

Arrival of the Steamship "North American."

PORTLAND, March 16th.
The *North American*, from Liverpool on the 3rd, arrived about twelve last night, bringing four days' later news.
The *Arabia* arrived out on the 25th ult.
The Cunard Company advertise a semi-monthly line of steamers, commencing 17th of March, sailing every other Wednesday.

The American ship *Avonvale*, from Liverpool to New York, got ashore on the north end of Arklow Bank, Ireland, on the 26th ult., and went to pieces. Crew saved.

The Earls of Granville and Clarendon defended the late Government.

The House adjourned till the 15th. The paper is occupied in criticising Lord Derby's speech.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliament in session. In the House of Lords, Lord Derby made his inaugural speech, giving insight to his intended policy. After alluding to the Indian War, and expressed his satisfaction, (notwithstanding he had condemned the cause of the war) at the success which had attended the British army, he added that now as Caution had fallen, it would be the duty of the Government to make, without delay, a safe and honourable peace. He insisted on the importance to France and Europe of the preservation of the Emperor's life, and indignantly denounced the atrocious attempt at assassination.

The trial of the Directors of the British Bank terminated on the 27th; verdict guilty—Cameron, Brown and Esdale were sentenced, as first class misdemeanors, to twelve months imprisonment; Kennedy and Gowan to six; McLeod to three months.

INDIA.

Bombay mail one week later, arrived at Suez on 23rd ult. Preparations were making for the invasion of Oude from several points.

About the 25th Sir Hugh Ross had defeated the rebels at Banda.

Delhi had been placed under the authority of the Punjab Commissioners.

At Bombay trade was improving.

The enemy were fortifying Lucknow.

A despatch to the East India Co. states that Outram had been again assailed, and that an attack by the whole rebel force was anticipated.

Nothing later from China.

FRANCE.

Orsini, Rudio, and Pierrri have appealed to the Court of Cassation against their sentences. Rudio's sentence would be commuted to hard labour for life.

The funds on Tuesday were depressed and the Three's declined nearly 3/4 on the Paris Bourse.

ITALY.

Arrests continued to be made in Genoa in fear of a Republican rising.

TURKEY.

The Constantinople correspondent of the *Daily News* gives details of horrible outrages committed upon an American family named Dickson, occupying a farm near Jaffa. The American Consul had taken it up, and the Porte promised full retribution.

AUSTRALIA.

The Australian mail steamer reached Suez, with 48,000 ounces of gold, but her news had not been telegraphed.

LATEST.

The *Times*'s article of the evening of the 2nd inst., reports the stock market heavy, and inanimate, with a slight increase of demand for money on the 4th, but applications at the Bank were very limited. Commercial intelligence from India, considered satisfactory. A fall from 3 to 2 per cent in rate of discount had occurred. No news of the *City of Baltimore*.

MARKETS.

LONDON, March 2.—Consols account 96 1/2 to 96 1/4. London Cotton Market quiet and dull yet very firm.

LONDON Breadstuffs.—Flour quiet though not as easy to the purchaser. Indian corn declined 6d per quarter on Friday, but fully recovered, and closed fair at prices same as that day week.

LONDON Provisions.—Sugar, demand active and rates rather higher for better kinds.

INDIA.

The Indian mail with dates from Calcutta to the 25th, and Bombay to the 25th of January, arrived at Alexandria on the 18th of Feb.

Sir Colin Campbell was waiting at Cawnpore for a heavy siege train from Agra, on the arrival of which he would move with his whole force, in concert with Jung Bahadur, on Oude.

The Rajah of Buhbar had been hanged at Delhi. The Military Governor of Delhi had given over charge of the city to the civil authorities.

A report was current that the Oude Zemindars had offered to surrender on condition of immunity.

The Calpee rebels were still in force, it is said, under the leadership of Nizam Sahib, and were threatening in the direction of Nagode.

The ex King of Delhi was suffering from fever, and his trial had been postponed.

The Legislative Council had extended to Bombay an act which justifies the detention of the prisoners sought to be released by habeas corpus.

Over two small engagements and a fighting mutiny among the ganimets at Sacree are reported.

