

MONTREAL WITNESS.

WEEKLY REVIEW AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

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THE NEWS.

CANADA.

SAVED BY THE POLICE.—On Wednesday a woman named Bridget Mulaney, was brought up before the Recorder's Court, for the second time within a week, for being drunk on the streets. On the night previous she had been picked up by the police lying, with her face on the sidewalk, at the door of a tavern in Commissioner Street. She was nearly frozen to death, and had the police not happened to find her, she would have been dead in a very short time. It appeared that she had either staggered, or been flung out of the tavern, and had just lain as she fell. The court sent her for six weeks to the House of Correction. We could not learn the name of the tavern-keeper, at whose door she was found, but, whoever he is, he seems to have little of the "good Samaritan" in his composition.—*Herald*.

THE LATE SNOW STORM appears to have been one of unexampled severity. Enormous drifts had formed on the Grand Trunk Railway, between Pointe St. Charles and St. Anne's. By 2 a.m. on Thursday morning the whole of the powerful appliances at the command of the Company, aided by a numerous and efficient body of men, were set to work, and by noon the track was cleared, and the up and down trains able to perform their journeys. We were assured by a passenger that the snow, in many places, presented appearance of a solid wall on either side of the cars, eight and ten feet in height. When we consider that this severe task was performed during a temperature of 20° below zero, with a gale of wind blowing, we think much credit is due to those who so unflinchingly persevered, and it also shows that the management of the Road is fully prepared to meet difficulties of no ordinary kind.—*Ibid*.

THE BUFFALO CONVENTION.—The Protestant Irish in Toronto, have lately had a meeting to express their disapproval of, and record their protest against, the opinions propounded by the Catholic Irish, and their intended measures in reference to the emigration of their countrymen from the United States to Canada. The proposed exodus, in the words of one of their resolutions, they would consider "as a great calamity, dangerous to our civil and religious liberty, a calamity which every true patriot, Protestant as well as Roman Catholic, should endeavour, by all means in his power, to avert."—*Transcript*.

HORTICULTURE.—An effort is being made to secure the passage of an Act for the encouragement of Horticulture at the next Session of Parliament. Agricultural societies receive most substantial aid from Government at present, and we see no reason why associations for the advancement of Horticulture should not participate in the same advantages. Certain it is, government could not better consult the interest of the country than by affording the fullest encouragement to the formation and extension of Horticultural societies. The reports of the Patent office at Washington prove most conclusively that in proportion to the capital and labor invested, the products of the garden and orchard is much greater than that of the field. It is to Horticultural societies that Cincinnati owes the vast vineyards which are now the source of a great revenue to the cultivators. And it is to these societies that the fruits of the United States have attained such perfection, as to form a large item in the exports to foreign countries. To the same cause is attributed the introduction from other countries of new vegetables and fruits.—*Brockville Recorder*.

THE VILLAGES OF ST. MARY'S.—The *Banner* says that the anticipated effects of the Grand Trunk and B. & Goderich Railways have raised the price of land one, two, and even three hundred per cent.; and still the desire to speculate increases. Village lots near the business part are selling as high as £6 per foot. And, to herald forth its importance, St. Mary's has two newspapers—a Reform and a Conservative journal.

REVISION OF THE STATUTES.—The following gentlemen have been appointed Commissioners for the revision of the Statutes:—Hon. J. H. Cameron, Q.C., D.C.L.; J. C. Morrison, Esq., Q.C.; S. Connor, Esq., L.L.D.; A. Wilson, Esq., Q.C.; O. Mowat, Esq., Q.C.; D. B. Reid, Esq.

NEW POST OFFICES have been established on the Elora and Saugeen Road. The names of these offices are Teviotdale, Harriston and Clifton, in the Township of Minto; Glenlyon in Carriack; Dunkeld in Brant; Paisley in Elderslie; and Dumblane in Saugeen.

KNOW-NOTHINGS IN CANADA.—A Society has been established in Toronto, under the name of the "Canadian Order of Know-Nothings."

NEW SHERIFF.—James Hall, Esq., has been appointed Sheriff of the United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, in the room of Wm. S. Conger, Esq., resigned.

STRONG DRINK AGAIN.—A respectable farmer, named Isaac Johnson, who resided at Nissouri, hanged himself yesterday at Drury's Tavern, on the Governor's Road. It appears that a few days since he traded, when under the influence of drink, a team of horses much below their value. On becoming sober, he went to the person who had purchased them—and requested them back—offering him the money he got for them. This was refused. He then said, "If you don't return them I'll hang myself," and went away. The day before yesterday he came to town with wood, sold it, and purchased a rope; stopped at Drury's that night, and in the morning again asked the person to whom he had sold the horses, and whom he had met at the tavern, to return them. This was again refused. He then took the rope out of his pocket, saying, "If you don't I'll hang myself." Drury took the rope from him, but paid no further notice to his threat, and in about an hour afterwards he was found suspended from a rafter in an outhouse, cold and stiff. He left a wife and six children to deplore his rash act.—*London Free Press*, Feb. 7.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE CONTINENT.

RUSSIA.—An imperial ukase has been promulgated decreeing the issue of ten new series of paper money, each of three millions of silver roubles. At the same time, eight series formerly drawn are renewed, making altogether 54 millions. A letter from St. Petersburg says that in the course of the last campaign in Asia more than 60,000 images of saints were dispatched from that city for the edification of General Mouravieff's army. Prince Paskiewitch is still alive, but beyond the possibility of recovery. His disease is internal cancer. The national debt of Russia amounts at the present moment to 1,158,918,000 silver roubles. In 1854 it was 833,024,009 roubles. Advice, via Norway, mention that since the Allies raised the blockade of the White Sea, October 9th, between 300 and 400 vessels with full freights have entered the port of Archangel. The fortifications of that place had been much augmented, and there were being built six frigates and twenty screw steam gun boats.

THE ARMENIAN CLERGY OF KARS.—When the newly appointed Russian commandant entered upon his duties in Kars, the Armenian bishop at the head of a deputation presented himself before him, protesting devotion to Russia. The commandant, a man of some humour, as it seems, appeared enchanted with the protestations of Monsignore. The latter then begged earnestly to be informed in what manner he could best show his sincerity. The commandant replied that the chief obligation of the Armenians in Kars was due to the brave men who had defended their property, that of those 1200 were remaining in hospitals, that he had already provided for their maintenance, but that as the bishop betrayed so great an anxiety to be of use, the latter might contribute 20,000 piastres for the needs of the sick Turks, and supply a sufficient number of hospital attendants. The prelate and the deputation were thunderstruck, but obliged to submit.

INCREASING COLONELCIES.—We understand that among the comprehensive measures for the improvement of the army is an abolition of military sinecures. There will henceforth be no titular field-marshal or super-numerary colonels. The effect upon the army will be considerable, and upon the finances of the country not a little. Take the colonels alone—their number is 135, their cost is nearly £85,000; their cost being regarded in the light of a reward for past services, not pay for present work. The economical reform, indeed, will not consist so much in the mere saving of salary, as in the discontinuance of a gross abuse, which keeps up a demoralizing laxity.—*Spectator*.

RECEPTION OF THE PEACE NEWS IN FRANCE.—The *Debats* says:—"The journals of the departments are unanimous in stating that the grand news produced in all France a sensation as lively and profound as in Paris. Everywhere it was hailed with a sentiment of joy and universal satisfaction."

THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.—The *London Globe* announces that Her Majesty has signified her intention of opening Parliament in person. The Earl of Glasford will move the address in the Lords, and it will be seconded by the Earl of Abingdon. The address in the Commons will be moved by the Hon. G. H. C. Byng, M. P., for Montrose. It was to have been opened on the 31st ultimo.

SAFETY OF RAILWAY TRAVELLING IN ENGLAND.—At a meeting of the principal English railways, Mr. Edward G. Watkin, the general manager of one of the most extensive lines, said that those present represented £300,000,000, employed more than 90,000 men, and administered a revenue of £20,000,000 annually. In regard to the safety of railway travelling, Mr. Watkin, stated that in 1854 the English railways carried 111,000,000; the number killed in consequence of accidents beyond their control was 12. He challenged comparison, in point of safety, between railway travelling and that of any other mode of travelling, or any other avocation.

JESUITISM IN SARDINIA.—By order of the Sardinian Ministry, the Freres of the Christian School of Rucconigi have been dismissed for having given as a prize to their pupils a book entitled "How the property of the Church is stolen, and what the consequences of it are."

NEW BISHOPRICS.—The Queen has been pleased to constitute the Colony of Western Australia to be a bishop's see and diocese, to be called the Bishopric of Perth, and to appoint the Venerable Mathew B. Hale, Archdeacon of Adelaide, bishop of the said see.

THE NEW METAL ALUMINIUM.—The *Annuaire des Longitudes* of 1856 gives for the first time the density of the new metal, the aluminium. The density of water being taken at unity as the standard, the new metal in a melted state weighs 2.50, and cold 2.67. Gold weighs 19.56, and platinum, which is the heaviest of all metals, 21.53.

COTTON GROWING IN SICILY.—Mr. Clegg, of Manchester, has been in Naples, endeavoring to organize an extensive growth of cotton by free labor. The two Sicilies would, in every respect, be admirably adapted for the cultivation of cotton. The average rental of land is not high, and of sandy swampy ground, suited to the object proposed very low; of such land too, there is a vast quantity lying waste. Cotton, too, is actually grown both in Sicily and on the Continent, so that the experiment would not be new, and it has entirely succeeded. The annual produce of the kingdom is about 4,200,000 lbs.

AUSTRALIA.—We have Melbourne dates to the 27th of October, by the Champion of the Seas, which arrived in Liverpool on the 25th of January bringing £500,000 in gold. By two other vessels overdue, a million and a half is expected. In addition to the gold, the Champion of the Seas brought tin, a metal found in the colony in such abundance that it promises to be only less valuable than the auriferous deposits. The accounts from the gold-fields are in every way satisfactory. A Sydney paper states that a new gold field had been discovered. At Fiery Creek 20,000 people are employed, and at Ballarat £10,000 worth of gold has been taken out of a single claim. "Bendigo is reasserting its old supremacy; not only have fresh alluvial diggings been lately opened in this locality, but experience has shown that the quartz reefs there are equal in richness to any as yet worked in the colony." A quartz vein has been struck near Geelong, which yields gold, silver, copper and lead. "A mass of quartz, weighing 14 cwt. was brought down to Geelong as a specimen of the reef. It was found on the surface, about 30 feet from where the gold and copper specimens were procured, and is spotted all over with gold."

EGYPT AND PALESTINE.—Alexandria, Jan. 5.—The engineers sent out to survey the Isthmus of Suez have returned to Alexandria, and generally report favorably on the practicability of the canal to join the Mediterranean and Red Sea. The Pacha is highly pleased that his favourite project should be countenanced by the engineers, and their report is to be sent to Constantinople, to obtain, if possible, the adhesion of the Sublime Porte to the scheme. Lord Canning, the new Governor General of India, is still in Upper Egypt. The railway between Cairo and Alexandria is now open to general traffic, and passengers come down in seven hours. Letters from Jerusalem state that at present the European consuls in that city hoist their flags regularly on Sundays and all feast days, a ceremony which has hitherto been jealously prohibited by the Turkish officials throughout the Ottoman empire, excepting at the seaport towns. It was first done on the occasion of the capture of Sebastopol, when the English, French, Spanish, and Austrian consuls, displayed their flags, and the Prussian consul has since done the same.

THE KING OF SARDINIA.—Gavazzi says Victor Emmanuel is not excommunicated, since Rome, for the first time adopting the modern theory of the irresponsibility of constitutional kings, with a new distinction,—or, better, with an old mental reservation, from the general excommunication thundered against all the perpetrators of, and participants in the law for the suppression of convents, excepts the only one by the signature and authority of whom the will of the people becomes law, and that because of his being a king! Thus Victor is not excommunicated.

UNITED STATES.

THE ELECTION OF BANKS.—We look with exultation and gratitude, and hope, upon this first triumph of freedom in our national councils. Looking back to the day when John Quincy Adams was made a martyr for daring to raise his voice in behalf of the reception of an Anti-Slavery petition, and comparing that time with this, we can see great reason to thank God and take courage. The interest of the session will, however, pivot upon Governor Reeder and his reception as the delegate of Kansas. If Freedom shall triumph then and there, she will have gained a foothold in Congress whence it will be hard again to eject her.—*Congregationalist*.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN WISCONSIN.—A bill has been introduced into the Senate to restore the death penalty for murder. The effect of imprisonment for life has been tried, but it is said would not answer, capital crimes having greatly increased.

THE PROHIBITORY LAW IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.—As we have had our eyes and ears open ever since our liquor law went into effect, it does us great pleasure to say, that so far as we have been able to learn, the law is generally popular with the people, and is becoming more and more so every day. We are constantly hearing of the conversion of individuals to its support who were its enemies. It has already saved the community an untold amount of suffering and expense. That there are places where it is disregarded, and that in all our cities and large towns, liquor is more or less smuggled in and secretly sold to now and then an individual inebriate, is doubtless true, and it will be true under the most effectual and popular prohibitory law so long as intoxicating liquor is allowed to be an article of commerce; but compared with the times under the old license system, we are now enjoying a season of rest and security against the invasions of the fell destroyer.—*Congregationalist*.

AMERICAN SLAVERY.—American statistics show that their slave population increases so rapidly that it doubles itself in twenty-five years, and that the present number exceeds 3,000,000.

WESTWARD, HO!—Our town has been filled with emigrant wagons for the last two or three weeks, and still continues so; all of them are destined for Kansas, Nebraska, and the Northern States, but most of the emigrants that pass through here are en route for Kansas or Nebraska. They are all pretty generally well provided with good wagons and teams, and will add very materially to any country or State where they may choose to locate. Accounts from the northern and more southern parts of this State, say that they never saw so many persons on the move before, all going to the new territories to seek homes for themselves and families.—*Vandalia (Ill.) Age*.

SLAVERY.—A bill to repeal all laws prohibiting the importation and introduction of slaves into the State of Georgia, passed the Senate on the 25th inst.

SHERIFF'S SALE IN GEORGIA.—Will be sold, on the first Tuesday in February next, in the town of Louisville. Two bound dogs, trained for running negroes; levied on as the property of Nathaniel B. Dostick, to satisfy a f. fi. from Jefferson Superior Court.—J. P. MULLING, D. Sheriff.

FREEDOM AND SLAVERY.—Within the past two years no less than seven expeditions have been set afoot in the United States, against countries with whom we are at peace—one to make Sonora, against her will, an independent Republic; one to rescue Tamaulipas from the control of her own inhabitants; one to aid imaginary revolutionists in Cuba; one to give undesired "succor" to Ireland; one to occupy a grant of land in Costa Rica, which Costa Rica denies ever having made; one to help foreigners to overthrow the native Government of Nicaragua; and one to perform the same office for Lower California. All of these paraded the American flag and declared themselves Missionaries of Freedom, and every one of them was made up, mainly, if not wholly, of the defenders and extenders of Slavery.—*Lib. Evening Journal*.

THE CINCINNATI TRAGEDY.—The recent slave case in Cincinnati, attended by the horrid circumstance of a mother's killing her own child to save it from the doom of slavery, is likely to raise and bring to decision an important question raised in the Massachusetts Sims case, but which, through the pusillanimity of the officials, and especially of the then and now Attorney-General of the State, was not then pushed to a decision. A coroner's jury have returned that the child was killed by the mother. Criminal proceedings will no doubt be taken against her, and perhaps against the other three adults of the party as aiders and abettors; and thus the question will come up whether, while it overrides every civil right under the State laws, the Fugitive Slave Act is also to override the criminal jurisdiction of the State. Surely Ohio has at this time a Governor who knows the rights of the State, and will maintain them; and we trust the judicial and executive officers will prove to have somewhat more of backbone than was exhibited in Massachusetts at the time of the Sims rendition.—*Tribune*.

—The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says, that notwithstanding their solemn oath that, with their influence, no foreigner or Catholic shall hold office, the Know-Nothing Legislature of Kentucky have elected to the office of Chaplain a Roman Catholic priest.

—The Managers of the Maryland Lotteries have issued a card, cautioning the public "against the numerous swindlers who circulate by mails and otherwise, fraudulent Lottery Schemes." The safest way is, to buy neither the spurious nor the genuine.

THE WINTER, SOUTH.—The destruction of vines, fruit trees, and shrubbery, by the intensely cold weather that has prevailed here for four weeks, has been very great. Professor Page states that it is probably greater than has ever before been known in this latitude and locality. After a thaw, the injury done to vines and rosebushes, and peach, apricot, and cherry trees, will be more apparent than now. A circular from the Patent Office has been issued, with certain inquiries, the object of which is to determine the limits, time of commencement and ending, direction, amount, and nature of the precipitation of the storm which occurred and generally prevailed, east of the Mississippi, and perhaps beyond, between the 4th and 6th of January. The circular is accompanied with the remark that the present winter has been as severe, in some localities, as those winters of which we have such dreary accounts in records of olden times. Good as well as evil may result from so severe a winter. The snow enriches the soil with ammonia, and protects the wheat, renders the ground more fruitful and destroys insects and vermin. It may also, as some think, destroy noxious gases, and malaria, and neutralize and nullify the accumulations of animal or vegetable matter that cause them.—*Washington Cor. Journal of Commerce*.

