

by the importers of tobacco, I mean). The exports are given in the Returns for the same year, amounting to 23,456 dollars, leaving the amount of \$87,120, (eighty seven thousand one hundred and twenty dollars) worth, to be used in the country. A gentleman well skilled in mercantile affairs, had the kindness to go over these figures with me the other day, and to add the probable profits, costs and charges, all the way down till the article reaches the mouth or nose of the consumer. We added the probable amount smuggled, and the probable amount spent in cigars and snuff. As we could not get the exact returns from the smugglers or cigar-smokers, and snuffers, we had to guess at it, and the estimate of the whole cost amounted to the enormous sum of three hundred and sixty seven thousand four hundred and fifty dollars! (\$367,450).

Now we claim that the tobacco consumers, (for it comes out of their pockets after all,) ought to be able to show that they get the worth of their money. I heard a respectable merchant in Halifax say last winter, that having had occasion to investigate the matter, he had learned that there are three articles of agriculture and commerce, which the world over take the lead by a long distance, of all others. The first is corn, the second is cotton, the third is tobacco. Over thirty million pounds are destroyed in Great Britain in one year, yielding a revenue of over twenty five millions of dollars, and amounting, as in Nova Scotia, to nearly a dollar for every individual of the population. Verily such an enormous sum ought to do great good to the country. The good done by corn and cotton is manifest. They feed the hungry, and clothe the naked. But tobacco does neither. Corn and cotton increase the happiness and the means of usefulness to the consumer. There are no tangible, plain, undeniable facts, to prove that tobacco makes the consumer either happier, wiser, or better. The facts are all on the other side. But even admitting that it does the country at large some good, still unless that advantage corresponds in some good degree with the cost, there is waste; the coat for which we paid twenty dollars, is not worth ten; the horse for which we paid five and thirty pounds, turns out to be an old broken down ring-boned and spavined affair, and has got the heaves terribly. We have paid two dear for our whistle. We have wasted our money.

And as young Franklin began in mediately to reflect how many other good things he could have bought with his money had he not foolishly wasted it on the whistle; so let us look for a moment at what might be done for our country by the money we waste in tobacco. We will drop the \$67,450 dollars, the remaining three hundred thousand would pay the interest on five million dollars (\$5,000,000.00). This sum would build one hundred and twenty-five miles of railroad, at a cost of forty thousand dollars per mile. Thus the tobacco used in Nova Scotia in one year, would extend our railroad from Windsor to Victoria Beach. The next year it would put it on to Yarmouth; and to Liverpool around the shore the next. People grumble about our little piece of a railroad costing so much. Bah! it is the tobacco that costs so much, and that keeps everybody so poor.

But let us look once more at what might be done with this money. And now lest we may have done smugglers, cigar and snuff-users, injustice, we will drop the odd hundred thousand, and call it two hundred thousand dollars (\$200,000). This sum would sustain, say

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| 5 Colleges, at \$10,000 each..... | \$50,000.00 |
| 10 Foreign Missionaries, at \$1,000 each..... | 10,000.00 |
| 1 Magdalen Asylum, say..... | 10,000.00 |
| 1 Home for the aged and infirm..... | 10,000.00 |
| 1 Bible Society, grant to..... | 10,000.00 |
| 1 Orphan Asylum..... | 10,000.00 |
| 1 Sailors' Home..... | 10,000.00 |
| 1 French Mission..... | 10,000.00 |
| 1 Micmac Mission..... | 10,000.00 |
| 10 Agents, (one for each of the above,) at \$1,000 each..... | 10,000.00 |
| 50 Private Schools, each \$500..... | 25,000.00 |
| And we yet only reach..... | 175,000.00 |
| Leaving a balance of..... | 25,000.00 |

to be expended in other charitable objects.

Here I pause for the present. Christians of Nova Scotia! cast your eyes over these figures. Examine the statistics for yourselves. Examine the estimates, and detect the errors if there are any.

Think of the cause of benevolence pleading with both hands extended, "Come over and help us!" and pleading almost in vain. As God for help. Go stand beneath the cross of Christ until your heart softens and your eye gush with tears, and see if you cannot get strength from on high to follow the example set you by a true Baptist. Save your money. Why do you spend it for that which is no bread? and your labor for that which satisfieth not?

A BAPTIST MINISTER.

Oct. 5.

Colonial and Foreign News.

Canada.

