The Intelligencer.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., SEP. 4, 1857.

"To Subscribers," Once More!

Only Alternative.

We gave notice in the *Intelligencer* last week, that the present number would be the last that would be sent to subscribers who are in arrears—our paper to be conducted in future strictly on the cash, or advance payment system. This course has not been determined upon without much consideration, neither is it the result of mere choice; the very low price of the paper, and the default of payment on the part of a great number of subscribers leave us no alternative, (if we would continue the publication of the "Intelligencer") but the one we are about to adopt. We have been giving notice to our subscribers of our intention for some time, and a large number have promptly paid their subscription in advance, while hundreds are still delinquents.

REGRET.

It is with deep sorrow that we part with so many to whom we have been accustomed to make our weekly visits—often has the transmission of our paper to their homes been accompanied with fervent prayer, that the God of all grace would bless it to the good of their households, and make it instrumental in their salvation. Our communication with them through this channel must, hereafter cease, not, however, because we wish it, but because they will it.

SOME SUBSCRIBERS.

We suppose there are some now in receipt of our paper, whose estimate of its value is but small, and who will miss it but little. We should think it strange if among nearly five thousand subscribers there were not some such—With such we part on the best of terms, and only ask of them the amount now due for the time they have received it without payment.

OTHER SUBSCRIBERS.

We are persuaded that a large number of those whose papers will be stopped are its sincere friends—who love its weekly visits, and who are often instructed and edified from its pages. Many of these are in arrears through neglect, some, perhaps, are not aware that their term of subscription has expired. We trust with many of those we shall only part for a little while, finding their term expired, they will renew at an early day.

SUGGESTIONS.

The notice published by us last week called forth suggestions by letter and otherwise, from friends; all of which were kindly received, and have been duly considered. The following letter from a gentleman who is postmaster in a large and thriving parish, contains some suggestions, and manifests a friendship which we wish to lay before our readers generally. There are many who should feel personal interest sufficiently to induce them to imitate the example set in this letter—we allude to those who are members of our churches, and are one with us in denominational interest. The writer of this letter has no religious connection with us whatever. It not being intended by him for publication, we therefore withhold his name, and trust he will excuse its insertion in our paper.

LETTER.

My Dear Sir,—I see by your last paper that you intend striking from your list all who have not paid in advance. There are a number in the list for this place that I should regret to see struck off—good substantial men, many of whom are worth their thousands—which will be lost to you. I think you might secure the good and let the bad run by placing the paper on these terms, 5s. in advance; 6s. 3d. payable within six months; 7s. 6d. at the end of the year. I cannot see among your subscribers in this place any doubtful—many only want asking for their amounts. It is rather a bad time now—just after haying, but I have no doubt before the 1st of January all would pay.

Sooner than you should take the course you propose, I will collect for you if you will send the accounts with orders to pay; and I should think in every place you would find friends to act for you who can tell you a good from a bad subscriber. One half you will strike from your lists will be good subscribers—*only a little careless.*

THANKS.

We scarcely need say that the writer of this letter has our most hearty thanks for his kind offer. We have already forwarded him the list of subscribers receiving their papers at his office, and shall not strike any from it, until we hear further from him.

MARKED PAPERS.

Every paper going out of our office this week in a single wrapper, will have marked on the wrapper the number to which the paper is paid for. By turning to the first page of this week's *Intelligencer*, all may see that this is the one hundred and ninety-second, (192) whole number of the paper. All whose papers are marked below 192, are, therefore, in arrears. Papers which go in parcels will have the number to which they are paid marked immediately after the name of the parties to whom they are addressed. Fifty-two numbers make a year, whatever proportion of fifty-two remains unpaid for, that same *proportion* of One Dollar is due this office. We also mark those who are paid in advance, so that all our subscribers may see how their accounts stand, and when the term of their subscription expires.

ERRORS OR OMISSIONS.

It may be that some errors or omissions will be found in our accounts. We shall be happy to correct either immediately on representation. So great a number of names as we have on our books, and some of them so very similar; as well as the obscure manner in which some remittance are made; would render us a little astonished if some errors did not exist.

FARTHER OPPORTUNITIES.

