

Foreign News.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE "NORTH AMERICAN."

WAR IN CHINA!

EXPLOSION ON THE "GREAT EASTERN."

QUEBEC, September 26th.

The North American passed Father Point at 11:45 a.m. yesterday, and arrived here at 6 p.m. She brings 27 cabin and 75 steerage passengers. She experienced contrary winds, and was detained three hours by fog in the gulf. The Hungarian arrived out at 9 a.m. on Tuesday. Met the Anglo-Saxon on the 30th.

News highly important.

GREAT BRITAIN.

On the afternoon of the 9th, when the Great Eastern was off Hastings, a feed-pipe crossing in the forward funnel, which had been introduced on the ground of economy in heat and to keep the heat of the funnels from the cabins, exploded with terrific force, blowing the funnel into the air, and tearing to pieces the grand saloon and lower deck cabins through which the funnel passed, and otherwise doing great damage to the internal fittings. Great consternation prevailed on board, and prompt efforts were made to get at the unfortunate men in the engineering department, who were either buried in the rubbish or prostrated by the steam. Three firemen were found in a dying state, and soon after expired, while eight others were more or less injured, two of whom have subsequently died. One fireman was lost overboard, having either fallen into the water or jumped into it to escape scalding. The injured men were generally progressing favourably, although two or three of them were in a very precarious condition. The numerous guests on board had only quitted the grand saloon through which the funnel passed, and in which they had been dining a few minutes before the explosion took place; but for this, consequences would have been most serious. The explosion is stated to have probably been one of the most terrific which a vessel has ever survived, and which none in the world could have withstood save a structure of such marvellous strength as the Great Eastern. She not only resisted it, but it made so little difference to the movements of the vessel that the engines were never once stopped till she reached Portland. It is asserted that great objections had been made to casting round her funnels, but the directors persisted in adopting the plan, notwithstanding that it was tried and abandoned in the Collins' and other steamers.

A survey of the vessel had been held, and estimates sent in for the repair and damage at a cost of not more than £5000. The injury being far less considerable than was at first supposed, little if any delay would take place in the departure of the ship on her first voyage, but rumours prevailed that the vessel would not proceed to Holyhead, but sail direct from Portland. A coroner's inquest commenced at Weymouth on the 12th. The evidence clearly showed the cause of the explosion to be—firstly, the supply of water to the boilers was stopped, because of failure in the auxiliary pumping power; and, secondly, a stand pipe, which acts as safety valve, had in a tap when the casing was hydraulically tested, and that the pipe was useless. The inquest adjourned till the 17th.

Prior to the accident, the performance of the vessel was most satisfactory, and she was almost without motion, while large vessels in her vicinity were pitching and tossing in the stormy sea.

The accident caused a slight decline in the shares of the company, but did not influence the general confidence in the ship.

The new reform movement had been commenced in England. Mr. Cobden and other reformers had meetings at which it was resolved that the Branch Financial Reform Associations should be established in the principal towns, and that lectures should be given, so as to prepare for an organized party attack upon the system at present in vogue.

The action of the master builders of London, in throwing open the yards to all men who would sign an obnoxious declaration, had proved a failure. Only 30 or 40 had signed the declaration, and at some establishments the masters had yielded to the men.

Kossuth, after spending some time at Paris, had returned to London.

LATEST.

LONDON, Wednesday.—The China mail arrived, bringing complete accounts of the Peiho affair, which resulted in the total defeat of the British forces, with the loss of no less than five gun boats and about a third of the whole force engaged. The mouth of the river was very effectually barred by iron stakes and booms. This bar was raked by the fire of the newly constructed forts on either side of the river, mounting 90 to 100 guns. Admiral Hope's appearance in the first instance was unmistakably pacific; a solitary man-of-war carried in his first message, the *Pury* and two gun boats being left outside the bar, while the rest of the squadron was anchored thirty miles off. The ambassadors finding no proper officer to receive them, decided to remove the bar and pass up the river. Six or seven hours, however, were spent in the vain endeavour of effecting this, and during that time not a gun was fired from the forts, although gun boats were at a distance of from 5 to 700 yards only, and some of them had got aground. At 1:30 p.m., the signal for action was run up, and the *Opacus* and *Plover* pushed in close up to the first barrier. Suddenly, about 2 p.m., the guns in the forts opened fire, and the action became general. The fire of the Chinese both in weight and precision was such as was never before experienced

at their hands. In about two hours the fire of the Chinese began to slacken, and soon afterwards became almost silent, although every shot of theirs told, while the British guns did comparatively little damage to mud walls.

