

not previously discussed; they are, moreover, of opinion, that a full and impartial report, in regard to the construction, working, and maintenance of the Railway, could only be accomplished by a careful inspection of the Road, Stations, and Rolling Stock, together with practical illustrations of the working system now in operation. Under these circumstances, the undersigned have decided to confine their remarks to points investigated by the whole Committee, with the exception of a few general observations.

Second. The first point to which the Committee directed their attention was that relating to accounts, particularly the great discrepancies apparently existing between those published by the Commissioners, in their Report, and those reported on by the Auditor General, and which affected not only the gross amount, but in most instances each separate head of expenditure.

Third. Without here expressing an opinion as to the judicious or economical expenditure of the money, it is due to the Commissioners to say that the discrepancies alluded to have been satisfactorily explained.

Fourth. The investigation of this branch of inquiry has been lengthy, having occupied by far the greater portion of the time which the Committee were enabled to devote to the subject.

The Committee have examined the Auditor General, and the head clerk of the Department, the Chief Commissioner of Railways, and the Railway Accountant, and have had before them the detailed Accounts, and a portion of the Vouchers, connected therewith. This point being one in which the Legislature, as well as the public, have evinced a peculiar interest, and one not readily explained in a short report; it was deemed advisable to call upon the Chief Commissioner, and the Auditor General, to submit separate explanations, in writing, to the Committee, and to append to this Report for the purpose of affording detailed information on this head.

Fifth. Much of the difficulty in respect of the Accounts, has arisen from the want of a well digested and uniform system in keeping them, and the Committee were informed by the Auditor General's Department, that the absence of a proper classification of the Vouchers, as to correspond with the several abstract accounts had caused considerable delay, and much additional trouble in Auditing.

Sixth. These difficulties had not escaped the attention of the Commissioners, and were in a measure partly anticipated, enquiries having been instituted by them into the most approved modes of keeping their accounts. Their investigation has resulted in the adoption of that now in operation upon the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada.

The Committee have examined the new set of Books opened under the direction of the Commissioners, and they are pleased to be enabled to report their belief that the system is well adapted to the service, and they are assured that under it, difficulties, such as have heretofore arisen, in reference to the Accounts, cannot again occur; and that by this arrangement great facilities will be afforded in auditing future accounts.

Seventh. The question of a water terminus at Saint John having been brought to the notice of the Committee, they are deeply impressed with the importance of using great caution in the selection of this terminus; and the necessity of ascertaining what facilities proprietors are willing to afford to the terminus, and whether it is hoped that the serious attention of the Government and Railway Commissioners will be directed to this important point, free from local and individual influences.

Eight. The general character of the Road. While from information before the Committee, they are of opinion that the works have been well executed, and are highly finished, it is a matter of grave consideration of the Government and Railway Commissioners, whether an equal and substantial road, and one in every respect suitable to the wants of the country, might not have been constructed at a less cost, and if so, they trust that a more economical system will be adopted in future.

Nine. General Staff, and expenses of management.—No complete return on the subject having been submitted; the undersigned are unable to ascertain the exact annual charge incurred, therefore, for the past year, but from the returns made in the supplemental Report of the Railway Commissioners, and a statement of persons employed in the Engineering staff, laid before them, the sums thus expended appears to be very large.

The undersigned are of opinion that this is also a matter requiring the attention of the Government and Railway Commissioners, under the full impression that a saving might be effected in these charges. They would, therefore, recommend an investigation of the subject, with a view to reduce the expenditure under these heads; as far as may be consistent with a due regard to the efficiency of the several departments.

Ten. In conclusion, the undersigned have to remark, that the utmost harmony and good feeling prevailed throughout their investigations. The Committee have also been assisted by a desire to institute a fair and impartial enquiry into the matters referred to them, and they beg also to bear testimony to the ready promptitude evinced by the Auditor General, and his department, the Chief Commissioner, Chief Engineer, and Railway Accountant, in affording information and explanations whenever called upon.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. H. ORRILL,
A. E. BOTSFOED,
W. H. STEVENS,
Legislative Council Chamber, April, 1859.