SOUTHERN EMIGRATION TO KANSAS.—On the 5th of April a regiment of volunteers from Alabama will leave Montgomery for Kansas under the command of Major Buford. The regiment will be composed of 400 men, divided into companies of 50 each, commanded and drilled by officers chosen by themselves. The outfit is to be six blankets, one gun, one knapsack and one frying-pan. Major Buford is to pay the expenses of the regiment to Kansas, and in return the members are to acquire a pre-emption and pay him out of that. The men are bona fide settlers, who go to Kansas as a permanent place of residence.—*Savannah (Geo.) Repub*.

MISDIRECTED LETTERS.—It appears that there is kept at the New York Post Office, a list of the cashiers of banks in the United States. When letters are found directed to this city to cashiers, who do not reside here, this list is consulted, the error corrected, and the letter duly forwarded to its proper destination. From an inspection of this list, it appears that no less than 503 letters for cashiers have been misdirected to this city since Jan. 1, 1854, all of which were re-directed and forwarded to their proper address. What a commentary on the carelessness of correspondents!

GERMAN COLONY IN NEW-LEON.—The German settlements are extending themselves from Texas into New-Leon in Mexico. The government of New-Leon favors their emigration and offers them political privileges.

FREMONT'S LAND CLAIM.—After a long controversy, Col. Fremont's Mariposa (California) claim has at length been settled by the complete recognition of his title by the United States. The claim covers nearly 45,000 acres of land, the real value of which is not known, but is now estimated by millions. It will be the largest and most valuable title ever made by the government.—*Boston Journal*, Jan. 29.

SAN FRANCISCO.—A statement of applications for insolvency in San Francisco, during the last year, contains the names of fifty-two firms,—the total liabilities being \$5,186,016; assets, \$1,556,632; extent of failure, \$3,629,384.

WASHINGTON.—Mr. Rust of Kansas, has been cited to appear on a criminal charge for assault on Horace Greeley.

THE PRICE OF VICE.—The State of Maryland derives an annual income of \$21,000 from lottery licenses, but the Legislature has wisely provided for the extinction of the whole system in that State, after the expiration of the term for which the present lottery grants were issued.

THE ICE HARVEST.—The ice harvest is now so far secured that should the weather allow ten more working days within the next fortnight, the ice houses will be filled to their full capacity. The ice is now about fifteen inches thick—very clear and quite free from what are called "bubbles." The expense of clearing the ponds from snow this season, may be inferred from the fact that the largest firm in the business have expended no less than ten thousand dollars for that single purpose.—*Boston Trans*.

WEST COAST OF AFRICA.—A serious disturbance had occurred at Sirow arising from a canoe having been taken from the British barque, Ariel by one of the people there, the sheriff sent to demand it, when one of the native butts was set on fire, and in the affray which took place one of the sheriff's men was killed. Several of the surrounding towns were destroyed, and one with upwards of 100 houses entirely burnt, with the exception of a mission-house. President Roberts, with the British Consul, Newham, left Monrovia on the 26th November, and arrived at Sirow on the 27th, when they went on shore and found that several of the Liberia people had been murdered. The President and Consul returned the following day to Monrovia, with several European ladies, in the Teazer; and a voluntary corps was being raised to be despatched to Sirow.

PREMIUM AWARDED.—The American Reform Tract and Book Society sometime since, offered a premium of \$100 for the best Manuscript for a religious anti-Slavery Sunday School Book, showing that American chattel slaveholding is a sin against God, and a crime against man, and ought to be immediately repented of and abolished. Forty-six manuscripts were received. The premium was awarded to Mrs. Maria Goodell Frost, of Janesville, Wisconsin, daughter of Rev. Wm. Goodell, New York. The work, entitled, "Gospel Fruits, or Christianity Illustrated," is published by the A. B. T. & B. Society, Cincinnati.

CONTEMPORARY PRESS.

SCIENCE IN THE WITNESS-BOX.

(From the London Examiner.)

The Rugeley inquests, if they teach society that none of us can be assured against the machinations of the poisoner, have also shown even more emphatically, that there is no poisoner who can now be assured against detection. Hell upon earth is the doom, henceforth, of the subtle murderer while he lives undiscovered; for no time can release him from the terror of the day that may come, when, in the face of all his fellow-men, the very dead shall be drawn up out of the grave to bear witness against him. There is an end of the old comfort, "dead men tell no tales." Of all others they are now become the witnesses whom poisoners have most to fear. How vaguely was this foreshadowed in the superstition of our forefathers, whose notion of the best evidence of foul play was to bring a suspected murderer into the presence of the corpse! Precisely the same notion we carry now into effect; but for the supernatural there is put a natural language, which science has acquired the power of interpreting. A sporting surgeon is suspected suddenly of having settled an account after some races by poisoning his friend. Suspicion grows into conviction, and the shadows of past crime begin to flit about the man. He had gambled not in horses only. In life assurance also he had won heavy stakes; and as well among persons on whose lives he held policies, as among others to whom it was believed he owed racing debts, the mortality was reported to be heavy. Once loose, there was no limit to suspicion; but attention concentrated itself at least on what offered most grounds for inquiry—whether his own wife and brother had not been among his victims? It was ordered that the bodies should be disinterred. It was said, Let the dead speak; and in a clear voice the murdered wife has spoken. We do not remember any case exemplifying so remarkably the great advance made in our time by science, not only as our helper in every-day life, but as a power bearing witness against crime. Medical jurisprudence is no longer confined within its former limits. It has applied to its use some part of almost every science (of chemistry a very great part), has brought to the help of its pure knowledge a minute study of experience and practical details, and has trained its practitioners into a close system of logical deduction. Some such reflections the evidence of Professors Taylor and Rees, in the first Rugeley inquest, must have suggested to every one. Twenty years ago, detection of the crime which only science has been able now to track, would have been utterly impossible; and even so late as last year, when it was committed, the alleged criminal might have believed detection of all things the most unlikely. With terrible dexterity, suiting his poison to the time, advantage appears to have been taken of the prevalence of cholera to try what may not unfairly, perhaps, be called an experiment in poisoning. The wife died, according to the certificates of her attendants, of cholera; and in the witness-box they testified most properly, and even positively, to the same opinion, making only reservation of the fact that they decided upon circumstances which it might be possible to interpret quite otherwise by evidence less fallible than their own every-day senses. The doctors displayed in this matter really no ignorance that we can call in any degree reprehensible. So well had the affair been managed that it seemed all clearly demonstrable, and effect and cause explained each other perfectly. But blood now literally cries out of the dust. The dead woman has spoken, and science has presented itself as interpreter between her and the judges of the crime attributed to her husband. Not only is the tale of poison told with wonderful precision, but the poison itself is produced in court. The antimony in this bottle, says what remains of the murdered woman, was given to me days before I died; here is the antimony given only a few hours before my death; this again is the poison that ran through my heart. For its inevitable certainty, for its utter freedom from all human passion, science in this form in the witness-box must surely seem as awful to the criminal as any sudden dropping of blood from the corpse, which in old days was supposed to give supernatural warning of the presence of the murderer. Against this witness nothing can contend. The surgeons and physicians who before had discredited suspicion of foul play, at once received that surer knowledge which they had owned to be possible; compared what they had seen with what had been now disclosed; and without hesitation put aside their first erroneous impressions, in favour of the truth so made manifest.

CENTRAL AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

(From the London Times.)

At length we have received the correspondence referred to in the message of the President of the United States, with regard to the dispute between England and America on the Central American question. The documents are exceedingly voluminous, but we can, in a very few sentences, give our readers an account of the real matter in dispute between the two countries. Great Britain is possessed of a settlement at Belize, on the coast of Central America, the right to occupy which, for certain purposes, was conceded to her by Spain in the treaty of 1763, reserving, however, to the crown of Spain full and undiminished sovereignty over the district. Great Britain has also possessed for many years the right of protection over the Mosquito Indians—a barbarous race that wanders at will over the coast of a considerable portion of Central America. Great Britain had also occupied the fine island of Ruatan, placed in a commanding situation in the Bay of Honduras. This was the state of things in 1850, when the attention of both governments was drawn, by the discovery and rapidly increasing wealth of California, to the growing importance of the roads across the isthmus which lead to that golden region. Hence resulted the treaty between Great Britain and the United States, negotiated between Mr. Clayton and Sir Henry Bulwer in April, 1850, the first article of which declares—"That the United States and Great Britain agree that neither will occupy, or fortify, or colonize, or assume, or exercise any dominion over Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito Coast, or any part of Central America. Nor will either make use of any protection which either affords, or may afford, or any alliance which either has, or may have, to or with any State or people, for the purpose of occupying, fortifying, or colonizing Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito coast, or any part of Central America, or of assuming or exercising dominion over the same." Notwithstanding this treaty, the British government still retain possession of Ruatan, still occupy Belize, and still retain the protectorate over the Mosquito Indians. It is not disputed that all these places are within Central America. The government of the United States waive any claim to the evacuation of Belize, but insist upon our abandoning the protection of the Mosquito Indians and the possession of Ruatan Island. And now our readers are as fully in possession of the real merits of the controversy as if they had waded through those twelve columns of very closely printed matter into which the rival governments have found it possible to condense their remarks, and may by their own fire-sides decide the controversy for themselves. It is doing the American Minister and his government only justice to say that they urge their claim with great moderation of tone and temperance of language, appealing only to reason, and discarding all topics of an exciting and irritating nature. On the part of England it is urged that the treaty was never intended to apply to existing rights, but only to such interests as might arise by any future acquisition of Great Britain. The American Minister, on the other hand, contends that the words of the treaty are clearly large enough to include Ruatan and the Mosquito protectorate, and that the intention of the treaty is to be gathered from its own language, and not from any collateral writings or circumstances. We do not intend to offer any opinion on the subject, but we may remark that it was a most extraordinary omission of the English plenipotentiary, while using words so wide and comprehensive, not to have saved, by an express proviso, the existing interests of Great Britain, if such had been his intention, and it is not wonderful

that the Americans, when renouncing all rights of interference in Central America, should have expected a similar concession from Great Britain. Without, however, offering an opinion on the interpretation of the treaty—in our point of view, a matter of very secondary importance—we may presume to offer a few words of advice to the government and the nation. The matter in dispute is ludicrously disproportionate to the dimensions of the interests engaged in it. Here are two of the greatest nations in the world, possessing between them the greatest share in its maritime commerce, approaching to the very verge of a quarrel about matters to an ordinary apprehension of the most extreme insignificance. What possible advantage can England derive from the protectorate of the Mosquito territory, or of the seizure of the island Ruatan, or of her rights over Belize, paltry as they are, there is no question? All the advantage that we could hope to obtain from these dubious and ill-defined rights over remote and unhealthy districts is, that by being first in the field we may prevent the Americans from anticipating us in obtaining exclusive possession of the transit over the Isthmus of Darien. That nothing of the kind will be attempted we have the guarantee of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, the provisions of which the American government has evinced no inclination to infringe, and any future infraction of which we possess both the right and the power to prevent. Once secured on this point, we might leave the care of the morals of the Mosquito Indians to themselves, and restore the island of Ruatan to its primitive desolation, without any perceptible diminution of the power or prestige of the British monarchy. In the meantime, by adhering tenaciously to these barren and worthless rights, we are running some risk of forfeiting the very objects to secure which we retain them. America is never wanting in a race of hardy and adventurous pirates, ready to undertake any enterprise, however desperate, and carry it out by any means, however criminal. Such a horde of civilized barbarians co-operating with the American Transit Company, has just taken possession of the State of Nicaragua, under the leadership of Col. Walker, and while we are debating about the Mosquito protectorate and the island of Ruatan, seems not unlikely to accomplish the very mischief, by the establishment of an American State on the line of transit, against which the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was intended to guard. We apprehend it is the duty of the United States to put down by military force these disgraceful enterprises, where men possessed of no other merit than ferocious courage disgrace their country and their race by every species of cruelty and oppression, and continually embroil the relations of the Union with foreign countries. But while we are at issue with the American government as to our part of the treaty, it is in vain to expect that they will incur either trouble or unpopularity in punishing such of their citizens as are violating its provisions on their own account. The suggestion, then, we would offer, is simply this:—Let us take our stand on the literal construction of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, which accomplishes for us all that we can reasonably desire in Central America. Let us frankly give up our questionable right to the Mosquito protectorate and the island of Ruatan, and, by way of delivering ourselves of the whole embarrassment at once and for ever, throw the worthless settlement of Belize into the bargain. In return, let us call upon the American government not only to observe its portion of the treaty, in respect of which we have hitherto had nothing to complain, but also to root out the gang of pirates and murderers who have taken forcible possession of the State of Nicaragua, and hold it in defiance of the will of both countries. Such an example would do more to carry out the intention of the treaty than any amount of protection to drunken savages or occupation of worthless islands.

ELECTION OF MR. BANKS.—CINCINNATI TRAGEDY.—KANSAS.

(From Washington Cor. of New York Independent.)

The long contest for the Speakership terminated at six o'clock this evening in the election of Mr. Banks. While the hopes and fears of the country alternated, and the feelings of scores on the floor of the House rose in proportion to the nearness of the final issue, many, very many preserved their souls in patience and calmness, trusting in the triumph of the just and true and in Him who overrules all for the best.

Since the prophecy uttered in my last communication I confess as to a little fear as to its boldness, but felt that we must be successful. It has been a long battle of nine weeks, during which all the appliances of the slave-power have been brought to bear upon the final result to make it adverse to liberty. It has required the coolest and best management on the part of the leaders of the anti-slavery men to so direct them as not to peril or jeopardize the cause we all have so much at heart.

And when at last Nathaniel P. Banks, Jun., of Mass., stood in the Speaker's place, and the Acting-Sergeant-at-Arms exalted the emblematic mace for the first time in this thirty-fourth Congress, the swelling tide of feeling poured forth in one roar of applause from the crowded galleries and from the floor of the House.

We begin to breathe free again. The government is to go on. The whole power of the Federal Union is not to lie prostrate as a supple tool in the hands of border ruffians and slavery-extensionists. The half-roused nation, like some mighty angry lioness whose cubs have been stolen while in her sleep, shakes herself and gives symptoms of a terrible earnestness in this matter of her national territories. The mail brings in daily a perfect storm of the manly utterances of a free people, who have discovered in this contest, so protracted, the demands as well as the power of slavery. Occasionally a growl of dissatisfaction has been heard at the delay of the organization, but the vast masses have said, "Victory or no organization." And when the people sit in judgment upon the action of their representatives you may be assured that in the great North and West the imperilled interests of our country's liberty will be protected. I, for one, do not mourn over this nine weeks scene of disorganization with all its attendant evils; for it has opened the eyes of the country to the *live* issues of this present, and signed the death-warrant of an old-fogeyism which always slumbers like a sluggard while "the enemy sows tares" and gathers his harvest.

It is the first real victory of freedom over slavery for the past quarter of a century or more. But it is only the storming of the bastion or outer wall. True, Mr. Banks is in the chair, but he has not a working majority sympathizing with his principles. Neither have the slave-extensionists upon a full vote of the House. And in the practical issues which are yet to come, it will still need the same cool and invincible courage to fully checkmate and prevent the action of a pro-slavery Senate and Executive.

The Southern Commercial Convention convened at Richmond on Wednesday had only 19 members in attendance. The second day 22 were present, who chose Gen. Lightman, of Maryland, President; and Vice-Presidents from Texas, Maryland, Mississippi, Louisiana, Virginia, North-Carolina and the district of Columbia. Mr. Albert, of the District of Columbia, offered a resolution, which was referred to the Business Committee, that, "notwithstanding the baneful opinions of our fellow-citizens of the North, we feel a devoted attachment to the Union, and a determination to preserve it." On the 1st they adopted resolutions, calling on Congress to help to establish a first-class line of steamers from Liverpool to some southern port.

The legal investigations growing out of the terrible tragedy at Cincinnati, caused by the Fillmore Act, are in progress. Three of the persons seized as slaves, father, mother, and son, once belonged to a Kentuckian named Marshall. On being carried before the U. S. Commissioner, they made affidavit that they had been in the habit of coming to Cincinnati with consent of their master, which made them free by law. The magistrate allowed them time to obtain evidence of these facts. The son's wife will be held for trial under State law on the charge of having murdered her own child, a daughter, to save it from the doom of a female slave. The Cincinnati Commercial says:—

"Though the testimony is not absolute, it is the unanimous conviction of those who most intimately know the circumstances, that the mother of

the four children who were captured made a desperate effort to take their lives, rather than that they should be returned to servitude, and that she actually did kill her little girl by cutting its throat, and inflicted wounds upon the others. The awful despair which must have overcome the mother—who is rather an amiable and intelligent-looking female—before she was capable of committing such a deed, may be dimly imagined, but those of us who have 'free souls' cannot realize it.

"As the news of the tragedy spread over the city, it caused a universal shudder of horror; and not here alone, but throughout the civilized world the sickening sensation will be felt. And this is not an item merely for the newspaper of to-day, but one of those facts of dark and startling significance which are for all time."

—The myrmidons of the Pierce-Atchison conspiracy against the liberties of Kansas have recommenced hostilities, with fierce denunciations of their intention to make it a civil war, and a war of extermination. A portion of the inhabitants of Leavenworth resolved not to lose their votes in the election of officers of the state government about to be organized. They therefore repaired to Easton, a village a few miles distant, and there exercised their civil rights on the 17th of January, at the house of Mr. Minard. They were threatened by a band of the "Pierce-and-Atchison ruffians, organized and armed under the name of Kickapoo Rangers," but finished their business, and began to scatter for home. A couple of gentlemen named Sparks were waylaid and one of them captured by the ruffians, but rescued by a resolute party of Kansans led by E. P. Brown, a highly esteemed citizen, formerly of Michigan. A pretty sharp skirmish ensued, in which the assailants were repulsed, with several wounded, one of whom soon died. Next morning, Brown, Sparks, and three others, supposing the danger over, started for their homes, and when within a mile of Leavenworth, they were attacked and surrounded by about forty banditti. Brown called on his comrades to cock their revolvers and resist, but was overruled by them, and they all surrendered, and were carried back to Easton, and all released but Brown, whose resolute character made him specially odious. He was held through the day, and after sunset was led out, as the captors said, to be hung. But at length it was agreed that they would rather "lynch" him. The *Herald of Freedom* says:—

"This was agreed to, when several persons sprung upon him with hatchets and bowie-knives, and commenced stabbing, chopping, beating and kicking him until he was felled to the earth, after receiving three mortal wounds in his head with hatchets, and numerous other injuries, any of which would probably have caused his death."

