ANOTHER HIN! DOO YOUTH DEMANDED | House, and under the warding that any FROM TH E MISSIONARIES.

Claim of the He sathen Parent Refused-Six Mordant W ells Decision Reversed.

Our readers, will remember that severalmonths ag o, a British official in India, Sir Mordant Wells, compelled the missionaries to give up a native youth to his heather i parents, contrary to his own free c hoice. Another analogous case has been before the Bombay High Court, but a more enlightened and satisfactory decision was obtained. We

quote from a Bon tay paper of May 10.

\*Mr. John Colors, on behalf of the Rev. Alex. Forbes, of the Church of Scotland's Mission, appeared yesterday in Chambers before Sir Joseph Arnould, K., to show cause, why a writ of habeas corpus should not be issued against him to procluce Wittoo, a Camatee, son of Dhumraoo Mulloo. Dhummoo, the comsplainant, alloged that his son, in reference to whom he made the application, was between fourteen and fifteen years of age; that he had on Saturday, the 7th of May, repaired to the Church of Scotland's Mission to receive baptism as a convert to Christianity, and that he de-clined to return with him to his house. · He therefore claimed the assistance of the Court to procure the custody of his - son in order that he might exercise over · him the parental authority to which he was entitled.

Mr. Marriot and Mr. Green appeared as complainant's Counsel instructed by Mr. Venayek Hurrychand. Mr. Forbes and the youth Wittoo were present in

Mr. Forbes being called, stated that the young man Wittoo had been a pupil in the Church of Scotland's Institution for nearly three years; that he had privately received special instruction in Christian truth during the greater part of the last six months; that he had sought admission to the Mission House of his own accord, and had given as his reason for quitting his father's house that he was there compelled to practice idolatry which was contrary to his convictions of duty, and that he desired to learn more of Christianity, and to receive baptism. Mr. Forbes added that "Wittoo's parents, and other relatives, had had free access to him, and every opportunity of persuading him to return to his home; that he did not employ any restraint or claim to exercise any authority over Wittoo, but merely received bim as a guest.

Subsequently a large number of witnesses were examined on behalf of the complainant, with the view of proving that the youth was as alleged between fourteen and fifteen years of age. The evidence was of the most contradictory and indefinite character, but the result at last elicited, was that the Wittoo had been born in October, 1848, and that therefore his age was then about fifteen years and seven months.

This conclusion did not seem to be questioned by the counsel on either side; and it therefore remained for the judge to determine whether the circumstance, that Wittoo had not completed his sixteenth year, (the age of majority in Hindu law) entitled his father to ed by Congress, containing the reports

