

ARRIVAL OF THE "PRINCE ALBERT."

Halifax, Sept. 27. The steamship Prince Albert, Capt. Watson, from Galway, at midnight of the 14th inst., arrived off Halifax harbour at 10 o'clock on Saturday night, and reached her dock at nine o'clock on Sunday morning. She reports having met with a succession of heavy gales for the first four days of her passage. On the 17th she broke two of the flags of her crew and proceeded under canvas the remainder of her voyage. On the 22nd she encountered a terrific hurricane, but sustained no damage except the loss of sails and a life boat. On the 17th passed the Bremen ship "Johannes" bound east. On the 18th passed a steamer with two masts and two funnels bound east, doubtless the North Star.

The political news by this arrival is generally unimportant. The shipment of the shore end of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable was in progress on board the steamer Dilboa, at Plymouth. As the cumbersome nature of the cable necessitated caution in the work of storing, it was not expected to be on board before the night of the 26th, when the Dilboa would proceed to the Thames. The shares were steadily maintained at about £500.

The French and English treaties with China had been received. The steamship Arabia from New York arrived at Liverpool on the 11th inst.

The British Government has just renewed the contract with the Pacific Steam Navigation Company of Liverpool for the period of six years, for a conveyance of the semi-monthly mails along the west coast of South America from Panama to Valparaiso.

The Literary Gazette says there is a well-founded hope that Canada will, next summer, be visited by some prominent member of the Royal Family, if not by the Queen and Prince Consort.

FRANCE. The political news is unimportant. The Lyons silk market continued to improve and prices had further advanced. This favourable movement is in a great measure ascribed to the arrival of better scale than had been hoped for. Two large cotton mills near Rouen, one occupied by M. Piel and the other by M. Fleury, had been destroyed by fire with their valuable contents.

TURKEY. Constantinople letters state that a conspiracy existed there to get rid of the present Sultan, and replace him by his brother Abdul Aziz. It is further stated that the conspiracy had gone so far that the majority of the foreign ambassadors at Constantinople, had thought proper to inform certain leading persons in the plot, that if Abdul Aziz came to the throne by violent means he would not be recognized by the European powers. Turkey and Russia are said to have been on the brink of a complete rupture.

ITALY. The Neapolitan Government had received a notice that a quantity of fulminating grenades in the form of fruit, were about to be introduced into the Neapolitan States. France and England had notified Naples with the exact conditions on which they would renew diplomatic relations.

SPAIN. Reports of the discovery of a new republican conspiracy were current. The Bank of Valladolid had raised its rate of discount to 8 per cent. The Queen and royal family had reached Coruna, and were received with great enthusiasm.

CHINA. The French and English treaties had been received. The French government proposes to maintain in China a stronger naval squadron than in the time past. A division of gunboats will remain there permanently, and a body of marine infantry will also be kept until the conditions of the treaty have been carried out.

INDIA. Further details of the Indian news had been telegraphed but were no later, and added nothing of moment to the despatches per Niagara.

MONTREAL, Sept. 20. A fire broke out between three and four o'clock this morning in an omnibus station in rear of the Bonaventure Hall. Fifteen horses were burnt, and only one saved. The fire was supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH. The official announcement at the beginning of the week that all communication between Newfoundland and Valentia had ceased since mid-day last Friday, produced a very depressing effect upon the public mind, and I am sorry to say that up to the present time the cause of anxiety has not been removed; nor in fact discovered. The only thing certain is that a defect exists somewhere in the cable, and the prevalent opinion is that those who have it in charge is that the portion injured lies within three miles of the Irish shore. It seems that signals continued to be received, but they are too uncertain and faint to be intelligible. Occasionally an entire word is given, but never anything approaching to a sentence. An unhappy dispute which has arisen between some of the English Directors and Mr. Whitehouse, an electrician projector, and one of the four original promoters of the Atlantic Telegraph, is understood to have tended considerably to the length of delay in finding out the faulty part, and the supply of at least a temporary remedy. This gentleman, in a letter to the journals explains that as early as the fourth day after the landing of the cable at Valentia, he strongly urged upon the Directors the immediate necessity for protecting its home end; warning them of the impending injury, and of the certain interruption of communication that would occur if this was not done. "But of this warning he says no more."

