Melancholy Insanity and its Results-Extraordinary Case-

CANADA WEST, March 1862. What a precious gift from God is reason, and yet how little thankfulness we feel and express for it! The operations of mind are mysterious, and the dividing line between the rational and the irrational is imperceptible. When we think of the disturbing influence by which man is surrounded, and reflect upon the delicacy of our mental organism, the wonder is, not that so many, but that so few become insane. The old theory of Satanic possession may be laughed at, but its refutation is difficult. This much we may safely say: The insane are left to do deeds which partake more of the diabolical than of the human. May the mercy of God preserve us from insanity! The reflections are occasioned by reading a horrible tale of maternal infanticide. A mother kills her own child! The particulars are the following :-

Mr. James Ford, a labourer, resides in the township of East Flamboro, a few miles from the city of Hamilton, C. W. Mrs. Ford has been under medical treatment for about a year past, as partially insane. Until recently, however, she was supposed to be comparatively harmless. About two weeks ago, after the family had retired for the night, she arose and walked about the house, muttering. Her husband, hearing her, also arose, and prevailed upon her to return to bed. About three o'clock, he was once more aroused by hearing a gurgling sound, and procuring a light, discovered that his wretched wife had almost severed the head of one of their children, with a small table-knife, which she held in her hand, dripping with blood! The child lay as if asleep, his eyes closed, and the severed head resting upon the palm of his hand. Meanwhile the mother made movements which indicated her intention to kill the other children, four in number, in the same way. Help was immediately procured, and steps taken to prevent further mischief. Mrs. Ford now lies in gaol in Hamilton, having been taken thither for safe keeping. It is not easy to conceive the agony which must have fallen upon the father's heart when the ghastly wound of his little one met his eye, and he saw also that a mother's hand had inflicted it! If his reason had given way at the sight, who could have said : "It is mysterious and causeless!" The Bible theory which makes us "live and move and have our being" in God, is the only explanation of the powers of endurance which we see tested so often to the uttermost. Of Christ it is written that an angel appeared unto him from heaven strengthening him, when he was in agony. And are they not all ministering spirits? If the revelation specifies that they are "sent forth to minister for them who shall be heirs of salvation," it does not affirm that this ministry is limited to them. May it not be that just as God, while Father in a special sense to believers, is the Father of all, so angels are employed to serve men, rendering special service to the heirs of glory ? Leaving this distressing incident, we notice what