been issued, yet this arose solely from either by the rebel authorities themquired by the complainant's attorney, reflect Southern sentiment. who was unwilling to delay until the writ could be issued in due form. He observed secondly, that the evidence afforded sufficient proof, that the youth under their own observation. Their who had been grought before the Court testimony is uniform, that the first rewas of the age of fifteen years and seven | bel attacks were easily repulsed; that months: that consequently the only then the rebels sent in a flag of truce. question to be decided was whether and dishonored it by moving troops duhere was in Hindu law an age of dis- ring the cessation of hostilities, to aderation distinct from an age of major vantageous points of attack; that in ity: that Sir Mordaunt Wells had last consequence of such advantages, treachyear in the High Court of Calcutta given erously gained, the fort was easily taken a judgment that there was no such dis- and its defenders surrendered; that aftinction, and had affirmed that before a ter the surrender some four hundred of youth could choose his domicile he the garrison, white and black alike, must have completed his sixteenth year, were inhumanly butchered; that some but from this opinion of the Calcutta of the officers were shot in cold blood judge, he entirely dissented; that ac- the next day, when claiming the treatcording to English law the age of ma- ment due to prisoners of war; and that scrity was fixed at twenty-one, and the the rebel officers subsequently declared age of discretion at fourteen, which was their purpose to massacre in a similar also the age of responsibility for Crimi- way all colored troops, with their offinal acts; that in India the age of majority was sixteen and that at which the authors of the Wyoming massacre responsibility for crime commenced was are held in everlasting infamy, and an litre, which is the cube of the decimetre twelve, the law thus recognizing the indelible stain rests on the memory of or tenth of a metre; but for convenience greater precocity of Indian youths; that Montcalm, who allowed his Indian allies it is generally reduced to cylindric form. according to strict analogy the age of discretion ought also to be fixed at twelve, but that he was not inclined to predict that Gen. Forrest and Chalmers, cisely as we have explained in the case go so far, but was certainly of opinion with the Richmond authorities who that the period of life at which discre- have tacitly commended their barbartionary rights commenced should not be ism, will be pilloried for the detestation fixed at a more advanced age that that and scorn of the world. in England, and should therefore be regarded as at least fully attained after ners in Richmond is even worse than the completion of the fourteenth year. Applying these principles to the present | think, can escape the conclusion that a pase, he should order that Wittoo Dhum—system of deliberate cruelty has been moo be allowed to choose the place of practised on our prisoners to reduce his domicile. Sir Joseph Arnould thus them to the grave, or render them unfit put to the youth in Court the question, for further duty. The story of their unit or standard is the gramme, which to you desire to reside with the Rev. sufferings is heart-rending. They were is generally Anglicized into gram, and Mr. Forbes or with your father? when robbed of shoes, and coats, and blankets, with Mr. Forbes. Although the ques- were taken in this destitute condition the water is at its greatest density. All tion was not necessary for a decision, to Belle Isle in the winter months, and other weights are derived from it, as

The order of the Court was then ex-plained to the large crowd of Camatees ciont to keep a child alive. For weeks Lastly, come the coins. There are but who had gathered about the Court together they had only cakes of corn two moneys of account—the franc and

to become a Christian.

attempt at a breach of the peace would be punished soverely, they soon dispersed peaceably. Mr. Forbes afterwards left with the boy in his charge.

PUBLIO LIFE.

reader? I don't mean, by that question, to ask whether you were ever Lord Chancellor, Prime Minister, Leaber of the House of Commons. An author hopes to find readers far beyond that very egregious but very limited segment of the Great Circle. Were you ever a busy man in your vestry, active in municipal corporation, one of a committee for furthering the interests of an enlightened candidate for your native burgh, town, or shire?-in a word, did you ever resign your private comforts as men in order to share the publie troubles of mankind? If ever you have so far departed from the Lucretian philosophy, just look back-was it life at all that you lived?—were you an individual distinct existence—a passenger in the railway?—or were you merely an indistinct portion of that common flame which heated the boiler and generated the stream that set off the monster train?-very hot, very active, very useful, no doubt; but all your identity fused in flame, and all your forces vanish-

ed in gas. And do you think the people in the railway carriages care for you?—do you think that the gentlemen in the worsted wrapper is saying to his neighbor with the striped rug on his comfortable knees, "How grateful we ought to be for that fiery particle which is cracking and hissing under the boiler! It helps us on a fraction of an inch from Vauxhall to Putney!" Not a bit of it. Ten to one but he is saving-"Not sixteen miles an hour! What is the matter with the stoker?"

Look to it, O Public Man, whoever thou art, and whatsoever thy degreesee if thou canst not compound matters, so as to keep a little nook apart for thy private life; that is, for thyself! Let the great Popkins Question not absorb wholly the individual soul of thee, as Smith or Johnson. Don't so entirely consume thyself under that insatiable boiler, that when thy poor little monad rushes out from the sooty furnace, and arrives at the stars, thou mayest find no vocation for thee there, and feel as if thou hadst nothing to do amidst the still splendors of the Infinite. I don't deny to thee the use of "Public Life;" grant that it is much to have helped to carry that great Popkins Question; but Private Life, my friend, is the life of thy private soul; and there may be matters concerned with that which, on consideration, thou mayest allow, cannot be wholly mixed up with the great Popkins Question—and were not finally settled when thou didst exclaim-- I have not lived in vain—the Popkins Question is carried at last!" Oh, immortal soul, for one quarter of an hour per diem-de Popkinese thine immortality!