"After lying upon the cold earth for awhile, consciousness seemed to return, when he rose and attempted to escape, but he was again taken, beaten, kicked, and dragged to a waggon, in which he was carried to his home, three-fourths of a mile distant, and given in charge of his wife."

"She interrogated him as to how he had received the injuries, and he responded faintly, though audibly, 'I have been murdered by a gang of cowards, in cold blood, without any cause.' Immediately afterwards he expired."

The Lawrence (Kansas) *Herald of Freedom* of the 19th ult., states that the elections in that territory were held on the 15th, and resulted in the election of Gen. Charles Robinson as Governor; and the balance of the ticket nominated at the State Convention by a large majority.

"The officers will be sworn in on the 4th of March next, and the entire machinery of state government will be set in motion."

—The project of a railroad bridge across the Hudson is to be agitated this winter in the legislature. The friends of the measure are hard at work in the business of lobbying. It is no longer a question between the cities of Albany and Troy, but between the various conflicting interests in the State, especially the Erie and the Central railroad.

NATIONAL DISTINCTIONS.

(From the Montreal Gazette.)

We have heard lately from several quarters of attempts made to get up distinctive Irish Catholic Fire Companies and Irish Catholic Militia Corps, at the same time that a Convention is being held at Buffalo to pour in a large body of Irish Catholic immigration into the Ottawa country. Now we can easily understand why a difference of language should lead to a separation of the French Canadian and Anglo Canadian militia corps, though this should as far as possible be avoided, but why a distinction between the different English speaking races,—nay, that a distinction between men of different religions, though of the same origin, should be got up, passes our comprehension. We can imagine much evil it may do; the unpleasant sort of strife it may breed, and for that reason we trust any such movement will not be persisted in, or it be, that the authorities having the direction of the militia will not recognise such distinctions. To those who are engaged in this movement we would recommend the following excellent advice of an American journalist, one who is no Know Nothing, but a follower of Mr. Seward, who more than any other man in the United States, perhaps, has sympathised with their countrymen. It is as much to be desired here as in the United States, that in so far as possible, all races should become blended and fused so as to form one people—that we should all remember we are Canadians alike, and not set up our distinctive national origins as reasons for keeping us apart. Especially is the contrary spirit to be deprecated in our militia, fire department, and other similar organisations:—

The New York Times, in answering a note of a correspondent who rebukes it for turning into ridicule "the efforts now being made by the Irish of America to rescue and redeem their beloved native land," remarks that it has often had the pleasure of publishing articles from the pen of its correspondent well calculated to cool the irrational fervor of his countrymen, and lead them to remember that America and not Ireland was their home. It then adds:—

"We count confidently, therefore, upon his perceiving the absurdity and wrong of the movements made in this country, whatever may be their scope, for an invasion and revolution of Ireland. The people of Ireland have a perfect right to rebel against the Government which they think oppresses them, and to overthrow it if they are able; but the Irish in America are not the people of Ireland, they have no right to a voice in its Government, nor are they sufferers from its oppression. If they desired to reform it, they should have staid there. As subjects of the British rule in Ireland, they would have had a right to sympathise with it, or divesting themselves of their American citizenship, to go there and take part in it; but if they did so they would forfeit all claims to American protection and would subject themselves to all the hazards of the enterprise. But the Irish who come to live in America, become citizens of the United States, are thus clothed with the power of self-government which all American citizens possess, are bound to discharge all the duties, and conform to all obligations of American citizenship, and as they have renounced allegiance to every other government, they have no more right to interfere with any other than have the native citizens of the United States. Every citizen has the right of expatriation; but while the Irish remain in America, they have no right to set on foot any hostile operations against any Government with which we are at peace. Their duty is to become Americans, to study the institutions of the country, to fit themselves for the discharge of the duties which American citizenship imposes. If they had done this more generally; if they had acted here more uniformly as Americans and not as Irishmen; if they had been less clannish, less anxious to perpetuate here their foreign habits and feelings, and more ready to adapt their conduct to their new relation, they would have given no occasion for the political movements which are now so rife and so strong against them. We submit that our correspondent would do his countrymen in America a much better service by urging them to become more thorough Americans, in spirit and in conduct, than by feeding their resentments against the Government from whose authority they have escaped, and perpetuating the passions which made them so wretched and so helpless at home."

CONTEST FOR THE SPEAKERSHIP.

(Washington Cor. of Montreal Herald.)

There never was a contest heretofore between the North and the South in which the latter was not the victor, notwithstanding the superior Representative strength of the former. For once the North has asserted its power, and after a fierce struggle of nine weeks has elected its candidate for Speaker without the aid of a single Southern vote. Still more: the candidate is a bold, outspoken, and resolute opponent of the extension of Slavery, nominated for that reason, and resolutely opposed because of his sentiments on that point. He was elected, too, notwithstanding the President of the U. S., brought to bear against him all the weight of his official position;—he was elected without the aid of a dollar of patronage to be bestowed upon those who labored for this result;—elected, in short, upon his simple merits as the embodiment of a public sentiment against the aggressions of Slavery,—a sentiment which though of a few years growth, is vigorous, stern and inflexible.

Mr. Banks is about 45 years of age, a native of Massachusetts, and bred a machinist, at which business he was employed until he was 30 years of age. Then he studied law, making rapid progress in self-culture, and now he fills the office next to the Presidency in importance and political power. Hon. Wm. Aiken of South Carolina, who was his last and most formidable opponent for the Speakership, is the possessor of a fortune of two and a half millions of dollars, and is, probably, the largest slave-holder in America, owning from thirteen to fourteen hundred negroes who are engaged upon his plantations in the Carolinas. He is withal a courteous and accomplished gentleman, and personally very popular with the members of the House. The candidates were fair representatives of their respective classes,—the one of lordly aristocracy which revels in the profits of unrequited toil,—and the other of the industrious toiling and producing masses of free men. For once, the right has triumphed. May it be a harbinger of hope for the future.

For the results of this victory, I point confidently to the future. I think it will bind the men of the North together in a firm union for resistance henceforth and forever against the encroachments of the slave power. The election of Mr. Banks proves that there is a North; and the election of Mr. Calhoun, an anti-Nebraska Southerner, for clerk, by Northern votes, shows that this "North" is neither sectional nor illiberal. Nothing else could so surely promote the firm establishment of a great, strong and truly Republican party, whose grand aim will be to divorce the National Government from all responsibility for Slavery, and leave it a purely domestic institution,—the creature of local law, and dependent upon it alone for support.—Wish us joy, of such a victory, free sons of Britain! for it is your victory as much as ours,—it is the victory of humanity.

SELECTIONS.

RUSSIA'S ENCROACHMENTS ON SCANDINAVIA.—If Sweden and Norway only judged of the Czars by their acts in other lands, there would be sufficient reason for distrust and dislike. But Sweden has had bitter experiences. Within the memory of men still living a province larger than England was torn away from her at a time of weakness and disunion. The circumstances by which the conquest of Finland was marked are such as perpetuate a feeling of hatred in those who suffer. The fall of Swaborg is generally understood to have been accomplished by other than warlike weapons. It was followed by the establishment of a first-class fortress on the Åland Isles, almost at the gates of Stockholm, an act the more perfidious from the fact that a stipulation existed that Russia should only erect a barrack on those islands. The intentions of Russia towards her neighbor were evident to all the world, and the Swedes have seen clearly the fate in store for them. They have, with a spirit worthy of imitation by other frontier races, never ceased from proclaiming their hostility to the despotism which has despoiled, and which still threatens them. Even during the long interval of the late peace, in the days when Russia stood high as the deliverer of Europe from Bonaparte, when, again, Nicholas was lauded as the champion of order against turbulence and communism, the Swedish people were never blinded by the greatness or seduced by the fair pretences of their Imperial enemy. From the letters of "A Norwegian," which have appeared in our columns, it is evident that Russian intrigue has long been directed to the acquisition of a port on the Atlantic coast. The warmth of the great Gulf Stream, which passing to the west of the British Isles, breaks upon the deeply-indented coast of Scandinavia, keeps magnificent, though little known harbours, free from ice during the extreme colds of a northern winter. To threatened aggression in this quarter the attention of the Swedes and Norwegians has been directed. Although in times past the Court, in common with the majority of Continental Royalties, was somewhat bound to the mighty and brilliant despotism of St. Petersburg, yet both self-interest and patriotic feeling have at length urged them to make common cause with their people. A treaty has been signed which amounts to a defensive alliance with the Western Powers; its provisions are permanent, and denote the beginning of a new policy; all further advance of Russia is to be resisted, and even her proposals for an amicable purchase of territory are to be refused, and at once communicated to France and England.—*Times*.

MARRIAGE WITH A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.—Lord Ardmillan has pronounced judgment upon this important question. The case was one which involved the right to the succession to an estate in the county of Linlithgow, which was claimed by Alex. Livingstone, the son of a marriage celebrated in London, between his father and a woman who was the sister of a former wife deceased. Lord Ardmillan holds, that the child being legitimate, according to the law of the domicile at the date of the marriage, the child must be taken as legitimate all the world over. There is a second point, of more interest, because it settles directly the character of such a marriage according to the law of Scotland. It was pleaded, in answer to the rule of international law, that although it holds in the general case, yet, it can never hold in the case where the foreign marriage is incestuous. Lord Ardmillan adopts this exception to the general rule; but holds that the connection is not incestuous by the law of Scotland. He admits that there is a great body of authority in support of the notion that it is a forbidden or incestuous connexion; and he admits that the Confession of Faith is quite explicit on the subject. But he holds that the question is still open and undecided, and must be determined according to the interpretation to be now put upon the language of the seventeenth chapter of Leviticus. Now, although in that chapter marriage with a wife's sister in her lifetime is forbidden, there is, says His Lordship, nowhere a prohibition against marriage with a sister of a deceased wife. Therefore it is not an incestuous nor illegal marriage, although Presbyterian ministers, bound by their Confession of Faith, may be liable to ecclesiastical censure if they solemnize it. The case was decided in favor of Alex. Livingstone.—*British Banner*.

POPISH INTOLERANCE AT MADEIRA.—You may perhaps have heard that some years ago there was a considerable number of people in Madeira, who, in spite of their priests, were readers of the Bible. That heresy, as it was called, appears to be now quite suppressed. The transgressors mostly emigrated to America, impelled partly, perhaps, by the general distress in the island from the failure of the vines, but much more by a system of incessant petty annoyance to which, as disobedient children of the Church, they were subjected. One of them, however, still remained on the island—a Senhor de Reis, of San Antonio de Serra. Being a man of considerable property, he somehow managed to evade, or set at defiance, this pressure, which subdued or drove away his poorer neighbors. This man is lately dead. In his will he warned his friends that he was sure his body would not be allowed to be interred in the cemetery, but that was of no consequence. So it has turned out. He was refused burial at all for three days; at length twelve policemen were sent out to see the body buried in the highway road leading to Porto de Cruz, and to prevent any friends following. This, of course, has been a great shock to all around. A respectable Portuguese has since asked a

friend of mine, if there was any way of procuring a Bible in the island, as he was determined to find out on what ground it was that the priests inflicted such indignity on the remains of so worthy a man as Senhor de Reis.—*Correspondent of London Record*.

The Paris *Univers* states that the Pope is about to create several new Cardinals, and that M. Clement de Villecourt, Bishop of Rochelle, is to be one. But the new dignitaries are to be the first-fruits of an innovation which his Holiness has decided on introducing into the hierarchy of Rome. The Bishop of Rochelle is henceforth to reside at that city, as the Pope is determined on having a Cardinal resident there from each of the principle nations confessing the Roman Catholic faith. As their Eminences will be chosen by the Holy See, and not, as before designated, for the dignity by the Government whose subjects they happen to be, the expense of the installation of these resident Cardinals will be defrayed by the Apostolic Chamber, and not by the foreign State, as it is the case on other occasions.

THE CONCORDAT AGAIN.—The *Times* Correspondent at Vienna has the following anecdote:—"A physician of my acquaintance had a little party last Saturday, which ended somewhat unpleasantly, as you are about to learn. One of the guests sat down to the piano and played a quadrille, and the Viennese, who never lose an opportunity of dancing, began to trip it on the light fantastic toe. A gentleman, who chanced to be passing, went up to the apartment in which the amusement was going on, and to the horror of the assembled guests witnessed the virtuoso off to the police prison. It is Advent, and music for dancing is prohibited by the Archbishop of Vienna!"

MONSTER HOTEL.—The draught of an Act of Parliament has just been deposited at the Private Bill Office for the establishment of the Imperial Hotel Company, who propose to occupy the site of the National Gallery, in Trafalgar Square. It is the first bill of the kind deposited embodying the Limited Liability Act with the power to take lands. The capital proposed to be raised is £1,000,000, in shares £10 each, and the entire extent of ground to be occupied is three and a half acres. The projectors assume that the acknowledged deficiency with respect to such establishments in London as compared with other great cities will secure the favour of Parliament, and that, although their enterprise is likely to lead to the formation of several undertakings of a similar kind, the fact of the proposed situation being the finest and most appropriate that could be selected "will always render it the first sought for, and place it beyond competition."

THE LICHFIELD BANK FAILURE—EMBEZZLEMENT OF £7350 BY A CLERK.—A discovery of peculation to a very great extent has just been made in an investigation into the affairs of Messrs. Palmer & Greene, bankers at Lichfield, whose failure was recently announced. Mr. Wm. Lawson, an old man of seventy-three years of age, who had been a clerk in the bank for thirty years, acknowledged to have appropriated to his own use £7350. The mode in which this was effected was by his abstracting the notes of the bank which were intended to be withdrawn from circulation; and as he had a salary of £400 a-year, and was unmarried, it was a matter of considerable surprise what he did with the money. It turns out that he lent the money to a lady in London, to enable her to carry on a Chancery suit, anticipating that he would be able to repay the whole amount without discovery. The sudden stoppage of the bank, however, destroyed his plans, and has led to his arrest.—*English paper*.

RETURN OF IRISH EMIGRANTS.—The tide of emigration seems to be setting backward from the United States to Ireland, and slowly but steadily the Irish population appears to be returning to the old Country. It is a pacific invasion. The immigrants come, not with Colt's revolvers, but Yankee dollars, and show great solicitude about plots of land and the growth of potatoes. "Some," says the *Dublin Mail*, "are even so provident as to have written over from the States to bespeak sea-weed and guano to be deposited against the time of their arrival in the locality where they purpose to commence operations." The *Times*, commenting upon the above facts, observes,—"Ireland, there is little doubt, is now a better country for the farmer than it was ten or twenty years ago. The land is generally in a better state as regards the proprietorships; there is not the same burden of poverty; the potato is sound; and, what is more, prices are high, and will probably continue so long as the war lasts. In a mere commercial point of view, tillage and still more pasturage, must be more profitable within a hundred miles of the market than across the Atlantic. In other respects Ireland is a more agreeable place to live in than it was. Political agitation is almost extinct; no demagogue is able to take the place of O'Connell; the question of tenant-right is but a poor substitute for the repeal of the union; assassinations there still are, but few; and there is no longer frantic competition for farms that once beggared the small class of farmers. The railways have thrown open parts of Ireland that once were almost inaccessible; and there is now hardly a point where the farmer cannot bring his crops or his cattle to a good market expeditiously and cheaply. It may be observed, by the way, that the three Queen's Colleges have received an unexpected testimony in the shape of pupils sent to them from America by Irish emigrants, now at liberty to educate their sons as they please. Thus it appears that these Colleges will serve for the States as well as for Ireland, and will be a link between the two countries. That intercourse with the States will itself have a beneficial influence on the old country; nor do we fear, in these days of constitutional liberty, the effect of American ideas on any part of our population. There is nobody in these isles who loves the institutions of the States, little satisfied as he may be with our own; and we do not expect that the more the Irish see of their new acquaintances the more they will wish to be like them."—*Edinburgh Witness*.

THE LATE CASE OF BOYLE V. WISEMAN.—The Rev. Richard Boyle has published, as a pamphlet, a full statement of the causes which necessitated his actions against Dr. Wiseman, and of the Doctors proceedings throughout the case. As an exposure of Romish ecclesiastical discipline and disunion, this compendium is most important. A Roman Catholic clergyman's opinion of it is thus expressed:—"One of the most extraordinary works which have ever issued from the English press—extraordinary, as evincing a sad lack of practical charity, justice, and truth in certain bishops, many priests, and numerous laymen of the English Catholic Church—extraordinary, as showing the miserable bondage of the whole of the Catholic press—extraordinary, in fine, as exhibiting a system of spiritual tyranny and oppression hardly credible in the nineteenth century in this free country."

