

The results are even more striking, when the calculations are made upon reliable data for the whole and long-settled townships which border on the centre of the line, some thirty and forty miles from Toronto.

The present average value of farms per acre, within five miles of the railway, and on either side, is £16, between five and fifteen miles from the railway it varies from £16 to £18 per acre. The average value before the construction of the railway was from £8 to £10 per acre, giving an average increase in value of £8 per acre, since the construction of this great artery of communication. The increase solely due to the construction of the railway may be estimated at one-half of the actual increase, or about £4 per acre within fifteen miles on either side of the track. To other causes, such as immigration, increase of population, and the sudden increase in the general value of land throughout Canada, the other remaining half of the total increase in value may reasonably be attributed.

Whatever may be the future value of Canadian railways, considered as property only, there can be no reason for conjecture as to the extent and nature of the advantages they impart to the sections of country they serve; neither can there be any doubt that the municipalities of fertile townships gain tenfold more by increase of property along a line of railway, than they involve themselves in the construction, even when they become responsible for the whole of the cost of the track serving their townships. Our railway policy offers more but the simplest of problems. Our great through lines will be of no use to the continued growth of the Great West. Our local lines will create relief for themselves by populating the forests through which they pass, and giving to the timber and soil which the more fertile of their lands become accessible instantly important to them.

A bold and comprehensive railway policy for Canada is in fact synonymous with rich harvests, abundant immigration, and boundless wealth quickened into life. A timid and parsimonious policy implies a barren and desolate struggle with the stern progress of time, which would be willing to progress, and come but the weak and out-ripped horse to sustain.

Facts on Pauperism and Crime.

The following extract from a recent Report of the Association for the Improvement of the Poor, in New York, we publish for the information of our readers. The report is made under the authority of the names of some of the most wealthy and benevolent men in that city, who are responsible for the truth of the statements made—

"The fact is ascertained all over the records of our public almshouses and criminal institutions, our private, individual and organized charities, that the great mass of our pauperism and crime are of foreign birth or parentage, and chiefly Roman Catholics. The records of this Association show that more than seventy-five per cent. of its beneficiaries are of the same race and nationality, and that a corresponding ratio of the laborers and operatives are for their benefit—while not one per cent. of its pecuniary means—which are wholly derived from private sources—came from persons of that faith. Such an expenditure of Protestant funds and efforts, for the exclusive advantage of foreigners and Romanists, will scarcely find a parallel elsewhere, certainly not out of the Protestant Church. These facts are not introduced for an invidious comparison of Protestantism and Romanism, but as indisputable facts, having a direct practical bearing upon the economical interests, objects and duties of this institution, in its relations to the poor of the city.

"In view of these facts, it is surprising that some good men should dissent at the heavy burden and groans to be borne, that are laid upon the shoulders of a religious sect, who, like the Serbs and Pharisians of old, 'will not touch them with one of their fingers.' All our Protestant churches are charitable institutions, from their foundations to their top-stones. They care for their indigent members and families that none are allowed to be relieved by public alms, or to be taken upon the cold charities of the world. The same is true, as a general fact, of the Jews, among whom it is a general rule, that those who assist on alms, and overrun our city as mendicants, there is reason to fear that thousands would perish every year, if unrelieved by Protestant charity.

"Remonstrance with them on the subject, is uniformly met with the plea of poverty. But it does not appear how such plea is reasonable when the admitted wealth of many of their number, their boasted numbers—the millions of money annually remitted by them from this country to Europe—the millions invested in large and costly church edifices—and their numerous convents, confederations, schools, academies, colleges, and universities, founded amongst us, with a view to educational uses and the propagation of their faith, are taken into account. These facts show that they are not poor, but that they have much wealth.

"They boldly affirm that 'charity is only carried out in its fulness by the Holy Church.' It is necessary to be preached to the faithful as the highest of Christian duties, and every cunning device employed to extract money from the people. And it is certainly not without success. Large sums are contributed by members of that communion, which are not again disbursed for the relief of the needy, nor for objects of general utility or benevolence; but are observed by the church, to increase its own wealth and power, mainly applied to purely sectarian uses—while their suffering poor are left to be cared for by the others, or to perish.

EUROPEAN.

The news from England is up to the 27th ult. European matters seem to be in a critical state. The war between England and Persia is unpopular in Great Britain, and it is feared will lead to another rupture between England and Persia. The Paris Conference is still agitating the public mind, difficulties of a serious nature are existing, and will probably prevent the Conference altogether. These with other things in the political horizon look ominous, and it is impossible to tell what even a day may bring forth.