the Globe pronounces "the most extraordinary rob-

bery ever perpetrated in Toronto." About sixteen

months ago, Mr. Bacon, a dry goods merchant, in that city, employed David Jackson as a salesman, and became much attached to him, because of his apparent interest in the business, and attention to his duties, which the employer proved by implicit confidence and an increase of salary. As it appeared, this confidence was misplaced. The very day upon which Jackson entered Mr. Bacon's service, he began to pilfer, and continued to do so until he was detected. The detection was brought about unexpectedly and strangely. Two little girls about eight years of age, one of them Mr. Bacon's daughter, were playing about the store, and saw Jackson take a "blue bill," as they termed it, from the till, walk to the other end of the store, and put it into his pocket. Miss Bacon told her mother, who communicated the child's remark to her husband. At first he gave the implied suspicion no place in his mind; but ultimately decided to put the matter to the following test. Procuring eleven one dollar bills of different banks, he employed a stranger to call at the store early in the morning, when only the salesman was present, and Mr. Bacon entered, and on examining the till, found only a two dollar bill in it. A policeman was procured quietly, and concealed in a back kitchen; and Jackson was called into a private room, and charged with the crime of which he was guilty. Vehement denial at the outset gave place to abject confession when the policeman was introduced. Mr. Bacon produced a list of the abstracted bills; and Jackson drew from his pocket the bills themselves. He admitted that he had taken fifteen dollars the previous day; and seventeen dollars the day before. Not to prolong the story, he acknowledged that he had taken between three and four thousand dollars. He gave up two thousand two hundred dollars in silver, two hundred dollars in paper; several dollars in gold, and twenty three dollars in coppers; eight hundred dollars deposited in the Bank; two hundred and twenty dollars loaned to different parties; and goods to the value of about one hundred and fifty dollars. The marvel in this case is that the hour of detection was so long postponed. Beginning so soon, abstracting such large sums, and continuing at the work from day to day, the employer's confidence must have been great, and his capital extensive, or the fraudulent deceiver would have been more speedily detected. The secret drain of say one thousand pounds, in sixteen months, must have told on the majority of merchants in a perceptible diminution of the profits, if not of the capital invested. "Be sure your sin will find you out," is a precept which has its frequent fulfilment in the discovery of the most crafty deceptions of men. How little satisfaction there must be in fraudulent gains-in the wages of unrighteousness! It remains true, in opposition to all the denials of Satan, and all the temptations of self-deceived hearts, that "a little that a good man hath is better than the riches of many wicked." The young man whose folly has led to these reflections. had small comfort in counting his money. The thought of possible detection, the necessity of great carefulness, the conviction of the deep wrong he was inflicting upon his employer; the hypocritical part he was compelled to play, must have taken from him the quietness of mind which belongs to the poorest person who maintains his integrity. When temptation to do wrong presents itself in any form, the sin against God, is not the only thought which may be profitably pondered. The injury to ourselves is not less worthy of consideration. "There is a way that seemeth right unto a man, but the end thereof are the ways of death."

The Provincial Secretary stated to the House, that the delegates have left the matter of the Intercolonial British American Association, the prospectus of

TERMS	AND NOTICES.
The terms of this Paper a	
I Copy one year	
7	o Clubs.
do. do. do. do. do. do. PAYMENT ALWAYS	one year

Whom to Pay Money to .- Our place of business in St. John is in the Drug Store of Mr. M. McLeod, 26 Charlotte Street. Persons wishing to pay money for the Intelligencer will please call there; or, if more convenient, they may call at the Bookstore of Messrs. Bannes & Co., Prince William Street. Mr. McLeod and Messrs. Barnes & Co., Prince William Street. Mr. McLeod and Messrs. Barnes & Co. are the only persons in St. John authorised by us to receive payment for this paper.

Money sent by letter may be addressed to us, either at St. John or Fredericton.

insertion in this paper, to be addressed to us at Fredericton.

EXCHANGE PAPERS .-- Publishers who oblige us by exchanging, would confer a favour on us by addressing "Religious Intelligencer, Fredericton," instead of "St. John."

# Religious Intelligencer.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., APRIL 18, 1862.

### OUR CONFERENCE LIABILITIES.

The plan adopted by our last General Conference £500), was as follows :-

scribing should be under no obligation to pay until in their own indolent and prayerless way. the whole one hundred subscriptions were obtained; When Baxter was asked the reason of his success and that, as soon as these were obtained, the treasurer as a minister, he replied "that he had done more by of the Conference should give notice in the Religious taking men by the hand and telling them of Jesus, Intelligencer, for payment to be immediately made, than by his public ministrations." or as soon as the next General Conference. About Demosthenes would have that person branded as notice, also, from the chairman and clerk of the Con- tion, without having secured beforehand every adamounts pledged by them.

appeal to subscribers, signed by himself and the work? chairman of the Conference, had been forwarded for us nor our publishers at the time we are now writing. | change :-We shall be most happy to insert any appeal or call to the friends who have pledged meney that will be

