO ROAD. It is intended to connect this road with a projected line of road known as "Bell's Line"...

THE OTTAWA AND OPEONGO ROAD. Water for domestic use is every where abundant; and there are, throughout, numerous streams and falls of water, capable of being used for Manufacturing purposes.

THE OTTAWA AND OPEONGO ROAD. The heavy timbered land is almost always the best, and of it, the ashes of three acres—well taken care of and covered from wet—will produce a barrel of Potash worth from £6 to £7 currency.

THE OTTAWA AND OPEONGO ROAD. The expense of clearing and enclosing heavily Timbered Lands, valuing the labor of the settler at the highest rate, is about Four Pounds Currency per Acre, which the first wheat crop, if an average one, will nearly repay.

THE OTTAWA AND OPEONGO ROAD. The capital required to manufacture Potash is very small, and the process is very simple and easily understood.

THE OTTAWA AND OPEONGO ROAD. A settler on these lands, possessing a capital from £25 to £50, according to the number of his family, will soon make himself comfortable and obtain a rapid return for his investment.

THE OTTAWA AND OPEONGO ROAD. The capital required to manufacture Potash is very small, and the process is very simple and easily understood.

able of being used for Manufacturing purposes. The heavy timbered land is almost always the best, and of it, the ashes of three acres—well taken care of and covered from wet—will produce a barrel of Potash worth from £6 to £7 currency.

CARRIAGE AND BUGGY TRIMMING done in a style not to be surpassed. In soliciting a share of the public patronage, he begs to assure them that his best endeavors will be to give entire satisfaction.

FIRE AND INLAND MARINE INSURANCE! British American Assurance Company. INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT. Capital £100,000.

THE Eleventh Annual Volume of this useful publication commenced on the 17th day of September last.

WARRANT IT TO CURE the diseases for which it is made, if the patient perseveres in the use of a bottle or two.

WARRANTS his Preparation to be every thing he claims for it; and he only asks the trial of a single bottle to convince every one that it is without doubt the best medicine ever made in the United States.

DISEASES OF THE LUNGS, particularly Hectic Fevers, Night Sweats, Dyspepsia, Bronchitis, Asthma, and all Pains in the Chest.

HUMAN SYSTEM! and of the functions of each organ, both in the healthy and diseased condition, I can therefore recommend this preparation with the greatest confidence...

UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION. at the same time, I do not pretend to assert, as medicines are generally foisted upon the eyes of the public, that it is a "Cure All," nor that it is under all circumstances, absolutely infallible.

Building. HENRY TEAKLE, in returning thanks to the inhabitants of Sandwhich, Windsor and vicinity for past favors, begs respectfully to inform them that he is now at home, having finished his contracts in the city of Detroit...

Brick or Wooden Buildings of any description, and furnish materials for the same. March, 1856.

CROCKERY STORE AND CHINA EMPORIUM. F. P. Mather & Co., Importers and dealers in Crockery, China, Glass, Britannia and Silver Plated Ware.

TO EMIGRANTS & OTHERS, SEEKING LANDS FOR SETTLEMENT. THE Provincial Government have recently opened out THREE GREAT LINES OF ROAD, now in course of completion...

THE OTTAWA AND OPEONGO ROAD, THE ADDINGTON ROAD, and THE HASTINGS ROAD.

THE OTTAWA AND OPEONGO ROAD. Commences at a point on the Ottawa River known as "Ferral's"...

THE OTTAWA AND OPEONGO ROAD. It is intended to connect this road with a projected line of road known as "Bell's Line"...

THE OTTAWA AND OPEONGO ROAD. Water for domestic use is every where abundant; and there are, throughout, numerous streams and falls of water, capable of being used for Manufacturing purposes.

THE OTTAWA AND OPEONGO ROAD. The heavy timbered land is almost always the best, and of it, the ashes of three acres—well taken care of and covered from wet—will produce a barrel of Potash worth from £6 to £7 currency.

THE OTTAWA AND OPEONGO ROAD. The expense of clearing and enclosing heavily Timbered Lands, valuing the labor of the settler at the highest rate, is about Four Pounds Currency per Acre, which the first wheat crop, if an average one, will nearly repay.

THE OTTAWA AND OPEONGO ROAD. The capital required to manufacture Potash is very small, and the process is very simple and easily understood.

THE OTTAWA AND OPEONGO ROAD. A settler on these lands, possessing a capital from £25 to £50, according to the number of his family, will soon make himself comfortable and obtain a rapid return for his investment.

THE OTTAWA AND OPEONGO ROAD. The capital required to manufacture Potash is very small, and the process is very simple and easily understood.

THE BRITISH CANADIAN. PUBLISHED Every Wednesday Morning, BY W. H. WILSON & CO. SANDWICH, C. W. TERMS—Ten Shillings, per annum if paid in advance, or Fifteen Shillings at the end of the year. The above terms be strictly adhered to, and no papers discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publishers. ADVERTISEMENTS. Six lines and under, 2s. 6d. for the first insertion, and 7d. for each subsequent insertion. From six to ten lines, 3s. 9d. for the first insertion, and 10d. for each subsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4s. 6d. per line for the first insertion, and 1d. per line for each subsequent insertion. A liberal discount to advertisers by the year. Advertisements without written directions will be inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly. Letters through the Post Office to the Editor must be pre-paid, or else they will not be received. Law Respecting Newspapers. 1.—Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions. 2.—If Subscribers order the discontinuance of their Periodicals, the Publisher may send them until all arrears are paid; and subscribers are responsible for all the numbers sent. 3.—If Subscribers neglect or refuse to take their Periodicals from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they, having settled their Bill, and ordered their Periodicals to be discontinued, send numbers back, or leaving them in the Office, is not such notice of discontinuance as the Law requires. 4.—If Subscribers remove to other places without informing the Publisher, and the Periodicals are sent to the former director they are held responsible.