

large-boned, athletic man, of full six feet in height; and it was, therefore, no easy task to withdraw it from the receptacle where it had been deposited, and lay it, as our assistants did, upon the tombstone which had covered it. Strange to say, the feet of the body, had been placed toward the west.

As I looked upon the corpse, and recognised but too surely, in its proportions and lineaments, traits of the apparition that had stood at my bedside, with a countenance animated by the despair and malignity of the damned, my heart fluttered and sank within me, and I recoiled from the effigy of the demon with terror, second only to that which had thrilled me on the night preceding.

Now, reader—HONEST reader—I appeal to your own appreciation of testimony, and ask you, having these facts in evidence, and upon the deposition of an eye and ear witness, whose veracity through a long life, has never once been compromised or questioned, have you, or have you not, in the foregoing story, a well authenticated ghost story?

I purposely avoid details, and without assigning the depositions respectively to the witnesses who made them, shall restrict myself to a naked outline of the evidence as it appeared.

The body I have described, was identified as that of Abraham Smith, an unfortunate lunatic, who had, upon the day but one preceding, made his escape from the neighboring parish workhouse, where he had been for many years confined. His hallucination was a strange one, but not by any means an unprecedented one. He fancied that he had died and was condemned; and as these ideas alternately predominated, sometimes importuning his keeper to bury him; using habitually certain phrases, which I had no difficulty in recognising as among those which he had addressed to me. He had been traced to the neighborhood where found, and had been seen and relieved scarcely half a mile from it, about two hours before my visit to the church yard! There were, further, unmistakable evidences of some persons having climbed up the trellis work to my window the previous night, the shutter of which had been left unbarred, and as the window might easily have been opened with a push, the cold which I experienced as an accompaniment of the nocturnal visit, was easily accounted for. There was a mark of blood upon the window stool, and a scrape upon the knee of the body corresponded with it. A multiplicity of other slight circumstances, and the positive assertion of the chambermaid that the window had been opened and was but imperfectly closed again, came in support of the conclusion, which was, to my mind, satisfactorily settled by the concurrent evidence of the medical men, to the effect, that the unhappy man could not have been dead many hours when the body was found.

Taken in the mass, the evidence convinced me; and though I still might have clung to the preternatural theory, which in the opinion of some persons, the facts of the case might still have sustained, I candidly decided with the weight of evidence, "gave up the ghost," and accepted the natural but somewhat horrible explanation of the occurrence. For this candor I take credit to myself. I might have stopped short at the discovery of the corpse, but I am no friend to "spurious gospels;" let our faith, whatever it is, be founded on fact. For my part, I steadfastly believe in ghosts, and have dozens of stories to support that belief—but this is not among them. Should I ever come, therefore, to tell you one, pray remember that you have to deal with a candid narrator.

**VERDICT.**—A man having committed suicide on Feather River, California, a coroner's jury brought in a verdict that the man was a d—d fool.

An editor gives it as his opinion that wood will go further when left out of doors, than when well housed, some of his having gone upwards of a quarter of a mile in one night.

**A TAVERN INCIDENT.**—"What are you about, you black rascal? Twice have you roused me from a sound sleep to tell me that breakfast was ready, and you've awakened me by attempting to pull off the bed-clothes?" "Why, massa, if you isn't goin' to get up, I mus' hab de sheet, anyhow, 'case day'r waitin' for de table cloth."

## DOMESTIC, &c.

### PUBLIC MEETING.

A Public meeting, numerously and respectfully attended, was held in this place on Tuesday evening. The object of the meeting was to take into consideration the propriety of co-operating with the New Brunswick Society, lately established, for the encouragement of Agriculture, Home Manufactures, and Commerce.

Charles Perley, Esq., Vice President, was called to the Chair, and Edwin J. Jacob requested to act as Secretary.

The Chairman having stated the purpose for which the meeting was held, called upon David S. Kerr to address the meeting, and explain the objects and character of the Society, which mainly through his exertions had been instituted.

Mr. Kerr addressed the meeting at length—fully and ably explained the objects of the Society, pointed out the benefits likely to follow from its operations, and noticed the favourable manner in which it was now regarded in various sections of the Province. The learned gentleman also called the attention of the meeting to the conditional Grant passed last Session by the House of Assembly, in aid of the voluntary contributions of members of the Society; it being a condition of the Grant that £100 should be raised by subscription. Mr. Kerr was attentively listened to, and his remarks received with warm and general approbation. In his long and able address, he manifested an extensive and thorough acquaintance with our condition and wants as an Agricultural and Manufacturing people, and fully satisfied his audience of the excellent and useful character of the Society which he represented.

J. C. Allen, Esq., Richard English and John Dibble, Esqrs., and several other gentlemen, then addressed the

meeting, expressing generally, accordance with the views set forth by Mr. Kerr.