### THE VALUE OF LITTLE THINGS.

ved by every person who expects to make Christian progress, or to be useful in the cause of Christ. The gratifying to do great things-to do as much as a truth that the preacher who is careless of his peranother. To perform some great work is congenial to our desires and inclinations. To be employed always about small things-in doing what perhaps Hence they should be scrupulously avoided. Moreis never noticed by the multitude, and hence calls over, a slovenly, dirty preacher is a public nuisance. forth no praise, or elicits no commendation, is like His example is pernicious, and his presence often doing nothing. Pride is usually flattered by the performance of a great work; while humility is nurtured all with whom he mingles. These commendable by doing small things unnoticed and unpraised. The virtues he ought to illustrate out of the pulpit and in abhorrence of the human heart to the performance of it. This should be his rule-always to appear to little things, as well as the small value we put upon them, is beautifully illustrated in the case of Naaman times in Jordan and be cured, he was wroth, and exclaimed, "Behold, I thought, he will surely come out "if the prophet had bid thee do some great thing, wouldest thou not have done it?" It was the small-It is thus in almost everything; small things seem to any society into which he may chance to be thrown, possess but little value, while great ones are highly allotted to them that is really necessary. It is well gentleman. Nor can any preacher ignore it without while also, there are but few persons whom the render him unacceptable, and to a great extent diminpraise bestowed upon great performances would not ish his usefulness. No people want to be served by ruin. Another consideration is that small things in | 3. General deportment. No one can dispute that the aggregate are generally of more value, and do a minister's conduct out of the pulpit has much to do more good than a great act, or the discharge of some with his success in it. His every day deportment uncommon and rare duty. Everything is made up dox, nevertheless, it is a fact that a man may preach of little things; and the smallest incidents in our his- like an angel, yet act like a fool; be in the pulpit tory have sometimes had the most perceptile and very saintly, out of it very silly. lasting effect upon us. Small sins will destroy a. There is a proper ministerial deportment-a deportsoul; and small duties, when done with a view to ment befitting the vocation-which ought, every-

Governor, dated the 8th April, respecting the Intercolonial Railway.

The Provincial Secretary stated to the Hermanness bestowed upon another is real capital to a young this, should of course be avoided. Having described man; and no christian duty performed, however himself the golden mean. One thing, however, may Railway in the care of a Committee of a number of small, though it may be but the giving of a cup of be suggested. Let every preacher see to it that his leading gentlemen in the metropolis of Great Britain, cold water in the name of a disciple, shall be without every day deportment is a direct auxiliary to his among whom were, Sir James Ferguson, Mr. Baring, its reward. Men may not see, or praise our little ministerial influence. and Mr. Watkins. He also alluded to the benefits that duties done, but the eye of Gol is upon them—he does not despise them, but has declared that he who THE GREATEST VICTORY NOT YET WON. which he had drawn out whilst in London, and a sum is faithful in a few things shall be ruler over many. The recent successes which have crowned the Federal

lingness to do such small things as come in our way, contest which has already desolated so many homes. or as God may move us to perform. They may elicit should soon he terminated, and peace be restored. no praise—they may be even unobserved—we cannot The friends of the Union seem to be sanguine in relaourselves attach any importance to them-we can tion to the future, and are already jubilant in the who weighs the motives of men, knows their value, some millions of people, in spired with a deep and inand not only uses them for the object designed in veterate hatred against their fellows, and this renderhis providence, but turns them like the streams of ed still more desperate and abiding, by the defeats

Let not the opportunities for doing little things pass | ed, nor its fires quenched in a day. The force of spirit within. Do good as it prompts, however small | the spirit that prompted the contest, and restore the | mons. the act may be. A word of kindness to an oppressed | nation to peace, and save the Union is another thing. Correspondence and Communications intended for brother may relieve him; a cup of cold water may In relation to the war, the New York Observer of the save a valuable life; charity administered in the 3d inst., a thorough Union paper, says: GENERAL AGENT.—Rev. G. A. Hartley is authorised to receive payment for the "Religious Intelligencer," in Carleton, St. John, and all other places where he may visit. Subscribers will confer a favor by remitting money through brother; a word for God may prove a barbed arrow brother; a word for God may prove a barbed arrow go forth with the timbrel and dance. Before we have to some impenitent heart; a steadfast daily practice of christian duties, for Christ's sake, will be an ornament to character, and secure the confidence of all Desolation is to fill the homes of our countrymen, my German Bible class is held; there are a good beholders: while to ourselves it will give great boldness in the christian faith, and open in our own souls reign in the hearts of the widow and orphan. new fountains of lively hope and holy joy. More in