At about five p.m., a signal was made for troops to land, and there were then no doubts of speedy victory. Just as the first boat touched the shore, the forts opened a perfect hurricane of shell, gungall balls, and rockets, which mowed down the men as they landed. The ships threw in as heavy a covering fire as they possibly could. The enemy's fire was so heavy, and the mud on landing being up to the knees, and sometimes to the waist, that out of 1,000 men who landed, barely one hundred reached the first of three wide and deep ditches. After wading some five hundred yards through mud, of the gallant few who got through scarcely twenty had been able to keep their rifles or ammunition dry. Nevertheless they boldly faced the ditches, and some fifty of them, including a crowd of officers, succeeded in getting as far as the third ditch. They would certainly have made a good attempt to scale the walls, but the ladders had either been broken by shot or had stuck fast in the mud; with one which remained, however, ten men sprang forward, three of whom were immediately shot dead, and five wounded severely. A vertical fire of arrows, as well as a constant fusillade, was kept upon the select band who now crouched in the ditch, watching, but in vain, for reinforcements. Orders were at last given to return. In effecting the retreat probably more lives were lost than in advancing, as the Chinese by means of blue lights discovered the position of the men, and shot them down like birds. Some wounds are said to have been inflicted by Minie balls.

Many boats had been smashed by shots and there were not enough remaining to take off the survivors. Several boats full of wounded were struck by balls and swamped. Belief was universal throughout the squadron, that Europeans had managed the batteries as well as Chinese, men in grey coats with closely cropped hair, and with Russian features were distinctly visible. The whole of the fortifications were evidently of European design. The total number killed and wounded of the British was 468 men, and the French 4 killed and 10 wounded. The total of the marine brigade was only 1 of officer killed and 15 wounded; non-commissioned officers and men, 27 killed, and 127 wounded. Admiral Hope was severely wounded, as were also several other prominent officers. The Americans towed up several of the boats into action, and after the action took out to their respective ships numbers of men.

FRANCE.

The Emperor and Empress have gone to Biarritz. The King of Belgium passed through Toulouse on the 12th for Biarritz, where he would arrive on the 13th or 14th, and was expected to remain three or four days. The object of his journey was supposed to have reference to the difficulty subsisting between France and Austria. It was rumoured that the governments of France and England both agreed that the Congress on the Italian question had become necessary.

LATEST.—ARIS, Wednesday.—The *Moniteur* of this morning, in an article detailing the treachery of the Chinese, says that the governments of France and England are about taking measures together to inflict chastisement, and obtain every satisfaction which so flagrant an act of treachery requires.

Little is said of the Conference at Zurich, and it appears to have lost all interest. The plenipotentiaries continued, however, to have occasional interviews. The latest telegram, dated 13th says that the Conference had been suspended until October should receive fresh instructions from Vienna.

RUSSIA.

It is stated that a Circassian chief, Schamyl, had been taken prisoner, and was to be sent to St. Petersburg.

AUSTRIA.

The construction, at Pola, of two 50 gun screw frigates and 12 sloops and gun boats, had been ordered. The Vienna *Gazette* publishes an Imperial decree for the regulation of Protestants, and in Hungary, the Waywodschaft Croatia and Slavonia, the military boundary district, in the non official part of the same paper, contains an article providing that great concessions will be made to Protestants of all other provinces.

ITALY.

The National Assembly of Parma, on the 11th, unanimously voted by ballot the declaration of the Bourbon dynasty, and the perpetual expulsion from the Government of all princes of that house.

In the same sitting a vote of thanks to Napoleon was agreed to.

On the following day the same body voted unanimously by ballot the annexation of Parma to Sardinia. The announcement was received with enthusiastic cheers, and loud vivas for Victor-Emmanuel. Five deputies were chosen to convey the wishes of the population to the king of Sardinia.

ARRIVAL OF THE "VANDERBILT."

