Colonial Presbyterian.

SAINT JOHN, THURSDAY, AUG. 22.

We have often felt, of late, that owing to the limited time and space we have been able to devote to religious and philosophical subjects, our paper must be less acceptable than formerly to our readers of the highest class, and this is doubtless the case. Yet it is from such persons that we receive most encouragement and "good words." We have before us a letter which emanates from one of the finest mind and one of the most gifted pens in the Lower Provinces, and we feel tempted to make an extract from it in illustration of our remark and for the benefit of our readers. Being a private letter, and not designed for the public eye, our correspondent writes in a free and familiar vein. He says:

I enjoy the visits of the COLONIAL PRESBYTERIAN very much. Its views and my own coincide, almost in every particular. I have sometimes thought of coming to your aid on the subject of the Organ and Hymnology, but I thought you were able to to fight your own battles. What nonsense has been written on these subjects! I think Mr Bennet gave the philosophy of the subject in a late article in your paper, which went to the root of the matter. I do not think that every foreign aid should be levied to help us in worship or to stimulate the sentiment of devotion. The use of images always degenerates into idolatry. Instrumental music may sometimes detract rather than aid the worshipper, but so may the voice, and the highest worship, the deepest devotion, may find no outward expression at all. The voice is an instrument, just as an organ is an instrument, and it is the soul in contact with either, the mind inspiring both, that is the true agent in producing the effect. Who would not write a hymn if he had the capacity to do so? and who would not sing if he had the gift? Must it be wrong to consecrate to God in worship what it requires all the finest powers of the mind and heart to compose? Could we utter in spontaneous rythmical language the feelings of our heart, like the old rhapsodists, would that be refused in worship? To compose, and then utter certain words in praise, what makes the difference? May we not allow a Cooper or a Charles Wesley, a Kelley, a Heber to compose for us, or may we not adopt what is absolutely the expression of the devotion and the utterance of their fine experiences. Would David, the Hebrew Poet and Psalmist, have frowned upon or despised the hymns that have been given to us by the Church since the Christian Era began its course? I do not think he would, but would have made many of them his own. To refuse all such aids in worship, as the vehicle of more evangelical experience, or the developed and ever-varying experiences of the Church, seems to me insensate folly. The organ may be dispensed with, but I think we do ourselves great injury by excluding Scriptural Hymns from worship. There is a want of variety in our Psalmody. Every one must have felt this, and why should we deny ourselves the benefit of those admirable compositions, which were written with no other purpose than to express the very experience which the true worshipper should value, and which he could not himself so happily embody?

STUDIES IN THE GOSPELS, by Richard Chevenix Trench, D. D., Archbishop of Dublin. Charles Scribner & Co.

Dr. Trench is an admirable expositor. His labours have been confined almost exclusively to the New Testament, although in his Hulsean Lectures he traces the gradual unfolding of Scriptural doctrine in both Testaments, more especially in reference to the advent of Christ. His works on the "Parables" and "Miracles," modestly called "Notes," are very thorough in learning and full of happy examples of interpretation. Without being exactly a mystic, Dr. Trench's mind tends to dwell on latent analogies and symbolical meanings in Scripture; and he is the very antipodes of the hard-headed rationalists. In the present volumne Dr. Trench takes up sixteen themes from the Gospels, including some of considerable difficulty. Indeed, he considers that it is an error to suppose that the chief difficulties in New Testament exposition are to be found in the Epistles. He thinks the difficulties of the Gospel arise out of the thought itself—its depth and comprehensiveness—while the difficulties in the Epistles relate mainly to matters of form. Among the themes very exhaustively discussed in this volume are "The Temptation," the "Calling of Philip and Nathaniel," "Christ and the Samaritan Woman," "The Sons of Thunder," "The Transfiguration," "Zaccheus," the "Penitent Malefactor," etc. etc. The discussions are very original, suggestive and satisfactory. They open up trains of thought which excite considerable interest in the minds of hearers and readers accustomed to rambling, superficial, threadbare expositions. We heartily commend this volume, and indeed all the writings of Dr. Trench, to the notice of Biblical students. On sale at McMillan's.

PRESBYTERY OF NEWRY'—The Rev. John Dodd has given notice of the following motion at next meeting of the above Presbytery:—

"That in the opinion of this Presbytery it would be better for the interests of Christian truth that all State endowments should cease in Ireland, than that all Churches should be indiscriminately endowed."