stronger language than before, urged the Directors to protect the slender wire, prepared and fitted for deep sea use only, and liable at any moment to be damaged if not broken asunder by the full force of the Atlantic swell on the Irish coast. Instead, however, of being thankful for the vigilance of their servant, the managing Directors would seem to have taken umbrage at his importunity, and drew his attention to the fact that his engagement as electrician to the Company terminated when the cable was laid, and intimating to him that his authority as an officer of the Company had then ceased; and this, Mr. Whitehouse says, "was conveyed in such a manner as to amount in fact to a summary dismissal." It deserves to be noted that this Mr. Whitehouse is no inferior man and mere subordinate, whom these Directors can afford to treat in this off hand and abrupt manner, as if they wanted to contrast their own character and conduct with the spirit of the first message flashed along their Atlantic wire, "Peace on earth good will towards men," which can only be obtained by individual uprightness among men. Professor Thompson, a Director of the Company, from the very first seems not to share the dishonour in this matter of his co-directors, for at the banquet given to Sir Charles Bright at Killarney, he called upon the company present to rejoice that men of the right stamp had been found to project and carry forward the great enterprise, and he added: "The day before the work was completed it was said to be a chimera. Electricians doubted the possibility of sending the electric current through a wire two thousand miles long, and submerged in the sea to a depth of more than two miles; but the genius of a great man anticipated that difficulty, and to Mr. Whitehouse they must look as the man who had removed the barrier between Great Britain and America." (Loud cheers.) And yet this is the man of all others who must be sacrificed at the shrine of some offended dignity! The probability is that the public will take the matter up and see that justice is done to a gentleman who has made the nation his debtor.

In the speech from which I have quoted the above sentences, Professor Thompson alluded to the stoppage of communication which had occurred and said: "There could be no doubt that the most serious defect now existed in the cable; and the only question was whether the locality of that defect could be discovered, so as if necessary to furnish a new piece of cable." In his own mind hopes and fears alternate and were about of equal strength; but remembering the great difficulties that had been overcome before in the progress of the undertaking, he was content to wait the time for a sentence. The strong portion of the cable manufactured expressly for the Valentia shore, was commenced to be shipped from Plymouth on board the Dilboa, on Wednesday, and proceeded until yesterday afternoon, when orders arrived to cease operations, but why is not known. Only half the cable or thereabouts, had been shipped at the time of suspension. It is not expected that the nature of the defect in the submerged wire will be ascertained until it will have been taken up and replaced by this much stronger portion, which is about ten miles long. At that distance from the Valentia shore the sea is about a hundred fathoms deep. The time which will be occupied in securing the cable will vary, it is officially reported, according to the weather, from three days to as many weeks. The portion of strong cable required for the Newfoundland shore, will it is said, be only two miles in length, owing to the greater depth of water on that coast.

New Advertisements this Week. Stray Sheep.—William Powell Green Bush Hotel, Yonge Street Land for Sale.—Alexander Mustard T. J. Wheeler, Watch and Clock Maker.

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

British Tribune. RICHMOND HILL, OCT. 1, 1858. The Markham Council will meet at Size's Hotel, Unionville, on Saturday, the 2nd of October. COMMON SCHOOLS &—THE PROOFS.

What is vice! and what is it to be vicious. We thought that vice and viciousness were terms of reproach used to criminals who had left the paths of virtue and honesty; and an education to be vicious, must be of that kind that ignores all virtuous and honest principle. Now we assert that the education of our youth is based on good moral principles, and as such, cannot be the nursery of crime. True! some of the scholars may be viciously inclined, and may even end their days on the gallows, but we fearlessly assert that his criminal career was the result of his own evil propensities, and is not in any way attributable to the system of education under which he was trained. Therefore, the writer of the letter in question insults our common sense by uttering such nonsense. Nor are we alone in our opinion, for a Catholic Clergyman admits that these charges have no foundation in fact, and we commend an attentive perusal of his letter to our Catholic brethren. We do not endorse all the opinions expressed in it—such for instance as the following:

Now, if it is true that a School Teacher of mature age and clerical exterior, makes it a point "to leave controversial books in the way of his scholars," and went even so far as to keep on his desk a book directed to instigate that "Mary is no mother of God," it is clear that such a teacher really aims at sowing the seed of infidelity in the mind of his scholars.