The following Bill, making several important amendments to the Public Health Act, now law:—

Be it Enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, in Council, that the following Bill, do pass:—

1. Any person who shall by insulting or abusive language or behaviour, taunting epithets or threatening gestures, attempt to provoke another person to commit a breach of the peace, in any part of the City of St. John, or in any building therein; or whereby a breach of the peace may be committed, shall be liable for each offence to a penalty of not more than Forty Shillings.

2. That it shall be lawful for the Police Force of the said City, or any of them, to enter into any house, place, or premises where liquor is sold; and no licensed Tavern-keeper shall sell any liquor in the said City after eleven o'clock at night, under a penalty upon the proprietor of Forty Shillings, to be recovered before the Police Magistrate in the same manner and to the same effect as any other pecuniary penalty may be recovered at the Police Office of the City of Saint John.

3. Whenever any person shall be charged with the offence of larceny, or of receiving stolen goods, whenever the value of the articles stolen does not exceed the sum of Five Pounds, it shall be lawful for the Police Magistrate of the City of Saint John forthwith to hear and determine such offence, and on conviction by confession or otherwise, to commit the offender to the Common Gaol or the Provincial Penitentiary at his discretion, for any period not exceeding Twelve Months.—*Freeman.*

Rev. Dr. Beresford of England, who is related to a noble marquis, and who, with a living of £1000 a year, committed forgery to an enormous extent, is now employed in sweeping the wards in the new prison at the convict station in Fremantle, Western Australia, whence he was transported for his crime. England meets out justice without respect to persons.

Religious Intelligencer.

SAINT JOHN N. B., APRIL 22, 1859.

Rev. Albert Barnes.

In the last number of the *Intelligencer* we noticed a Sermon by the Rev. Albert Barnes, entitled "LIFE AT THREE SCORES," suggesting at the time that we should probably give our readers some extracts from it. We think we can scarcely do them a greater favour. The result and experience of a life of sixty years, by such a man as Mr. Barnes, ought to be of value to the young; and the Sermon alluded to contains a mine of knowledge and facts, well adapted to benefit every young man who will carefully read it, and be disposed to profit by it. Here is his own testimony.

HIS SKEPTICISM.

"I began life," he says, "a skeptic in religion, and I early fortified and poisoned my mind by reading all the books to which I could find access, that were adapted to foster and sustain my native skepticism. Up to the age of nineteen, though outwardly moral, and though, in the main, respectful in my treatment of religion, I had no belief in the Bible as a revelation from God, nor was I willing to be convinced that it is such a revelation."

CHANCE IN HIS VIEWS, AND CONVERSION.

He became intellectually convinced of the divine origin of the Christian religion, and of the truth of the Bible, by reading an article by Dr. Chalmers entitled *Christianity*, in the *Edinburgh Encyclopedia*. He did not however then embrace religion. He resolved to lead a strictly moral life—to say nothing against religion, nor be found with its opposers, but not to yield to its claims. He continues:

"A year afterwards, a revival of religion commenced in the college of which I was a member, and affected particularly the class with which I was connected. I resolved to carry out at this time, and in reference to the existing religious movement, the resolution which I had previously formed. I determined to say nothing against the revival, but to stand aloof from it, and in no respect to yield to its influence. I supposed that I was sufficiently guarded in reference to this, and that no appeal which could be made to me would affect me. A classmate, recently converted, stated to me in simple words, and with no appeal to me personally, his own feelings on the subject of religion, described the change which had occurred in his mind, and the new life which words went to my heart; I led me to reflect on my own condition, and were the means, under God, of that great change which has so materially affected all my plans in this life, and which I anticipate and hope will affect my condition forever."

RESULT OF STUDY AND EXPERIENCE.

