ST. JOHN, N. B., AUGUST 24, 1865.

Hints to Ministers-Be Plain.

An able writer in the National Baptist of the 10th inst., furnishes a deeply interesting paper on this subject. It seems to us so full of point, and with all so appropriate, that notwithstanding its unusual length we are inclined to give it to our readers in full. Not long since we asked an intelligent little girl, twelve years of age, how she liked a sermon to which she had just listened? she answered, "I think it was very dry sir." Was it so in fact? No; it was well conceived, rich in truth, and delivered in an impressive manner, but in a style quite above the comprehension of a large portion of his hearers. Words and phrases were used, which, though perfectly inte'ligible to himself, the mass of his hearers did not comprehend. All such felt as the little girl did, that "it was very dry." The apostle forbids speaking in an unknown tongue. The use of language, therefore, by the preacher beyond the comprehension of his hearers is not only an assault upon the laws of common sense but a violation of apostolic law. The writer named in dealing with the question argues thus :-

Fitz Green Halleck, the poet, gives the following incident that happened while he lived in New York. " A letter fell into my hands which a Scotch servant girl had written to her lover. Its style charmed me. It was fairly inimitable. I wondered how, in her circumstances in life, she could have acquired so elegant and perfect a style. I showed the letter to some of my literary friends in New York, and they unanimously agreed that it was a model of beauty and elegance. I then determined to solve the mystery, and I went to the house where she was employed, and asked her how it was that, in her humble cir cumstances in life, she had acquired a style so beautiful that the most cultivated minds could not but admire it. 'Sir,' she said, 'I came to this country four years ago. Then I did not know how to read or write. But since then I have learned how to read and write, but I have not yet learned how to spell; so always, when I sit down to write a letter, I choose those words which are so short and simple that I am sure I know how to spell them.' There was the whole secret. The reply of this simple-minded Scotch girl condenses a whole world of rhetoric into a nut-shell. SIMPLICITY IS BEAUTY. SIMPLICITY IS

A servant in a family near Princeton used to attend a school-house meeting, where the students of the seminary preached. One day, upon returning, she told her mistress that a plain old man preached a sermon not near as deep as the productions of the students. She understood every word he said. On inquiry it was ascertained that the preacher, that day, was the great and good Dr. Alexander, the teacher of the deep young men. The plainness and brightness of truth shone through the simple words of that truly learned man.

By way of contrast, I give another incident or two: The late Judge Pease, of the Supreme Court of Onio, was a noted wag. A young lawyer was once making his first effort before him, and having thrown himself on the wings of imagination into the cloud land, was preparing for a still higher ascent, when the Judge struck his ruler on the desk, and exclaimed to the astonished orator. "Hold on, hold on, my dear sir! don't go any higher; you are already out of the juris-

diction of this court !

A story is told of a lady who was handling a pair of artificial plates in a dental office, and admiring the fluency with which the dentist described them. asked .him, "Can a body eat with these things? "My dear madam, mastication can be performed with the facility scarcely excelled by nature herself," responded the dentist. "Yes, I know, but, can a body eat with 'em," replied the woman. A learned theological professor, was once engaged to address a Sunday school. He read a number of verses from the Bible, and then said: "Children, I intend to give you a summary of the truth taught in this portion of Here the pastor touched him, and suggested that he had better explain to the School what Summary" meant. So he turned around, and said to the children: "Your pastor wants me to explain what 'summary' means, and I will do so. Well, children, 'summary' is an abbreviated synopsis of a thing!

Plain woids are ever the best. Montaigne, the celebrated French essayist, whose clear style, as well critics the world over, made his boast that he never used a word that could not be readily understood by anybody in the Paris markets. In addressing the multitude we must remember to follow the advice that Cromwell gave his soldiers, "fire low." If our eloquence be directed above the heads of our hearers. we shall do no execution. By pointing our arguments low, we stand a chance of hitting their hearts as well as their heads. In addressing angels, we could hardly raise our eloquence too high; but we must remember that men are not angels. Would we warm them by our eloquence, unlike Mahomet's mountain, it must come down to them, since they cannot raise themselves to it. It must come home to their wants and their wishes, to their hopes and their fears, to their families and their firesides.

It is a pity that there is occasion to complain of a want of simplicity in many pulpits. In common conversation and writing, there are some people who don't begin, but always "commence." They don't live, but "reside." They don't go to bed, but mysteriously "retire." The don't give, but "donate." They don't eat or drink, but "partake of refreshments." They are never sick, but are often "extremely indisposed," and instead of dying at last,

they "decease."
And there are magazine and review writers who ape Carlyle in his intolerably tortuous sentences as: Let us try and select, and extricate into coherence and visibility out of these historical dust heaps, a few of the symptomatic phenomena or physiognomic procedures of Frederick in the first weeks of his kingship, by way of contribution to some portraiture of his then innerman;" and the like.

And some sentimental philosophers there are who get off such stuff as this, (we quote one of them :) The essential spirit of the inner soul of humanity, borne by the afflatus of the deathless supernatural ism-the eternal vitality of perennial animation, which permeates the interlinked spheres of boundless space-to the severe climax of etherealized entity, whence the circumambient robe of sceptred love is seen adjusting its ample folds around the gigantic destinies of universal mind."