At the request of friends who are interested for the prosperity of the paper, and whose judgment we value, it has been decided to give all the opportunity that any could wish for renewals before we erased delinquents from our list. By observing the numbers marked on the papers, (as referred to above) all may understand how their account stand, and know at once whether they are in arrears or not, and how much. We will forward the paper two weeks more to all our subscribers, which we think will give them sufficient time to remit to our office; and we trust that our subscribers will see the necessity of forwarding us the amounts due, which is but little to each of them, but the aggregate is a large sum to us.

PREMIUMS.

Any persons forwarding us payment for twelve copies of the paper ($12) shall receive one copy extra without charge. We will also mail them separate, if they wish, to any post offices they may name. Any individual may obtain the *Intelligencer* one year for one dollar enclosed in a letter, *post paid*, to B. J. Underhill, Saint John.

DEBTS.

We earnestly urge upon those who are indebted for the *Intelligencer* to forward the respective amounts due immediately to brother Underhill, or pay them over to local agents who are authorised to receive them. Hundreds of pounds are now due this office from subscribers. Bills will be forwarded as soon as possible to all who remain in arrears, and such efforts will be made to collect them, as may seem judicious and practicable.

AUTHORISED AGENTS.

It is impossible for us at present to publish a complete list of local agents. The following persons are authorised to receive payment for the *Intelligencer*, and the names of others will be added as soon as possible.

NAMES.		
E. M. Truesdale,	General Agent,	Woodstock.
T. O'Donnell,	do do	Johnston.
G. R. Boyer,	Agent	Wakefield.
William Mallory,	do	Jacksontown.
Seth Milbury,	do	Buttermilk Creek.
Benj. Noble,	do	Brighton.
Wm. S. Nevers,	do	Beckaguimack.
John Alexander,	do	N. B. Oromocto.
E. Esterbrooks,	do	South Branch do.
W. F. Bonnell,	do	Gagetown.
J. T. Tool,	do	Johnson.
Robert Slipp,	do	Cambridge.
Thomas Vanwart,	do	Wickham.
Asa Smith,	do	Hampstead.
Samuel L. Peters,	do	do.
Jonathan McLeod,	do	Studholm.
John G. Goslin,	do	Smith's Creek.
James Goslin,	do	do
Robert Burnett,	do	Middleland.
James Lake,	do	Belisle.
Jeremiah Taylor	do	North River.
M. D. Harris,	do	Moncton.
R. Dobson,	do	do
John S. Colpitts,	do	Dover.
Alfred Taylor,	do	Taylor's Village.
Daniel W. Clark,	do	Carleton.
James Wright,	do	Hopewill Hill.
Wm. S. Teakles,	do	Portage
J. Cameron	do	Indiantown.

☞ All the Ministers belonging to the Free Baptist Conference in New Brunswick are Agents; and we trust they will use their utmost exertions to obtain arrearages, and also to increase our subscription list. ☜

AGENTS IN NOVA SCOTIA.

Rev. Charles Knowles.
" David Oram.
" Charles J. Oram.
Sylvanus Whitner, Halls Harbour.
B. Daniels, Lawrencetown.
Capt. Wm. Gilliott, Granville Ferry.

Cause and Results of the Indian Mutiny.

"Shall there be evil in a city, and the Lord hath not done it?" This was the enquiry of the prophet in view of the judgments threatened upon the Jewish nation. And it seems quite as appropriate now, in connection with the calamities which have recently been visited upon a portion of the British possessions in the East, as then, in connection with the threatened judgments upon the Jews.

The mutiny in India—accompanied with the massacre of the Europeans, including missionaries and helpless women and children—is an event of startling importance, and with but few parallels in the world's history. At our great distance from the scene of this dreadful tragedy, we are apt to feel but little of the force of the occurrence, and to pass too superficially over the causes which led to the outbreak, as well as into an inquiry of the probable results which will be derived therefrom. The world's history during the last few years is an infallable illustration of that inspired truth,—"The Lord bringeth the counsel of the heathen to naught; he maketh the devices of the people of none effect." When the Crystal Palace rose up a few years since in Hyde Park, as if by magic, and the industry and skill of the world was brought into it, the worshippers of human progress supposed the happy time had come when war had ceased, and all the nations were united together in one great bond of brotherhood. Suddenly, as if to shew the folly of human wisdom, Europe became unsettled, and the nations were in arms. One event has since succeeded another, each in its turn as unexpected and inexplicable as the former, until we are brought down to the mutiny in India, and the tragedy of Delhi.