Nearly forty years have transpired since this change took place. It led to an entire change in his plans of life, and choice of a profession. He now resolved to enter the ministry, a choice which he declares he never since had occasion to regret. Of the result in relation to Christianity of his long study and experience, he says:

"I am now more firmly, and I trust more intelligently, impressed with the truth of Christianity, and with the belief that the Bible is a revelation from God, than I was when that change occurred. That I saw difficulties in the scheme of Christianity, and in the Bible, then; that I have seen them since; that I see them now, I do not deny; nor do I expect to reach a position in this world where objections could not be suggested on the whole subject of religion which I should not be able to solve. But I have spent more than thirty years in a close study of the Sacred Scriptures, and no small part of my inquiries has had reference to the difficulties which were suggested to my mind by my early skepticism, and to those which to a mind naturally inclined to unbelief have been suggested since. I do not mean to say that all those difficulties have been removed. But I have found that, on a close examination, not a few of those which at first perplexed me have silently disappeared: that a large portion of those which have been since suggested have vanished also; and that in the mean time, the evidence of the truth of the Bible have, in my apprehension, become stronger and stronger."

"I now declare to you solemnly, in this public manner, that I have no hope of the immortality of the soul, or of future happiness, except that which is found in the gospel of Christ. I have seen no evidence—I now see none—of the immortality of the soul as derived from human reasoning which would be satisfactory to my mind; and my belief that the soul will exist forever is founded on the fact that 'life and immortality are brought to light through the gospel.'"

BEAUTIFUL FIGURE.

He illustrates the magnitude of eternal things as he approaches the end of life, compared with those which ordinarily occupy the attention of mankind by the following beautiful figure:—

"The earth, as it moves in its orbit from year to year maintains its distance of ninety five millions of miles from the sun; and the sun, except when seen through a hazy atmosphere, at its rising or its setting, seems at all times to be of the same magnitude—to human view an object always small as compared with our own world. But suppose the earth should leave its orbit, and make its way in a direct line towards the sun. How soon would the sun seem to enlarge its dimensions! How vast and bright would it become! How soon would it fill the whole field of vision, and all on the earth dwindle to nothing! So human life now appears to me. In earlier years eternity appears distant and small in importance. But at the period of life which I have now reached, it seems to me as if the earth had left the orbit of its annual movements, and was making a rapid and direct flight to the sun. The objects of eternity, towards which I am moving, rapidly enlarge themselves. They have become overpoweringly bright and grand. They fill the whole field of vision, and the earth, with all which is the common object of human ambition and pursuit, is vanishing away!"

Such is the testimony of one whose life has been one of labour for the benefit of his species, whose name is with many a household word, and whose praise (for his works sake) is among all Christians.

HIS INDUSTRY.

To industry he attributes, under God, whatever success he has obtained. He had no natural endowments, (as he believes no man has), to supply the place of this, and all he has been able to do in the world, has been the result of habits of industry which began early in life. His hour for rising was four o'clock in the morning, which accounts for the voluminous works which he has published. His commentaries on the New Testament are eleven volumes and on the Old *Testament*. Of these he says:—

"All my commentaries on the Scriptures have been written before nine o'clock in the morning. At the very beginning, now more than thirty years ago, I adopted a resolution to stop writing on these Notes when the clock struck nine. This resolution I have invariably adhered to, not unfrequently finishing my morning task in the midst of a paragraph, and sometimes even in the midst of a sentence."

THE PRESS.

Of the value of the Press, and the use it may be made in spreading the Gospel, he bears the following testimony:—

"I shall depart from the world when my allotted time comes, with an impression constantly increasing, of the value of the press, especially of its value as an auxiliary in spreading abroad the truths of the gospel of Christ. Its importance as an aid in diffusing truth is not yet fully known, and is not appreciated as it should be by ministers of religion. Without departing in any manner from the proper work of the ministry; without leading them in any way to neglect the preaching of the Gospel, or their proper pastoral duties; and with no purpose on their part to make it a source of fame or emolument, it seems to me now that much may be expected by the church at large from the large body of educated men in the ministry, who by their training, their talents, and their position, have so much power to influence the minds of men through the press."

