

one or two who have a perpetual charter that the law of New York does not affect. It is incorporated into the constitution of this State that a bank that suspends shall cease to exist. And the rule cannot be amended by legislation, as it is a fundamental provision. Now the question is, what is to be done? The Governor is in town. The merchants and bankers are greatly agitated. But no relief that can be given will be withheld. We shall have a meeting of the Legislature in three weeks. In the meantime the banks are all open and business goes on as usual. Men breathe in peace. They have touched the bottom and are relieved."

Authorized Agents.

Table with columns for NAMES, General Agent, and locations. Includes names like E. M. Trusdale, T. O'Donnell, G. R. Boyer, etc.

AGENTS IN NOVA SCOTIA. Rev. Charles Knowles. David Oram. Charles J. Oram. Sylvanus Whitney, Halle Harbour. B. Daniels, Lawrenceston. Cap. Wm. Gillott, Granville Ferry. G. Purdy, Westchester. Joshua Kinsman, Cornwallis. Edward M. Cox, Horton. Thomas D. Henderson, Annapolis. George Henderson, Digby. Samuel Hamilton, Bridgetown. S. P. Purdy, Hillsburgh. Charles Layton, Hansport N. S. Rev. J. B. Norton. Douglas Thomp. S. R. Bonner. Edward Sullivan. Calvin Cassin. W. Weston.

The Intelligencer.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., NOV. 6, 1857.

EDUCATION.

Our attention has been directed to an extract published in the St. J. in month piece of the Catholic Church, from what is called "The Synodical Letter of the [Roman Catholic] Arch-bishop and Bishops lately assembled at Halifax," and which is said to express the "views of Catholics" on the subject of Schools. We were particularly struck with the following sentence which we italicize, in the first paragraph of the extract referred to: "no effort should be spared to secure for them, (that is Catholic children) if possible, the blessings of a thorough Catholic Education in the schools of the districts in which they live." This expresses precisely what we have always believed to be the aim of Catholic Bishops and Priests, that is, to obtain such an influence over the common school system as will enable them to exclude the Bible from it, and convert the schools into places for the propagation of the Catholic faith. What else, we ask, can it mean? We have no fault to find with the archbishop and bishops enforcing upon Catholic parents the duty of "religious and moral" training at home," but to insist that no effort should be spared to make the schools of the districts in which they live the channel through which a thorough Catholic Education shall be imparted to their children, seems to be quite equal to anything that has been charged against them in connection with the school question, and more, we think, than Protestants ever demanded for their faith. Protestants ask for the use of the Bible in the schools where their children are educated, but by no means to make the schools of the country places of proselytism. But the "efforts" to be put forth by these Catholic Bishops would make every school in the neighbourhood of a Catholic family, a place for the propagation of Romish doctrine, and Continental superstitions. It is well known that Catholics are not satisfied with schools of a strictly secular character. Against them, as well as Protestants, prefer the charge of "godless" while those in which the Bible, or any book bearing the most distant relation to Protestant Christianity is found, are denounced as "sectarian." Hence this "Synodical Letter" amounts simply to the demand, that the public school system be Catholic in its religious character, or that public funds be appropriated to the maintenance of "separate schools." Against both of these every true-hearted Protestant will, or at least ought to protest. Protestants have no objection of course to Catholics educating their own children with their own means as they please; but to receive from the public funds money to support a system of education in every respect opposed to the govern-

ment and institutions of the nation, is a grievance which should not be tolerated for a moment.—There is a great difference between Protestant and Catholic Education, apart from the religious faith taught. Notwithstanding the diversity of opinion on some points of doctrine among Protestants, the education of all is strictly legal; and if disaffection to the crown or constitution does exist it can in no way be attributed to the education of the children. Not so with Catholics. The whole tenor of a pure Catholic education is allegiance to a foreign potentate before all others; and no Catholic can be true to his faith, and at the same time be a good British subject.