The town and fort of Meghar had been taken from the rebels.

The Calcutta produce market continued to improve. Imports firm. Money market easy. Exchange on London, 2s. 2d. 2s. 2 1/2d. on credit.

IMPORTANT FROM CHINA.

The China mail had reached England. The dates are Canton, Jan. 14, and Hong Kong the 15th.

The Cantonese submitted, and evacuated the city on the 30th of December.

The Governor of Canton was taken prisoner, as well as Yeh and the Tartar General. Yeh was taken in the dress of a coolie, and sent on board the British ship *Infatigable*. The Governor, Pihquei, was subsequently installed as Vice Governor of the city, with powers similar to those wielded by Yeh.

The allies were to continue their protectorate until satisfactory terms were made with the government of Peking.

A commission, composed of two Englishmen and one Frenchman, had been charged with the supervision of the government; and had issued a proclamation inviting the people to return, and assuring them of their protection.

At the departure of the mail everything was quiet, and there was a fair prospect of the taking off of the blockade and of the resumption of trade within a week.

In the assault upon Canton there were numerous hand to hand encounters. The British lost 100 and the French 30 killed and wounded. A large amount of treasure was captured, but plunder was forbidden.

At Hong Kong freights were dull and easier and the tonnage was increasing.

At Shanghai a large business had been done in tea, but sales were checked by English advices. Freights were unaltered.

New Advertisements this Week.

New Portrait Room—Richmond Hill, 11-Hall.

Edward Granger, Butcher—Thornhill.

Notice—Formation of Horticultural Society, Village of Elora.

Notice—Formation of Horticultural Society, Parishes of St. Joachim, St. Anne, St. Ferol.

Notice—Crown Lands Departments.

Mr. W. R. Robertson, of Toronto, is authorised to collect and receive monies on behalf of this office.

British Tribune.

Richmond Hill, March 19, 1858.

FRACAS IN TORONTO.

A serious riot occurred in Toronto, on the 17th inst., St. Patrick's day. We learn that when the procession halted at St. Lawrence Hall, to hear an address, a carter attempted to break their ranks by driving across King street. He was, however, repulsed, and a general melee ensued, in which a young man named Matthew Sheady, received a dangerous wound from a pitchfork which it is feared will prove fatal. The riot was finally quelled by the police, and the authorities took precaution to prevent its recurrence, by swearing in a number of Special Constables and engaging the co-operation of the military in case of necessity.

CONCERT AT THORNHILL.

On Tuesday evening last, the Buttonville Brass Band gave their promised concert at Thornhill. The spacious ball-room of the Thornhill Hotel, was selected for the occasion; and every effort was made by Mr. Lemon, the proprietor, to render the audience comfortable. The concert consisted of a choice variety of instrumental music, by the best masters; and the marked applause of the audience, at the termination of each piece, we doubt not was duly appreciated by the performers. A number of songs and glees by Messrs. Thomas and Sherdon, filled up the intervals between the various pieces, several of which were deservedly encored by the audience. At the conclusion of the concert a large number of the village youths remained to "trip the light fantastic toe," which we understand was kept up, with unabated vigor until an early hour on the following morning. Considering the short time which has elapsed since the organization of the Buttonville Band, their performance was highly creditable, and reflects much praise on Mr. Wilson, their talented leader, as well as on each of the young men composing it.

THE DEBATE CONCLUDED.

The universal cry of the people of Canada is just at this present time, oh, the hard times! When will they cease, and we return to that state of prosperity we have so long and uninterruptedly enjoyed? If we base our criterion on the tactics of Her Majesty's Opposition, we must fear that doomsday will arrive long prior to the advent of that much wished for period. Already nearly seven thousand pounds of public money have been wasted to gratify the caprice and vanity of a capricious and unprincipled opposition, which is not the least part of the evil, as time, which is more precious than gold, has been squandered in a thirteen days' debate, when for all practical purposes, two days would have