MEXICO.—We have in the latest intelligence from Mexico another chapter in that melancholy history of national decay and dissolution of which that country is the arena. The Government so lately established by a successful rising against the evil genius of the country, Santa Anna, is now in its turn assailed by multiplied sedition. Enemies spring up against it on every hand, like wild beasts seeking to get possession of the dying man whom it guards. The President, seeing no other resort, has appealed to the people, and purposes the universal arming of the national Guard; but it is difficult to see how that body can be relied on at such a crisis to sustain an Administration which, in the nature of the case, is selfish and imbecile. But the most singular feature of the whole imbroglio is that Alvarez, when he retired from the capital, after having resigned the Presidency, took with him a large quantity of warlike munitions and materials, and on his way home to his mountain fastnesses in Guerrero levied heavy forced loans upon one or two cities through which he passed. Our correspondent conjectures, with apparent justice, that the old chieftain—foreseeing that the country at large could not be raised out of the anarchy into which it has fallen, and which, indeed, has become chronic—determined to have at least the means of saving his own province. In truth, there seems to be nothing else to expect but the breaking up of the entire Republic into some half dozen fractions, each under the lead of some aspiring robber, who fights for the power of plundering all the others also.—*Am. paper*.

SHOCKING DEATH BY FIRE.—It is our painful duty to record the death of Miss Caroline Luttrell, second daughter of Colonel Luttrell,

of Kilve Court, Somerset, from the shock and exhaustion caused by a severe surface burn, occasioned by accidentally setting fire to her dress while lighting the tapers on a Christmas tree. It appears that on Friday week Mrs. Luttrell—the gallant gentleman himself being away on duty with his regiment at Cork—entertained some friends at a family reunion, and that one of the amusements of the evening was to be the distribution of little presents from a Christmas tree. During the evening the deceased young lady left the circle for the purpose of lighting the tapers on the tree, and desired none of the party to visit the room until she rang the bell. To insure that no intruder would enter, Miss Luttrell turned the key of the door, and commenced lighting up the tree. Unfortunately, she commenced lighting the lower tapers first, and then, reaching up to light those on the higher branches, her thin evening dress caught fire, and she was immediately enveloped in flames. She died on Monday. The deceased was in her 25th year.—*Western Post*.

PROHIBITION IN CONNECTICUT.—The effects resulting from the operation of the law are very marked. There is very little drunkenness seen. Scarcely any in places of public resort. It is well understood that if a man is seen drunk by a friend of the law he will be arrested and punished. Hence, most of those who become intoxicated are kept out of sight until they get sober. It is safe to say, that before the law went into force, there were ten times as many drunken men reeling in the streets as there are now. And if there were no other reason for sustaining the law, this were enough. Those who have not been cognizant of the change can have but little idea of the relief which it brings to a respectable community. Rowdiness belongs to the things that were. Our Courts have comparatively little criminal business. The exciting cause of crime was taken away. Men have more respect and sympathy for each other and their rights. In all respect society is the better.—*N. Y. Evangelist*.

A LAND OF SCORPIONS.—Our Panama correspondent has forwarded a scorpion, with the following description of its qualities:—"Enclosed is a specimen of one kind of fancy insects, that infest our 'house—bed—chamber, bed, oven, and kneading trough'—i. e., every possible place. One of them (perhaps the very one I send) stung me twice in bed, one night. We are always on the look out for them. Open a box and begin to handle the things, and lo! a scorpion is there,—take down a book, and a scorpion is on it,—shake a dress before putting it on (a necessary precaution), and down drops a scorpion. I carried one to the sea side, in a bathing towel, one morning, and rolled him over and over, on my bare back, for some time, before I discovered what pricked me—the rapid motion kept him from stinging me fairly. Their sting is seldom fatal in this country.—*American Christian Mirror*.

THE PROVINCIAL FREEMAN of Chatham, C. W., contains a letter giving some of the latest remarkable developments of the underground railroad practice. More romantic escapes could not be desired for a Winter evening's reading than are contained in several of the incidents. One of the fugitives swam on horseback the Potomac on Christmas night, his wife having been sold a few days before he fled, for no other reason than resisting the lustful designs of her owner. After crossing the river the fugitive rode forty miles, and then began his weary journey on foot. Another is the case of a slave who lived for ten months in the swamps, three months of the time in a cave, surrounded by bears, wild-cats and rattlesnakes, till finally he caught up with the underground train. A third runaway is the nephew of Billy Bowlegs and a black woman, very ingenious, and long meditating a plan of liberty. When during his flight he first entered a swamp, he would, before lying down, calculate the chances of escape from the bloodhounds.—He carried with him a liquid which he had prepared, and which he says prevented the dogs from hunting him. Hail Columbia.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

DR. VELPLEAU AND HIS LOVE POWDERS.—J. C. Merrill, alias Dr. Velpleau, the love-powder man, whose arrest and subsequent discharge was noticed by us about six weeks ago, was yesterday arrested by Policeman Farley, charged with defrauding yesterday parties in the West, by advertising in the Western newspapers that if any one would send him \$2 he would furnish them with a powder, by the use of which they could win the affections of any of the opposite sex who could be induced to swallow the powder. By these advertisements it appears he has received from 30 to 40 letters per day, many of which contained money; and several persons who have bought tried the powder, and found it wanting in the qualities attributed to it by the Dr., have written to the Mayor about it, and Mr. Wood says he is determined to stop the love-powder business.—*Ibid*.

EXECUTORS AND REAL ESTATES.—As the law now stands, in reference to the power of Executors over real Estate, frauds are successfully perpetrated every day. Under the Constitutional Act of 1791, lands are made saleable for debts, in the same manner as goods, and are so now, the only difference being in the time allowed and the mode of proceeding. This law is held to extend to lands in the hands of Executors, that is, lands are considered as assets in their hands for the payment of debts, and that without any interference on the part of the heirs at law to whom the lands would fall but for the existence of debts, and an insufficient amount of personality. The result is this. A party dies leaving several heirs, who are minors. The Executor is often either dishonest or incautious. He confesses a judgment collusively to some friend, or is humbugged into doing so in favor of a pretended creditor, whose claim has never passed through the wholesome ordeal of Judicial Enquiry. The return of "no goods" is easily arranged. In cases of Executions against administrators and Executors, it is a remarkably popular return to the Writ. Then the process goes against the lands, and in twelve months they are sold, and the sheriff's vendee, being no party to any collusion, is safe under the Sheriff's deed. Even if he is tainted with the fraud, he soon sells to a "bona fide" purchaser, and the registration Acts make all right. In course of years, the heirs come of age, and find themselves utterly unable to assail the title to the lands of which they have been thus fraudulently or stupidly deprived; but, if particularly curious in such matters, they may learn, that the Estate has changed hands half a dozen times, at a profit to each successive speculator. It may be said, that the Testator has selected his executor, and is not likely to choose a dishonest man. This is mere theory, as the accumulation of suits and punishing decisions against such trustees abundantly testify. But the evil reaches beyond cases of executorship. Administrators, who the deceased never dreamed of entrusting with his property have the same power. Lands can be sold under the judgment upon the confession of the administrator, as well as in the other case. It is a strange anomaly, and says little for the vigilance of our Legislatures, that this absurd state of things should have existed ever since we received our constitution as a free Colony.—*London (C. W.) Herald*.

WISE LIBERALITY.—We are gratified to learn that several gentlemen of this city have recently presented a copy of Rev. Dr. Matthews' work entitled, "The Bible and Men of Learning," to each of the officers and students of Union Theological Seminary, and also to each of the alumni of the same Institution, who are now engaged in Foreign Missions. We should be glad to hear of a similar movement towards supplying the officers and students of our own Seminary at New Brunswick. We would also suggest to those who desire to remember their pastor, that no more suitable or acceptable present to him in the way of books could be made than this able and learned work.—*Intelligencer*.

CONTRAST.—A Congregational Home Missionary at Leavenworth, Kansas, entrusted letters for the post-office to a slaveholding neighbor, who carried them to the office of the pro-slavery paper, where they were opened and read in search of anti-slavery sentiments. The missionary afterwards upbraided the slaveholder, when the latter knocked him down, bruised him severely, and was attempting to gouge out his eyes, when some neighbors came to the rescue and saved him from such a calamity. The wounded missionary writes: "We live without arms, and our door is only fastened by a small wooden pin, but the Lord is on our side—I will not fear."—*Press*.

NOTICES.

— The present Circulation of *Witness* upwards of Seven Thousand copies; the terms of advertising four pence per line for each insertion.

— The Sixth Tract of the Montreal Temperance Society's series is now ready. It is entitled "An Appeal to the Possessors of the Elective Franchise," and was written by Rev. Dr. Wilkes, at the request of the Committee. Price, 1s. 3d. per 100, or \$2 per 1000. Orders to be addressed to Mr. J. C. Becket.

— We invite the attention of readers in the region of the Ottawa, to the list of appointments, on last page, for Temperance meetings, to be addressed by Mr. Seaver, a gentleman, whose valuable services as a Temperance lecturer have been secured by the Montreal Temperance Society for a few weeks. We trust that efforts will be made to render the meetings effective, and to get up a numerous signed Maine Law petition from each, as well as a handsome collection towards the expense of this effort.

— See article on Religious Journalism on next page.

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THE WITNESS.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1856.

EDITORIAL REVIEW.

— The steamship *Canada* arrived at Halifax on Sabbath morning, she brings no intelligence of the Pacific, now twenty-eight days out. The *Morning Advertiser* says, that angry words passed between Lord Clarendon and Mr. Buchanan, the American Minister. The Peace Conference was to meet in Paris; Russia is represented by Baron Brunow and Count Orloff; England, by Lord Clarendon; Sardinia, by Marquis Dazeglio; Austria, by Count Buol; France, by M. Walewski; Turkey, by Dervish Pacha. Affairs are unchanged in the Crimea, the English camp is reported healthy. The Imperial Parliament was opened on the 31st ult. by the Queen in person. Lord Clarendon stated in the House of Lords that he had proposed to the American Government to refer the Central American question to the arbitration of any third power, both countries to abide by its decision. The United States had not accepted of the offer. The Emperor of Austria has pardoned Col. Turr. The Santhal insurrection in India is quelled. Britain is to take possession of the Kingdom of Oude, reduce its army of 80,000 to 15,000, and pension the King.

— The Mails were greatly retarded last week by snow storms, and are likely to be so this week also.

— We have received several numbers of the *Protestant*, a new paper issued in the interests of the Reformation. It is published by Messrs. Oxler & Stevenson, Montreal.

— The Montreal Municipal elections have, with one exception, been uncontested. Mr. Henry Starnes is elected Mayor.—The St. Lawrence is the only ward in which there is an opposing candidate. The election of Mr. Starnes causes a vacancy which will be contested—Rum or Temperance being the principles involved.

— The Second Session of the Fifth Parliament of Canada was opened on the 15th inst. at Toronto. The speech of His Excellency the Governor may be given in few words. He congratulates our legislators on the settlement of the Clergy Reserves and Seigniorial questions; informs them that the subject of a change in the Legislative Council, by making it elective, will be brought before them; and commends to their attention, measures for organizing a Provincial Police, and for legal reform. The address refers also to the need of improvement in the construction and discipline of Jails, and to the importance of reforming juvenile offenders.

— The trial of the parties for the murder of Corrigan is still proceeding at Quebec. The dying declaration of Corrigan, that "Kelly had given him his death-blow," has been received as evidence. The defence has been opened by Messrs. O'Farrell, Chabot and Alleyne. The two former ridiculed the witnesses for the prosecution, and brought before the Jury the cases of several Protestant Jurors which had acquitted co-religionists when on trial before them. The witnesses for the defence so far have not given very straightforward evidence, and appear to dislike cross-questioning. There has been an amount of trifling about this trial truly disgraceful to those who have indulged in it.

— Since the foregoing was written, the farce has ended. A verdict of not guilty has been returned. The telegraphic despatch says:—"Verdict—not guilty. Prisoners cheered. Speeches are being made by some of their party. 10.40 A.M.—The parties charged with the murder of Corrigan are now parading the streets, accompanied by an immense concourse of their co-religionists, carrying banners and cheering." The St. Sylvester murder will, if we mistake not, like the Gavazzi murders, constitute a marked point of the History of Canada; and, though we have abstained from speaking of the trial while in progress, it would be a dereliction of duty to keep silence now. We will, therefore, review it in our next.

— The Ladies of the Montreal Auxiliary Bible Society intend, we understand, to visit as far as practicable, every Protestant family, to see that it is supplied with the Bible. Where there is none, they will endeavour to place one, encouraging the family to pay for it either at full price or at a reduced rate; and where there is a small or imperfect copy, they will endeavour to sell a large one. It is of great consequence that every household should have a Family Bible. The father who has one, and uses it, will be more respected by his family. Its mere presence is a silent protest against all evil tempers, profanity, and intemperance. It will raise the family possessing it in the estimation of their neighbors, as well as give them more respect for themselves; and children bred up under its influence will be in much more favorable circumstances than when there is none. This effort appears to us, therefore, to be one of great importance, and we trust it will be thoroughly made, not only by the Ladies of Montreal, but by kindred associations throughout the country.

— The Halifax *Recorder* states, that the residence of the Rev. Dr. Cramp has been totally destroyed by fire. Furniture saved, but greatly damaged. The library, a very fine one, almost a total loss.

— The Revs. Messrs. Carden and Knight, of the Wesleyan body, have been preaching on total abstinence and prohibition in New Brunswick. The former to congregations of nearly 2,000 persons.

— Lord Bury has resigned the superintendence of Indian Affairs. This step will give universal satisfaction.

— An investigation, which had much better have been conducted with closed doors, has been going on for sometime past in Toronto,

into certain charges of immorality against Dr. McCaul, President of Toronto University. As we have not seen the conclusion of the evidence, it would be premature to give any opinion concerning it; but we cannot help deploring the injury to public morals likely to result from the publication of such details, whether true or false, in the newspapers, and especially in one having access to so many families as the *Globe*.

— A very large and enthusiastic meeting of Protestant Irish was held in Toronto on the 8th inst., to protest against an organized immigration of Roman Catholic Irish from the States, for the purpose of reducing the Upper Province, like Lower Canada, to the condition of an appendage of the See of Rome. This is no doubt the object of the priests; but it is likely to be frustrated, if we may judge from the demonstration above alluded to and the tone of the Western press. We are sorry that we have not room for the eloquent speeches and vigorous resolutions of the meeting in question, which was perhaps the largest and most enthusiastic ever held in Toronto. But we are delighted to see that Upper Canada will not quietly permit the hand-cuffs of Rome to be slipped over her wrists.

— The Canadian *Independent* contains accounts of donation visits to the Rev. Mr. Wood, of Brantford, and to the Rev. W. Hay, of Scotland. The proceeds of the former amounted to nearly \$180, and the latter to nearly \$200. Toronto papers state, that the Rev. Dr. Burns has been presented with a purse containing £120.

— We learn from a letter in the *Journal of Education*, that it is the intention of the U. C. Superintendent of Education, to procure in Europe specimens suitable for an Educational Museum for Canada West. Dr. Ryerson has been in Europe for several months for the benefit of his health. Whilst on his tour, he states that he has kept the following objects before him:—"1. To gain all the information possible as to the character and working of systems of public instruction, and the most important institutions of education in European countries at the present time. 2. To procure the philosophical instruments necessary for making the meteorological observations authorized by law in the Senior County Grammar Schools of Upper Canada. 3. To purchase specimens of all improved instruments or apparatus of instruction, which I might find at the Paris Exhibition or elsewhere. 4. To procure objects, books, &c., for the Educational Museum and Library, in accordance with the liberal intentions of the Legislature, in placing an annual sum at my disposal for that purpose." The Doctor has already purchased forty sets of instruments for taking meteorological observations; a number of models of agricultural instruments, a selection of antique statues, and upwards of 25 casts of antique busts. He proposes to purchase busts of great men famous in English History, statuary, paintings, engravings, and photographs. It is to be hoped that the Museum will be kept in a fire-proof building, for it would be a serious calamity, after the labor and expense of collecting, to lose all by a conflagration. The Museum will be valuable and useful, for a considerable proportion of the collection, it is said, consists of specimens or models of objects connected with the pursuits of every day life. Would that Lower Canada had a Superintendent of Education such as Upper Canada is blessed with! When will the Lower Province have its Educational Museum, and show the same progress in education that is witnessed in the Upper Province.

— The New York *Observer*, and other New York pro-Slavery papers say, that the vote, (noticed in our last), of the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn, to take up no collection for the American Tract Society this year, was carried by a very small majority, at a very small meeting, under the influence of the pastor, who is connected with the New York *Independent*, but that the members of the church will, notwithstanding that vote, contribute more to the Tract Society this year than ever. We may take this opportunity of stating, that we have received a communication on this vexed question of the Tract Society, taking up its defence, for which we have not room. Those who feel deeply interested in the controversy will do well to subscribe for the New York *Independent*, and New York *Observer*, where they will see both sides of the question at full length. This controversy, painful as it is, has, however, a moral in it, namely, that the public is watching jealously our religious and benevolent societies, and that it behoves them to be exceedingly circumspect and perfectly consistent in all their operations. The faults now attributed to the Tract Society might have been equally predicated, until very lately, of nine-tenths of the American churches and American Christians, who would have strongly condemned the Society had it done otherwise than it did. The difficulty is, that the constituency of the Society, under the pressure of Fugitive Slave and Nebraska laws has been moving forward, whilst the directors have been standing still. The pressure, however, is evidently so strong now, that the latter must soon either yield or be superseded; and, meanwhile, we would deprecate any action that would permanently injure the usefulness of a Society so admirably managed in every point except one, though we must say that it gives us great satisfaction to see Canadian Christians, very generally, not only sound, but zealous on the Slavery question.