England is a Protestant nation; made so at the cost of a long struggle, and much blood.—No Catholic, recognized as such, can ascend her throne or wield her destinies. The existence of a large body of Catholics within her jurisdiction does not alter this. Her institutions and laws, though designed to protect the rights and liberties of her Catholic subjects, as such, as well as Protestants, are, nevertheless, Protestant, and must be maintained as such, or she ceases to be a Protestant nation. That which constitutes the distinctive feature of her Protestantism is the BIBLE. Protestants may differ about other things, but in this they all agree—to this they all appeal, and when the Bible is assailed Protestant Christendom rises up as one man to meet the foe, whether it be Catholic or infidel. Here is the rallying point of Conformists, and Non-conformists. Rome asks and has received more of Protestant England, than was ever granted by any Catholic government to Protestants. Where and when we ask, were the funds of a Catholic state appropriated to the maintenance of Protestant institutions, or of Protestant education? All that she has ever done, even by way of tolerance, has been wrested from her by the boldness and energy of the men whom she could not, or dared not any longer to oppress. But this Archbishop and these Bishops assert that Catholics "never attempt to force the Catholic Bible or Catechism, or Prayer Book on the children of Protestant parents." We ask is it not the earnest aim and labour of Catholic states to exclude all Protestant books from the use of Protestants, and is not the English Bible the most hated of all books in Catholic countries? Are not the Missal and the Breviary the most familiar books in her schools? Does she not say, they shall be there? In this she differs not from the Jew, the Pagan, and the Mohammedan. In the schools of the latter are the Law of the Prophets, in those of the latter, are the Shasters, the Talmud, and the Koran. Every nation has its distinctive religious feature and labors to maintain it. The insufficiency of mere secular education to elevate, refine, and soften men's natures, finds ample evidence in the recent atrocities in the East, many of the leaders in which, were the educated youths of Government schools.

Rome is playing a deep game to exclude all Protestant influence from the public schools. She knows the Bible is the religion of all true Protestants, and her warfare is against God's Word. We deeply regret that there are many who hail among Protestants who join the warfare with her, and here lies the danger. The tactics of Rome are these:—1st. She denounces the Bible as a "sectarian" book, and its existence in the public schools as offensive, of course all other books in any way favouring Protestantism are also anathematized. To please her these must be excluded. 2nd. This accomplished, she declares the schools "godless," and introduces books of her own choice, or withdraws her children. Then comes the demand for public funds, no small amount of which will satisfy her. With this, "schools of the Sacred Heart," the maintenance of the "Sisters of Mercy," the establishment of "nunneries" and a host of other things which the ignorance and superstition of a degrading faith have invented, must be sustained to the exclusion of useful education open to all. We regret to have such plain declarations forced from us, but the extreme necessity of the case demands that the truth be fearlessly outspoken.

Thousands of Protestant parents in this Province are now looking forward for the school system which will shortly be given to the public. A change from the present must take place.—They ask and expect a school law in accordance with British institutions and British usage. Anything different from this will not satisfy them. This alone will, and if any portion of the community owing allegiance to a foreign potentate, and exulting in the subversion of British institutions, and the defeat of British arms, be dissatisfied therewith, it cannot be helped. It is only what may be expected. This "Synodical Letter" of these Roman Catholic Bishops at Halifax, is at best only a rehash of Rome's old policy.

THE WEEKLY EXAMINER.—We have received the second number of a new paper bearing this title, published at Bridgetown, N. S. From an article in it, announcing the principles which it is intended to advocate, we learn with pleasure, that it will be on the side of Protestantism and the Bible. It says:—

"A broad and comprehensive system of Provincial education, based upon Protestant principles, will also obtain a share of our advocacy. We shall urge the reading of the Scripture as a wholesome and necessary exercise in our schools and academies; because the Bible is the true foundation of our constitutional liberty; guarding our youth alike from the open assaults of infidelity, and the more dangerous and insidious inroads of popery."

The contents and typography of the number before us is highly creditable to the proprietors, and we wish it every success.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY, devoted to Literature, Art, and Politics.

