

# MONTREAL WITNESS,

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## THE NEWS.

### CANADA.

**THE LATE FIRE.**—The recent great calamity by fire ought to teach one instructive lesson, the folly of taxation of insurance offices, and thus driving away the capital and competition which bring down rates of insurance. The people tax themselves much more than they fondly believe they tax the companies. The great companies like the tax, because they do not want competition. But, if the people of Montreal choose to interfere at all in the matter, it would be much wiser to give a premium of £50 a year to any one who would establish an insurance agency, than to mulct him in a tax of £50 a year for the attempt. These follies may be borrowed from the old French laws of patents, under which every man pays a tax for privilege to carry on business, or to exercise a trade; or they may be borrowed from the United States. But the taxing the exercise of industry, and the employment of capital, is against all the rules of economy. It arose in barbarous and tyrannical times, with the exclusive privileges of the "guilds," the object of which was to limit the reward of skilled labor to themselves, and was used by the French, Prussian, and other monarchies as an instrument of taxation. The true principle of municipal taxation is the rating real property at its value. This may be paid by the tenant, no matter what his business, or by the landlord, no matter for what purposes the premises are let, as they may agree between themselves; it makes no difference whether it is paid by the tenant, or considered in the rent. No well-instructed legislature would ever have granted to any corporation the power of taxing trades and businesses. To abate an old abuse may often be difficult; to create a new one is a different thing. The above judicious remarks we copy from the *Transcript* of Saturday last. We would add that, not contented with the imposition of the tax mentioned by our contemporary—with whose views on the subject we heartily concur—our municipal legislature imposes, we are informed, an additional tax of £25 a year, on any Insurance Office doing Marine business. The consequence, of course, is to prevent the establishment of Marine Insurance Companies among us, and to drive our Merchants to the Underwriters of New York and Boston. We also understand that a memorial praying for the abrogation of this inconsiderate tax, is now under the consideration of our City Fathers. We trust the result will be the abandonment in both instances of so evident a penny-wise and pound-foolish system and the substitution, if necessary, of some less injurious source of revenue.—*Herald*. We heartily concur in the foregoing views.

**IS MONTREAL A COMMERCIAL CITY.**—We noticed yesterday morning in the lower canal basin six magnificent steamers, preparing for their departure upwards namely, the *Champion*, *Highlander*, *Ottawa*, *Jenny Lind*, (last year a Quebec boat,) *British Queen*, and *Mayflower*. Below the locks ready to join them shortly, was the "*Ocean Wave*," Mr. Molson's new boat. Pray is it "business" that causes such a splendid fleet as this to be built, and to run daily upon the upper St. Lawrence; or is it all done just for the fun of the thing?—*Herald*.

**NEW LINE.**—A meeting is appointed, to be held in the town of Goderich on the 29th instant, to take into consideration the propriety of constructing a Railroad between that place and Brantford, to connect with the Buffalo and Brantford road now in the course of being constructed; and to adopt such measures as will insure its immediate completion. A preliminary meeting has already been held at Goderich, and resolutions have been passed recommending the enterprise to the consideration of the shareholders of the Buffalo and Brantford line, and pledging themselves to use every possible means to induce the various Municipalities in the County of Huron to take up a necessary proportion of the stock. Judging from the enthusiasm that exists in the County of Huron as well as among the people of Brantford and Buffalo, there is every reason to believe, that at the meeting to be held this month, arrangements will be made to carry out successfully this great enterprise. The Hon. Malcolm Cameron, it is said, highly approves of the undertaking, and will do all that he can consistently to forward the views of his constituents in this respect. The Canada Company are also said to feel a deep interest in this route, although they are pledged to support the extension of the Toronto and Guelph Road to Goderich. The Hamilton interest is entirely opposed to both these lines.—*Toronto Correspondence of Pilot*.

**CHINIQUEVILLE.**—We learn from the *Monteur Canadien* that, on the 28th ultimo, the first house was erected at Chiniquyville, Nelte, in the County of Iroquois, Illinois, by Peter Spinks, Esq. This place has been founded by Mr. Chiniquy, and, as our readers will perceive, has been named after him. *Le Monteur*, after giving the above particulars, adds, "in 20 years the place will be as large as Montreal." You don't say so!—*Gazette*.

**CANADIAN TRADE.**—The letters by the *America's* mail, which arrived this morning, bring most gratifying news for the shipping interests. We are informed that nearly all the colonial-built ships have been sold at good remunerating prices; and that the few remaining were unsold because the owners were holding on for higher rates.—*Quebec Gazette*.

**MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.**—While two gentlemen, strangers, were on Wednesday viewing the Chaudiere Falls, one of them somehow lost his foot hold, slipped into the water and was carried over the Falls a height of 120 feet; fortunately he was floated into a shallow part of the river, where he regained his footing and remained there until assistance could be rendered to him. He was severely bruised in tumbling over the rocks, so much so that he had to be conveyed to New Liverpool on a bed in a cart.—*Quebec Chronicle*.

**A FOOLISH CUSTOM.**—The *Western Planet* in an account of the opening of the new bridges at Paris—states that a serious accident occurred from "the old, dangerous, and barbarous practice of firing cannon, guns, and pistols, kicking and tossing fireballs about, letting off crackers, &c." as a mode of celebrating public events. A young man of the name of Luxford is now lying in a dangerous state at Bradford's Hotel, Paris, from injuries sustained by the upsetting of a wagon belonging to Mr. Spencer, of Bradford, the horses attached to which took fright at the discharge of Neiman's guns. Really this intrusion of military display into civic celebrations is an intolerable absurdity, and ought to be reformed altogether.

**THREE MEN DROWNED.**—We are informed, says the *Ogdensburgh Republican*, that an accident occurred at the head of the Long Sault Rapids on Friday last, by which three men lost their lives by drowning. The circumstances were related to us as follows:—Four persons who were in a small boat or skiff, attempted to pass around the head of the rapids, and the steamer *Princess Victoria* coming along, a line was thrown aboard, and they were taken in tow. The steamer shot out into the rapids, and when under way, it was discovered that the line of the skiff was too short, and that the swell created by the steamer's wheels was rapidly filling the skiff, causing it to sink. It was, however, brought to the surface by the line, but immediately plunged down again some 8 or 10 feet. This was repeated three times, and at each plunge one of the unfortunate men was washed overboard, until three were lost. The fourth managed to cling to the skiff until he was rescued from his perilous situation. The drowning of the three men was witnessed by a number of persons, who were unable to render timely assistance.

**IMPROVEMENTS IN WINDSOR.**—Our stores and shops are here thronged with customers from sunrise in the morning until nine o'clock at night, mostly by our French farmers, and many come from Detroit here to trade, especially when they want to get a good bargain, or a good English manufactured article. Our docks are so frequently crowded with steamboats and sailing vessels, loading and unloading, that there is scarcely room for the ferry boats to land. New side walks are being made, new houses are being built, new shops and stores are being opened, and the great cry is for more dwelling-houses. We furnish Detroit with a large portion of their marketing. We saw a colored friend of ours to-day cross on the ferry boat, with about 200 dozen of eggs, six or eight turkeys with chickens and butter also, and they are continually going over with loads of a like character. Mr. Ascuo, from Amherstburg, is now about to open a large dairy in Windsor, which is much needed. We are informed that his breed of cattle is the finest in America. But it is not only in business that we flourish,—as a place of resort for pleasure seekers this side is unsurpassed on the American continent. Nature has elevated the Canadian shore far above the level of the Michigan side of the river, so that when the Detroit citizens wish to have a good carriage ride, they visit us, and ride up and down our shores. Our livery stables can often let out from thirty to forty carriages in a

single day, and the steam ferry-boats are frequently crowded with persons who ride for pleasure and health.—*Voice of the Fugitive*.

**THE FUGITIVES FROM SLAVERY.**—We observe a paragraph going the rounds of the press, originally published in a western paper, which estimates the number of colored persons who have entered Canada during the last three years, at no less than 30,000. We have the very best means of ascertaining the truth of the matter, and we can state positively that the highest computation by well informed persons, does not make the number more than 3,000. These are not more than 30,000 in the country altogether, although so early as 1825 the American Government complained to Great Britain against harboring fugitive slaves in Canada, which shows that a considerable number must have come over even at that early day. In New York state, with its three millions of population, there are not more than 50,000 colored persons resident.—*Globe*.

**THE REV. DR. BURNS.**—The Parliamentary Commissioners, engaged in the improvement of the Provincial University, having proposed to make an addition to the classes at present taught by the institution of a chair of Modern History and English Literature, the Rev. Dr. Burns, of Knox's Church in this city, has made application for the Professorship. In a printed circular, from which we regret our inability to make quotations, the Dr. very fully explains his views on the duties appertaining to the Professorship of English Literature, and gives additional evidence to that already possessed by the people of Canada of his vast and varied attainments, and his admirable fitness for such an important public situation as that of the Chair of Modern History in the Provincial University. The Doctor's remarks, which are extended to a very considerable length, will be laid before the Senate and the Government, and they will, no doubt, greatly assist the discriminating powers of those who decide on the appointment. That the doctor should have considered it necessary to accompany his application with testimonials, even from men of high literary and professional standing in Britain, we think rather remarkable, unless the formality was required by the rules of the University. We heartily wish the Dr. may be successful in his application, that the University may have the honor and advantage of his high attainments and varied experience.—*Examiner*.

**MR. MAGUIRE'S APPOINTMENT.**—Our Quebec correspondent has given some particulars as to the appointment of Mr. Maguire, to the Police Magistracy of Quebec. He might have spared his speculations. Mr. Maguire is a Roman Catholic, and that would have secured him his nomination from the present Government, against all competitors of a different creed. He might be connected with all the crimps of Quebec; if the priests are pleased, that is enough.—*Globe*.

**CANADA FOR EVER!**—*Ploughing Match between an American and a Canadian Ploughman.*—Some time since, says the *Brackville Recorder*, a ploughing match was agreed upon between A. Orvis, Esq., of Boston, and G. Morton, Esq., of Brackville, for £12 10s. The match was to be between an American Ploughman with an American plough, and a Canadian ploughman with a Canadian plough. The match came off on the farm of Capt. E. Howard, on Tuesday last. The Ploughmen were Mr. Tollman of the United States, and Mr. H. Patterson, Elizabethtown, for Canada. The decision of the judges was in favor of the Canadian ploughman. The plough used by Mr. Patterson was made by Mr. A. Fleck of Montreal.—*Kingston Daily News*, June 12.

**GRANTING OF LICENSES IN LOWER CANADA.**—A war has been raging for some time in Quebec which has just been settled by the decision of the Superior Court. The people of the suburb of St. Roch petitioned the City Council to refuse all applications for licenses to taverns. The fathers, as in duty bound, obeyed the wishes of the people, and the drinking houses were suppressed. The tavern keepers contended the Council had no right under the law to refuse licenses; but the judges have given their decision that the Corporation may either grant or withhold them as they see fit. The Temperance men of Quebec are active and earnest. They have gained a victory in freeing one ward from the monster vice, and we presume will be encouraged to persevere until their city is as famed for its sobriety as it has hitherto been for the reverse.—*Globe*.

**GIANT ASPARAGUS.**—We were sent yesterday, some asparagus from the garden of Sir Allan MaNab, at Dundurn, which exceeds in size anything of the kind that has come under our observation. The head of the plant measured 6½ inches in circumference, and notwithstanding its enormous size, it was exceedingly tender and sweet.—*Hamilton Spectator*.

**THE WEATHER.**—Since our last issue, we have had the most severe frost known for many years in this locality, at this season of the year. A very large portion of the young wheat is irreparably injured. The young corn is completely destroyed, and must be planted again to make sure of any crop. In low lying grounds the hay crop is also much injured, although the refreshing showers which have since fallen will go far to repair the damage. The bulb of the fruit crop is totally destroyed. In some orchards scarcely a blossom escaped. The damage is not so severe on the river side as in the back settlements, which the frost always visits with more severity. We have not learned whether other places suffered so heavily as this neighborhood.—*Port Sarnia Shield*.

**NOVA SCOTIA.**—The Rev. E. D. Very, the Editor of the *Christian Visitor* in this city, Professor Chipman, and four students of Acadia College, were upset in a boat, yesterday, at Horton, N. S., and unfortunately drowned. Their bodies had not been found.—*St. John's Church Witness*.

### GREAT BRITAIN AND THE CONTINENT.

**INDIA.—THE BURMESE WAR.**—A telegraph despatch by the last steamer, announced the fall of Rangoon and Matarban, and the capture by the British forces of 150 pieces of cannon. Matarban was stormed on the 5th of April, with comparative ease. A conflict of four or five hours' duration ensued, and the place was taken. The Burmese garrison was about 3000 strong.—After driving the enemy from Matarban, the troops re-embarked and proceeded to join the force on the Rangoon river. On Easter Sunday, April 11th, the entire squadron proceeded up the river, not intending to commence operations that day, but on coming within range of the batteries, they opened fire, and action became unavoidable. The steamers threw their broadsides into the Burmese works on both sides of the river, and after a heavy cannonade and shelling, silenced them. The outer batteries were then stormed, and occupied by sailors and marines from the ships. The Burmese this day suffered a heavy loss by the explosion and destruction of their powder magazine, which was struck by a shell and blew up. Monday, the 12th, was occupied in landing the main body of the troops, and in capturing a stockade a short distance from the shore. The Burmese fought gallantly, and the loss on both sides was considerable. On Tuesday, the 13th, the heavy guns were landed; and on Wednesday the entire force broke ground, and passed on towards the enemy's strong hold—the great Pagoda stockade. The fighting here was pretty severe for some hours. At noon, a general assault was made by all arms on an angle of the stockade, which was carried, and the enemy gave way at all points.—An open gate permitted the troops to rush in and occupy the place, and the fighting was over by 2 P. M. During the engagement, the heat was so excessive, that several officers and men died from that cause alone. The English had not more than 100 and fifty men put "hors de combat," and captured about a like number of guns. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded was great. It is said that two Lacs of Rupees were found in the city. The troops are now occupying Rangoon. Cholera has now broken out among them since the capture of the city. It is said the Governor General has claimed from the Burmese the sum of £250,000 for the expenses of the war up to the 31st of March, with a notification that he will be charged £10,000 per day, until he accepts the terms dictated by the British. The present strength of the expedition is 6000 regular forces of all arms, 15 armed steamships, 4 or 5 transports, and a 44 gun frigate.—More extensive operations will be gone into after the rainy season. From the north-west frontier of India advices are less satisfactory to the British. The revolted Hill tribes keep up a harassing warfare with the outposts. Reinforcements have been sent to endeavor to bring them to action.—One Regiment was despatched from Peshawar mounted on Elephants.

**THE EXODUS AND THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CLERGY.**—The letter of the Rev. Mr. Mullen, with its admission of the gradual extinction of the Roman Catholic faith, as soon as its votaries set foot on American soil, continues to create a perfect *furor* among the Irish clergy of both creeds. The Protestant party have had the letter reprinted and circulated throughout several

districts, as strong presumptive evidence of the decline of Popery. To stay the flight across the Atlantic is the first great object of the counter movement just now at work. As well might it be attempted to stop the tide with a pitch fork; but the trial is, nevertheless, being made, with what success, time alone can tell. For the last month the subject of emigration has been the theme of altar eloquence throughout the length and breadth of the kingdom, and arguments of all kinds have been used to persuade the people from abandoning the "old country" and the religion of their forefathers. The text was taken up on Sunday last by the Right Rev. Dr. Haly, the respected titular of Leighlin and Ferns—a prelate who deservedly possesses the good will and confidence of all creeds and classes. The emigration from the district over which Dr. Haly presides has been enormous, and the gross amount of the sums of money transmitted by the emigrants, either for the immediate relief, or for the purpose of defraying the expenses out of their friends in Ireland, almost exceeds the limits of belief.

**SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.**—The following is an extract of a letter dated Hong Kong, March 28:—"There have been no less than thirty-seven whalers from the Arctic seas. It may interest you to know that they almost all believe that Sir John Franklin is safe, and that he has got through the ice barrier into the inner waters, where he will not be reached until a mild season arrives, which they say the present will be. Most of them have now departed. They say Franklin will not suffer for want of food. They give strange accounts of the Esquimaux vibrating from the Asiatic to the American continent and back again, carrying their boats, made of skins and whalebone, over the ice, and launching them when they meet with open water. They all confirm the fact that the whales found in the Behring's Straits and in Baffin's Bay are the same species, proving the existence of a passage; for a whale of the Arctic species, they say, has never been seen to the South of 22 deg. of lat., so they cannot have doubled either of the Capes, [of Good Hope or Cape Horn] and the whale is under the necessity of making his presence known by coming to the surface to blow."

**AUSTRIA.**—The financial embarrassments of the Empire are as complicated as ever. The result of the Frankfurt and London loan has not yet transpired with certainty. A correspondent of the *Times*, writing from Vienna, says: "Every possible means is adopted to conceal the real state of feeling in the different provinces from the inhabitants of the capital, but, in spite of preventive measures, the truth, sooner or later, finds its way to us. Thus a transient gleam of life broke in upon us yesterday, and, from what was said, it was impossible to doubt that there is a general and deeply-rooted sentiment of discontent, from which the tried and faithful Tyrolese are by no means exempt."

**INJUSTICE AT ROME.**—Mr. Murray, the son of a meritorious Officer, formerly in the British service, without trial, without being confronted with his accusers, without being allowed to make any defence, has been condemned to suffer death at Rome, on a charge of—what think you, reader—of his being privy to the assassination of a partisan of the Pope, during the time of the Republic. It is not even pretended that he was the actual murderer. An Englishman to be executed in Rome, under such circumstances is, doubtless, as far as it goes, what Dr. Cahill would call "a glorious idea." The case has been brought before both Houses of Parliament, and is exciting considerable notice in England. The British Consul at Ancona, has been instructed to use every means to obtain his pardon.—*Church Witness*.

**THE LAST OF THE JACOBITES.**—Janet Munro, or M'Kenzie, departed this life at Alness, in Ross-shire, on the 18th May. Janet, at the period of her decease, was the oldest woman in Scotland, if not in Great Britain, for she was at least 110 years of age, and there is reason to believe that she was even more. She had a child's recollection of the great national event of the battle of Culloden, and from many of her nearest relations, the Munros and M'Kenzies, having been "out" in that romantic and daring enterprise, she could detail a whole catalogue of curious incidents connected with these eventful times, which, from her retired mode of life and comparatively remote residence, never found their way into print. In Janet Munro there has passed away the last inhabitant of Scotland who was alive when Charles Edward held state in Holyrood, or skulked as a haunted deer amongst the Western Isles. She was a staunch Jacobite till her dying day, and was, we have no doubt, the last individual in the British dominions who conscientiously believed that Her Majesty held the crown by an unlawful tenure. It is strange to think of what has passed during the five score years and ten which have elapsed since this venerable crone was christened. She was in the prime of life when the United States of America were English colonies; she was become elderly before Napoleon gained his first battle, and she had lapsed into old age before steamers or locomotives on railways were heard of.—*Glasgow Paper*.