## REBEL BARBARITIES.

A little volume has just been publish-

The report on the Fort Pillow massacre is derived from a large number of witnesses, who testify only to facts cers, whenever and wherever taken. If

. The report on the starvation of prisothe Fort Pillow massacre. No one, we he distinctly expressed a desire to stay and all money by their captors. They tained in the cube of a centimetre, when the learned judge said he would for his left without tents to shelter them, or has been shown in the case of the metre wn satisfaction ask why Wittoo did blankets to warm them during the cold- and litre, by the employment of Greek not choose to go with his father. It est nights. Many were frozen to death and Latin prefixes. The gram is used was then answered by Wittoo, that he by this barbarous treatment, and were for weighing light and small substances.

spoonfuls of watery soup.

This testimony is derived from a large number of prisoners, whose words are Were you ever in public life, my dear almost identical; from chaplains and weight a gram; so that one hundred surgeons who, as prisoners, had abundant opportunities of observation; and from army surgeons, who carefully exder of the Opposition, or even a mem- amined the condition of the prisoners when exchanged, and unanimously agree that nothing but neglect and insufficient diet could account for their emaciated and helpless state. To strengthen this mass of unimpeachable testimony, eight photographic plates are given of different prisoners, when first received within our lines, and their skeleton frames must convince all who still pretend to doubt the stories of re-

bel barbarism. This systematic starvation was practiced, not in some distant corner of the Confederacy, but its capital, under the eye of its authorities. They can put in no plea of ignorance, for it has been under their direct cognizance, and a part of their general plan of procedure. Nor can they plead a want of proper provisions or medicines, for they refused to allow either our Government or our citizens to furnish the needed supplies.

This book will go out to the world as a swift witness against rebel brutality. It proves that their generals are allowed without rebuke to massace helpless cap tives in cold blood; and that their jailors are allowed or instructed to adopt a system of starvation towards thousands of wretched prisoners. We hope the volume may be widely circulated through the North, to nerve every freeman to new efforts to crush out the enemies of humanity and good govern-ment. We wish it might be sent to all rebel sympathizers in Europe, to make them ashamed of fraternizing with barbarians whose deeds would disgrace the American savages or the Sepoys of India .- Watchman and Reflector.

#### THE METRIC SYSTEM.

The metric system is the system of measures, weights and coins which was some years ago adopted in France, and has been gradually making its way among many other continental nations, and even in America. Russia, also, on the eve of a change in its system, is inclined to adopt the metric, but is waiting to see the course taken by England. The standard of length is the metre,