So there are preachers who interlard their sentences with objective, subjective, absolute transcent antal, soqueroe, causauve, sesthetic, and the like, and who always manage to hang along the borders of the unintelligible or obscure. Not long ago, the writer of this was favored by some unknown friend interested in his good, (?) with a copy of a sermon against "political preaching," delivered by one Rev. Mr. Ewer, of Christ Church, New York; and in which such beautiful examples of rhetoric (his logic was worse !) as the following were abundant. Speaking of the passage of Scripture in which Paul enjoins obedience to the powers that be, the writer gives us the information that the "circumstances must let out from the passage a narrower, a more fluxing, a more imited meaning than that immobile, all embracing, inexorable, man-crushing, mind-crushing, worldcrushing doctrine, which many divines have drawn

All dimness, doubt, darkness, in the handling of a subject is an essential fault: and it is especially so in the handling of divine truth. Milton says: "The very essence of truth is plainness and brightness; the darkness and crookedness are our own." An old writer has well said, Better the grammarian should reprehend, than the people not understand. Pithy plainness is the beauty of preaching. What good doth a golden key that opens not? "I nave no objection to a lady's winding a sword with ribbons, and studding it with roses," said Robert Hall, "when one presents it to her hero-lover; but in the day of battle he will tear away the ornaments, and use the naked edge to the enemy.

It is a true remark of some one, that the strength of the English language is in the short words, chiefly monosyllables of Saxon derivation; and people who are in earnest seldom use any other. Love, hate,

origin. And how perfectly does the language seem adapted to the imagery used, and the lessons of truth conveyed! How clearly and directly is the meaning transferred to the mind!

At such plainness, simplicity, directness, should the minister aim. Think of hanging with little trappings of human adornment the sublime word of God -as if you would deck out the rainbow! Think or a human being, a minister of Jesus of Nazereth,struggling before high heaven in the display of scholastic learning, and bombastic periods, and gaudy flourishes! I never could accept the character with which Jeremy Taylor has been delivered to us, says Dr. Withington, speaking for all sensible thinkers. He is never self-forgetful; he always detains you on the image; he plays his coruscations before you as Whipple would his dissoving views; and you always admire the robe without thinking of the form that wears it. Dr. South alludes to him in one of his sernons, without naming him. When speaking of simplicity in preaching, he says: -"I speak the words of truth and soberness," said Paul, "and not with inticing words of man's wisdom." Nothing here of the fringes of the North Star; nothing of Nature's becoming unnatural; nothing of the down of angel's wings, or beautiful locks of cherubins, no starched similitudes, introduced with a thus have I seen a cloud rolling in its airy mansion, and the like. The apostles, poor mortals, were content to take lower steps, and to tell the world in plain terms that he that believed should be saved, and he that believed not should be damned. And this was the dialect which nierced men's consciences, and made them cry out, what shall I do? It tickled not the ear, but sank into the heart; and when men came away from such sermons, they never commended the preacher for his taking voice or gesture, or the fineness of a simile, but spoke like men conquered by the overpowering force of truth.

It should never be forgotten that the sole use of words and sentences is to convey thought and impression. Hence words and sentences should not be seen. The highest art in the use of language is to conceal itself. The old maxim is in its place: "ars est celare artem;"-"art is in concealing art." The perfection of a window pane is in concealing itself; so that as you look through it upon the objects beyond you do not see it; are not conscious that it is there. The more it is invisible the more perfect it is. Ot language, it should be so simple and concise, so transparently clear, that the mind of the hearer or reader goes right through to the thought beyond: the attention not being called to the language or style

Illustrations, figures, helps of any kind, are helps only as they bring out into rounded form ideas. It they attract notice, so that one is ready to exclaim, Beautiful figure! splendid sentence!" and the like, then is the composition defective. It veils the truth, instead of revealing it. Many a man, says a writer, can make a speech or sermon that will make the audience think of him and praise him. It is an unspeakably more difficult and more eminent attainment, so to hide oneself in the perfect significance and adaptation of what we say, that no thought shall stop at us, but all shall pass us by, as if we were not, and shall see nothing between themselves and the objects

O, that all ministers were covetous of simplicity in thought, words, manner!

Who bandles things divine.'

For the Christian Visitor. Forgiveness with God.

How blessed is the soul when it is taught by the spirit to believe that its transgressions are forgiven, that its sin is covered, and that the Lord imputes no iniquity. Many believe that a being whom they call God, is merciful, a creature of their own fancy-easy. indulgent, and passing by transgression and sin, without regard to the claims of truth and justice. Nothwithstanding he has declared He will in no wise clear the guilty, yet they go on deceiving themselves with a vain hope, until they suddenly awake this delusion into the realities of a fearful and ungracious state, and discover when too late that in reposing on the mercy of God, they were only trying to hide from Him in some refuge of lies.