War between Prussia and Switzerland is almost certain. England, it is said, will not mediate between them, but peace is notwithstanding doubtful. Switzerland is enthusiastic, and has intimated her readiness for any emergency.

Neuchatel.

The claim of the King of Prussia on Neuchatel becoming a question of some importance out of which serious consequences may grow, we think many of our readers may be curious to know something of its history. The following statement we copy from the London Patriot:—

"Now, what is the question? What has the King of Prussia had to do with Neuchatel since the revolution there in 1848? To make a short statement of a very old story, we may say, that the Sovereignty of Neuchatel had been for several ages in the houses of Burgundy, of Chalon, and of Longueville, and, at the death of the last representative of the house of Longueville, the Duchess of Nemours, the succession devolved, by the judgment of the Neuchatelois, on Frederick I. of Prussia, as cousin to William of Nassau (William III. of England), who died without issue; and his Sovereignty was publicly acknowledged in the Treaty of Utrecht, in 1713. In 1806, the Sovereignty of Neuchatel was seized by Napoleon I., who, instead of absorbing it into the French Empire, bestowed it as a Principado, on Berthier, one of his marshals. Eight years after, when the Allies successfully opposed Napoleon in Switzerland, the King of Prussia resumed his title, compensating Berthier with a pension. Frederick's authority, as Prince of Neuchatel, was confirmed, in 1815, by the Congress of Vienna, which, at the same time, constituted the so-called Principality one of the Cantons of the Swiss Confederacy. Protests against this incoherent arrangement were made by the Pope, by Spain, and by several of the minor German States, but never, that we read of, by Switzerland.

Thus, then, matters stood, until, in one of the many revolutions of 1848, the authority of the King of Prussia was renounced, and Neuchatel continued its adherence to the general body of republics represented in the Federal Council of Switzerland. During the eight years from 1848 to 1856, no public measures were adopted by the King of Prussia to resume his ancient rights; but, in September last, a band of mountaineers, coming down from the mountains near the French frontier, supposed to have been royalists in the interest of Russia, took possession of the city of Neuchatel. From thence they were driven out by a party of republicans from the neighbouring town of Chaux de Fonds, who killed some of them and took many of them prisoners. The trial of these prisoners has been delayed. We know not exactly for what reasons; but we have no doubt they are of a political character. The King of Prussia, acting on what he calls his 'indisputable right' as the sovereign prince of Neuchatel, has demanded the release of these prisoners. The Swiss Government, owing no fealty to His Majesty of Prussia, has refused to yield the prisoners to his demand. The question, then, is, What was the King of Prussia, who is also, on his own showing, Prince of Neuchatel, to do? He has obtained the sanction of France, Russia, Austria, England and the German Diet, to his ancient theoretical claim to the principality of Neuchatel; but that sanction does not extend to the 'ulterior measures' which he may contemplate for enforcing his demand for the release of prisoners taken in civil war. The Federal Council will not yield their acknowledged sovereignty over Neuchatel. With them this sovereignty is a paramount consideration; and they are prepared to defend it with an army of two hundred thousand men.

SAD CATASTROPHE.—Four Lives lost in Camp.

Last night, between seven and nine o'clock, the camp of Mr. Philo Sooley, of St. George's, a few miles out of the village, on the St. Andrews Road, was discovered to be on fire. How the fire originated is unknown. Mr. Sooley, two of his sons, and a young man named Somers, had retired for the night. Neighbours hastened to their help, but, just as they had reached the spot the roof of the camp fell in. It is supposed that the poor men were suffocated in their first heavy slumbers. On getting at the remains, little was found but the bones of the poor victims. Further particulars hereafter.

The inaugural meeting of the Early Closing Association of this city, took place last evening at the Hall of the Institute. The President of the Association, S. L. Tilley, Esq., was in the chair. He briefly and happily explained the origin and objects of the Society, concluding by introducing the Rev. Dr. Gray, who then came forward, and delivered a truly able and eloquent extemporaneous address, full of wise counsels to the employers and the employees, an abstract of which we regret being obliged to omit. The hall was crowded to its utmost capacity, and the proceedings were enlivened by some excellent pieces of music, performed by the choir of the German Street Baptist Church, assisted by Mr. Card on the new organ.—*Church Witness.*

A Desperate Character.