THE RUMOURED CALL TO DR. HALL.—In reference to the call from New York to the Rev. Dr. Hall, the *Irish Times* says:—

"From a member of the First Presbyterian Church, New York, we learn that that congregation purpose to call the Rev Dr Hall, of Dublin, to be their pastor. They offer an income equal, in the present currency, to £1,400 of our money, and equal to £2,000 when the currency sinks to its nominal value. There is also a ministerial residence attached to the church.

Sheep farming in Australia is very remunerative. The brothers Wilson of Victoria realize £80,000 sterling a year by it.

LITTLE FAILINGS.

BY REV. FREDERICK HASTINGS.

Who has never had occasion to remark how much harm comes of Little Failings? A trifling folly has caused many a man, otherwise highly esteemed for certain good qualities, to be despised and even materially injured.

Now no man should affect to be indifferent about character or reputation. Only those act in this way whose characters and reputation are little worth. Anything then that tends to lower us in the eyes of others calls for consideration and earnest effort at avoidance.

But how is man to find out his "little falings?" Possibly the best plan is to note those things which have lowered others in our estimation. We need not do this in a proud, self-confident spirit. If we fall into that the "last state might be worse than the first."

Should we have far to seek ere we should find a man possessed of many good qualities, rather clever, strictly upright, and genial in society, but who is given to such a vacillating temper of mind that you can never depend upon him. You are not sure that you will find him in the same mind on any given subject, two days or even two hours together. There is a certain looseness about his whole construction. He is not careful in the building up of character to have every part well jointed and fastened. Hence as poorly executed carpentry work soon gapes and cracks, so does his "little failing" soon shew itself. His ability you esteem but you would no more think of committing yourself to his guidance than you would of embarking in a vessel shewing a large spread of canvass but having little or no ballast on board.

Sometimes on the other hand a man is met with, who has plenty of firmness. He is self-willed, strong-headed, even obstinate. You find his course clash with your interest. You imagine that you have only to suggest the need for an alteration and that it will be made. How coldly he receives your intimation! His manner indicates a feeling of resentment at your interference. You are surprised. From what you had known of him previously you thought him open, kind, accessible. You find, however, that written up over his forehead is this plain warning "no interference from without." Woe to the unfortunate that ventures to transgress. Short temper and sharp words soon obstruct further progress, We conclude however that it is no sign of strength of character that a man cannot take a hint without taking offence.

Closely allied to this "little failing" is that of allowing ourselves to become the slaves of a narrow circle of ideas. Such men are agreeable enough until however they get on their favorite hobby they seem carried beyond themselves. They become dogmatic. They force their opinions on others. They have settled the question, who else has a right to call their decision in question?

Sometimes such people are gifted with great volubility of speech. Their "little failing" is that they have no command of their tongue. Lift only the sluices and what a torrent of words! How they rush, rush, rush!! In vain you seek standing ground. You have no power of resistance left. Your feet are swept from under you, and you are even glad to be swept away, anywhere out of hearing of such a volley of words. Now even a "fool if he is silent is accounted wise." At least people give him credit for the possession of some knowledge. They would not suspect the bell of being cracked if the clapper would lie still. The unguent would be delightful but oh those "dead flies which cause it to stink!"

In seeking to avoid the one "little failing" we must not fall into another; that of being over reticent. Many through false modesty are afraid to open their mouths. If you suggest subjects of conversation your aid is soon damped by the yes, and no, replies you get. The conclusion, oftimes reached, that there is little or nothing in such persons, is generally near the truth.

It is not an uncommon thing to find those who are neither reticent nor dogmatic but who have the "little failing" of striving to extract jokes or turn into ridicule the opinions and sayings of others. It is a lawful thing to laugh. To have no humour is almost equivalent to having no soul. Man is a being capable of experiencing the greatest amount of misery, but also of joy as is shewn by his faculty of laughter. What shall we say however if a transient joy is snatched at the cost of pain to another? To some it is not so painful as to others to find their opinions turned into ridicule, but the generality of men account it as something unbearable. Those who give way to this habit may for a time be praised for their humor, wit, cleverness, *bonhommie*, but soon it will be accounted as a peculiar "little failing" with a keen edge, to be handled with carefulness or avoided altogether.

THE SYNOD OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND for New Brunswick met in St. Andrews Church on Wednesday, and was opened by a sermon by the Rev. John Wells, A. M., from the text "Endeavouring to keep the unity of the Spirit in the bond of peace."—The sermon was conceived in an excellent spirit. Rev. James Henderson, D. D., has been chosen Moderator for the ensuing year. Among the corresponding members from other churches whose commissions were read and accepted were the Rev. Principal Snodgrass and James Croyl, Esq., agent of the schemes of the Church from Canada, Rev. Allan Pollock, Rev. Mr. McWilliam and Rev. Mr. Duncan from the Synod of Nova Scotia. A Committee of bills and overtures was named, The Synod meets for business daily at 10 o'clock, A. M., and for devotional exercises about an hour earlier. Yesterday Dr. Snodgrass and the other deputies were receiven. They will be heard at an early day.

