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QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

The first of the December Quarterly Meetings of the Council took place on Monday, the Mayor in the chair.

THE MAYOR—ALLEGATION OF JOBBERY IN THE CITY COUNCIL.

Ald. LYMAN rose to a question of privilege. Some days ago in an evening paper, an article appeared signed 'a rate payer,' and containing some rather strong statements, said to have been made by the Mayor. It was said that a deputation had waited upon his worship, who on that occasion made statements such as were not common to be made respecting City Councillors. It was there said that the Councillors were given to jobbery and robbery, and he, Ald. Lyman, thought that the Mayor must have given some countenance to these words, as he, Ald. Lyman, had no where seen any disclaimer. He wished, then, to know whether his worship had indeed made these statements, and was he aware that such robberies had been made by Councillors, and had he taken measures to punish them. Such statements as those said to have been made by the Mayor would go to the country, and brand the members of that Council; he, Ald. Lyman, wished then to know whether his worship had given any color to them.

The Mayor in reply, said he would give the substance of the words used by him to those that waited upon him to get a footpath for John street. He told them that they could not have it—there was no money for that purpose. At the spring appropriations each committee tried to get all it could; there was a scramble as to who should get most; but he had not said what was represented to have been said by him about the robberies. He had said something to the effect that St. John street would not get a footpath while the member representing the ward was more anxious to obtain a dwelling for the telegraph operator than to get footpaths for the street in his ward.

Councillor STRYVENSON—What member did you mean?

The Mayor—Ald. Lyman who was trying to get \$875 for a dwelling for the telegraph operator.

Ald. LYMAN—Did you or did you not say that the whole system at present prevailing at the City Hall was one of infamous jobbery?

The Mayor—I said there was some jobbery. I did not say the whole system.

Ald. LYMAN thought enough had fallen from the Mayor to show there was a foundation for the statements made in the press. It was for each member to vindicate his own honor, but he, Ald. Lyman, for his part, had written an answer which would appear in the public journals.

Ald. LECLAIRE repudiated the charge, and thought that the Mayor ought to produce some proof of his accusation.

Ald. BULMER demanded that if his worship knew anything of any jobbery by any member of the Council that he would put it on the table in writing.

The Mayor said he would state some facts to justify his statements of jobbery. There was a piece of land belonging to his worship on the line of St. Francois de Sales Street, and when the Chairman of the Road Committee found that it belonged to the Mayor, and that he would not sell it less than others were asking in the neighborhood, the Road Committee passed another report to have the street run on a different line. This was not an honest report, because it threw expense upon the city to make a crooked street. There was jobbery. The taking of his land for the street, according to the second plan, below its real value, would be a loss to himself, make a crooked street, and inflict expense on the city.

Coun. MCCREADY thought if there was jobbery the guilty party should be pointed out. It was not fair to call men who had for years worked hard and honestly in the Council, a set of jobbers and robbers. He had never seen jobbery practised in the Council.

Ald. BULMER thought the Mayor should have told the deputation all the facts of the case respecting St. John Street, for he must have known them. A large sum had been expended on that Street. The Mayor himself had urged the laying down of more footpaths this year, and the composition bricks for the paving of St. John Street had not yet arrived from England. The whole trouble, however, rose from the matter of the Mayor's property, and the opening of St. Francois de Sales Street, for the proceedings relative to which he, Ald. Bulmer, was no more responsible than any other member. If anyone were to blame it was the Fabrique. These gentlemen for two years had urged the running of the street on this particular line, and not the Committee. Many gentlemen had testified to the Committee that the Mayor's land was worth only a shilling a foot instead of fifty cents. His worship could not make himself a judge respecting that land. He, Ald. Bulmer, thought it unbecoming in the Mayor to make such a charge against members in which they could have no personal interest.

Ald. LYMAN considered that the impression conveyed to the deputation by the Mayor, was that the Council were there working for their own private ends and interests. The whole affair rose from his worship's inability to distinguish between the interests of the city and his own.

His worship replied, mentioning other instances wherein he had differed from the Road Committee, and wherein their own plans had involved unnecessary expense.