His testimony in relation to Temperance, of which he has been an unflinching champion for thirty years, we shall have to reserve for another time, as we wish to give it in full. We would urge every young man to read this discourse; it contains much that we should like to transfer to our columns, but want of space forbids. Neither may those of any age read it without profit. It exhibits clearly and distinctly the value of life, and how pleasant and profitable it may be made, while a just estimate is placed upon the world, and its advance during the period he himself has lived, is beautifully portrayed. He expresses himself full of hope for the future, in relation to the world improving. And if all would follow his example, how soon would those hopes be realized.

The Element of True Religion.

The religion of the Bible is a religion of love. It is the religion of Christ alone, that is stamped with his own image. The entire demand of God upon his creatures is summed up into two Commandments:—1. "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, thy soul, thy mind, and thy strength." 2. "Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself." These are condensed by the Apostle into one brief sentence,—"Love is the fulfilling of the law." To be a truly religious man, a Christian, is to love God and to love our neighbour. To say we are Christians, and not "dwell in love," that is, not to have the love of God the ruling, governing principle of our lives, directing and controlling our motives and aims, is either fatal delusion, or rank hypocrisy.

Again, true religion is to be restored to the image of God. To be a Christian, is to be created anew in the likeness and image of the Creator. A knowledge, then, of the purity of our Christianity, is best ascertained by examining in what respect, and how much, we are like God. "God is Love." Love in the Father in giving his own Son to die for sinners. He spared not his own Son, but freely delivered him up for us all. Love in the Son in becoming poor that we might be made rich; in laying down his life for us, for no man took it from him, he had power to lay it down, and he had power to take it again. Love in the Spirit in reproving, convincing, and cleansing from sin—in following and continuing with us, notwithstanding so many repeated grievous and insults. And these manifestations of God's character and nature, are not for his friends, but for his enemies,—who have provoked, insulted, and wearied him with their sins and rebellion. "We love him because he first loved us." Hence we see that "God is Love." Now if religion is what is represented to be—a participation of "the divine nature," then every true Christian "dwells"—that is, *lives, breathes, thinks, talks, and walks in love.* Love not only to God, but to man, whether he be friends or foes. God loves the sinner, but hates his sins, and so should we. "If God so loves us, we ought also to love one another." "If we love not our brother whom we have seen, how can we love God whom we have not seen?"

Love is the element of the true believer and it alone can supply the demand of our nature. We were made in the image of God, good, benevolent, and holy. Until that the qualities of our nature are restored, there can be no real happiness. Riches cannot make men happy—honour nor power cannot—human wisdom or knowledge cannot—the world alone in any form cannot. But the love of God fills the soul, answers the very demand of our constitution, and in more than ten thousand cases has made men and women happy in the most wretched and forbidden situations in life.

Let none deceive themselves with something else—some other spirit. "Believe not every spirit, but try the spirits, whether they are of God." He who harbours hatred, envy, or hardness against another, from any cause, cannot be a true Christian.

New Publications.

THE FREE-WILL BAPTIST QUARTERLY for April is received. The contents are, 1. The Baptismal Question in the Light of the Scriptures and Church History. 2. *Cursey Reflections* upon the Evidence of a God revealed in His works. 3. The Bible. 4. Relation of Modern Philosophy Thought to Faith in the Gospel. 5. Christian Baptism. 6. Kincaid's Missionary Life. 7. Natural or Moral Ability. 8. A Memoir of the Life and Times of the Rev. Isaac Backus. 9. Contemporary Literature. All of these are able and instructive articles.