And never till men see how Christ died-the just for the unjust-can they hope in God, and never will they believe in his pardoling mercy, till they see the glory of God in the face of Jesus Christ, the sinners substitute, the mediator of the eternal covenant. Says the Apostle, "Ye are complete in him, who is the boad of all principality and power."

Let all within us bless God's holy name. "He healeth all our diseases," "He cleanseth us from all our iniquities," and though we may be deeply abased at the remembrance of our sins, yet looking unto Jesus whose blood cleanseth from all sin, we have hope. Poor and wretched, and miserable and naked in ourselves, we may be complete in the belovedfor there is forgiveness with God that he may be feared: but that forgiveness is alone through Jesus Christ. He delights to pardon. He retaineth not his anger forever, because he delighteth in mercy.

The wonder is, that God should ever pardon a single sin. His declaration in the beginning was to the effect, "the soul that sinneth it shall die;" but when we have been taught to understand how freely God can pardon iniquity, how honoring are the terms on which he can blot out our sins, although they be like crimson and like scarlet, we may well exult in sovereign grace as the foundation of the sinner's hope, and exclaim with the Psalmist, "Not unto us! not unto us! but unto Thy holy name be all the praise," How blessed-Jesus our High Priest is in the heavens, who can save to the uttermost all that come to God by him. That means-we must surpass the uttermost before we can be beyond the reach of His pardón while we continue here below. Glory to God.

For the Christian Visitor. Conversing one day with a gentleman, whose son had never been from home until he was sent to the Seminary for about six months, he said, "It was the making of him, sir."

The benefit was not in the amount of knowledge acquired, for that must have been inconsiderable in so short a time, but it consisted in the impetus given to the mind at a most interesting period of life, when the faculties are rapidly unfolding and the youth, maturing into the man, becomes conscious of the possession of powers hitherto latent within him.

Could every parent be made sensible of the advantage his son would derive from being sent, for a season, away from home, and home associations, to pursue his studies, say at the Seminary, he would not withhold it, provided he possessed the means.

The school in the neighborhood may be a superior one, the teacher excellent of his class, and yet the lad, supposing him to have any desire for learning, and aptitude for mental improvement, would reap no little benefit from a temporary sojourn at an Institution of learning away from home.

As long as he frequents the school near his father's door, he necessarily associates only with the lads of the families in the vicinity; he has grown up with them from childhood, they all know what each can do. they form almost one family of boys growing up side by side; rarely does a new comer introduce fresh blood, or put them on their mettle.

This state of things has its advantages doubtless, but they are counterbalanced by some drawbacks, and one is the dull uniformity of school work, the absence of that vivacity which arises from putting the mind side by side with a mind not yet travelled over, of doing so is evident; if one fail, another may do and trying the powers in competition with one never | well.

The most expert teacher cannot altogether neutraare in earnest seldom use any other. Love, hate, anger, griet, joy, express themselves in short words and direct sentences; while canning, falsehood, and estation delight in what Horace calls assumpted and serba-words "a total and half long." And it is a happy circumstance, that the Bible was translated in many a young brain, the desirable-gives when the noble, sturdy Saxon was so much in use. Let any one read the Lord's prayer, and the parable of the sower, or, in fact, aimost any other of our Saxon's parables, and no will see that nearly all the words of these in our translations are of Saxon and to have acquired as much instruction as he is ever likely to obtain, from what may be called home education, it would be the making of him to

send him from home for a time, to some Institution | left for the farmer. From all that I can learn the ne where he would be introduced perhaps to a method of balance is not much, if any, greater here in favor of instruction different from that to which he had been ac- the agriculturalist than in many parts of the othecustomed; where he would come in contact with minds, Provinces. Farmers here that succeed are generall other than those with whom he had grown up from men, at least of considerable science in farming, infancy, some superior perhaps to any he had ever hard labor, and rigid economy. In every branch of met with, and many in advance of himself. This industry there is sharp competition; even the school would give him a wholesome stimulus; a mental im- mistress who has not a dozen equally well qualified pulse would be imparted that would be felt through- applicants to contend with, may consider herself for out his whole inner nature; he would be introduced | tunate. into a kind of miniature world that would facilitate his progress when he comes to be transferred to that in the Maritime Provinces. Pickled and dry fish ar great world, for an entrance upon which the training expensive. Dried haddock are worth in the market of the boy is intended to prepare.

Seminary is a place of learning for those who desire swick! Taking all things into account, the price of to improve, and not a reformatory for the vicious, the living here is not much if any less than in Nova Sco idle, and the rebellious; it is a place where those who tia, if you except the greater facility of raising bread thirst for knowledge may drink to their heart's con- Rents are equally high here with those of the East tent; where those who seek instruction may obtain | tern Provinces. Taking these things into considerawhat they require; and where the real student will tion, it is not likely that many will emigrate from th find no impediment to his progress, but will meet with Lower Provinces, unless of such as would be willin every facility to help him on his way. For these was to go into the wilderness, and take up wild lands it originally designed, for these alone is it still adap- Young men might do this, and succeed in a life time ted and intended. C. SPURDEN.

For the Christian Visitor. Female Education.