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.

The steamship *Bremen* hence for Bremen arrived at Southampton on the 15th. It is stated in London that Spain had returned an evasive reply to the question from England touching the concentration of troops in the neighborhood of Gibraltar.

The governments of France and England were to take immediate measures for the infliction of chastisement on the Chinese for the treacherous outrage at Peking.

The Florence correspondent of the *London Times* says a treaty was signed on the 26th of August between the Papal Government and the Queen of Spain, by which the latter engages to occupy the Roman States with her troops when the French troops are withdrawn.

LATEST.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—Advices from Constantinople are to the 7th of June. The Sultan nearly lost his life on Saturday. An Ionian commanding an English steaming drove his vessel twice against the Imperial caïque, and the Sultan was saved with great difficulty.

The Governor of Candia has sent in his resignation. The smuggling of arms continues there, and the seizure of a bomb-vessel, charged with powder, has been made.

Political agitation in Serbia was increasing.

There is a rumor in Paris of a tendency to the agreement between England and France on the subject of a European Congress for the settlement of Italy.

THE DEPARTURE OF THE "GREAT EASTERN."

From the London Times' Correspondent.

At about half-past 8 this morning the vessel was under way. The Marquis of Stafford had joined during the night, having traveled all the way from Scotland to witness the Great Ship's first efforts. Lord Alfred Paget also came on board before starting. One turn a little below Long Reach required to be carefully rounded, but with the depth of the water and greater breadth of the river this was accomplished with comparative ease. Just after passing it, a little brig, which was quite safe when she was sailing up, appeared frightened at the sight of the huge vessel, and altering her course, stood almost across the path of the *Great Eastern*, and was within an ace of being run down. As the vessel approached Gravesend multitudes of people could be distinguished along the shore. Gradually as she came nearer and nearer the air rung with their cheers, and the river was covered with boats of every shape and size crowded with people, all shouting or waving their hats and handkerchiefs. There was something almost affecting in the spontaneous enthusiasm and delight with which all seemed to hail the release of the noble ship from her long thralldom in the river. From all, the great ship got a welcome which was worth a long journey to see, and which triumphant as may be her reception in the States, is never likely to be surpassed, nor often equalled. Soon the water began to change its tint from dirty black to muddy green. The cool air came fresher across the river, and those on board rejoiced at last at the long wished-for approach of sea water. The transition was marked in the usual disreputable manner by the "priming," as it is termed, and throwing showers of muddy water from the steam pipes over all the deck. This unpleasant inauguration, however, was soon over as sea water was fairly gained, and preparations were made for casting off the tugs and leaving the *Great Eastern* for once and for all upon her own resources.

The chance as may be readily imagined, made no difference, the wanderer thus cast adrift being better able to take care of herself than any vessel that has ever yet floated on the world's sea. Still, as the event marked the commencement of what we believe will be a long and triumphant career, and one which will inaugurate a new era in ocean steamship and ocean navigation, it deserved to be remarked. The tug was cast off the Chapman's Head, at the top of Sea Reach, the passengers with the ship's band being assembled aft and the screw worked. The National Anthem was played as the smoke auxiliaries left her head to her own control the passengers cheering from one end of the vessel, while the crew swarmed into the shrouds forward to return the complement. Thus the tug was let go, after having performed their arduous duty under the most difficult circumstances in a way that commanded the admiration of the most experienced pilots on board. As soon as the vessel was left to herself an increased amount of speed was got on her. This was done, not in the least with a view of testing her power, but literally only to give her good stowage way and move her engines easily. At sea the *Great Eastern* is intended to work at 25th of steam, the paddles going at 14 revolutions and the screw 53. To day the pressure of steam was under 17lb., the paddles never actually reached nine revolutions, and the screw only 27. Yet even when not employing two-thirds of her power, and in the worst trim against a strong tide, she ran from the Lower Hope point to the Nore light ship a distance of 15 statute miles, in two minutes under the hour. Calculating from this data, it will be found that working to her ordinary sea going power, will give her even in her present trim, an average of from 18 to 19 miles an hour. During the time that the vessel was going at this speed of 13 knots, or 15 miles, the engines worked with an ease that when their size and power are considered, was perfectly astounding. There was scarcely any vibration on the vessel, and as far as could be gathered from outward objects, one might much easier have imagined one's self writing in a Parisian salon than in the stete cabin of the *Great Eastern* flying down to the Nore. One thing connected with the vessel is as remarkable as her other characteristics. Even when going 13 knots an hour there was an utter absence of "swell" in her wake—even less, as far as could be judged from the deck than is made by the ordinary penny steamers, and not one-half as much as was thrown up by her own tugs.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—On Friday evening last the gravel train of the B. & O. Railway was returning from Franktown, a young man named W. Brown, of Montague attempted to cross the track in a wagon, although warned by the ringing of the bell; but before he got across the locomotive struck the wagon, smashing it to pieces, and precipitating the young man on to the track, where he was wheels over one of his feet. His thigh and jaw were broken by the fall. The horses escaped uninjured. Some of the platform cars were thrown off the track.—*Perth Courier*.