which is a ten-millionth part of the meridian of the earth. The length of a complete meridian was deduced from an accurate measurement of a part of a meridian between Dunkirk and Barcelona, and the unit of length thus obtained is equal to about 391 English inches; more accurately, it is 39.371 English inches. All linear measures larger than this proceed by steps of 10, and the names are derived from the Greek prefixes deca-, hecto-, kilo-, so that the terms decametre, hectometre, kilometre indicate respec-tively 10, 100, 1000 metres; but all subdivisions of the metre, descending tenfold every step, are indicated by the Latin prefixes, deci-, centi-, milli-; so that the words decimetre, centimetre, milliclaim his custody and to request the of the Committee on the Conduct of the metre indicate respectively one tenth, Court to make an order for him to be War, relative to the Fort Pillow massa- one hundredth, and one thousandth of a given into his charge by force if neces- cre and the starved prisoners at Rich- metre. It is plain that any given length sary. Againsts finding to that effect, Mr. mond, which must doom the rebel expressed in metres can be immediately Connon on behalf of the youth made an authorities to utter infamy. The facts reduced to the multiples or higher deeloquent and impressive appeal to his cannot be questioned. They are deriv- nominations by dividing by 10, 100, ed from the victims themselves or from 1000; or can be reduced to the lower de-Sir Joseph Arnould, in giving judg- eye-witnesses, who know what they af | nominations or submultiples by multiplyment remarked, that in the first place firm. Nor are they single or extraordi- ing by 10, 100,1000, and since the decimal his decision was to be regarded as de- nary facts. They are part and parcel point in a number, as 375.862 metres, seplivered upon a writ of habeas corpus, that of an atrocious system deliberately arates the whole numbers to the left from though such a writ had not actually adopted and pursed, and defended the decimal or fractional part to the right the mere moving of this point to the right the extraordinary haste which was re- selves or by the leading journals which one, two, or three places will be equivalent to multiplying by 10, 100, 1000—that is, reducing it to decimetres, centimeters and millimetres; and the moving it to the left one, two or three places is equivalent to dividing by 10, 100, 1000 -that is converting it into decametres, hectometres, and kilometres. Hence there is no other reduction whatever

but the simple moving of a decimal point. From the linear measures are deduced the measures of surface. The unit of superficial measure is the square of the decametre or length of ten metres, and is called the are. This derives its greatest importance from its being employed in the measurement of land. Only one multiple and one submultiple of the are are employed, namely, the hectare and centiare; the hectare is equal to about 23 English acres.

We next proceed to measures of capacity. These are the same for solids and for liquids, and would therefore supercede our dry measure wine, and ale and beer measures. The unit is the of the metre. The litre is equivalent to about 14 English pints, and the kilolitre to 220 gallons. Of course all volumes, such as the capacity of a room, or the solid contents of a mass of stone or brick work are expressed in the cubes of the linear measure just as in the English system they are expressed in the cubes of the linear inch, foot or yard.

In immediate connection with the measures of capacity are the weights. The is the weight of the volume of water conwas then answered by the standard and found lifeless by their comrades in the as a medical dose, or a letter, and is that his parents would not allow him early morning. The food furnished was nearly 16 grains troy; the kilogram is of the meanest quality, not fit for dogs used for heavier substance, and is equiv-

meal mixed with corn cobs; and two of these, about two inches square, made up their daily allowance. This fare was of five grams of standard silver, with a occasionally varied by a spoonful of small portion of copper alloy; and, as is boiled wormy beans, and two or three well known, is equivalent to about tenpence English.

The centime is a small copper coin. whose diameter is a centimetre, and centimes placed in a row would give the length of a metre; or used as a weight they would give a hectogram, or tenth of a kilogram. Hence every centime forms at the same time a coin, a measure, and a weight.

We must not omit to remind the reader that though tenths, etc., are the most noticeable divisions in a decimal system, yet halves and quarters, which are the most natural divisions in common life. are very readily expressed in decimals as well as in common fractions, and could be employed in every-day transactions in perfect harmony with the metric system.—Chambers' Journal.

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The New York Observer says: "The suffer has achieved a great work, performed a valuable service for Protestantism and the world, made a same for himself among religious historians, and produced a book that will hold a prominent place in the asteem of every religious scholar."

The (New York) Methodist, second in Herrry ability to no other journal of the denomination it represents, devotes over two columns to a notice of the work. It remarks: "Rarely have we known a task performed with equal fidelity and success. Mr. Gillet has perduced a large, but not a cumbrous work. It is abundant in detail without tedious minuteness. The book, however, has other merits besides those of historical accuracy and interest. The suthor is more than a mere compiler. He has not only resultinized, but generalized. He has surveyed the whole field as well as the separate portions, and he has fursty grasped and clearly presented the great leading features of the period, and the fundamental ideas involved in the movement. The work, in short, is a labor of love, well and faithfully done."

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