— The heaven of slavery has been working in the United States until the whole mass is in a perfect ferment. The last feather that breaks the back of patience has been laid on by the border ruffians of Missouri; and the Free States, seeing that slavery is no longer a question that affects negroes merely, but by a singularly retributive justice involves the liberty and safety of the whole nation that permits it to exist, are beginning to stand forth with something like the spirit, so long stifled by cotton, which led to Lexington and Bunker Hill; and are once more signing their declaration of Independence from an oppression incalculably more wicked, cruel, and unscrupulous, than that of Britain—the oppression, namely, of a slave driving oligarchy. The States of New York and Ohio, the two greatest in the Union, we believe, in point of wealth, and probably in influence, have each officially, by their Governors and Legislatures, put forth manifestoes to neutralize the violent partizan messages of President Pierce in behalf of the Border Ruffians who have been riding rough shod over the actual settlers of Kansas. From the tone of these documents, and of the Northern Press generally, even that portion which used to be Conservative of slavery, we augur that if the South continue to manage the affairs of Kansas by force, as they have heretofore done, they will have enough of it. Material aid, in the shape of men, money and arms, will in all likelihood now set into that territory from the North, in a stream that nothing can resist. The election of Banks also goes far to prove that the National Government is hereafter to be used on the side of liberty, and not as it has hitherto been, on the side of slavery, whilst President Pierce, having doubtless destroyed all probability he ever had of re-election, must take his place with the authors of the infamous Fugitive Slave Law, and sail down the stream of history together on that document to an unenviable immortality.

— The President of the United States, after witnessing passively, if not complacently, successive invasions of the peaceful inhabitants of Kansas, by the Border Ruffians of Missouri—after permitting the latter to impose, at the point of the bowie knife and the muzzle of the revolver, the most atrocious and anti-republican code of laws upon record, the only redeeming feature of which is, that it has not a shadow of binding authority—after, we say, calmly permitting all this, he has at last roused himself, and issued a proclamation, not in the cause of right, but to prevent the inhabitants of Kansas from governing themselves, and to threaten any who shall resist the Border Ruffian code with the coercion of the United States troops.

— The papers brought by last mail contain painful indications of a serious difference of policy between France and England on the War question. The Paris papers are enthusiastic for peace, and, as they are under a very efficient Government censorship, they are supposed to express its sentiments. The English newspapers on the other hand, are only for peace, in the event of obtaining per-

fectly satisfactory terms. France has two reasons for her present disposition, both of which are put forth openly. First, that the objects for which she engaged in the war having been accomplished, she would only henceforth be fighting to extend British commerce in the East, and protect British India; and second, as she has reaped the chief share of glory in taking Sebastopol, she would only, by continuing the war, give Britain the opportunity of again rivaling her in glory. The British repulse at the Redan, occurring simultaneously with the French success at the Malakoff, she accepted, we think, as a set off for Waterloo, and the French do not wish this equalization to be again lost.

— Lord Elgin indulged recently in Glasgow, on the occasion when he received the freedom of that city, in such a self-complacent speech as to call forth the ridicule of a great part of the English press. Lord Elgin impliedly claims to be the author of the prosperity of Canada during the period between 1849 and 1853. This honor has hitherto been claimed for Mr. Hincks. It is therefore a disputed point whether the Governor or the Premier is to be considered the regenerator of Canada. We have not heard whether the equally prosperous condition of the United States and Britain during the same period resulted from, or led to, Canada's prosperity.

— The British Government in 1850 offered large rewards to any party who should discover and effectually relieve the Franklin party in the Northern Seas. Ten thousand pounds were also offered to the first party or parties who should ascertain the fate of the voyagers. This reward has been claimed by Dr. Rae, and the Government has given three months' notice of its intention to adjudicate on the claim, and calls upon any who deem themselves entitled to any part of the reward, to prefer their claim before the middle of April next.

— The Historian, Macaulay, has retired from the representation of the city of Edinburgh. Lord John Russell is spoken of as his successor.

THE CRUSADE OF FATHER CHINIQUEY AGAINST THE KNOW-NOTHINGS.

"By their fruits ye shall know them," says the Gospel in reference to the Pharisees, the Jewish priests, and any set of men opposed to the truth. This criterion as applied to the church of Rome and her priesthood, has always been conclusive against her claims to purity and infallibility. Her fruits have been bad; her clergy has openly been enlisted against the Bible, has persecuted Christians, has promoted ruin and degradation amongst the nations under its sway, and has exerted a corrupting influence even upon the best men reckoned in its ranks. This has just been exemplified in the case of the Rev. Father Chiniquy, once the distinguished promoter of a good cause in Lower Canada, and generally esteemed for his active and successful efforts towards the Temperance Reformation. But since he removed to the United States, to carry out in the West the plans of the Jesuits, and build there for them a fortress of Romanism, an evil spirit seems to have prevailed over him. Instead of promoting peace and good-will amongst men, as in former days, he now preaches discord and hatred amongst the citizens of the land of his adoption. From being the Apostle of Temperance, he has lowered himself to be the herald of violence and bloodshed.

A circular letter of Father Chiniquy, addressed to Roman Catholics in the United States, and to which the Romish press gives the widest circulation, inaugurates a new policy of the Jesuits, which, if carried out, cannot fail to effect a great change upon American politics. The Rev. Father urges an armed resistance of the faithful to the rule of American nativism, excites his people to hatred, vengeance, and fanaticism, and insinuates in no mistakeable terms, that a few bloody corpses of Know-Nothings will contribute greatly to the glory of the church. This of course will be playing a dangerous game, the result of which may be very different from what Father Chiniquy anticipates. The Jesuits have very often miscalculated in their political machinations, and have earned defeat where they expected triumph. The crisis which the celebrated Canadian Jesuit is urging, if brought about, will scarcely fail to end in the complete overthrow in the States of the political power of the hierarchy.

We now give a few extracts from the circular of Father Chiniquy, as specimens of his oratory in preaching the new crusade he has undertaken:—

"From whence do the Know-Nothings derive their strength? Is it from their number? No. We are three millions of Catholics. They are not the half of us. It is then our cowardice and want of union which give them any strength.

The Know-Nothings are just like the geese, which will run after you, and bite your back if you fear and fly before them. But turn your faces and strike them with your boots, and they will fly away.

In the very time that *nativism* was extending its ramifications over all the country, I have known a little city in the East where the Catholics were few and very poor; but they were men who understood their rights and were ready to protect them.

They had resolved to build a church, and promptly passing from the will to the action, the church was completed, when the *pious nativists*, indignant that a Popish church should be raised in their midst, spread the word that the church would be destroyed as soon as finished—but the Catholics, not paying any attention to that hellish threat, continued their holy work.

The very first night the beautiful little church was finished, it was burned down and reduced to ashes as foretold.

With tears in their eyes, the Catholics, the next morning, contemplated the smoking ruins, and in silence they retired—but it was the silence of the wounded lion.

The night after, the splendid and large church of the *nativists* was reduced to ashes.

Since that day the *nativists* have not touched a single hair of the Catholics in that little city, and they have done well.

In 1849 the Catholics of Kingston, Canada West, were building their magnificent Cathedral, which is one of the most splendid edifices of Canada. The columns were all finished, the most costly cut stones for the door and windows, were all on the place when the Catholics received the intelligence that the Orangemen (the Know-Nothings of Canada) had selected a certain night to go and break the columns and the other costly works prepared for the sacred edifice.

Did the Catholics of Kingston take the resolution to go away from their savage enemies, and did they go to find a shelter in Ireland against their cowardly persecutors, as those of the United States are advised to do by some of their blind friends? Ah, no. They knew better how to get rid of them, and how to meet their infernal designs.

About twenty Catholics were chosen to make a guard around the church, during the selected night, and with good and well-loaded rifles, on they went, during the darkness, and concealed themselves behind the stone work.

At about midnight they heard many men coming in their direction. A few minutes after, they heard the chief of the miscreants giving the order of beginning the work of destruction; and then the repeated blows of the hammers on the columns. But the heads of two columns were just broken into fragments, when the flashes of twenty guns were seen, and the noise of twenty fire arms heard.

The morning after, two corpses of well-known Orangemen were found lying on the broken columns.

I do not want to tell you that since that day the Catholics of Kingston have been left in peace.

I will then say bravo! and there is not a single American who will not repeat with me, when hearing the fact, "Bravo for the Irish Catholics of Kingston."

"Help yourself, and God will help you," is an old and admirable proverb.

BRANCH BIBLE SOCIETY MEETINGS.

As the last page contains a notice of Branch Bible Society meetings, we embrace the opportunity in referring to it, to offer a few thoughts on the importance of such meetings:—

The expense to both the Montreal and Toronto Auxiliary Bible Societies of sending out Agents is considerable, and the design of the Societies in sending Agents is to awaken in the country churches a deeper interest in Bible circulation; to stir up churches to the duty of supplying every family in their vicinity with the Word of God; and to seek the contributions of Christians to aid in sending the precious volume to the millions who have it not. All Christians who receive the Bible as the message of their Father in Heaven, and ought to unite to send it to all nations; and where it is at all practicable, local efforts should be made to give way for one evening, that all may unite in a Bible meeting. It is discouraging to an Agent, after the fatigue of travelling, to have to hold a meeting for a dozen people—sometimes without the aid of a single Minister. We have known an Agent to hold such a meeting, and three or four ministers to be at their homes within half a mile of the place; but this is a very exceptional case.

What we would suggest is, that every minister should give all publicity to the announcement of Bible meetings, urge his people to attend, and be present himself to assist in conducting the meeting, and thus by his presence and aid, show his hearty approval of, and interest in the work.

It is hoped that one result of a Bible Agent's visit to the country will be a large addition to the Society's funds. All that can be given is needed: and if Christians saw their duty to a perishing world in its true light, there would be greater self-denial, and a more cheerful and generous support of Bible and Missionary Associations. Another result to be desired from an Agent's visit is, that country churches should combine to canvass the region around, and see that every family without the Bible should be supplied with it. Let there be large meetings, liberal contributions, and earnest prayer, and the country churches will, whilst active in doing good, reap a large reward in spiritual blessings upon themselves.

WHO ARE OUR ENEMIES?

The Society of Jesus is essentially military in its character. It was instituted in the stormy times of the Reformation, by one who combined in himself, in an extraordinary degree, the characters of soldier, devotee, courtier, and scholar—expressly for the defence of the Church of Rome. Our English word "society" is apt to mislead us, as not rightly expressing the meaning of the Latin "*societas*," the term originally employed to designate the body;—the word should rather be translated "company" or "troop,"—and is expounded by a learned Jesuit to signify "a cohort—called out to fight against spiritual enemies." It is a body of picked men, chosen for their bodily vigour, mental capacity, energy of will, and spiritual aptitude. So far as it is possible by systematic drilling, they have been made acquainted with the heights and depths of spiritual experience; every faculty of their minds has been stretched to its utmost capacity, and by a long and severe training they have been inured to hardship and toil. During this course of training proof has been repeatedly made of their willingness to submit to discipline and of their ability to endure privation; and, as the habit of obedience is of the very essence of a soldier's character, the most sedulous attention is paid to it from the beginning. It is the first lesson, it is the last lesson, and it forms a part of every other; and to ensure that this obedience shall be instant and unquestioning, each is trained to look upon his superior as God. This manner of regarding a superior extends from all grades upwards to the general-in-chief, who holds the place of God to all,—*LOCUM DEI TENENT*. By this habit the whole body is so bound together as to become instinct with one thought,—that thought being the General's;—and the whole power of the body is wielded by him as a staff, wherewith to strike down the foes of the Church.

This habit of regarding the superior as God is no empty formality; it is the very strength and glory of the system, and it is carried out with a consistency that makes us tremble at its blasphemy. As the obedience due to God is not merely an outward act, but a genuine subjection of the heart, so is that which the Jesuit is taught to render to his Superior. He is not merely to do what he commands, but to acquiesce cheerfully in his will; to think as the superior thinks, and to be firmly persuaded that all his commands are right. With the will and opinion of his Superior his whole soul is to be filled. To him, he is taught to offer himself as a living sacrifice. The perfect model of duty set before him is to be as a staff in the hands of his Superior; he can hear no higher voice than his, for the voice of the Superior is to him the voice of God.

What an enormous element of strength is this? The Jesuit when perfectly trained cannot scruple to execute an order, for to scruple would imply a want of confidence in his Superior, an unbelief in his God.

The General thus secure in the exercise of his authority, moves forward his army in any direction that may be needful. Talents of every kind being at his disposal, he gives the word, and a hundred pens are in motion; he speaks again, and from a hundred pulpits is enforced the doctrine he may deem suitable; he speaks again, and missionaries depart to the extremities of the earth; he speaks again, and emissaries are despatched to watch the proceedings of Protestant princes; he speaks again, and a King is assassinated; he speaks again, and preparation is made to blow up the Parliament a heretical nation. All this goes on without noise. The vast machine is so adjusted that its parts move without friction. There are wheels within wheels and complicated motions, yet all is so smooth and silent, that only when we examine the result can we estimate how enormous is the force at work.

It would not be difficult to point out certain elements of weakness which are inseparable from this extraordinary system and which have more than once brought it to the verge of ruin, but our wis-

dom at present is rather to observe its elements of strength. That strength has been too often demonstrated to admit of doubt; and from the brief epitome we have given it will be seen to consist of a fourfold character. The Jesuit army combines within itself the strength of enthusiasm, the strength of unscrupulousness, the strength of unity, and the strength of discipline. Its soldiers are the Imperial Guard of Rome, and like the Peninsular veterans, they can go anywhere and do anything.

They have the strength of enthusiasm, for their emotions are strung to the highest pitch in their preliminary training; they have the strength of unity, for one will direct the whole body; they have the strength of discipline, for none enter the field till after years of preparatory drill; they have the strength of unscrupulousness, for the advancement of the society is so identified in their minds with the glory of God, that all means appear lawful which will conduce to that end.

If a threefold cord is not easily broken what shall we say to such a fourfold cord as this?

And when it is remembered that this army is absolutely at the disposal of the Pope; that at the beginning it perfectly succeeded in rolling back the tide of the Reformation from southern Europe; that it has survived repeated expulsions and abrogations; that it has during the present century revived as it were from the dead, and was never in a higher state of efficiency than it is at the present day; we may form some idea of the power which is now arrayed against the Protestantism of Canada.

RELIGIOUS JOURNALISM.

Since our grateful acknowledgment a fortnight ago, that our subscribers had sent us upwards of a thousand pounds in the month of January—being a larger proportion paid in advance than in any previous year—we have been congratulated by kind friends that the *Witness* is "paying" at last: and lest such an idea might relax the efforts which so many have disinterestedly made on behalf of this enterprise, and upon which we have from the beginning very much relied for success, we think it may not be amiss to give the following facts, from which those who take an interest in the matter may judge of the "paying" of a religious paper, with but few advertisements, even after it has struggled through ten years of all but insurmountable difficulties and attained a comparatively large subscription list:—

Our Printer's bill for January was £112. The paper printed was 114 Reams, at 25s—£142 10s. Office and Publishing expenses for the month, at least £17 10s. Editorial assistance from three gentlemen, without reckoning anything for Proprietor's services, £19. Salaries, commissions, and expenses of Canvassing and Collecting Agents, £39. Thus the actual outlay on account of the *Witness* for the month of January was at least £330, which multiplied by 12 would give £3960 for the year, without any editorial salary to the proprietor. But the whole number of subscribers, say 7000, would at 10s. yield only £3500, even if they all paid; to which amount might be added, perhaps, £160 for advertisements, though this is more, we believe, than has been realized in any previous year.

The above calculation would leave an apparent deficiency of £300 on the year; but, it is to be remarked that there were five numbers of the *Witness* in January, and two more than the ordinary number of Supplements. There were, also, more canvassing agents in the field than are likely to continue, so that the whole expense for the year will, doubtless, be considerably within the above figure. But, on the other hand, there are a good many subscribers who only pay 5s., on account of having procured two new subscribers each, and there are always some, who on account of death, removal, or other causes, never pay at all.

So far from "paying," therefore, we will be happy if the account is squared at the end of the year, and we may as well say, once for all, that if the *Witness* ever pays a fair editorial salary, which we think it should do, it will be as much profit as we expect; for as the subscription list extends there will, doubtless, be additional expenses incurred, in about equal proportion.

Our readers will see from the above that we need as much as ever their kind assistance in extending our subscription list, and that those who neglect to remit promptly will most seriously inconvenience us. The remittances for the month of February to date, are only £207, which is a great falling off from last month, and the half of our subscribers have not yet paid in advance.

BISHOP CHARBONNEL COERCING PARLIAMENT.

(To the Editor of the Montreal Witness.)

I noticed your article on Bishop Charbonnel's pastoral, in last *Witness*, and desire to call your attention to a feature in it which has not been commented upon, but is of an alarming character, as testifying to the design of building up an *imperium in imperio*. I mean the attempt of the Bishop to put himself above the Legislature and coerce it. In the first place, the people are directed how to vote—they are told it will be a mortal sin if they do not vote as directed—but the legislator is also ordered to support separate schools on the same penalty, and should he falter or allow his sense of public duty to guide him, then the terrors of the Church are held over him, and the confessor who would give the Roman Catholic legislator, who opposes separate schools, *absolution, is guilty of a mortal sin*. Here the church is put above the Parliament, and a direct conflict is created between the Romish church and the Legislature. Second, is it not a breach of the privileges of the House? Look at the Sardinian case. You will no doubt recollect the refusal of the hierarchy to absolve or inter the liberal minister who sought to curb their power, and his dying unshriven, while burial in the consecrated ground was only obtained by the presence of soldiery. Here is the same weapon brought to bear. Pray look over the pastoral again. I speak of the Sardinian case from indistinct recollection.