Now we are free to admit that the teacher in question had no right to leave such a book on his desk, and as a teacher, he is deservedly censured. But still, we cannot see that by so doing he was sowing "the seed of infidelity in the mind of his scholars," for there are very many who dispute that dogma (who are not infidels) but are on the contrary true Protestant Christians—and surely the Rev. Lewis does not mean to assert that all Protestants are infidels. There also are other exceptions which we take to his courteous letter, and which we need not here mention. We will now examine a few of the proofs given to the Thornhill correspondent: "What is to be expected in schools under the supervision of a Deputy Grand Chaplain of the Orange Fraternity, who considers that 'the Municipal Council of Markham would be doing a great injustice to the public, they represent, were they to grant anything more than toleration to Separate Schools'?" What does he know of the practice of that divine precept which teaches us to do unto others as we would that men should do unto us? He is a person, and can answer for himself. As for the teachers under the supervision of his Reverence, we ought not to expect too much; notwithstanding his avowed characterlessness towards us, I doubt whether he would endorse the following sentiment uttered by a Common School Teacher, in receipt of public money. In conversation with others, this model school teacher said:—"The only place for the devil was hell; and that was where all Catholics ought to go, as that was the only place they were fit for."

This first proof, that our system is vicious, is, that we are under "the supervision of a Deputy Grand Chaplain of the Orange Fraternity, who does not uphold Separate Schools." We beg to say that this is no proof whatever. If we are to object to him because he is an Orangeman, we shall have to object to others because they are Catholics, and thus have sectarianism rampant. The question is not whether a gentleman is a Clergyman or an Orangeman, but whether he discharges his duties fairly and impartially. We therefore say that the strictures passed upon our worthy superintendent are uncalled for. Because he may or may not have strong convictions on Separate Schools, is nothing to the point. We firmly believe that a man more fitted for his post there is not than is the Rev. G. S. J. Hill; for we have always heard him spoken of in the highest terms as a Superintendent. Therefore, proof No. 1 is, Mr. X, decidedly a failure. We will now examine proof No. 2, namely, what a Common School Teacher is reported to have said. If true, so far as the school teacher is concerned, he ought to be ashamed of himself. But granting you that, are we to condemn every system because forsooth some of its exponents are unworthy?—If we are, there is not a system on earth that will stand one hour: for of all the true truisms there is, none more true than this,—"that it is human to err." Is every lawyer and magistrate an honest man? we rather doubt it. Then sweep law and order to oblivion, and "let every man do that which is right in his own eyes," because the judge happens to be a rogue. How would you, Mr. X, like to live in such a society?—And yet that is the course you want us to adopt. But oh! say you, there is a great difference. We grant you there is, which we will show you in our next.

SABBATH SCHOOL TEA MEETING AT BUTTONVILLE. On Friday, the 24th of Sept., a Tea Meeting was held in the above place. The day was fine, the company numerous and respectable. The tea was served in a beautiful artificial grove erected outside the Lutheran Church. The repast was a very sumptuous one, and reflects the greatest credit on the fair ones who provided the entertainment. After ample justice had been done to the good things set before them, the audience were feasted in the inner man, with interesting speeches from the Rev. Messrs. Sanders, Swinton, Hunt, Fishburn, Wilkinson and others—Mr. Garton presiding. The Rev. Mr. Swinton read an original poem on Missions, which was well received. The melody was well played by Mr. W. Feirheller, and after the adjournment of the meeting, Mr. T. Amoss disposed of the spare provisions by auction, which excited great merriment, and the company finally adjourned, evidently much delighted with the entertainment.

The telegraphic wires are being extended to Cedar Rapids, Io

THE THORNHILL CORRESPONDENCE.

We gladly insert a letter from the Catholic Pastor of Thornhill and Richmond Hill. The Rev. gentleman's letter is written with great moderation and fairness. It will be seen by our readers that he endorses our opinion on Common Schools, at least to a considerable extent; and he also disclaims sympathy with the violent remarks of the Thornhill correspondent to the True Witness of Montreal. The Rev. gentleman will perceive that the latter part of his letter was written under a wrong impression. We did not deny the truth of the particular instances referred to by the True Witness's correspondent, but simply denied the truthfulness of the charge of our "Common Schools being hot-beds of vice &c." Our remarks were confined to refuting the rash assertions of the first paragraph, which we quoted in the Editorial, as we had not space to insert our reply to the whole of the letter. We commend the editorial of this week to the rev. gentleman's consideration, as this embraces most of the letter above alluded to. We deplore any sectarianism in the Common Schools; and we are glad to find that Father Lewis has no complaint to make against the Thornhill Teacher. We have no doubt that as a general rule our Common School teachers deserve praise, instead of censure from Roman Catholics.