DEAR EDITOR-I propose to present for the consideration of the readers of the Christian Visitor a seadvocate its claims. No one, however, has responded try I have passed through. Yours, &c.,

For some four years I was intimately acquainted with the remarkable success, and unspeakable usefulness of the Female Department of our Institution. We had the honor of taking the initiative in the matter of establishing a public Female Seminary in this Province, and I blush when I think that any consideration should have conduced to the abandonment of an enterprise so auspiciously commenced. How gratified would I be to see again in operation, under the sanction of our Denomination, so well-attended and so efficient a female school as that opened nearly thirty Sheerness 11th. vears ago, under the able management of Mrs. F. W. Miles. Methinks, while I write, I can hear the sweet but sonorous tones of that highly educated lady and three different times, and raised it 1200, 900 and 60 enthusiastic teacher, as she stood upon her platform and exercised so magical an influence upon her classes. What a splendid reader! I have seldom, if ever, heard a better. Scarcely any scene connected with my early life, made so deep an impression on my mind as that associated with the first examination conducted by Mrs. Miles. On the minds of many still living, similar impressions, doubtless were made.

How imposing the sight of so many deeply interesting and talented young ladies marching into the Main Hall, two and two, with their tall and dignified teacher at their head, and taking their places in front of the large audience assembled to witness exercises then wholly unusual in Fredericton! The self-possession of the Principal, the promptitude and accuracy of the pupils, and, above all, their perfect distinctness of utterance, whether in reading or reciting, made it nesday, 19th inst. As the weather was unfavorable the most interesting and impressive examination I | the Caroline went into Valentia Harbor and the Great have ever witnessed.

This department, as a separate school, has been permitted, I believe, to become entirely extinct while this retrograde movement has been allowed by at quarter past 5 o'clock. The next p. m., the splice us, others have awaked to the importance of Female | between the main cable and the shore end was com-Education, have established thriving institutions, and are now wearing laurels that once adorned our brow, but which our supineness has allowed to fall inglori- on in the most satisfactory manner until 2.20 a. m. ously to the ground

While our people are somewhat awake to the cause of education in connection with the Male Institution of its difficulties and elevate it to a lofty pinnacle of efficiency and usefulness, and inspire a confidence that the tide has turned in its favor, and that henceforth its prosperity is certain-let earnest enquiries be made as to what is our duty with regard to Female Education. The interest of the one is identical with that of the other, and both should receive equal atthis Province.

While we thus indulge in apathy on this subject, are we not guilty of a grievous direliction of duty towards the most lovely and interesting portion of our | was again in perfect order, and the telegraph fleet on offspring? It is a duty we owe to God, to the rising its way to America having been detained 37 hours generation, to the memory of those honored names who, thirty years ago, made sacrifices to promote the and there had been paid out, including the 27 miles cause, to reembark in this work. If the series of ar- of shore end, 199 of cable. Depth of water 1750 ticles, to which this is but an introduction, shall suc- fathoms. Tests very good. ceed in awakening a feeling of deeper interest in the intellectual cultivation of our daughters, and lead to a determination, that, as far as our circumstances shall permit, they shall enjoy literary advantages second to tests very good. none furnished to females elsewhere, I shall rejoice that I enlisted in the service. Yours, PATER. St. John, August 22nd, 1864.

For the Christian Visitor. From Our Correspondent.

My DEAR EDITOR -One of the first things that calls the attention of the traveller from the Lower Provinces, in passing through this wide range of country, is, the forest-like appearance of almost every farm, In New Brunswick, and in Nova Scotia also, in the was frequently interrupted from want of steam. the best farmed localities, you will not observe a grave of any kind of forest trees, except in the rear of the of lowering the splice and transferring the cable to cultivated lands; here it is far otherwise—the absence of groves of hard wood the exception. It is able management of Capt. Anderson, kept all night rarely the case that a farm of any ordinary size, say up to the cable, and so prevented any strain beyond from one to two hundred acres, has not reserved wood and rail enough to last for many years, perhaps for generations, if the growth is not prevented. This provision is not only calculated to meet the ne- and most anxious hours and minutes they were. cessities of fuel and fencing, but it also is so arranged as to afford much comfort for shade, and pleasure in its beauty. This, with the undulating form of the surface of the country, presents a very attractive appaid out, 158 miles, water, 1770 fathoms; test very pearance.