#### PARAGRAPHS FOR PREACHERS.

An eminent divine has said, that it requires three things to make a good preacher; study, temptation and prayer. The latter no man that lives near to God can neglect; the former no man who endeavours to pay off the balance of our Conference debt (about rightly to divide the word of truth will neglect; and

fifty subscriptions, being one half the amount required, the pest of society, and the enemy of the commonwere made by the members of the Conference and wealth, who durst propose anything in public which others then present. Since that time the whole he had not first considered well, and pondered in amount has been pledged. There remains, therefore, private. But how much more presumptuous is it for no reasonable doubt but this incubus of debt will be a man, in the great business of salvation, to appear removed during the coming summer. The treasurer's | before the church, before angels, and before God himnotice is inserted in our columns as required; a self, and to speak of the dread mysteries of redempference is published, and we would call the attention vantage which knowledge, study and preparation of subscribers to this fund, to the necessity of for- could have possibly given him. "I paint-for poswarding to the treasurer, as early as possible, the terity," said a great artist, when he was asked why he took such pains upon his pictures. And ought We understood from Elder S. Hartt-during an he who preaches and labours for eternity be less asinterview with him a few days since—that a special siduous in preparation, or careful in performing his

Who the author of the following is, we do not insertion in the Intelligencer; but it has not reached know; we find it among selected articles in an ex-

A minister of the gospel ought by all means to be a model man-a thorough Christian gentleman. In likely to stir them up, and hasten the payment of exceptionable; all his habits worthy of closest imitation. The whole of his personal and ministerial influence should be of such a character as to refine, elevate, save. In order to this, great care is requisite heed must be given to many things-to minor as well There are two rules which should always be obser- as more important. A few of the former may be

1. Personal appearance. This may seem trivial. purchase goods to that amount, giving these bills in first of these is—Be willing to do little things. It is subjectively and objectively. It may be set down as sonal appearance is also usually careless in all other respects. Slovenly habits of body have a natural tendency to superinduce similar habits of mind. not very desirable. Instead of this, every preacher ought to be a pattern of neatness and cleanliness to the very best advantage, but never so as to create

even the suspicion of extravagance, pride, or foppery 2. Good manners. It seems scarcely necessary to the leper. When the prophet bade him wash seven say that every preacher should cultivate these. Still the cultivation is of such indispensable importance as to merit even more than a passing remark. For a to me, and stand and call on the name of the Lord He may innocently lack talent; of necessity be his God, and strike his hand over the place, and re- limited in education; but to be wanting in good cover the leper. . . My father," said his servant, manners he can have no apology. An observance of the ordinary customs and courtesies of social life is not a difficult achievement for any one. Nor is it of small moment to a preacher. It renders him ness, the apparent meanness of the thing required to agreeable to the refined, and a means of refinement to be done, that excited the rage of the Syrian leper. those who would be the better of it. It fits him for and gives him an influence which otherwise he could not have. It is not, as some foolishly suppose, a esteemed, and greatly valued. In religion small du- compromise of true ministerial dignity, but rather ties are often neglected, and the observance and per- one of its indispensible accompaniments. It is one formance of little things have not that importance of the things which go to make up the Christian doing himself a great injury. If he thinks thereby for us to consider that it is only here and there a man can be found who is capable of doing a great thing; he shows really his weakness. He does what must

the glory of God, are of more real value in his sight lies midway between two extremes—waggishness

of £2,000 sterling has been already subscribed Great rivers are often fed from small fountains, and armies in the South would seem to indicate, humanly self respect. towards the furtherance of its objects. He though by narrow rivulets; so also the aggregate of our speaking, that the heart of the rebellion was broken, mittee to enquire into the subject, and see what assistance could be afforded the Association by the unimportant incidents. So also in our religious usefulness and enjoyment. These depend on our wil- manity should carnestly desire that the unnatural