Ald. LECLAIRE said the Mayor himself was responsible for the delay in the signing of the report for the opening up of St. Francois de Sales street. He had requested the members of the Committee before signing, to go and examine the street for themselves and accept no hearsay evidence. It had been shown that the street would not be crooked, but quite straight from St. Antoine Suburbs to Dorchester street. The Finance Committee, after examining the ground and the plan accepted the latter, which provided

for a straight street between the points mentioned. There could, then, be no jobbery in the case, no member being interested.

The Mayor—Except yourself.

Ald. LECLAIRE—You are saying what is not correct. None had any interest but yourself.

The Mayor—You had an interest—you're a member of the Fabrique.

Ald. LECLAIRE—Yes; but those gentlemen

are all honorable men whom you, on several occasions, treated in the most disrespectful and dishonorable way. (Sensation.)

The Mayor—The gentlemen of the Fabrique?

Ald. LECLAIRE—They are better than you. You treated them in a shameful and very unbecoming manner.

The Mayor—I don't want any of your insolence. (Confusion.)

Ald. LECLAIRE—I have got a seat here and I will defend myself. You treated those gentlemen badly. No one can say anything against them. The present plan of the street was made

two years ago, several gentlemen offering to cede land if the Council would acquire from others enough to form a street 60 feet wide.

After some further words from the Mayor, the matter was allowed to drop.

ACTING MAYOR, REVISORS, AUDITORS, ETC.

Coun. Labelle was then made acting Mayor for the ensuing quarter, and Alderman Grenier and Councillors Bowie, Lamoureux, Leduc, and McGauvran, a board of revisors to revise the list of voters for the next election. Alex. Molson and Chas. Pratt, Esq., were appointed auditors to audit the accounts for the coming year. A protest was read from certain butchers in the St. Antoine Market, complaining that the by-law prohibiting the sale of meat outside the market was not properly enforced.

Ald. RODDEN said the police could not always be aware of cases of its infraction, and that aggrieved parties should give information, and their complaint would be attended to.

A protest was then read from the Mayor against the illegal proceeding of the Council, held on the 5th of September last, in regard to the appropriations in connection with the extension of St. Francois de Sales Street; also, a petition, founded on the above, for a writ of mandamus to quash the proceedings of such Council in regard to St. Francois de Sales St.

STREET EXTENSION.

The following reports from the Road and Finance Committees, were then adopted, viz., recommending the extension of Seigneur Street, through the land ceded by the Seminary as far as St. Patrick Street; the whole cost of opening Seigneur Street to be assessed on the proprietors benefited. Also a recommendation for the widening of St. Peter Street, between Notre Dame and Great St. James Streets.

A report recommending the extension of La Gauchetiere Street, from St. Janvier Street to Cemetery, was likewise read; but, owing to the plan not being ready, the adoption of it was postponed until to-morrow.

It was then understood that a motion of Coun. Contant, to insert, on and after the 1st Feb. next, the Corporation advertisements in the *Transcript* and *L'Union Nationale* should be considered this evening. Also a report from the Fire Committee was read and adopted, recommending that the chief operator of the Fire Alarm Telegraph should have a dwelling in the City Hall, since there was room to spare there, and there had been a sufficient sum (\$375) saved from different items in the department.

A written statement of the Mayor in reference to the number (23) of new streets to be widened or opened during the coming year was laid on the table, and the Council then adjourned.

The third of the December Quarterly meetings took place Wednesday, the Mayor in the chair.

DISPOSAL OF THE ST. ALBANS' RAIDERS' PLUNDER.

Ald. RODDEN said, in accordance with a resolution of the Council last evening, the Police Committee met that afternoon to investigate the facts in connection with the giving up of nearly \$90,000 (stolen from the St. Albans' banks) to the discharged raiders by Chief Lamothe, in whose hands it had been placed for safe-keeping. The enquiry had not closed, but he would say a report of the proceedings, as far as they had gone, would be laid on the table.

After a desultory discussion as to whether the report should be read,

Coun. MCCREADY moved, seconded by Coun. DONOVAN, that the report of the proceedings before the committee be adopted. This motion was lost by a minority of one.

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

The City Clerk read a petition from the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture for the same allowance and appropriation for the Exhibition to be held in September next, as was given last year. Referred.