**FICKLENESS OF FRENCH POLITICS.**—It was only the other day, as it were, that Lamartine observed in his "History" in reference to the events of his own time, "I scarcely exceed the middle age of man, and I have already lived under ten dominations, or ten different Governments, in France. Between infancy and maturity I have witnessed ten revolutions: the constitutional Government of Louis XVI, the first Republic, the Directory, the Consulate, the Empire, the first Restoration in 1814, the second Government of the 'hundred days' by Napoleon, the second Restoration in 1815, the reign of Louis Philip, and the second Republic." Since this was written, an eleventh Government has appeared in France, namely, the military despotism of Louis Napoleon, and it is by no means improbable that two others will succeed within the next few years.

**THE PROSPECTS FOR AGRICULTURAL PROTECTION.**—In reply to the Earl of Granville, the Earl of Derby admitted that he did not think the approaching general election would show so great a majority in favor of the reimposition of a duty on corn as would justify the Government in proposing such a measure; but subsequently, when congratulated by the opposition on this change of opinion, he remarked—He was glad that he had given satisfaction by what they called the important declaration he had made to-night, that in his belief the result of the approaching elections would not be favorable to the imposition of a duty upon corn. But when noble lords said he had abandoned all wish or intention to do so, they went a step too far. But, if the sense of the country should be different from what he expected, then he still held his opinion, that in no other mode so unobjectionable could the Government provide relief for the suffering classes as by a moderate duty on corn. The determination of Government was to direct their attention to the best mode they could devise for the benefit of the whole of the different interests of the country. They held it to be their paramount duty, in some shape or other, to afford relief to those classes which had been suffering for the good of the rest.

### BIRTHS.

Montreal—9th inst., Mrs John Plimsoff, of a daughter. 13th inst, Mrs Hamilton, of a daughter. 17th inst, Mrs John Collins, of a daughter. 18th inst, Mrs Thomas Wilson, of a daughter. Frost Village—7th inst, Mrs (Rev) D Lindsay of a daughter. Granby—5th inst, Mrs John Lorrimer, of a son. Hamilton—11th inst, Mrs William Cook, of a daughter. London—3rd inst, Mrs (Capt) W B Gardner, of a daughter. Quebec—12th inst, Mrs James West, of a daughter. Mrs D D Young, of a daughter.

### MARRIAGES.

Montreal—10th inst, by Rev Mr McGill, Mr Matthew S Baxter, to Annie, eldest daughter of Mr G Greene. Brantford—3rd inst, by Rev A Drummond, the Rev S Brownell, to Ann, eldest daughter of Mr Cornelius Cook. Danville, C.E.—17th inst, by Rev W Scott, Mr Rufus Jeremiah Creamer, of Melbourne, to Miss Lucy Josephine Flint, of Supton, C.E. Elora—24th ult, by Rev S Waidron, Mr Hugh Hughes to Catherine Jane, daughter of Mr Joseph Carder. 31st ult, by Rev George Smellie, Mr John Mundell, to Miss Ann Kader. Hamilton—3d inst, by Rev G P Young, Mr Richard Russell, to Miss Agnes Christie. Toronto—12th inst, Mr Wm Mowat, to Miss Jane Mowat. Williamsville—2d inst, by Rev R Robinson, Mr C Clark to Emma, third daughter of James Kent, Esq.

### DEATHS.

Coopersville—11th inst, Jessy Henderson, only daughter of the Rev David Council, aged 8 years. Hamilton—10th inst, Elizabeth wife of Mr John E Ebbs, aged 56 years. Quebec—5th inst, David George, second son of Mr David Robinson, aged 2 years and 9 months. 17th inst, drowned while bathing in the River St Charles, John Charles, youngest son of James Turnbull, aged 15 years. Rome, Italy—Louisa, wife of C W Allan, Esq, and daughter of the Hon Chief Justice Robinson.

## CONTEMPORARY PRESS.

## THE PARISIAN FETE.

(From Correspondence of Congregationalist.)

The Champ de Mars has perhaps no equal as a field for military parades. It is situated in the midst of the city, and seems to me of extent as great as all Boston Common, with the garden beyond Charles street added. It is, however, of an exact rectangular figure and perfectly smooth surface. There is no grass upon it. This gives a barren aspect to it notwithstanding the surrounding features of beauty and magnificence. At the upper end of the field is the Ecole Militaire, a handsome hotel used formerly for the Polytechnic school, but now converted into barracks. At the lower end is the river Seine from whose further side the land suddenly rises in an abrupt hill. A bridge crosses the river exactly at the centre of the Champs de Mars. The land gently declines from the upper to the lower end. Conceive how admirable a place is here for military display. For the occasion of the Fete a superb tribune was erected in front of the Ecole Militaire which was entered from the upper windows of the Hotel. It consisted of grades of seats from the rear to the front. In the centre was the President's place. This tribune was very rich in all its parts. It consisted of a timber frame work covered with canvass richly painted and gilded. Each panel had in large gilded letters the initials of the President's name. On each side of the tribune and also in the centre of the front were figured 7,500,000, to signify the number of votes he had received from the nation, and to enforce this warrant of his authority, there was the motto "vox populi vox dei" in near proximity to the figures. A stair case descended from the platform of the President to the field, at the bottom and on either side of which stair case was placed a gigantic lion, gilt, which was designed to represent Force. The drape of the central tribune was of crimson velvet trimmed with gold lace. On each side of the centre were other tribunes and down each side of the field for some distance yet others were erected. These all were covered and trimmed with cotton cloth of gay colors. All the tribunes were adorned with sheaves of flags tri-colored; and streamers at regular intervals around the whole space added greatly to the lively appearance of the scene. Behind the platform appropriated to the President and his suite were seen the colors and standards which were to be presented to the troops. At about one-third of the distance from the Ecole Militaire to the river was to be seen another structure standing by itself. A lofty dome all of gold was supported on four pillars. Steps from the side next the Presidential tribune ascended about sixty feet, the whole width of the structure. These were covered with rich looking stuff, and were designed not only for the purpose of ascending but also for seats to hold about 800 persons. At the top of the steps was a golden altar where the Archbishop of Paris was to say Mass and perform the other religious ceremonies of the day. Above the altar, quite up to the gilded canopy all was open. A large gilt Latin cross surmounted the whole; and numerous ornaments connected with the Romish ceremonies were displayed in different parts of the structure.

Paris had been for several days so crowded that with difficulty only could the late comers find lodgings. Those who arrived in the late trains on Sunday night were glad to sleep on the benches of the Cafes which were not yet closed. The price of a bed for the two or three nights past has ranged from one to four dollars. Without counting those who were so near the city that they could ride in and out the same day on which the Fete occurred, there are supposed to have been some seventy thousand strangers suddenly precipitated on Paris. And we have been amused by the great variety of new costumes in the streets. A delegation from Persia has been here. Several delegations of Arabs from Africa, representatives from Spain, from Austria, from Russia, from England, and some other lands, all graced the occasion with their presence. Indeed, every circumstance which could give eclat to the Fete has been made use of by the President in whose hands nothing seems to fail.

Being determined to see this exhibition, and describe it to your readers, I made my way in good season to the Champ de Mars, having previously provided myself with a ticket which would entitle me to a good seat in a favorable position. I was situated in the tribune in front of the left wing of the Ecole Militaire and commanded a view of the whole length of the field. Soon the troops began to arrive. Then came on to the field in gallant style by different entrances, each regiment with its band of music and took their position, the infantry on the left side and the cavalry on the right, each extending down the whole length to the river. Immediately after, the whole of the Metropolitan clergy of the Catholic church marched in procession from the church of St. Pierre des Gros-Callou up to the altar and seated themselves on the steps. They were all dressed alike in the white frock over a black gown, with black caps on their heads. I should except the Archbishop and some five or six others who were more richly attired. This procession was very long indeed. A file of soldiers also accompanied it on each side. The step was slow and solemn, which, together with the peculiar dress in contrast with the gay colors of all other parties, gave a very picturesque impression.

At noon the discharge of cannon announced the approach of the President of the Republic with his attendants. He rode upon a chestnut horse over the bridge at the bottom of the field, and passed at a rapid gallop up the line of infantry ranged on the left. He was saluted as he passed and gracefully uncovered his head and bowed in return. In the same manner he rode down the field on the right, saluting the cavalry. After this salutation to the army he proceeded to his tribune, dismounted with his suite and took his place on the platform. At an appointed signal the representatives of the different regiments proceeded from all parts of the army and took their place in front of the President to receive the standards. The President then made the following brief speech.

"Soldiers, the history of nations is in great part the history of armies. On their success as on their reverses, depends the fate of civilization and of the country. When they are vanquished there is either invasion or anarchy; when victorious, glory or order. In consequence, nations like armies pay a religious veneration to the emblems of military honor which sum up in themselves a whole past existence of struggles and of triumphs.

The Roman Eagle adopted by the Emperor Napoleon at the commencement of the present century, was the most striking signification of the regeneration and grandeur of France. It disappeared in our misfortune and ought to return when France, recovered from her defeats, and mistress of herself, should no longer seem to repudiate her own peculiar glory.

Soldiers, take then again these eagles, not as a menace against foreign powers; but as a symbol of our independence, as the symbol of an heroic period, as the sign of nobility of each regiment. Receive again these eagles which have so often led our fathers to victory, and swear to die if necessary in their defence."

This speech was pronounced with great animation, and was responded to by the delegations who received the standards with loud cries of "Vive Napoleon," mingled with some cries of "Vive l'Empereur." Immediately the standards were borne down to the altar where the delegations arranged them in front in a line. The bands of all the regiments, now congregated at this point, those of the infantry on the right and those of the cavalry on the left. A musical mass was now celebrated by more than 1,500 performers, under the direction of a renowned musician. The mass was shortened as much as possible, but the effect was very admirable, because the number of musicians was in some measure proportioned to the size of the audience and extent of the place. A cannon was discharged at the beginning of the Mass, also at the elevation of the Host, when nearly the whole army of infantry knelt down on one knee. After this, the Archbishop advanced toward the standard bearers, the clergy singing the *Oremus* and the *Oratio* *sempiternus Deus*. He then sprinkled with holy water the standards, and putting on his mitre sat down. One of the standard bearers for all the rest advanced and knelt down before the Prelate who made the following address.

"Receive these standards sanctified by the blessing of heaven. May they be the terror of the enemies of the Christian people, and may God in honor of his name and of his glory, give you grace to penetrate unhurt with them into the midst of the enemies' battalions."

The Archbishop kissed the officer and said *Pax tibi* and turning to the people he gave them his benediction. Immediately the drums beat and the trumpets sounded and 101 shots were fired by the cannon. The President then approached the altar and the Archbishop made a long speech in which he endeavored to explain how it happens that the God of Peace is also the God of battles. Although I am sure this address would interest your readers it is quite too long to insert in this letter. After it was finished, the bands and standard bearers returned to their respective regiments, the President took his station in front of the tribune, and gave command to the troops to defer before him. This part of the exhibition was perhaps the most interesting to the spectators, because all could see it and because it showed every arm of the French military service. There were some seventy thousand men of all arms present. The infantry first passed in review, then the cavalry. Each regiment marched with its band of music playing and on passing in front of the President, each shouted *Vive l'Empereur*. When this had transpired, the ordnance thundered again, the troops filed off from the field, the President returned to the Elysee, the spectators dispersed and the great Fete of May 10 was over.

I should not encumber your columns with so long an account as this, but for the reflections it will suggest to your numerous and intelligent readers. I will note one or two points in closing the account. Foremost of all is the instructive grouping of the great elements of the Fete. The presentations of the ensigns to the army which the Emperor Napoleon twice presented to his army, and which have never been carried since the fall of the empire, has a retrospective look significant enough. Again on the Champ de Mars the assembling of the army to receive these standards, and the clergy to sanctify them, presents at one view the two great powers of the State. By these engines all things are to be accomplished. On the use which is made of them the future destiny of this great nation depends. The President loves the army, and takes pains on all occasions to manifest his attachment, which on their part is fully reciprocated. He also favors greatly the priests, who are not very generally favored by the population. He takes pains to give them opportunities of exerting an immense influence. They are to have almost unlimited control over the various institutions of learning. It was therefore appropriate that in a great Fete the army and the clergy should act conspicuous parts. Perhaps the President is conscientious in his endeavors to honor the Catholic clergy. But as a Protestant I cannot see any good hope for France in giving to this class of men paramount influence. We should be willing to see them on a level with other religious teachers in regard to privileges. But to see them exalted to a position which at least renders it easy for them to exercise the spirit which has always actuated the Roman church and annoy and distress other denominations, argues strongly against hope for the early and permanent quiet of France.

## MATTERS AND THINGS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

(From N. Y. Evangelist.)

London, May 25th, 1852.

Among the many interesting meetings which have been held in our Metropolis during the past week, perhaps none has been more illustrative of the power of Jesuit intrigue in the despotic Courts of Europe, than the one held in Exeter Hall, to give a public welcome to the Protestant Missionaries, who have been recently expelled by the Emperor of Austria, from their station at Pesth, in Hungary. The Rev. Messrs. Wingate, Smith and Edwards, of the Free Church of Scotland, were agents of its mission to the Jews in Hungary, which was first begun in 1841. They did not introduce any new practices into the country. They found there the Protestant Church of Hungary with its 3,000,000 adherents, the creed of which they could subscribe, and in the simple worship of which they could cheerfully join, as it so much resembles their own. This community, with about 3,000 pastors, includes a large portion of the intelligence and magnanimity of Hungary. The Protestant Church, as such, took no part in the revolutionary movements of 1848; yet, the national government offered to grant an endowment to its ministers, but though suffering extreme poverty, they refused it; remembering that those who supply the money, usually assert the right of control, so that dependence on the State is, in fact, subjection to the State. They therefore chose to remain poor and free, rather than to accept the bounty of the Government, and submit to its bonds. Our Scottish brethren wisely placed themselves under the wing of this recognized, though oppressed church, and conformed their proceedings to its practices. Their efforts were open and undisguised; the Archduke Joseph, the Prince Palatine of Hungary, was cognizant of their labors, which were mainly carried on under the same roof with the military police, whose offices formed part of the building in which they met for worship. For ten years they enjoyed the rights of native subjects; but as soon as it was known in Vienna, that Lord Palmerston had ceased to be the Foreign Secretary of England, the Austrian authorities resolved no longer to tolerate any interference, on the part of foreign missionaries, with the religious belief of their Jewish subjects; and, therefore, expelled them and their families summarily, in the depth of winter, and at the peril of their lives. It was to express sympathy for these devoted brethren, and indignation and contempt for the coward-like cruelty and despicable meanness of the Austrian government, that this meeting was held. And those feelings were uttered very intelligibly, I assure you, and must have been far from agreeable to the agents of Austria and Rome, who were, doubtless, present. The subject has also been brought before Parliament. In the House of Lords itself, the conduct of Austria in this matter, was severely censured; and in the Commons, Mr. Chisholm Anstey, a Roman Catholic member, has a notice on the books, upon the subject. Most thoughtful Protestants regard this as a first fruit of that mysterious union of civil despotism and ecclesiastical tyranny, which exists wherever Popery is in the ascendant; a manifestation of that sacerdotal and imperial conspiracy, which is found to extinguish constitutional, civil and religious liberty throughout Europe. The insolent tone of the Irish priests, since the usurpation of Louis Napoleon, and especially since the grand military fete, shows the confidence they have in that shameless alliance which the priesthood has made with the martial despots of the Continent. Yet, if the papers speak truly, the populace of Paris look upon the compact with contempt and ridicule. A correspondent of the *Christian Times*, writing from Paris, says that "the Archbishop of Paris, preceded by his clergy in procession, entered the Champ de Mars, singing the *Veni Creator*. More than 800 priests slowly and proudly wound round the altar in their black and white garb, well supported and surrounded with the bayonets of the gendarmes, and placed themselves according to rank, on the steps and surrounding platforms. The crowd from the distance showered witticisms and sarcasms upon them, laughing openly at their costume, their bearing, their turning their backs to the *bon Dieu*, and their face to the President; their espousing of every cause; yesterday blessing the trees of liberty; to-day, the Eagles, and to-morrow, the *feurs-de-lis*!" One shudders at the thought of the frightful retribution which may yet be in store for men who thus prostitute religion and good faith to the purposes of a low and despicable ambition.

Here in England, we are "all sixes and sevens," as our proverbial phrase is. The debate on the endowment of the Romish College of Maynooth has commenced, but stands adjourned till next week. But I do not expect that, after all, much good will result from the discussion. The journals warn the Episcopalians that their beloved establishment in Ireland, will not be worth a five years' purchase. The Presbyterians of Ulster are told that their *Regium Donum* will be withdrawn, and the Wesleyan Methodists are reminded that the pretty pickings they obtain from the public, in our colonies, will be forbidden, if the grant be withdrawn. The voluntary Dissenters are the only party, in fact, who can consistently and without compromise op-

pose it; and they are not united on the question. One party, out of courtesy to the Roman Catholics, will not oppose that specific grant, but declare against all other State support of religion whatsoever.

After a month's delay, the case of the Rev. Mr. Bennett, of Frome, has again been noticed in the House. Mr. D'Israeli having stated that the law officers assert that the Crown cannot interfere, without an evident breach of the Bill of Rights, suggested that the inhabitants may seek redress under certain clauses of the Church Discipline Act, which gives the Bishop power to appoint a commission to inquire into the facts of the case. This was received with a derisive laugh, which greatly ruffled the Minister, who said that the government "have such confidence in the discretion and sense of duty of the prelates of the church, as to believe that they would not for a moment attempt to offer obstacles to the course of justice and truth." Be this as it may, the indomitable Mr. Horsman has given notice of a motion upon the subject, which may elicit a sharp discussion before the session ends.

## EMIGRATION vs. POPERY.

(From the British Banner.)

Among the various singular Phenomena now visible in Ireland, and the divers results arising from Emigration, there is one for which the public were not prepared, but which is now beginning to excite very general attention. When Popish peasants repair to the British Colonies, they are both accompanied and preceded by priests, by whom special care is taken to retain them in the fetters of Romish superstition; so that emigration is not a loss but a gain to the empire of Antichrist. With improved means of subsistence, while they cease not to increase and multiply, they can afford to pay the priesthood on an ample scale. Thus the cause goes on prosperously in the British Colonies; but it is much otherwise in the United States, where they are poured into the heart of an active, reading, thinking, talking, independent community, and thus placed in an atmosphere which penetrates to their inmost soul, rousing within them a spirit of manhood issuing in their spiritual emancipation. It has been asserted, that the vast majority of Popish emigrants to the United States have renounced the creed of their fathers. This fact has become known in Ireland, and is engaging the serious attention of the priests, who heretofore encouraged, but now denounce emigration. They are reported to be utterly confounded by the revelations of the American Missionary, Mr. MULLEN, who has transmitted to Ireland the true state of the case. The result is, that the priesthood are banding together to check the progress of the Exodus. Nothing is being left undone, by altar denunciations and otherwise, to stay the progress of the mighty movement across the Atlantic. Even the more moderate priests and bishops among them, as the Right Rev. Dr. Hale, are manifesting the utmost dread of the consequences, and resorting to practical methods to avert them. The subject seems to have come home with special force on Dr. Hale and his clergy, since the emigration from that diocese has been enormous, whereby their flocks are thinned, and their gains diminished. To the praise of the emigrants, it is stated, that they are sending home large sums of money to their relatives to aid them in effecting their departure,—an event which is taking place in every part of Ireland. Thus help is coming to truth, and the friends of truth, from a quarter least thought of. It remains to be seen, how far the power of the priests will succeed in checking the spirit of emigration. Reasoning from the past there is ground to fear, that the success may be but, unhappily, too great; nevertheless, already the best results have been effected. It will be in the memory of many of our readers, that Dr. Dyer stated, at the recent Meeting of the Sunday-school Union, in Exeter-hall, that, if the priests and the Pope were wise, they would beware of sending their people to the New World, since the inevitable result was, to a large extent, that they at once doffed the badge of their thralldom, and asserted their rights as men to think for themselves.