The York Herald.

RICHMOND HILL, SEPT. 30, 1859.

BUSINESS NOTICE.—Parties writing to this Office will please bear in mind that they are wasting their time, paper and ink, unless they prepay their Letters. All Letters addressed to this Office must be post-paid.

The attention of our readers is directed to the European news this week. They are very interesting and important.

We have received the Prize List of the Stouffville Agricultural Society's Fall Show. It is to be held at Stapleton's Hotel, Stouffville, on Tuesday next, the 4th proximo. We wish it every success.

We regret to learn that Mr. John Head, son of his Excellency the Governor General, was drowned while bathing in the vicinity of the Falls of the Grand Mere, River St. Maurice, on Saturday last.

Our farmers ought to take advantage of the present good prices given for farm produce. The city papers assert that prices will not run higher for some time—probably something less.

We have received a communication bearing on our village Library. Our correspondent writes rather severely, perhaps truthfully, on the manner the committee, (appointed last spring) have fulfilled their duties. We hope to hear of the library being available to the inhabitants shortly. We respectfully decline publishing the article referred to.

PROVINCIAL FAIR AT KINGSTON.

FIRST DAY.

We hear constant complaints that Canada and the Canadians are not appreciated by the mother country. We fear that the charge is only too true. Home folks are too apt to think that a comparatively new country must be more or less barbarous. As their own country is the growth of nearly 2000 years, we suppose they therefore imagine that Canada must be nearly in the same position as Britain was about 200 years after the Christian era had dawned; and that it is indeed true, that a person to succeed in it need "be only one remove from the brute." We should like such persons to come over to our Township, County and Provincial Fairs, as we think we could make them open their eyes in amazement at the variety and excellence of the articles exhibited at these shows.

They would find beef that would satisfy the epicurean tastes of any soyer or gourmand, and mutton and pork better than which never was served up on the table of any nobleman. Nor is this all. Our machinery, especially agricultural implements, have reached such perfection that there is considerable danger of "the old folks at home" being left behind in the race; and cold as Canada confessedly is, we can show a choice selection of fruits, so good that even a stoical Englishman would be tempted to take "what isn't his'n," particularly if he caught sight of the Emperor Alexander's apples, which are about twelve inches in circumference, and of exquisite flavor. Of flowers there are an abundance, and of vegetables and agricultural products. We have been at fairs in England, where neither for quantity or quality have they been equalled. Then we have bedsteads, the cords of which can be tightened without removing the bedding; superior saddles and harness, elegant pianos and sideboards; splendid specimens of silversmith work; and a fur robe made by Mr. Grow of Kingston, out of 2,150 pieces of different furs. Neither have we neglected the fine arts, as we could soon show, would those only attend who are eternally grumbling after "the flesh pots of Egypt," and are determined never to be satisfied at anything done or produced in Canada. Book-binding, it will be found, is not forgotten, as evidenced by the specimens exhibited by Messrs. Brown Bros., of Toronto. Lytham Bros. show a nice collection of chemicals, essences, oils, &c. In the eating like, we have biscuits so good as to make one hungry at looking at them. Our "Canadian wash" is also found to be excellent to drink; and if Yorkshire doubts it, we shall be most happy to convince him of its excellence by the immediate purchase by him of a bottle or two of Meek and Co's excellent pale ale. Of course as this is only the first day's exhibition, we have not time or space, neither indeed would it be possible to give anything like an extended account. Suffice it to

say, that the number of entries as given below is nearly 5000, embracing articles of every description.

