

somely to reward our benefactors. While here we sent in a letter to Meerut asking for assistance. It seemed not to come from Beka we were taken to Hurehnd-pore at the request of an old zemindar, who had heard of our whereabouts, and treated us royally. He was a German by birth, an old man of eighty or ninety, and now native in dress, language, &c.—not in heart or religion. He sent us up clean stuff for clothes, and gave us something like civilized food again. That evening thirty Sowars (troopers), under Lieutenants Gough and Mackenzie, who volunteered for the service in answer to our letter, rode in, and we enjoyed the luxurious sense of release from the almost hourly expectation of death. The old man provided carts for us, and at 10 p. m. the day week of our escape from Delhi we reached Meerut.

"What a delight it was to be surrounded by kind faces and by sympathizing friends. We were truly in a deplorable condition—lame, filthy, and plundered of all; we were ashamed to look people in the face. There are many who, like ourselves, have lost everything belonging to them. I feel that thankfulness for life must counterbalance every other consideration. My losses are small, for I have lost none dear to me by relationship. I often thanked God that I had neither wife nor child. All the 38th are saved, as Holland came in here alive, but with a slight cut on the back from a sabre. Poor fellow, he has been wandering seventeen days, owing his life to the kindness of the villagers and others on the road."

THE MUTINY IN RAJPOOTANA.

The letter from Abo quoted before goes on to say—

"Nusseerabad and Neemuch are burnt and destroyed. Our house, a pukka (brick) one, they could not touch, but every article of furniture, &c., they took out and destroyed on the lawn—glass, pictures, books, crockery, &c., everything destroyed; the plate, carriage and horses taken away. George Lawrence is below, doing military duty again as brigadier-general in Rajpoottana. He went down to assist Colonel Dixon, who from fatigue and anxiety was supposed to be dying. He is now recovering, but the poor brigadier was completely broken down, and has put everything in his hands.

"The fort of Ajmere, with its arsenal, is of great value down here; and here we have been quite successful in dislodging the suspected traitors, and putting in other troops to hold it (which was done without a row), and then getting up European troops from Deesa to hold it. No sooner had they arrived than Mr. Colvin writes to have them sent up to protect Agra—200 Europeans and three guns being all we have to hold Rajpoottana in check. George Lawrence has respectfully declined. The Kotah Contingent, 1200 men (cavalry and infantry and two guns), who were under Lawrence's orders, Mr. Colvin ordered away to Agra; and having ordered the commandant, Captain Denays, to move into Ajmere for its protection, Mr. Colvin then got an order from Calcutta by the telegraph, giving him power over every one in Rajpoottana. Had Denays obeyed Lawrence, Nusseerabad and Neemuch had saved him."

General Anson's death saved him from assassination. He was hated by the troops, and they burnt his tent. He was quite unfitted for his post. Horses and gaiting appear to have been his pursuit, and as a gentleman said, "No court pet flunkies ought to come to India." Every one gave a sigh of relief when they heard he was gone. "Pat Grant" is come over from Madras to head the army till orders come from England. Henry Lawrence (also a brigadier-general) has been named for the appointment, but he cannot be spared from Oude, where he is holding his own with 300 Europeans—a much more difficult position than at Agra, I fear. God will help him, I have no doubt. He has had one chase after the mutineers, with signal success. George Lawrence has too few troops to follow up the Neemuch mutineers, but was ready to meet them should they come to Ajmere, as they gave out. They, however, have gone the wrong way. I hope they may meet with their reward, for their cruelty was great, and they chased their officers and their wives out of their burning houses all night into the jungles. One poor sergeant's wife whom they attacked, shot down the first man, and was cut down by the second, and her children thrown into the flames."

CALCUTTA.