The crops, although for the past few years there has been some failure, are this year abundant. In some instances the early harvested wheat is already thrashed that room may be had for the later barvest. Where so much depends on agriculture as in Canada,

this gives new impetus to almost every enterprise. There is one feature in the farming here that farmthe latter, potatoes, turnips, mangel-wurzel and carrots. These are cultivated extensively: the wisdom

Grass and grain are thus cut; thrashing is nearly ail of water 1950 fathoms; total distance from Valentia

The cost of West India produce is more here tha

seven cents per lb. Dry goods are not very muc But I wish it always to be borne in mind that the different in price from what they are in New Brun to make a farm for their successors to enjoy; bu older men of families will do well, before they leav comfortable houses, and pleasing associations, to ex amine carefully the grounds on which they hope fo gain, in any change of abode they may contemplate

Fruit is cultivated with but little trouble, and sol ries of brief articles on Female Education. Long at very low prices. Apples, picked from the trees, of have I looked for communications on this subject | best quality, in the autumn are bought for three you from the pens of your abler correspondents, but I shillings, equal to 371 cents, per bushel, or shake have looked in vain. More than twelve months since from the trees for twenty-live cents. Plums for on I-ventured to invite attention to the fact that in the | dollar twenty-five cents; cherries and currants equal! matter of Female Education our Denomination had re- low in price. These prices, compared with prices i trograded from the noble stand they took at the ope- New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, show the profit of ning of the Baptist Seminary at Fredericton in 1836, fruit culture in these Provinces much the greatest and earnestly called upon the friends of this cause to This year the apple is nearly a failure in all the count

> YOUR CORRESPONDENT. Woodstock, C. W., August 8th, 1865.

COLONIAL.

Secular Department.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

HEART'S CONTENT, Aug. 16. Terrible and Galatia arrived at St. John's at 9 Tuesday evening, 15th. Great Eastern returned Captain Napier reports as follows: "Cable parte Wednesday noon in 1950 fathoms. They grappled

fathoms respectively, each time the grappling broke but on no occasion broke the cable in grappling." Great Eastern has gone for more and better gear. Mr. Varley writes encouragingly, says found no dif

ficulty in grappling the cable whatever, then in the greatest depth and that probably as soon as prope tackle is prepared, will grapple the Cable 100 mile east of the break, where water is only 1500 tathoms. Buoys rode the gates well, being fastened by piece. of condensed cable.

HEART'S CONTENT, Aug. 16, 1865. Following is Mr. Field's Diary :- "Steamship dreat Eastern, Atlantic North, Lat. 51.25, West Long, 39. Six, Friday evening, Aug. 11th. The Steamship Great Eastern sailed from the Nore, July 15th. Off Sheerness Saturday. On Monday afternoon, 17, overhauled the steamer Caroline, that left London on the 5th inst., with the shore end on board. She had been delayed by bad weather. We took her in Eastern into Beas Haven, followed the next day by H. M. S. Terrible and Sphynx. The 27 miles of heavy shore cable was successfully laid from the Caropleted, and the Great Eastern, the Terrible and Sphynx steamed towards Newfoundland, while the Caroline and Hawke returned to Valentia. All went on Monday 2±th, when a partial loss of insulation suddenly showed itself. Shortly after this the speed of the ships were reduced and cable paid out more slowly, while tests were applied to locate the fault at Frederiction, and men of zeal and energy have which was found to be on the water some miles astern arisen with a determination to raise the Seminary out of the Great Eastern. At 8.50 a. in. the cable was transferred to the picking up apparatus, and we began to haul in the cable. This operation was frequently suspended by want of steam in the boiler attached to the picking up apparatus, and during the day a portable boiler was connected with the former. At five minutes past 8 the next morning, the fault was brought on board and found to have been caused by a piece of iron wire similar to that used in the manufacture about 2 inches long, having been forced tention in advocating the cause of higher education in between the outer wires and through the gutta percha into the copper wire. 101 miles of cable were recovered, the fault cut out and a new splice made.

The cable was re-transferred to paying out machinat the stern, and at 4.10 a. m., this day (25th) all and fifty minutes. At noon, on Wednesday, 26th

Thursday, 27th, -Ship ran last 24 hours 141 miles and paid out 158 miles of cable; water 2160 fathoms test very good. Friday, 28th, distance made 1551 miles : Cable paid out 174 miles : water 1950 fathoms.

Saturday, 29th, -Distance ran 160 miles : cable

paid out 176 miles; depth of water 1900 fathoms;

tests very good. At 1.26 p. m., it was discovered that there was a serious tault in the cable, which entirely cut off communication with the shore. The ship was stopped and the cable transferred to the picking up gear and commenced hauling in at 9.14 p. m. After picking up 21 miles of cable the fault came on board. On examination it proved to have been caused by a stout piece of wire having been driven entirely through the cable. The 21 miles or cable were recovered from a depth of 1900 fathoms. The operation of picking up from this great depth night being very dark and roggy, and the operation the paying out machinery at the stern was postponed till next morning. The Great Eastern was, by the the cable's own weight coming upon it and injuring it. At 8 a. m., the splice had been successfully lowered, and the ship was again on her course. The

detention by this fault was 18 hours and 42 minutes, Sunday, 80th .- Distance made 24 miles, and paid out, 37 miles of cable, depth of water 1960 fathoms : test very good.