To the most casual observer one thing is apparent in all that has transpired up to this dreadful event; and that is, that God has turned it to his own glory and the advancement of his truth. On the Continent; in the East, the seat of the late war; and in China, God has made wars and revolutions open up a way for the further dissemination of His Word, and the more efficient establishment of the Gospel. At a single stroke of Jehovah's arm, mountains have been removed, and although much still impedes, yet the work of evangelization has received an impetus that all the powers of Anti-christ and Heathenism cannot successfully resist.

And so will it be in India. The policy of the rulers was such in that portion of the empire where the mutiny occurred, that the rites and prejudices of Brahmanism were encouraged, and in no little degree protected. Other Presidencies where a different course was pursued have escaped unharmed; while this portion has suffered horrors, the details of which sicken the heart. We have no doubt but the secret cause of the mutiny was the truckling of those in authority, and others in pursuit of wealth, to the prejudices and idolatrous practices of the people.

Evil has come, and hath not God done it? In the exercise of his government in the earth, chastisement has its place. True, many no doubt have suffered who had not sinned—who were not implicated in the evil referred to. But this is as it ever has been, and in the wisdom of God is right, and will be fully explained in the day of final accounts. But we have no doubt but the recent occurrences at Delhi will be overruled for good—for the furtherance of the Gospel, and the more speedy conversion of India. The calamities which have befallen the missionaries will call forth more fervent and unceasing prayer from christians in both Europe and America in behalf of the mission cause in India, while British statesmen and future rulers in India will see the importance of furthering in every judicious way the conversion of the people, and the removal of those old prejudices, which will ever render European rule there unsafe while they remain. If, therefore, India would be preserved to the British Empire, and her produce and wealth augment the treasures of England, the government must aid the faithful missionaries in their work of christianising the country by the preaching of the Gospel, and the dissemination of God's word in the languages of the people. Until this is done British rule in India is unsafe.

The recent mutiny and accompanying barbarous tragedies, must result in opening the eyes of all right reflecting men to this course, and we are sure that the statement of Lord Ellenborough (whose infidel and Puseyite tendencies render him unsafe authority on any subject connected with christianity) and which have been eagerly seized by the Popish and some infidel presses, that the Protestant missions in India were the cause of the outbreak, will be regarded in their true light, while his counsel, like the counsel of his ancient predecessor Ahithophel, will be brought to naught. In the midst of all the confusion every Christian knows that "THE LORD REIGNETH," and "HE WILL DO ALL HIS PLEASURE."

The Circus Company.

Flaming placards are now posted in some places in this city announcing the arrival of circus players at an early day for the gratification and corruption of a portion of our citizens. Our views are already so well known on the theatre and kindred amusements, which include the circus, that we need not speak of their character now. We believe the morality of them all to be bad, and only bad; and we know that they cannot be visited without corrupting the taste, defiling the thoughts, rendering the mind unfited for devotion, and disqualifying the individual for the high and holy callings of his life.

We are not without the knowledge however, that the circus particularly finds advocates among very moral and professedly religious people, and that even christian (?) ministers sometimes witness performances. We will venture to say that the latter find the antics of the players, and the low vulgar jests of the clowns, occasionally intruding themselves into their study, and it would be well if they did not meet them in the pulpit. The former will find the amusement of the circus much more interesting to their families, than any portion or incident they can select from the Bible for illustration and instruction. The circus wholly unfits the mind for religious impressions.

We regard the admission of the circus company into our city, at the present state of finances and the scarcity of money as an imposition on the community, which must result in greater demands on the charity of the people, and also an outrage on the morals of society in general. With these views we feel that as a public journalist we should not do our duty if we did not urge upon our readers to abstain from visiting this rendezvous of vice. Let no christian presume to enter the door of the circus tent—in doing so they sin against their own souls—against weak brethren, *and against Christ.* Let parents set their faces against it, and let all respectable young men and women resolve not to pollute themselves for the sake of an hour's amusement. Leave both circus and theatre to the gratification of the already debased and vicious, to whom they belong. We intend these remarks also for christians and families in the country. We cannot—we dare not—(whatever others may do,) hold fellowship with any who visit either circus or theatre.

Letter from G. A. Hartley.