The *Friend of India* gives the following picture of the panic at Calcutta:—

"Whilst the work of clearing was going on at Barrackpore, precisely the same process was being carried through at Calcutta, where it was rumoured that murder and mutiny were triumphant at the former place, and that a strong force of rebels was marching down upon the city from Delhi. The infection of terror raged through all classes. Chowringhee and Garden Reach were abandoned for the Fort and the vessels in the river. The shipping was crowded with fugitives; and in houses which were seized as being least likely to be attacked, hundreds of people gladly huddled together, to share the peculiar comfort which the presence of crowds impart on such occasions. The hotels were fortified; bands of sailors marched through the thoroughfares, happy in the expectation of possible fighting, and the certainty of prog. Every group of natives was scanned with suspicion. The churches and the courts were abandoned for the evening. A rising either of Hindoos or Mussulmans, or perhaps of both, was looked upon as certain to happen in the course of the night. From Chundernagore the whole body of Europeans and East Indian inhabitants emigrated to Calcutta. The personnel of Government, the staff of the army, all, in short, who had anything to lose, preferred to come away and run the risk of losing it, rather than encounter the unknown danger. Many years must elapse before the night of the 14th June, 1857, will be forgotten in Calcutta. There is reason to believe that the natives were equally afraid of being slaughtered by the Europeans, and as much rejoiced at finding their necks sound on the following morning."

BARBARITY OF THE MUTINEERS.

A letter in the *Delhi Gazette*, published at Kussowlee on the 13th of June, has a letter from the camp at Ullahpore, which contains the following paragraph:—

"Give full scope to your imagination—

think of everything that is cruel, inhuman, infernal, and you cannot then conceive anything so diabolical as what these demons in human form have perpetrated. On the 2nd we marched from Panipat to R. h. e. At this place some of the poor fugitives from Delhi met with the most barbarous treatment. We burnt four villages on the road and hung seven lumberjacks. One of these wretches had part of a lady's dress for his kumme round—he had seized a lady from Delhi, stripped her, and then murdered her in the most cruel manner, first cutting off her breasts. He said he was sorry he had not an opportunity of doing more than he had done. Another lady who had hid herself under a bridge was treated in the same manner, then hacked to pieces, and her mangled remains thrown out on the plain. We found a pair of boots, evidently those of a girl six or seven years of age, with the feet in them. They had been cut off just above the ankle. We hung many other villains, and burnt the villages as we came along. A man who witnessed the last massacre in Delhi, where he had gone as a spy, gives a horrid account of it, stating that little children were thrown up in the air and caught on the points of bayonets, or cut at as they were falling with tulwars.

Six European ladies had taken refuge in a room; one of them, very young and beautiful, concealed herself under a sofa. The other five were subjected to outrage by the mutinous soldiery, and then beheaded. The blood trickled upon the sofa, and the young female concealed there betrayed herself by uttering a shriek. She was seized and taken to the harem of the King of Delhi. This is considered a proof that the King is in league with the mutineers. 1700 armed men were found; it is said, about the residence of the King of Oude when he was taken prisoner, although, according to treaty, he was not to have a single armed attendant.

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., SEPT. 9, 1857.

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No communication will be inserted without the author's name in confidence. Unless the opinions expressed by correspondents be editorially endorsed we shall not consider ourselves responsible for them.

Correspondents are respectfully reminded that short communications, as a general thing, are more acceptable to readers of newspapers than long ones, and that a legible style of writing will save the printer time, which is always valuable, and secure a correct impression.

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The Western N. B. Baptist Association.

This Association was convened at Nashua on Saturday, September 5th, at 2 o'clock, P. M. The Meeting House was well filled with a very attentive audience. The usual Conference was held for about three hours, when solemn and unusually interesting addresses were delivered by several of the ministering brethren, which showed that they were zealous in their Master's cause. At the close of this meeting, the business of the Association commenced, by the Moderator of the past year calling the meeting to order, and after prayer by Brother Todd, the various officers and committees were appointed:—

Elder I. E. Dill, Moderator.
Elder Isaiah Wallace, Clerk.
Brother Harvey, Assistant Clerk.
Brother Calv in Goodspeed, Treasurer.
Deacon Francis, Assistant Treasurer.
The committee of Arrangement made the following appointments for the Sabbath:—
Nashua Baptist Meeting House, at 11, A. M., Rev. S. Robins.
In the same place, after half an hour intermission, Rev. J. Wolsey; at 7, P. M., Rev. W. Harris.

Free Baptist Meeting House, at 11, A. M., Rev. J. Tupper; at 7, P. M., Rev. G. F. Miles.
Lower Methodist Meeting House, at 11, A. M., Rev. Dr. Clay; at 7, P. M., Rev. W. Coleman.
Upper Methodist Meeting House, at 11, A. M., Father Walker; at 3, P. M., Rev. W. D. Fitch.
As the Moderator, Rev. I. E. Dill, by special request had previously consented to supply the pulpit of Brother Guiford, in Fredericton, on the following Sabbath, the Committee of Arrangement could make no appointments for him for that day.