The Halifax Morning Journal of last Monday relates the following outrageous proceedings, perpetrated in that vicinity. The escape of the rascal from punishment would be a reflection upon the authorities of the sister Province—

A man by the name of Thomas Small, who was tried in the Supreme Court, at its present sitting, for Larceny and acquitted, there not being sufficient proof to lead to his conviction, called on Friday evening at Mrs. McNab's residence, situated on the Dartmouth side, and in threatening manner demanded money. Mrs. McNab, and her two daughters were the only inmates in the house at the time; and feeling rather alarmed, she gave the scoundrel £5. to get rid of him; he went out of the house, and sometime afterwards her barn was discovered to be in one sheet of flames, and very shortly it was mazed to the ground, and all its contents destroyed. There was in the barn a great quantity of hay, besides oats, one horse, seven cows and a calf, which were burnt. During the time the barn was burning, we were informed, Small went to Mr. Cameron's house, and asked where the men were—he was told they had gone to the fire,—he then, in an abrupt manner, demanded money of the female—she was told there was none in the house,—he then searched and found a small box, containing Four Pounds, which he took with him. It is supposed that the villain set fire to the barn, for the purpose of calling the neighbours from their homes to the scene of disaster, so that an opportunity might be afforded him of plundering. We did not hear of his detection on Saturday night; but we hope, if caught, he will get the full benefit of the law.

Huntington, the forger, started for his quarters, at Sing Sing, Friday afternoon. Times says that several of his friends were at the Tombs and shook hands with him as he came into the passage, and bade him good bye. He was elegantly dressed, and seemed to have but little concern about his situation. Since his conviction and sentence he has been visited by his wife, who still clings to him with all the devotion of a wife's love.—*N. Y. Paper.*

STRONG FAITH.—The N. Y. Christian Intelligencer makes the following quote on one of the speeches at the late anniversary of the American Bible Union:—

"The most remarkable exhibition of this grace that we have recently seen, was made by the Rev. Dr. Evans, in his speech last week before the Bible Union. Speaking of this enterprise, he said, 'I believe this is to inaugurate the union of the divided family of God.' This 'Union' originated a split from the American and Foreign Bible Society, itself a split from the American Bible Society, and recently, as all know, the Union has had and alarming division in its own body, causing some of its oldest and warmest friends to decline further connection with it. Under these circumstances, Dr. Evans' trust assumes gigantic proportions. He does indeed 'hope against hope.'"

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

Letters received at the Religious Intelligencer Office during week ending 18th inst.

W. S. Nevers, rem.—Wm. N. Malory, rem.—Thos. N. Smith, rem.—Thomas Cochran, rem.—Thos. Fraser, rem.—Duncan Stevens, rem.—G. Cogswell, rem.—Charles Jones, rem.—A. Taylor, rem.—There is no way of sending at present, it must be recorded.—Stephen Riddell, rem.—David Brown, W. Haller, rem.—James E. Smith, rem.—much obliged for the information.—Thomas Arnold, rem.—Albert G. Flewelling, rem.; the papers will be sent as soon as they arrive.—G. D. Bailey, rem.—S. W. Ross, rem.—Thomas O'Donnell, rem.—W. T. Waterman, rem.—Nathan M. Bell, rem.—W. P. Tompkins, rem.—Nathan M. Bell, rem.—C. Van der Kerk, rem.—James M. Wetherill, rem.

Money received at the Religious Intelligencer Office for Foreign Missions, and forwarded to the Free Will Baptist Foreign Mission Society.

Levi Jones, em. do., Mr. Levi Jones, 2s. 6d. £ 7 6
Miss Emma Jones, do., Mrs. C. Jones, 2s. 6d. 0 0
John Foster, do., Mrs. Jane Willard, 2s. 6d. 0 0
Susan Gillies, do.

"YE HAVE EYES AND SEE NOT?" If you are sceptical in regard to the virtues of Dr. M. N. Gardner's Indian Balsam of Wildroot and Horehound, which is now circulating thousands from the jaws of death and raising the dead, send for a bottle. Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Consumption, and all other lung diseases, yield to its magic influence, and it is infallible in its tendency. Over one hundred thousand bottles have been sold in a single country, and from the character of such certificates as the following, speak to the Medicine of the Age.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills are a household remedy for Scalds, and all Skin Diseases, as salt peniculus, &c., so will this Ointment reach the affected parts rubbed in externally. Sold at the Apothecaries, No. 50 Market Lane, London, and at the Dispensaries, No. 24 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. per pot or box.

BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all disorders of the Throat, Nostrils and Lungs, are relieved by using "Brown's Bronchial Troches." Sold by all Druggists.

"IF NOW IS THE TIME!" for the Gray and Bald to retain their locks to the original color. PAOR, for the young may preserve their hair perfectly to extreme old age—the afflicted with nervous headache or any disease of the scalp, will also find in its use a permanent cure.