PUBLICATION OF THE CITY POLICE PROCEEDINGS. Ald. CONTANT, understood that the representatives of the press had obtained the report of the proceedings of the Police Committee, and that they intended to publish it to-morrow. He hoped the Council would require the reporters to abstain from publication of the evidence until it was complete.

Ald. RODDEN said that in the course of the day he had been applied to by the reporters for permission to be present during the enquiry.—A requisition was subsequently sent to the Committee, who replied that it was not desirable the reporters should attend. Subsequently he read four questions for determination by the Committee, one being whether the document should go to the press this evening or not.

A sort of understanding was come to that the document should be laid on the table that evening, and so the press would be allowed means for its publication. Moreover, two of the gentlemen who had been examined that afternoon were anxious that the evidence should go before the public as soon as possible, in order to correct erroneous impressions arising from the discussion of the night before.

After a few remarks from Councillor Labelle against publication, the matter dropped for the present.

RENEWAL OF THE DISCUSSION ON THE PUBLICATION OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE POLICE COMMITTEE.

Ald. CONTANT moved, seconded by Coun. MCCREADY, that it be resolved that the City Council regret that the proceedings of the Police Committee this afternoon have been communicated to the members of the press, and that in the Council's opinion they ought not to be published before they are completed, inasmuch as, owing to the present position of the enquiry, their publication might prejudice public opinion; and consequently that the Council request the reporters not now to publish said proceedings.

Coun. MCCREADY said he had seconded this resolution merely that the discussion might be opened.

After a rather warm debate, the Mayor said he thought it would be better that the document should be read, so that they might be able to judge of the case as far as it went; and particularly so, considering the discussion of last night and the remarks made to-night, which would go to the people.

Considerable discussion again ensued, however, in which it appeared that the general feeling amongst the English speaking members was that the evidence should be read.

Ald. BULMER then moved, seconded by Coun. McNEVIN, "That the motion regarding the proceedings of the Committee just passed be reconsidered, and that the document be read."

Coun. DAVLIN understood that the evidence had been copied by some of the gentlemen connected with the press; and, as he was speaking, was going into type. He had yet to learn that the Council could pass any resolution to which the members of the press were bound to give adherence, unless they thought proper; but, he had no doubt, that if the Council communicated a request to them, they would be disposed, as far as possible, to comply with it. He contended that the evidence taken that afternoon should go before the public, and could not understand why, in this particular case, they should adopt a rule not followed in any other investigation.—The gentlemen who opposed the motion should not be so tender about this case. The Chief was publicly charged by him (Mr. Devlin), last night with the commission of a dishonorable act, and he therefore contended that the press have a right to the evidence. He regretted any resolution should be passed to prohibit by moral force the publication of this document. Then it was perfectly well known that immediately after the charge last night a meeting of the Police Committee was held to inquire into it, and that to-day the investigation was held without loss of time. This action would show that the parties who had been robbed of \$90,000 in St. Albans had received some sympathy from us, and that we were prepared to do all in our power to repair the gross injustice in this matter. He was sure the evidence would have a good effect in the States.

Ald. BELLEMEKE said, even were the report complete or final, what result would we arrive at? We would simply establish a number of facts, and the question whether these facts amounted to criminality or not could not be decided by the Council. Recourse would have to be had to another tribunal of competent jurisdiction, for the charges brought against the Chief of Police are entirely foreign to the ordinary matters brought before the Council. Mr. Lamothe was not charged with an infringement of our rules or by-laws, nor even of a charge subject to the control of the Council. Our Police Committee were now acting as a jury, with only this difference, that it would submit a "True Bill," or a "No Bill" to a tribunal which was not authorized to take any action whatever upon their decision.

Ald. RODDEN said, in justice to the Council and the public, they had no course but to follow the procedure that would be adopted in a court of justice, where a reporter would be allowed to take the proceedings. Why should they withhold the proceedings from the public, who were anxious to hear them, as shown by the large attendance to-night? (Hear, hear.) If this question were simply a municipal one, they might certainly have a right to deal with it as with other matters, but it was a great national question—the greatness of which must produce an awe in the mind of every thinking man. Not only the citizens, but the whole people of the Province have their eyes on this Council, for this act would be carried to all places with electric speed; it would be recorded, and God grant it might not be recorded with blood.