The services on the Lord's day were very interesting and well attended. The sermons to which we listened were lucid exhibitions of Divine truth, and those who addressed us seemed to have an union from the Holy One. Good seed was sown, and it seemed to fall on good ground. We hope it may spring up and bear much fruit to God's honour and glory.

The results of the many services on the Sabbath in the vicinity in which the Association is being held, can be calculated. Never, until the destinies of eternity are developed, will it be known what good was accomplished on that day. Then may it appear that many souls were born to glory on the Sabbath to which we have referred.

G. E. D.

The Fatal Whirlpool.

In the absence of the Editor, and of an original leader, we supply the following extract showing the fatal effects of indulgence in the intoxicating cup. Parents read it, and seek to guard your sons against the deadly poison. Young men read it, and learn what the probable results will be if you indulge in the use of strong drinks:—

In our boyhood we knew a young man of first-rate abilities and splendid talents. His capabilities for rising to eminence in his profession were undoubted; and yet he fell a victim to strong drink; was turned out of his situation with disgrace; and so degraded did he at length become, that, for a quarter of a century, he wandered about the streets of that town, where he

held the highest educational position, a drunken beggar, living on the charity of the pitying populace, and, at last, died in a coal-cellar, from involuntary suffocation, while under the stupefying influence of intoxicating drink! And this sad case is but one of thousands. In a private communication now before me, a friend writes a similar tale of misery:—When prosecuting my education at one of the Scottish Universities, I formed an intimacy with a young man, who lodged in the same house with myself, and attended the same classes. His talents and attainments were considerably above mediocrity, his conduct correct, and his heart overflowed with kind and benevolent feelings. He was a favorite with the professors, and universally beloved by his class-fellows. After spending several sessions at college, he became a teacher in a literary institution in a provincial town, and soon rose to the highest office in it. His income was then respectable. He visited the best families in the town, and had every prospect of spending his life in comfort and usefulness. But he had acquired, even in childhood, a relish for intoxicating drinks; and profusion of money, and the temptation of social customs, fostered this pernicious appetite. Though, for a few years, he continued a popular teacher, he gradually became irregular in his habits, associated with persons of doubtful character, and neglected his professional duties. The result was bankruptcy; and his dismissal from the academy. He became dependent upon the charity of an uncle, who, with the assistance of friends, raised a sum of money sufficient to carry him to America. It is quite uncertain, however, whether he reached that country or not, whether he be alive or in his grave. There is no ground of hope that he ever conquered those habits which transformed him, who was the idol of his companions and the pride of his family, into a pest of society, and the disgrace of all connected with him. It was only a few evenings ago, that an object-looking drunkard reeled out of a tavern, and staggered after us, as I and a ministerial friend passed along the street. I asked who he was, and found he was a broken-down physician; and was assured, that when he settled in that town as a young man, he was highly respected and thoroughly acquainted with his profession. I once knew a lawyer, at the top of his profession in the town where he resided, descend, through intoxicating drink, to the lowest reaches of profligacy, until he died from its effects; and I knew a banker of the same place, who gradually became the victim of intemperance, and fell so low as to marry a common strumpet in a fit of intoxication, and when he realized his position, he chose death rather than life! And in the same town, and only a few weeks ago, a minister who banished from the sacred desk because he had allowed himself to become the silly dupe and slave of the drunkard's cup. These were all young men of good abilities and excellent prospects; but from meddling with the edges of drink's fatal whirlpool, they were gradually sucked in, and perished in its vortex.

The Value of India.