The Ministry have been saved a defeat by the aid of two additional supporters Messrs Fole and O'Halloren. In the motion of want-of-confidence there were 61 in favor and 64 against, having a majority of but three.

The arrangements for doing anything in the matter of the Inter-Colonial Railroad have all been broken up. The Legislature is expected to rise about the 15th.

DRYING UP OF CANADIAN OIL WELLS.—The Hamilton Spectator says:—News was received from Enniskillen yesterday, which will

create some excitement among our oil dealers. It appears that the wells are rapidly drying up, and that the total product of the entire territory is now reduced to about 125 barrels a day. In consequence of this gloomy state of things, crude oil at the wells has risen to \$8 a barrel, and the refineries here hold refined to 60 to 65 cents per gallon.

OVER THE FALLS.—We hear that two men went over Niagara Falls last Friday evening. It is stated that at eight o'clock in the evening, just after dark, a party of gentlemen crossing the bridge from Goat Island, saw a boat containing two men, coming down the rapids. It passed beneath the bridge, and soon disappeared. It was supposed that the unfortunate men attempted to cross from Chippewa, and that the current proved too strong for them as they reached this side of the river.—Lockport Journal.

COMMON SCHOOL EDUCATION.—The whole number of educational institutions of every kind in Upper Canada was, according to Dr. Ryerson's report for 1862, 4,554, being an increase of 95. The amount available for educational purposes, was, \$1,703,216, an increase of \$33,192. The whole number of pupils was, 343,733, being an increase of 13,815. The number of children of school age, reported as not attending any school, was, 42,314, being a decrease of 5,457.

Latest from the States!

[From Telegrams to morning and evening papers.]

OCT. 15.—In the cavalry fight on Monday, in front of the Potomac, two Federal regiments were entirely surrounded, but cut their way through, losing four hundred and fifty.

In an attempt to blow up "Ironides" at Charleston, a little steamer making the attempt was sunk by explosion, and commander and firemen captured, pilot and engineer supposed drowned. Divers report the bottom of the "Ironides" uninjured.

OCT. 16.—Lee advancing and supposed across the Rappahannock. Meade is falling back, and will probably take position with centre resting on Orange and Alexandria railroad.

Yesterday, heavy firing opened along extended line in the direction of Manassas.

Late accounts report engagement between portions of armies, resulting in decided Federal victory, enemy losing a battery and 100 prisoners.

General Meade reported superseded by Gen. Sickles.

Raid feared on Baltimore and Ohio railroad. No trains run beyond Frederick.

Theby's guerrillas reported annihilated in Missouri, with loss of entire artillery.

Enemy's batteries at Charleston opened heavily on Thursday. Fort Johnston was silenced on Friday.

Evening.—In Meade's retrograde movement to obtain favorable fighting grounds, portions of Hill's corps attacked the Federal rear guard, 2nd army corps, near Bristow's Station, and were repulsed with loss of four hundred and fifty prisoners, battery of five pieces, and two colours.

In the evening Lee made desperate efforts to flank and reach Meade's rear via Chantilly and Fairfax Court House, but was foiled.

Meade stronger than generally supposed; his retrograde movement was in perfect order.

Several regiments left New York suddenly on Wednesday night for Washington.

Stirring news expected from Knoxville. Bragg's advance reported crossing Hiwassee in considerable force.

Wheeler's force is driven across Tennessee River.

Charlestonians have rendered harbor almost inaccessible.

OCT. 17.—Lee is reported to be occupying most of old Bull Run battle-ground, and the road leading into London valley. The Federal loss in the retrograde movement was about 200. The Confederate loss in killed, wounded and prisoners is put down at about 1200. Reconnoissances report the Confederates to be in large force in Virginia. Captured officers say Lee's design was to intercept Meade before reaching Centreville.

The steamer "Union," on the 11th, captured the blockade running steamer "Spaulding" from Nassau, with a valuable cargo. She was captured last April under the name of the "St. John;" then sold to parties in New Brunswick, loaded at St. John, and ran the blockade into Charleston, and came out again on the 16th ult., with a valuable cotton cargo for Nassau.

Evening.—Yesterday skirmishing was going on and some firing on old Bull Run field. Mead's baggage and transportation trains had been sent to the rear, and settlers ordered to Alexandria.

The army of the Potomac is in readiness for action.

Four hundred prisoners captured at Bristow have arrived at Washington.