Ald. BULMER's motion was then carried by a majority of two, and the report of the Police Committee was read.

REPORT OF THE POLICE COMMITTEE, RELATING TO ITS ENQUIRY INTO CHARGES AGAINST THE CHIEF OF POLICE IN CONNECTION WITH THE ST. ALBANS' RAIDERS.

Wednesday, Dec. 14th, 3 p.m.

Present: His Worship the Mayor, Aldermen Rodden, Leclaire; Councillors McCreedy, McGibbon, Devlin, Labelle, Leduc.

Coun. DAVLIN stated that before entering into the investigation of the written charges submitted by him yesterday evening he desired to add another charge which he had omitted to the following effect:

That the Chief did refuse to execute a warrant issued yesterday by a Judge of the Superior Court, for the arrest of certain parties charged with criminal offences.

Thereupon the question was put to the Committee whether or not this further charge should be received now.

Yeas—McCreedy, McGibbon.

Nays—Labelle, Leduc.

The votes being equally divided, the Chairman gave his casting vote that the charge should

be received, but the Chief should have sufficient time to enter upon his defence thereon.

The Chief said he was prepared to enter upon his defence upon the said charge.

The following charge which was made by Councillor Devlin yesterday morning was then read.

The undersigned Councillor charges Guillaume Lamothe, Esq., Chief of Police, with having upon the 13th day of December, at the city of Montreal, without authority and by design disposed himself of a large sum of stolen money, amounting to between eighty and ninety thousand dollars, which was placed in his hands for safe-keeping to await the result of legal investigation; which sum of money the Chief of Police, it is further charged, delivered to some person or persons not the legitimate owners of the same, and to the great loss and damage of the persons from whom the said sum of money was stolen.

B. DAVLIN.

REPLY OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE.

The following reply to Mr. Devlin's accusation was submitted by Mr. Lamothe:—

The undersigned, in reply to the charge preferred against him by Coun. Devlin, the accuser and member of this Committee, begs leave to state:—

That the accusation is one over which the Council or Police Committee can have or exercise no jurisdiction whatever. That he never received the sum of money alluded to as an officer of the Corporation, but that he was entrusted by the Judge of Sessions with a certain amount of notes and bills found upon the persons of certain parties arrested under the accusation of having stolen the same.

That having heard the delivery of the judgment in this matter, declaring that the judge had no authority or jurisdiction in the case; that the warrant under which the accused had been arrested and dispossessed of the said notes was illegal, and discharged the said parties from such arrest, he thought himself legally bound—advised as he was by professional men—to restore immediately the property to the parties who were in possession of it at the time of the arrest, and who had been declared to have been illegally arrested, such as is actually done in such cases.

That he was requested by the said discharged parties to deliver to them the money which had been taken from them at the time of the said illegal arrest and entrusted to him, which he did under the impression, not only that he had a right to do it, but that it was his duty so to do.

If it is the intention of the accuser, who acted as counsel before the Judge of Sessions, to elicit from the Committee an opinion or a decision upon the legality or illegality of the conduct of the undersigned, he hopes that a sense of justice will prompt the Committee to afford him the opportunity of being heard by counsel before the committee.

GUIL. LAMOTHE, Chief of Police.

The Chief stated he had no verbal statement to make in addition to the said document.

The chairman put the question whether the Committee would proceed with the complaint as against an official act of the Chief or not, and whether or not they would admit an attorney to appear on his behalf in this matter.

Coun. Labelle moved, seconded by Coun. Leduc, that the point of law raised by the Chief of Police in his answer to the charges made by Coun. Devlin, relative to the question of jurisdiction of the Committee, to enquire into the facts connected with the said charge, be now referred to the Attorney of the Corporation.

The question being put, the following division resulted:—

Yeas: Labelle, Leduc.

Nays: Leclaire, McCreedy, McGibbon.

It was then admitted that the Chief should be allowed to be heard by an attorney.

The Chief said he would so be heard at a later stage of the proceedings.

Coun. Devlin claimed to have the right to examine the Chief, which was granted.