Would you be a happy, growing, useful christian? of war always beget, cannot be very easily suppress

It is a grand mistake-to suppose that we are so near the end of our national troubles, that we may brethren are to die on the field of battle, and wil-

The telegraph flashed to us some important vic- our foreign population. tories since these words were written, literally fulfilling also our prediction contained in this paragraph; but how much nearer these bring the nation to a how much a thrifty family can make of a space 15x15), peaceable union, is not very hard to tell. The same

There is a harder battle to be fought, a greater to expect every time. victory to be won, than on the field of blood. A with the second every man will be more or less city. He that ruleth his spirit is better than he that you must know that he used to be a soldier in the To raise the amount required by one hundred sub. exercised, whose whole aim is to save souls. Those taketh a city. To conquer the alienation, animosity, scriptions of five pounds each; but that persons sub- of a different cast, the devil permits to pass quietly on enmity, and revenge, in which this war began, and the children, some German for the parents, and some which have become more fierce and bitter with every printed in both languages, in parallel columns, to hour of its continuance, is a work of greater difficulty than to muster and marshal armies, take forts, or burn cities. But this must be done before the harmony of the country is restored, and we are able German altogether, and then come explanations, once more to sit down in the enjoyment of per-

Yes, the hardest battle is to be fought, the greatest victory, is to be won yet, if won at all. It is the victory, is to be won yet, if won at all. It is the did our Saviour begin by saying to the man, "thy victory of the Spirit—the extension of that inveterate sins be forgiven thee?" Bro. J., who is very well hatred which is so deep rooted in the Southern mind learned in the Scripture, remarked that it was not against the North. It may be said that civil wars in enough for Christ to heal the man's body, but He European countries have taken place with as much at the class that night, and as Bro. J. went on with bitterness as this, and have been succeeded by cen- his idea he became very much interested and at length turies of union, peace, and harmony, But to this broke out-"Yah! He vandt to make a good job of idea the Observer replies as follows:

This is no ground of hope for us. The form of government is essentially different. The settlement has been effected in those countries by the absolute subjection of the weaker party to the will of the conqueror, and if bitter feelings remained, they must be cherished in secret for fear of vengeance. Our government rests in theory on the will of the governed; on the consent of the people; and unless we can come together again with the spirit of brethren, and cordially agree to uphold the Constitution, the laws and the flag of our common country, we cannot go on in peace. If the old battles are to be fought over again in the halls of legislation, and in the press and in the streets, they will break out again into war, whenever the passions of men get the mastery of

We repeat then, the greatest victory is yet to be achieved-if achieved at all; and the question may St. Peter's expands and elevates the soul; but not well be asked, as it often is, "Will the Union be re- less sweet in the ears of the Angels is the simple stored; will the North and South ever live together Hymn of the exile sung by his own humble hearthin agreement again, even if the rebellion be suppress-

ed?" It would require a prophet to answer these questions. We have the strongest confidence in the wisdom and ability of many men of the North. But it seems impossible that the Union of the United States can ever again be restored, and the two sections harmoniously co-operate together in the government of the whole country, and the promotion of great national interests, without a remodelling of the Consti-TUTION, and the introduction of sweeping reforms in the institutions of the country.

# City Correspondence.

St. John, April 17th, 1862. It appears from the reports of the doings in Provincial Parliament, that the assembled wisdom and patriotism of this Province has given its voice in conemnation of that old abomination, the fishery lottery. Visions of a new and splendid City Hall begin to rise before your correspondent's eyes, with an imposing facade looking down on King's Square, from along side the Court house, adding another architectural beauty to the few which at present adorn our city.