HALL'S FIRE SIDE MONTHLY.—Our readers remember our notice last year of "Hall's Journal of Health," which we regret to say, we do not at present receive. The "Fire Side Monthly" is edited by the same Dr. W. W. Hall, which is a sufficient guarantee that it will be a valuable work. The number before us is the first, and is issued in advance for May. The contents are—1. Laying to Purposes; 2. You are wanted; 3. Drifting; 4. To able Writers; 5. The Fire Side; 6. A great want; 7. Pacific Railroad; 8. Jewel in a Blouse; 9. Greed of Gold; 10. A Moral; 11. Daring to Do; 12. Causes of Crime; 13. Dollars and Ideas; 14. Habit; 15. Faint, yet Persuading; 16. Children of the Rich; 17. Living beyond one's means; 18. Our Aims. From the Prospectus of this Monthly, we make the following extract:—"This Publication is designed to meet a special and pressing want of the times; to provide for families a monthly journal which shall be always on the side of sound morals, and true religion; conservative and independent as to sects and parties, always instructive, always polite, courteous and kind; to contain articles which shall be plain, direct, comprehensive, brief, practical; its doctrines, its principles, its ideas, to be illustrated by historical facts, personal experiences, current incidents and the established truths of scientific research; to present, from time to time, such leading matter as is original and true." It is on beautiful paper with clear type, and contains 32 pages. TERMS:—One and a half Dollar a year. Subscribers names received at the office of the *Intelligencer*.

Editorial Paragraphs.

The Irish Board of National Education have recently announced their intention to publish a work on history which can give no offence to any religious or political party. Wonder what sort a work it will be!

The notorious Dr. Cullen Romish Archbishop of Dublin, the violent and unscrupulous traducer of protestants and protestanism, has been created a Cardinal by the Pope, and is to reside at Rome. His departure from Ireland is not regretted by a large portion of the Romish priesthood and laity, as well as many others.

An extraordinary demand for Bibles exists in Piedmont, and rapid sales are being made.

A converted priest in Tuscany, has published a letter, which has created a great sensation among the Romish clergy. The beam of truth is speaking.

An appeal has been published by several leading ministers and others to the British public relative the opium trade in China. It states that "opium prepared for smoking is a poison, and nothing but a poison," and that according to the testimony of eminent physicians it sends its victims to the grave in an average of ten years, and that some of the leading journals admit that these victims amount to about half a million annually. This appeal call upon the people to demand that the trade cease, and that it be forbidden as piracy.

The demand for Bibles has greatly increased in Canada among the French population, since the visit of Father Chiquoy.

The *N. Y. Observer* gives an account of a great revival in a place called Ovid in that state. A large number have been converted.

The British and Foreign Bible Society has 8,694 Auxiliaries and Branches in the United Kingdom and elsewhere. When this Society was first established the translations of the Bible in whole or in part was about 50; the society has since promoted the circulation of God's Word in 156 languages or dialects. The number of versions is 186. Of these 136 are translations never before printed.

The subject of "Close Communion" is at present agitating the Baptist denomination to a considerable extent in the United States. The Watchman and Reflector (Baptist paper) of Boston, had not long since two communications in it in favor of open communion; one written by a Baptist Pastor, the other by a Layman. Both articles are able. The same paper contained an editorial against it.

We learn from an American exchange that the receipts of the Wesleyan Missionary Society of England for 1858, are put down at £130,000 sterling, a much larger sum than any previous year.

The London *Times* says that Romanism is not on the increase in England, but is losing the hold it had on the minds of the people. In Ireland, the *Times* says, Protestantism is gaining so much that the Pope is alarmed.

The work of evangelization in Spain is said to have recently received new impetus. The work goes on in secret. Converted Spaniards traverse the whole country with bibles and tracts secreted in their packs, distributed as they have opportunity. During the first six months of 1857 one of these Missionaries carried the Word of God directly to more than 2000 persons, and 213 proselytes were gained by to Protestantism.

A New York paper says that one of the most popular and successful Lawyers at New York bar, is about to give up a large and lucrative profession, and enter the ministry. Not only so, but he intends to go out to Japan as a missionary—not sustained by any Missionary society, but will bear his own costs. This is the true missionary spirit.