IF SEE Advertisement in another column.

NO FAHLY SHOULD BE WITHOUT THEM.

IF we speak of Mr. Laver's Liver Pills, prepared by Fleming Bros., Pittsburgh, Pa., which have become an indispensable Family Medicine. The faithful themselves, more or less, in every family, dyspepsia, sick headache, obstruction of the bowels, and all other ailments, pains in the side, with dry, hacking cough, are all the results of chronic derangement—and for these Dr. Laver's Pills are a sovereign remedy. They have never been known to fail, and they should be in every household.

Directions.—Take two or three going to bed, every second or third night. If they do not purge two or three times by next morning, take one or two more, a slight laxative should invariably follow their use.

The Liver Pills may also be used when purging is simply necessary. As anti bilious purgative, they are superior to all others, and will cure two or three to one of the most distressing of the stomach, and to slight derangements of the stomach.

MR. LAMBERT'S PILLS FOR THE LIVER, PREPARED BY FLEMING BROS. OF PITTSBURGH, PA. There are other Pills purporting to be Liver Pills, but before the public, Dr. Laver's genuine Liver Pills, also his celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had of all respectable druggists. None genuine without the signature of FLEMING BROS.

MARKETS.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.			
Apples, per barrel,	17	0	20
Butter, in sks, per qt.	0	34	0 44
Do, all, per lb.	1	0	1
Butterfat, per cwt.	12	0	18
Carrots, per bushel,	2	0	0
Chickens, per pair,	0	4	0
Corn, per bushel,	2	0	0
Curdwain, per pair,	22	0	30
Do, mixed,	27	0	30
Ducks, per pair,	1	0	1
Eggs, per doz.	1	0	1
Ham and Shoulders,	0	7	0 8
Hay, per ton,	80	0	92 6
Lard, per lb.	0	34	0 44
Mutton,	2	0	0
Oats, per bushel,	2	0	0
Outmeal, per cwt.	18	0	20
Potatoes, per bushel,	5	0	0
Pork, per lb.	0	5	0 6
Turnips, per bushel,	0	7	0 10
Veal, per bushel,	1	0	2
Wheat, per bushel,	0	4	0 5

CANDLES.			
Mould, per lb.	0	11	0 0
Do, No. 1, per lb.	0	10	0 0
GOFFRE—Duty 14 per lb.	1	0	0 0
Java,	0	10	0 11
Porto Rico and Lagayra,	0	10	0 11

FISH.			
Codfish,	17	6	20
Pollock, wanted,			
Mackerel, No. 1, large, wanted,			
No. 2, medium, wanted,	26	3	0 0
No. 3, small, wanted,	20	3	0 0
Herring, Dried,	3	0	0 3
Shad, No. 1,	16	0	24
Do, No. 2,	22	0	27
Do, No. 3,	22	0	27
Sealed, No. 1,	1	0	1 9
Haddock,	1	0	0 0
Hake,	8	0	0 0
Shad, No. 1,	55	0	0 0
Do, No. 2,	40	0	0 0

FLOUR, &c.			
Canada Superior,	43	0	0 0
American do,	38	0	0 0
New York State, common,	2	0	34
Rye Flour,	0	0	30
Corn Meal,	21	3	23 6

FUEL.			
Cool, Liverpool House, per chd.	37	0	0 0
Do, Scotch,	27	0	0 0
Grain, Lake,	20	0	25
Wood, per cord,	25	0	35

LATHING.—Duty on Foreign 2s. 11d. per 100.			
Sole Leather, (Domestic),	1	2	1 8
Harness do,	1	2	1 8
Band do,	1	2	1 8
Upper do, per side,	5	0	7 6
Patna Kip,	10	0	15
Calfskin, per lb.	3	0	3 6

LUMBER.			
Logan Ligno,	43	0	0 0
Pine, sapling,	19	0	0 0
Do, 12 in.	19	0	17 0
Pine Timber, 18 in.	55	0	0 0
Do, 14 in.	25	0	0 0
Do, 12 in.	35	0	0 0

MOLASSES.—Duty Free.			
Bright Porto Rico,	2	4	0 2 6
Cuba, Manzanilla,	1	11	0 0
Clayed,	2	0	0 0

PROVISIONS.			
Peck, New York Mess,	112	6	117 6
Butter,	1	1	0 0
Cheese,	6	8	0 19
Do, (old),	12	0	12 0
Outmeal, per cwt.	18	0	20
Salt, in bags, common,	2	0	0 0
Do, fine,	2	0	0 0
Oats, per bushel,	2	0	0 0
Rice, per 100 lbs.	25	0	29 3