been amply sufficient. What practical benefit has the country derived from all this war of words? our reply is, absolutely none, unless, indeed, it is a withering exposure of the clap-trap arguments of the opposition. On the hustings the horse they rode was "No Popery." No sooner, however, are they in Parliament than they repudiate that Pegasus, thus showing the amount of confidence to be put in Clear Grit promises. But enough of this,—is it not, we ask, a burning shame, that the public time and money should be thus squandered? Where is the loud vaunted and continually echoed talent of the Clear Grits shown? Is it on the amendments, which for thirteen days they have agitated in every conceivable shape, style, and manner? If it is, then our readers will, no doubt, be forcibly reminded of that trite fable of a mountain in labour, which, after increased ble and agonizing efforts brought forth, not (kind reader) a prodigy, but a mouse, for which the public has been compelled to pay in hard cash, seven thousand pounds. After the opposition had exhausted themselves with their stale and hack-nied arguments and abuse, Mr. Attorney General Macdonald, rose to reply, and with great calmness and ability scattered to the winds the arguments used by the Opposition. He took up the defeat of his three colleagues, and showed that the "No Popery howl" of the senior member of Toronto and his colleagues caused it. He then vindicated the course taken by the Government relative to it. He then passed some well merited and able strictures on the manner in which the Clear Grits agitated Representation by Population, Separate Schools and the Seat of Government question. Attorney General Macdonald showed clearly that the present administration, when they came into office, found the Separate School system already initiated. He then, after annihilating the Opposition Platform, went on to show that the Government had settled the Seigneurial Bill; established an efficient line of steamers; simplified the postal service; extended the municipal system to Lower Canada, and carried into effect other great measures for the moral, social, and political welfare of the people. All this they had accomplished in spite of a strong, zealous, and active opposition. After which, this lengthy debate concluded, and the house divided, when all the amendments were negatived by large and overwhelming majorities. The first amendment was negatived by 78 to 41; second, 86 to 32; the third, amendment was negatived by 76 to 40; fourth, by 77 to 41; fifth, by 82 to 34. So much for the boasting of Mr. Brown and his compatriots.

REPRESENTATION BY POPULATION, OR A FEDERAL UNION.

The question of Representation by Population, having served the purpose of the hour for the Clear Grits of the West, during our election contests, has at last fallen into the hands of those, if not disposed to accept the principle, are at least prepared to enter upon its consideration, as statesmen should do. We claim that Mr. Scotte, the Hon. Commissioner of Crown Lands has done so. He is at no pains to conceal what his opinion and indeed the opinion of Lower Canadians as a whole, is upon this question. The discussion of the question now he deprecates because it can have no practical result, the last census being one which could not be accepted as a basis even were the principle to be applied. But so long, he contends, as Representation by Population is presented as a naked principle solely with a view to add a few more members to Upper Canada, so long will it be resisted by Lower Canadians. And why? Because the union between these Provinces, although a national one in which the majority rules, embodies at the same time the federal principle, as at the time of the Union a compact was made that each section should have equal representation in the legislature. The Commissioner of Crown Lands having thus declared for Lower Canada what she assumes to be her inalienable rights, further says, that if after a census one section of the Province is found to have a larger population than the other, and it is found to be a grievance, that it will then become necessary to consider whether under the circumstances equality between the two sections can be preserved in any modification of the existing compact. If this cannot be done, Lower Canada he protests will claim to be placed in the same position which she occupied at the time of

the Union—and the present union will have to be dissolved. This then may at once be taken as a final answer from Lower Canada. Urged Representation by Population, and we will dissolve the Union. From this position Lower Canada cannot be expected to recede. It is perhaps better that we have got this declaration thus early, that we may at once know what we imperil by our agitation. We have been contending for a naked principle by the application of which Lower Canada sees we must acquire a preponderance in the legislature, contrary to a legislative compact; she therefore refuses to acquiesce, and warns us that she will separate from us. It now becomes our duty to consider what all this will result in. It really does not seem at present that there is any great disparity between the population of Upper and Lower Canada. Solicitor General Rose stated the other day in the House that at the late elections there had been polled in Upper Canada 146,200 votes, while in Lower Canada 143,268 votes had been polled, making a difference in the numbers polled in the two sections of only 2,932 against Lower Canada. In this calculation the votes polled at Quebec (15,000) are not included; so it would really seem that there is but little reason for any great clamor at present that Upper Canada is not fairly represented.