UNION OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

(To the Editor of the Montreal Witness.)

A meeting of the Committee appointed by the two Presbyterian congregations of Lachute, in April last, with a view to promote a union of the Synods of Canada, and the United Presbyterian Synod, was held in the basement of the Free Church on the 26th ult., when the difficulties standing, or supposed to stand in the way of a union were deliberately considered, and the following declaration was drawn up, and agreed to by the meeting:—

"We the members of this committee cordially approve of the Doctrines, Discipline, and Church Government, laid down in the Confession of Faith, with the exception of that part of the 23rd Chapter, in so far as it teaches, or may be supposed to teach compulsory and intolerant principles in matters of religion. We deny that the magistracy has any power whatever in religious matters; and approve of the course adopted by the Synod of Canada, and the United Presbyterian Synod, in refusing any Government money."

Signed,—Thomas Henry, Chairman; Walter Scott, Minister; Thomas Christie, M. D., John McOual, John Hay, Thomas Lockie, John Meikle.

On the following Monday, this declaration was laid before the members of the two congregations, called together for that purpose, and it was concurred in without a dissenting voice.

It is to be regretted, however, that but a very small number of the members of the United Presbyterian Church were present, nevertheless, it is certain that they feel a deep interest in this desirable object, and are longing for its consummation.

Let me, therefore, through your paper, call upon all Christian

Presbyterians, throughout this Province and elsewhere, to lift up their voice in support of this important measure, and to give our higher Church Courts no rest, till they wipe away those shadows and imaginary obstacles, that divide bodies of Christians, which, in all essential matters, are one.

Lachute, 8th Feb., 1856.

JOHN HAY.

APPEAL TO THE POSSESSORS OF THE ELECTIVE FRANCHISE.

(Written at the request of the Montreal Temperance Society, by Rev. H. Wilkes, D.D., and issued as the Sixth Tract of its series.)

The appeal would have been to "Electors," had it not been a lamentable fact, that many who possess the Franchise take so little interest in public affairs that they use it not. Some who are among the best qualified to give an enlightened vote unaccountably neglect to appear at the polls. A word to such persons first of all.

Our Representative Government is so constituted in its municipal and national departments, that its existence, and its power for good or for evil, ultimately rest in those who possess the franchise. To them is committed the sacred trust of providing for, and conserving the interests of all who dwell in City or Municipality, and in the Province generally. Upon them it depends whether or not we shall have a Mayor, Aldermen and Council in the city, who, in their respective departments, shall protect us from outrage by an efficient police—shall save our households from pestilence caused by neglect of sanitary regulations—shall put down gambling, drunkenness, and other nuisances and offences against the good order of society—and shall in every legitimate way promote the welfare of the people. Moreover, upon them it depends whether our General Government shall be upright, patriotic, and large-minded,—or truckling, base, and unprincipled:—whether it shall be one which sacredly regards national virtue, or either winks at or promotes national vice. The question for you, possessors of the franchise, is,—Can I neglect this trust without crime? Is there no responsibility connected with the fact that I may use the franchise? And this query becomes of more serious import when it may be averred that if the good and virtuous of the community—those who love order, and truth, and uprightness—would heartily unite, not on party grounds, but on moral grounds, and would take the matter in hand, they could place in our Municipal and General Governments men that could be trusted. To neglect a duty so important surely involves serious criminality.

Assuming the duty of electors to act, are there not some points of special moment to which it behoves them to give serious and practical attention? In a country where the vice of drunkenness is so rife as it is here, and in which, as a consequence, crime fearfully increases every year, have the electors of the land nothing to do in the work of staying the plague? Are they to stand carelessly by and see our Police Courts crowded with drunkards, and our Jails filled with criminals whom drunkenness has led to the commission of crime, and, having power to work a reform, fold their arms and do nothing? Have they ever calculated the cost to cities and to the country of the crime by which they are cursed? To take no higher ground for the moment, the mere cost of the thing is enormous. The loss of the intelligent labor of the drunkard is not only an evil to himself, but a positive loss of wealth to the community. National wealth is the product of labor. And how much does it cost to take care of him and his family? How much to try him as a criminal, and then how much to punish him? But surely there are higher considerations than these. The drunkard ruins himself for eternity as well as for time:—his soul is lost as well as his body. And, if in your power to do anything for him, have you no responsibility in the matter?

Besides, the vice of drunkenness and the vices which are its offspring, become at length national sins against heaven. The land becomes polluted with wrong, outrage, and with blood. The cities ultimately reach the degradation of being sinks of iniquity. National character is affected unfavorably, and the tide of evil rolls onward, drowning in a flood of iniquity the fairest hopes of the patriot. There can be no doubt that national sins bring down from heaven, sooner or later, national judgments. The Great Ruler, who abhors evil, in this way testifies that abhorrence. A nation has no existence as such in the future world; hence this world, which is the theatre of its crimes, is made the scene of its punishment. The Pharaoh of the infancy of Moses was guilty of the atrocity of causing the death by drowning of all the newly born children of the Hebrews. Eighty years afterwards, when another Pharaoh existed, Egypt was visited with a fearfully requiring judgment in the mysterious death in one night of the first born of every family in the land. Nations should lay to heart the great truth, "Be sure your sin will find you out." It is to be noted that in such judgments the innocent necessarily suffer with the guilty; indicating the importance of every man doing his utmost to ward off the blow, by doing his utmost to suppress the evil. There is not a single dweller in the land who is not deeply interested in its moral character: whether he will or not, that character must necessarily affect him in various ways; and not only himself, but all connected with him.

Do you then ask what can we do? The reply is, 1st. Choose the men whom you will place in power as your representatives, and do not allow them to choose themselves. Men ought to be called forth by the constituencies and not left to force themselves upon the suffrages of the electors. There needs far greater interest in this matter than is exhibited by the general community throughout the land. As the thing is generally managed the constituencies are made a species of chess-board, on which the several candidates for parliamentary or civic honors try their skill as players, winning or losing the game according to the measure of their skill. The representatives of the people should be selected, chosen, called out; and then elected without expense to themselves.

2nd. Consider, with a solemn determination to carry out practically the convictions resulting from such consideration, whether a man occasionally or frequently drunk is fit to be in Parliament or in Municipal Councils. No matter how high his intellectual qualifications, does not drunkenness disqualify him? Unhesitatingly we answer Yes! The interests of country, of city, of municipality are not safe in his hands. He is unfit to legislate for freemen; he is himself a slave. Can I entrust the power of legislation on questions of education, on questions of criminal law, on questions of morals, on any questions involving the character and welfare of the community to a drunkard? The utter folly of such course is sufficient reply. Let not a professed readiness to vote for a Prohibitory Law induce you to send an inebriate as your representative into any body in which your welfare is to be cared for.

3rd. Consider whether one who lives by the manufacture of, or by the trade in alcoholic beverages is not also disqualified. If modifications of the existing laws are needed, or if those prohibitory arrangements which are now on the statute book require effective enforcement, can he be depended upon for rendering a thoroughly honest and zealous help? In the present state of matters he cannot be so relied upon; therefore let him be excluded from the place of power. Treat him with respect if you please, as he may deserve it, but do not elect him.

It may be well to observe, in conclusion, that the principles insisted upon have a far wider range of application than is here given to them. Perhaps the importance of good government has not engaged much of your attention; if, however, you will seriously reflect on all the bearings of the subject, you will see that it would be difficult to exaggerate that importance. There is no room to enlarge on the point here. But think seriously, we pray you, on what can be done by a good city government for the welfare of the community, and what mischief may be done by a bad one: on what vast interests are involved in the question, whether we have a good general government or a bad one; and then gird yourselves up to fulfil your duties without fear.

Mothers and Children.

WOMAN'S SPHERE.

While it is true that a woman, however well educated and intelligent, who is not equally well versed in practical house-keeping, loses in a measure her own self-respect, and in some degree her influence for good over her husband and children; it is also equally certain that no woman should be exclusively devoted to domestic affairs. It is right, nay it is an imperative duty, to devote a portion of her time to mental culture, for the sake of her family, for her own sake, and for the sake of the social circle of which she forms a part.

It is generally admitted that the mothers of our great men have done more to form their character than the fathers, and we think it not too much to add, that woman has more to do in the world's reform than man. But it must be done in the way that God has appointed. Let the fine powers of mind which God has given be so cultivated that the mother shall be able to give to the son his first and most indelible impressions of the beauty and value of an uncorrupt government and of free institutions, and our country is for ever safe. Let her be qualified to sustain her part in conversation with her husband and other intelligent persons, on important subjects in the presence of her children; not in a dictatorial, un-lady-like manner, but in the spirit of meekness. Let the arts and sciences, the improvement of the age, and the great changes among the nations of the earth, be the themes of rational conversation in the family, and the children who believe that no being in the whole world is as good as their own mother, will demonstrate the power of that mother's influence in after life.

The sphere of woman's influence is by no means confined to the domestic circle. Here, she has exclusive control, but the whole world feels her moral power. The devotion of the heathen women, degraded and enslaved as they are, is the principal cause of the perpetuity of idolatry. So in the Christian world. How long would Popery exist if the minds of the women who profess that faith, were enlightened and arrayed against it? In the infancy of our own country, the influence of heroic women did much to gain for us our national freedom. It was Washington's mother who made him the hero in war, the almost god-like in peace.

And now, in these "latter days," the best Christians and philanthropists well understand that to give prosperity and perpetuity to any benevolent object, the sympathies and the approval of woman must be obtained. Take away her efforts and influence from our missionary enterprises and benevolent institutions, and how long would they live?

To be lovely and gentle, does not by any means imply that fashionable, sickly sensibility which will sigh and weep over the pages of a novel, yet withhold aid and sympathy from the suffering, lest those delicate nerves be shocked. But it means a full development of all the nobler feelings of a woman's nature, a shrinking from unnecessary publicity, yet an unshrinking performance of duty everywhere.

At the bedside of the sick and dying a true woman finds an appropriate place. None like her can smooth the dying pillow, none like her can soothe the agony of the soul, as in gentle tones she points to "the Lamb of God who taketh away the sins of the world."

Surely no woman who comprehends her responsibility, would dare to fling aside these precious gifts of her Creator, and attempt to fetter the Heaven-implemented aspirations of a mind better capacitated for the employments that angels love, than for the debasing bickerings of political life, or the fierce combatings for wealth and power, which are more in accordance with man's rugged nature.

No! rather let man and woman each pursue the course the All-wise has appointed, till, in the glorious consummation of all things, is seen the beautiful harmony of every arrangement as well in the moral as in the natural world.

Then will woman's sphere be found akin to the ministry of angels, and they who, as butterflies, are sporting on the breath of adulation, and they who seek to grasp the reins of power, will alike blush that they no better understood their Heaven-appointed mission.—*N. Y. Independent.*

A PLEASURE FOR A CHILD.—Blessed be the hand that prepares a pleasure for a child! for there is no saying when and where it may again bloom forth. Does not almost everybody remember some kind-hearted man who shewed him a kindness in the quiet days of his childhood? The writer of this recollects himself at this moment as a bare-footed lad, standing at the wooden fence of a poor little garden in his native village; with longing eyes he gazed on the flowers which were blooming there quietly in the brightness of a Sunday morning. The possessor came forth from his little cottage; he was a wood-cutter by trade, and spent the whole week at work in the woods. He came into the garden to gather flowers to stick in his coat when he went to church. He saw the boy, and breaking off the most beautiful of his carnations, it was streaked with red and white, he gave it to him. Neither the giver nor the receiver spoke a word; and with bounding steps the boy ran home; and now, here at a vast distance from that home, after so many events of so many years, the feeling of gratitude which agitated the breast of that boy expresses itself on paper. The carnation has long since withered, but it now blooms afresh.—*Douglass Jerrold.*

HARDENING THE CONSTITUTION.—Men talk about "hardening the constitution," and with that view expose themselves to summer's sun and winter's wind, to strains and over efforts, and many unnecessary hardships. To the same end, ill-informed mothers souse their little infants day by day; their skin and flesh, and bodies growing rougher, and thinner, and weaker, until slow fever, or water on the brain, or consumption of the bowels, carries them to the grave, and then they administer to themselves the semi-comfort and rather questionable consolation of its being a mysterious dispensation of Providence. Providence works no miracles to counteract our follies. The best way I know of hardening the constitution is to take good care of it, for it is no more improved by harsh treatment than a fine garment or a hat is made better by hanging about.—*Journal of Health.*

A HOLY HABIT OF MIND.—We should live in such a holy habit and frame of mind as to be at all times in a fit state for prayer, and that we can be looking up to God in frequent prayer while we are at our daily labour.—*Rev. R. Hill.*

Young Men's Department.

THE HABIT OF SPITTING.

Will the time ever come when the spittoon, that disgusting reminder that people spit, will be removed from our parlors, steamers and cars? Those who chew tobacco should feel a delicacy in having this one of the lowest vices made apparent by the use of the case de tabac, as few others rarely avail themselves of this convenience.

The habit of spitting is, probably, one reason why the Americans are so meagre in person. They spit themselves to death, and then talk wonderfully about our climate—swell the numbers of those who die of consumption, and look like scarecrows during the period of their natural life. Women and girls rarely spit, from an instinctive sense of its indelicacy, but men look solemn, talk grave, and spit. They finish a sentence by a spit, just as we close a paragraph in our editorial with a period.

Boys, as soon as they are installed into a broad collar, spit. They practice in order to do this well—shooting forward the body, and the under lip, till they become masters of the art, and able to hit a spittoon at the greatest possible distance.

If spitting must be done, the pocket handkerchief is the only legitimate medium, and this can be used in a manner as little obvious to the spectator as possible. Those who have this habit inveterately established, should carry an extra handkerchief, that the one "wisely kept for show," may be as little objectionable as possible.

Seriously, our secretions, if healthful, are never offensive, and never in undue quantities—the habit of casting the saliva from the mouth causes an extra secretion, which must, in its turn be ejected, and thus nature is severely taxed to supply the waste—the gums shrink—the teeth fall—the throat is parched—bronchitis, first, and finally consumption, or some other decay of a weak organ, comes in close to the scene.

An Arab would run a man through who should presume to spit in his presence. The bird never spits, the toad squats to the earth and the serpent secretes saliva of a deadly poison. If we weep passionately, the saliva is bitter—it is pungent and scanty in the action of the baser emotions, while love renders it sweet and abundant. The saliva is associated with our whole animal economy, and follows closely upon the action of our minds, systematically, intimately with all its moods.

Sensitiveness inclines us to swallow down our saliva, while disgust disposes us to spit it out. The scent of roses moisten the lips more than the tongue, lemons cause the mouth to be filled with saliva. The sight of one hateful to us dries the mouth, while on the contrary one who is agreeable moistens it. Hence those who weep have dry lips, while those who suffer without tears have not only dry lips but an acrid mouth. There is a beautiful philosophy in all this, and those who waste the secretion by spitting, lose not only the action of those glands, but unquestionably weaken the first sensibilities connected with them.

FORCE AND IMPORTANCE OF HABIT.—The Rev. J. A. James in a recent address to Young Men on the Force and Importance of Habit, after touching on habits in general, on the habit of action, on snuff-taking, smoking, abstinence, drunkenness, proneness to get into debt, gambling, late rising, economy, punctuality, order, perseverance, moral habits, &c., said: "Young men, learn from the page of history and your own observation this most momentous lesson, and treasure it up in your memory, that it is the good habits of a people, and not their civilisation and advancement in knowledge, that constitute the real strength and conserve the greatness of a nation. How eloquently did Lord John Russell dwell on this fact, when, in his lecture at Exeter Hall, to the Young Men's Christian Association, he brought his proofs from the page of history, and how ably was he supported in these views by the *Times* newspaper. They both showed how impotent mere civilisation is to maintain the moral power of a nation, by a reference to the Augustan era of Rome, and particular epochs of France and England. All these were stained by habits of vice; and they might have carried back their experience to Greece, 'that land of lost gods and godlike men,' as it has been boastfully called. The liberty of Rome perished and her Empire lay prostrate, despite of her poets, her orators, and her artists. In France an infidel civilisation produced such moral scandals as could be wiped out only partially, even to this day, by a bloody revolution. And who can refer to the reign of our Second Charles and Anne without knowing how little, wit and learning, and poetry, and eloquence, can do, unaided by moral and religious habits, to stay the torrent of corruption and hinder the growth of scepticism? Let heaven send good harvests; let our cities resound with the hum of factories and the traffic of streets; let the earth be covered with our railways, and the ocean with our ships; yea, let science make its discoveries, literature its triumphs, art its inventions, and taste its decorations—but let the salt of life, which consists of good habits be wanting—let voluptuousness corrupt the rich and intemperance degrade the poor—let the moral sense of our young men be blunted by bad habits—and then all that should have become our strength will become our weakness—cities, factories, railways, electric telegraphs, commerce, science and art—everything of which an Englishman is accustomed to boast, passes over to the camp of destruction, and obstructs that moral and political progress of which it seems to be the chief means. Immorality, whether public or private, if it spread through society, and especially through the rising generation, will be a canker to all that is great, glorious, and free, in this noble nation, and England's flag, floating so loftily and proudly, will be dragged down into the mud, and trampled under foot of a swinish generation.

YOUNG MEN IN STORES.—If a table was made up which would comprise the history of this numerous and important class, the result would indeed invite the gravest attention among those to whom the shaping of mercantile morals is committed. A statement was lately made out of the history of ten such young men, comprising all of a particular class who entered into business in a large and respectable wholesale house in a single twelve-month about ten years ago. Out of these ten, three became drunkards in two years, one has been obliged to banish himself to escape a charge of embezzlement, and of the remainder but two have retained moral purpose and personal tone enough to keep their place on that rising tide of mercantile promotion, which, in the buoyancy of their early life, they thought they had only to throw themselves upon in order to be secure.—*Epist. Record.*

Agriculture and Horticulture.