The Synod at its subsequent sittings transacted routine and other business. The matters which were of most general interest are touched upon in the notice of the public meeting with which the Synod concluded its meetings.

AQUATIC.—At the Pic-Nic in Carelton yesterday the boat race was won by the "Young Neptune." The "Thetis," got upset coming around the flag boat, and treated the crew to a fine bath.

PUBLIC MEETING IN ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.

On Wednesday evening addresses were delivered in St Andrew's Church, in this city, by the Rev. Allan Pollock, of New Glasgow, N. S. Rev. Principal Snodgrass, D. D., of Kingston, Ontario, and James Croyl, Esq., of Montreal, on subjects of general interest in connection with the Educational Missionary and Pastoral efforts of the sister Churches in Nova Scotia and Canada. The Rev. James Henderson, D.D. Moderator, occupied the chair. Mr Pollock traced the history and struggles of the Church in Nova Scotia. He stated that the endowment of Dalhousie College had worked well, and advocated strongly the raising up of a native ministry. Should further unions of Presbyterians take place, he argued that it would be all the better that the provision for theological learning in each should first be made as perfect as possible, so that all could the more readily be represented in the Theological Institutes of the Union, and he stated that Rev. Dr. Geddie's Mission and his account of it had exercised a stimulating influence on the Church in Nova Scotia, and their Synod had felt much satisfaction in co-operating in that work as well as in Educational matters with their brethren of other Presbyterian denominations.

PRINCIPAL SNODGRASS

was instructed to ask the co-operation of the Maritime Synods in promoting Theological Education in Queen's College, Kingston. The Church which he represented had 126 organized congregations, upwards of 109 Ministers in charges, including 2 Assistant Ministers, 4 Professors, 14 ordained Missionaries, and 15,500 members in full communion. They had several churches in Hamilton, Montreal and elsewhere, erected at a cost of from $36,000 to $60,000, and which were very creditable to the taste and liberality of the people. They were endeavoring also to overtake the back settlements, but this was no easy task, as in Canada, they filled up very rapidly. Queen's College, whose buildings, &c., had in all cost a sum of $35,000, had already done a great work The number of students enrolled in it was 676, and of degrees conferred 373, though it had only been 25 years in existence These students included lawyers, physicians, members of parliament and judges, as well as clergymen: Methodists, Episcopalians, Independents and Roman Catholics had availed themselves of the advantages which the College offered. They had only two Theological Professors, and wished to provide endowment for a third. The parent church would give £100 sterling a year to aid them, and they wished to raise an endowment sufficient to provide at least £200 a year more. They asked the aid of the Maritime Provinces in this work.

In the course of Dr. Snodgrass's remarks he touched upon some of the questions which were now agitating the churches, and on the perils of such agitation. They related generally to the public worship of the Church—to the sermon, to prayer and praise. The result, he believed, was favorable to a more simple and practical style of preaching, more simple and scriptural prayers, and to improvement in Psalmody. The great source of trouble in this matter had been in relation to Instrumental music. Their Synod had arrived at a decision one year and altered it the next, and might have continued to do so if they had not agreed upon the principle of leaving it free to congregations to adopt instrumental music if they saw fit, provided that the harmony of the Church was not disturbed.—Many held that here was the pith of the whole question—this matter of congregational freedom in a matter which was not contrary to the Word of God, but which many believed was agreeable thereto.—Twelve congregations were now in the way of getting organs, and the system worked well. He had been opposed to it, but as he said that it led to more general and hearty singing—he gave examples of this, derived from the history of his own congregation; he had got over his difficulties, and was willing to meet the views of those who believed that the organ could be turned to account in the Christian Sanctuary. Principal Snodgrass's address was very able and comprehensive. He was followed by James Croyl, Esq., who is a Scotchman by birth, a gentleman of great and varied information. He is fitted to render great service to the church. He said the people of the Upper Provinces had but a very imperfect idea of these Provinces. They supposed St. John was a place of pines chiefly, and that the St. John river ran through the old primeval forests. He was agreeably surprised in witnessing its most splendid and highly cultivated scenery. He found that the Rev Egerton Ryerson was born on its banks. *He* had given a system of Common Schools in Canada which took rank with the best in the world. They had 4000 common schools and 90 grammar schools in Upper Canada alone; they had 10 or 12 colleges. These schools were attended by 350,000 children, and the educational expenditure was $500,000. The people of Nova Scotia were as little known in Canada some time ago as those of N. B, but now that we were one people, he hoped we would study each other's resources more, and unite in developing them. He described the astonishment with which he had viewed the thick coal seams of Nova Scotia.