We should indeed like to see the man, who after attending this and similar (though smaller) exhibitions throughout the country, would dare to state that this country does not contain within itself the elements of prosperity. We question if any country on the continent of Europe ever showed in so brief a period so rapid a growth. Be it remembered also that we are not now arrived at the pitch of prosperity. Quite the contrary. We have had the past two years to go through the fiery ordeal of adversity, and have not as yet anything like recovered our foothold. We ask then triumphantly, do not these exhibitions prove to a demonstration, that like the "Great Eastern," these accidents do but prove our strength; for it will be found in the long run that we have, like that noble vessel, "come out of the fiery ordeal with entire success." Below we give the number of entries in each department, which we take from the *Leader*:

"All grades of Cattle are well represented, especially Devons and Ayrshires, among which there are some splendid specimens. In sheep Leicesters show well. All further notice in these departments must be deferred."

"There are some very fine looking ploughs on the ground, a trial of which will be had soon. There are also some very fine carriages, though not in great number."

"As I anticipated rain has fallen, but not very heavily. It has cleared off, however, and the time is now pleasant enough. The judges have been appointed, partial list of whom is enclosed."

HORSES (Agricultural).—J. F. Wheeler, Scarborough; John Menzies, Almonte; and Geo. Robinson.

LEICESTER SHEEP.—Christopher Foster, Smith's Falls; John Fouty, Port Hope; and Wm. Gibbard Napanee.

FAIR CATTLE AND SHEEP.—John Gale, Kingston; Thos. Donnelly, Yorkville; Geo. Andrews, Kingston; H. J. Lowry, Hamilton; AYRSHIRE, DEVONS AND GALLOWAY CATTLE.—Daniel Tait, Stormont; Philip Luke, North Hastings; James Hart, Appleton; H. D. Joseph, Prescott; Charles Patridge, Barrie; R. Douglas, Waterloo.

LEATHER, IRON-REBEL, &c.—Alex. Smith, Kingston; Thos. Morrow, Cobourg; MECHANICAL AND MANUFACTURES IN METALS.—C. Robt. Hamilton; W. H. Gibson, Dundas; W. Williamson, Smith's Falls.

AGRICULTURE, &c.—Wm. Irving, Kingston; C. W. Mookin, Hamilton; and George Stephenson, Cobourg.

CARRIAGES, SLEIGHS, &c.—M. Currie, Smith's Falls; William Brown, Kingston; and Hector McDonald, Kingston.

GROCERIES, &c.—Adam Brown, Hamilton; H. Ross, Kingston; and William Hargrave, Cobourg.

HATS, FURS AND WEAVING APPAREL.—G. M. Goodhue, Cobourg; and James Smith, Kingston.

LIST OF ENTRIES.

	No.
Cold horses.....	3
Agricultural horses.....	259
Heavy draught horses.....	33
Durban bulls.....	26
Do.....	61
Devons.....	3
Ayrshires.....	69
Galloways.....	29
Grade cattle.....	35
Fat and working cattle.....	21
Leicester Rams.....	57
Do.....	33
Cornwolds.....	33
Cherwolds.....	12
Long wool sheep.....	55
South Down.....	53
Merinoes and Saxons.....	9
Fat sheep.....	14
Yorkshire pigs.....	2
Large Baskinets.....	9
All other large breeds.....	22
Salfocks.....	11
Improvements.....	26
Other small breeds.....	168
Fruit.....	21
Foreign stock.....	229
Grain, seed, &c.....	378
Ruots and other field crops.....	345
Fruit.....	394
Garden vegetables.....	117
Plants and flowers.....	145
Dairy produce.....	140
Agricultural implements.....	66
Do for hand use.....	2
Cattle food, manures, miscellaneous Foreign implements.....	75
Cabinet ware.....	52
Carrriages, Sleigs, &c.....	164
Fine Arts.....	43
Groceries, provisions, &c.....	131
Hats, Furs, &c.....	313
Leather wares, India rubber, &c.....	176
Ladies department.....	78
Machinery.....	10
Miscellaneous.....	16
Musical Instruments.....	16
Pottery, Lapidary, Stoves, &c.....	16
Paper, Printing, &c.....	163
Woolen, flax and cotton goods.....	16
Foreign manufacture.....	16

CRIME—ITS INCREASE.