Rosecrans' batteries have driven the Confederates from Look-out Mountain and Missionary Ridge.

Deserters report a fight on the 6th between Georgia Brigade and Confederate Regulars.—Former refusing to go beyond the State.

OCT. 19th.—A despatch to the New York Tribune says that the reconnaissance disclosed heavy body of Confederate infantry occupying passes in Bull Run mountains, while Ewell's corps was believed to be moving on the Federal left.

The Confederate attempts to cross Bull Run on Thursday were repulsed.

Despatch to New York Herald intimates a movement of the Confederate cavalry towards the Potomac. It is supposed that Lee is backed by heavy reinforcements from Bragg, and will attempt to flank Meade by attacking Washington.

Evening.—Herald's despatch from army of Potomac of 17th, says the main body of enemy mysteriously disappeared, nobody knowing whether they have gone, except Gen. Meade and his military advisers. It is believed that enemy having reconnoitered Meade's position to their satisfaction, have retired, and fearing rise in Rappahannock, have expeditiously moved towards that line.

Reported in New York yesterday Meade's army within defence of Washington. Lee's whereabouts uncertain.

All sorts of reports and rumors are flying. Burnside's position considered impregnable. Tennesseans enlisted and Union sentiment developing rapidly.

President Lincoln calls for three hundred thousand volunteers. If not ready by Jan'y 5th another draft will be resorted to.

CELEBRATION OF THE 21st ANNIVERSARY OF THE SONS IN WASHINGTON.

A great procession and public meeting was held. The Grand Division of the District of Columbia marched in front. After the band, came the four or five Divisions of the District together with the Lady Visitors.

Three young ladies were drawn in an open barouche, representing "Love," "Purity," and "Fidelity"—the mottoes of the Order—the first Red, the next White, and the third Blue—appropriately attired.

The procession, upon reaching the Executive Mansion, was invited to enter the great East Room. The ladies and gentlemen composing the procession nearly filled the room.

The President, upon entering, was enthusiastically applauded. The chief marshal introduced R. G. Green Esq., to the President as the Grand Worthy Patriarch of the Grand Division of the District. Mr. Green delivered an address to the President.

The President, in response, said: "If I were better known than I am, you would not need to be told that in the advocacy of the cause of temperance you have a friend and sympathizer in me. [Applause.]

When I was a young man, long ago, before the Sons of Temperance, as an organization, had an existence, I in an humble way made temperance speeches, [applause] and I think I may say that to this day I have never, by my example, belied what I then said. [Loud applause.]

In regard to the suggestions which you make for the purpose of the advancement of the cause of temperance in the army, I cannot make particular responses to them at this time. To prevent intemperance in the army is even a part of the articles of war. It is part of the law of the land—and was so, I presume, long ago—to dismiss officers for drunkenness. I am not sure that in consistency with the public service, more can be done than has been done."

"I think that the reasonable men of the world have long since agreed that intemperance is one of the greatest, if not the very greatest of all evils amongst mankind. That is not a matter of dispute I believe. That the disease exists, and that it is a very great one is agreed upon by all.

The mode of cure is one about which there may be differences of opinion. You have suggested that in an army—our army—drunkenness is a great evil, and one which, while it exists to a very great extent, we cannot expect to overcome so entirely as to leave such successes in our arms as we might have without it. This, undoubtedly, is true, and while it is, perhaps, rather a bad source to derive comfort from, nevertheless, in a hard struggle, I do not know but what it is some consolation to be aware that there is some intemperance on the other side, too. [Laughter and applause.]

And that they have no right to beat us in physical combat on that ground. [Applause]" "I thank you very heartily, gentlemen, for this call, and for bringing with you these very many pretty ladies."

After the President had concluded, the three young ladies representing "Love, Purity and Fidelity," were introduced and each presented the President with a bouquet, representing the three colors.

The President expressed a doubt about being able to hold all the flowers, but his little son "Thady" eagerly pressed forward, and relieving his father of the agreeable load, bore it off to Mrs. Lincoln.

The President, then, withdrew.

A new batch of iron-clads, sixteen in number, will shortly be launched from the Federal Navy yards. The "Dictator," a 3000 ton sea going Monitor, is rapidly approaching completion.

A project has been broached in New York for paving the streets with iron and conducting the traffic by steam-carriages moving on these iron floors.

Latest from Europe!

FRANCE.