Monday, 31st.-Distance run, 134 miles : cable Aug. 1st.-Distance made, 155 miles; paid out, 179 miles cable; water 1799 fathoms; test very

Wednesday, 2nd .- At 5.20 a. m., on resuming the insulation tests, it was discovered that there was a partial loss of the insulation. The ship was soon afterwards stopped and the Cable transferred to the picking up gear at the bow, and the operation of hauling in commenced. By noon the engine used ers in other places would do well to copy. I refer to for picking up stopped for want of water for a conthe variety of cereals and root crops. Of the former, siderable nime. Two miles had been recovered and wheat corn peas, barley, oats, and buckwheat; of the cable was cut to see whether the fault had come on board. About 12.80 p. m., the cable caught and chafed on the mouth of the hawse pipe and was with considerable difficulty removed, and at 12.35 p. m., it parted on board where it was injured just behind the stoppers, and in a moment the end disappeared in the water. Distance run last 24 hours, 116 miles; Much of the farming here is done by machinery. Cable paid out, 132 miles; recovered 2 miles; depth

to hold it and mark the spot. During the operation posed that a tooth broke off by the strain, and this portant. getting in between the pinion and the spur wheel So the operation of hauling in had to be performed understood by contractors as quite too high. by the capstain.

Friday, Saturday and Sunday the weather was unfavorable for recovering the cable. Monday, 7th .- Lowered another grapnell at 12.10.

and commenced dragging. At 8 in the evening began to haul in, and continued to do so all night. Tuesday, 8th.-At 7.50, a. m., 1000 fathoms of grapnel rope hauled in shackles broke just inside the ship; lost in this attempt 1500 fathoms of rope. A second buoy was lowered to mark the spot. The balance of the day and all the next was fully occupied in hauling new shackles, made for the hauling in rope, altering capstan, and making preparations for another attempt to recover the cable. Had the apparatus been ready, the weather on Wednesday was much too rough to attempt any operation. The two buoys

rode out the gales in this depth perfectly. Thursday, 10.—At 6 a. m., began to lower grapnels and at 8.55 had out 2450 fathoms, and that was the cable and continued to do so until the evening,

when began to haul in slowly. On Friday, 11th, 6 p. m., finished hauling in the 2460 fathous of rope when the grapnels came up foul with its own chain. At 11 a. m., began to lower grapnels again and as soon as all the 2460 fathoms were paid out commenced dragging until 3.55 p. m., when began to haul in slowly. It was soon evident by the great strain, that the grapnel had caught the cable. At 7 p. m., when, 710 fathoms had been re covered the rope parted, and as there was not sufficient rope on board the Great Eastern to resume grapnelling, it was decided that the Great Eastern should return at once to England.

The following practical conclusions have been arrived at by those engaged in various capacities in he expedition

1st. That the steamship Great Eastern, from her ize and sea-going qualities, can carry and lay an Atlantic telegraph cable safely in any weather. 2d. That the paying out machinery constructed for the purpose by Messrs. Canning & Clifford works

perfectly, and can be confidently relied on.

3d. That the insulation of the gutta percha contemperature and the great pressure at the bottom of the ocean, and was more than double what it had been on starting, proving itself to be the best insulated cable ever manufactured, and many times higher to the copper by a piece of iron wire found sticking the fatal tale. on the cable. Electrically the third fault was analagous to the first. The difficulty can be guarded against in the construction of future cables.

4th. That nothing has occurred to create the least the expedition of the successful laying and working occurrence of the accident. The passengers lost everyof the Atlantic Telegraph cable, but, on the contrary, their confidence in the undertaking has been largely thing went down bodily, and this at a distance of increased by the experience thus obtained.

5th. That with the Great Eastern steamship and stronger tackle, and with improved picking up among the passengers, and were saved. After all machinery, there is a possibility of recovering the wno could be picked up had been placed safely on the end of the cable and completing the line already two- Meteor, it was found that the water was gaining fast SUBMARINE CABLES. - The longest of these, of

course, is the Malta and Alexandria, which is 1532 miles in length. This cable is the first long one which has proved successful, but it is described by Mr. Gisborne as being too slight, and it certainly has proved liable to interruptions. It is the first cable sent out under water in tanks fitted in the cable ships. The first iron-covered cable, now universally used, was the Dover and Calais, which is 27 miles long, and has been 131 years in operation. The first application of pure India rubber to submarine cables now very seldom used-was with the short cable of three miles between Keyhaven and Hurst The first cable in which a strand was used for the conductor is the Newfoundland and Cape Breton. That between England and the Isle of Man was the first in which the outer iron wires were protected is verified by Wm. Balkwell, Esq., of London, a against rust by hemp and bitumen. The greatest depth seems to be reached by the Corfu and Otranto. the fathoms in this case being 800 to 1000. Between Dover and Calais, the general depth is from 50 to 30 fathoms. The first submarine cable ever laid was only a gutta percha covered wire, between Dover and Calais, and which worked but for one day. Between England and Holland, four separate cables, laid at different times, have been so frequently broken by anchors, that they have been picked up, and are now being stranded into one solid cable, which is to run between Belfast and Scotland. The Holyhead and Howth cable worked five years, and then failed, in consequence of the iron wires rusting so as to hinder repairs, for ten years, but early last year it broke down. The cause of failure in the case of several cables is not known. Two or three were "too light for position;" one was laid in a narrow strait instead of in the open sea; another was "laid in a bad direction, continually chafed through by rocks:" with a third, the outer covering of hemp was eaten away by shell-fish at even 800 fathoms and upwards. In all, 23 cables, which were successful for some time, are not now working, excepting in the case of some which have been relaid with other cables. In nine instances cables failed when being laid down. On the Sardinia and Africa line, the cable ship went out of her course, and the length of cable proved insufficient. In another instance, bad weather came on while the cable vessel was being towed by a steamer, and the cable was cut to save the ship. - Times.