Referring to Church matters, he said they found great advantages might be derived from annual congregational meetings, and also from Lay Associations. In Montreal there was a Young Men's Christian Association, numbering 400 men, who were of great service to each other and to strange young men entering the city. The ladies, too, were active and energetic. In Kingson a Manse was wanted. They got an architect of their own, and had plans drawn, and had contractors of their own, and had a house built. They raised $6000 and paid for it, and when it was finished they handed the key to the minister. That was an example which other churches might wish to follow. Suppose the ladies of St. Andrew's Church took it in hand—they could do it just as well as the Kingston ladies. Mr. C. told how three little girls, each aged eight years, had, by working in the evening five months in the year for three years, raised $100 annually; it was the first money the Bishop of Toronto received for a certain missionary object.

He advocated systematic and proportionate giving, and said if professing Christians would ask themselves what proportion of their income they ought to give to support and extend the Gospel, there would be money enough for all purposes of Christian effort, conversion of the heathen, &c. Why should not men so act, seeing they were only stewards and must soon give an account?

There were other speakers, but it was now late, and there was not time to hear them.

Dr Donald moved a vote of thanks to the deputies. He said their ideas were good—that of Mr Croyl's about the Manse particulary so—and he hoped they would have many such visits. Dr Brook seconded the motion, and Dr Henderson, with much grace and dignity conveyed the thanks of the meeting, unanimously voted, to the deputies.

The meeting was a very interesting one, but like most Presbyterian meetings in St, John, it was not as well attended as it ought to be.

The Rev Dr McCosh, one of the Professors of Queen's College, Belfast, an influential member of the Irish Presbyterian Church, has just made some remarks at a place called Ayrshinlae, which possess considerable significance at the present moment, when the project has been mooted of endowing the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland. From what he has seen in Continental countries and also in the United Kingdom, he is, he says, convinced that it is not the strength of Roman Catholicism which is the great obstacle to the spread of Gospel truth but the weakness of Protestantism. In the professedly Protestant countries on the Continent he found it in fetters to the State, and until these were removed and the Church entirely free from State interference it could never successfully contene with Romanism on the one hand and rationalism on the other. Coming to the Irish Church question he expressed it as his belief, from what he had learned in conversation with eminent statesmen in London on the condition of Ireland, that within the next year or two the proposal would be made in the House of Commons to endow the Roman Catholic priesthood in Ireland. It was, he further added, the duty of all to be prepared for and to oppose that proposal; and he thought the time had fully come when State endowments should be withdrawn from the Church of Ireland and from Presbyterianism in that country, as the solution of the Irish difficulty was the abolition of all endowments and the setting free the Gospel of Christ from the trammels of State interference and control.—*English paper.*

THE DROWNING OF MISS MCLAGGAN.—The following, we learn, is a correct account of this sad and fatal accident:

On Tuesday week the youngest daughter of Mr John McLaggan, Upper Nashwack an amiable young woman of 19 years of age, lost her life under very painful circumstances. Having gone from home for a day to attend the funeral of a friend, and being under arrangement with her mother to return next morning, she left her sister's house for this purpose, though strongly urged by her to remain and go down on the following day with another sister also there, as they had the river to cross, On coming to the river, though it was somewhat higher than usual from recent heavy rains, she entered it on foot, and from some cause which shall never be known now, was swept away, and there being no one to see or render assistance, she lost her life. On her sister coming home on the following day, the worst fears of the family were aroused, the river was immediately searched, and in about an hour the body was found a short distance below the ford. It is very painful to add that her mother, about the time she expected her to come to the river, went to it to meet her but about a quarter of an hour after she was drowned, as it is judged, and waited for five hours for her coming.

An inquest was held before George L. Hatheway, Esq, when a verdict was returned in accordance with the above circumstances.

THE NEW BISHOP OF DERRY.—The Very Rev. Wm. Alexander, D. D., who has been nominated by the crown to the bishopric of Derry, rendered vacant by the death of the Right Rev. Dr. Higgin, was educated at Brasenose College, Oxford, where he took his B.A. degree in 1854. He has for some time past held the living of Camus juxta Mourne, and in 1864 was presented to the deanery of Emly. Both these appointments now fall to the crown. The bishop-nominate was a few weeks since an unsuccessful candidate for the Professorship of Poetry in the University of Oxford.