Correspondence. COMMON SCHOOLS. To the Editor of the British Tribune. Sir:—In your issue of Friday, September 24, you published and answered a correspondence of the Montreal True Witness condemning the Common School system of Canada West. As that correspondence is dated Thornhill, Sept. 13, some one might perhaps suppose me to be the author of it; I beg to state that I am not,—nor could be. Although I cannot "laud to the skies" the present School system of Western Canada, and would rather have it either changed or at least modified so as to render it more truly liberal. Yet, I am, both by character and education, too averse to general and harsh censures, as to approve of calling either the whole Schools of Canada West "hot-beds of vice and depravity," and "vile monsters," or those among whom I live, an "infatuated people."

For a native of Piedmont and Turin, where, as it is said in an article inserted in the same number of your paper, "such is the discipline and the innate good taste and discretion of the classes," as to prevent them associating together, in what you called "the Italian's earthly paradise," without "a shadow of danger of improper familiarity, or of their intermingling with one another." It is equally strange, both the language made use of in that letter with regard to the Schools of Canada in general, and that with which some periodicals of this country do sometimes abuse Catholics and the Catholic religion altogether is much similar. I could not subscribe to the above expressions of the letter in question for another reason also, viz: because I am perfectly aware that in Western Canada there are Schools directed on a very liberal footing, where the Teachers do not in the least interfere with the religion of their scholars.

I am proud to say that, as far as I know, such is the conduct of Catholic Masters teaching in Common Schools. The same do some Teachers of different persuasions, whom I know both in Vaughan and Markham. Among these I shall reckon, with pleasure, the Teacher of our Common School at Thornhill. I held him in the highest esteem, not only for his learning, ability in teaching and kindness towards his scholars, but also, and principally for the respect he pays to the religious feelings of his neighbors. If we had no Separate School I would not have the least hesitation to entrust to him the instruction and education of the children belonging to my congregation.

But, I hope you easily grant me, that there may also be Teachers doing quite the reverse, without being checked by the law, or by the public. An impartial enquiry will easily enable you to find out that the spirit of bigotry and intolerance invades often may a teacher, even such as you would expect to be more liberal than the rest. It is certainly but an "infatuated public" that can long bear Teachers in their places.

It is my opinion that the author of the letter in question, was impelled to make use of his too general and rather violent remarks by the just resentment under which he seems to have then been laboring on account of his being, as it appears, convinced of the reality of the acts of intolerance he refers to. As to me, I regret to inform you that I have heard respectable persons complain of the same grievances.

Now, if it is true that a "School Teacher of mature age and clerical exterior," makes it a point to leave controversial books in the way of his scholars, and went even so far as to keep on his desk a book directed to instigate that "Mary is no mother of God," it is clear that such a teacher really aims at sowing the seed of infidelity in the mind of his scholars.

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THE PROVINCIAL FAIR.

Every train of cars that came into the city yesterday from East and West and North was crowded with passengers. Every steamer from every imaginable little or great port was full. The occasion was worthy of the assemblage, the assemblage worthy of the occasion, and the weather worthy of both. And if this was the case yesterday, when the Exhibition was not as yet publicly opened, when \$1 per head was the price of admission, when every thing in-doors and on the grounds was in an incomplete state, what will not be seen to-day and to-morrow, when—if the heavens but prove favorable—there will be a more perfect Exhibition, more lions to be seen in the shape of Governors, Ambassadors, and such celebrities, music for the ear, processions for the eye, and meetings general of firemen, sportsmen, yachtsmen, horticulturists, and delegates from every society under the sun! We cannot divine. The crowd must be even more dense than that which yesterday thronged the Exhibition building and grounds, pestered the President, Secretary and Judges of the Society, surged into the streets, filled our thoroughfares and had a good time in observing everything visible. Yet, as the crowd yesterday was absorbed or mysteriously disappeared at night—whirled away by railroad cars, swallowed up by hotels, or absorbed by the hospitality of their friends—so, doubtless, the greater crowd to-day will be disposed of to the satisfaction of the strangers and the citizens.

A finer exhibition than the present there never was in Canada—nor, we imagine, in the United States. Here and there deficiencies are observable, yet are these but few. Thus we have no peaches or plums in any quantity, because a strange blight has settled on all stone fruit. Thus we have no melons or water-melons, because, perhaps, the piano-forte is thrusting these instruments from our drawing-rooms, and consequently, from the instrument-sellers' shops. But there are finer and better stock, more and more valuable manufactures of all kinds, more luscious and bigger grapes, apples, pears and vegetables, finer and richer cheese, as well as more tasteful works of art of all descriptions than there were at the Brantford Show, the Kingston Exhibition, or, in short, at any previous Fair.