The following resolutions were then unanimously adopted:—

**Resolved,** That in the opinion of this Meeting, it is the duty of the inhabitants of this Province to encourage and promote every effort to render our people independent of Foreign aid, by supporting every reasonable attempt to manufacture within the Province such articles of common use, for which at present we are obliged to trust to Foreign aid, enterprise and skill.

**Resolved,** As the opinion of this meeting, that by greater attention being paid to Agriculture and Home Manufactures than they have heretofore received in this Province, the best interests of its people will be advanced.

**Resolved,** That in the opinion of this meeting the means of general improvement recommended by the New Brunswick Society for the encouragement of Agriculture, Home Manufactures and Commerce, are well calculated to promote the objects of the Society, and that the said Society is well deserving of public confidence and support.

**Resolved,** That the thanks of this meeting be given to D. S. Kerr, Esq., for the address which he had made to the meeting, and for his zealous efforts in the cause of Agriculture.

A subscription list was then opened in aid of the Society. The sum of £5 was subscribed by persons present, and a Committee composed of James Grover, H. E. Dibblee and James Robertson, Esqrs., appointed for the purpose of obtaining further subscriptions.

A vote of thanks having been passed to the Chairman and Secretary, the Chairman, C. Perley, Esq., addressed the meeting, stating his concurrence with the sentiments expressed by Mr. Kerr and other speakers. In the course of his remarks Mr. Perley warmly recommended the introduction of Woollen Manufactures in the Province.

A vote of thanks having been passed to Mr. Truesdell for the room which he had kindly lent for the evening, the meeting separated. E. J. JACOB, Sec.

**IRISH COLLEGES.**—It seems the Queen's University in Ireland has at last been constituted, and that the Statutes are now in full force. His Excellency the Earl of Clarendon has been appointed the Chancellor. A senate is constituted, consisting of seventeen individuals of different denominations, eminent in some of the walks comprising a University curriculum, representing all the departments of literature, science, medicine, and law. To the Chancellor and the senate belongs the power of prescribing the course of graduation and granting degrees in art, science, and law, to the students of the three colleges of Belfast, Cork, and Galway. They appoint examiners of candidates for degrees, and confer such University Scholarships as they may think it right to found. It will be observed, that in this respect the Irish University greatly resembles the University of London, comprising King's College, and University and other Colleges. The Statutes of the undergraduate course are to remain *ad interim* in force. The functions of the University senate, of course, do not interfere with Government regulations or the independence of the Colleges, which, as regards the course for matriculation, College fellowship, religion, and moral discipline, remain as heretofore in accordance with the statutes. The three Colleges have each their President; and when the President is unable to attend in his place, the Vice President of the College to which the said President belongs is empowered to take his place for the occasion.

What is now wanted is, that these Colleges and the University which they unitedly compose, shall receive fair play, of which, however, we are doubtful so long as the star of Popery is in the ascendant. The priesthood will do what they can either to overthrow the Colleges or to appropriate them; but happily in this case they are entirely without excuse forasmuch as the colleges are founded upon liberal principles, and, if there be a leaning at all, it is towards Popery rather than Protestantism. Our readers are aware, nevertheless, that the Pope—who will never go halves in such matters, claims for himself an entire monopoly in all that appertains to mind and religion, has lifted his voice in fierce denunciations against the Colleges, counselling his subjects to create for themselves a Catholic University. Let them do so; for, if they have the means, they ought to possess the power; but they ought not to be permitted to do so in obedience to the behest of this pitiful Italian priest. As we have often said, had we the power we would speedily exercise it, and cut entirely and forever the connexion with Ireland and Rome, and would give the Irish, whether priests or laymen, distinctly to understand, that they who feel disposed to obey the Pope, shall go to the Pope; but no other powers than those of the Imperial Parliament and Her Majesty the Queen shall be recognised in the Emerald Isle.

The President of Queen's College, Galway, delivered an address, which has been eagerly seized by the Rev. James Maher, a Popish priest, and taken to pieces. The object of this gentleman is, to prove that the Colleges are "godless," and will Ireland with fill infidelity. By a logic, probably acquired in Maynooth, he first demonstrates to his own satisfaction, the mischievous tendencies of Trinity College, Dublin. Concerning every Protestant minister who has issued from that establishment, Mr. Maher asks the President:

Has he never heard of those now prowling about the famine-stricken districts of Ireland seeking to make one proselyte?—and when they make him they make him tenfold more the child of hell than before. Who are these ministers of sin and dissension, tempting man, in his poverty, to barter his soul to procure a little food for the body? The apostates of Trinity College.