The Chief, being called upon to take the oath, declared he was not ready to do so unless he had his attorney with him, as the matter now before the Committee was a serious one, and, although perfectly satisfied that he was right, he might require the advice of such attorney.

Edward Carter, Q.C., and Clerk of the Peace, was called.

Q. Did you, yesterday, authorize or advise Guillaume Lamothe, Chief of Police, to deliver up to the prisoners discharged by the judgment of his Honor, Mr. Justice Crouse, known as the St. Albans raiders, the whole or any part of the monies placed in his hands for safe-keeping, as Chief of Police, namely, the monies alleged to have been stolen from the St. Albans' Banks by the raiders?

A. I am happy to have this opportunity of answering this question, as I was much surprised to see in this morning's papers the statement to the effect that, after the judgment was rendered, Mr. Lamothe had been advised by Judge Crouse and myself to give up the money; no such advice was so given. But I deem it right to add that upon asking Mr. Lamothe this day for an explanation, he informed me that some eight or ten days ago, feeling anxious about this money, he asked Mr. Crouse what he should do with this money if the prisoners were released, and that Mr. Crouse answered that he could not hold the money, and that I was present when this occurred, and had acquiesced in Mr. Crouse's opinion. I had at the time no recollection of this, but have since been assured by Mr. Crouse that the question had been so put in that general form, and that answer was given. It is, therefore, very probable that such a question was put in that general manner, and that answer given and acquiesced in, upon the assumption, however, that the discharge of the prisoners was a discharge upon the merits of the case. I desire also to add that this occurring in the course of a conversation, such an opinion would in all probability be the one given by any

lawyer to whom a similar question was put. In conclusion, I wish to state that finding an argument after Judge Crouse's judgment, Mr. Devlin begged of me to see that no order was given for the restitution of the money. I immediately, upon Mr. Crouse leaving the bench, asked him not to give an order for the money, and his answer was that no application had been made, and no order given, or that he had no order to give, or words to that effect.

Q. Were the charges preferred against the said raiders disposed of by Judge Crouse upon the merits?

A. The decision of Judge Crouse is now known to have been one entirely turning upon his jurisdiction, and, therefore, assuming that he had no jurisdiction, he could not very well make any order respecting the money; his decision did not touch the merits of the charges.

Q. At what hour was the judgment of Judge Crouse rendered?

A. As far as I recollect, at about half-past three o'clock.

Q. Have you been informed by the Chief of Police to whom he delivered the money so placed in his custody, and at what time the delivery took place and where?

A. The first intimation I received that the money had been handed over by Mr. Lamothe was from Mr. Devlin himself yesterday afternoon, and I heard him upbraid Mr. Lamothe for having delivered over the money; my conversation with Mr. Lamothe this day related to the newspaper report above adverted to, but he never told me to whom or where he delivered the money. I understood from what he said to me generally, that he had delivered the money to such of the prisoners from whom the money had been taken, considering that he had no right to hold the money after Judge Crouse's judgment.

Q. Is it not the practice and duty of public officers charged with the safe-keeping of large sums of money to await the result of legal investigation, and particularly that of an officer charged with the safe-keeping of between eighty and ninety thousand dollars alleged to have been stolen by the parties from whose possession it was taken, to apply for advice and authority to a Judge of the Court having cognizance of the matter, or to an officer of the Crown, before delivering to the alleged thieves such sums of money?

A. I answer this question without reference to the amount of money, as that cannot affect the case. As to the practice, it is usual for the High-Constable in whose custody stolen property may be placed, to do as it is stated in this question. In so far as this question relates to the duty of the officer, I can only answer it by stating what is the law on the point, in this country, which is somewhat different from the law as it exists in England, namely—that our courts do not in criminal cases possess the power of making any order relating to stolen property, except in cases where the thief has been convicted of the crime charged. By recent legislation in England, greater powers are given to the Court, but this statute not applying to this country cannot be enforced here.

Q. Are you therefore of opinion that Chief Lamothe was justified in dispossessing himself of the large sum of money entrusted to him, the proceeds of the robberies committed at St. Albans, and in delivering of this money without any order, judgment or other authority requiring him to do so, to the persons accused of the said robberies, considering that the charges preferred against them were not disposed of on the merits, and without obliging them, under the circumstances, to revindicate the same for the establishment of their claim to it?