The best coup d'oeil of the interior of the Crystal Palace itself are to be obtained from the galleries, either at the ends of the nave, or at the corner where the nave is intersected by the transept. The vista from the former situation is longer, the view from the latter more extensive. But from both the graceful outlines of the building, the varied shapes and colors of the articles on exhibition, as well as the almost kaleidoscopic appearance of the ever-moving, ever-changing multitude of "fair women and brave men," is attractive in the extreme. The best view of the whole of the grounds is, perhaps, to be had from the temporary platform of the Northern Railway, close to the Palace. The multitude of sheds and tents in and outside the enclosure—all surmounted in our once happy home with the Wesleyan preachers that it was the delight of my parents to entertain, of course had no influence to make me think otherwise than my mother thought on these matters, and until I became infidel in mind, I thought Wesleyan Methodism was the very perfection of all systems of religion.

In 1836 God enlightened my mind by His Great and Gracious Spirit, and called me to repentance and faith in Jesus, so that, as I have so many times since told, I was enabled to rejoice in the experience taught in the 5th chapter of Romans. God did not let me rest here; I grew in Grace, and was soon able to fully comprehend by experience the 8th chapter of Romans, and the 3rd chapter of the First Epistle General of John. And still further on in my religious experience, I was enabled to rejoice in a firm and unwavering belief in the 10th chapter of St. John. And, sir, in the 26th, 27th, 28th, and 29th verses of the 10th chapter of St. John are some of my reasons for withdrawing from the Wesleyan Church. I believe, with a glad and free heart, in all that is contained in the 28th and 29th verses, and because I preach and write what I conscientiously believe, I have made enemies of many members of the Wesleyan Church, and also of some of the ministers. When I was a mere babe in Christ, and preached the Wesleyan Doctrines, I was received most graciously and loved very warmly indeed by my Wesleyan friends, but as soon as God enlightened me and I began to preach as the Bible and the Spirit of God directed, I was immediately pronounced as "out of the way!" Now, sir, I will obey God and be afraid of Him rather than of my fellow mortals, and as I cannot continue in membership with the Wesleyans and preach such doctrines as the Bible is, in my opinion, full of, I let go Methodist forever and hold fast to the Bible and to the Lord Jesus Christ, and God in mercy help me so to do.

If those Editors in the Province of Canada who have published on former occasions will be kind enough to notice my withdrawal from the Wesleyan Church they will confer a favor on me, and also appreciate my Wesleyan friends of my views, so that none of them will express surprise that some of them in this Province do at hearing me preach the Doctrine of the Bible instead of Wesleyanism.

I remain, Mr. Editor, Yours most respectfully, JAS. A. DAVIDSON.

THE TRUSTEES OF SCHOOL SECTION NO. 12, TOWNSHIP OF MARKHAM. To the Editor of the British Tribune. Sir:—I catch him once upon the hip. I will feed his words to the birds. I bear him. I will feed his words to the birds. I bear him. I will feed his words to the birds. I bear him.

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THE PROVINCIAL FAIR.

Every train of cars that came into the city yesterday from East and West and North was crowded with passengers. Every steamer from every imaginable little or great port was full. The occasion was worthy of the assemblage, the assemblage worthy of the occasion, and the weather worthy of both. And if this was the case yesterday, when the Exhibition was not as yet publicly opened, when \$1 per head was the price of admission, when every thing in-doors and on the grounds was in an incomplete state, what will not be seen to-day and to-morrow, when—if the heavens but prove favorable—there will be a more perfect Exhibition, more lions to be seen in the shape of Governors, Ambassadors, and such celebrities, music for the ear, processions for the eye, and meetings general of firemen, sportsmen, yachtsmen, horticulturists, and delegates from every society under the sun! We cannot divine. The crowd must be even more dense than that which yesterday thronged the Exhibition building and grounds, pestered the President, Secretary and Judges of the Society, surged into the streets, filled our thoroughfares and had a good time in observing everything visible. Yet, as the crowd yesterday was absorbed or mysteriously disappeared at night—whirled away by railroad cars, swallowed up by hotels, or absorbed by the hospitality of their friends—so, doubtless, the greater crowd to-day will be disposed of to the satisfaction of the strangers and the citizens.