In Paris all manner of rumours still continue to fly about in regard to Polish questions. According to one account Earl Russell has been informed by Baron Gros that the French Government thinks it needless to prolong with Russia a futile course of negotiation. According to another statement, the French Government is actually considering the propriety of recognizing the Poles as belligerents.

The *Moniteur* says:—"The journal *La Presse* has published several articles, throwing the sole responsibility of our foreign policy upon the Minister of Foreign Affairs. By including in the same censure the general direction of affairs and the manner of treating them, that journal misunderstands the spirit of our institutions. Under the present regime it is from the Sovereign that the idea emanates which directs affairs. The Minister is only responsible for their execution."

ITALY.

The Italian correspondent of *The Star* at Turin gives an interesting analysis of a measure which the Minister of Public Worship is shortly about to submit to the Parliament of Italy. The bill has for its object to suppress a great number of the monastic corporations in Italy, and to bring the remaining ecclesiastical institutions into a more direct connection with the State by requiring them within a given time to convert their revenues into national rents.

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

A despatch from Cracow states that in consequence of the attempt made upon the life of General Berg in Warsaw the two palaces of the Zamoyksi family (from a window of one of which the bomb is alleged to have been thrown) were entirely plundered by the soldiers. All the male inhabitants of both mansions were carried off to the citadel. The two Counts Zamoyksi and Prince Lubeminski are said to be in chains, and it is added that the palaces have been condemned to be henceforward used as barracks. The public library, the archives of the Vistula Steam Navigation Company, and a valuable Oriental collection, are stated by the same despatch to have been burnt; but we have not learned anything of the cause or the details.

The *Czas* of Cracow publishes an earnest appeal to England to recognise the Poles as belligerents, and thereby "acquire a claim to the imperishable gratitude of Poland."

The Polish insurgents, to the number of 450, are said to have been defeated with heavy loss, at a place in the government of Hock. This intelligence comes by way of Thorn, but a telegram from Cracow claims the victory for the Poles. It is stated from Warsaw that the Russian soldiers entered the Jewish synagogue in that city, arrested the congregation, and destroyed the sanctuary.

MADAGASCAR.

Telegraphic intelligence from Réunion, by way of Suez, reports that M. M. Dupré and Lambert were on board the French vessel *Hermione*, awaiting the ratification of the treaty concluded with the Government of the late King Radama. The disposition of the Queen's Government towards the French is sufficiently indicated by the statement that a price has been put upon the heads of the two active emissaries we have named. The Queen wishes to have the treaty modified, but the French agents demand a full ratification, and threaten if that is not done to break off all relations with the Government of Madagascar. Meanwhile the *Hermione* has not saluted the Malagasy flag.

GREECE AND DENMARK.

The young King of the Greeks has left Copenhagen on the tour which is to close at Athens. All the Danish Ministers of State, the foreign Ministers, the municipal authorities, and the civil and military functionaries, were present to witness the departure of the King. The streets were decorated with the Greek and Danish flags, and the people loudly cheered the young sovereign. The chief President of the city and the Minister of Marine delivered farewell speeches to King George, to whom the latter tendered suitable replies.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The young Queen of Portugal, daughter of King Victor Emmanuel, has given birth to son. Her Majesty and her infant are reported as doing well.

THE SHAH OF PERSIA AND THE NESTORIANS.—The Rev. Dr. Perkins, of the American Board, writes from Oroomiah that the Shah of Persia, probably instigated by French influence, has issued a firman, which threatens the total suppression of missionary labour among the Nestorians, and that all hope of relief is cut off.

RETRIBUTIVE JUSTICE.—The Italian clerical journals have been indulging their readers with the following extraordinary instance of retributive justice:—"A rich man, residing in Northern Italy, after uttering horrible menaces against the Pope and Rome, actually manifested the desire to cut off the head of his Holiness himself. Five days after, by the special dispensation of Providence, his wife gave birth to twins without heads!"

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE AT BERLIN.—A few days since a merchant returned to Berlin from a journey, during which he had made no long stay at any particular place, and on his way through the streets to his home he overtook a funeral procession. On glancing into the mourning-coaches he was surprised to see that they were occupied by many of his friends.—Naturally enough enquiring of some persons attending the funeral whom it was they were about to bury, he was horror-struck on learning that it was his wife, to whom he had not long been married. For a short time he remained speechless and immovable, and then fell to the earth. Before he could be conveyed to his dwelling he was dead.