Colonel Cole has been sworn in Administrator of the Government of the Province.

Drowned. - A boy named Win. Piercy was drowned about 11 o'clock yesterday morning in the pond attached to Smith's ship yard, East end of Princess Street. He was playing on some logs and accidently slipped off, and was drowned before assistance could be rendered. His body was shortly afterward re- that lengthened period. The altered appearance of the covered. The deceased was 9 years old, son of the Mr. Isac Piercy. - News.

CANADA. - The Ministerial programme is as follows: No further action on Confederation at present; (the Government, as I stated in a previous letter, will await the action of the Maritime Provinces until the Session of 1866: then failing their adhesion, they will form a Federal Union intended to obviate political difficulties between the Canadas, and leaving the Maritime Provinces to make such terms as they can, for better or worse, when they join the great Federation which, it is hoped, will lay the foundation of a great and pro-perous Angle-Austrican continent.) The Government will not expend the vote of a million of dollars on fortifications before again meeting Parliament, nor, pending present inquiries by military authorities, will it propose any change in the Militia law, beyond some minor amendments. The British Government were perfectly satisfied with the policy of the Canadian Government in respect to these matters. Reciprocity-"Under the authority of the Imperial Government, a meeting of the Delegates from the British N. A. Provinces, under the Presidency of the Governor-General, entitled "A CONFEDERATE COUNCIL" to advise on trade and commerce, would meet at Quebec next month, with the view of arranging for united action in regard to the Reciprocity Treaty." It would be impolitic on the part of the Government to go into the details now. INTER COLONIAL RAILROAD. The Government "re-iterates the declaration made by the Parliament of Canada, that they regard the Inter-Colonial Rail-WAY AS A NECESSARY ACCOMPANIMENT AND CONDITION of Confederation." Government would bring in a bill on the subject of the North-West Territory-it would enable the Government to treat for the pur-chase of any rights (believed to be very few) which the Hudson's Bay Co., Have in nearly three-fourths of British North America, consisting of the magnificent demain of 3,500,000 square miles, includin every variety of climate, soil, and products. Lastly, Government did not intend to "make any material alteration in the customs, excise or stamp duties this season.—Vor. Morning Journal.

THE INTER-COLONIAL BAILWAY. (Special telegram to the Morning Journal.)

QUEBEC, Aug. 22. Fleming's report has been presented to the Legisla-

Shippegan, N. B., and Louisburg, C. B. highly of picking up, the machinery gave way. It is sup- praised as nearest point to Europe, and yet to be im-Cost of road from River Du Loup to Halifax over

smashed the latter. This accident happened twice, twenty million dollars or 46,000 dollars per mile-Government not committed to the survey which is simply professional for information.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOSS OF THE PEWABIC. - A correspondent of the London (C. W.) Free Press furnishes a graphic description of the collision on Lake Huron, which resulted in the loss of the steamer

"Pewabic," many of the passengers and all of her cargo. The writer was a passenger on board the "Pewabie," and in a position to know all about the sad affair. We extract the following : He says that when the vessel first struck no alarm exhibited itself among the passengers, and it was

not till the rebound had occurred, and a second blow struck, that the terror of the event forced itself upon all. When that took place the vessel collapsed, as he says, "like a pack of cards," the lower portion sinkleft on board the ships, and commenced dragging for of air from below, caused by the inflow of water, ing, and the upper parts, being burst off by the rush were left floating on the surface. When the vessel struck, a large number of the passengers and crew were on the forward deck, enjoying the cool of the evening. Most of these were saved by climbing from the bow of the Pewabic on to the Meteor. All the others went down. These included the ladies who were in their berths and persons in the cabin. Mr. Vanstaden was in the cabin, and found that after the shock, flames arose together with steam, which threatened to suffocate them all. He ran to the companion way leading from the cabin to the deck, but found it already choked with people, and while endeavouringly vainly to ascend, the vessel sunk ! Upon rising to the surface he managed to clamber up upon a piece of the floating wreck, of which a great quantity was to be seen lying about. This consisted of the cabin-work, the upper deck, and the wooden roof which had been over the promenade, &c. The larger portion, the roof, floated a little out of the water, and those on it could hear their less fortunate fellow passengers, who rose up underneath it, trying to secure themselves, and crying "Save me, save me!" Their voices were soon hushed in the waters. A portion of the crew of the Pewabic had got on to the Meteor, and those, with ductor improved, by reason of the reduction of the the crew of that vessel, got out the boats and proceeded to pick up from the wreck all those who had managed to save themselves on it. During this period most heart-rending scenes were witnessed. Screams were loud and long; parents, children, and than the standard required by the contract. The friends were calling out through the now approachcause of the two faults which were picked up was in | ing darkness, to learn if those dear to them were each case a perforation of the gutta percha through saved, and the absence of response told to too many