We, however, declare without hesitation that the time will arrive when the relative population of the two sections will be so disproportionate as to become a grievance. With the views of Lower Canada so fully expressed there will be but one course then open to Upper Canada—a separation from Lower Canada, and either a Federal Union of the two Provinces or of all the British Provinces. The public mind is now being turned to a consideration of this question and we believe it is received with considerable favor. Mr. Galt, member for Sherbrooke, will move certain resolutions in the House during the present session on the subject, and we shall then have the feeling of the people's representatives on the question. We believe the more it is discussed, the greater will become the desire for its consummation.

Mr. John Cameron, member for Victoria, has a resolution which is to be brought before the consideration of the House next week, advocating the readjustment of the representation after the census of 1861 on the basis of population without regard to the dividing line between Upper and Lower Canada. Mr. Malcolm Cameron is also introducing a bill with a similar object. After the emphatic declaration of the Representatives of Lower Canada all of whom voted against Brown's amendment in favor of Representation by Population on Friday last, this will be to little purpose. There may, it is true, be a larger Upper Canadian vote in favor of the principle then, but with the representatives of Lower Canada en masse against it, we may as well wake up our minds that our exertions cannot be of any avail. Let us then cast about and see by what other means we may dispose of the question. A Federal Union we believe to be our destiny.

LETTER FROM THE REV. JAMES BOYD.

To the Editor of the British Tribune.

Sir:—Will you allow me space in your next issue, that I may call attention to a statement or two contained in a letter from James A. Davidson, temperance lecturer, addressed to the editor of the "Markham Economist," and which appeared in the last number of that journal. I ask this favor not because I think that the statements to which I wish to refer are of much importance in themselves, or that the public can be expected to feel much interested in the difference of opinion that exists between the writer and myself, respecting his mode of lecturing on temperance; but from the circumstance that were those statements allowed to pass wholly unnoticed by me, they might create misapprehension, or produce erroneous impressions on the minds of some of your readers as well as those of the "Economist," especially such of them as are not sufficiently acquainted with the facts of the case.

I pass over altogether the abuse which the writer has thought fit to heap upon me. It is so much in accordance with his usual style that I regard it as utterly unworthy of notice. I can well afford to leave my character and doings to be estimated by an enlightened and impartial community, and such I have

ever regarded the inhabitants in the central portion of the county of York, to be among whom it has been my happiness to live and labour in a public capacity for the last twelve years.

I am glad to see that Mr. Davidson does not find fault with me for pointing out to him his want of candour towards the G. W. R. C. I hope that he will give me credit for indicating to him what should have been his duty as a christian man in that instance, and as he "speaks of marching up to his duty against the devil and his angels" I trust that when a like occurrence meets him in the course of his travels throughout the land that he will march up a little closer to what the golden rule of our Saviour requires of his followers than he did on the occasion referred to.

Mr. D. is pleased to characterize the remarks which I addressed to the chairman during his first lecture here as *ill-timed and insolent*; but if those remarks were ill-timed and insolent when he first lectured here, I would like to know why he took the benefit of them to so large an extent when he lectured here about ten days thereafter. It was evident to every one who heard him the second time that he was speaking under restraint; that he felt the force of my observations; that he even approved of them in his own mind, although he did not give me credit for them. The two lectures were as different from one another as night is from day; and had he taken the benefit of those ill-timed and insolent remarks when he lectured at Buttonville, about a week thereafter, there would not have been so much hissing among the audience, and the collection, which, from what I know of the liberality of the people in that neighbourhood, might, under other circumstances, have been considerable, would not have been reckoned up at the trifling sum of something under a single half dollar.

He, Mr. D., complains that I was "not moved and interested at hearing even a slight sketch of his former follies and madness, when a slave to the devil and his depraved, debauched appetites and passions." While he continued to speak of himself, no person interrupted him. The only thing that was visible during this part of his address, was the uneasy and disappointed aspect of the audience. They looked as if they expected something else. On conversing afterwards with several persons who had been present I found that they felt so little interest in this part of the lecture that they left the church. It was when he began to abuse parties who were not present, and in language that was not becoming in a christian place of worship, that he was called to order.