The first number of this new Magazine from the press of Messrs Phillips, Sampson & Company, of Boston, has been laid on our table. The contents are intended to amuse and instruct, and the publishers have commenced an effort to supply a lack felt to exist in American periodical literature. The number before us has several articles of much interest. The prospectus contains the names of eminent writers who are expected to contribute to its pages. Judging from the specimen before us we have no doubt it will meet a large sale. Its typography is well executed, and it contains 128 pages of reading matter. For sale by Mr. B. O'Brien, King street.

(From our Canada Correspondent.)

Experiment with Coloured Slaves.—Dr. Frederic Monod—Damages for loss of Life.—"Way of transgressors is hard."

Mr. Editor.—A correspondent of the "Canada Christian Advocate" gives some interesting particulars in a recent number of that journal concerning the Coloured Mission at Buxton, Canada West. The readers of Dred will remember that Mrs. Stowe represents Chyten as removing all his slaves to Canada, and gives in a foot-note as a parallel case that of the Rev. William King. This gentleman, according to the correspondent named above, was himself a slave-owner in Louisiana, who manumitted his slaves and brought them hither. A tract of land, called the "Elgin Block" was purchased, and one hundred and fifty families, many of whom are refugees, now occupy it. Ample provision has been made for their religious and educational interests; and flourishing churches connected with the Methodist and Presbyterian, and a good grammar school, exist. Upwards of a thousand acres of land are under cultivation, and a growing acquaintance with Agriculture is reported. About a month ago the Elgin Association—the original purchasers of the land, now occupied by the coloured population—through its representatives met in connexion with the Free Church Synod, in Buxton, and the result was a gathering of special interest. Viscount Ashorp, the eldest son of the Earl of Spencer, at present travelling in America, took part in the proceedings, which transpired in the presence of more than six hundred colored persons. Two coloured speakers, described as very eloquent, added to the interest of the occasion, making a vivid impression upon the natural and reasonable audience. The Grammar School, having an attendance averaging seventy-five, was visited the following day by the deputation, and found to be in an efficient state. The young persons present manifested an aptitude for the acquisition of classical and other knowledge by no means inferior to that possessed by the pale race. In the judgment of the writer to whom I am indebted for these particulars, Mr. King's experiment bids fair to result in a favorable solution of the problem: Is the colored race; if put on an equality with the white, capable of producing a self-sustaining and progressive people?

Dr. Frederic Monod, of Paris, the leader of the Evangelical Reformed Protestants of France, is at present engaged in collecting money on behalf of his congregation. He is now visiting the larger cities of Canada, having been already, I believe, in several cities of the Union. The Toronto correspondent of the "Montreal Witness" speaks of his visit to that city in favourable terms, and describes him as a fine, hearty, and eloquent old man, speaking English better than many a native, and apart from the sacrifices he has made for the cause of evangelical truth, well worthy of the largest audiences which can be gathered to hear him. Many of our readers remember that he abandoned an influential position in the Protestant Church of France, a few years ago, on account of the refusal of the Synod to affirm its belief in the divinity of Christ. The church which he has organized on a correct basis, has increased beyond the limits of their accommodations, a church-building and school-houses being required. A site for these has been purchased and paid for; and the liberality of Christians on this side the Atlantic is appealed to, for the completion of their undertaking.

Among the victims of the Desjardins' disaster was M. Daniel Secord, whose widow has recently obtained damages from the Great Western Railway Company, in the sum of £3,000. Three children with the widow were dependent upon Mr. Secord's labors, and much exertion was occasioned by the trial. The defendants admitted that the accident originated in neglect, and the only question for the determination of the jury was the amount of damages. If the Company is compelled to pay for all the lives lost at that rate, its profits will be materially lessened. But the pocket is the only conscience which a company possesses; and money is, indeed, weighed against human life, lost through neglect and recklessness.