WOODSTOCK, Aug. 31st, 1857.

Dear Brother:—My last letters to you bore the intelligence of revival in this town. We have as yet continued our meetings quite constantly, and with no small degree of interest. The work has not been as rapid as I have frequently witnessed, yet I consider it good and thorough as far as it has advanced. Many of our meetings are uncommonly interesting and solemn seasons. It is evident that many of those who have not yet given any public evidence of their desires to become christians are much disturbed in their feelings. Among the many young and unconverted persons who attend with us, there seems to be scarcely one who is either trifling or unconcerned. Yet I fear too many may get rid of their convictions the wrong way. How many ways the enemy of all righteousness has to deceive. Not only does he deceive the careless sinner "with all deceivableness of unrighteousness," but he is ever vigilant, even after the word of God has been sown in their hearts. We find it in many cases to be even as our Saviour taught in His parable of the sower. "Then cometh the Devil and taketh away the word out of their hearts, lest they should believe and be saved." He comes even like "the fowls of the air," winging his way in from some unsuspected quarter. How vastly important that those who are desirous of entering into an everlasting covenant with God, should be like Abraham of old. After he had obeyed the Lord by slaying the sacrifices as commanded, "and divided them in the midst, and laid each piece one against another;" "when the fowls come down to feed upon the carcases, he drove them away." It is not uncommon for persons in the times of both sickness and revivals, to begin to prepare sacrifices for the Lord. Some by bowing and declaring what they will do if God will be so kind as to again restore them to their former health; others, under convict on by beginning to break off from their outward evil ways, by sacrificing their thoughts and good feelings, by going alone and presenting to the Lord the offering of secret prayer, or perhaps it may be, by humbling themselves so far as to kneel with penitents, or, as it has been with us, by a number who have several times rose in the congregation and expressed their determination, by the assistance of God, to live the life of the righteous. Yes, many such like, and even far greater offerings than these have been made ready, but in an unguarded moment the fowls have come, and because not driven away, it is to be feared that when the Lord comes their altars will be found bare, and they for the want of watchfulness, unprepared for the ratification of the covenant, by which they might have been sealed "heirs of God, and joint heirs with Christ." There is not only the prettily fashioned fowls of this world, with their golden feathers and charming, but deceitful voices; but there are also those whose absence so many would almost mourn, and in consequence of their supposed humbleness, are so frequently fed and kept near, and allowed to live upon their sacrifices until not only their eyes have been picked out, but the whole carcass has become missing. Reader, has the birds of Pride thus ever dealt with you? Again there is that too well known, and that should be watched fowl, Unbelief, who, with his heavy body, strong wings, and steel pointed talons, comes almost, or quite denying the right of such sacrifices longer laying there; alleging that they have either been prepared at the wrong time, or else that by this time they have become loathsome in the sight of the Lord, and ere the persons are aware, they like some of the large birds of prey, have flown off with a whole carcase at once.

It is not necessary, neither would space permit me to enumerate all the birds of this kind that I have observed flying about, even of late amongst us, but will just say to those who may read this letter, and who are seeking God and religion—for the sake of thine own soul, to stand with opened eyes and a drawn sword for the protection of their vows and offerings, even until the sun shall have gone down, "lest an hour of great darkness fall upon them."

Yours in the Gospel,

GEO. A. HARTLEY.

The Revival at Oromocto.

We have received letters from the Oromocto, informing us of the progress of the revival there. Brother John Alexander who resides in that place, in writing under date of Monday last, says:—"I am glad to be able to say, to the praise of God, that he has revived his work in our midst, under the labour of Elder Pennington assisted by Brother John Flewelling. Many souls have been converted, 57 have been baptized, who with two others (previously baptized) have united with the Church. The work is still progressing, and we have reason to hope that many more will share in it." Brother Flewelling also gives us similar information. Elder Pennington we learn spent last Sabbath at Lincoln, but was to return to Oromocto on Tuesday.

Ministerial Testimonial.

On the occasion of the withdrawal of Elder J. Wallace from the Pastorate of the Church in Lower Studholm with which he has been connected for some time, the following Address was made and presented to him; to which he returned the subjoined Reply.—*Ed.*

ADDRESS.

STUDHOLM, August 29th 1857.

To the Rev. John Wallace.