A writer in the *Times* thus computes the value of India to England:—

"There is, to begin with, a little item of something under £4,000,000 a year remitted to England on 'Home Account.' Of this sum about £1,000,000 is paid for stores, and many may be considered a matter of trade. The remainder, or £3,000,000 a year, consists of pensions, furlough pay, soldiers' wages, salaries, allowances, interest on debts and on proprietors' stock, and some other items. This sum is spent exclusively in England, without return to India in meat or malt; it is in short, a direct tribute paid by the dependency to the sovereign power. To this amount must be added an equal one, or £3,000,000 more (to speak precisely £2,850,000) paid to England for family remittances. This sum also is tribute. It is given to England for no *quid pro quo* in coals or candles, and is as much a portion of the great Indian tribute as the Directors' salaries. It is a direct addition to that wealth which falls under the shears of the commissioners of the income-tax, and represents a wealth amounting even at 5 per cent. to £120,000,000 sterling. India, besides this tribute which it pays annually to England, has a trade. That trade, exclusive of the Singapore branch, amounts to £55,000,000 sterling a year. The whole of this great commerce is conveyed in English ships, and passes at one stage or another through English hands, leaving certain modicum of profit sticking there. What is its money value? I will estimate it at only two years' purchase, and then we have still another £100,000,000 to add to the previous £120,000,000. We are, therefore, on the commonest calculation of profit and loss, bound to spend £200,000,000 before we 'give up India.' What will be the actual cash loss of this rebellion protracted for a clear six months? First and foremost, we may lose the entire revenue of the north-west, or say, for the half-year, £2,225,000. Then we also lose the expenses of moving troops, replacing slain Europeans, &c., or say, £2,000,000 more; and £1,000,000 lost to Government in actual plunder (though we may regain much of that); and £5,000,000 for the expense of reinforcements, and we have an outlay of some £10,000,000 sterling—about five or six times the cost of the last Barmess war. Double that sum for the expense of rehabilitating our military system, and we have the enormous—and, as I believe, preposterous—sum of £200,000,000 sterling to pay for this rebellion. Wait a moment. There is a little *pro contra*. The pension of the crowned rascallion in Delhi is gone, and that is 16 lakhs; ditto, the allowances of the King of Oude; ditto, if my letters may be trusted, of the Nawab of Morchadabad. That is 44 lakhs, or £440,000 a year in all. That sum at 5 per cent. represents £2,850,000 sterling. To this add for six months the pay of fifty line regiments revolted or deserted, and we have a further sum of at least £1,000,000 sterling. There remains but one moiety of the gigantic outlay to be provided for. Is that beyond the means of India to provide? Is it absolutely impossible to screw another half million a year out of the expenditure without a general bankruptcy drain? Why, I have myself known the Indian opium revenue fluctuate to double that extent, and not ten men in India ever heard of or noticed the fact. The money can and will be found, and I, for one, be-

lieve that while it is the duty of England as a simple matter of business to expend £200,000,000 rather than lose India, its preservation will not cost the English taxpayer that number of farthings."

[For the Christian Visitor.]

HARVEY, A. C., August 31st, 1857.

Through the force and pressure of various circumstances, I have been forced to the conviction, that it was my duty to resign my pastoral relations with the church at Harvey, after serving them in the Gospel for the last four years; accordingly I have resigned my charge in this field, leaving the church in a state of union and fellowship, and it was with much reluctance that the church was brought to accept my resignation. As it might be reasonably supposed, the tie was strong by which pastor and people were bound together, by mutual love, and christian fellowship, and although from a conviction of duty I have been constrained to this measure, I shall ever cherish the most esteem for this people, and prayerful solicitude for their spiritual welfare and future prosperity. I do, therefore, leave an important and inviting field behind me, for some of the Lord's servants (a man of the right mould). I do earnestly and humbly pray that the Great Head of the Church, and King in Zion, may grant the church all needful wisdom and prudence in the selection of a pastor to take the oversight of his flock, that the sheep and lambs may be fed, and skillfully guided through the storms of this mortal life, (and for this wisdom I trust the church may earnestly pray). I would here state that I expect to enter upon the labors of my agency on behalf of the Fredericton Institution immediately after the 15th of September, God willing, and I do therefore hope to have the prayers and cordial co-operation of my ministering brethren, as also of the churches that I may be permitted to visit for assistance, in order to pay off our debt and relieve the institution of its present embarrassments, and on leaving Harvey, at least for a time, I would recommend that the following brethren be appointed as agents for the *Christian Visitor*, viz., brother Nathaniel Lock Almt, and brother Judson Babop, at Harvey Bank, and would hereby request all my correspondents to direct papers and letters as formerly, to Harvey, as my home will still be in this place. Ever yours in christian esteem.

LEVI H. MARSHALL.

For the Visitor.

N. B. Baptist Board for Ministerial Education.

FREDERICTON, Aug. 15th 1857.