The *Cork Constitution* states that a very large number of emigrants from Ireland choose the route by Liverpool; the number sailing from that port for the United States is upwards of 20,000 a month, or a quarter of a million of souls per annum. The great mass of these emigrants are Irish and German agricultural laborers. The emigration to Australia through English ports is also very considerable; from the depot at Birkenhead alone the number averages 2,000 a month. Within the past fortnight two large ships have already set sail from Birkenhead for Australia, with 1,300 emigrants; and on Saturday, four first-class vessels proceeded to the same place from Plymouth with their full complement of passengers. Cork furnishes its quota to swell the number of emigrants from the English ports; the number which left the port of Cork during the past month in steam-ships for London, calling at Plymouth, Liverpool, Newport, and Bristol, being 3,054; and if we include the first two weeks in May, it will be 4,845. These have distributed themselves thus:—seven ships for London, 1,799 passengers; twelve for Liverpool, 1,820 passengers; twelve for Newport, 755; thirteen for Bristol, 395; and one ship for Cardiff, with 70 passengers. Total, 45 ships, 4,845 emigrants. It will be observed, that these numbers show a steady augmentation in the number leaving this port, an increase shared by all the other ports in the kingdom. Limerick, within a week, sent out four ships with 465 passengers; and the emigration returns give a grand total of 22 ships, with 3,309 passengers, direct from Limerick this spring. The arrivals at the port of New York, during 1851, were 289,601; being an increase over 1850 of 76,505. Of these, 163,256 were from Ireland. The whole emigration to the United States, in 1851, is estimated at over half a million.

## A SLAVE SALE IN VIRGINIA.

(From Puritan Recorder.)

I attended some seven or eight different sales in different places. A description of one, however, is a description of all. The room was in every instance, a large, unplastered, dingy apartment. About a dozen of slaves, neatly dressed, were seated on a rough bench, near which stood screens of white cloth stretched on frames, which made a partial enclosure of the corner. There were three men, a woman with a babe, two other women, who told me they were mothers, and several girls from eight to eighteen years old. The room was filled with a motley group; well dressed elderly gentlemen in spectacles, sleek merchants, and coarse, hard featured slave traders, reading the newspapers, chatting, smoking, and spitting. Every few minutes, some one approached the negroes, and questioned and otherwise examined some one of them. At length, the sale began. A black girl of fifteen was led to the block by a negro attendant, who seemed to take great satisfaction in his authority, and gave his orders with great sharpness. The girl's sleeves were rolled up, and her skirts lifted as high as the knee, while she stood on the block. She was made to walk, and jump. Bidders opened her mouth as one would a horse's mouth, and examined her teeth. They felt her joints, neck, and bust, precisely as one would examine a horse. She was sold for \$545. The next set up, was a girl of ten years, light colored, with Caucasian features, straight hair, and slender form. I heard the bidders say, "she is the handsomest gal in the city." "She ought to be bought and brought up for a fancy." She was sold for \$625. Others followed, but I need not particularize. The highest price brought by any one sold in my presence, was \$890; the price of an athletic man of twenty-five years. In all cases previous to the sale, the men were stripped and examined by all who chose. And when any bidder requested it, the females were taken behind the screen and exposed in the same manner to all who chose to go and look.

The majority of the slaves exhibited no more embarrassment under all these indecencies, than so many cows and heifers would. And in respect to being sold, most of them exhibited no special concern. A few appeared cheerful or even gay; the most seemed calm, and apathetic; a few wept, especially the white little girl wept when any one began to question or handle her; and when placed on the block, seemed likely to sink under the violence of her emotion. I mingled with the purchasers, and asked the slaves many questions. I did not

find one who could tell his own age. In every instance, wives were sold separate from their husbands, and children separate from their parents. The only exception was that of two infants, each sold with its mother. One of the mothers had that child only; the other left several behind. I noticed also, that every boy and man whose examination, I took pains to witness, was marked across the back with scars of the lash. And these scenes, which cannot be described without doing violence to common modesty, are occurring almost every morning, not thirty rods from the most frequented streets of Richmond. The negroes, I found, felt a pride, in bringing a high price, and when provoked, a common taunt is, "Go 'long you half-price nigger."

FRENCH CANADIAN EMIGRATION.

(From the Montreal Gazette.)

For some years past (since the rebellion in fact,) there has been a constant stream of emigration from the French Canadian counties sometimes very small, sometimes larger, sometimes of laborers seeking employment during the harvest, and not returning perhaps, but sometimes doing so, at other times of clerks, and better educated young men roaming off to seek their fortune at St. Louis or some other of the French settlements upon the Mississippi. The condition of the laborers who have settled in the frontier states has (as we are aware from personal observation) been very slightly if at all improved, and they have generally become to their more active Yankee neighbors, hewers of wood, and drawers of water. Scattered about hither and thither where unskilled labor was required, they were almost never collected in sufficient bodies to afford support to the priests of their religion, nor could a missionary paid from without, easily gather together a flock to whom his ministrations might be offered, they thus either forgot all their religious training and became reprobate, or in a few instances embraced Protestantism. Their children too were either entirely uneducated and deprived of a knowledge of even the rudiments of religious instruction, or were educated in Protestant schools, with a fair prospect of becoming converts to the reformed faith.

Alarmed at this state of things, the Catholic clergy of this section of the Province, urged upon government the setting apart a portion of the Eastern Township lands, where the surplus population of the Seigniories might form settlements, and, being accompanied by the priests, might not forget their religion or be deprived of its ministrations. They thus hoped to prevent the expatriation of their countrymen, and some national feeling was roused in favor of the project.

Two of the mottoes on the banners of the French Canadian liberals have been *notre langue et notre nationalité*. The children of those who settled in the States were fast forgetting their mother tongue and their nationality, and most of them learned to pride themselves upon their proficiency in English, and their assimilation to the Americans. Their origin was a matter rather of reproach than pride, and they were glad when it was no longer perceptible in their conversation and habits. Politicians then, as well as priests, were anxious that their people, so rapidly increasing in numbers, and consequently in political influence, should remain in the country, and that they might resist in an unbroken phalanx the flood of Anglo-Saxonism which bid fair to overwhelm them, or incorporate them with itself.

The appropriation of land was made, and the settlements commenced with some success, but the tide of emigration was not, and is not now stayed, though perhaps it is lessened.

Contemporaneously with the execution of this project sprung up the agitation for our annexation to the United States, and the terror of the Anglo-Saxon domination was increased in the breasts of the projectors. We need not enter into details of the history and fate of that agitation. Our readers will remember that among the firm supporters of the Township Colonization scheme, the most fervent denouncers of republicanism, socialism, and annexation, among these who made most fervent appeals to the nationality of his countrymen, was M. l'Abbé Chiniquy, our quondam Canadian Apostle of Temperance. His labors in the cause of teetotalism ended,—his bill past through our Canadian Legislature,—and his philanthropy and exertions rewarded by a gift of £500 from our Provincial exchequer, he sought a new field for action in the Western States, desiring, as he says, to gather together in one settlement all those who wandered from his native land, that thus united they might be blessed by the assistance of their hierarchy in their midst. "Journeying with this intent" he came to a French settlement in Illinois, called the Bourbonnais, and as we believe, invested some money in lands in that vicinity.

And now "a change comes o'er the spirit of his dream." Become a resident, and (as we are informed) a proprietor of land in the great Republic, he no longer views Republicanism with horror, but learns to regard it with a kindly eye; having left his country himself, he thinks the change rather beneficial than otherwise, and instead of gathering the scattered French Canadians into a body, he enlarges his scheme into one of a large emigration from Canada to the Bourbonnais. He writes most glowing accounts of the fertility of the soil and the comforts to be enjoyed in the West, and induces large numbers, to whom his name, as the widely renowned Temperance Apostle, was a beacon of light, to follow him to this favored spot of earth.

His brethren of the Clergy who are left behind, and his former Bishop do not look upon his scheme with too much favor, and, consistently with their (and his former) opinions, endeavor to dissuade their flocks from expatriation. If they would maintain their language and customs, if they hoped to preserve their nationality, they argued, it must be by extending their settlements into the adjoining Townships, and thus keeping their body unbroken and as far as possible unmixed with the English stock. Dividing into two bodies so widely separated was but the next thing to scattering hither and thither as they had done before. They sought for farther information, and the Bishop of Chicago, the present Diocesan of l'Abbe, wrote to the Bishop of Montreal a letter which robbed his picture of the Bourbonnais of many of its brilliant colors. It was not a paradise after all, this prairie land; there was bad water, and there were fevers, and a good many disadvantages under which we do not labor in Canada.

The new settlers become discontented: they, too, found that they had been led to expect by far too much from the Bourbonnais, and they are throwing up their new farms and returning to Canada, entertaining and expressing a most unfavorable opinion of the Western country. They have published letters in which they accuse M. Chiniquy of duplicity and cruelty, and of speculating out of them.

Our French Canadian contemporaries have been publishing these correspondences, and the old allies of the Abbé are now denouncing him, while he makes use of the columns of the journals devoted to the interests and principles of "Young Canada," a party which he formerly so strongly condemned, to support his views, denounce Great Britain, and praise the United States. Thus we change in this ever changing world.

GORGONO ON THE PANAMA ROUTE.

(Extract from Correspondent of Montreal Courier)

Our stay at it was for a limited period, being only while they were loading a steam-boat, which was to take us up to *Agorca et Gato*—literally hang up the cat. It may happen that the mention of such a boat in Canada may not be without profit—for as the Chagres is very shallow at this season of the year, being about thirty-five feet below the level of the last freshet, and as the current runs very rapidly down towards the ocean, it requires a steamer of peculiar construction to overcome these difficulties, and there may be spots in Canada where the employment of such a vessel would be desirable. I believe that the kind is now in use in the State of Maine. But in regard to this peculiar one—it draws only fifteen inches of water, and yet can carry two hundred and fifty passengers and their baggage—of course there is no sleeping accommodation—it has one large wheel at the back of about 25 feet diameter, having the appearance of a water wheel—the man at the tiller puts on the steam and cuts it off, and is, in fact, the crew excepting another man who keeps the fire going. On this we came to Agorca, and next morning we started in two boats for Gorgona. The Chagres is one of the most romantic rivers, to my

mind in the world. It is not wide, varying from one hundred and twenty to two hundred feet, and its rapid turns give a variety of combinations to the thick foliage and the tall trees which rise from the water's edge. Generally, the main rivers on this Continent are so wide, and on so magnificent a scale, that we lose sight of every thing else but their grandeur. In the Chagres it is not so, and it is just the stream where one would pause to look upon spots of a peculiar romantic character.

At Gorgona we stayed at the St. Louis Hotel until a fortnight ago. The town has but three frame houses; the remaining buildings being constructed of the bamboo, and roofed with the palm. It contains about 3000 inhabitants, of which not more than forty are white. The civilization is of the lowest character. Looking from our window, we used to see on the public beach, some score of women washing, bare to above the knees and naked to the waist. Through the streets, the exception was to see anybody not bare-foot; many of them had a mere sinnet round them—and for youths, full dress is a straw hat and a papist amulet, which they wore round the neck with a string, together with a cigar.

You can conceive that a people of this character, with a sprinkling of the white race, who have taught them nothing but vice and cupidity—have laid out a city with very little regard to regularity, and consequently we have a succession of native huts irregularly put together, forming streets—some very narrow, and others wider—a sort of square is left for the plaza, and a church is erected, which that madman, Brownson, of the Boston Papist Periodical, would do well to see—and indeed the study of the influence of the Roman Religion on these degenerate people, would require more special pleading than that smart enthusiast has yet put forth, in order to maintain the rank he boldly claims for his dogmas. This Church has four mud walls, with windows without glass, and a shed in front. The latter is constructed out of trees, from which the bark is rudely stripped off, and is separated from the main body of the Church, by unplanned boards, varying in length—put lengthwise; some old bells are hung on a rail, with cords attached to the clappers, and by these the faithful are summoned to prayer—these bells are about the height of a man, they are five in number, and to my mind bore the appearance of ship's bells—two were in the last stage of decrepitude. I went in one Sunday morning, to see the interior of this place; it had no floor, the altar was of dirty calico, and there had been some attempt at decoration, for it was stretched out, and nailed—a rude carving of the crucifixion, and an old missal, were the remaining furniture. The priest is a very wealthy man; he has a great deal of land, and 300 head of cattle, each of which is worth \$40. He has a wife, or something worse. Like the creature comforts—is spoken of as an authority at cock-fights—and has the reputation of being an isthmus fast man. I met him myself not long ago, about four miles from Gorgona, walking along in nothing but his shirt. The women about here, are divided into two classes, those who are aspiring, and dress, and those who don't; generally they have a love of dress, in that excellent feeling they participate with their northern sisterhood, and they have particularly a passion for jewelry; some however are poor and indolent, others live with men whose means enable them to gratify the taste. I use the term "live with" from the circumstance that marriage was, until the 1st January last, a very expensive rite, and was therefore dispensed with as a general thing; but a new law has removed the objection.

PROTESTANT GIRLS IN POPISH NUNNERIES.

Dr. Cushman of Washington lately delivered a lecture on the education of girls, in which he severely animadverted on the practice of Protestant parents sending their children to be educated in nunneries. The following is an extract:—

The deficiency of our means of education have been seen by a class of men renowned in the Old World for their skill in training the young to their own purposes, who are ever willing to teach wherever they may control, and who, sustained by the gold of a foreign spiritual despotism, are willing to make every provision for the education of our daughters, for no other reward than the surrender of our civil and religious freedom.

To meet these deficiencies, the choicest sites have been selected, and beautiful edifices are rising all over our land; and teachers, trained behind the grates of European convents to a blind submission both to civil and ecclesiastical tyranny, and an abhorrence of the principles both of our religion and our Government, are already occupying these enchanting retreats, and smiling most winningly from their portals on the descendants of the Huguenots and the Puritans, and the martyrs of Smithfield and of St. Bartholomew's. And the lure has taken effect. And why should it not? It is foreign; it is novel; it is economical, (2) and it gives an occasion to show our liberality!

But, my countrymen, fathers and mothers of America, children of men who fled from the prison, the gibbet, and the stake, to savage wilds, for the enjoyment of religious liberty, and to give life and freedom to you, how can you esteem so lightly your blood bought birth-right as to fling it back into the very jaws of the seven-headed beast, from which it was saved by their voluntary exile? Nay, rather, why will you begon to the very refuge they gave you, the unchangeably remorseless power from which they fled, and commit your tender offspring to its care? Mysterious infatuation! worse than pagan cruelty! Christian parents causing their children to pass through the fire to a Moloch whose acceptable offerings are "slaves and souls of men!" —Rev. xviii. 13. The Hindoo mother, ignorant of the living God, devotes her helpless babe to the jaws of the crocodile: a moment of anguish, one piercing shriek, and all is over. On her part it was the religious obligation of a benighted mind, and the child has passed from the troubled waters of the Ganges to the calm of Heaven. But you deliver up your child to influences that may unfit her for the duties and enjoyments of the present life; that may lead her to a refuge of lies for her religious trust; that may rob her of a "good hope through grace" in a dying hour, and of "everlasting consolation" in the life to come.

What commendation does not such a procedure deserve! What wonderful patriotism does it evince! A republican parent, you commit the hope of your country to the mouldering hands of the passive minions of a despotic foreign power! What admirable consistency! Prizing religious liberty yourself above all price, you commit your child to the instruction of those who teach that, in matters of religion, the exercise of private judgment is a sin! What tender affection! Grasping the Bible as the lamp of life for your own path, you select for your teachers those who will withhold it from your child. What praiseworthy adherence to religious principle! Blessed with the light of the ever-glorious reformation, you expose your daughter to the proselytism of a power which, in its efforts to quench that light, drenched Europe in blood. What confiding charity! Denounced as a heretic yourself, you commit your child to the care of those who tell you that they keep no faith with heretics.

And what shall we say of that mercy, which, after having learned from God's own word that it is "not by works of righteousness that we have done, but according to His mercy He saveth us;" that there is but "one mediator between God and man, the man Christ Jesus;" and that "by the deeds of the law there shall no flesh be justified in his sight;" places a young immortal, the child of its own bosom—and that, too, in the season of its tenderest susceptibilities—under the instruction of those who surround their devotions with the most fascinating and imposing splendor, but worship a woman as the Queen of Heaven, trust to their works of penance and mortification for their acceptance with God, and rely on the intercession of saints and martyrs; and who will tell her that there is no salvation for her, without obedience to human tradition, submission to Papal authority, and communion with Rome!

Thank heaven that the eyes of our people are beginning to open to this absurd folly and unnatural sin. Yet we confess that we are not without our fears that a misguided reliance on the increase of light, and on the transforming influence of our free institutions, may yet betray—as, to some extent, it has already done—a portion of the more wealthy and worldly of our citizens into an encouragement of further

experiments on the credulity and forbearance of American Protestantism.

It is agreeable to the best feelings of our nature to exercise liberality, and it is ungracious to distrust professions of friendship. But we should at least recollect and credit Rome's own professions. HER SYSTEM IS UNCHANGEABLE; and the saying of one of her own pagan bards might fitly be the motto of her Christian escutcheon:

"Cælum, non animum mutant qui trans mare currunt."

She will be the same in the New World that she has been in the Old; and though she may coquette with our democracy, she will never wed with our freedom. It is preposterous, therefore, to suppose that, if intrusted with the education of the future arbitresses of our national destiny, she will foster the free-born genius of our religion or Government."

Selections.

CLOVES.—Cloves are the unopened flowers of a small evergreen tree that resembles in appearance laurel or the bay. It is a native of the Molucca, or Spice Islands, but has been carried to all the warmer parts of the world, and is largely cultivated in the tropical regions of America. The flowers are small in size, and grow in large numbers in clusters at the very ends of the branches. The cloves we use, are the flowers gathered before they have opened, and whilst they are still green. After being gathered, they are smoked by a wood fire, and then dried in the sun. Each clove consists of two parts, a round head, which is the four petals or leaves of the flowers rolled up, enclosing a number of small stalks or filaments. The other part of the clove is terminated with four points, and is, in fact the flower-cup, and the unripe seed-vessel. All these parts may be distinctly shown if a few leaves are soaked for a short time in hot water, when the leaves of the flowers soften, and readily unroll. The smell of cloves is very strong and aromatic, but not unpleasant. Their taste is pungent, acid, and lasting. Both the taste and smell depend upon the quantity of oil they contain. Sometimes the oil is separated from the cloves before they are sold, and the odor and taste in consequence is much weakened by this proceeding.