Dear Sir:—As your term of pastorate is about to expire in this district, we feel it our duty to make a public expression of your christian conduct in this neighbourhood; and your labour among us in expounding the gospel, and visiting from house to house with prayer, will never be forgotten by many in this place.

In return we pray God's blessing may rest on you and your worthy family. We hope our parting will not be of long duration, many of us look forward with pleasure to the time when it may in the Providence of God by your lot to labour in this district again.

For the Church, and Congregation,

SETH MCLEOD,
B. MCKENZIE,
A. WILCOX,
Deacons.

REPLY.

To the Church and congregation in Lower Studholm,

Dear Brethren and friends:—This testimonial of your good faith in me as a christian, and your approbation of my humble services as a Minister of Jesus Christ, together with your sympathies and christian conduct toward me in relation to my personal comfort, and the supply of my wants during the whole term of the three consecutive years now closed, is some atonement for the grief I have in parting with a people in whom I have had and still have so deep an interest. Seeing however that my wisest path lies in the direction to seperate for a season, I cheerfully and prayerfully commit you, over to whom I have watched:—1st. Into the care of the Chief Shepherd and Head of the Church: and 2ndly recommend you to the care and confidence of the brother now about to assume the charge; assuring you that I will not forget you as a people in my prayers, that you may have the presence and blessing of God; that as we often enjoyed refreshings, you still may; "and that whether I come and see you, or else be absent, I may hear of your affairs that ye stand fast in one spirit, with one mind, striving together for the faith of the Gospel."

JOHN WALLACE.

Fearful Riot.

A most fearful riot occurred out near the nine mile house on Sunday last, between a party of Germans and another of Irish, all employed on the Railroad. It appears that one of the latter, notorious for bad conduct, provoked the former until one of them became exasperated and drew a knife to stab his assailant. This was the signal for war, and in a short time some 200 Irishmen assailed a much less number of Germans, and knives, stones, and missels of every description were used. One man was badly stabed—we learn he is since dead. Efforts were made by the Chief Commissioner who was early on the spot to restore order, and have the rioters apprehended. The Germans were routed by their assailants, and it is a matter of wonder that no further damage was done, nor lives lost.

The origin of this riot was RUM, great quantities of which is sold along the line of road, and we learn that nights and Sabbaths in several places are spent in drinking and carousing. We are not aware that any blame can be attached to any of the contractors or officers on the road; the blame lies in that demoralizing system of legislation, that allows unprincipled men for the sake of paltry gain to traffic in an article which deprives men of reason and leads them to take each others lives. The license law is a most ridiculous burlesque on legislation, and only serves as a passport to free rum. Whatever riots may occur on the Railroad, and life be lost, may be attributed to the want of a stringent prohibitory liquor law, and we fear this fact will find too much unmistakable evidence before the road is completed. In the meantime, the Government Commissioners, and Contractors, should all use the utmost vigilance to suppress the traffic and use of liquor on the works, where without doubt a considerable number of vicious men will be found.

Thousand Pounds Fund.

The following contributions to the THOUSAND POUNDS FUND have been received since our last:—

George Slipp, Hampstead, formerly loaned, now donated,	£4	0	0
Miss Ann King, Sackville,	1	0	0
William S. Nevers, Beckaguimac,	1	0	0
Charles Belyea, "	1	0	0
John Stockford, "	0	5	0
James Belyea, "	0	5	0
Oliver Belyea, Sr., "	0	2	6
Collection, "	0	10	8½
John Warrington, Cronkite Settlement,	0	5	0
Mark Tracy, "	0	5	0
Charles Hardy, "	0	5	0
Collection, "	0	7	3½
" Bridgewater,	0	15	9½
Mrs. Thomas Durgan, Portland,	0	2	6
Collection, Brighton,	0	1	9½
J. W. Snow, Presqu'isle,	0	1	3
Collection, Greenfield,	0	5	6
James McIsaac, Upper Brighton,	0	5	0
Mrs. Jas. McIsaac, "	0	10	0
Thomas Gardner, "	0	7	6
Collection, "	0	17	9½
Mrs. Thos. Rideout, Middle Brighton,	0	5	0
Charles Chase, "	0	5	0
George Bubor, "	0	0	7½
Christiani Bubor, "	0	1	3
Lydia Rideout, "	0	0	2
Collection, "	1	5	0
William Taylor, Lower Brighton,	1	0	0
William Kimble, "	0	5	0
Jonathan Brown, "	0	5	0
Gilbert Brown, "	0	5	0
Benjamin N. Richardson, "	0	5	0
Two collections, "	0	18	2½
Jonathan Shaw, Wakefield,	0	10	0
Samuel W. Shaw, Woodstock,	0	10	0
	£18	8	5½

(*From our Canada Correspondent.*)

The Toronto Bank Robbery—Strange Alteration—Steamer Burned—Hudson Bay Company.