In a former letter allusion was made to defalcations connected with the Gore Bank, London, C. W., and the County of Middlesex. Mr. Street, the Manager of the former and Treasurer of the latter, has appeared through the press, from the United States, to which he has fled, for permission to return home. In his address to the rate-payers he declares that ultimately nothing will be lost, and makes the following statement which is worthy of the thoughtful consideration of all persons having the care of trust-money:—

"Without attempting to palliate my conduct (of which none can think more harshly than I do myself) I must solemnly declare that I never intended to wrong or defraud the Company. Having a large sum of money on hand which would be required for some time, I loaned it to parties who were then considered good, and from whom I fully expected to be able to get it at any moment that it was needed. The hard times came suddenly on us, and some of the borrowers were ruined, and the money was wholly lost; while others although ultimately good, were unable to pay in time to save me from the ruin which has overtaken me. That I have done very wrong, is alas! undeniable; that my punishment is great, without the addition of the loss of my liberty, is equally undeniable. From being respected and honored, I am become scorned and a fugitive. I see my family reduced to penury, and an driven from them to seek a living in a foreign country, with a tarnished name, and with age creeping on." A sorrowful picture, realizing the sacred truth: "The way of transgressors is hard."

ELDER HART writes us from Sussex that he has visited the churches in that region and presented the matter of the Thousand Pounds Fund to them. A little over £76 pounds has been subscribed, and a considerable portion of it paid. He has left for home, intending to visit some churches on his way. He intends to return and visit Westmorland early in the winter.

Want of space and other causes oblige us to defer the list of money received for the Fund until next week.

For the Religious Intelligencer.

The only Remedy for the Potato Blight.

It is twelve years this autumn since the Sovereign Giver of every good and perfect gift caused a blight to fall upon this useful vegetable, to chastise the avarice and ingratitude of his rebellious creatures. And though the cause, and the cure, stands written legibly in the book, with which we should all be familiar, it is painful to witness how philosophical ingenuity has been tortured to find a remedy.

God has caused the disease to assume an almost endless variety of phases, to defeat the calculations of the worldly-wise, and yet we seem to be as far off as ever from the due recognition of His hand alone in this severe chastisement.

The writer makes no pretensions to any great discovery, but would rejoice to be the humble instrument to point his fellow man to the cause and cure of an evil which has for so many years rendered abortive a large portion of the labour of the agriculturist, and greatly enhanced the price of an important article of our food. "I have smitten you with blasting and mildew; yet have ye not returned unto me, saith the Lord" appears to be exactly our present position. And this only can be the rational cause of the potato blight.—And the only remedy must be a recognition of God's hand, and a universal returning unto Him who smiteth. Let the Chief Magistrate appoint a day of humiliation and prayer, and let the ministers and members of churches acknowledge before God, his justice in our chastisements; and let such an universal returning unto the Lord be witnessed as he by the mouth of the prophet Joel enjoined, for a similar cause, and then we shall see that useful plant recover its former health and vigor, simply remunerating the labors of the husbandman.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION TEA-SOIR.—This interesting and agreeable meeting came off on Wednesday evening in the Hall of Judge Ritchie's Building, the use of which we learn was kindly given by the Judge without charge. Nearly 700 persons were present, the tables were furnished with all that was necessary, besides luxuries. Addresses were delivered by the Revs. Messrs. Albrighton, G. M. Armstrong, Robinson, and Ferris, and the music was of the first order. We had not the pleasure of being present, but we learn that it was a season of unusual social communion, enjoyed by all, and that a sum will be realized therefrom nearly or quite equal to liquidate the debt against the Association.

A letter from Cornwallis informs us that the influenza is very prevalent, and in some cases fatal in Habitant. Several have died.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Capture of the Murderers.

The parties guilty of the dreadful crime of murder announced in our last issue, have been apprehended, and are now laying in jail awaiting their trial which will probably take place next week. They do not deny the crime. From a morning paper we copy the following account of their capture:—

ARREST OF THE ACCUSED.—As soon as the younger Hegerty's evidence was heard, it was determined to make another effort for the arrest of the parties immediately, and Captain Scoullar with two policemen, and accompanied by Messrs. James and George Stockford, at once started for Hegerty's house, taking young Hegerty with them, to show the place where the parties had encamped.