DEATHS OF DISTINGUISHED PERSONS IN 1851.—The Duke of Newcastle, K. G., aged 65. The Marquis of Northampton, for eleven years President of the Royal Society, aged 60. Field Marshal Grosvenor, aged 86. John James Audubon, the celebrated ornithologist, aged 76. Lord Bexley, formerly Chancellor of the Exchequer, aged 81. Miss Joanna Baillie, the celebrated authoress of "Plays on the Passions," aged 88. Lord Langdale, late Master of the Rolls, aged 67. Admiral Sir Edward Codrington, G. C. B., aged 81. The Earl of Cottingham, late Lord High Chancellor of England, aged 70. The Right Hon. Richard Lawlor Shiel, British Minister at Florence, formerly Master of the Mint, aged 57. The Earl of Shaftesbury, Chairman of Committees in the House of Lords for 37 years, aged 82. Viscount Melville, First Lord of the Admiralty during the administrations of the Earl of Liverpool and the Duke of Wellington, aged 80. The Earl of Derby, K. G., aged 76. M. Daguerre, inventor of the Daguerreotype. Dr. Lingard, the celebrated historian, aged 81: Mrs. Harriet Lee, authoress of the "Canterbury Tales," aged 95. The Earl of Clare, aged 59. H. R. H. Prince Frederick, Duke of Saxe Cobourg and Gotha, elder brother of the King of the Belgians, and uncle of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and H. R. H. Prince Albert, aged 66. James Fenimore Cooper, aged 62. Prince Frederick William Charles of Prussia, youngest son of Frederick William the Second, brother of the late and uncle of the present King of Prussia, aged 68. Viscount Bolingbroke, aged 65. The Earl of Liverpool, formerly Steward of Her Majesty's Household, aged 66. Lord Stafford, aged 80. His Excellency Count Reventlow, Ambassador to Great Britain from Denmark. H. R. H. the Duchess of Angouleme, daughter of Louis XVI. of France, aged 72. His Majesty the King of Hanover, aged 80. Marshal Soult, Duke of Dalmatia, aged 82.

COMPARATIVE NAVAL STRENGTH OF ENGLAND, FRANCE AND RUSSIA.—Mr. Stafford, the new English Secretary of the admiralty, gives the following comparative statement of the naval forces of England, France and Russia:—Line of Battle Ships—Great Britain, 72; France 45; Russia, 45. Frigates—Great Britain, 83; France, 55; Russia, 10. Large Steamers—Great Britain, 37; France, 61; Russia, 8. Steamers under 200 horse power—Great Britain, 97; France 57; Russia 24.

POPULATION OF TURKEY.—The New York Times contains, in a letter from Constantinople, extracts from a semi-official Turkish Journal, which give some interesting statistics of the Turkish Capital and Empire. The population of Constantinople, including the suburbs, is stated at 975,000. Less than one-half of these are Mussulmen. The whole number of slaves is 47,000, of which 42,000 are females. The greater part of the females are black, and perform the duty of house-servants. The total population of the Ottoman Empire is stated to be nearly 40,000,000. In Turkey in Europe, there are 5,500,000 Mussulmen, and 3,670,000 of the Greek and other religions.—Traveler.

NORWAY.—There are twenty-five or thirty newspapers in Norway, one of which is published at 71 deg. north latitude, where, in one part of the year, the sun does not go down for two months. Although united to Sweden, Norway, has a parliament of its own of a hundred members. The government of Sweden has four houses,—the house of nobles, in which 1100 are entitled to seats; the second house consists of eighty clergymen; the third eighty burgesses, and the fourth, one hundred and forty farmers. A bill to become a law must pass three of these houses.

REV. DR. BARNES.—A correspondent of the New-York Commercial Advertiser writes that the Rev. Dr. Barnes "has lost more by economizing time than he will ever gain by his books, viz., his eyesight. The sight of one eye, I am told, is nearly gone, and the other strongly sympathizes with it. His congregation are about to send him to Europe." This is painful intelligence, although scarcely surprising when it is remembered that for twenty years, Dr. B. has risen at four o'clock and prosecuted his literary labours until eight or nine o'clock. We saw this example of industry highly commended to young men a few days ago, in a contemporary journal, but this result shows that, in common with all other practices good in themselves, even early rising and industry, may be carried to an improper because injurious extent. There is sound economy in the injunction, "Let your moderation be known."

SYSTEMATIC BENEVOLENCE.—A friend in Indiana, in remitting five dollars, says, "We have always felt it to be a delightful privilege to contribute to the cause of the Saviour, but since reading the Tract on Systematic Benevolence, we feel increasing desire to do more. We have laid our plans, and now it sweetens all our labors to feel we are working for God, and can ask his blessing on all we do. If Christians would be happy, and enjoy the blessing of God on their labors, let them adopt the plan of systematic benevolence."—American Messenger.

INSENSIBILITY TO DAILY MERCIES.—As the Dead Sea drinks in the River Jordan and is never the sweeter, and the ocean all other rivers and is never the fresher, so we are apt to receive daily mercies from God and still remain insensible of them—unthankful for them. God's mercies to us are like the dew on the ground; our thanks to Him, like the dew on the fleece. We are greedy to get mercy, tenacious to hold it, but unthankful in the acknowledging or right using of it. The rain comes down from Heaven in showers; it goes up but in mists.—Bishop Reynolds.

Many have fallen into great spiritual darkness in consequence of forgetting the declaration of Christ, "It is more blessed to give than to receive."

LITTLE SINS.—We are saved from nothing if we are not saved from sin. Little sins are pioneers of hell. The backslider begins with what he foolishly considers trifling with little sins. There are no little sins. There was a time when all the evil that has existed in the world was comprehended in one sinful thought of our first parent; and all the now evil is the numerous and horrid progeny of one little sin.—Howells.

Monies received on account of the Montreal Witness.

Templeton, J T, 10s; Brockville, A H, 10s; D B O F, 10s; Rev J C, 7s 6d; Portsmouth, W M, 10s; Guelph, H M D, 10s; Goderich, W P, 15s; Pembroke, J M, 25s; Fort William, B M C, 10s; Toronto, H M, 20s; Rev Dr B, 20s; Students Missionary Society, 20s; A H, 10s; Russelltown, J D, 10s; Etobicoke, A W W, 5s; Jerseyville, P S, 5s; Dunnville, Mrs D, 35s; Carleton Place, Rev P G, 10s; E Williamsburgh, A H, 10s; Quebec, T L, 10s; Dr J, 10s; Galt, Rev M A, 10s; Napance, G J, 5s; Chippawa, A T, 10s; Ouslow, D M C, 12s 6d; Glandford, H S, 10s; Matilda, A F, 10s; Osgoode, H M D, 10s; P M N, 10s; Perth, J M L, 10s; J F, 10s; Prescott, W H, 5s; Mrs S, 5s; Easton Corners, E B, 10s; Colonsburg, W C, 20s; St Louis de Gonzague, W T, 10s; Keeseville, G W H, 10s; Brame, J N P, 10s; Phillipsburgh, Mrs S, 10s; Simcoe, H G, 10s; Cavan, W L, 10s; Camden East, T G, 50s; Vankleek Hill, R S, 5s; A M C, 5s; Embro, D M, 25s; Oshawa, C L, 15s; Bristol, W L, 5s; Milhaven, G P, 5s; New Carlisle, J W, 10s; St Thomas, A G, 10s; Beverly, W B, 10s; Windsor, A M K, 10s; Stukely, N P, 5s 7 1/2d; Tyrone, J M D, 5s; Calumet Island, A S, 5s; Bradford, A M K, 5s. Per Rev A J Parker—Danville, R R, 5s; G W L, 5s; J W, 5s; A W, 10s; J J, 10s. Per John Bruce—self, Gormley's Corners, W D, T L, 25s. Per R W Lav—Lennoxville, R O, 10s; Sherbrooke, F R W, 10s. Per T J Mulkins—Simcoe, Rev W C, 10s; J E M, 10s; Rev G B, 10s. Per G W Allen—Guelph, H W, G W A, H M D, 10s each. Per R D Wadsworth—Stoney Creek, Rev G C, 10s; Hamilton, J S, 12s 6d; H C B, 10s; D M R, 10s; W W, 10s. Per E Grafton—Kingston, Mrs H, 10s; Rev J R, 5s; J M P, 10s; S W, 10s; Mr M, 10s; W P, 18s 9d; Rev H M, 10s. Per Rev R J Williams—Owen Sound, R C, 10s; Caledon, R M C, 10s; Cheltenham, J N, 5s. Per J. Durie—Osgoode, J M A, 15s; Fitzroy Harbour, H P, 10s; Bytown, A M, 10s; Sheriff F, 10s. Per A M Killop—Quebec, A C, 10s; A H Y, 10s; E P, 10s; Inverness, D B, 10s; J K, 7s 6d; J S, 5s; Ireland, A B, 10s; T W, 10s. Per J N Beckus—Osnaburck, G J M, 7s 6d; J M L, 7s 6d. Per J C Becket—Jarvis, W L, 10s; Martintown, Rev D C, 10s; St John, M A, 10s; Industry, J E T, 10s; Lachute, L W, 10s; Grenville, O O, 10s; Aylmer, D K, 10s; Dickenson's Landing, 10s; L'Assomption, D S, 10s; Lacolle, G W, 5s; Colborne, A H, 10s; Pleton, Rev G M, 10s; Sorel, Mrs H, 10s; J G, 10s; Port Hope, W A, 10s; Scotland, Mrs W R, 10s; Quebec, Dr M, 22s 6d; Mrs H A, 10s; J S, 10s; Athol, J K, 6s 3; West Farnham, J J, 7s 6d; Yamachiche, A C, 10s; Vankleek Hill, D M D, 22s 6d; Niagara, J M C, 10s; Caledon, Rev T D, 5s; Lanark, J H, 10s; Huntingdon, Rev J B, 10s; Ottonabee, T S, T F, W S, A S, A W, R S, 10s each; Melbourne, C S, 7s 6d; Durham, H A, 10s. M.P.P. fund—Montreal, J M K, 25s.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company. J. H. Matland. Britannia Life Assurance Company. J. H. Matland. Britannia Mutual Life Association. J. H. Matland. Prospectus of the "Maple Leaf." Robert W. Lay. China, Glass, and Earthenware. R. Anderson.

THE WITNESS.

MONTREAL, JUNE 21, 1852.

EDITORIAL REVIEW.

—Dr. Raphael, who lectured so ably last summer, is again in this city, and commences a course of lectures this evening, on the Post-Biblical History of the Jews. —The Europa arrived at New York on the 17th. No change in markets. A company has been formed in London, with a capital of £500,000, the object of which is to establish a line of ocean steamships between London and New York, touching at Cork.—In France, it is said the army is to be reduced, and that the Orleans confederation has been compromised by the intervention of M. Fould, and that that gentleman is again about to take office.—It is said that the Austrian Minister at Paris would soon be recalled. Many of the most eminent men were leaving Paris, among them Victor Hugo. —H. M. steam frigate Simoom, which left Quebec for England—about a fortnight since, had on board the Rifle Brigade—numbering with the crew about 1500 persons. A gentleman whose competency to give an opinion may be relied upon, states that half that number is all she should have carried. It is surely wrong so to crowd a vessel as to expose all on board to fevers and other sickness—besides the risk of accident to the vessel at sea. —The early closing movement is being adopted in the principal cities and towns in the province, and we hope that it will be attended with benefit to all parties. We counsel the young men to make the most and the best use of the precious hours thus secured to them. Be found where you may get good, and let your pursuits and companions be such as shall tend to improve your minds and hearts. —At the anniversary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, it was stated that whilst in Egypt and throughout the Turkish Empire the Scriptures can be freely circulated—in Malta, under British rule, such is the power of the priests, that it is difficult to get the Bible admitted into the houses of the people. The town of Valetta is said to contain 3090 priests. —We have been gratified in noticing the formation of Young Men's Christian Associations in New York, and in Springfield, Mass. We trust that similar societies may be instituted in the cities and towns of Canada. Christian young men know not the good they might accomplish by uniting, for the purpose of knowing and aiding each other in their Christian course; and in efforts for promoting religious and benevolent objects. —The Avenir, after a brief cessation, has recommenced its career with fully as much spirit as ever. Young Canada is exhibiting various signs of vitality at the present moment. —From the report of the proceedings of the Wesleyan conference in the last Guardian, we learn that there has been an increase in the collections and subscriptions in Canada to the Missionary Society. Measures were adopted to secure the permanency, and greater efficiency of Victoria College. The affairs of the printing establishment are represented as being in a favorable condition. The Rev. Wm. Case, Superintendent of the Indian Missions, who has labored in the ministry in Canada for nearly half a century, was released from the charge of the mission, and from pastoral labor. He will, however, render such services as his strength will admit of. The next session of Conference is to be held in Hamilton. —The discovery of gold in Australia and California, has set people to search for that metal. Discoveries of the precious ore have been made almost simultaneously in England, Scotland, Nova Scotia, and Queen Charlotte's Island. It is now reported to have been found in Orillia, near Lake Simcoe, Western Canada. —The Hon. Inspector General has published a long correspondence relating to the famous Dugald McNab letters. In this he has shown a proper respect for public opinion, and we think a perusal of the documents in question will convince the Public that Mr. Hincks has been, in the whole matter, an injured man. The gravest charge, that of removing one Jail Physician and appointing another, in order to procure a collusive certificate of McNab's sickness, is disproved by dates. —Dr. Lorimer, of Glasgow, has been pouring out indiscriminate abuse upon the abolitionists of the United States, somewhat in the Dr. Baird style, without the same apology. Ministers in the United States who do not give out a straightforward testimony against slavery, and who are ecclesiastical mixed up with it, must, in order to justify their own position, condemn abolitionists. Just as the ministers who persisted in drinking were obliged,

in order to justify their own position to condemn teetotalism and teetotalers until public opinion in favor of abstinence became too strong for them. But the same excuse, if excuse it can be called, cannot be pleaded by Dr. Campbell of the British Banner, or Dr. Lorimer, of the Free Church of Scotland. It is, therefore, very sad, that when the pro-slavery spirit is triumphant politically, and ecclesiastically, throughout the States, and more so, recently than ever—when like Haman, it has every one bowing down before it but one poor despised Mordecai, (the Abolitionists,) British Christians should virtually take sides with the former and against the latter. "And I beheld, and on the side of the oppressor there was power, and there was none to help." —General Scott has at last stated that he is in favor of the compromise. The Whig Convention to nominate a Candidate for the Presidency is now sitting; there have been 45 ballots without arriving at a nomination, General Scott being highest. —The M. E. Church, in its late Conference, decided upon issuing a new monthly magazine, under the title, "THE NATIONAL MAGAZINE, devoted to Literature, Art, Religion, and General Intelligence." It is to be undenominational, yet strictly religious in its character; about two-thirds of the size of Harper's magazine, and at \$2 per annum. It is to be printed at the Book Room, New York. —The Treasurer of the Ladies French Canadian Missionary Society's Building Fund begs to acknowledge receipt from Miss Lyman, of the following amounts collected by Miss H. White, Newburyport, Mass.: Mrs. W. B. Banister, \$10; Miss Wheelwright, \$3; Miss H. White, \$2. TEMPERANCE ITEMS.—The Synod of the Free Church recently assembled in Kingston, passed a resolution unanimously, we believe, approving of the principle of the Maine Law.—An effort will be made to obtain a visit to Montreal, and an address on the Maine Law from the celebrated Neal Dow, ex-mayor of Portland and author of the law.—The decision of the Judges in Quebec in the case of an appeal from a tavern keeper whose license had been refused, sustains the discretionary power of municipal councils to refuse licenses without assigning cause.—Mr. Becket has published a Maine law envelope, by using which a temperance lecture may be sent with every letter one sends away. The design, which is very spirited and expressive, is copied from one published in Hartford, Con.—The Montreal Temperance Society has sent copies of the Maine Law (of which Mr. Becket has printed an edition) to all ministers and magistrates of this city.—The American Tract Society has generously granted 25,000 pages Temperance Tracts to the Montreal Temperance Society, for distribution in this city through its visiting agent. A further supply of tracts chiefly bearing on the Maine law, has been ordered from the American Temperance Union. BUSINESS ITEMS.—We learn that Mechanics are asking 7s 6d a day, on account of the great amount of work caused by the fire. The "burnt district" is being cleared out of rubbish with great despatch, preparatory to being rebuilt, and we understand many of the stores are to be ready for their former occupants by the 1st of Sept. St. Paul Street is to be widened between the custom house and St. Joseph Street—a most necessary and desirable improvement—as also the lower part of the last named street. Finally our merchants, whose goods were destroyed—and others whose goods were sold, are going to Britain by every steamer, to bring out full supplies, so that we expect a larger and fresher assortment of goods than if no fire had taken place; and much more commodious stores to do the business in. We understand from Mr. Torrance, that he expects another Cargo of Teas direct from China in the Fall, which will doubtless draw buyers again from all parts. BLOSSOMS OF CHILDHOOD. By the Author of the "Broken Bud." New York: Carter and Brothers. Montreal: Dawson. This is an elegant selection of short poetical pieces, with reference to childhood, from the most esteemed authors: such as Mrs. Howitt, Mrs. Hemans, Eliza Cook, Wordsworth, Bernard Barton, Longfellow, Mrs. Sigourney, &c. Its perusal is calculated to elevate and improve both the head and the heart; and the style in which it is got up is all that can be desired. WHAT THE TRUE WITNESS SAYS, AND WHAT IT DOES NOT SAY. The True Witness says we have slandered a body of most respectable and innocent gentlemen, the Jesuits, by alluding to the story which he indirectly admits to have been current respecting one of their number running away, and being afterwards persecuted in various ways; and he farther avers that we did not believe it ourselves. As it respects the story, the individual who was its subject, and who is now in the States, may perhaps tell it yet in his own way. But, as respects believing it, we are in a position to speak authoritatively. We shall therefore take the opportunity of submitting to the True Witness part of our creed respecting the order of Jesus:— We believe them to be capable of any thing—from the subversion of an Empire to the destruction of an individual—that they may think for the advantage of their order—and more especially of all kinds of deceit for the advancement of their religion. If this belief be ill founded, history sadly belies them. We believe that no monk or nun could leave any of the orders or convents of the Church of Rome, for the purpose of returning to ordinary citizenship, without undergoing great and probably dangerous persecution. We will, however, gladly publish any statement from the True Witness that monks or nuns may leave their cloisters if they choose, without risk of molestation. We believe that whilst Priests, and especially Jesuits, can incite their followers to use any amount of intimidation or violence against any obnoxious party, they can at the same time work so craftily, that it is next to impossible to prove their complicity. We believe that the individual alluded to escaped from among the Jesuits, and was afterwards in various ways cajoled, threatened, and molested by Roman Catholics, (whether at the instigation of the Jesuits or not would be difficult probably to prove,) until he and those with whom he had taken refuge believed his personal safety endangered, and he had to flee to the States. Do we understand the True Witness to affirm authoritatively that the person in question was never among the Jesuits wearing their garb: that he did not escape from or leave them, and that they made no efforts to get him back or to drive him away from the country? So much for what the True Witness says—and now for what he does not say. He does not say a word more about Savings Banks. Was that hint about the Government loan to the Roman Catholic Savings Bank sufficient to induce silence? By-the-by will any member do the country the same excellent service this year that Wm. Lyon McKenzie did last, by moving for a return of where the Government keeps its money? Under responsible Government such a return should be invariably published for the satisfaction of the people, who are the owners of the money, without being asked; and it will be well to ask it nevertheless. The True Witness does not say a word about the case of poor Marcotte, published in the Witness four weeks ago. Our readers will remember the outlines of the case, viz., that a poor laboring man was sued by a rich parish corporation for masses, &c., at his father's funeral, and had his wages seized in the hands of his employer, a procedure which produced such an effect on his previously diseased frame, that he died suddenly, and left his