RESIGNATIONS OF M. P. Ps.—Up to yesterday, the Speaker had received notice of the following resignations:

Williston, McAdam (re-elected), Johnson, McMillan, Stevens, Lewis, McClelan.

Mr Chandler and Mr Kerr have gone home again. They would not be parties to any attempt to turn men out of the Government who are in it, nor would they enter the Government unless vacancies are made by gentlemen who are now in office, and who are understood to be busy canvassing for seats in the House of Commons.

NEW STONE LIGHT HOUSE.—We learn that the Minister of Marine and Fisheries has directed that a Light-House, to be built of stone, shall be forthwith erected alongside of the site of the one recently burned in the Saint John harbor. The want of this Light House has been much felt.

A GREAT NATURAL CURIOSITY.—The *Sentinel*, published at Jacksonville, Oregon, of the 12th ult., says:—

"Several of our citizens returned last week from a visit to the Great Sunken Lake, situated in Cascade Mountains, about seventy-five miles northeast from Jacksonville. This lake rivals the famous valley of Sinbad the Sailor. It is thought to average 2,000 feet down to the water all around.—The walls are almost perpendicular, running down into the water, and leaving no beach. The depth of the water is unknown, and its surface smooth and unruffled, as it lies so far below the surface of the mountain that the air currents do not affect it. Its length is estimated at twelve miles, and its breadth at ten.

No living man ever has, probably ever will be able to reach the water's edge. It lies silent, still and mysterious in the bosom of the "everlasting hills," like a huge well, scooped out by the hands of the giant genii of the mountains, in unknown ages gone by, and around it the primeval forests watch and ward are keeping. The visiting party fired a rifle several times into the water at an angle of forty-five degrees, and were able to note several seconds of time from the report of the gun until the ball struck the water. Such seems incredible, but is vouched for by some of our most reliable citizens. The lake is certainly a most remarkable curiosity."

☞ Hon S. L. Tilley arrived in the City last evening.

[From the Morning Journal.]

THE DOMINION FISHERIES.

The Hon. Peter Mitchell, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and the Assistant Minister, in the same Department, W. F. Whitcher, Esq., are now engaged in a very important inquiry, the details of which will be worked up by Mr Whitcher who is now in the City. Strange as it may seem to us, Canada, as we used to call the Upper Provinces, has for many years been endeavouring to stimulate her fishermen, and in various ways, trying to enable them to compete with their American rivals to whom a bounty is given, and who are further aided by prohibitory duties imposed on foreign fish. Under the Fisheries Act a bounty of $4 per ton was paid on vessels of 80 tons (vessels of smaller or larger tonnage are equally eligible for fishing) engaged for four months in the year, in the deep sea fishing; the tackle of such vessels is admitted duty free and there are other exemptions in their favour. The Canadian fisheries have realized about one million of dollars annually which is equal, we believe, to half the value of the Nova Scotia fisheries, and a fifth of those of the United States as prosecuted on our borders. The French population on the South of the St Lawrence, inhabiting the districts of Kamaraska, Temiscouata, the Saguenay and Gulf Counties, go largely into the fishing business; and so do the Jersey and other houses on the North and South coast. Immigrants from Prince Edward Island and the Magdalen Islands are constantly flocking into the Canadian fishing districts and settling there. Though yet in their infancy the Canadian fisheries are doing well. The system of bounties, to which strong exception might be taken on theoretical grounds, is found to work well. It enables the Canadians effectually to compete with the Americans in the same market; the American bounty is $4, it is not regularly paid, and is paid in currency, though the fishermen claim it in gold; the Canadian bounty is promptly paid in gold and it is divided equally between the owners of the tonnage and the fishermen, if they be different persons. This law of course only applies to Canada and does not apply to New Brunswick or Nova Scotia. Moreover many of the Fishermen in the latter Provinces go more into the coast than into deep sea fishing. The question now engaging the attention of the Department of Marine and Fishing is as to thes hape the law should be made to assume in adapting it to the interests and wishes of the Maritime Provinces. Would they be willing to have the Bounty system extended to them for a time, until the Fishing interests acquire greater strength? Would they be more willing to do so than Ontario and Quebec would be to have the system abolished? These are important inquiries, and it is with a view to answer them in a way satisfactory to our fishermen, and our shipbuilding interests, in so far as they are connected with the fishing interests, that Mr Whitcher is now collecting information, at the instance of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries. It is evident that the Bounty system must either be abolished or extended to the Maritime Provinces, and adapted to their circumstances. Some of our fishermen correspondents have demanded some such encouragement very loudly, as well as an increase of the cost of license, paid by American fishermen, and we find that the feeling of the department is in favor of meeting their views as far as possible. Mr Whitcher informs us that the system has worked well in Canada. Addressed to an exceptional state of things, he is favorable to it, looking at it from a practical point of view; our fishermen will generally agree with him, though some interests may not. The subject is one of the greatest importance to the entire Dominion. It may be very well for our oarsmen to be the champions of the world—to have their names mentioned and their photographs circulated all over the Dominion—Ontario and Quebec pluming themselves on the aquatic prowess of St. John—but it will be still better if we furnish our oarsmen and seamen with profitable work; if we stimulate them in taking possession of the teeming wealth of our seas and estuaries, and bays and rivers. It is to this congenial department of labour that the thoughts of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries are now turned, and we have little doubt that, with his usual energy, he will soon impart such an impetus to the fishing interests of the Maritime Provinces, as will inspire our Fishermen with fresh ardour and lead them to redouble their efforts in search of the "spoils of the ocean."