The number of blind persons in China is supposed to be one in every three hundred of the population. The Bible society is stereotyping the Gospel of St. Luke in the Ningpo dialect, for the use of a few blind persons in that city, who are receiving instructions from a young blind Chinese woman of devoted Christian character, who was educated in England.

CANADA CORRESPONDENCE.

Cobourg, 15th April, 1859.

It is complained that the Legislation of the past week has been in the wrong direction, and that we shall suffer in consequence in more ways than one. The reenactment of postage on newspapers attracts much notice, and has called forth more reprobation than almost anything else. The estimated revenue is £10,000, but it is very doubtful if that sum will be reached. It is argued, with truth I apprehend, that the circulation of papers will be greatly diminished; and that in the larger towns and cities the papers will be distributed from the offices of news-agents, to whom they will be forwarded by Express. Daily papers are to be subject to a rate of \$1 60 per annum; tri-weekly, 80c; semi-weekly, 55c; and weekly 25c. pre-payment imperative. This, with ten per cent. on books, lays a tax upon knowledge, which perhaps it ought to bear in common with other things, but in the judgment of many it costs more than it is worth.

The Resolutions on the Seigniorial Question by which certain property in parts of Lower Canada become free from certain fines collected hitherto on each transfer of property—a relic of the French system—have called forth much adverse criticism. It would not be easy to convey an intelligent idea of the injustice said to be meted out by this settlement; but one thing can be comprehended without difficulty, namely, that the Government is to be saddled with an annual pay-

ment of more than £35,000, and to compensate for this burden, a like sum is to be set apart to the credit of the Municipal Loan Funds in Upper Canada and the Eastern Townships. This is as if a man "over head and ears" in debt, should agree to give one son a large sum to which he has at best a very doubtful claim, and to pacify another son promises him a like amount! Whence must the money come, but by increasing our taxation year by year?—a prospect not very cheering to the rising generation.

"It is good for a man to bear the yoke in his youth" unquestionably, since the Bible is our authority for the statement; but its application, in the manner contemplated by our Rulers to our young country is more than doubtful.

Another grievance is the abandonment of a principle absolutely necessary in paper currencies, annulling all bequests to charitable institutions made within six months of the death of the testator. This principle has been recognized for some time past, but its introduction into a Protestant Bill was opposed successfully, and as a matter of course two Roman Catholic Bills followed suit. On a Protestant Institution this clause would inflict "no injury"; but it is felt to be a great barrier to the enrichment of Papal Institutions, at the expense of relatives. It is sometimes argued that such restrictions are invidious, and that its application to individuals being a recognized injustice, it is equally unjust to corporations. But it is forgotten that corporations do not die, and the accumulations of centuries would create a power hostile to the state and oppressive to the people. The death of a rich man scatters his property by dividing it among his heirs, and thus there is no need of restricting individuals in accumulating it.

Mr. Sinclair is lecturing in Toronto with success, and the results which every where accompany his efforts in our Province is pleasing to all who wish the Temperance Reformation to advance in power and influence. The evidence of the Toronto Police Magistrate as given before the Committee of the House shows that the power to grant licenses ought not to depend upon those who secure their position by annual elections. The Mayor, Police Magistrate and Recorder were appointed in April 1858, a Board for granting license, and otherwise regulating the traffic. This Board decided to reduce the number to 175, but the outside pressure became so great that the City Council passed a new By-law abolishing the old Board and appointing another in its stead, which issued 460 retail licenses. The Police Magistrate regards the results as too plainly written in the subsequent history of Toronto to call for comment.—Must the traffic continue for ever?