family in destitution. As the name was printed by mistake Narcotte, we fully expected that the True Witness would come out with a tremendous flourish, branding us with all sorts of unsavory epithets, and affirming that the parish in question had never sued any person of the name. This was the way he tried to make capital for upwards of a year in a case where one of the colporteurs of the French Canadian Missionary Society had mistaken the name of a priest; and we really thought the mistake in the name of Marcotte would have afforded him fine scope for the exercise of his peculiar talent. Will the True Witness and the Melanges Religieux not do us the favor to publish our statement about Marcotte and the parish of Cap Santo, making whatever comments they choose upon it? We would like their readers to be acquainted with that case. The True Witness has not a word in reply to our appeal to the Roman Catholic Bishop about the procession of the Fete Dieu. Will he not have the kindness either to show the public the fallacy of the arguments therein set forth, or join us in deprecating the continuance of this public outrage upon the Protestants of Montreal? The True Witness has nearly two columns and a half of explanations about the Ecclesia docens, in which he rather seems to give up the designation as an unfortunate one; but he does not meet any of our difficulties by showing how a part can be the whole, or in other words, when we are commanded to hear the church, that it is only a part of the church that is meant. His gloss is certainly a convenient one for the authority of the priests, but it is only by keeping the Bible from the laity that they can keep them from finding out its absurdity. That Christ specially commissioned the Apostles to teach doctrines is clear, but where does he call them an Ecclesia at all, or where does he extend their commission. The rule in the 18th of Matthew about hearing the church, of which so much is sometimes made, is certainly of continuous force, but it refers to discipline, as exercised by a single congregation or church in the limited sense, and not to teaching doctrines at all. It is seldom that we can concur with the True Witness, but he has in last sheet some sensible remarks about the Protestant Servants' Home, in reply to a very silly letter which he inserts. Would it not be better for him to deal with other facts and other societies in the same candid spirit which he shows in this case? WHERE IS POPEY PECULIARY STRONG? Not certainly in Rome, where it requires thousands of foreign bayonets to keep the pope one day on his seat. Not in Germany, where neology and indifference are the prevailing forms of error. Not in France, where infidelity is the rule and popey the exception. Not in moribund Spain or Portugal, where popey has run its course of desolation. Not in South America, Mexico and Cuba, where the drinking, gambling, cockfighting and licentiousness of the priesthood are so notorious as to deprive that order of all moral weight. Not in Ireland, where the people are fleeing as much from their priests as from their poverty, (the one being unmistakably the cause of the other) and where, in some parts, a new reformation is in progress. Not in England or the United States, where real Protestant element is not only in the ascendant, but thanks to cardinal Wiseman and Bishop Hughes, has at last wakened up to activity. In all these countries popey is strong, but in none of them is it peculiarly so. No, it is nearer home we must look, if we would find its strongest hold on earth. In Lower Canada the property of the Church, that peculiar element of strength, is as large, probably in proportion to the whole property or revenue of the country, as it is in Italy or Mexico. Here the submission or confidence of the people in their priests, which is the greatest element of the strength of that order, is perhaps greater than in any other country of the world. Here the legislative favor with which popey is regarded is unrivalled. In all other countries, even those that are purely popish, the secular government has made some opposition to the extension of ecclesiastical power. But here the secular government runs with alacrity to place its neck under the feet of the sacerdotal order. Here every demand of the priests is granted almost ere it is asked, and all power is rushing with an accelerated rate into their hands. Finally, in purely popish countries the tenure of ecclesiastical possessions, and consequently power, is very precarious. Political institutions of every kind are liable to sudden overturn, on account of the ignorant, vicious, unstable character which popey gives to its votaries; and even, if not overturned, the lazy, unthrifty character of the people renders property comparatively valueless. But here, under the stability of a Protestant government, and surrounded by Protestant industry and enterprise, the Church securely holds and rapidly increases its vast possessions, builds palace after palace, college after college, nunnery after nunnery, in a word, lays its foundations broad and wide for a superstructure of power and influence, which will shortly leave no other of any account in the country. It is, we think, an unquestionable fact, that popey is stronger in Lower Canada, all things considered, than in any other part of the world; and yet Protestants make few or no combined efforts to oppose it, either doctrinally or politically. BE NOT AMONG THOSE WHO STRIKE HANDS WITH STRANGERS We have received a letter respecting a Mechanic's Union Association, which has an agent or agents round the country collecting admission fees from persons who choose to join it. For these admission fees a receipt is granted by a person purporting to be the agent; but the receipt does not specify where the institution has its head quarters or office, or who are directors or any thing. Now really persons who choose to part with their money to agents or companies about which they know nothing, ought not to make any enquiries about the matter afterwards. It is before giving their money away, and before joining any association, or effecting any insurance that they should satisfy themselves on all points. We know nothing of the association above named; and if we did know it to be the merest sham that ever was got up to take in the public, we would not have any call to advertise it as such. All that we can or ought to do is to advise people generally to give no money, for any insurance either of life, health or property, to any company, unless satisfied by previous inquiry of its solvency—never to give a stranger either your name or your means, whether in charity or in business, unless he bring a proper introduction. And never to join any association whatever without knowing who compose it, what are its objects, and how far the member's liability extends. The slightest reflection will show the correctness of these rules, and attention to them in the first place will save many a painful and anxious effort at evirication afterwards. This parting with money first and then asking afterwards who it was given to, and what prospect there is of getting value in return, is a very childish business. We would not, however, inculcate any unseemly suspicion of our fellow men. It is not at all necessary to question the accuracy of statements made to us. All that we should do is not to act upon them, unless they are accompanied by reliable evidence otherwise. The Lord himself said If I had not done among them the works that none other man did—they had not had sin (in rejecting him.) If he then recognized the necessity of producing satisfactory credentials in order to be believed, how much more are men bound to carry letters of introduction or testimonials with them, when they go among strangers? Any one failing in this duty can have no ground of complaint, if credence to his statements be withheld; and if any one acts on unsupported representations he does it at great risk, and must abide the consequences.

THE SEMEUR CANADIEN.

We have already noticed the *Semur Canadien*, a weekly paper, published by a French Canadian Protestant Minister of this city, but deem it a duty again to remind the religious public of its claims on their support. It continues to be conducted with prudence and ability, and is well adapted to introduce truth without unnecessarily alarming prejudice. The number for 17th June contains the following articles:—

1. Romish Traditions, by a Magistrate of France, showing that the Church of Rome has wandered more widely from the word of God than the Jews of Christ's time, and has not left the same corrective in the hands of the people which the religious teachers of the Jews did, viz: the Bible.

2. The Church of Rome and Civilization, being a translation of Macaulay's eloquent essay on that subject, in the first volume of his great history.

3. The *Institut National*.—This is the editorial leader, and exposes the hollowness of the pretensions to a love of letters recently put forth by the priests and their devotees here, in order to get up this new literary Institute. Why did the Church of Rome allow its great love of letters to sleep for centuries, until a few young men had established the *Institut Canadien*, and then only awaken for the purpose of injuring that Institution? This movement on its part is, however, likely to be abortive; already, we understand, the *Institut Canadien* has gained more new members than it lost, by the secession in question. We respect the men who think and examine for themselves, and have no sympathy with those who allow themselves to be led by the nose.

4. The Emperor of Russia and France, 5 Editorial review, giving a number of striking and instructive items of intelligence, mostly bearing upon the cause of truth.

6. Poetry.—The Bible. 7. Parisian Hospitality. 8. News.

9. The *Compte de Chambord's* letter to the Legitimists of France.

Our readers will see how well calculated such a publication in the French language is to prove useful in Lower Canada, where the people can absolutely get no information at all from other French papers on any topic that affects Romanism unfavorably. The price is 5s a year, and we earnestly counsel all Protestant Farmers and others living among French Canadians, to subscribe for it—get their children, who, in many cases know French, to read it, and then circulate it by loan among their Roman Catholic neighbors. In this way a vast amount of good may be done.

Orders to be sent to Rev. N. Cyr, or Mr. Milne, Bible Depository, Montreal.

THE MAINE LAW.

The *Gueltph Advertiser* has of late wasted much time and labor in its opposition to the Maine Law. Were our contemporary better acquainted with that law than he appears to be, he would find that there is nothing in it compelling "rational, sober, thinking men to become teetotallers." It is true, it renders it difficult for men to get liquor,—it would be a useless law if it did not,—but there is no direct compulsion. Men may drink as much liquor as they please, if they can obtain it. Nor does the law send "its myrmidons to pry into the households of sober men." The law is entitled, "An Act for the suppression of drinking-houses and tipping shops," and in no way interferes with any private dwelling. The section authorizing search for and seizure of liquors, expressly excepts dwelling houses, unless it is testified that intoxicating liquors have been sold therein. A man may have his house filled, and drink moderately or immoderately to the end of his days, and the law will never touch him. It is only when he sells that he becomes amenable. And he is so now in Canada.

The principle of the law is one which is recognized by all civilized communities, viz., the right of law to interpose and to suppress whatever is an offence, or a source of moral evil in society. For instance, a man establishes in the heart of a town a manufactory which sends forth a noisome effluvia,—the law interposes, orders its removal, and men say it is right. So with gambling houses, and still worse places. So with tainted meats and adulterated medicines. So with dogs at large during the height of summer. The law steps in, and the principle is applied to abate the evil, or to prevent the mischief which may arise. When the cost, the crime, the pauperism, the misery and death resulting from the use of alcoholic drinks is considered, we feel persuaded that the majority of "rational, sober, thinking men" will earnestly demand a law prohibiting their sale in the community.

Contrast the working of the law in Maine with the fruits of rum drinking, and a powerful plea is at once presented for a similar enactment in Canada. In Maine crime and pauperism have been wonderfully reduced, the peace and comfort of society promoted, the calls upon the efforts of the benevolent lessened, once starving families clothed and fed, and many an almost broken-hearted wife or mother made to weep with joy over a reformed husband or son, whose greatest temptation has been removed. Not a few inebriates have sought and found in Maine an asylum to escape from their strongest foe. On the other hand, in rum-drinking localities all the evils flowing from that habit are increasing. The *New York Tribune* gives the following as the result of rum's doings in that city for one day:—

"One woman mauled to death by a drunken husband; one man stabbed and another's skull broken by two drunken sailors; several men and boys wounded in a row at a rum-shop last night; a man's head hacked open with a pickaxe by a rowdy, a legitimate child of the grog-shop; three or four men found drowned, probably drunk when they fell into the river."

And if so much is known, how much remains unknown.

We will add some of its doings of late in Canada. On the St. Francis some men, after drinking freely, knocked down and injured one of their companions, murdered another, and threw him into the river. A few days after, four men under the influence of liquor, crossing the same river, upset the boat, and one of the number was drowned. At Prescott, a man is found in a state of drunken insensibility, and shortly after dies. A similar case occurs at Simcoe. In Kingston a man is found dead in the market-place—when last seen alive was intoxicated. In Dumfries a man is thrown out of his wagon and killed. In Kent another walks into the river and is drowned—both intoxicated. In Toronto a man lies down on his bed drunk, and is shortly after found dead. His wife was found dead under similar circumstances about 18 months since, and now seven children are left orphans, exposed as prey to the wicked, or cast as a burden upon the benevolent. The orphans, the drunkard's wife, and the drunkard himself say "give us the Maine law," and all having the welfare of the community at heart reply, you shall have it. Canada is far more prepared for it than we had dared to anticipate. Let it be fairly tried. It cannot do harm—it may, it will accomplish much good.

AGRICULTURE IN LOWER CANADA.

(From *Montreal Herald*.)

In the *Agricultural Journal* we find an account of the last annual general meeting of the Lower Canada Agricultural Society. After business had been transacted, the Annual Report of the Directors was read. This report spoke in encouraging terms of the improvements which have recently taken place in the agriculture of the Province, though prejudice in favor of ancient customs still continues to exist. Among proofs of improvement the following statements are made:—

The cultivation of green crops and sowing of clover and grass seeds are considered most essential in all good systems of husbandry, and it was the greatest defect in Canadian farming heretofore that the cultivation of these crops was neglected. The Directors are happy to state that the case is different now, and for the last few years, and particularly this year, there is a vastly increased demand for, and sale of, English, French, Dutch, and Ame-

rican red and white clover seed, timothy seed, beans, tares, mangel-wurtzel, and beet seed, turnip, carrot, and parsnip seed, and all for field culture. The Seedman of the Lower Canada Agricultural Society, Mr. Geo. Shepherd, has sold all the foreign clover and mangel-wurtzel seeds he imported for this year, and the quantity was far short of demand. He has also sold a large quantity of Canadian clover, timothy, carrot, parsnip, and other seeds.—To the Agricultural Society of the County of Saguenay he has sold over 1000 lb of clover seed, and other seeds in proportion. Several of the directors have raised superior samples of red clover seed last year, and many farmers have commenced sowing turnip, mangel-wurtzel, carrot, parsnip, tares, and other agricultural seeds.—There is a considerable demand from all parts of the country for the most improved implements of husbandry, and the best are sought for, whatever the price, and by Canadian farmers. There is another proof—the anxiety of many Canadian farmers to improve their neat-cattle, sheep, and swine. We should not forget that some years back there was a large importation of beef, mutton, pork, cheese, butter, and fowls, into Canada from the United States. Now we export to that country horses, neat-cattle, sheep, butter, fowls, and eggs, barley and oats, to a large amount, notwithstanding a heavy duty is payable upon all these articles. The quantity of cheese manufactured in Lower Canada is greatly increased, and some is of as good quality as any made in North America, proving that our climate and pastures are well adapted for dairy purposes. Excellent butter is manufactured, though a considerable proportion is not so carefully managed as would be necessary, and this circumstance diminishes considerably the value of the produce of dairy cows, which a little skill and attention would remedy.

It is only necessary to compare the meat markets of our cities now with what they were thirty years ago, to have further proof of the improvement of agriculture in Lower Canada. In beef and mutton particularly the improvement is surprising. In what was formerly the staple produce of Canada, wheat, we cannot, unfortunately, boast of much improvement, chiefly in consequence of the ravages of the wheat fly, which prevents the sowing of the grain at as early season as heretofore. Every exertion is, however, making to remedy this evil, by the introduction of new varieties of seed that are capable of cultivation so as to escape damage from the fly. The disappointment in regard to wheat is not, perhaps, an unmitigated evil, as probably it had considerable influence in changing the system of husbandry, and inducing farmers to pay some attention to rotation and the cultivation of a greater variety of crops.

The directors recommend that agricultural education should be imparted to the children of the rural population, which they conceive might be effected by the introduction of agricultural catechisms and similar school books; but especially by the establishment of an agricultural school with a model farm. For this they desire to obtain legislative aid. It appears further that the directors had accepted the offer of Mr. Pinsonneault to take a farm, which he possesses at La Tortue for a model farm, for five years, with the understanding, if the government did not supply the means necessary for its maintenance, that he should resume it after about six months occupation. He did so resume it, aid of the government being doubtful.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION, AND ITS NOMINATIONS.

(From *Frederick Douglass' Paper*.)

The ingratitude of Republics has passed into a Proverb. The ingratitude of parties will soon be raised to the same distinction. In this opinion, we doubt not we have the concurrence of several very distinguished gentlemen, and among them Lewis Cass of Michigan, and James Buchanan of Penn.—These gentlemen, doubtless, begin to think that "justice has fled to brutish beasts, and men have lost their reason." How can it be otherwise, when they see a great national party positively giving the cold shoulder to eminent services, unwearied perseverance, inexhaustible patriotism, consummate skill, acknowledged ability, high political distinction, and a martyr spirit of self-sacrifice, to confer honor and power upon one, of whom ninety-nine out of every hundred in the country have, perhaps, never before heard. Why, if things go at this rate, imbecility and obscurity will be held at a premium; and distinguished statesmen and party devotion, will be looked upon as things of slight value. In 1844, the sagacious Van Buren, known all over the world for his exceeding cleverness, was buried alive by his party, and his political inheritance ungratefully bestowed upon JAMES K. POLK, who was scarcely more known to fame than is FRANKLIN PIERCE, of New Hampshire, the present Nominee of the Democratic Convention.

Yonder, now, at Washington, on the verge of the grave, is a man who could narrate an experience, which would reflect as little credit on the Whig party as that hinted at, in respect to Cass and Buchanan of the Democratic party; and from Webster, too, whose noble brow has long been leveled in the dust of subserviency, could exclaim with the rest of his compatriots, "Oh, my ungrateful country." But Messrs. Cass and Buchanan cannot be said to suffer, without consolation. They must be somewhat consoled by the determined efforts of their friends to place them in the honorable and responsible position for which they, doubtless, feel themselves eminently qualified.—Next to the pleasure of receiving a favor, is the manifestation of a willingness to grant one, and certainly the friends of each candidate, evinced no want of fervent desire to get the much coveted treasure for their respective favorites. The friends of Cass cling to him with almost astonishing tenacity.—The same was true of the friends of all the other candidates through 48 balloting. Cass, Douglass, Buchanan, and Houston, may now console themselves, therefore, like the fisherman, who, after angling all night, congratulated himself, that, though he could not say he had caught any fish, nor even that he had had a bite, nevertheless he had got a "glorious nibble!"

In the case of poor Cass, however, this will be slight consolation. He cannot regard his defeat as anything else than a "final adjustment." His race is run. He may now (like Wolsey) bid farewell to all his greatness. Of him we have heard the last, and so, too, we may say of Buchanan.

How intensely mortifying must it be to these saviours of their country—these supporters of the tottering Union—these friends of Southern institutions, and executors of the "Fugitive Slave Act," to find that all their noisy professions have been unavailing, and that they have all been shoved aside, to make room for an outsider, and he one by no means equal to the humblest of them all in talents or celebrity. To be flogged by a good fighter brings but mitigated disgrace, if any; but to be driven from the field by less than an equal, is intolerable degradation. We should think that Webster and Fillmore, might take a hint from the doings of the National Democratic Convention. They have wallowed deep and long in the mire of slaveholding subserviency, to the "fullest extent, to the fullest extent." They should be taught, that they serve a hard master, one whom they strive in vain to please and satisfy. Men may overact in politics, as well as in other things. They may do so much for slaveholders, as to get their motives suspected and to be worse esteemed than those who do nothing at all.

As to the Democratic nominee, though silent, there is no doubt that he is, in all respects, as to disposition, as vile a panderer to slavery, as either Cass, Douglass, or Buchanan. He is a *Hunker*, and always has been. How the Barn-Burners, and the Buffalo platform men, can now support PIERCE, and the Baltimore Platform, cannot well be explained; but the thing will be done for all that. "No more slave states," "no more slave territory," "Free Men," "Free Soil," "Sectional Slave," "National Liberty," are phrases which it will be convenient to forget; and "beat the Whigs!" will be the watchword of the Barn-Burners and the like.—But will old Liberty Party men follow them? Yes, we are prepared even for this, though we would fain hope better things.

UNITED STATES.