A. My impression was that Mr. Lamothe would await some order before delivering up the money, and it was with the view of preventing any order being given that, upon the suggestion of Mr. Devlin, I spoke to Mr. Crouse immediately after his decision, believing it very probable that an application would be made for the money to be restored to the prisoners, and it was not until I heard Mr. Lamothe's explanation to-day, referring to the question he put to Judge Crouse some eight or ten days ago, that I could understand why he had so paid over the money.

Q. If you knew as a fact that the Chief of Police had left the Court during the rendering of Judge Crouse's judgment, and that he had designedly absented himself from his office, and that finding a judgment rendered in favor of the raiders accused of murder and robberies, and that he had contrived to obtain admittance into the bank after office hours, with the view of obtaining from such bank the money by him deposited there, and alleged to have been stolen by the raiders, and for the purpose of restoring it to them or to others before the legitimate owners could adopt proceedings for its recovery; could you, with your experience, look upon such conduct as the discharge of a legitimate trust, or an outrageous violation of his official duty?

A. I can barely answer this question upon the assumption made by it, that such a course could not be considered as a legitimate discharge of the trust.

And further deponent saith not, and hath signed.

ED. CARTER.

This closed the examination in chief of this witness.

RAID ANTICIPATED.—The *Buffalo Express* of the 10th says:—Upon the reception of the report of another threatened raid of rebels from Canada, the clerk of the police office, Harry Milford, in the absence of the chief, made prompt dispositions of the police for extra watchfulness. The force was concentrated, and all the hotels, places of amusement, &c., were put under special surveillance. They day force was kept at the office through the night, in readiness for emergencies. These arrangements will be continued, and the raiders, if they contemplate doing any of their skulking assassin work here, will find us Argus-eyed for their detection.

THE NEW CHIEF JUSTICE.

(From New York Tribune.)

Mr. Chase was known for his eminent legal attainments and his high standing at the bar long before he rose to any political distinction. From this, indeed, his course in early life cut him off completely, for he so identified himself with the Abolitionists of a quarter of a century ago and more, that political advancement was then impossible. But it was not merely the humanitarian aspect of the question that induced him thus early to identify himself with the anti-slavery party; he discerned that in the growth of the Slave power, and its constant encroachments upon constitutional liberty, lay our future danger, and that out of this little cloud, seemingly then not bigger than a man's hand, was to come the tempest that was to try the strength and endurance of our republican form of government. In the course of time political parties came to him, and while his early principles have never been forgotten or denied, he as a popular representative, as Governor, Senator, a powerful candidate for the Presidency, and as a Cabinet Minister, has led the advanced column of the steady progress of popular love of Liberty, and true Republican Government, which has so far carried the nation triumphantly through the most trying and terrible war the world has ever seen, waged on the clearest issues ever accepted by any people. To no man in the country, probably, has constitutional law, its relations to the absolute rights of the citizen and the reserved rights of States, been a subject of severer and deeper study than to Mr. Chase. The natural bent of his intellect and the habits of his life have alike fitted him for judicial position. In the coming events, when the Civil and Military powers have done their part, there will still remain an important work for the Judiciary to do in the reconstruction of the Union, and in setting upon a sure foundation those great principles upon which the Republic is to be rebuilt. To no hands could it be so safely entrusted as to those of Mr. Chase. It was not merely proper that the new Chief-Justice should be a man learned in the law; it was absolutely essential to the perpetuity of the Government that he should also be a statesman of wide and comprehensive views, and one whose mind is habituated to the contemplation and study of the new order of events which are crowding so thickly upon us. Never since the Union was formed has the office of a Chief-Justice required more varied or more eminent qualities of head and heart; never has the appointment to that distinguished position needed more careful consideration, or demanded a wiser adjustment of all the relations involved in the selection. In the choice he has made, Mr. Lincoln has bestowed it upon the man who, among all his contemporaries, stands out, by common assent, as best fitted by nature and education to fulfil its duties.

FACTS CONCERNING BURLEY.

(From the Detroit Tribune.)