EXTRAORDINARY PROFITS OF SHEEP FARMING IN AUSTRALIA.

Mr. Henry Macdonald, son of Mr. Colin Macdonald, heritor, Dingwall, Scotland, writes from Maryborough, Victoria, as follows:

I will now advert to the pastoral tenants, who have stations, varying from 20,000 acres to 200,000 acres, and even more. One firm of three or four brothers, the Messrs. Wilson shear about 400,000 sheep. Their income from wool alone is said to be upwards of £80,000 per annum. The common extent of stations is from 15,000 to 30,000 sheep. The wool of a sheep averages, say 2¾ lb., which at 1s 6d for washed wool would give a yield of over 4s per sheep, and this would give, for a station of 20,000 sheep, £4000 for wool alone. It is always considered that the increase pays expenses, including rent and living; the latter is not much on the station, and the rent is about 8d per sheep; thus, with an outlay of £20,000 a year, a man has £4000 a year to put by. This in ten years, adding the accumulating interest—Colonial interest is 10 per centum—will make him worth fifty thousand pounds, independent of his *original outlay*. The wool grows and the sheep increase without our labor; all that is required is careful superintendence. There is no life like the squatter's; but in the year 1870 there will be a material change made, for in that year all the pastoral leases will be cut up, and instead of one man realising a gigantic fortune, openings will be made for men of moderate capital to step in, and that ten occupy the place of one. This will double the produce of sheep, and consequently wool in the colony, for it is well known that 10,000 acres will carry a much larger quantity of sheep when properly paddocked off into twos and threes of thousands of acres, and letting the sheep scatter over them, than by feeding, as at present, in flocks. They generally number from 1500 to 2500 in a flock, and thus destroy more grass by treading it down than by eating it. 10,000 acres of moderately fair land thus paddocked will feed 6000 sheep, which will cost about 10s each, or £3000; building house, fencing and other etceteras, will cost about £1500 more, making £4500 capital required. Of course, when I name 6000 sheep, that is only to show results from that number, there will no doubt be smaller runs to suit persons with lesser means. The returns would be—wool, 4s. 6d. per sheep, for with only 6000 sheep more attention can be paid to them, and thus make the wool better, £1350, the increase will yield as much more, or say for certain £1150; total, £2500.—Cost—rent, £300; shearing, £14 per 1000, £84; wool packs, carriage to market, &c., £100; two shepherds, being all that are necessary, £100; expenses, head station, and brokerage, £500—£1084; leaving £1,400 per annum to put by. This is a fair calculation, for with that number of sheep no overseer is required; the squatter can do all that is required himself, and £500 per annum is amply sufficient to secure all the comforts of life in moderation. This is a matter well worth the attention of capitalists at home. I know of no mercantile business to compare with it, so free, comparatively, from care, and reduced almost to a certainty. Of course, adverse seasons will come, but the above calculation gives a fair average.

I will only just add that no person, unless he has been here, has an idea of the fineness of the climate. Sunshine is in the ascendant, and with an air so pure and dry that with care a man's span of life might be increased from three score and ten to five score!

A—bdul Aziz's quarters in Vienna were in the old Schonbrun Palance once occupied by Napoleon I.

B—ancroft has had a cordial interview with Bismark.

C—harles Sumner has written an interesting historical paper for the September Atlantic, entitled "Prophetic voices about America."

D—uring the present month the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge are to visit Ireland.

E—dmund Magauram, an English officer, who accompanied Lord Sydenham to Canada, as private Secretary, died recently at Astoria, N. Y.

F—enian raiders will, according to the N. Y. *Herald*, make a diversion in favor of Devlin against McGee, at the approaching elections.