He, Mr. D., complains that he was interrupted by a person who was not a Wesleyan Methodist, and that had one of his own brethren performed the duty it would have been all right. I pity the man who can see nothing but through the dim and narrow light of his own denomination. Such a man may be well initiated into all the mysteries and arts of sectarianism, but he has yet to learn in what genuine christianity consists. I had always understood that when a public meeting was called, we met together, not as sectaries, but as christians and citizens, that we merged for the time our particular differences, and acted in unison for the common good. I have preached to the Wesleyan Methodist congregation of this place, and I have worshipped with them, but whenever I understood at any time that a private meeting of the members and friends was to succeed the ordinary service, I invariably withdrew, and had he, Mr. D., and his friends called a meeting of Wesleyan Methodists only, on the occasion of his first lecture here, I certainly would not have intruded myself upon them, I would have remained at home.

He, Mr. D., complains "that I will not allow him to speak the truth in reference to the *wicked men in the Assembly*, and that I am *itching to be noticed*; that I have a *more than ordinary motive for acting in this*." I will not refer to the base insinuation which is concealed under these terms. Your readers will easily recognize the character of the mind that could conceive and express it. While minister of the Presbyterian congregation of Markham, I was waited upon by two gentlemen, who were canvassing for Mr. Hogan, and asked to use my influence among the people of my charge, to secure the return to Parliament of that gentleman, in place of Amos

Wright, Esq., M. P., who at that time represented the East Riding of York. Their proposal I met with an instant and distinct refusal. I said: I cannot do that. I am placed over this people by the Presbytery, for the purpose of promoting their spiritual interests, and not at all to direct or control their political views and opinions; I do not use the privilege of voting myself, and I consider that the objects of my ministry can be best attained by not referring to, or interfering with that matter in any way whatever. My people are capable of exercising a sound judgment in such matters, and I shall leave them wholly to themselves. Having received this explanation of my views and determinations, these gentlemen expressed their approval of my course and we parted as good friends as we had met; during the whole course of my ministry I acted on this principle.

In the last election I took no part whatever, either directly or indirectly. On the second day of the polling in the West Riding of York, in which I reside, I went to the nearest place and recorded my vote for the first time since I came to the province. I was induced to do this the more as my classes were closed for the Christmas vacation. No person asked my vote. I exercised my own judgment. I went alone to the polling place and returned alone. I recorded that vote in support of the Opposition. But I cannot see why that act should prevent me from calling an individual to order, when in the middle of a lecture on temperance, he broke out in an *unnecessary and unprovoked attack* on the men who at present are called to administer the government of this province, although on some important question of civil policy, I may entertain opinions different from theirs. In a free country like this, no sane person would think for a moment of preventing Mr. D. from expressing his sentiments with respect to the *wicked men of the Assembly*, as he is pleased to call them at the proper time and place; but if this is to be done in the middle of a temperance lecture, common courtesy would suggest that the public should be advertised of such an intention—that they should know what they are to expect, and that the *wicked men in the Assembly* should for pity's sake get some hint of what is going on in the country, so that when their more arduous duties permit them, they might step in and learn what this great censurer of manners has got to say respecting them, and have an opportunity of showing whether they be wicked men or not, and whether the statements which their great opponent has to set forth be *truth or falsehood*.

On this subject, in my humble opinion, to flare away at the *wicked men in the Assembly*, at such a place as Richmond Hill, is nothing more nor less than waste speaking. Our friend may keep himself cool upon this subject; he will do better to stick to his text of temperance, and confine his address to the *wicked men of the drunkeries of the country*; he may safely hand over the *wicked men of the Assembly* to the tender mercies of Her Majesty's Opposition; he may well entrust them with the care of the *rascals*: for, assuredly, should they find them far out of the way, "either to the right hand or to the left," they will soon march *then up to their duty against the devil and his angels*, or let them know where they stand by administering the needful castigation.