The arrest of E. G. Burley, one of the Lake Erie pirates has disclosed a gigantic conspiracy to rob and probably murder citizens of this State which has been thwarted by the indefatigable exertions of our military authorities aided by the officers of the Canadian Government. Among the latter, Mr. Lambert, a Toronto detective, is entitled to favourable mention. To his shrewdness we are indebted for the arrest of Burley who is one of the most desperate rebels on record. Knowing his character, Mr. Lambert of course prepared himself for any emergency but was enabled to secure his prisoner with little trouble, and subsequently landed him safely in Toronto gaol. A few facts relative to Burley may not prove uninteresting. He was born in Greenock and at the age of about 15 or 18 years enlisted in what was known as the "British Legion" and fought under Garibaldi in Italy. Subsequently he deserted that brave leader and fought against him. After the war he returned home and being of an adventurous disposition the present rebellion afforded a new field of enterprise and at an early stage of the war he took passage on a blockade runner in which he ran the blockade of Charleston in safety. He aided in placing many of the torpedoes in Charleston harbour. He next turned up in Canada. He arrived there early last spring, and was soon ready to take an active part in any plundering scheme. His first attempt partially failed yet he and his gang did all the damage they thought proper. He is now we hope in a fair way of receiving his reward.

About the time the propeller "Georgian" was purchased (by money furnished by the rebel Government,) Burley volunteered his services. He was entrusted with superintending the operation of providing arms and ammunition. He attempted to purchase these materials at several places without success. He, however, called upon Adam Robertson & Son—the former a cousin of his—foundrymen, at Guelph, C. W. on the Bramosa road, who, being liberally provided with money, undertook the job of casting shot, shell, &c., and, unobserved, carried on the business up to the time of Burley's arrest. Shot, shell, &c., is of no use without ordnance, but this difficulty was soon overcome. A man living at Guelph has a field-piece cast by Robertson & Son; that was purchased and packed at a moment's notice. The gun-carriage, shot, shell, and ammunition were similarly disposed of, and the whole shipped to Collingwood, as has since been ascertained for the "Georgian." These facts were brought to light by the arrest of Burley who made no attempt to disguise them. A few days since a number of suspicious-looking persons were arrested at Collingwood, and their carpet sacks found to contain revolvers. A search was instituted and a large box containing the gun carriage before alluded to, was found, but the gun itself could not be found.

The Canadian officials visited Robertson & Son's place at Guelph, and found a large quantity of munitions of war, which was seized, and the proprietors obliged to give bonds not to resume their manufacture. Previous to his arrest, Burley had been stopping at the above firm, and was superintending the casting of shot, &c. After the seizure of the above munitions, it was ascertained that several boxes and barrels had been shipped to Michigan, consigned to one David Smitten. These articles were also seized, but nothing of a contraband nature found.

Knowing these facts, and the evidence against Burley being overwhelming in reference to the part he took in the "Philo Parsons" capture, it is to be hoped that the Canadian people will manifest their oft-repeated declarations that they would not aid any interference with our troubles, by insisting that the prisoner be delivered up for trial.

—The price of the Chicago daily papers is to be raised to \$14 per annum.

CITY COUNCIL MEETING.

The second of the December Quarterly City Council meetings took place on Tuesday, the Mayor in the Chair.

COMMISSIONERS OF EXPROPRIATION.

The City Clerk read the subjoined statement from the Notre Dame street commissioners:—To the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of the City of Montreal:

The undersigned Commissioners appointed for the valuation of properties required for the widening of Notre Dame street, respectively represent,

That the period named in the Act authorizing the widening of Notre Dame street, allowed them very little time to complete their labours, considering the extent and the difficult nature of the duties they had to perform.

That in addition to this they found serious impediments from conflicting interests, obstacles and delays thrown in their way by interested parties, which in many cases involved the necessity of very minute enquiry, and also the valuation not only of the lands required, but of the buildings thereon erected, in order to establish more clearly the amount of damages to be awarded in the sundry cases.

That the amount of labour resulting from these investigations was very great, involving the necessity of the Commissioners sitting every day from an early business hour till late in the afternoon, and of working at their homes from night to night, sometimes nearly all night, in order to keep up the work required in the various cases for the completion of the awards. Notwithstanding these obstacles which sometimes appeared almost insurmountable, the commissioners have succeeded in bringing their labor to a close, and have completed the valuation of the four sections of Notre Dame Street, embracing fifty-one separate cases in the space of fifty-seven days.