Last week's *Echo* (Episcopal paper) contains an editorial combating the assumptions of many of the clergy and laity in the Anglican Church, which has the following concluding remarks:—

"Do not those Episcopalians come under this censure who are in the habit of speaking at public meetings and writing in papers, as if there were an absolute spiritual destitution of all Christian Church ordinances wherever there are no Episcopal clergy. They utterly ignore all the numerous (and in many cases highly blessed) ministrations of every minister who has not been episcopally ordained, and virtually pronounce their congregations to be heathens. It is high time that this intolerant bigotry should cease to scandalize the Church, and make our truly Gospel Church a proverb and by-word of derision. Such mental talk of Dissenters.—Who are such nakers of Dissenters as themselves? For what soul that can prize the blessings of civil and religious liberty would not heartily dissent from such unscriptural dogmas?"

Certain it is that no testimony can be produced from the Prayer-book, the Articles, the Homilies, or the Canons of our Church, to prove that she holds Episcopacy to be so vitally essential to the Church of Christ, that there can be no true, valid Sacraments, no duly authorized Ministry, no real Church, without an unfailing succession of Diocesan Bishops from the Apostles themselves.

Any flaw, any break in the succession, completely does away with the whole theory, as much as a break in the Atlantic Telegraph Cable renders it utterly useless for transmitting the electric fluid."

A. B. "It is pleasing to be able to add that there is a prospect of safety in the Upper House, that body having ordered the clause named above to be added to the Bill incorporating the Montreal General Hospital,—an omen for good, as the vote stood 22 to 14."

OBITUARY.

DEAR BROTHER HARTLEY,—I have long neglected to send you a statement of the death of Mrs. Hepzibah, wife of Mr. John Estey of Jacksonville, who died on the 5th of November last, in the 42nd year of her age, after a lingering illness, leaving a husband and four sons (one of whom has since died) and a pious mother of more than 80 years beside a large circle of friends and relatives to mourn their loss.

Our departed Sister professed religion when quite young, from which time till death her devotion in the cause of her Saviour, was deep and unwavering. She exercised a general care and Christian benevolence towards the various Institutions for the advancement of the Redeemer's Kingdom. Denying herself for the sake of others was the practice of her life.

When near death she made some request worthy of being remembered. "Let my coffin be plain, God will care for my dust and gather it as well as if buried in the most costly manner, let no Hearse nor Pall-bearers be in attendance, and let the savings be given for the benefit of the Heavens. This is the last I shall ever be able to do for them. Let nothing be said in applause of the dead at my funeral, but address the 'living.'" By the wish of the departed the sermon was preached from the words,—"The wicked is driven away in his wickedness, but the righteous has hope in his death."—*Com. by Elder S. Hart.*

The Gettysburg (Pa.) papers record the death of the twin daughters of Abraham Guise, of that county, in the 44th year of their age, and adds; "They were born and reared together—never separated for a single night during their lives, took the same disease (measles), died within a few hours of each other, and were buried in the same grave."

Much amusing excitement exists in Massachusetts on account of an investigation which has shown that the liquors sold at the State agencies are vile compounds of bad spirits and noxious drugs.

PAVETS IN CHINA.—It was stated recently that in the diocese of Nankin, there are 60,000 professing Catholics; and whole families of Italians devote themselves to the work of proselyting.

News of the Week.

Arrangements have been made at the Office in this City by which the ladies for letters have a window to themselves south window is allotted to them.

The *News* says a stained glass window, completed in the new station house, Dock St., the workmanship of which is the native talent; it reflects much credit on the makers. The glass was stained at Mr. son's establishment in Dock St., and nearly completed by Mr. John E. Messers. Harris & Allan's establishment will be on the road in May—also two July.

The Royal Gazette announces the merit of P. Mitchell, Esq., Member for the County of York, as Member of the Executive Council. Also T. M. Bliss, Esq., High Sheriff for the County of York.

A second Edition of Dr. Cramp's *Practical Anatomy*, with an appendix, is now in press.

The Church Witness of Wednesday says the *Freeman* hopes that Bishop Compton will deliver the lectures on Romanism, which he has been delivering at the Cathedral. We believe we are greatly mistaken. Unless we are greatly mistaken, we well instructed Sunday school child will prove that he is a blind man leading the blind in other words, utterly destitute of the ledge of the way of truth, pointed out in the Scriptures.