Great buildings are like great men: they should be looked at from a considerable distance in order to get their full effect. Now we are on the subject, it may be well enough to say that the only really fine 7 A. M. to-day. architectural effect in the city is the tower of the stone church as you approach it on Germain street; a look at it on a clear day is decidedly "a pleasant thing for the eyes.'

Of course there are some fine business blocks, but England would have ten armor-plated vessels affort they are all seen at a disadvantage. It is a good po- and effective, and in the course of next year five or licy to pay largely for fine effects, for there is a six more.

Now I don't mean to say that good looking people are always most trustworthy, and that ugly individuals are to be suspected, though I have thought that that the actual expenditure of the past year was a really magnificent lady, or elegant gentleman, must £70,838,800. Revenue £69,674,479, showing deficit find their mirrors to be great incentives to good con- of £1,160,000. He estimated the revenue next year duct and right emotions (except, perhaps, the temp- at £70,190,000, and expenditure £70,040,000, thus tation to vanity); and again, there are some people showing small surplus as regards changes in duties whose personal appearance is so discouraging, that it and taxes. The only alteration of consequence is conduces to recklessness of character, individuals commutation of hop duty, the amount of which is to But that isn't what I was going to say.

rebellion, hatred of learning, soon follow.

effect upon those who are compelled to see it. are thorough economists too, have expended large 1860, to only nine millions in 1861. Trade with sums of money in beautifying the grounds of school | America, according to recent returns, was however

One more illustration. our streets which suggest to your mind, unless you from Mexico, except a small body of men. It was

to the flames, as martyrs to the cause of decency? but you never wish that the Custom House or Ritchie's Building might accidently get on fire. Well the argument is all in a nut-shell. Ugliness diminsee no influence as likely to arise from them, but he prospect of the Union sared. But an uprising of while beauty has the opposite effect, and increases

Two or three months ago some graceless fellows came into my church, and commenced to eject tobacco Lebanon to water and convey to our own souls en- which they have experienced, to which also may be the floor was too respectable a place to share the filth added the revenge which the losses and bereavements of a tobacco chewer's mouth, very properly ejected them. Now I want my church elegantly carpeted, cushioned, &c., as an additional means of civilization unimproved. Cherish inward movings and emotions arms-mere physical power-may defeat their armies, is a more effective argument against such "filthiness upon the heart, and watch for the teachings of the and beat them on the field of blood, but to subduc of the flesh," than half a dozen of anti-tobacco ser-

Church and School house building committees please take notice.

There, that will do for moralizing, and now let me give you a little pen picture of an evening among some people who live in one of those shells which we should like to see replaced by a nice and convenient tenement house, such as some of the philanthropists a restored and peaceful Union, thousands of our of London and other large cities are erecting for the families of the poor. That old brown building down lions on millions of property are to be consumed. there by the mill pond, of execreble odor, is where perhaps our own, and lamentation and woe are to many Teutons in St. John, and German emigrants are among the most interesting and intelligent of all

We will suppose it is Wednesday night. The table is brought out into the middle of the parlor, sitting room, kitchen, reception room, &c., (it is wonderful two tall tallow candles sputtering and working away paper from which we copy the above, alludes to the English; the table cloth is clean, so is the floor, and perhaps the children, though that is rather too much

"De minishter arrives; Bro. J., the leading spirit meet all cases.

After the short invocation we read all around, some in good English, others in German English, others in comments, applications and the like.

The other night we were talking of the miracle of Christ in healing the lame man, as recorded in 9th chapter of Matthew, and the question was asked why him; He vandt to clean him up altogedder.

There, now, ye learned Doctors, there is not one of you with all your wise expositions, who puts the case more strongly, and clearly. Commend me to the Han's, for force if not for elegance.

With all the quaintness of expression which is the result of a limited knowledge of our language, there are many things to be learned from my class, as well as by them, and the sincere humble piety which is manifest in their lives, is a blessed comment on the words of Holy Writ, "God hath chosen the weak things of the world to confound the wisdom of the

Perhaps you might like to hear my Germans sing some of these grand old Hymns written by their own Luther, or listen to the hearty prayer, which says in plain words just what a trusting disciple wants to say. Religion among the rich and the lofty is a grand and solemn thing; the Te Deum at Notre Dame, or stone; not less lovely in the eyes of our Father is the simple piety of the poor.