Mr. Maher, beyond question, fairly represents the mass of the Catholic Clergy. So far as they are concerned, therefore, the evils we have elsewhere anticipated, are in a fair way of being fully realised. The Papal trumpet is sounded, and its sounds are certain. Mr. Maher inquires: Shall we compromise? The clergy of France at one

time sought to make, in a similar case, the best of a bad system. Priests accepted the office of professors—became chaplains and bishops, sat as members of the grand council of public instruction. What was the result? Being mixed up with a system radically defective, seeking to blend together Christian faith and philosophic scepticism—truth and error—they lost for a time the respect due to their sacred character, and with it their influence on society. The evil prevailed. The spread of irreligion and the general corruption of morals united the French hierarchy as one man in denouncing the system. But has the episcopal anathema arrested the monster evil? Alas! far otherwise. Having obtained a standing in the country—having possession, the college party set the Church at utter defiance. They claimed the right to educate. "We are," they assert, "the State teaching. Her right to give her subjects an education agreeable to the spirit of the age cannot be doubted. To question it, is to insult the nation and prove one's self disaffected." Thus they defended the position to which priests unfortunately contributed to raise them.

Whoso reads let him understand!—British Banner.

**CONVERSION TO THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.**—Viscount Fielding, M. P., has within the last few days become a member of the Church of Rome. It will be recollected that his lordship took a prominent part in favour of what is termed the high church party. When the great meeting of clergy and laity was called to consider the Gorham case in July last, St. Martin's Hall being too confined, he presided over a supplemental Meeting held at the Freemason's Tavern, on which occasion his lordship emphatically declared that no lay tribunal should be permitted to adjudicate upon matters of faith.—Daily News.

In the "Church and State Gazette" of Friday we obtain this further information:—

Another of the inmates of Archdeacon Manning's convent at Wantage, has followed the example of the "Rev. erend mother," whose perversion was recently announced, and has been drafted into the (Romish) convent at Ham-mersmith.

E. Windeyer, Esq., of King's College, London, has also joined the Romish Church, and has proceeded to St. Edmund's College to prepare for Priesthood. It is understood that several of Mr. Windeyer's pupils have also seceded.

Mrs. Sims, the housekeeper at the clergy house Margaret Chapel, has followed the example of the Schoolmaster and Schoolmistress, and has been received into the Church of Rome. Mr. Cavendish, whose perversion was lately announced, is the fifth clergyman from that chapel whose secession has been recorded. Several other persons of the lower orders have also taken this step.

Mrs. Henry Wilberforce (the lady of the vicar of East Farleigh) has also been received into the Romish Church: this lady is the second of the Bishop of Oxford's sisters-in-law who has been perverted.—Mrs. William Wilberforce having been received into the Romish communion several weeks ago.

Mr. Anderson, the Vicar of St. Margaret, Leicester, has recalled all his sermons, &c., in which anything is said to the disparagement of the Romish Church.

It is reported that Mr. Bowyer, the eminent lawyer, (lecturer on civil law in the temple) has also joined the Roman Catholic Church.

**DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE.**—We were much pleased the other day with a hasty visit we paid, in the company of Tristram Moore, Esq., of Moore's Mills, to a Furniture Manufactory which that gentleman's sons have established close to the mills mentioned, in St. David's. The very ingenious manner in which so many combinations of machinery are brought to operate together by means of a single water wheel, and the very handsome condition in which the work is thrown off in the several departments, cannot fail to excite the admiration of every unprejudiced visitor. Not the least astonishing part of the business is, that the greater part of the elegant furniture manufactured there is actually sold in Calais; and we would not, in the least, be surprised to learn that a large proportion of the same is afterwards, at highly increased prices, smuggled from Calais into the Province, as being of Boston Manufacture; indeed we have been told that such is really the case. Who, therefore, can wonder that a people, who, in addition to infringing upon the laws of their own making, can so zealously work against the interests of their country, should have the best of their mechanics daily leaving their shores, and seeking that employment, which they cannot get in their own, in the Land of strangers? Or that, as an intelligent community, instead of advancing, they should be so constantly retrograding?

This is a subject on which there is much to say, and we may, perhaps, in a future number return to it; the more especially, as we conceive the list of Smugglers comprehends many who must feel not a little ashamed of seeing allusions made to a practice in which they, themselves, too frequently indulge; not, perhaps, personally, but, at all events through connexions, over whose actions they have been accustomed to exercise a rigid surveillance, if not perfect controul.—Charlotte Gazette.

**A MAN KILLED BY A BULL.**—We regret very much to learn that a man named Murray, residing on Mr. McArthur's farm, was attacked by a furious Bull, on Saturday last, and so severely bruised and torn, that he died in great agony the same day. It appears that some three weeks ago, the deceased was attacked and severely injured by the same beast, and we are informed would have been killed at that time, but for the interference of a steer that was grazing in the field, which animal made a sudden attack on the Bull, and gave the man an opportunity of escaping.—Bytown Orange Lily.

An extraordinary likeness of her Majesty is stamped by nature on a piece of rosewood lately cut by Mr. Henry Deslandes, of No. 1, Old-street, for manufacturing purposes. It is one of the most curious "trunks" of the kind we have ever seen.—Jersey Times, Aug. 20