G—ardiner, Me., has purchased several of the new patent fire extinguishers.

H—aytiens have got a new constitution involving freedom of worship and of the Press.

I—t is announced from St Petersburgh that a rupture of diplomatic relations between the Czar and the Pope has taken place.

J—uarez has recently commuted several death sentences to imprisonment for life.

K—ent is still distracted with a plurality of Candidates for Ottawa.

L—ady Palmerston had the honor of receiving the only private visit made by the Sultan in England. During the visit the Sultan said that Lord Palmerston was the Englishman he had most desired to see, and that, as he had been removed by inexorable fate, it was his (the Sultan's) wish to pay homage to his name by visiting her ladyship.

M.—Littre, of the French Academy, the ablest of the followers of Auguste Comte, will establish a periodical, devoted to the interests of Positivism.

N—ew light will be cast on the St Bartholomew massacre by Dr White's Histor, soon to be published in London.

O—thalia is the last perfume out, for sale as usual everywhere.

P—alermo has been visited by the Cholera.

Q—ueen Victoria's dinner to the Belgians at Windsor included, in addition to the standing joints, 750 roast fowls, 250 roast ducks, 250 pickled tongues, 200 pigeon and veal pies, 250 lobster salads, a handsome desert of grapes, melons, plums, strawberries, raspberries, and 2600 bottles of champagne, Moselle, hock, claret, Port, and sherry.

R—ailway sleepers are now dispensed with in parts of Germany. The rail is made about nine inches high, with a broad flat base, which rests on a well-prepared bed of ballast, and when properly fixed is further supported by a layer of gravel. Thus constructed, the jerky motion of a train occasioned by numerous cross sleepers, is done away with; the hammering sound becomes a steady continuous roar, the longitudinal bearing is distributed over a greater distance, and the need for repairs occurs but rarely.

S—anta Anna is alive and will be tried for a conspiracy against the Government.

T—he Rev John Hall, D. D., of Dublin, one of the Irish delegates to the late Presbyterian Assembly in the U. S., has accepted the pastorate of the Nineteenth street Presbyterian church, New York. His salary is to be $6,000 in gold, and he is to have the use of a parsonage. The church recently dismissed, at his own request, the Rev Dr. Rice, formerly of Cincinnati, presenting him on his retirement with a sum sufficient to suppor him comfortably during the remainder of his days.

U.—S. Colleges are getting up an agitation against the promiscuous bestowal of degrees.

V—irginia laws, so far as they are not in conflict with those of the United States, are to be enforced in that State by the Military Commissioners.

W—ine products in California are on the increase. The product for 1867 is estimated at say 3,500,000 gallons, worth on an average thirty-five cents a gallon, or $1,250,000 in the aggregate. In addition is a product of 100,000 gallons of pure brandy.

Y—achting at present is all in rage in England and in many other parts of the world.

Z—ealous workers in the Temperance cause predict an overthrow of the liquor traffic in the States through the operation of prohibitory laws.

The case of NEIL *vs* GILBERT is still progressing, but to day the special docket will be taken up, and after that the criminal business will be proceeded with, and the case of Neil *vs* Gilbert will be suspended. Petit Jurors should therefore be in attendance at 10 o'clock to-day.

The Hon. Charles Fisher was in the city yesterday.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.

Per steamer—The Abbysinian captives it appears are cut off from the Emperor.

There is no danger of their falling into his hands again.

The English papers say there is now no need of expedition to Abbysinia.

There were 3,333 deaths from cholera in Sicily for the week ending July 24. The disease was abating at Palermo. The health of Messina and Syracuse was good.

A waterspout burst in the village of Palarzado, destroying thirty houses and damaging seventy.

Ten persons were killed and twenty-eight injured by falling buildings. Of 1500 inhabitants, 400 are homeless.

The Empress Charlotte is in better spirits and her mental condition was slightly improved. She knows Maximilian is dead, but fancies he died from fever.

The Cholera had somewhat declined in Rome, but was extensively virulent at Frasianon and several villages in the mountains.

PARIS, Aug. 19.

M. McCormick having received an invitation from the Emperor Napoleon to give a private exhibition of the working of his reaping machine; a trial was made last week on the Imperial Farm, near Chalons, at which the Emperor was present, accompanied by Marshal Neil, Gen. Lebout, and M. Peperend, Director General of the Imperial Agricultural Estates. The trial was a complete success, and gave so much satisfaction to the Emperor that he immediately gave orders for the purchase of three of the machines for use on his private farm.

SALESBURG, Aug 18.