Dear Brother:—At a meeting of the N. B. B. Board for Ministerial Education held at Moncton last night, it was resolved that immediate measures be adopted to fill up the blanks for the Stock to constitute the Funds of said Board. According to the wishes of the Board, I have been doing what I could. Others are kindly aiding this very important matter. Being at present confined to this place by my duties in the Seminary, I shall be compelled to send Blanks &c., to the Ministers and brethren of many of the churches. I do hope that our brethren will do all they can to aid in this good work. Several excellent young brethren are now looking to us for assistance. Shall we not give them the helping hand?

It was also resolved that an adjourned meeting of the above Board be held in connexion with the Session of the Western Baptist Association in Nashua in September next.

Yours in christian love,

ISAIAH WALLACE.

(For the Visitor.)

FREDERICTON, Sept. 2d, 1857.

Dear Brother:—I have pleasant intelligence for you. Brother Benjamin Jewett, Licentiate from the Mackinac Church, and Elder J. Tozer, Missionary for the York Auxiliary, have been labouring in New Zealand and the Upper Kiskiwic settlement for the last few weeks with good success. Several were baptized by them, and as there were several others residing there who had previously been baptized, it seemed desirable that a church should be organized and arrangements were made accordingly. In compliance with the request of the brethren, I visited New Zealand on Thursday last, when a Baptist Church was organized. The following was the order of the proceedings:—

Introductory sermon, by Bro. Wallace.
Reading of Declaration of Faith, Practice and Covenant, by Bro. Jewett.

Right hand of Fellowship, by Bro. Tozer.
Charge to the Church, by Bro. Wallace.

The cause of Christ seeming to demand it, I returned to New Zealand on the Saturday following, and preached three times, baptized two converts, and gave the right hand of fellowship in behalf of the Church to several others. The Church now numbers twenty and their prospects are encouraging.

Brother Benjamin Chouse was chosen Deacon, and Brother Reuben Esly, Clerk.

Yours affectionately,

ISAIAH WALLACE.

BLISSVILLE, Miramichi, Aug. 31, 1857.

DEAR BROTHER:—The work of the Lord is still prospering here, 42 have been baptized since I came here first, and added to the church. Two of this number were baptized on the past two Sabbaths. A number more are inquiring the way to Zion with their faces thitherward, and I trust will soon be born into the kingdom. The church is walking in love and in the unity of the spirit, the meetings are well attended. The young brother I mentioned before is yet with me and preaches well, is quite engaged in his Master's work. I have laboured over a month, in which time I have travelled over 272 miles, held 27 meetings, made 66 visits, baptized 2. I have not collected anything yet for the funds, I find that it is best to put that off to the last, and seek first the glory of Christ in the conversion of sinners. The brethren and friends did nobly here before, and they will not be behind in their duty in this respect this time, though money is not as plenty with them as it was last Spring. Please request the prayers of all the brethren for

me, that I may be faithful in doing my Master's work.

I remain, your unworthy Missionary,
JAMES BREAKEY.

We call special attention to the notice which appears in another column of the *MAINE FEMALE SEMINARY*. We are informed that it is well conducted, and is, in all respects, a valuable institution.

DOMESTIC.

BOSTON STEAMERS.—The rivalry between the American line of Boston steamers, and the new and splendid steamer *Emperor*, is giving to the public, for the time being, the advantage of a very low fare. There appears to be a determination on the part of the Yankee boats to drive our steamer off the line, and as they cannot do so with honest prices and fair running, they are striving to accomplish it by another dodge. One shilling and three pence for the passage from this City to Portland our readers well know, is preposterous, and would not be continued a moment longer, if the "Emperor" should be withdrawn. The owners of the latter have put the fare down to the lowest running price, one dollar to Portland, and if they are not encouraged at this reasonable rate, the old charges will be re-established. We have no interest in this matter, but we assure the travelling public that they have. Those who frequently visit the United States, either on business or pleasure, no doubt desire to travel cheap, but this will not be the case if there is no rival line. Competition will bring things to their proper level, while monopolies are always injurious, and should be discontinued.