It is a melancholy fact that, in spite of Schools, Churches, Chapels, Ministers and Missionaries,—Crime is fearfully on the increase both in England, Canada, the United States, and the continent of Europe. What renders this fact more surprising and sad is, that never in the world's history was there so much preaching, or so much paid up to elevate and instruct the masses as at present. Education is all but universal—nearly every village has its church; constantly on the Sabbath-day is heard the voice of prayer or praise. We being ever reminded by holy men "that this is not our home." Yet, in spite of all this, not a paper can one read without being shocked to find that

one or more horrible murders have been committed, and offences less grave are numberless. Is there not, we ask, something humiliating in reading that in lovely Britain, where there are so many faithful pioneers of truth, that there are to be found "millions whose heathen manner of life would be a disgrace to the most heathen nation" under heaven. But lest Roman Catholics should sneer and blame Protestantism, we would advise them to read the *Toronto Mirror* on Irish Catholic intemperance! where they will find that at least they have none to throw at us; and it also proves still more, the immense amount of crime that rages at our very doors. In spite alike of Priest or Minister, life and property is not safe; and the millenium, which we are told by some is fast approaching, seems further off than ever; for with the advancement of science and knowledge is found greater skill in taking away life. The assassin's knife or revolver is replaced by arsenic or strychnine, so skillfully administered as to render detection all but impossible in many cases. Indeed murder by means of poison is becoming fearfully frequent. It is high time to see if something cannot be done to stop the fearful progress of this and similar crimes.

Let us glance for a moment at the dreadful crime of murder, and see if it is not possible to check its further increase. We are of opinion that one cause of the fearful increase of this crime is to be found in the fact that the punishment generally inflicted on the murderer is not of the nature to strike terror in the hearts of such men. In fine the crime of death for murder is too sparingly inflicted; for we are firmly convinced that there is only one way to punish murder, and that is by death; and yet how seldom is that punishment inflicted. Jurors will insensibly recommend the vilest wretch to mercy—such for instance as Dr. King. Too generally is that recommendation attended to. There seems to be a morbid propensity to spare such wretches, and the consequence is that men are not deterred from the commission of bloodshed; whereas scripture and reason, yea the safety of our own life demands, that whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed. Where there is a doubt we are quite willing to give the prisoner the benefit of that doubt; but where a man stands convicted of wilful and diabolical murder, we unhesitatingly say that if society wishes to keep down the crime, it must hang the criminal. You may talk of the terrible punishment of imprisonment for life till doomsday, but you will never find the man who will not gladly prefer imprisonment to the gallows. Besides, death has not generally followed murder of late years. And what is the result? Why just this, that so fearfully has murder increased that the most eminent writers demand, in the name of humanity, that something should be done to stop its further spread.

But hanging alone will not prevent murder. A man who is kept from the commission of crime only by fear of the gallows, is still a murderer in his heart, and of consequence an unsafe member of society. Neither is this the only crime that increases rapidly, but it is found that other crimes are also on the increase. Then comes the grand question—what are we to do with our criminal population: how shall we decrease their numbers, or reclaim them back to the paths of virtue, sobriety and honesty? Our churches and schools are not in the general way attended by these classes. Then how are we to reach them, a lowly Priest or a solitary Missionary, may occasionally visit the haunts of vice. But our clergy generally stand aloof from them. They preach on the Sabbath day it is true. Eloquent speeches and sermons are delivered on behalf of the poor benighted Hottentot or Fejee, but little or nothing is done to the heathen at home. Criminals of tender years are sent to jail, only to come out more hardened than before; for no one will pretend to say that our jails are the best reformatories, nay, they are the reverse. They are the devil's school.