DECIDEDLY SUPERNAL.—The *Tribune* publishes a "supernal despatch" from the world of spirits, communicated by a professed spiritual medium. It professes to come from Benjamin Franklin, and is to the effect that Sir John Franklin yet lives, and is imprisoned in the Arctic ocean, in latitude 75 deg. North, and longitude (from Washington) 12 deg. West. The *Tribune* acknowledging the politeness of Benj. Franklin and the medium, offers the latter liberal remuneration for daily reports of what is transpiring in Europe, the remuneration to be paid on the arrival of each steamer if it verifies the report. Now here is a chance for the mediums—which if they improve not, let them hereafter forever hold their peace.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser*.

GREAT CHEESE FACTORY.—George Hezlep's great cheese factory in Ohio, converts the milk of about 2500 cows, belonging to farmers in the neighborhood, into the best cheese, by labor-saving machinery. The curd is made, sacked, and marked, by the farmer, and sent to the factory by a wagon which daily goes the rounds. Eight teams are thus employed. The curd is then weighed; sliced in a machine; then passed through the double curd-cooking apparatus; then through a machine which cuts it fine to powder, and salts it while passing through. It is then pressed, sacked, and again pressed. A machine sacks 240 cheese per hour. The factory makes 300 cheeses daily, weighing about 5000 pounds. Nearly 400 tons are turned out yearly.—*Cultivator*.

LAKE SUPERIOR ITEMS.—By the *Lake Superior News* of the 22nd we learn that all the copper mines and the iron mountain mines have been and are still quite successful. The British Government are wide awake to the importance of a ship canal at the Sault St. Mary, and it seems probable that England will have finished that most important though cheap work before our members of Congress conclude that an appropriation for its construction would be popular. An extensive coal bed has recently been discovered in the vicinity of the L'Anse Bay. The greatest excitement prevails in that region on account of the valuable discovery. It is well known that there is a large tract of iron land in the neighborhood of that place, and it will be a fortunate addition to their wealth of copper, plumbago and iron, to have a good article of coal in abundance along side of them. There are now upwards of three thousand souls in that region, all dependent on the mining companies for employment and sustenance; but this will not, it is thought, be the case any great length of time, from the fact that the resources of the country are not confined to its mineral wealth. The speckled trout come in large and fine from the Rapids this spring, and they were never more abundant.

THE REMEDY.—Intemperance has been rife in Minnesota Territory ever since its organization in 1849. But in February last, it was determined by the friends of Temperance to circulate Petitions throughout the Territory, asking the Legislature to enact a law similar to the Maine Liquor Law. In this movement Catholics and Protestants united. This Petition was formally presented, in due time, and before its adjournment the Legislature enacted such a Law as was requested, submitting it to the people for ratification, and on the 1st day of April, they voted to ratify and sustain the Law by a decided majority. The new Law took effect on the 1st inst.

CALIFORNIA.—The Legislature adjourned on the 3rd of April. Among the acts passed by the Legislature were: An act funding the civil debt of the State. An act securing foreign miners. This law compels foreign miners, who have not taken the initiatory steps towards becoming naturalized citizens, to obtain a State license, at the rate of three dollars per month. An act in relation to fugitives from labor. This law authorizes the removal of slaves, which were brought to California previous to its admission into the Union. One year from the first of May is allowed for such removal. An act providing for the collection of a revenue for State purposes. An act providing for the sale of 500,000 acres of land, set aside for school purposes. An act for the relief of immigrants. The population of San Francisco had increased 5,531 in one month, of which nearly one-half was from China. The news from the mines continues encouraging. Two hundred Chinese miners were driven away by a company of Americans. A good deal of excitement exists against this class of emigrants. Before the adjournment of the Legislature, Governor Bigler sent a special message to the Legislature, in favor of a bill restricting the Chinese Immigration, as a measure necessary to enhance the prosperity and preserve the tranquility of the State. The troubles with the Indians still continue. A company of nearly one hundred and fifty are reported to have been killed by the citizens of Trinity county. The papers give several cases of murder by the Indians.

THE PLAGUE.—It is stated that much apprehension is felt in New Orleans of the approach of a new disease, which is called the plague, and is now said to be prevailing in some of the West India Islands. A disease called by the same name has made its appearance in some parts of the West. It is said to be like the cholera, but more fatal. Whether it is the same disease as that which goes by the name of plague in the East, is not stated. The *Boston Medical Journal* alludes to the subject as follows:—"It is certain, from the accounts received both here and in England, the true plague has been introduced into Madeira, and the work of death has been really appalling. The question was frequently agitated—Will that dreadful disease ever reach this continent? There is reason to believe it will; the wonder is why it has not already. Our commercial intercourse is extensive with various parts of Africa and the Asiatic shore of the Mediterranean, where this great scourge is never dead or dying, but simply reposing from one period to another, like a fatigued giant, to gather new strength for a renewal of slaughter. Should it come, it may be hoped there will be found more science, and a stronger barrier of medical skill, to meet and disarm it of its terrors, than has been exhibited in tropical climates, or in the filthy, scourge-inviting regions of Moslem Turkey. Plague appertains to the Arab in this age; and where the same condition of things exist as characterizes their mode of life, their social condition, and the absence of all commonsense efforts to avert or arrest it, will have an abiding foothold."

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF CANADA.—MEETING OF SYNOD.—The Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Canada met in Kingston on Wednesday the 6th inst. Rev. Thomas Wightman, of Scarborough and York Mills, was unanimously chosen moderator. There was a very good attendance of Ministers and Elders; and the reports laid before the Synod showed a very cheering aspect of the funds for the various schemes of the Church, the Widows' and Orphans' fund, Knox's College, &c. &c. Several subjects of public interest occupied the attention of the Synod. It was resolved, without opposition, to petition the Legislature to enact laws, prohibiting the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors, for placing all ministers of this and other churches on an equal footing, in reference to the celebration of matrimony, and in favor of the secularization of the Reserves. The Rev. Dr. Willis, Principal and Professor of Divinity, Knox's College, was delegated to attend the approaching meeting of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Ireland, as the representative of the Synod.—*Globe*.

REV. WILLIAM McALLISTER.—We regret to state, that in compliance with the advice of his physician, and other friends, the Rev. William McAllister, Free Church minister of this town, has deemed it necessary to vacate his charge for a few months, and repair to the sea-coast, in order to recruit his health. Mr. McAllister has been afflicted with an affection of the throat for some time past which has rendered public speaking extremely painful to him, and it is with a view to procure its removal, by means of sea-bathing and a temporary cessation from the duties of his calling, that he has undertaken his present journey. We trust his most sanguine expectations may be realized, and that he may speedily return, in the full enjoyment of health, to the bosom of his family and flock. He left Port Sarina on Wednesday last, en route for New York.—*Port Sarina Shield*.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—At the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in session in Boston, a report was made on Thursday by the committee on various memorials on the subject of lay delegation, which concluded with the unanimous recommendation of a resolution that it is inexpedient so to alter the economy of the church as to introduce lay delegation into the General and Annual Conferences. The question was taken on the resolution without debate, by yeas and nays, and it was agreed to, yeas 169, nays 3. One member was excused from voting, and six were absent.

FEMALE GUARDIAN SOCIETY.—The 18th anniversary of the American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, was celebrated at the church of the Puritans, Rev. Dr. Tyng presiding. The children of the Home, a large number of whom were present, sang a hymn. Receipts of the Society during the past year, amounted to \$15,490 32, and the expenditures to \$25,233 08. The semi-monthly issue of the Society's periodical, entitled "The Advocate and Guardian," has attained a circulation of 15,000. Since July, 1847, the whole number of inmates received in the institution, was 2,936; children, 1146—adults, 890. The number received during the past year, (including re-admission,) was 486; adults, 801—children, 185. There were 1,613 applicants for work and wages.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIANS.—A writer in the *Banner of Peace*, Lebanon, Tennessee, gives the following statistics of this denomination:—Communicants, 77,462; ordained ministers, 700; presbyteries, 77; licentiates, 136; candidates 110; congregations, 527. Besides these, one Presbytery has been formed in California, and another in Oregon. This body was originally a secession from the regular Presbyterian Church, about the commencement of the present century, on the ground of diversity of doctrinal opinions, and the thorough education of ministers, the necessity of which the Cumberland Church denied. They are now, however, the friends of a thorough collegiate and theological education, sustaining a number of colleges, and proposing to establish a theological seminary.

A TEN YEARS' MINISTRY.—Rev. Mr. Kirk preached his tenth anniversary sermon, last Sabbath. The church at its organization numbered forty-seven members; seven hundred persons have since been admitted, and twenty-five now stand propounded. The Society have built a church edifice at an expense of fifty-six thousand dollars, all which has been paid, except four thousand. The Society has also raised sixty thousand dollars for benevolent objects.—*Puritan Recorder*.

COLLEGE GRADUATES.—Of 49,000 graduates of colleges in this country, up to 1851, very nearly 42,000 were educated in institutions guided by Presbyterians and Congregationalists. A volume of testimony is contained in this single fact to the important bearing of those denominations on the intellectual and moral elevation of the country and the world.—*Boston Congregationalist*.

In the Methodist conference held at Boston on the 1st instant, we notice that a part of the Discipline requiring men and women to sit in different parts of the church was ruled out by 130 majority.

## Mothers and Children.

### LIZZY'S FIRST EXPERIMENT IN HOUSE-KEEPING.

BY MARY IRVING.

Lizzy Talcott's father was a sensible, straight-forward farmer, who lived in a neat red farm-house, near a quiet country road, at some distance from any village. His wife was what farmers' wives call a "right smart woman"—that is, a woman always brisk in her business, who kept her husband and three children, her house, kitchen, garden, and dairy, all in "apple pie order."

We ought to make one exception, however, Lizzy, her eldest girl, though one of the best-natured and most active girls in the township, was by no means fond of keeping herself, or of being kept, in order. She liked to amuse herself with house-work, or with sewing, at times, when she was tired of out-door play; but then it must be *only* amusement, taken up when she chose, and dropped when she felt an inclination to try something else, or Lizzy would sigh, "Oh dear!"

Her mother talked with her as a mother should, and tried to train her to diligent habits. But finding it, as she said, "easier to do a thing twice herself than to make Lizzy do it once," she left her daughter generally to her school books and out-door rambles, until she was nearly fourteen years old. To be sure, she called upon her every day for some slight assistance in household work, which was given cheerfully or reluctantly, according to Lizzy's mood at the moment. But she put no heavy responsibility upon her.

About this time she received a letter, informing her that her aged father, who lived a hundred miles away, was dangerously ill, and needed her care very much. Her husband could not go with her, as it was "haying" time. But she could take the stage at the next village; so that obstacle was soon disposed of. Another yet remained.

"I declare," she said, in an anxious tone, "I don't know whom you'll get to keep house for you while I'm gone. Every good girl is taken up in "harvesting" time. I don't see but that you'll have to harness up Dobbin to-night, and go over to the pine woods to see Widow Judkins about it."

"About what?" said her husband, who, in draining his tea-cup, had lost all but the last sentence.

"Why, about coming to keep you alive while I'm away, to be sure! You can't live on air in haying time, you and John!"

"Well, here is Lizzy," said Mr. Talcott, very quietly, at the same time passing his cup to be re-filled.

"Lizzy!" echoed her mother, in some surprise. "I should as soon think of a kitten!"

"Oh, ma!" exclaimed Lizzy, with a little pride and a great deal of eagerness in her tone, "I know enough to keep house, I'm sure. Do let me, please—won't you?"

"You're nothing but a child, Lizzy; you don't know anything about it."

"Why, ma! just as though I hadn't ever helped you wash dishes, make bread, and all sorts of things! I should think I ought to know enough by this time!"

"Very true," said her father, decidedly. Lizzy ought to know enough, if she does not already, to keep house a week or fortnight for four persons; and she shall have a chance to show her skill. Why, she lacks only half a head of being as tall as her mother!"

"But consider, she never had any care put upon her," pleaded the mother.

"Then it is high time she should have," replied the father. "Let it be so, wife; it is certainly for Lizzy's good, and it is her choice. If worst comes to worst, John and I can turn in and keep 'bachelor's hall' till we can get better help."

"Oh, pa!" exclaimed Lizzy, rather scornfully, "I should like to see you handling a broom! But I may keep house, all myself, may I not? Oh, do say yes, ma!"

Mrs. Talcott looked very doubtful, but finding her husband decided, she wisely yielded the point, and gave, at last, a reluctant

"Yes, I will let you try."

"Oh, thank you, thank you, ma!" cried Lizzy, dancing about the room in high spirits.

"Remember, chick, you must sober down a little, if you are to be a house-keeper," said her father, demurely, pulling one of the long braids of her hair as he went out.

Lizzy's mother was to leave the next morning. She passed the evening in packing her trunk, and in giving an innumerable quantity of charges to Lizzy. The latter was in that state of delight and excitement when words of advice are said to "pass in at one ear and out at the other." So she answered, "Yes—yes—oh, yes, indeed! to every injunction, perhaps forgetting it entirely the next moment."

The morning came. The mother looked unquiet as she prepared to set out on her journey.

"Now, Lizzy, child," said she, "do your very best. Mind and have all your father's meals in season—you know he is very particular about that. Keep the cream in the cellar, and keep the stone on the pork barrel. Mrs. Simms will take the churning, with hers, twice a week, so you will not be troubled about that. You know you are to send for Bridget, to wash, on Monday. But you will make out with everything else, dear child, if you are only careful and patient. You know your weak side, Lizzy. Be sure never to have the house empty—there is no knowing what might happen. Above all take good care of little Kitty. I would take her with me, if it were not just as it is, precious child!"

Mrs. Talcott kissed her four-year-old baby as she said this, and, bidding her other children good bye, was lifted by her husband into the wagon that was to carry her to the village.

Lizzy watched her mother's fluttering green veil until it was out of sight, and then turned to the house with a hop, skip, and jump, not very matronly. Her feelings, if they had been spoken, would have shaped themselves in to something very like the soliloquy—

"I am monarch of all I survey,  
My right there is none to dispute!"

If any of my readers has passed through a like experience, she knows very well how to sympathize with the exultant thoughts that swelled the little housekeeper's heart. She spent the morning in building "air castles" for each day of her dominion, as she wandered from cellar to garret, and from garret back to cellar, followed by prattling Kitty, who carried a little Maltese namesake in her chubby arms. Such a fine time as she would have! Why, she could cook just what she wished, and do just as she pleased, all the day long! She would go that very afternoon, and ask Mrs. Simms to let Julia come and stay with her all the time.

(To be continued.)

## Young Men's Department.

### AN OBEDIENT TEMPER CHARACTERISTIC OF A SCHOLAR.

(From the Congregationalist.)

When our Saviour was about to select a model of a teachable spirit, he did not point to the lofty eagle, soaring toward heaven in the consciousness of strength, but he "called a little child unto him and set him in the midst." And yet Christ gave no countenance to an acquiescing, uninquiring spirit. It was ever "seek, and ye shall find;" "search the Scriptures;" "strive to enter." But the spirit of searching and seeking and striving was folded in the mind of that little child.

It is remarkable how averse to this is the temper with which infidels of the present day examine the evidences of Christianity. They seem to have forgotten that *humility* has ever been the characteristic of the princes in the dominion of intellect; that true science is always, and everywhere, *modest*. There is probably not a text in the Bible so unsavory to the majority of sceptics as that divine maxim, "If any man will do His will, he shall know of the doctrine." And yet there is probably not to be found, within or without the Bible, a juster exhibition of the spirit of genuine scholarship than is afforded in this passage. The proudest achievements of science have been the result of the toil of men who have been characterized by this obedient temper.

The truth is, that class of men who are now most frequent and most bold in their assaults upon the Bible, are not accustomed to do anybody's will except their own. They ask for no instruction; they want no schoolmaster. "This pinning a man to creeds!" "This putting the neck under the yoke!" And hence it is, in their jealousy of their own independence, they run away so far toward the opposite extreme. Hence it is, that they are so far beyond the reach of the breezes which circulate about the Bible. An arrogant, self-complacent mind cannot walk this path that leads to a high knowledge of the Scriptures, because the very pavement of that path is laid in the spirit of *subjection*; every stone inscribed with the word "*humility*." But infidelity has forgotten that the same path conducts to a high knowledge of any subject whatever.

The influence of this temper of insubordination in misguiding the student of the Bible, is forcibly illustrated in the conduct of many of our modern reformers. How large a proportion of the men of the present day who are arrayed against the Bible, are the very men who appear to have lost all sympathy for suffering humanity, except that part of it which is found "in prisons and in hovels!" Against this sympathy, as such, we say not one word. But when it becomes exclusive and intolerant of government, it erects a barrier against any candid and successful study of the evidences of Christianity. These men examine the Old Testament; they find that in the incipient commonwealth of the Hebrews, some bloody laws were tolerated. Then the Old Testament becomes an obstacle in the path of their charitable sentiments. "Away with it!" they cry.

A man may set fire to your dwelling, steal the precious gem of honor from an unguarded child, or even put the dagger of the assassin to your own heart, and this class of men have very few tears to shed. But let the heaven-defying miscreant himself be apprehended, and drawn within the narrowing and fearful circle of the examination, the sentence and the execution; and they will pour forth tears like water. It is not the culprit's soul, for time or eternity, in behalf of which their tears are shed and their prayers sent athwart the laud, but "spare, O spare the blood of this unfortunate man! O keep him from yonder dungeon walls!"

It may be safely asserted that the evidences of Christianity have not a greater obstacle in their path than is presented in this mock philanthropy. Religion is divested of its *commanding* features, is made to meet the necessities of a *part* of our nature, and then the Bible is searched for its sanctions to this theory, and, of course, searched in vain. Inspiration recognizes reverence for law, and the spirit of obedience to law, as fundamental as the susceptibility of *pity*, or any other emotion of the soul; hence when men ignore the former, they utterly disqualify themselves to examine the evidence that the Bible is from God. Christian men have therefore no reason for despondency at the view of so many, at the present day, who seemed stirred up to a crusade against the Cross and the Holy Sepulchre, under a show of philanthropy. It is to be expected that such men will resort either to a false interpretation, or to a downright rejection of the word of God. So long as they have not the spirit of obedience, they have not the spirit of research; so long as they cannot do the will of God, they cannot know the doctrine of God. L. C.

**VOLTAIRE'S LAST WORDS.**—Voltaire was fertile and elegant, his observations are very acute, yet he often betrays great ignorance when he treats on subjects of ancient learning. Madame de Talmond once said to him, "I think, Sir, that a philosopher should never write but with the endeavor to render mankind less wicked and unhappy than they are. Now, you do quite the contrary; you are always writing against that religion which alone is able to restrain wickedness, and to afford us consolation under misfortunes." Voltaire was much struck, and excused himself by saying that he only wrote for those who were of the same opinion as himself. Tronchin assured his friends that Voltaire died in great agonies of mind. "I die forsaken by gods and men," exclaimed he, in those awful moments when truth will force its way. "I wish," added Tronchin, "that those who had been perverted by his writings had been present at his death; it was a sight too horrid to support."—William Seward.

**A MAN FOR THE WORLD.**—A successful merchant in New Zealand—a Scotchman—commenced business with the following characteristic entry on the first page of his ledger:—"Commenced business this day with no money—little credit—and £70 in debt. Faint heart never won fair lady. Set a stout heart to stay (steep) a brae. God save the Queen."