It may make little difference to those who seldom go abroad, whether the charges are moderate or otherwise, but to those who travel often, it is of some importance, as the sequel will prove. If we do not support our own steamers at moderate rates, we need not complain of any charges which foreigners may hereafter impose upon us.—*New Brunswick.*

THE BLASTING AT LAWLOR'S LAKE.—We learn that Mr. Myers, the energetic contractor of No. 2 section, on the line of Railway, has engaged Mr. Foulis to construct a galvanic battery, with a view of firing twenty of the large holes recently drilled in the rock cuttings near Lawlor's Lake. The charge of powder to be used on the occasion will amount to upwards of 1200 lbs.—Considering the amount of electricity to generate heat in each chamber, we venture to say that the like may not occur for a long period in this Province. The battery will be charged towards the end of the week, and we shall not doubt be enabled to announce the time for setting off the blasts in our next.—*Id.*

ACCIDENT ON THE RAILWAY.—One of those casualties which so often occur through the precipitancy or want of caution of persons working on railways, happened yesterday. It seems that a lad named Keenan, about 18 years of age, is employed to hitch off a horse from a truck which is drawn at a rapid pace along the line, in order that when the horse is unhitched the truck may run forward, and unload itself by the sudden bringing up of the wheels of the cart, before the momentum of the body is fully stopped. The boy on one occasion did not succeed in clearing himself from the truck in time to avoid it. He was knocked down, and one of his arms was broken in two pieces. The poor fellow had to undergo an amputation of the broken limb.—*Leader.*

William Scullar, Esq., long a member of the House of Assembly, has been appointed a Police Magistrate, having jurisdiction over the full extent of the Railway works. The gangers have been sworn in as special constables, and several policemen have been attached to the new magistracy.—*Id.*

FATAL ACCIDENT AT GOLDEN GROVE.—A man named Foley, while driving home with a load last week, fell off his wagon. Some children discovered him lying insensible on the road, and bleeding freely from a wound in the head. He was removed to his house, where he sank gradually, and died on Friday night.—*Id.*

THE EXPLOSION.—Legal proceedings have been commenced against the City Council by parties who suffered loss in the late explosion of the Powder Magazine. The plea will be, we are informed, that proper vigilance and care was not exercised by the authorities.

What is to be done for the future? A suggestion has been made to us by one of the principal sufferers, by the loss of his powder, that it would be well, so as to prevent disasters in future, to allow no powder to be sold, except by some two or three persons specially licensed to sell the article, who should be obliged to have their stores on a wharf or in some detached place, so that in case of a fire in the city, danger of an explosion in the stores might be diminished. We believe the law forbids that more than 25 lbs. of powder shall be kept at a time in any store in the city. This is however impracticable as the packages of each sort are of 25 lbs. each, and sellers of the article have to keep several sorts on hand for the purpose of retailing to their customers. Arrangements might probably be made with the military authorities for keeping the quantity owned by those holding licences, in their magazine. Expense might thus be saved to the city, and the consumers of powder pay for all the care required for its safe keeping.—*Halifax Chris. Mess.*

STATISTICS OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.—The extent of cultivated land bears to that of wild land the following proportions in the various British North American Provinces: Prince Edward's Island, one-third; Upper Canada, one-eleventh; Nova Scotia and Cape Breton, one-twentieth; New Brunswick, one-twenty-seventh; Lower Canada, one-fiftieth. The proportion the whole of the cultivated land in the Provinces bears to the whole of the uncultivated is one thirty-second part. Their present population being about three millions, the *Courier* says "one hundred millions" of men would dwell amply round and the country then be only half as densely populated as Europe. The "Courier" says nothing about the hundred millions more who would thinly people the valleys of the North-west. Prince Edward's Island has

400 inhabitants to the square league (about nine square miles.) Upper Canada, 171; Nova Scotia, 73; New Brunswick, 74; Newfoundland, 37; Lower Canada, 33; Van Couver's Island, 5; The Northwest Territory, not quite one. Newfoundland is the only colony whose declared exports equal the imports. But the value of the ships built in Lower Canada, Prince Edward's Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Cape Breton, not counted in the returns of those colonies, is sufficient to pay for the excess of their declared imports. New Brunswick, where the balance of trade seems most unfavourable, builds most ships, and so pays her debt. The excess of imports, the "Courier" thinks, will decrease according as the country becomes better cleared. The imports of Canada are \$18 for every inhabitant; of Prince Edward's Island, \$15; of Newfoundland, \$26; of Nova Scotia and Cape Breton, \$27; of New Brunswick, \$28. The value of exports, as indicated by the custom returns is, for each of the population—for Newfoundland, nearly \$26; for Nova Scotia and Cape Breton, \$21; for New Brunswick, \$19; for Prince Edward's Island, \$10; for Canada, \$10.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP "ILLINOIS."