HOW GOOD, NATURE IS!

"Ah! Good morning!" Good morning, my friend! You have a fine warm coat on hav'n't you! (feeling his neighbor's sleeve)—a fine warm coat!"

"Yes, the fact is, I could stand it no longer—this cold weather does so pinch a body up. I thought it best to prepare for it, and I am now pretty well shielded," and he thrust his hands further into his side pockets, and stamped his feet.

"I see you look out for cold feet also. Feet dry and warm, are among the best of comforts."

"I usually suffer very much from cold feet, but now I am prepared, I tell you. I go in for comfort, sir."

"And that shirt of yours looks clean,—and white,—neatly done up, ain't it? You do look remarkably comfortable!"

"Why, sir, (beginning to look surprised,) I aim to be comfortable and decent; but did not know there was any thing remarkable in my appearance?"

"No, oh no, not much; only I could not help contrasting your hale, hearty, cosy appearance with the situation of a herd of cattle I saw just around the corner of the barn there. I fear you are unmindful of some of your duties—of the sufferings of at least some of your dependents? They do not seem to be provided for with comfortable stables and bedding. I cannot think you are fully aware of the extent to which these creatures are exposed, at least you forget they are sensitive to all these changes of climate and temperature."

"But you see, Sir, they are provided for by nature."

"Then nature intends they should be used after this manner, does she?—shivering and shrinking up before this cutting, driving blast. You will not believe it is your duty to remedy the neglect of nature, I suppose?"

"But the profit is taken off when you expend the sum necessary to build comfortable barns and stables. You see it makes the profits very small."

"No, I don't see it is so. How do you know but the profit is increased? Now, you feed 2 1/2 or 3 tons of hay per animal; while with reasonably warm stables, well arranged for bedding and feeding your stock, you would save a large per cent. of hay, which is now simply wasted; and another large per cent., which is now consumed to generate the animal heat, which is all that keeps those poor animals alive. Your time would be saved, your manure would not be wasted, your stock would not be decimated, as it now often is in the spring,—the result of exposure. Your fame as a herdsman would not be so far below par as it now is; for, Sir, only a day or two since, as a buyer came along enquiring for cattle, and I referred him to you, 'No, Sir,' said he, 'he never has any thing fit for market,—thinks more of his own bodily comforts than of his stock. He never had or will have any good animal about him as long as he pursues this course. His system of treatment is no system at all,—don't appear to believe in the law of compensation at all.' Said he, 'I have had some experience in buying and taking care of stock, and so far as my observation and experience goes, those who pay the most attention to their cattle, horses, or hogs, or whatever animal they may have, get the greatest compensation,—are the best paid, not only in dimes and dollars, but in unusual good feeling, manly, hearty satisfaction, almost a laudable pride. I know it will pay to have warm, clean stables, with plenty of good bedding for cattle, and to give them a good carding every day—pure water at regular intervals. Don't feed too much at a time, but be sure they have all they want, in the aggregate—a few carrots each a day will only be a benefit, and no loss.' Now, Sir, you are welcome to this experience furnished me by the buyer, and I hope you will profit by it."

You know a certain editor "down east" says, we should spend more money on the barns, and less on our houses, dwellings.—We say, beautify, adorn, embellish the house—make it beautiful, so beautiful, that the hearts of your children will never become alienated from the dear old homestead. Let each vine as it intertwines around the door-trellis, also weave a web of associations so beautiful and so lasting as that they may always be springs of pleasure in the memory. Yes, we go for beauty and comfort at home. But this is never obtained in all its true proportions, unless there is harmony, symmetry in all its appointments and surroundings—unless the real glow of warm, generous, liberal regard for all of God's creatures exhibits itself in acts—in caring for their comfort.

We do not believe it right to worship a fine horse, or a well proportioned and well bred Durham or Devon; but we do like to look at such. We can form some opinion of the character of the owner—of the extent of his charity.

RAISING PORK.—Joseph Greene, of Macedon, N. Y., has furnished us a verbal statement of his mode of raising and fattening swine for pork, which he has practiced with uniform success for the past nine years, and which we think is worthy of attention. He commences with spring pigs; and at the outset takes care that they are no more in number than he can furnish abundant food for. He feeds them milk,—sour milk from a small dairy,—but does not allow it to become diluted with dish-water or slop of any kind, which is thrown around his fruit trees. He thinks a great loss is usually sustained by feeding pigs with diluted drink, instead of the most concentrated liquid nourishment. His experiments also prove that more and better pork may be made by having as few pigs as will eat the food, than by the more common attempt to do a great deal with a little, or in other words of having twice as many animals, and trying to fatten them on short allowance. Meal and bran are added at late period, as needed; and before mid-autumn, they are fed mainly on the ground meal of old corn. They are not found to thrive so well on new corn, and fail, on "nubbins." They are always kept up, and not allowed at any time to feed on so bulky and comparatively unfattening a food as pasture. After about six months treatment in this way, or rather when only six months old, they weigh about 300 pounds each. Last year, at seven months of age, three weighed in the aggregate 956 pounds. This year, the only one as yet butchered weighed, at six months and ten days, 298 pounds. This weight is taken after the animal is dressed. They are "the common breed," which in this part of the country appears to be a slight mixture of Berkshire with an older and less favorable "native" sort. He ascribes his success entirely to the mode of management.—*Country Gentleman.*

VALUE OF THE HOG CROP.—The Working Farmer, states that the value of the hog crop this year, in the United States, will fall little short of two hundred millions of dollars, or \$50,000,000 more than the cotton crop.

THE MISCELLANY.

(For the "Montreal Witness.")

AN INVITATION TO HEAR THE GOSPEL.

"Come, for all things are now ready."—Luke xiv. 17.

Come, aged men, the call attend;
Come and hear,
Before Probation's term you end,
Come and hear.
Improve your yet remaining day,
Nor from the warning turn away,
But now the Gospel's voice obey,
Come and hear.

Ye men who boast the prime of life,
Come and hear;
Engage yourselves in nobler strife,
Come and hear.
Before enfeebling age comes on,
Commence the Christian race to run,
Nor lose the light of midday sun,
Come and hear.

Come blooming youth with prospects bright,
Come and hear;
Come to the Gospel's purer light,
Come and hear;
Before your souls are stained with sin,
The service of your God begin,
And crowns of glory you shall win,
Come and hear.

The Gospel is for all mankind,
Come and hear;
And all who seek shall surely find,
Come and hear.
'Tis sent by God to young and old,
To lead them to the Saviour's fold,
And make them share in joys untold,
Come and hear.

J. LEA.

ASCENT OF MOUNT IDA, IN CRETE.

It will be interesting to many of your readers to learn that the ascent of the highest peak of Mount Ida, in Crete, was accomplished on the 3rd of last month—probably for the first time by any of our countrymen—by two English officers and myself, the rest of our large party having proceeded only so far as the grotto (about 5000 feet above the level of the sea), in which, according to the old legend, the infant Jupiter was concealed. On the 1st of October we set out from Rithymnos, a seaport town of about 6000 inhabitants, for Pistai, a mountain village on the lower slopes of Ida, and which we reached after a delightful ride of six hours. Our cavalcade was mounted on no less than 38 mules, for, as a high English functionary was of the party, the Turkish authorities provided abundantly every facility, a guard of honor, &c. Nothing could be more picturesque than the appearance which our cavalcade presented as it wound in single file along the valleys, over the hills and through the woods of this beautiful island, the gem of the Mediterranean, our English shooting jackets and wide-awakes, the riding-habits of the ladies (certainly the first Englishwomen who ever penetrated into the interior of Crete) mingled among and contrasting with the bright dresses and flashing arms of our escort and of the Cretan mountaineers who accompanied us on foot.

On our arrival at Pistai we were lodged in a number of burrow-like houses, built up against the slope of the mountain, and which had been prepared for our reception by order of the Pacha. Here, in the old English phrase, we "lay" for three nights; to say we "slept" would be less correct, for all Eastern travellers know that certain insect visitors in all the villages insure too often what Milton calls "a sober certainty of waking bliss."

The first day of our abode on Ida was devoted chiefly to shooting red-legged partridges, which abound throughout the island. At six o'clock A. M., on the morning of the 3rd, we commenced the ascent of the mountain, and in two hours and a half reached "Jupiter's" Grotto. So far the path is passable for mules, and winds up under the precipitous cliffs and through a magnificent forest of evergreen oaks. Half an hour above the grotto we reached the base of the central cone of the mountain, which reminded me of that of Parnassus; and here we left our mules. The toilsome and abrupt ascent of this cone took us two hours on foot before we reached the summit of the highest of the three peaks in which it terminates, and which, as nearly as can be ascertained, is 7674 feet above the sea. This point commands one of the most extensive, most beautiful, and most interesting panoramic views in the world. The whole of Crete was spread out like a map before our feet; the outlines of the White Mountains to the west, and those of the Dictæan Mountains to the east, with the coast line of the Ægean to the north, and of the African sea to the east, are perfect in variety and beauty. In clear weather many of the "isles which crown the Ægean deep" are visible, as also Grandos (the Claudia of the *Acts of the Apostles*), in the African Sea.

After a rapid descent we reached our quarters in the village at sunset, and the next day our steamer in the harbor of Rithymnos, whence we took our farewell of Crete, in which we all agreed, we had spent some of the most charming and most satisfactory days of our lives.—*Letter in London Times.*

NEWSPAPER WRITING.

On this subject the *Presbyterian* says:—

"Our wide-spread circle of readers embraces a large share of the best educated and most intelligent people in the land. It is no small matter to be able to speak to so many leading minds in the various sections of our country. An immensely larger congregation than any minister preaches to is here accessible. There is ample stimulus to all who can wield the pens of ready and effective writers, to avail themselves of this method of usefulness. Newspaper articles are not necessarily the ephemeral things they are sometimes reckoned to be. Several of the most popular and useful religious volumes now in circulation were originally published as articles in religious journals.—Two books, which have been favorably received within the last two years, appeared first as contributions to the columns of the *Presbyterian*. We do not wish it to be thought, however, that it is best for writers to aim at book-making when writing for the hebdomadal press. Serial articles can only be popular and successful when the topic is of unusual interest, or the writing remarkably attractive. Short, pithy, practical pieces, incidents in pastoral life, brief narratives, &c., will always be read, and will usually be copied into other papers, until they shall have reached hundreds of thousands of readers."

The truth is, we have yet but imperfectly realized what a power, for good or harm, the religious newspaper press is exerting on the community. The reading of religious newspapers, by the people as a whole, is in the aggregate doubtless ten times as much as their reading of books—if we except the Bible. And what is

published in the newspapers ordinarily secures ten readers, to one which is secured for the newly published books. That book will have a rare good fortune, that shall be sold in as many thousand copies as are issued weekly by our respectable newspapers. And then, the newspaper writer has a special stimulus to do his best. For when he succeeds to produce an article of special value, it is pretty sure to go the rounds by being transferred to other papers, and to secure to itself its thousands, or tens of thousands, of readers in each. This facility of quoting the most striking articles from paper to paper through the country, operates on the minds of those wishing to do good by writing, like a premium offered for the best articles. And they who would contend for this prize of the greatest usefulness and favor with the reading public, should bear in mind, that for quotation especially, to say nothing of the original publication, the value of an article, all other things being equal, is in inverse proportion to its length. He who would write successfully for the papers, must condense his thoughts as much as possible into a small compass. He must regard words as a necessary evil, and use as few of them as possible. Especially must he spare himself the labor of a formal introduction and conclusion. Let him begin where the thought most material to his purpose begins, and end as soon as he has spoken to the purpose which he has in view. A real gem fills but a small space; and your gem of a newspaper article is not an exception to this rule.—*Puritan Recorder.*

INVITATION TO PRAYER FOR THE CHURCH AND THE WORLD.

ADDRESSED TO ALL CHRISTIANS BY THE LATE PARIS CONFERENCE.

Since the year 1846, when renewed efforts were made to promote a closer union between the members of the church universal, many Christians have agreed among themselves to unite in prayer on a particular day in each week. The number of those who have adopted this godly practice has continually increased; and for several years past the same day has witnessed Christians in different parts of the world offering up the same prayers for their brethren.

The Paris Conference reiterates this appeal, and urges the adoption of the practice upon all their brethren. They invite all Christians to agree in presenting their prayers to the Lord on a fixed day in every week for the following objects:—

1. For the prosperity of the Church of Christ; especially imploring the blessing of God on missionary labors, whether home or foreign.
2. For the union of Christians in each country, and for the union of Christians of different countries, as all constituting the different members of the same body, which is the Church of Christ.
3. That it may please God speedily to remove those obstacles which prevent the universal extension of his kingdom, and to put an end to every system of error, idolatry and unbelief, which opposes itself to the doctrine of the Gospel.
4. That he would be pleased to hasten the general accomplishment of prophecy, and of those promises in particular which are made to Israel, and to the world at large through them.
5. That all who unite in these prayers, may, through the grace of the Holy Spirit, progress in faith, in sanctification, and in true spiritual peace.

Monday morning is the time which has hitherto been observed for this united prayer.

Christians who receive a copy of this appeal, are requested to have it translated into the languages of their respective countries. It is desirable that copies should be multiplied, and that Christian families should be invited to procure and circulate them, and to exhibit them in their houses, in order that as great a number of supplicants as possible may present themselves every week with the same supplication before the throne of God their Saviour on the day appointed.

WHAT ARE YOU DOING FOR YOUR MINISTER?—The writer finds that with the most rigid economy and self-denial in all things, his actual expenses much exceed his salary. The same is true of his brethren generally; and that too, in a region where salaries are not at the lowest figure, but average seven or eight hundred dollars. One with a family of ordinary size, and a salary of eight hundred dollars says:—"I could not possibly get along if I had not other resources." Another with a family of five children and salary of eight hundred dollars, says:—"My salary does not near support me." Another, with a family of about the same number, said to me, "My expenses last year were \$1,500." I might cite others. I find in my own case, the cost of supporting my family at the present time is more than \$1,100; while, to indulge in a liberal and entirely respectable style, would cost \$1,400. I am convinced that in this region—a country town—\$1,500 is as low a salary as can be honorably tendered to a minister; certainly as low as one, with a growing family, can live upon, in a style to satisfy the ideas of a respectable and cultivated people. Let those whose income from trade and investments is thousands, attend to this thing—inquire into it, and they will be satisfied that they are doing but little, compared with what they ought to do, as Christ's stewards, to maintain a Gospel ministry in the land. To neglect a matter of so much importance, and one too, of such binding obligation, and to suffer a minister to make such unrequited sacrifices for their benefit, is to dishonor the Gospel, if it is not even a disgrace to a Christian people.—*Cor. Puritan Recorder.*

EXERCISE IN THE OPEN AIR.—From Hartstene's expedition to the Polar Sea, we extract the following:—"Nature has qualified man to breathe an atmosphere 120 degrees above zero, or 63 below it, a difference of 180 degrees, without injury to health; and the doctrine of physicians that great and sudden changes of temperature are injurious to health is disproved by recorded facts. There are very few Arctic navigators who die in the Arctic zone; it is the most healthy climate on the globe to those that breathe the open air. We have among our associate observers one who observes and records the changes of temperature in Australia, where temperature rose to 115 at 3 o'clock, P. M., and next morning at 5 was down to 40 degrees—a change of 75 degrees in fourteen hours; there the people are healthy—and another at Franconia, (N. H.) where the changes are the most sudden, the most frequent, and of the greatest extent of any place with which I am in correspondence on the American Continent; and yet there is no town of its size that has so great a proportion of its inhabitants who pass the age of three-score years and ten. It is the quality of the changed air that constitutes the difference that physicians notice, and not the temperature."