Silks, Satins and broadcloths, with feigned humility, confess their faults, but they never consider the great sin that lies at the doors of those who professing to be the followers of the "meek and lowly Jesus," send holy men to save the soul of the black man, but neglect to do anything to save the souls of his palefaced brothers. It is a mournful truth, as stated some years since by Dr. Campbell, of the *British Banner*: "that, were it possible by some fell swoop, to sweep from the face of the earth every member of good standing in the various evangelical churches the world would scarcely miss them." Would I, think you, be so did this noble army do their duty! But say some, the duty is done! We build churches which are open to all. True, we pay able ministers liberal salaries! But what of that? Is your duty as

christians done then? We throw not. Something more of you is yet required, if your Millenium is to arrive at all. For you will find that at least one-half of the population do not attend your churches and chapels, and are living too many of them like brutes, rearing children without the least regard to moral, let alone religious duties.

The Vaughan Council will meet in the Town Hall on Monday, the 3rd of October.

Correspondence.

We wish it to be distinctly understood, that we do not hold ourselves responsible for opinions expressed by correspondents through our columns.

The following letter has been handed to us for publication by an esteemed neighbor. The writer was formerly at Frazer's River.—The heat in California has been extreme; and his description of the trees in these parts is very concise. We are assured his statements may be relied upon as being correct.

CALIFORNIA, MARAPOSA, July 13, 1859.

DEAR FATHER,—When I last wrote to you I expected to go to Frazer's River. Some time after that I received a letter from Mr. Manson, a friend of mine, who stopped all winter at a place called Latonain, on Frazer's River. He advised me not to come back, as he thought the prospect were not a sufficient inducement to come so far for the summer. He was not able to mine any in the winter, for the cold was very severe. Manson is from John O'Groat's—but never saw any gold there. At Latonain he says the ice was from five to fifteen feet thick, and mercury frequently froze. There are very little doing about Maraposa at present. No water—weather excessively warm—too warm for a white man to work. Two weeks ago the thermometer rose to 118° in the shade, for two or three days. Such a heat, I believe, is not often surpassed anywhere—not even, I believe, in the hot winds of Upper Egypt.

I have just returned from a short excursion upon the mountains.—The weather is delightfully cool about 3000 feet above here. I went up in company with a Mr. Hastings, to see some of the giants of the forest that have withstood the mountain blast for two or three thousand years. I did not count them, but I think there is about one hundred of them. They are all within a little valley, about a mile long and half a mile wide. We had a chance to examine the timber in a few that had fallen, and had been broken in several places. They have been slow in growth, from 15 to 20 years to the inch, and are growing as fast now as they did 1500 years ago. I have never seen the same kind of timber before. The leaves resemble cedar; the branches are the smallest, and fewest in proportion to the trees I have ever seen. The body of the tree carries its thickness well up, and tapers quick at the top; the bark is reddish—orange colored. On some of the largest trees the fluted ridges of bark are 2 feet wide at the base, and 18 inches thick; is of a stringy nature, and almost as soft as a sponge; but it is their size that make them wonderful.—A good many of them took twelve stretches of my arms to reach round them; two or three took thirteen, and one a little over fifteen. The largest one is about 30 feet in diameter, three feet from the ground. They are from 240 to 300 feet high. There is no news of any importance here. Last week we received the first accounts of actual hostilities in Europe.

I am well, and remain,
Your affectionate son,
JOHN ELLIOT.

The number of visitors this season to Saratoga has been 35,000.

The New York Express says, a lot of 500 barrels of flour were engaged on Friday for export to Liverpool. This is the first shipment of flour of any consequence to England in many weeks. The rate of freight was 1s 9d per barrel.

At a camp meeting in East Kingston, New Hampshire, a Deputy Sheriff was arrested for peddling cakes &c., without a license. After paying his fine, \$5 and costs, he arrested Elder J. V. Himes for selling "Second Advent" books, who was fined like the Sheriff, but he refused to pay and went to jail, confident that the Millenium had not yet come.

SPORTING AT LITERATURE.—A few days ago a debate called off to Drums between two temperance lodges. The question for discussion was, "Resolved, that temperance is a greater evil than war;" and singularly enough, the award was given in favor of the negative. A local journal in announcing the matter, states that the return match will be held in Orono shortly.—*Leader*.

The Montreal *Gazette* says that about thirty or forty marriages have been concluded at St. Catharines between white women and colored men. White men must be scarce in those parts. Some old bachelors would do well to go there.