A finer exhibition than the present there never was in Canada—nor, we imagine, in the United States. Here and there deficiencies are observable, yet are these but few. Thus we have no peaches or plums in any quantity, because a strange blight has settled on all stone fruit. Thus we have no melons or water-melons, because, perhaps, the piano-forte is thrusting these instruments from our drawing-rooms, and consequently, from the instrument-sellers' shops. But there are finer and better stock, more and more valuable manufactures of all kinds, more luscious and bigger grapes, apples, pears and vegetables, finer and richer cheese, as well as more tasteful works of art of all descriptions than there were at the Brantford Show, the Kingston Exhibition, or, in short, at any previous Fair.

The best coup d'oeil of the interior of the Crystal Palace itself are to be obtained from the galleries, either at the ends of the nave, or at the corner where the nave is intersected by the transept. The vista from the former situation is longer, the view from the latter more extensive. But from both the graceful outlines of the building, the varied shapes and colors of the articles on exhibition, as well as the almost kaleidoscopic appearance of the ever-moving, ever-changing multitude of "fair women and brave men," is attractive in the extreme. The best view of the whole of the grounds is, perhaps, to be had from the temporary platform of the Northern Railway, close to the Palace. The multitude of sheds and tents in and outside the enclosure—all surmounted in our once happy home with the Wesleyan preachers that it was the delight of my parents to entertain, of course had no influence to make me think otherwise than my mother thought on these matters, and until I became infidel in mind, I thought Wesleyan Methodism was the very perfection of all systems of religion.

In 1836 God enlightened my mind by His Great and Gracious Spirit, and called me to repentance and faith in Jesus, so that, as I have so many times since told, I was enabled to rejoice in the experience taught in the 5th chapter of Romans. God did not let me rest here; I grew in Grace, and was soon able to fully comprehend by experience the 8th chapter of Romans, and the 3rd chapter of the First Epistle General of John. And still further on in my religious experience, I was enabled to rejoice in a firm and unwavering belief in the 10th chapter of St. John. And, sir, in the 26th, 27th, 28th, and 29th verses of the 10th chapter of St. John are some of my reasons for withdrawing from the Wesleyan Church. I believe, with a glad and free heart, in all that is contained in the 28th and 29th verses, and because I preach and write what I conscientiously believe, I have made enemies of many members of the Wesleyan Church, and also of some of the ministers. When I was a mere babe in Christ, and preached the Wesleyan Doctrines, I was received most graciously and loved very warmly indeed by my Wesleyan friends, but as soon as God enlightened me and I began to preach as the Bible and the Spirit of God directed, I was immediately pronounced as "out of the way!" Now, sir, I will obey God and be afraid of Him rather than of my fellow mortals, and as I cannot continue in membership with the Wesleyans and preach such doctrines as the Bible is, in my opinion, full of, I let go Methodist forever and hold fast to the Bible and to the Lord Jesus Christ, and God in mercy help me so to do.

If those Editors in the Province of Canada who have published on former occasions will be kind enough to notice my withdrawal from the Wesleyan Church they will confer a favor on me, and also appreciate my Wesleyan friends of my views, so that none of them will express surprise that some of them in this Province do at hearing me preach the Doctrine of the Bible instead of Wesleyanism.

I remain, Mr. Editor, Yours most respectfully, JAS. A. DAVIDSON.

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whole Court with the greatest delight, as a relief to the inevitable shade of monotony and gloom which accompanies all Courts, and from which even the proverbially pale one of Charles II. was not exempt. It has perhaps there is no better test of the social qualities and personal agreeableness of our public men than the estimation in which they are held by the smile of society, figures in the Court Circular. Of the present Cabinet, Lord Derby is pre-eminently acceptable to all, and he has nearly, I fear, a monopoly of favor. The amiable, genteel and gentlemanly Walpole can never offend, and must be ever well received, but he excites no enthusiasm and inspires no warmth. The humor of Mr. Disraeli wins freedom and elasticity, and is too sarcastic and biting to be acceptable to fine ladies and gentlemen; and Sir J. Pakington is simply instructive, and like other instructive people, occasionally dully Sir E. Lytton Bulwer, indeed, is, when well known and often seen, the most charming of companions, with immense stores of anecdote and knowledge and matchless power of narrative. But then it requires time to familiarize people to his peculiarities of appearance and manner, and he labours also under the disadvantage of being slightly deaf.—Letter from London in the Manchester Guardian.

A HOT WEATHER CAMPAIGN IN INDIA.

The following is an extract from a Letter dated Banda, June 27, from an officer of a cavalry regiment attached to the division of General Whitlock, forming part of the Central India Army:—"I wrote to you at the end of last month, and told you we expected to march, and so we did on June 2nd, but not toward Calcutta, but