**HINTS TO BACHELORS.**—Dr. Casper, of Berlin, has calculated that the mortality among bachelors, from the age of thirty to forty-five years, is twenty-seven per cent.; while among married men of the same age, it is only eighteen per cent. Out of a given number, forty-one bachelors only reach the age of forty years seventy-eight married men reach that age. Sir Walter Scott and Daniel O'Connell, at a late period of their lives, ascribed their success in the world principally to their wives. Were the truth known theirs is the history of thousands.

## Agriculture and Horticulture.

### MEMORANDUMS CONCERNING FRUIT & FLOWERS.

**PLUMS AND CHERRIES.**—The show of plums this year in the vicinity of Montreal is very fine,—and, if one out of ten escapes the curculio, there will be as many left, as several trees that we have seen should bear. Every cherry tree, of all kinds, almost without exception, has also a fair show of fruit.

**GOOSEBERRIES** appeared free from blight until quite recently, but that mysterious disease is now appearing upon a few of them with considerable virulence. I am inclined to doubt many of the theories that have been put forth concerning this mildew on gooseberry, and to believe that a good, healthy condition of the tree is the best remedy after all. Whatever tends to vigorous health, such as deep digging and manuring, close pruning, mulching with salt hay, or any other litter—though salted litter would be best, as it secures most moisture—free circulation of air, some shelter from the greatest heat of the day, &c., &c., all these remedies for mildew which have been in turns recommended, are, I believe, valuable, because they contribute to the health of the bush; and the more of them that one can combine, the more likely he is to secure a good crop. Some kinds, however, are more liable to mildew than others, and among the most readily and uniformly mildewed, I would rank the Early Sulphur, or Brimstone Yellow, as it is called in Scotland. Perhaps, however, the reason may be that none of my trees of this description have attained robust health. I received from England this spring, twenty-five varieties of Gooseberries, three-fourths of which, however, appear dead. It is exceedingly difficult to import gooseberries in spring, their vegetation being so rapid.

A friend who has turned attention to the cultivation of the wild gooseberry, has two fine varieties from the Bathurst District with a fine show of fruit in his garden. The fruit of these sorts, make, in our opinion, better preserves than any imported kind. Our friends in the woods should turn attention to this matter. We think several should try the experiment of placing a wild gooseberry of the best kind they can find, and an imported gooseberry, also of the best kind, close together, cultivating highly, and then sow the berries from both in a shady place; in this way many good Canadian varieties might be produced.

**TULIPS** are usually thought to stand a very short time in flower, but my beds made a respectable show by the 20th of May, and still had a fine appearance on the 12th of June, making fully three weeks, although the weather was at one time boisterous and another sultry, and they were without any shade. They were in very fine order for fully a fortnight. With an awning over them, they would have attained greater perfection of size and color, and continued in fine order for three weeks. This is about as long as Hyacinths, Auriculas, Roses, or Carnations last, and much longer than Peonies and many other flowers. Those who wish for perpetual blooming flowers, should cultivate the Pansey, the Petunia, the Convolvulus, the Nasturtium and other annuals, which, when they begin, continue till the frost sets in. The dahlia is also a continual bloomer, when the season suits it, but it is rather difficult to preserve through the winter.

**ROSES.**—I imported 87 kinds of Roses, from Rivers, the great English Rose-cultivator, this spring, and have preserved about seventy of them. These comprise the following classes, viz: Moss, Bourbon, Damask, Alba, Ayrshire, Perpetual, and various Hybrids. Part of the collection will probably flower this year, and I shall endeavor to preserve the perpetuals, the only kind which is tender, through the winter in the open air, by covering them with pine branches, a plan that is highly recommended. If perpetual roses prove suitable to this climate, and we think they have been preserved in the open air already by others, they will be a great addition to our gardens, furnishing as they do a supply of Roses all the fall.—Ed. Wit.

**PROFITABLE FOWLS.**—The raising of fancy poultry is getting to be quite a handsome business. Mr. Andrews of Sharon, Ct., has published, in the Litchfield Enquirer, an account of his success in breeding fowls, from which it appears, that his profit on six pullets of the black Spanish variety, amounted to \$181, or \$30 each, he having sold 200 chickens at an average of \$1.25. Better business than the dairy, that.

**STRAWBERRY CULTURE.**—There are various modes of treating strawberry vines. Some are set in broad beds where they cover the ground completely. In this case they need to be set anew very often, for the roots bind like a field in grass. A more common mode is to set the plants in drills and use the plough between them. When the ground is wholly covered with the vines, a good way of renovation is to take a spade, in August, and completely subvert one half of the soil, turning the plants, that is half of them underneath, and the next year turn the other half. When the plants are set in drills, they will not bind out so soon as in broad beds. For field culture, we think the best way is to plant the strawberries in hills, as we do bush beans. Then they may be managed about as easily as an acre of beans—the running vines may be cut and trimmed with a sharp spade, and but little hand work will be needed in cultivation. Hovey's seedling is the best of the large strawberries, though they do not continue to bear so long as the wood strawberry does. The early Virginia are recommended to be set with the Hovey to supply stamens, or male plants, though it is doubted whether any such are needed.—Ploughman.

**CURCULIOS.**—A correspondent of the Boston Journal suggests two remedies, which taken together, we think are better than all the theories of the horticulturists:—"A gentleman in Reading says, take cotton batting, put three circles 6 to 12 inches apart around your plum trees. He caught 60 in the first circle in 24 hours; in the second circle but few had been caught; in the third circle, scarcely one got so high. He found this a sure preventive, and got lots of fine plums last year, for the first time for many years. My practice has been to pay the children six cents a quart for all the windfalls, and keep the ground clean. The windfalls contain the maggot, (as with apples and all other fruits,) from which they go into the ground, and the curculio is propagated. I found this course to be of service, and got large quantities of plums."

THE MISCELLANY.

COME, GO WITH ME TO CHURCH TO-DAY.

Come, go with me to church to-day—
Yes, go—
Don't mind a little rain or snow,
To meet the storms, on other days
You're very bold;
When pleasure bids you seek her ways,
Or business, then, through thick and thin,
You dash, scorning to be kept in,
Through fear of taking cold.

Come, go with me to church, to-day—
Yes, go—
No matter if the wind does blow,
I never read of any, who
Got blown away,
While on the road to church—did you?
Your tithes into the storehouse bring,
You cannot do a better thing,
Upon the Sabbath day.

Come, go with me to church, to-day—
Yes, go—
Don't sit about here, dozing so,
In the Lord's house, doctrine distils,
Like gentle rain—
The sorrowing heart with comfort fills,
And lifts the soul, its sins forgiven,
Up to the very gate of Heaven,
Never to droop again.

Come, go with me to church, to-day—
Yes, go:
Why longer stand ye, halting so?
One, you will find there, who, long time,
Has watched and prayed,
Fearing lest youth and busy prime,
Would cheat you, with song of pleasure,
Out of the heart's supremest treasure,
Before your peace was made.

Come, go with me to church, to-day—
Yes, go:
And to the wind excuses throw,
A great work yet remains undone,
And now, or never;
While on you shines the Sabbath sun,
Go to the church—your sins confess,
And make the Lord your righteousness,
Your hope, your life, forever.

Congregationalist.

S. D.

A BRAND PLUCKED FROM THE BURNING.

"I was standing by the side of my mother, under the spacious porch of Dr. Beattie's Church, Glasgow, awaiting the hour for afternoon service, when I observed two young men turn a corner, and walk towards the church. They were dressed in their working clothes, unshaven and dirty, and slightly intoxicated. As they passed the church door, they assumed a swaggering, irreverent gait, laughed, and finally commenced singing a profane song. My mother turned to me, and said, 'Follow those two men, and invite them to a seat in our pew.'"

I soon overtook them and delivered my mother's message. One laughed scornfully and began to swear; the other paused and pondered; he was evidently struck with the nature of the invitation. His companion again swore and was about to drag him away; but he still paused. I repeated the invitation, and in a few seconds he looked in my face and said, "When I was a boy like you I went to church every Sunday. I have not been inside of a church for three years. I don't feel right; I believe I will go with you." I seized his hand and led him back to the house of God, in spite of the remonstrances and oaths of his companion. An excellent sermon was preached from Eccles. xi. 1, "Cast thy bread upon the waters; for thou shalt find it after many days." The young man was attentive, but seemed abashed and downcast.

At the conclusion of the service my mother kindly said to him, "Have you a Bible, young man?" "No, ma'am, but I can get one," was his reply. "You can read, of course?" she said. "Yes, ma'am." "Well, take my son's Bible until you procure one of your own, and come to church again next Lord's-day. I will always be happy to accommodate you with a seat."

He put the Bible in his pocket and hurried away. At family worship that evening my mother prayed fervently for the conversion of that young man.

Next Sunday came, and the next, but the stranger did not appear. My mother frequently spoke of him, and appeared grieved at his absence. He had doubtless been the subject of her constant devotions. On the third Sabbath morning, while the congregation was singing the first psalm, the young man again entered our pew. He was now dressed genteelly, and appeared thin and pale, as if from recent sickness. Immediately after the benediction, the stranger laid my Bible on the desk, and left the church, without giving my mother an opportunity she much desired of conversing with him. On one of the blank leaves of the Bible we found some writing in pencil signed "W.C." He asked to be remembered in my mother's prayers.

Years rolled on; my mother passed to her heavenly rest; I grew up to manhood, and the stranger was forgotten.

In the autumn of 18—, the ship St. George, of which I was the medical officer, anchored in Table Bay.

On the next day, being Sunday, after morning service, a gentleman seated behind me, asked to look at my Bible. In a few minutes he returned it, and I walked into the street. I had arranged to dine at the 'George,' and was mounting the steps in front of the hotel, when the gentleman who had examined my Bible laid his hand on my shoulder, and begged to have a few minutes conversation. We were shown into a private apartment. —As soon as we were seated he examined my countenance with great attention, and then began to sob: tears rolled down his cheeks; he was evidently laboring under some intense emotion. He asked me several questions—my name, age, occupation, birthplace, &c. He then inquired if I had not, when a boy many years ago, invited a drunken Sabbath-breaker to a seat in Dr. Beattie's Church? I was astonished; the subject of my mother's anxiety and prayers was before me. Mutual explanations and congratulations followed, after which Mr. C. gave me a short history of his life.

He was born in the town of Leeds, of highly respectable and religious parents, who gave him a good education, and trained him up in the way of righteousness. When about fifteen years of age, his father died, and his mother's straitened circumstances obliged her to take him from school and put him to learn a trade. His new situation he imbibed all manner of evil, became irrevocably vicious, and broke his mother's heart. Freed now from all parental restraint, he left his employers, and travelled to

Scotland. In the city of Glasgow he had lived and sinned for two years, when he was arrested in his career through my mother's instrumentality.—On the first Sabbath of our strange interview, he confessed that after he left the church he was seized with pangs of unutterable remorse. The sight of a mother and son worshipping God together, recalled the happy days of his own boyhood, when he went to Church and Sunday School, and when he also had a mother—a mother whose latter days he had embittered and whose gray hairs he had brought with sorrow to the grave. His mental suffering threw him on a bed of sickness, from which he arose a changed man. He returned to England, cast himself at the feet of his maternal uncle, and asked and obtained forgiveness. With his uncle's consent he studied for the ministry; and on being ordained, he entered the missionary field, and had been laboring for several years in Southern Africa.

The moment I saw your Bible this morning, he said, I recognized it. And now do you know who was my companion on the memorable Sabbath you invited me to church? He was the notorious Jack Hill, who was hanged about a year afterwards for highway robbery. I was dragged from the very brink of infamy and destruction, and saved as a brand from the burning. You remember Dr. Beattie's text, on the day of my salvation, "Cast thy bread upon the waters; for thou shalt find it after many days." —Inglis' Sabbath School.

AN INFIDEL.

Walking one day in the village where I was laboring, I met a man who I knew openly avowed himself an infidel. After the usual salutations, I said to him, "Well, Mr. B., what is the condition of your soul this morning?"

His answer was, "Oh! I am an infidel." "I know that, Mr. B., but as a man of reflection, who understands what infidelity is, you will not pretend to me that you know the Bible is not the word of God." After a few moments' reflection, he replied, "I acknowledge that I do not know that it is not, but I do not believe it is." "Well, Mr. B., if the Bible should not be the word of God, can you be sure that there will not be just such a state of retribution beyond the grave as the Bible describes?"

"No, I am sure of nothing beyond the grave, but I do not believe that there will be any retribution."

"Then, Mr. B., your reason compels you to admit that you cannot know, but living and dying as you are, you will go to hell, and be as miserable there to all eternity, as the Saviour represented the rich man to be."

"It is true, I can be certain of nothing beyond the grave, whether I shall exist at all there, or if I do, what will be my condition is a mere matter of conjecture."

"Keep this in mind, Mr. B., when you lie down and when you rise up, that you do not know but you shall go to hell when you die, and if you can rest with the possibility of such a dreadful end, your mind is differently constituted from mine."

We parted and he went about his business, but as I afterwards learned, never enjoyed any peace until he indulged a hope in Christ. In a few weeks he united with a Baptist church.

Infidels do not reflect how baseless their scheme is. It keeps them from the consolations of a hope of a blessed immortality, and gives them nothing in return. Surely their rock is not our rock, our enemies themselves being judges.—Wisner's "Incidents."

GOLDEN MAXIMS.

A Christian will find his parenthesis for prayer even in his busiest hours.

Prayers and tears are the weapons with which the saints have obtained the most glorious victories.—M. Henry.

Gratitude and prayer are always suitable and becoming, as we are ever in want, and God is always giving.

He who prays as he ought, will endeavor to live as he prays.—Owen.

When prayer comes down upon the wings of fervor to God, then answers come down like lightning from God.—Secker.

There is no note on the harp of Gabriel more welcome to Jehovah than the cry of a penitent for mercy, or the supplication of a child for grace.—Philip.

Let prayer be the key of the morning, and the bolt of the evening.

Every path in the world leads to the tomb, and every hour in life hath been to some the last hour.—Stiles.

Opportunity is the flower of time, and as the stalk may remain when the flower is cut off, so time may remain with us when opportunity is gone.—Bond.

He that has not the grace of love in his heart, has not the right knowledge of God in his head.—Burkitt.

As the ancients held those places sacred that were blasted with lightning, we ought to pay a tender regard to those persons who are visited with affliction.—Seed.

Prayer is the golden chain of union between heaven and earth, and it keeps open the blessed communication.

GRAY HAIR.—The sedentary, the studious, the debilitated, and the sickly are, with very few exceptions, those who are earliest visited with gray hairs. The agricultural laborer, the seaman—all whose employment consists of or invokes exercise in the open air, and whose diet is as necessary simple, are those whose hairs latest afford signs that the last progress has commenced, that the fluids have begun to be absorbed, the textures to dry up and become withered. All whose employment renders much sitting necessary, and little or no exercise possible; all who study much; all who, from whatever cause, have local determinations of blood, particularly if towards the head, are the persons most liable to carry gray hairs. It is well known that mental emotions, violent passions, have in a single night made the hair gray. Instances of this are numerous. They are in the same way to be understood and explained. They are owing to the increased determination of blood, stimulating the absorbents into preternatural activity, and causing them to take up the coloring matter of the hair. It will indeed be fortunate if a desire to preserve the youthful luxuriance of her hair, should induce any fair votary of fashion and civilization to forego late hours and heated rooms, and try whether it is not better, and productive of more happiness, as well as calculated to produce this end, to exercise her limbs and inhale the fresh and untainted breath of the morning hours. It will indeed be fortunate if this, or any thing else, inounce any fair victim of civilization, to steal from her labors one single hour, as an offering to her health.—Hints on Domestic Economy.

ELIOT THE INDIAN APOSTLE.—The inhabitants of Natick, Mass., celebrated the two hundredth anniversary of their settlement on the 8th of October. This place contained the first Indian church formed by Protestants in America. On the 6th of October, 1651, the town was constituted, and till past 1700 the Indians were the only occupants. John Eliot the Indian apostle preached the first sermon to them, in their own language, in 1646, and continued to labor with them as well as in other places. In 1660 the first church was organized. Professor Stowe, in his address on the occasion, spoke of Eliot as a man of finished scholarship, of great versatility of talent, humility, mildness, benevolence, moral courage, patience, perseverance, and as always hard at work for God and man, who in the 68 years of his ministerial life probably performed more missionary labor than any other missionary ever did, and wrote more books than a professed author, while he in no way neglected his duties to the people of his charge at Roxbury. His Indian converts were sound and thorough theologians under his training. He translated the whole Bible for them and distributed to them some three or four thousand copies. He had 15 or 20 Indian congregations between Cape Cod and Groton, embracing about 3,500 souls. At Natick he lectured weekly in theology and logic, and made this a kind of seminary where he trained pastors and teachers.

PRIVATE THOUGHTS.

Those who magnify the present comforts of religion, and embrace it chiefly as a means of happiness in this world, are only sensualists in disguise, and sure to be disappointed.

If desire of regeneration, and persevering prayer for it, is not a proof of faith, it will be hard to find a man who can give a better.

A good man loves goodness in the abstract, for its own sake, in others as well as himself, in God transcendently.

God will not suffer the world to smile upon his servants, lest they should fall in love with it. The man who knows his business in the world, and has his eye fixed upon his best interest, can welcome pain, crosses, passion, hatred.

When shall I be pleased with myself? Never, till I am pleased with God.

"Followers of them, who through faith and patience, inherit the promises." If we are christians, we shall believe, desire, and long for the promises; and as surely as we desire them, we shall prepare for them in God's way.

Engaging in religion merely for the present comfort and satisfaction of it, or because it is the happiest kind of life, is doing it upon a mistaken motive; and if our expectations are not answered to the full, we shall grow weary of it, and fly to something else. It should be for eternity; and then we shall be set free from worldly desires, supported with hope, refuse no hardships, wait patiently, and continue steadfast to the end.

Every spiritual person, at times, is lively, and feels a glow at his heart, in the exercise of faith, prayer, meditation, and reading the scripture; but though he has the same will and desire, yet in spite of all his efforts is often dull, cold, and unaffected. I can account for this no way, but by the Spirit's agency and presence at one time more than another: because in other intellectual acts and appearances it is not so. Whatever science a man is in pursuit of, the mind is ready at his call though not always with the same vigour, yet with very little variation or interruption.—Adam.

SCRIPTURE ILLUSTRATION.

"Set a mark upon the foreheads of the men."—Ezekiel ix. 4.