The Emperor and Empress of the French and Emperor and Empress of Austria, and Louis, King of Bavaria, have arrived in this city, and met to-day at a grand State dinner given by the Emperor Francis Joseph.

Rouhier, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Baron Von Beuist, the Austrian Prime Minister, have also arrived in this city.

A Conference between the Sovereigns will take place to-morrow.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.

Gold 141 5-8.

SALSBURG, Aug. 19.

At an early hour this morning the Emperor of Austria and France arm and arm took a walk in the city and suburbs. Later in the day the two Emperors were closeted together at the Palace and remained for two or three hours. In the afternoon the Emperor Napoleon, the Emperor Francis Joseph, the Empress Eugenie, the Empress Elizabeth and King Louis of Bavaria, accompanied by their respective suits, made an excursion to the ancient Castle Dingen on the heights above the city. In the evening all the Imperial and Royal personages visited the theatre in state, the building outside was in a blaze of illumination and the interior was decorated with great art and splendor. The reception of the Crowned heads by the audience was most enthusiastic. Since his arrival here the Emperor Napoleon has on all occasions treated with marked honor and consideration the Austrian Prime Minister Baron Von Beust It is understood that the sojourn of the French Emperor and Empress in this city will terminate on Friday next.

Consols 94⅛. 5-20's 74¼. Corn unchanged. Lard 50s 9d.

NEW YORK, [illegible]

Gold 141⅛

LONDON, 20th—Noon.

Consols 94⅛; 5-20's 73½. Markets unchanged.

LONDON, Aug. 19.

It is reported that the Sublime Porte has received an urgent note on behalf of the suffering Cretans from the Government of the United States.

VIENNA, Aug. 19.

The Austrian Government has pledged itself to enlarge the civil and religious liberties of the Protestant inhabitants of the Empire.

NEW YORK, 20th.

Gold 141½.

CURIOUS PHENOMENON IN IRELAND.—Rev. Patrick Malone, a parish priest in Ireland furnishes a Dublin paper with an account of a curious phenomenon which occurred on the Irish coast recently. He thus describes it:

The side of a mountain was raised from its bed, and suddenly breaking up into huge fragments, proceeded down the inclined surface, carrying destruction in its course, until it spent its fury in the waters of the Atlantic. The portion of mountain which broke up consisted of an area of about 40 acres, and though the elevation was not more than one foot in fifteen, the great altitude from which the subterranean current descended accounts, he thinks, for the irresistible force which attended it. Hundreds of large fragments, some of them measuring two thousand cubic feet, are now to be seen thrown in on either side and strewn upon the undisturbed plane, without the appearance of water having accompanied them there. His explanation of the phenomenon is that the great drouth of the preceding two months created a vacuum between the peat surface and its gravelly substratum. The heavy fall of rain being pressed into the cavity produced the disruption. Several families had a narrow escape of their lives, some persons having been carried forward a distance on the moving and breaking ground. The bog debris is scattered over the crops of several poor men, a road is blocked by the fragments, a dale closed up, and a valley created where nothing but a mountain appeared before.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

THIS remedy has long been cherished by the community for its remarkable efficacy in relieving, healing and curing the most obstinate, painful and long-standing cases of Cough, Cold, Influenza, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Croup, Asthma, Inflammation of the Lungs: while even Consumption itself has yielded to its magic influence when all other means have failed. Its whole history proves, that the past has produced no remedy of equal value, as a cure for the numerous and dangerous pulmonary affections which prevail all over the land.

Unsolicited Testimony.

From ANDREW ARCHER, Esq. of Fairfield, Me.

"About eight years since, my son, Henry A Archer, now Postmaster at Fairfield, Somerset County, Me, was attacked with spitting of blood, cough, weakness of Lungs, and general debility,—so much so that our family physician declared him to have a "SEATED CONSUMPTION." He was under medical treatment for a number of months but received no benefit from it. At length from the solicitation of himself and others, I was induced to purchase one bottle of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, which benefited him so much I obtained another bottle, which in a short time restored him to his usual state of health. I think I can safely recommend this remedy to others in like condition, for it is, I think, all it purports to be—THE GREAT LUNG REMEDY FOR THE TIMES! The above statement, gentlemen, is my voluntary offering to you in favor of your Balsam, and is at your disposal."

None genuine unless signed I BUTTS on the wrapper.

Prepared by SEITH W FOWLE & SON, 18 Tremont street, Boston, and for sale by Druggists generally. Sold at Wholesale by

aug 22—4w T B BARKER, St John.

Much sickness with children, as well as adults, attributed to other causes, is occasioned by worms. Brown's "Vermifuge Comfits," are effectual in destroying worms and can do no possible injury to the most delicate child.