THE CAYUGA CHIEF IN A RAIL-CAR.—"Would to God that the Maine Law could have passed fifty years ago!" We turned to find an old lady on the seat back of us, venturing her wish in the midst of an earnest discussion between a Maine-law Yankee and a red-nosed member of the bottle fraternity. "Yes," continued the old lady, "fifty years ago. A husband would not then have gone down to a drunkard's grave, my daughters married drunkards and lived lives of sorrow, or my boys have died in jail and the mad-house. Look at me," and with something of fire kindling up in her old eyes, she laid her bony hand upon the arm of the liquor dealer, "and see a wreck of your accursed business. I was young, had enough of this world's goods, and my heart was full of happiness and hope. My God! Sir, how they have poured desolation into this old heart. I am often bitter, and do you wonder? Such as you robbed me of all my children, and at eighty years of age, I am alone—do you hear—alone! And let me tell you, this hand never wronged the least of God's creatures. But you, Sir, wronged me. You, Sir, talk about the domicile, and say it is sacred. God forgive me, but I remember the day when my home was entered by the constables and skinned of all. I remember when the Bible my mother gave me was taken away for drink. I remember the time when my first-born was laid in my arms from a drunken husband's hands, and its little life blood ran warm into my bosom from its wounds. Why, Sir," and the old woman half rose in her seat, "in God's holy name, did you come into my house to rob and kill? Was that constitutional? I have one child living—in the asylum—a maniac. It's all the work of your hands. There is blood there! Blood, Sir! Better, Sir, have a mill-stone around your neck than sell rum. The curse of the widow is upon you. It will follow you. The serpents you send out shall return to you and yours. Give me that bottle!" Involuntarily, as it almost seemed, the liquor dealer handed the old lady the bottle which he held in his hand. She dashed it out of the car window, and slowly resumed her seat. The people who had crowded around while the train was stopping, to hear the conversation, slowly and thoughtfully dispersed to their seats, and the now cowering liquor dealer looked the very embodiment of humiliation and shame. With a deep sigh we turned away, our own faith made stronger by the Maine Law sermon we had listened to. Ah! how many in our land would have escaped the bitterness of life had rum been banished in their day!—*Cayuga Chief.*

VOTE AS YOU PRAY.—To such as sometimes vote against their prayers we would commend the following extract from a sermon delivered in this city on Thanksgiving day:—"Before you determine to cooperate in a measure or vote for particular men, see if you can cheerfully lay the whole case before the Lord and ask his blessing upon the enterprise. Tell him, for example, that you wish to repeal the *Maine Law*, if this be your object, and ask him to bless your efforts and the efforts of your coadjutors, the *liquor dealers and tipplers* of Boston. Or, if you propose to favor the policy which would extend the area of slavery by breaking down the constitution and compromises of the country, or by capturing certain contiguous islands, or by enforcing the fugitive slave act, lay all this before Him. Why not? If these are proper objects to be sought, why not invoke the aid of our bountiful benefactor? But if you cannot pray for them—if you are satisfied that they involve principles for which heaven has no sympathy, then abandon them and array yourselves with God and good men against them."—*Boston Tel.*

SAID NETTLETON—"We may talk about the best means of doing good; but, after all, the greatest difficulty lies in doing it with a proper spirit. *Speaking the truth in love—in meekness, instructing those that oppose themselves—with the meekness and gentleness of Christ.* I have known anxious sinners drop the subject of religion in consequence of a preacher addressing them in an angry tone."

SAID PAYSON—"I never was fit to say a word to a sinner, except when I had a broken heart myself; when I was subdued and melted into penitence, and felt as though I had just received pardon to my own soul, and when my heart was full of tenderness and pity."

SAID BRAINERD—In speaking of the Spirit of God,—"When ministers feel these special gracious influences on their hearts, it wonderfully assists them to come at the consciences of men, and as it were to handle them with hands; whereas, without them, whatever reason and oratory we make use of, we do but make use of stumps instead of hands."

GOOD EXAMPLE.—A good brother who has long been a subscriber to the *Christian Chronicle*, has called and given us the names of two new subscribers and the money for the paper.—He says they are accustomed to borrow his paper, and as he wants his own in his own family, he has thought best to furnish these neighbors with the *Chronicle*, as the best way of disposing of the difficulty. We hope to be able to report a good many such cases. Who will imitate the example of this subscriber?—*Christian Chronicle.*

CHRISTIAN TREASURY.

"This corruptible must put on incorruption."—1 Cor. xv. 53.

A JOYFUL RESURRECTION.—Marvel of marvels! The sleeping ashes of the sepulchre starting at the tones of archangel's trumpet!—the dishonoured dust rising a glorified body, like its risen Lord's! At death, the soul's bliss is perfect in kind; but that bliss is not complete in degree, until reunited to the tabernacle it has left behind to mingle with the sods of the valley. But tread lightly on that grave, it contains precious, because ransomed dust! My body, as well as my spirit, was included in the redemption-price of Calvary; and "them also which sleep in Jesus will God bring with Him." Oh! blessed Jubilee-day of creation, when Christ's "dead men shall arise;"—when, together with His dead body, they shall come; and the summons shall sound forth, "Awake, and sing, ye that dwell in the dust!" All the joys of that resurrection morn we cannot tell; but its chief glory we do know,—"When He shall appear, we shall be like Him; for we shall see Him as He is." Like Him!—My soul, art thou waiting for this manifestation of the sons of God? Like Him!—Hast thou caught up any faint resemblance to that all-glorious image? Having this hope in thee, art thou purifying thyself, even as He is pure? Be much with Jesus now, that thou mayest exult in meeting Him hereafter. Thus taking Him as thy Guide and Portion in life, thou mayest lay thee down in thy dark and noisome cell, and look forward with triumphant hope to the dawn of a resurrection morn, saying, "What time I awake, I am still with Thee!"

"Remember this word unto thy servant, upon which thou hast caused me to hope!"
—*Faithful Promiser.*

COMMERCIAL.

Within a few days accounts have reached us from various parts of Canada, of a stagnation in business, which is thus accounted for: Owing to the fall in prices, farmers have not brought in their produce, and the receipts and collections of merchants have consequently been small. They, in their turn, have been obliged, to a considerable extent, to renew their notes falling due, which has to an equal extent, used the funds of the Banks so that money is scarcer than it was a short time since.

The tendency of produce of every kind, it will be seen, is still downwards, which may partly, at all events, be attributed to the diminished amount of gold in circulation. When large supplies of this precious metal came a few years ago from California and Australia, every one conversant with monetary affairs, saw that as the circulating medium increased, the prices of all commodities must rise; and now that the war has drained off to a considerable extent, this surplus of gold, to be buried for an indefinite time among the rural population of the East, in exchange for supplies to the armies, the effect must just be so far reversed, and prices generally must have a downward tendency, although scarcity or special demand may send up the rates for particular articles.

It is, however, to be remembered that California and Australia are yielding, upon the whole, larger supplies of gold every year, and that the drain on account of the war, will probably soon come to an end, so that the depression may be merely temporary.

The Paris correspondent of the *Montreal Gazette* says:—

The accounts which arrive from the provinces agree in stating that the price of corn has fallen in all the markets.

CORN TRADE WITH RUSSIA.—The *Dublin Mercantile Advertiser* states that a first-rate corn firm in that city is now receiving orders for the house of Brandt & Co., of St. Petersburg, for wheat, to be delivered f.o.b. on the Neva, at from 18s to 21s per quarter, which, allowing for freight and insurance, would cost in an Irish port equal to about 19s per barrel.

The New York Independent states that business in February has been good, that money is easy, and that Stocks generally are rising.

MONTREAL BROKERS' CIRCULAR.—WHOLE-SALE PRICES.

Feb. 16, 1856.

PRODUCE.—Flour. We have no improvement to note in the demand for Flour this week, with the exception of one sale of 1,000 brls. fancy superfine at 40s. The sales, by retail, have been at 40s @ 41s 6d for superfine, according to quality. A small lot of extra, of a favorite brand, having brought the extreme price of 40s per barrel. For May delivery 38s 9d was paid for good Upper Canada superfine, in the early part of the week; but there are, to-day, sellers at 37s 6d.

WHEAT.—Lower Canada Red is coming into market pretty freely, but prices are very irregular, owing to the damaged state in which much of last year's crop was housed; 6s @ 9s 9d per minot.

PEASE.—Bring 4s 6d @ 4s 9d per minot from the Farmers. There is no speculative enquiry for them.

OATS.—Are a large crop, and come in freely at 1s 9d @ 1s 10½ per minot.

BARLEY.—4s 6d @ 4s 9d per minot.

PROVISIONS.—There is nothing of moment to note in Provisions; transactions in retail only, at last week's prices.

ASHES.—Pearls have declined to 39s 6d @ 40s; Pots continue at 36s @ 36s 6d per cwt.

STOCKS.—Bank of Montreal.—Has advanced about 1 per cent. during the week, there being, to-day, no sellers of "Old" under 13 prem., nor of "New" under 12½ prem. The transactions, since our last have been large. City Bank.—Continues to advance steadily; 2 prem. is offered, and 2½ prem. asked. Bank of British North America.—No transactions, for months past, in this market. No Stock offering. People's Bank.—Nominally at par. No sales. Bank of Upper Canada.—Offered at 2 discount, without attracting attention. Commercial Bank.—In good demand, at an advance upon our last week's quotations. Sales at 10½ prem. Grand Trunk R.R.—Sales to a trifling extent, up to yesterday, at 40 @ 41 dis.; but it is, to-day, in demand at 38 dis.; with little stock offering. Great Western R.R.—None in market. Champlain & St. Lawrence R.R.—Quotations purely nominal, both for Stock and Bonds. Montreal Mining Co.'s Consols. This Stock maintains its character for extraordinary and unexpected changes in its market value. On this day week it was procurable at 10s 6d, subsequently to which it jumped to 13s 9d, and, yesterday, 14s 6d was reported to have been offered for 1500 shares. Holders, to-day, ask 15s. Montreal City Gas Co.—Stock asked for at 24 dis.; sellers refusing to accept less than 20 dis. Other Stocks.—Nothing doing. Exchange.—In good demand, at 9½ for Bank, with very little good private paper in market.

TUESDAY, Feb. 19.

The news by "Canada" has rendered flour unsalable at above quotations, though no price has been established. Montreal Mining Stock has again receded to 14s. Montreal Bank Stock has farther advanced, and may be quoted 13½ to 14 per cent prem. Butter in kegs has advanced say from 11d to 11½d.

MONTREAL MARKET

BONNECOURS MARKET, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, FEB. 19.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Flour, quintal	18	0	Eggs per doz	1	6
Oatmeal, do	13	6	Cheese, per lb	7	0
Indian Meal, do	13	0	Turkeys, p. co	9	10
Wheat, pr minot	3	6	Geese, do	7	0
Oats, do	1	8	Fowls, do	3	0
Barley, do	4	3	Potatoes, p. bag	3	6
Pease, do	4	6	Turnips, do	3	0
Buck Wheat, do	3	8	Apples, pr lb	12	0
Eye, do	0	0	Cattle on foot,		
Flax Seed, do	6	0	per cwt	20	9
Lard, do	6	6	Sheep, live, ea	25	0
Onions, do	3	0	Pork in car-		
Beans, do	11	9	case, p 100 lbs	48	6
Butter, fresh,			Beef, per lb	9	4
per lb	1	8	Mutton, do	0	6
Butter, salt,			Hay		
per lb	1	0	Straw		

Demand for Farmers salt Butter is increasing several good samples sold to-day for 1s 1d.

TORONTO MARKETS, Feb. 16, 1856.

(By Special Telegraph.)

Wheat, inferior 6s 6d @ 7s 8d, but little in market. Flour, good, farmers' 37s 6d @ 40s. Oats 2s 8d @ 2s 10d. Potatoes, in demand 4s @ 4s 6d. Pork heavy 38 @ 38 50. Butter good, scarce 1s 6d @ 1s 8d; inferior 1s 2d @ 1s 4d. No change in other produce. Sales are merely for consumption.

NEW YORK MARKETS—FEB. 18.

Flour dull and unsettled; Common, \$7 @ 7 12; Extra, \$7.50 @ \$8; Canadian, \$7.75 @ \$10. Wheat—\$1.40 @ \$1.50; Corn 75 @ 82. Provisions—Pork firm at \$15.87 @ 16.00 for mess, and \$13.87 for prime. Lard firm, 10½ @ 10½c. Money in fair demand and good supply.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.—FEBRUARY 13.

Beef—10c. @ 12c.; Milk Cows \$35 @ \$45. Sheep and Lambs.—Sheep, \$3 50 @ \$12; Lambs, \$5 @ \$7. Swine.—Western Hogs, corn fed, 8½ @ 7½c.

BIRTHS.

Montreal—15th inst., by Rev. Robert Miller, of a daughter. 17th inst., Mrs. C. Waldron, of a daughter. 18th inst., Mrs. Henry Vernar, of a daughter. Hamilton—9th inst., Mrs. D. Frazer, of a son. Perth—3rd inst., Mrs. William Allan, of a son. Port Hope—31st ult., Mrs. James Spry, of a son. St. Simon—11th inst., Mrs. G. G. Forsyth, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Montreal—6th inst., by Rev. W. Taylor, D.D., Mr. John Stalker, of Hamilton, to Elizabeth, daughter of Malcom Stalker, Esq., of Godmanchester. 12th inst., by the same, Mr. Thomas Beattie, to Miss Ann Hooker, of Ormstown. 14th inst., by the same, Mr. James Jamieson, to Miss Mary Ann Richardson.

Athol—22nd inst., by Rev. D. McMullen, Mr. S. Striker, to Miss Phoebe Rankin. Galt—5th inst., by the Rev. D. Inglis, Mr. Angus Polson, to Mary Jane, second daughter of M. C. Lutz, Esq.

Masouche—14th inst., by the Rev. G. de C. O'Grady, Creighton Cassidy, of Long Point, to Maria, third daughter of Thomas Robinson.

Perth—1st inst., by Rev. William Bain, Mr. James Watt, to Margaret, eldest daughter of Mr. John McDougall.

St. Lambert—13th inst., by the Rev. R. Lonsdell, Mr. John Outhet, to Louisa, eldest daughter of Mr. John Baker.

Scott—9th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Demorst, Mr. Alexander Card, to Susannah, second daughter of Mr. Jas. Kinsey.

South Plantagenet—7th inst., by Rev. John Edwards, Mr. Ebenezer Frith, to Anne, daughter of Mr. Neil Campbell, of Lochaber.

DEATHS.

Montreal—5th ult., Fanny Isabella, youngest daughter of Mr. W. Hicks. 13th inst., Helen McKean, wife of William Connell, aged 32 years. 16th inst., Hon. Mr. Justice VanFelson, at the age of 73 years. 17th inst., Mrs. Hannah Gilbert, widow of the late David Pontine, aged 55 years. 14th inst., Rachel, infant daughter of Mr. J. Adams Mathewson. Galt—7th inst., Agnes, wife of Mr. R. G. Fowler, aged 44 years.

Indian Lands—25th Dec., Mr. John McEwen, aged 84 years and 10 months.

Lanark—7th inst., John, eldest son of John Craig, aged 2½ years.

London—8th inst., Margaret, wife of John Raymond. Picton—30th ult., Lydia, wife of Mr. Garrett Striker, aged 62.

Quebec—13th inst., Mr. John Colvin, aged 37 years.

Toronto—9th inst., Joseph B. Sprague, of Blenheim, C.W. 9th inst., Edward Francis, second son of T. P. Roberts, Esq., aged 22 years.

NOTICES.

—A Public Meeting of Citizens is to be held in the City Hall on Friday evening, "to take into consideration the best means of obtaining an Equalisation of the Tariff between Canada and the United States, and a proper and just Regulation of the Provincial Tariff throughout."

GRANDE LIGNE MISSION.—A Public Meeting of the friends of this Institution will be held (D.V.), on the evening of the 28th inst., in the American Presbyterian Church.

—On 29th inst., and 1st March the Rev. O. R. Bachelor, for twelve years a Missionary in India, will deliver two lectures, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, on the Manners, Customs, and Religion of the Hindoos, illustrated by Panoramic views.

BRANCH BIBLE SOCIETY MEETINGS.—The Rev. James Green will (D.V.) attend the Anniversary Meetings of the Branch Bible Societies at the places and times named below:

PLACE.	DATE.	HOUR.	PLACE.	DATE.	HOUR.
Merrickville,	Feb. 21,	7 p.m.	Pembroke,	"	6, 7 p.m.
Wolford,	"	22,	Portage du	"	"
Smith's Falls,	"	24, 10 a.m.	Fort,	"	7 p.m.
Perth,	"	25,	Clarendon	"	9, 10 a.m.
Lanark,	"	26,	Bristol,	"	9, 3 p.m.
Middleton,	"	27,	Fitzroy Har-	"	"
Rosetta,	"	28,	bour,	"	10, 7 p.m.
Carleton Place,	"	29,	Torbolton,	"	11, 7 p.m.
Ramsay,	"	March 2, 10 a.m.	Ashton,	"	12, 7 p.m.
Pakenham,	"	2,	Richmond	"	13, 7 p.m.
White Lake,	"	3,	Aylmer,	"	14, 7 p.m.
Renfrew,	"	4,	Clarence	"	16, 10 a.m.
Westmeath,	"	5,	"	"	"

MONTREAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—Appointments for Meetings to be addressed by W. R. Seaver, Esq.:

	Thursday	February 21
Daleville,	Friday	" 22
Chatham,	Monday	" 25
Petite Nation,	Tuesday	" 26
Lochaber,	Wednesday	" 27
Buckingham,	Friday	" 29
Ottawa City,	Monday	March 3
Wakefield,	Tuesday	" 4
Aylmer,	Wednesday	" 5
Torbolton,	Thursday	" 6
Fitzroy Harbour,	Friday	" 7
Bristol,	Monday	" 10
Portage du Fort,	Tuesday	" 11
Litchfield,	Wednesday	" 12
Westmeath,	Friday	" 14
Pembroke,	Monday	" 17
South Westmeath,	Tuesday	" 18
Pakenham,	Wednesday	" 19
Richmond,	Thursday	" 20
Ottawa City,	Friday	" 21
Cumberland,	Saturday	" 22
Clarence,	Monday	" 24
L'Orignal,	Tuesday	" 25
Bracklehill,	Wednesday	" 26
Vandellane,	Thursday	" 27
Point Fortune,	"	"

It is particularly hoped that a liberal collection will be given at each meeting to aid the Montreal Temperance Society to defray the expenses of this Mission. P. S.—If the friends of the cause in the Eastern Townships or the Chateaugay District wish for Mr. Seaver's services, after the above appointments are closed, they are requested to correspond with J. C. BECKETT, Secretary, M.T.S., 38, Great St. James St., Montreal.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE.—Mrs. Eleanor H. Lay, Principal. The duties of this School will be resumed on Thursday, Feb. 21st. It is very desirable that Pupils should commence with the Term, so as to go on regularly with the Classes; but at whatever time they may enter, they will be expected to remain until the close of the Term, and no deduction will be made for absence.

A few vacancies for Boarders.

17 St. Helen Street,
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February 20, 1856.

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Cowansville, C. E., Jan. 24, 1856.

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