COBOURG, C. W., Aug. 14th, 1857.

MR. EDITOR.—The detection of fraud seems to be the order of the day in Canada. A clumsy attempt to get up a robbery in Toronto, to cover the mal-appropriation of money by a Bank agent has been undergoing investigation during the week, and the parties implicated have been bound over to appear at the court of Assizes.—The Police Magistrate, assisted by other Justices of the Peace, felt compelled to refer the case to a higher court, the question having been raised as to what constitutes embezzlement. It was contended by the counsel for the defaulter, that as he had not appropriated the money to his own use, but loaned it to other parties, he had not embezzled it. It was admitted by one of the borrowers that there was an arrangement between Cummings, the agent, and himself by which the former was to receive one-half the profit arising from the investments. Cummings had charge of the department established for the payment of the Government officials. He admits having loaned several thousands. Kerly, the borrower, named above, confesses that he suggested—in a jest, he would have the public believe—to Cummings the propriety of embezzlement to a larger amount, to be followed by withdrawal to the United States, when the Bank authorities would, in Kerly's judgment, be glad to compromise the matter by the receipt of one-half the abstracted funds. Be that as it may, there was a delay of a day or two in the monthly payment of officials, and on the night preceding the necessary distribution of the money, there was reported robbery. The safe was found open: some bills were lying on the floor: others were discovered outside the building: and the window broken or cut. Suspicion that all was not right, led to an investigation. On a closer examination, there seemed no marks of violence on the safe; and the window-pane was found *cut from the inside!* Great indignation has been expressed through the papers that so little has been done to secure all the parties suspected of participating in the fraud; and it is affirmed that the social position of the (certainly, so far as the use of the money for speculation is concerned,) guilty, has secured them much tenderness of treatment.

An inquest was recently held in Toronto on the body of a young man named Carfrae, who had nearly completed his majority, when he would have come into possession of considerable property. It appears that latterly Carfrae had become addicted to intoxicating drinks; and the knowledge of his prospects had procured him many friends of a particular kind, whose friendship proved his ruin. It was thought that his death had been procured by poison: but a chemical examination of the contents of his stomach and intestines gave no proof of such a cause.—The inquest was remarkable for an altercation between the Coroner and the Jury, of three and a half hours duration. Their verdict to the effect that John Carfrae came to his death from causes unknown, was offensive to the Coroner, who refused to sign it, on the plea that it was false. The contest was most unseemly, but the jury remained firm, and declined all amendments. What motive actuated them in rendering a verdict so contrary to truth it is difficult to determine. The excuse was that there was not sufficient evidence that drunkenness had caused Carfrae's death. Obstinacy may have supported them in their position, as the Coroner was violent and offensive in his language.

A fine steamer the "J. C. Morrison," was burned on lake Simcoe a few days ago. Its loss will be felt less by the travelling public, than by the pleasure-seeking portion of the community.

The Grand Trunk Railway has declared its determination to enforce the law requiring cattle to be kept at a distance from the Railway.—Any damage resulting from disobedience, will lead to prosecution. Cattle killed will be at the loss of the owner. Cattle near the railway, will be impounded. A desire to gain public confidence, and to deserve it, is at the bottom of this movement.