The Pewapic had a large freight, including 300,000 pounds of copper ore, and 200,000 of iron ore, which were being brought down from the mines. This was the cause of the rapid sinking of the hull of the vessel, doubt in the minds of the practical men engaged in which was lost sight of in three minutes after the thing except that which they had on them. Every some thirty-five miles from the shore. Mr McKnight, part owner of the vessel, and his lady and child, were upon her, and that notwithstanding four pumps work it gained rapidly. Such is the simple account of this disaster. It must have been caused by gross carelessness but when it took place the results were horribly rapid. A crash; a rebound; another crash; then the tumbling together of the upper portion of the vessel, and the sinking of the lower; screams for help; the rising to the surface of some of those who had been carried down; the escape of a few; the death of the many; and all this occurring in a space of time far shorter than it has taken to read the lines that imperfectly describe the terrible event."

> A MAN LIVES SEVENTEEN DAYS WITHOUT FOOD. -The London, (C. W.) Prototype publishes an account of a most remarkable case of sustentation of life for a lengthened period without food, the truth of which gentleman of reliability. The facts are as follows:

"On the 20th of July, a person working in the saw-mill of James Hunt, Esq., (brother of Charles Hunt, Esq., of this city,) near the Five Stakes, went to Fingal to visit some of his friends. While there, he went to the lake to bathe, being at the time alone, and as he considered, in perfect health. lumediately on coming out of the water, he felt a dizziness in his head, and before he had time to dress himself, fell prostrate on the beach, a few feet from the edge of the lake. From that period until 5th August, seventeen days, he remained in a partial state of stupor unable either to assist himself or crawl from the spot. And here he lay, during that long weary time, on the burning sand, and in the scorching rays of a midsummer sun, without food, or the slightest power of dragging himself to a place of succor, although a larm-house was situated at no great distance off. His position was at length providentially discovered by a person from an adjoining farm, who fortunately happened to be engaged looking after some sheep. About this time the poor fellow, whose sufferings must have been fearful, recognized the man at some distance, and endeavored by every means in this power to attract his attention, by lifting up his hand, the only signal he was capable of making, being entirely powerless to give the slightest sound in the way of a shout. His efforts were at last successful, as the farmer, who at first expressed an opinion that the sufferer was

some drunken Indian that had wandered on the beach and lain down, went to his rescue and was shocked at the sight that met his eyes. There lay the unfortunate man, in the most dreadful agony, shrivelled almost to a skeleton; his arms and legs reduced in thickness to those of a child of a few months old, his eyes sunken, his features emaciated and hardly recognizable as those of a human being, while a great por-tion of his body was dreadfully burnt and scorched by the rays of the sun beating down upon him during poor fellow was indeed pitiful to look upon. Seventeen days before he was a healthy robust being; now he looks like a dried up mummy. He was at once taken to the residence of his friend, and every means is being taken to restore him, if possible, to health. It is doubtful, however, if he can recover, although up to latest accounts, he was progressing favorably. The fact of his being kept alive so long is attributed to the moisture around the spot on which he lay, and at the same time being able to quench his thirst occasionally from the cool waters of the lake, which rippled at his feet. The case is a most singular one, and another instance of the prolongation of life water peculiar circumstances. We have been unable to obtain the name of the sufferer."

The Great storm in Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope, seems to have been a very serious affair. Eighteen- vessels were lost including the R. M. S. Athens. About sixty people were drowned. Only 9 vessels of the 27 in port escaped being driven

A West India paper professes to know of a sovereign remedy for diptheria. Here is the recipe: "Take a common tobacco pipe, place a live coal in the bowl, drop a little tar upon the coal, draw the smoke into the mouth, and discharge it through the

NEW TELEGRAPH ROUTE TO AMERICA. - A Warsaw journal announces that the plan for a telegraphic line between Russia and America has been approved and signed by the Czar. The Russian Government undertakes to complete the line as far as Nicolajewsk, the remaining portion—from Nicolajewisk to San Francisco-being at the charge of the American Company. The capital of the latter amounts \$10,000,-000, and bonds representing \$8,434, 600 have already been issued. It is intended that this route shall be

finished in five years. THE CAUSE AND TREATMENT OF CHOLERA. -In summarising a communication to the Medical Times and Guzette on this important subject, Dr. John Chap-man, among other conclusions, holds that "the pri-mary cause of cholera is, as a general rule, the exces-sive heat of hot climates, and of temperate climates in summer when cholera prevails;" that "the proximate cause of cholera is of precisely the same that of summer, or cholearic diarrhoea, but that it is fur more developed, and consequently that its action is proportionately more powerful and intense;" that "cholera is neither contagions or infectious in any sense whatsoever, except through the depressing influence of fear;" and "that cholera may be completely averted, and, when developed, cured by the persistent application of the spinal ice-bag along the whole spine so long as any symptom of the disease continues.

Mr. D. Pickance, is authorised to collect Christian Vatter actionnes in the City.