The place is about 16 miles from the city and on the way they were joined by some people of the neighbourhood. Policeman Marshall was put to guard the house of Hegerty, and prevent any chance of an alarm being made. With a reluctance not unnatural young Hegerty guided them to the place, and they had approached within a few feet before those whom they sought took the alarm. Then Breen and the eldest Stevin rushed out and were instantly seized by policeman Dobson, who led the van, and Mr. Scoullar. They offered no resistance, and though Breen is a very stout powerful man, they were scarcely able to offer resistance, so broken down were they by exposure to the weather, want of food, &c. The boy Slavin escaped at the back of the little hut and ran some distance, but a threat of shooting him or his father brought him back, and his father called on him to surrender. Breen said he surrendered and demitted himself very quietly.

In the camp was found some blankets, a shawl, and a shovel. These were brought in. It is said that the prisoners heard nothing of the Hegeris until an hour or two before their own arrest, when some of the family told them, and they were prepared to leave the place as soon as night fell.

The elder Slavin was brought in by George Stockford and some others of the party about eight o'clock, and the news of the capture caused intense excitement in the city. It was some time afterwards when the others arrived. These showed the place in a cedar swamp about half a mile from Slavin's house, where they had concealed a valise and a bag, and these were brought in, but not yet opened. No money, we believe, was found on the men.

All three were lodged in the Watch House, and will probably be taken before a Magistrate for identification to-day.

It is now said that Breen has worked for many years about St. John, occasionally at sea, or as a scowman; and that he lived in Portland, and has a wife whom he married for her money and deserted. Neither of the prisoners presents that stamp of countenance we usually expect to see on villains capable of such frightful atrocities.—Breen is a man of about five feet ten inches. He is a strong man, but not so athletic and powerful as one would suppose from the evidence. He stoops much, and has a lolling neck. He has black hair and eyes, and is slightly pock-marked. He is apparently about thirty-three years of age. He was wretchedly dressed. Slavin is apparently about fifty-five years of age, below the middle height, and rather short and muscular. His hair is some-

what gray. He has not a remarkably villainous look.

The boy is sixteen years of age, and is small and young looking of his age. He seems incapable of understanding properly the awful position in which he is placed.

They are all chained in different rooms in the goal.—Freeman.

DEATH OF ADMIRAL OWEN.—Vice Admiral WILLIAM FITZWILLIAM OWEN died on Tuesday at his residence in this city at the advanced age of 84. Admiral Owen's services are these:—He was mid-shipman of the Calloden in Howe's action, and in the Ruby at the capture of the Dutch squadron in Saldanha Bay, in 1796. He was Lieutenant commanding the Seahorse, at the destruction of the Dutch Shipping in Batavia Roads, in 1806; and commander of the Baracotta, at the capture of Java, in close engagement with the enemy's gun boats and artillery; he also served on shore at the capture of Batavia in 1811. Soon after this action he was promoted to the rank of Captain and in command of the Cornelia, and with a squadron under his orders, he took the island of Palembang, in Sumatra, in 1812. Since that time Admiral Owen has been engaged in the more pacific occupation of surveying the Coast of Africa, from Cape Comorin, along the coasts of Surat and Malabar, the whole sea coast of Persia and Arabia, the Atlantic shores of the Continent to the Gambia, and in this country he has conducted important surveys on the Canadian Lakes.—Leader.

ALLEGED DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—A correspondent of the News relates that as Mr. Samuel Frost of Norton was on his way to market on the 2nd, he was attacked in broad day, about 13 miles from this city, by several men. His horses took fright, and Mr. Frost escaped to the woods, where he wandered for several hours until he reached a clearing.—From this account it would appear that there was an intention to do violence and perhaps rob Mr. Frost. We are informed the facts are these:—As Mr. Frost was driving along the road he overtook a man the worse of liquor, and the man swerving against Mr. Frost's wagon was knocked down. Mr. Frost alighted to help the man, but his intentions were misinterpreted by some laborers near, they attacked him and he fled to the woods. The horses ran away but were brought back by a man a little farther down the road. Nothing was stolen. Doubtless the violence offered to Mr. Frost was inexcusable, but it is necessary in these times of alarm that the true cause of such assaults should be given, in order that exaggerated ideas of public insecurity should not go abroad.—Leader.