The Liverpool Financial Reform Association has issued a well written document of considerable length, republished in our Upper Canada papers, in opposition to the Hudson's Bay Company, whose monopoly it is thought important to destroy. Under significant heads: as "What the Company has done for commerce"—"What the Company has done for colonization"—"How the Company has sought to deter settlers"—"What the Company has done for the Indians"—statements are made, bearing the impress of truth, certainly in some particulars true, and more than justifying the desire to abolish special privileges. But under the heading "How the Company cheats the natives," the profits are estimated at two thousand per cent. In some cases. A four-penny comb is exchanged for a bear skin worth two pounds; and a common knife, of the value of six pence, for three marten skins worth, in London, five guineas. Extracts from a parliamentary paper, session 1849, with copy of a part of the tariff in force in the Licensed Territory east of the Rocky Mountains. A gun, of which the prime cost is twenty-two shillings, is bartered for twenty bear skins, worth thirty-two pound ten shillings; or sixty marten skins, worth forty-six pound, ten shillings; or five silver fox skins, worth fifty pound; or twenty lynx skins, worth twenty pound; or twenty otter skins, worth twenty-three pound, ten shillings. Half a dozen clay pipes are exchanged for skins worth from one pound to two pound, ten shillings. Cruelty at which humanity shudders, is charged upon the servants of the Company. One of the Company's chaplains is quoted as using the following forcible language: "God knows that I speak the conviction of my mind, and may he forgive me, if I speak unadvisedly, when I rate my belief that the life of an Indian was never yet by a trapper put in competition with a beaver skin."

Although one may doubt the purity of motive impelling Canadians to cry out against the Company, there can be little doubt that an unfettered traffic, and more constitutional government would benefit the Hudson's Bay Territory, and the sooner the monopoly ceases the better.

A. B.

Printers' and Proof Readers' Blunders—The Crops—Desertions—Hudson Bay Company—Cabmen, &c.

COBOURG, C. W., Aug. 28, 1857.

MR. EDITOR,—Could you not persuade your compositor and proof-reader to to spell Cobourg with a "u" in the last sylable? Our friends here are as particular on this point, as your citizens are to avoid "*St. Johns.*" Perhaps it would be as well that the gentlemen charged with the duty of directing the papers substitute "*Coburg*" for "*Cobourgh.*" A small matter you say, and you say truly:—about as important as some of our denominational differences. While I am about it I may as well suggest that "*a beautiful supply of the fruits of the earth*" is no improvement upon "*a bountiful supply;*" nor do I prefer it even when applied to the harvest; but of course Messrs. Compositor and Proof-Reader know better than your correspondent,—in all good humour be it said. Never mind, gentlemen, it don't hurt me much now; I am used to it; and so too is the London Correspondent—New York often speaks for himself. By the way, I am not aware that flour was ever sold as low as *two dollars* and a half, as I am made to say in my letter of August 7th. I wrote $3.50. It will be much higher than that this year at all events. Living is expensive in Western Canada; as much so, I am told, as in England, if not more so. In this neighbourhood the potatoe disease is very marked, and the rotten preponderate over the sound. To what extent this remark applies throughout the Province, I am without information. As yet the press has made but few complaints. The statements are so contradictory respecting the wheat crop, that it is impossible to determine the probable price of flour. The west and south-west crop is abundant and well harvested; but there is not much old stock on hand. It is pretty certain therefore that no permanent reduction, such as was hoped for, will take place this year. How dependent are we upon the fruit of the earth! Trade in every branch is affected by the abundance or scarcity of provisions. The weather does much to determine the quantity grown; while the quality is governed by the same cause; and the weather is completely beyond human influence, except in a glorious exception truly!—as the people honor the Lord with their first-fruits, and pray for the Divine blessing. "Let the people praise Thee, O God; let all the people praise Thee.—*Then* shall the earth yield her increase; and God, even our own God, shall bless us." It is to be feared that there is much practical atheism abroad on this and similar points. We forget that it is God who crowns the year with his goodness—that through Him the pastures are clothed with flocks; and the vallies also are covered over with corn.

The report has spread, and perhaps with good reason, that the troops at present in Canada are about to be withdrawn, to be sent to India. This has alarmed many of the soldiers, and in spite of the glory of war, and their experience of its worth gathered in Crimea—perhaps because of this experience—desertions have been meditated, attempted, and in more than one case effected. Last Monday morning the entire garrison guard, consisting of a sergeant and eight men, escaped from Kingston, with their arms and ammunition, to the other side, in an officer's boat, having taken the precaution to scuttle all the other boats belonging to the garrison. The prospect of active service terrified these soldiers of Queen Victoria. How does a similar prospect effect the soldiers of King Jesus?

Last Friday evening a great meeting was held in Toronto in relation to the Hudson Bay Territory. The expression of opinion was very strongly condemnatory of Judge Draper, who is accused