## THE NEWS.

## BRITISH AND FOREICN.

ARRIVAL OF THE "NORWEGIAN" AT PORT-LAND.

BANGOR, April 15. Steamship Norwegian, which left Liverpool on the 8d, arrived at Portland last evening.

It is reported that England is to withdraw entirely from the Mexican Expediton. No rupture, however, among allies France is now undertaking chief part. Two cotton-laden brigs arrived on the 3d, having run the Charleston blockade. A bark and four schooners left Charleston at the same time. They

report the stone fleet as breaking up. The contest between the Merrimac and Monitor is creating much sensation in England. It is proposed stopping work on all fortifications and wooden ships, and turning attention to iron-clad defences, or await further tests. Denmark proposes hereafter to build nothing but

iron-clad vessels. ARRIVAL OF THE "CANADA" AT HALIFAX. The Canada from Liverpool, 5th, arrived at Halifax

'The Great Eastern is advertised to leave Milford for New York on the 6th May.

In the House of Lords, on the 3d, the Duke of Somerset said that in the course of the present year

strange yet quite intimate connection between beauty | In the House of Commons the same evening, Mr.

Fitzgerald gave notice that he would soon call attention to relations with Mexico. Gladstone made his financial statement. He stated

whose faces are enough to hang them," literally. be got in future from the beer, at the rate of 3d per barrel; instead of from material duty on playing Let me illustrate the case. Take one of these cards, reduced from one shilling to three pence. the ways of death."

A. B.

The Nova Scotia Legislature was prorogued on Saturday. Among the papers submitted by the Government just before the close of the session, was

The Nova Scotia Legislature was prorogued on Saturday. Among the papers submitted by the Government just before the close of the session, was

The common civilities and courtesies of life are dulges in vulgarities, in lightness and trifling, in foolish talking and jesting, all of which should be shunned by a uninister as he shuns perdition itself. The latter affects a superior and repulsive sanctity, puts on gestive of total depravity. Now put 30 or 40 boys and a general appearance which is shockingly suggestive of total depravity. Now put 30 or 40 boys and a general appearance which is shockingly suggestive of total depravity. Now put 30 or 40 boys and a general appearance which is shockingly suggestive of total depravity. Now put 30 or 40 boys and a general appearance which is shockingly suggestive of total depravity. Now put 30 or 40 boys and a general appearance which is shockingly suggestive of total depravity. Now put 30 or 40 boys and a general appearance which is shockingly suggestive of total depravity. Now put 30 or 40 boys and a general appearance which is shockingly suggestive of total depravity. Now put 30 or 40 boys and a general appearance which is shockingly suggestive of total depravity. The cotton crisis was a most serious feature. wretched tumble-down affairs, which are dignified Foreign bonds and loans of all descriptions are to into such a place to be educated. Two lessons are pated. The cotton crisis was a most serious feature soon learned from the surroundings-carelessness to England. Blockade had of course been expected, and disrespect; and others, such as idleness, truancy, but it proved far more rigorous and extended over ebellion, hatred of learning, soon follow.

Thus the general deformity produces its deforming its effect had been nearly to double price of cotton. Men who are wise in Educational matters and who failen from nearly twenty-two millions sterling in Loss on American trade was great, exports having

houses, and furnishing the rooms in a really elegant improving.

In the House of Commons, Layard said the Governeasily managed, love their school better, learn more ment had received official information that convention had been entered into between the Commissioners of Allied Powers and the Government of Mexico. It How many buildings do you see as you go along was true that the British forces had been withdrawn have a large interest in some insurance company, that not the intention of Government that they should they deserve by their very ugliness to be condemned take any part in the expedition into the interior, and

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