The Inspectors of the Philadelphia Prison report that cases of delirium tremens or fearfully on the increase, and that the situation of moderate drinkers who become drunk is likewise increasing.

A correspondent to the Montreal *Gazette* the following statement respecting the Upper Canada:—

To begin with the worst feature, it is concealed that winter wheat, in clay, been considerably winter-killed, owing frequent changes of temperature and the snow during the severest months. But soils, it never looked better at this period than now; the plan is firm and looks beautifully green. The most fearful, however, as indicating a healthy state of the soil, is that the wheat has not confined their attention to wheat as hitherto. In those parts of the which the destructive "fly" has visited our seasons, very little wheat has been prepared for stock raising having been tentatively made. In other parts, which has not yet made its appearance, the wheat is very numerous.

A young man named James McCann, living at Musquash, shot himself by a Friday last, while goose hunting.

"THE ALBION" published by Mr. G. was recommended on Saturday last, filled with reading matter, and presents some appearance. It is intended to fill hitherto unoccupied by newspapers in vance. We wish Mr. Day success in his enterprise.

Two fellows named Tracy and Tillard, a lad named James A. Porter about 18 age, on the Lock Linn road, of his 20s. in cash. They have been arrested in jail.

Nova Scotia.

The House of Assembly in Nova Scotia, solved by Proclamation, and a General election is to take place on the 12th of May. A statement exists in many places, and the to be decided is literally, *Protestantism*. A Halifax paper says "We go good authority that large quantities of being sent off to the constituencies in connection with a view to influence the Electoral College that has been sent off in large quantities to doubtful counties. *Pres!* No less than half a dozen have left town early this week with instructions."

Some Roman Catholics in Canning, Nova Scotia, a row a few days since, breaking in down of a Store, abusing a magistrate, committing other depredations against the town. They were allowed to escape.

The Liquor Law passed by the Assembly last December in the Legislative Council, said to have been a mere hoax in the to catch temperance men.

We learn that a Mr. Marshall of Bridgewater, N. S., lost four children out of six in space of one week by Malignant Diphtheria remaining two were dangerously ill.

UNITED STATES.—There seems no question, thus far, in every portion of the cheerful note of reviving activity prosperity in business. All the large cities are sharing with New York in the of trade and an increased department. The high price of Cotton has given up to the extreme Southern cities, and the prosperity in that quarter has led to a large outlay in the products of the workshops and manufactories. The Middle States are highly prosperous, as business activity. All are looking with hope of an early improvement in condition of the West.

GRAIN AND THE PRODUCE MARKETS West and South still continue to most encouraging prospects for an harvest of great magnitude and value. The West, the grain generally looks encouraging. The spring wheat sowing large, but the quantity is small compared the crop of winter grain, and much depends upon the seed time. The corn crop, like the wheat, seldom fails, will also the West has to fear quite as much "gold fever," which is draining its strength from the Prairie, as unfavourable element of the winter grain generally looks encouraging. The spring wheat sowing large, but the quantity is small compared the crop of winter grain, and much depends upon the seed time. The corn crop, like the wheat, seldom fails, will also the West has to fear quite as much "gold fever," which is draining its strength from the Prairie, as unfavourable element of the winter grain generally looks encouraging. The spring wheat sowing large, but the quantity is small compared the crop of winter grain, and much depends upon the seed time. The corn crop, like the wheat, seldom fails, will also the West has to fear quite as much "gold fever," which is draining its strength from the Prairie, as unfavourable element of the winter grain generally looks encouraging.

THE JESTERS, who have grown up in the Spanish American States as in have been expelled from the Republic of Video by the very government which summoned them into the country a ago.

RAILWAYS IN ENGLAND.—There is miles of railway in Great Britain, which 615,000,000. The average interest will pay is about 3 1/2 per cent.