Towards the conclusion of his letter the writer has the following passage:—
"In reference to the 'Christian Guardian' closing its columns against me, I beg leave to deny the charge. I have not in Canada a more sincere friend than the Editor of the 'Guardian,' and although he has not published much that I desired him to publish, he has not yet publicly intimated anything against me; which my friend may depend on it the 'Guardian' will do the moment the Wesleyan Methodist is in danger. If the 'Guardian' was to do as my friend intimates it has done, it would have no more effect on me than to make me ask God for grace to show me my duty; and when God shows Davidson his duty, Davidson marches up to it, in the strength and in the name of his God and Saviour, defying the devil and his angels."

It will be observed that in the above paragraph the writer admits that the Editor of the *Guardian* has not published much that he desired him. I had always thought that when a writer had sent much to an Editor which he did not choose to publish, it was a very good hint to him to discontinue his communications. But if there be any error or blame with respect to the fact of the editor of the *Guardian* shutting his columns against the writer in question, it rests not with me. I am not in the habit of making rash statements. When I wrote the statement

respecting this matter, which appeared in the *Tribune*, I made it on the strength of information which I regarded as reliable. My informant is a constant reader of the *Guardian*. He is a man of undoubted veracity, his evidence would be regarded as credible at any time, and on any subject on which he might be called to give it, he is a christian man, a member in full communion with a christian church, and has been so to my certain knowledge for many years, and is highly respected, not only by his christian brethren, but by all who know him. This man is a member of the *Wesleyan Methodist Church* in this village, and all my intercourse with the members of that church, has led me to the conclusion, that when any one of them makes a statement to me, on any matter, either ordinary or extraordinary, I am bound to believe it to be true. This man's name I will give to Mr. Davidson, whenever he thinks proper to call upon me, and I have no doubt but that he will be prepared to prove the truth of his statement to his satisfaction, as he was to make it unsolicited to me. He will find, also, that this man, although a Methodist, disapproves of his mode of advocating temperance as much as I do; so that if there be any malice or malignity, or distortion, or malicious length, in the statement above referred to, he must settle the account with his Wesleyan brother, and not with me.

Mr. Davidson thinks that I am actuated by malignant feelings towards him. But I assure him that I am influenced by nothing of the kind. If I took the liberty of calling him to order while delivering his first lecture here, I did so from the purest motives, and because I felt it to be a duty which I owed to him, to the audience assembled and to the cause of temperance which we were met to promote. If he assumes to himself the high prerogative of rebuking all men and all churches, he ought not to be offended if an individual who has spent as many years in this cause as he has months should venture to express an opinion as to whether his peculiar mode of advocating it be likely to commend it to the favorable consideration of the community or the reverse. As I said before, so I say still, if our friend will be more careful of his language he may, through the Divine blessing, be an instrument of much good. I attended his second lecture here, and although not a lecture on temperance, strictly speaking, it was certainly a great improvement upon the first. Mr. Harrison, the chairman, called upon me to close the meeting with prayer, this I refused. I had received from Mr. Davidson or one of his friends, a few days before an anonymous letter, abusing me for the part which I had taken at the meeting referred to and reproaching me with being Scotch; and it occurred to me that it did not show much consistency on the part of those who could send such a letter to any individual as that which I had received and in a few days thereafter call upon him to join with them in asking the divine blessing on a benevolent enterprise. This kind of morality may be very convenient for some persons but I must be permitted to say that it does not go well down with me.

Had it been my lot to be born in England or Ireland I think that I would not have found it difficult to discover something connected with my country of which I might be proud. One and twenty years ago I spent a period of six months among the inhabitants of the west end of the city of London, and from all my experience I am free to say that a people more frank, generous and open-hearted there does not exist on the face of the globe. During that short stay among them I formed attachments for persons of both the male and female sexes which were to me a source of much happiness in after life, and the remembrance of which time will never efface. I have never been in Ireland but I have mingled with many of its people; I have shared in their hospitalities and have been aided by them when in distress. They have often been maligned by parties who could not understand the history of their country or appreciate their national worth. But I will say that in all my intercourse with Irishmen, Catholics or Protestants, I have not met with one who acted towards me in a manner at variance with the great law of rectitude laid down by our Lord and Saviour, "As ye would that men should do to you, do ye also to them likewise." But proud as I would be to own England or Ireland as the place of my nativity, I am not the less proud to own myself a native Scot. I feel no compunction when reflecting that my eyes should first have beheld the

light of heaven on that country which the poet has been pleased to st.