TAKEN.—We learn that the villains who attacked Mr. Frost on his way to the City, have been apprehended and lodged in Kingston jail. We trust justice will be done them in King's County.

Although the panic is not so severely felt in the British Provinces as to amount to a suspension by our Banks of specie payments, still there is a general depression in all branches that our Mechanics' manufacturers deal in. Sharkey's list of prices in to-day's issue is a true index of the state of trade in the Clothing business.

The Montreal Witness says:—The administration of justice in this country is becoming as lax as in New York or Kansas. Atrocious criminals of whose guilt there is no doubt whatever, are either whitewashed by the Grand Jury or acquitted by the Petit Jury, either of which ends may, we are convinced, be attained irrespective of the merits of the case by a knowledge of the ways of our Court House, and a sufficient application of money.

The fruits of the advice given by the Jesuits and True Witness to their deluded followers to amuse themselves on the Sabbath day are beginning to appear. Already there are Sunday theatricals in Paris, and Sunday trafficking on an extensive scale. Last Sabbath a pleasure party of French Canadians went in canoes to Nun's Island and on their return upset their canoes, six or seven being drowned. These are the fruits of the new Jesuit regime.—Montreal Witness.

A MERCHANT in New York city who has kept eighteen servants, six horses, and lived at the rate of eighty thousand dollars a year has recently come down to one servant, no horses, and three thousand dollars a year, and says he has not taken so much comfort before since he was a poor boy and earned only fourteen dollars a month.

FIRE.—We regret to learn that the dwelling house and barn of Mr. Alexander Clark, Aylesford, was destroyed by fire on Sunday the 18th inst. There was 150 bushels potatoes in the barn, which were all lost.

The same day at Aylesford, a child, whose name we did not ascertain, was burnt to death in the absence from home of its mother.—Examiner.

TRAGEDY OCCURRED.—The following occurrence is reported to have taken place recently at Atapulgua, Ga. A gentleman who had received a considerable sum of money, was compelled to go from home, leaving his wife alone in the house.—situated some distance from any other dwelling. Towards evening two negroes entered the house, and demanded of the lady the money, or they would take her life. Being a woman of great coolness, she saw at once that it would be useless for her to attempt to evade the demand, so she produced the money, and gave it to them. The negroes then remarked, that as supper was nearly ready, they would stay and eat with her. She told them to be seated until she got ready. The woman had a bottle of strychnine in her cupboard. The woman in sweetening their coffee managed to put a dose of the poison in each of the negroes cups. They drank, and in a few moments were dead. The neighbors were called in, and the negroes discovered to be white men in disguise.—near neighbors and friends of her husband, who had known of his receiving the money, and his absence.

MORMON OUTRAGES.—Washington, Oct. 19th.—A letter has been received in this city from W. P. Landon, one of the clerks whom the late Surveyor-General (Barr), left in charge of the office, when he for his own safety left the Territory of Utah last spring. He was on the 18th of September in Placerville, California. In giving an account of his escape from Salt Lake City he says, that while engaged in conversation with a party

of emigrants, he was assaulted by a gang of Mormons led on by a fellow named Dick Pettit, and a ruffian associate, who, without cause, severely beat him with stones and clubs. He was scarcely able to reach home in consequence of his wounds. The same afternoon they attacked the Deputy Surveyor-General, Mogs, with stones. Landon was driven from his home at night, leaving his wife and child at Salt Lake City. After adroitly eluding his armed pursuers, he reached Placerville, in the most distressing condition. He says he met on the road the Indian, Peter, who used to frequent the Surveyor-General's office. Peter informed him that Brigham Young had sent him out to get horses and carriages. The Indian spared his horse because he had on several occasions given him red paint. Landon had not long parted from him before he (the Indian) shot a man with four balls. The man escaped, though much injured. Another clerk in the Surveyor-General's office, Mr. Brown, was also attacked by the Mormons. They roughly seized him, tearing him away from his family. They commanded him to go along with them, and make no fuss, or they would soon show him what they were going to do with him.