SOAP.			
Pale Yellow, per lb.	0	6	0 0
Common,	0	4	0 0
SUGAR.—Duty 6d. per cwt.			
Bright Porto Rico, wholesale in	52	6	0 59
(Supply very limited)			
TEA.—Duty 5d. per lb.			
C. Congee, wholesale, duty paid,	1	6	1 8
Fine Congee and Souchong,	1	8	1 0

FREIGHTS.			
Do, to London,			10 0
Do, to Liverpool,			65 0
Do, to Ireland,			85 0
Timber, to Liverpool,			20 0

EXCHANGE.			
On London,	114	per cent premium,	
New York,	14	"	
Boston,	14	"	
Haiti,	8	"	
New Scotia Money,	4	"	discount.

Grand Temperance and Musical DEMONSTRATION.

Under the Auspices of Garney, Victoria, Albion, Firemen's, Marine, and Mechanics' Divisions of the SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

At the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute, on TUESDAY EVENING, 20th Jan, inst.

THE Officers and members of the above named Divisions feel great pleasure in announcing to the Citizens of this City, that a Grand Temperance and Musical DEMONSTRATION will take place on TUESDAY EVENING, 20th January inst., at the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute. The united Choirs of several of the Churches in this City have kindly offered their valuable aid. The services of talented and popular speakers have been secured for the occasion.

ADMISSION FREE.

Doors open at 7—1st Collection at 8 o'clock.

By order, CHAS. A. EVERETT.

Secretary to Committee of Arrangements.

Earthenware and China.

THE Subscriber has on hand a thorough assortment of Earthenware, Spices, and China Ware, second to none in this Market, and will sell as low as the lowest. Call and See.

THOS. CLERKE, No. 42 King Square.

Flour, Corn Meal, &c. &c.

IN Store, 600 Bk., Superior Flour: 450 do., Philadelphia, Corn Meal: 50 cwt. Large Caudin: 40 half cwt. Caudin: 30 half cwt. New Potatoes: 30 cwt. 25 half cwt. Caudin: 30 half cwt. For Sale at Market Rates.

READ & LUNT, 23 South Wharf. (Boarders.)

THE FIFTH LECTURE of the course will be delivered (D. V.) by the Rev. Mr. BOTTHRELL, A. M., in the hall of the Mechanics' Institute, on Friday evening next, the 18th January.

Young men are particularly invited to attend.

Doors open at quarter past 7—Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock.

W. H. HAWKINS, Sec'y.

MILL PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale one thousand acres of LAND, well timbered with Spruce and Hard Wood, and situated in the Township of St. John, situated with Gang and Edger, first in operation in May last; and standing about 40 rods from the beach. Also on the same place a good site for a Ship Yard. The above property is fronting on the River of Fundy, about 10 miles above Quaco, and formerly known as the Morris Property.

Also one and a half building lots near the Reservoir St. John. Terms made known on application (by letter, post paid) to the subscriber on the premises.

LINUS SMYTH, Mosher's Beach St. Martins, Jan. 1st 1857.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscriber and John Dunn Cabinet Maker, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 30th of April last.

St. John December 23d 1856.

REUBEN FARNHAM.

Co-partnership Notice.

The subscriber returns thanks for the patronage rendered to the business connected with Farnham, and will furnish Copies of Rosewood, Mahogany, or Covered, at shortest notice. They keep a superior Henry, and quiet horse and carriage, and also furnish.

REUBEN FARNHAM, WILLIAM C. ELLIS, (coffins)

St. John, Dec. 23d, 1856.

WHO WANTS CEDAR! CEDAR! SHINGLES, SILLS, POSTS, and FLOORING.

As saved or made to order, of any size or description, on reasonable terms. A good assortment of English, American, and Domestic Hardware, Tools, Carriage and Harness, and a good stock of new and well sold at the lowest possible rates.

R. H. BABBITT, 79 King-street.

DOCTOR A. ALWARD, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office—137 Union Street.

London Printing and Publishing Company.

RESPECTFULLY announce to their customers and friends, that they have just issued the commanding parts of

Wright's History of FRANCE.

It is beautifully illustrated with superior Steel Plate Engravings, and is a good paper, with large clear type, in the English language.—The only standard Edition of this important country. Sold by

R. HUNTER, Market Square, London, W. C. Hallett, Seckville, J. E. UPHAM, Dorchester, and at 75 Barrington Street,