There is no difficulty in perceiving that the object of this was to distinguish those who had the mark in the forehead, as the Lord's servants and the objects of his peculiar care. The ancient customs in this matter, and which still subsist in different parts of the world, exceedingly well illustrate all the passages of Scripture which refer to the subject. Bond servants, or slaves, were not only marked upon the forehead as a punishment for offences or for attempts to escape from servitude, but to distinguish them as the property of their masters, to deter them from running away, or to facilitate their recovery if they should do so. The mark usually consisted of the name or some peculiar character belonging to the master. It was also a custom, but perhaps not a general one, to mark soldiers in the same manner, only they bore their marks on the hand, not on the forehead, just as our sailors are marked on their arms. Hence also the votaries of some of the gods were marked with signs, intended to denote that they were the devoted servants and worshippers of the god whose symbols they bore. Sometimes they contained the name of the god, but as often his particular symbol, as the thunderbolt of Jove, the trident of Neptune, the ivy of Bacchus, and so on; or else they marked themselves with a mystical number, whereby the name of the god was understood to be described. Thus the sun, which was signified by the number DCVIII, is said to have been represented by the two numeral characters, XH. It is well to explain this here; but it will be observed that in Rev. xiii. 16, 17, all these different methods are more distinctly enumerated:—"He causeth all...to receive a mark in their right hands or in their foreheads; and no man might buy or sell save he that had the mark or the name of the beast, or the number of his name." As tokens of devotion to the service and worship of particular idols, such marks are much mentioned by ancient writers, as common in different nations. Lucian, for instance, says that the worshippers of the Syrian goddess distinguished themselves by particular marks either upon their hands or necks, and Philo and others allude to it as a very general custom. That the Christians soon adopted a modification of this custom by impressing the figure of the cross or the monogram of Jesus Christ upon their arms, we learn from Procopius and others; and that the custom in a modified form is still kept up by the Oriental Christians, Roman Catholics, and pilgrims to the Holy Land, we have already intimated. The marks were in ancient times formed either by the impress of a hot iron, or by the punctures of needles, afterwards rubbed over by a coloring powder or composition, as described in the note to Isa. xlix. 14; the process being the same as continues to be in use. The marks were indelible.—Pic. Bible.

CHRISTIAN TREASURY.

Endeavor after an even tranquillity of mind on all occasions, and in all circumstances. Strive to get accustomed to this frame. Meditate, at least a short time, every evening, of set purpose, on Death and Heaven.

Meditate much on your final account.—Rules for Holy Living.

MONTREAL BROKERS' CIRCULAR.

(From the Montreal Herald.)

June 18, 1852.

WHEAT—There have been much increased arrivals during the week, with a daily lessening demand, and prices, which were steady at the date of our last report, at 19s to 19s 1/2d, for best No. 1 "Superfine," and 19s 3/4d to 20s 3/4d for "Fancy" and "Extra," have receded to 18s 6d to 18s 9d for the former, and 19s to 19s 9d for the latter qualities. The market, to-day, closing very heavily, and without demand.

WHEAT—Very good samples of "Upper Canada Mixed" have been taken during the week at 4s 6d per 60 lbs., whilst inferior has not commanded over 3s 10d. The market to-day is without sellers.

BARLEY—Trifling sales.

INDIAN MEAL—Sales of United States Indian Meal, in bond, have been made to a small extent, at 15s 9d.

OATMEAL—Retail transactions at 22s.

OATS—Sales take place, but not to any extent, at 1s 7d to 1s 8d, according to quality. Holders of prime samples demanding 1s 9d.

PEAS—Holders ask 3s 6d, without effecting sales.

INDIAN CORN—A cargo of very fine quality has been offering, without attracting buyers, and for which 3s would have been accepted.

PROVISIONS—In Beef but little doing. Shipping parcels are not obtainable under 53s 9d for "Prime Mess," and 43s 9d for "Prime," but small lots only command 51s 3d and 42s 6d. Pork is in increased demand, and at steadily advancing rates—97s for "Mess," and 75s for "Prime Mess" being offered, and refused; while sales of "Prime" have taken place at 72s. Sellers, this afternoon, demand 97s 6d to 100s for "Mess," 76s 3d for "Prime Mess," and 72s 6d for "Prime."

ASHES—Pearls but little asked for, at a decline of 3d upon last week's quotations; whilst Pots are in good demand at a slight advance.

FREIGHTS.—For London, no vessels on the berth.—Flour—to Liverpool—2s 6d to 2s 9d; do—to Clyde—2s 6d. Ashes—to Liverpool—25s to 27s 6d; do—to Clyde—17s 6d. Grain—to Liverpool—5s 6d; do—to Clyde—5s. We quote the latest engagements which have transpired.

EXCHANGE.—The supply is ample—demand languid—and tendency downwards.

STOCKS.—Bank of Montreal—steady, with few sellers, at 14 1/2 premium. Commercial Bank, M. D.—all that offered was to-day taken at 3 premium, being an advance of 1 1/2 per cent. over our last quotations. City Bank—has advanced to 9 1/2 discount, with sales. Bank of British North America—although our latest sales are stated at "par," this stock would to-day readily command a premium of 7 1/2 per cent. or upwards. There is none in market. People's Bank—A considerable amount offered, without sales. It is procurable at 2 1/2 discount. In other Stocks, nothing to report.

P.S.—A parcel of 2500 bushels Indian Corn has been sold at 3s 1 1/2 per 56 lbs.

QUEBEC TIMBER MARKET.

(Condensed from Forsyth & Bell's and A. Barrowman's Circulars.)

Quebec, 11th June, 1852.

s. d. s. d.

Table listing timber prices for various types of wood (White Pine, Red Pine, Oak, etc.) and their dimensions, with prices in shillings and pence.

REMARKS.

WHITE PINE.—The transactions have not been by any means animated, and have been by the Raft at 6d. a 7d. for good, and 4 1/2d. a 5d. for inferior and ordinary.

RED PINE attracts a little more attention than it did, but no new timber has arrived, and the few sales that are making are of last year's stock.

Small parcels of fresh Elm have been sold at 10 1/2d a 10 3/4d for 40 feet in shipping order, and for last years 9 1/2d a 10d has been obtained. A few Rafts are coming in, and are now being measured by the Supervisor.

In Oak and Tamarac, the transactions have been of a limited nature.

STAVES command our quotations, both Standard and Puncheons, and are by no means abundant, although, on reference to the Supervisor's Statement, it will be seen the quantity culled far exceeds that to a like period last year, but a large portion of the Stock wintering over was in Cribs and estimated in the quantity published in Wood & Petry's Annual Circular last December, but were not culled till this Spring.

DEALS continue scarce and high, and the great want of rain during the last six weeks, has a marked effect on their production.

FREIGHTS are beginning to be more steady, and 26s. for Liverpool is now obtained without difficulty. For London 29s is the rate. Two vessels have been taken for Cardiff at 27s, one for Belfast at 84s., for deals.

Comparative Statement of arrivals and Tonnage, at the Port of Quebec, to the 4th June inclusive, in each year:—

Table comparing arrivals and tonnage for the years 1851 and 1852, showing a significant increase in both.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. Capital.—£2,000,000 Sterling.

LIABILITY OF STOCKHOLDERS UNLIMITED.

FUNDS in hand for payment of Losses, more than half a million sterling. Payment prompt and liberal without reference to England.

General agency office, corner of Place D'Armes and Notre Dame street; local agencies, at all the principal Cities, Towns and Villages of the Province. Apply for every description of Fire risk to

J. H. MAITLAND, General Agent, for Montreal and Canada.

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

No. 1, Prince's Street, Bank, London.

Established, August 1, 1837.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 4, Vict. Chap. 9.

DIRECTORS:

- List of directors including Colonel Robert Alexander, William Bardgett, George Bevington, E. P. Cockerill, George Cohen, Millis Coventry, John Drewett, Erasmus Robert Foster, T. S. Girdler, H. L. Smale, and others.

Advantages of this Institution. HALF CREDIT RATES OF PREMIUM.

Persons assured according to these rates are allowed credit for half the amount of the first seven Annual Premiums, paying interest thereon at the rate of Five per Cent. per Annum, with the option of paying off the arrears of Premiums, at any time, or having the amount deducted from the sum assured when the Policy becomes a claim.

FOR SECURING LOANS AND DEBTS.

A Table adapted especially for the securing of Loans and Debts, by which the fullest security is obtained on very low, but gradually increasing Premiums.

Policies revived, without the exaction of a fine, at any time within twelve months, if health remain unimpaired.

A Board of Directors in attendance daily at 2 o'clock. Age of the Assured in every case admitted in the Policy.

Medical Attendants remunerated in all cases for their Reports.

Extract from the Half Credit Rates of Premium. Annual Premium required for an Assurance of £100, for the Whole Term of Life.

Table showing half premium for first seven years and whole premium after 7 years for different ages (30, 40, 50, 60).

E. R. FOSTER, Resident Director.

ANDREW FRANCIS, Secretary.

J. H. MAITLAND,

General Agent for Montreal and Canada.

June 18, 1852.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

"MAPLE LEAF."

THE Subscriber will commence on the 1st of July, the publication of the "MAPLE LEAF," a Magazine of 32 pages, monthly, at \$1 per annum, or five copies for \$4. This work, while it will be unexceptionable and adapted to the young, will, at the same time be equally edifying to older and more cultivated intellects. That the hands as well as the head may be properly employed, chapters will be introduced each month on GARDENING, BOTANY, valuable DOMESTIC RECEIPTS, and indeed everything we can find in this "wide, wide world," which may be interesting and instructive. We shall also furnish our fair readers each month with a pattern of KNITTING, NETTING, and CROCHET WORK, with full descriptions. No efforts will be spared to make the work suitable for the home circle, and emphatically a Canadian Family Magazine.

ROBT. W. LAY, 22, Great St. James Street, Montreal.

CHINA, GLASS, & EARTHENWARE.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale AT VERY LOW PRICES, an extensive assortment of Gilt and Plain Kaolin Ironstone Table, Tea, Breakfast, and Toilet Services, with a great variety of useful and ornamental goods.

CUT AND PRESSED GLASSWARE, Fruit Dishes, Soda Water Tumblers, Cruet Stands and Bottles &c.

200 CRATES AND HOGSHEADS assorted for Country Stores, which can be sold by the Package or packed to order by the dozen.

ROBERT ANDERSON, Montreal, June 21, 1851. 171, St. Paul Street.

Fine Tulips.

THE Subscriber has a collection made with care in Europe of 130 kinds of FINE NAMED TULIPS, of which at least 50 are marked varieties in sufficient quantity to sell. These fifty varieties consist of nearly equal proportions, BYBLOMENES, ROSES, and BIZARDS, (or in other words, white or yellow grounds, variously streaked and edged with Purple, Brown, Black, Scarlet, Crimson, and Pink.) and comprise a very beautiful and richly diversified assortment. TWO BLOOMING BULBS, of each of these fifty kinds, will be put up separately, with the name inscribed. The whole (100 Bulbs) carefully packed, and sent as directed, for \$20, which is, it is believed, much less than they could be imported for.

100 Bulbs, fine assorted kinds, comprising most of the same sorts, but without the names, will be supplied for \$10.

Tulips propagate even better in America than in Britain and flower very freely and perfectly, requiring no particular care or protection.

Directions for planting and cultivation will be sent with each lot. Orders to be sent before 1st August to JOHN DOUGALL.

Montreal, 9th June, 1852.

BRITANNIA MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION

No. 1, Prince's Street, Bank, London.

Empowered by Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

DIRECTORS:

- List of directors including Colonel Robert Alexander, William Bardgett, George Bevington, E. P. Cockerill, George Cohen, Millis Coventry, John Drewett, Erasmus Robert Foster, T. S. Girdler, H. L. Smale, and others.

THIS INSTITUTION was originally established under a different title in the year 1839, on the plan of admitting the Assured to participate in four-fifths only of the profits; but the Society has since been remodelled so as to become a strictly "Mutual Association."

The whole of the funds and property belong to, and are accumulated for the exclusive benefit of the Assured. The profits are divided annually among the Policy-holders, and applied in reduction of the current year's premium; thus constituting, in effect, an immediate cash payment to the Assured.

Half-credit Policies are granted on terms unusually favorable to the holders,—the amount for which credit is given being gradually liquidated out of the profits.

Two Tables of Rates have been computed; one entitling the Assured to participate in the profits after payment of five annual premiums; the other considerably lower, in which the period of participation is deferred two years longer; the premium ultimately payable by the Assured is, however, precisely the same, whichever Table of Rates may in the first instance be selected.

General Meetings of the Members are held annually; to whom full and complete statements of the affairs and funds of the Society are submitted, and by whom the divisions of the profits are from time to time declared.

At the Annual General Meeting held on the 27th April last, a dividend of 30 per Cent. upon the current year's premium was awarded to all Members who had made the requisite number of payments on their respective Policies.

By order of the Board of Directors, E. R. FOSTER, Resident Director. ANDREW FRANCIS, Secretary.

London, May 1st, 1852.

The "Britannia Mutual Life Association" is altogether distinct from, and independent of, the Proprietary Office transacting business under the name of the "Britannia Life Assurance Company." The only connection between the two establishments is, that their affairs are conducted on the same premises and by the same officers, by which means the entire disbursements of the Mutual Association are reduced to a small per centage on the receipts.

J. H. MAITLAND, General Agent for Montreal and Canada.

June 18, 1852.

TEACHERS WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY TWO TEACHERS to conduct a French Mission School in Lower Canada. A man with his wife will be preferred. Decided religious character, unsullied morals, and an acquaintance with the French language, are indispensable qualifications.

Apply to the Rev. D. FRASER, 45 St. Antoine Street, Montreal, from whom the situation and the salary may be learned. May 31st, 1852.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH.

THE Manufacturer of this STARCH respectfully invites comparison with any other in the Market; and he rests assured that Laundresses, Housekeepers, and others, giving it a fair trial, will find that it stands unrivalled for CHEAPNESS, STRENGTH and PURITY OF COLOR.

Just received, FIVE HUNDRED BOXES of the above celebrated Starch. For Sale low.

ALEXANDER WALKER, 226 1/2 St. Paul Street.

Agent for the Glenfield Starch. Montreal, May 22, 1852.

WRITING PAPER,

BLANK ACCOUNT BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c. &c. &c.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his friends and the Public, that he has just received, ex "Caledonia," "Albion," "Cambria," and "Great Britain," direct from the Manufacturers, a large and well assorted Stock of WRITING PAPERS, BLANK ACCOUNT BOOKS, PLAIN and FANCY STATIONERY, &c. &c., which he offers Wholesale and Retail, at unusually low prices.

CAMPBELL BRYSON, No. 24, St. Francois Xavier Street. May 31.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

- List of school books including 10,000 Arithmetical Table Books, 8,000 Lamb's Primer, 10,000 Manson's Primer, 10,000 Elementary Primer, 5,000 Mavor's Spelling Books, 3,500 Murray's English Grammar, 3,000 Lennie's English Grammar, 10,000 First Book of Lessons, authorized by the Board of Education, 6,000 Second Book of Lessons, 5,000 Third Book of Lessons, 5,000 Fourth Book of Lessons, 3,000 Fifth Book of Lessons, 6,000 First Book of Arithmetic.

CAMPBELL BRYSON, No. 24, St. Francois Xavier Street. May 31.

BOOK BINDING.

BLANK ACCOUNT BOOKS of every description made to order in the most substantial manner. PAPER RULED to any pattern, and every description of BOOK BINDING executed on the shortest notice, and at moderate prices.

CAMPBELL BRYSON, No. 24, St. Francois Xavier Street. May 31.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE Subscriber has received, direct from the Publishers in Great Britain and United States, his usual well assorted supply of ENGLISH, FRENCH, GREEK & LATIN SCHOOL BOOKS, such as are in general use throughout Canada, which he is prepared to sell Wholesale and Retail, on the very best terms. A liberal discount allowed to Teachers, Public Schools, Colleges, &c.

CAMPBELL BRYSON, No. 24, St. Francois Xavier Street.

May 31.

PAPER & ACCOUNT BOOKS. MISCELLANEOUS STATIONERY.

THE Subscriber has now received the greater part of his SPRING SHIPMENTS, which he offers to the Trade and to Merchants at a low advance on the sterling cost. His Stock is very full in all its departments of PAPER, ACCOUNT BOOKS, MISCELLANEOUS STATIONERY, SCHOOL BOOKS, BIBLES, TESTAMENTS, PRAYER BOOKS, &c.

The National School Books.

The Subscriber's editions of the series, now used almost exclusively in many sections of Western and Eastern Canada, are those which receive the approval and sanction of the Governor General, of the two Superintendents of Education, of the Roman Catholic Bishops, of several Clergymen of the Church of England, and of many distinguished Clergymen of other denominations. Lists and prices to be had from the subscriber. As these editions are Stereotyped, any extra number of copies for the trade may be obtained at short notice, and a LARGE STOCK bound in linen is constantly on hand.

Printing and Book Binding.

The Subscriber will execute faithfully and in the best style, all orders entrusted to him.

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, CATALOGUES, &c., he will PRINT in the best style, at low charges.

MERCHANTS, BANKERS, FORWARDERS MILITARY and other BOOKS bound and ruled in the neatest form at the shortest notice.

H. RAMSAY,

St. Francois Xavier Street.

June 7th, 1852.

STARCH.

WHITE CRYSTAL No. 1. BLUE CRYSTAL No. 1. SATIN FACE POWDER Superfine, and MAIZE ARROW ROOT,

Commonly called CORN STARCH, manufactured by SHEPSTONE & CO., at the VICTORIA WORKS, Mont St. Hilaire. For sale by the Subscriber.

J. SINCLAIR,

No. 101 1/2 St. Paul Street.

June 7, 1852.

TO CLERGYMEN, STUDENTS, AND OTHERS.

AN extensive assortment of BAGSTER & SONS' PUBLICATIONS, is on Sale, at reduced prices, at the UNION DEPOSITORY, Great St. James Street, in this city, consisting of BIBLES, &c., in many ancient and modern languages, and in superior Bindings.

The Stock comprises Comprehensive Bibles, Polyglots, Concordances, Prayer Books, Grammars, Lexicons, Reading Books in Greek, Hebrew, Syriac, &c.; also Bible of Every Land, English Hexapla, Analytical Hebrew and Greek Lexicons, Davidson's Biblical Criticism (new edition) and his Introduction to the New Testament, &c., &c. &c.

N. B.—A new and improved edition of Gesenius's Hebrew Grammar just out.

Catalogues may be had gratis from Mr. MILNE at the Depository.

Montreal, May 24, 1852.

CAMPBELL & WILLIAMSON, COMMISSION, CUSTOM HOUSE AND General Agents, MONTREAL.

THOMAS HOOD,

(Successor to Mood, Brothers)

PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURER,

No. 29, Notre Dame Street,

OPPOSITE THE WATER WORKS,

REPAIRS AND TUNING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

HERBERT MORTIMER,

BROKER, HOUSE, LAND & GENERAL AGENT,

No. 80, King Street East, Toronto,

(Opposite St. James Church.)

C. M. DICKINSON.

SURGEON DENTIST.

No. 49 Great St. James Street, Montreal

N. B.—Mr. D. begs respectfully to remind the public in general, that he was the successful competitor for Artificial Teeth at the Provincial Industrial Exhibition held here in October last.

THOMAS C. ORR,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

INSURANCE BROKER

General Agent, GLASGOW.

TERMS OF MONTREAL WITNESS for 1852:—Two DOLLARS PER ANNUM to subscribers, w/ pay at the time of ordering the paper, or remit the commencement of their subscription year, prepaid that amount be sent direct to the office with deduction of agency or commission, and if by mail, post paid; but the price will be Two DOLLARS AND A HALF to all who neglect to comply with these terms. An old subscriber remitting for twelve ones, will receive the three copies for \$5.

Local agents who remit to the extent of twenty dollars in the course of a year, will be entitled to a copy gratis, if they signify their willingness to accept it.

Advertisements, not inconsistent with a character of the paper, will be inserted on the usual terms. All communications to be addressed, post-paid, to JOHN DOUGALL, Proprietor, MONTREAL WITNESS.

The "Montreal Witness" is printed and pushed every MONDAY AFTERNOON, at the office of J. C. B. B. No. 25 Great St. James Street, Residence, Brueck & Street Beaver Hall, for the Proprietor.