The United States mail steamer "Illinois," C. S. Boggs, United States Navy, commander, from Aspinwall and Havana, arrived at the New York Quarantine on Wednesday night, at half-past 11 o'clock.

The Illinois sailed from Aspinwall on the 19th of August. On the night of the 23d she ran ashore on Colorado Reef, near Arenas Key, where she remained until the night of the 26th. On the 27th she arrived at Havana, which place she left on the 29th. She brings the California mails of August 5, and \$1,573,557 in treasure, having coincided with the Golden Age, which left San Francisco on the morning of the 5th of August, and arrived at Panama on the morning of the 19th. The Golden Age brought to Panama \$2,038,338 in treasure, \$444,728 of which was on foreign account.

The "Alta California" says the affairs of the State treasury have never been in so healthy a condition. The insurance of scrip has been abolished, and business is now transacted on a cash basis.

From all sections of the mining country we receive favorable accounts, and quite as great quantities of gold are being taken out as ever before.

The crops are mostly harvested, and have been gathered in good condition. The yield is far better and more abundant than was anticipated a few weeks since. The fruit crops have never been so plentiful as this year.

An extensive vein of alum rock, of remarkable purity, has recently been discovered in Calaveras County.

The various wagon road enterprises on the eastern borders of the State still attract much attention. A regular line of coaches now runs between Placerville and Carson Valley.

Disastrous fires have swept over the State during the two weeks last past, and a large amount of property has been destroyed. On the 20th ult., in Sacramento, a number of frame buildings on the corner of J and Fifth streets were burned. Loss \$55,000. On the 22d, the flourishing mining village of Michigan Bluffs, Placer county, was totally annihilated by fire. Loss \$162,000. St. Louis, an active mining town in Sierra county, was, on the 25th ult., also obliterated by the devastating element—not a house left standing. Loss \$200,000. In Shasta, on the 28th, a brewery, a stable, and several other buildings were destroyed by fire. Loss \$10,400. In Grass Valley, the Winchester Saw-Mills were burned on the 25th. Loss \$25,000. On the 19th ult., the brewery of Goodwin & Co., at Mokelumne Hill, was burnt to the ground; loss \$50,000. The tubs along the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers have also been in flames for several days past, and considerable fear is felt for the safety of crops, fences, and other valuable property. We have, however, heard of no material damage thus far.

Libt. Cook has had another fight with the Pitt river Indians, in which he killed upwards of twenty of them.

Mother Mary, a Sister of Mercy, an institution established in San Francisco, died recently. She was a cousin of Daniel O'Connell, a relative of the celebrated Tom Steele, and formerly professor of great wealth in her native country, Ireland, which she expended in benefactions to the poor and in behalf of her religion and race. She was a lady of great piety and personal influence. She was the founder of the Marian Assylum in Limerick, Ireland, of which she had the charge for some thirty years.

"SOUTH AMERICA."

From Chili we learn that the President had given assent to a committee of foreign merchants of a modification of the law which compels them to submit their account books to the inspection of the authorities.

In Bolivia, the fever continued to commit fearful ravages. In the department of La Paz 15,000 Indians had died, in Coro Coro 3000, and in proportion in other provinces. Whole districts had been depopulated, and agriculture had been so neglected that provisions had doubled in price in La Paz.

A Callao letter of July 26 gives information of mutinies in several American ships:—

"During the last week we have had several serious disturbances on board of American ships. The *maire* of the American ship *Morning Star* was stabbed by one of the men while getting the ship under weigh, the rest of the crew drawing pistols, knives, &c. The captain half masted his flag, when two armed boats from H. B. M. frigate *Monarch* went to his assistance and put the disaffected in irons. The *maire's* wound is not dangerous; the ship went to sea the following day. Another mutiny occurred on board the *Oliver Jordan*."

The crew drew pistols and knives on the *maire*; the *Monarch* again sent armed boats and at the captain's request put seven of the ringleaders in irons. On the 25th the *Electric Spark*, Capt. Tibbatts, arrived with his