"The land of the free and the brave." I do not regret that my youth should have been passed amidst Scotland's hills and dales, her mountains and flood, her turretted castles nodding to the moon and venerable with age, her rude sculptural stones pointing out to her sons those hallowed and consecrated spots to be found here and there throughout the land, the martyr's graves. Amidst such scenes and objects the morning of my life was spent—scenes and objects fitted to inspire the purest and most ennobling thoughts associated with the memories of some of the most illustrious spirits that ever lived.

Where is the individual with any appreciation of the sublime and the beautiful, who could dwell amidst such scenes as these, even on Scotia's bleak and heathery Isle, without cherishing a deep and strong affection for his father-land. Down to the last hour of my existence, I will bless the Almighty, that his goodness it was my lot to be reared and educated in a land, the institutions of which inspired in my mind from the earliest dawn of reason, a love and veneration for the worship and service of my father's God. While I trace these words upon the sheet before me, this heart overflows with gratitude, and those eyes are filled with tears. But whether or not it be a misfortune to any man to be a Scotchman, is a thing that may be easily put to the test. Will Mr. Davidson, or any of his friends, point out to me that event in Scottish history, or that feature in the Scottish character of which a Scotchman has cause to blush or be ashamed? Where is the man who would think it a reproach to be connected by kindred with such statesmen as Brougham, Russel and Gladstone; such authors as Macaulay, Calverley and Sir Walter Scott; such men of science as Maclaurin, Millar and Brewster; such missionaries as Livingston and Duff, and such a soldier as Sir Colin Campbell, and many others equally illustrious, whom I could name? When the world becomes ashamed of such men as these, then will I be ashamed of the land that gave me birth.

Yours faithfully,
JAMES BOYD.

News Items.

There are over 1,500 miles of railway open in Canada.

Five steamboats were burned at New Orleans on the 21st ult.

Detroit has a population of 70,000. In 1850 it had only 21,000.

Hon. J. T. Healy is engaged in the preparation of a life of Gen. Havelock.

Vermont Central Railroad stock has been sold in Boston at one cent a share.

The annual war expense, paid by European producers, is about \$800,000,000.

The police force of Boston last year made upwards of nineteen thousand arrests.

The number of hogs received at Cincinnati during the past season, amounts to 450,000.

A French military company has been organized in Buffalo, N. Y., called the Zouaves.

Brandy, wine, cigars and tobacco imported in the U. S., last year, cost \$11,934,968.

It is said that Mr. Paulsen, the renowned chess player, has the largest head of any man living.

In Massachusetts, last year, 332 liquor-sellers were imprisoned for violations of the liquor law.

General Harney is to go to California to command the Mormon army, in the place of Gen. Scott.

The Maine Legislature has fallen into the habit of singing a hymn just before opening for the day.

It costs \$26 an hour to light the new Hall of the House of Representatives at Washington, with gas.

The receipts of the Grand Trunk Railway from July 1st to February 20th, amounted to \$1,498,908.

Some of the New Brunswick papers have declared in favor of a union of the Colonies, with a viceroys.

Mrs. Olive Baxter, of West Dennis, Mass., in a fit of insanity, last week, strangled her infant child.

Bishop Loras, of Dubuque, Catholic Bishop of the diocese of Iowa, died in that city on the 20th ult.

The French Emperor holds cabinet councils on Sunday afternoon and gives grand balls in the evening.

The importation of dry goods at New York, in January, 1858, was \$7,520,332 less than in 1857.

A Portland paper says the State of Maine pays some \$8,000 a year to have her State Prison taken care of.

The first daily newspaper printed in Virginia was in 1780, and the subscription price was \$50 per annum.

The principal, if not the only newspaper published in the negro empire of Hayti, is a weekly 16 inches by 9.

Wild animals are a drug in New York market. Two young African leopards were sold Saturday at \$25 each.