Mr. Landon's letter gives the particulars of these occurrences. He concludes by saying that "all the Mormons have left Placerville and Carson Valley for the purpose of defending Zion."

THE INDIAN REVOLT.

The London Christian Times of the 10th of October, says:—The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer 'Ripon' arrived at Southampton yesterday with the heavy portion of the India mail. She brought home 150 passengers, consisting of fifty-six first-class passengers, eighteen second-class, forty-eight children, thirteen European servants, and eight native servants. From them we learn that a wing of the 96th Regiment had arrived at Bombay. The passengers met in Egypt the 300 troops, bound for Aden, who were taken from Malta in the Ripon on her outward passage. At Aden there were no Indian troops to guard the place when the Bombay steamer touched there. At Bombay all was quiet, but great precautions were taken throughout the island to put down any revolt, especially during the feast of the Moharrum. Lord Elinphinstone, the Governor of the Bombay Presidency, had taken proceedings in a very quiet, but apparently effective manner, to prevent any serious outbreak. Fifty-three men of an artillery regiment, in the Bombay Presidency, that had refused to march up the country against the mutineers, were quietly shipped, armed, on board the steamer Bombay which conveyed the mail from Bombay to Suer, and the men were landed at Aden. There was some anxiety lest they should give assistance to the mutineers, but they became very sick, and consequently were so far from being a danger to the passengers on board the Ripon were Mrs. Brooks and Miss Cleste, who escaped from Mhow.—They were obliged to ride hundreds of miles through the country unassisted. They had to feed and groom the horses which had saved their lives. They were shut up in a fort for a long time. There were also two widow ladies on board the Ripon who had lost their husbands in India. One of them, Mrs. Graham, escaped from Seate. Her husband was shot by her side, in a conveyance in which they were both escaping, and she drove on afterwards, and saved her own life. Mrs. Woolcombe had a narrow escape when her husband was killed. There were four orphan children amongst the passengers who have lost their parents in India. The children were attended by native servants on board the Ripon. Very distressing scenes occurred between the passengers and their friends who came to meet them on their arrival, a crowd of whom filled one street.

LATEST FROM EUROPE. The Royal Mail Steamer "Canada" arrived at Halifax on Wednesday morning with Liverpool dates to the 24th ult. The mail by her for this City was delivered here on Thursday morning. From the telegram and our files of English papers we select the following news:— GREAT BRITAIN.—Financial matters are still the most interesting portion of the news. In London, on Wednesday, 21st, the funds showed undiminished firmness, at a slight advance over Tuesday's rates on the Stock Exchange. Money was in good supply at 5 to 5 1/2 per cent. in Government securities, and at the Bank and discount market there was an absence of pressure. The Times city article, dated Wednesday evening says, the advance in the Bank rate to 8 per cent. seems greatly to have checked the exportation of gold to New York. The Argo, from Southampton, to-day, has taken on £30,000 from France, but only £7,500 from England, while the total by the City of Baltimore, from Liverpool, is only £5,200. It was intended to send £20,000 by the latter vessel, but the Bank movement caused the principal portion to be countermanded. The quantity of goods being forwarded is very small, and this fact will tend to improve the American Exchange. The India Company gave notice of a further rise of 4 per cent. in their rate for Bills on India. Lord Macaulay has been elected High Steward of Cambridge. The papers continue to publish lengthy speeches by prominent men on the affairs of India. Amongst others the Duke of Cambridge addressed the citizens of Sheffield on the occasion of laying the foundation stone for the Crimean monument. He urged stern justice to the mutineers, and said that the recruiting was progressing in a perfectly incredible manner. Mr. Gladstone spoke up on the educational question at Liverpool. He said he looked upon patronage as the curse and plague of the country, and hoped for the day when nearly every office will be held up in the face of the country as the prize of the best candidates. An examination in the Bankruptcy court of London, has brought to light extraordinary exposures in regard to the manufacture of accommodation bills by commercial men. The London Times, taking for its text a prolix article from an American paper, eulogizes free trade principles, and expresses