In view of these results, however, the undersigned should not omit stating that the large amount of labor performed has been greatly facilitated by the very efficient aid of Alderman Bulmer, chairman of the Road Committee, R. Roy, Esq., Q. C., and counsel for the city Corporation, and James Bogue, Secretary and Clerk to the commissioners. The constant attention of Mr. Bogue to his duties, and the correctness and ability with which he discharged these duties, were very serviceable and satisfactory to the Commissioners. Quick and correct in calculation, ready and familiar with the plans of the various properties, and efficient and reliable in drawing up the lengthy reports and awards, he contributed greatly to the early and necessary completion of the labors of the Commission, and the Commissioners consider him justly entitled to some consideration in addition to his usual salary for the extra labor he has undergone, and the intelligent and efficient manner in which he has performed that labor.

Although the Commissioners consider themselves entitled to extra remuneration at the hands of the Corporation, they nevertheless waive all claim to such in favor of their said Clerk and Secretary Mr. Bogue, and trust that the Council will not overlook their recommendation for such, and that they will grant Mr. Bogue such extra pay or remuneration in the premises, as to the Council may seem just and proper for the very efficient service which Mr. Bogue has rendered to the Commissioners throughout their important labors and proceedings.

WILLIAM WORKMAN,
D. MARSON,
Geo. WINKLER.

COMMISSIONERS' ROOM,
Montreal, Dec. 13th, 1864.

The Report was referred to the Road Committee.

THE ST. ALBANS RAID—THE CHIEF OF POLICE.

Councillor DAVLIN arose and said he had on many occasions defended the Chief of Police but he regretted that it was now his duty as a member of the Police Committee, to bring before the Council what he considered a serious dereliction of duty on the part of that officer. In his opinion the conduct of the chief was such as to render necessary an investigation. He had utterly and entirely forfeited his confidence. It was his duty therefore to call for an investigation into the conduct of the Chief of Police. It was known to the members of the Council that by a judgment given that afternoon, persons charged with murder and robbery had been discharged from custody. Chief Lamothe had been entrusted with about \$90,000 of the stolen money, placed in his hands on the strength of the confidence he (Councillor D.) had in his integrity. The judgment was rendered at half-past three o'clock that afternoon. The legitimate owners of the money had urged him during the day to attach the money in the hands of the Chief, but feeling certain that the men would not be discharged, and that the money was perfectly safe in the hands of the Chief, who had given assurances that it would not be given up even if they were discharged without an order from the Court, he (Councillor D.) did not attach the money, assuring the legitimate owners that there was nothing to be apprehended. Immediately upon the rendering of the judgment he (Coun. D.) went to the Station House, but not finding the Chief there he went to Little St. James Street to prepare an attachment, when he met the Chief of Police opposite Mr. Laflamme's office. He told the Chief that he was about to attach the money in his hands, but was informed by him that he had given up the money. He then asked the Chief of Police if he had not promised not to give up the money without an order from the Judge, and taxed him with having given the money up before the judgment had yet been rendered. On asking him how he managed to obtain the money from the bank, it being after banking hours, he stated that he had gained admission by a private door.

Coun. DAVLIN continued, charging the Chief of Police with having given up money placed in his hands by Judge Coursol, without an order from the Judge, and with having disposed of himself of money placed in his hands by giving it up to persons from whom he had not received it. Coun. Devlin had gone to Judge Coursol and on asking him if he had ordered the Chief of Police to give up the money to the Raiders, he said he had given no such order. The Chief of Police being one of the officers of the Corporation, they were responsible for his acts and it was his duty to say that he had never heard of a case where an officer charged with the custody of so large a sum had without authority emptied his pockets or handed it over to persons who were not the legitimate owners of it.

The city might yet be called on to refund the amount to the lawful owners. He was prepared to show the Council that the Chief of Police had given up the money without authority. He was further prepared to show that a warrant for the apprehension of persons had been placed in the Chief's hands, and he (Councillor D.) had been informed by the Hon. John Rose, and a gentleman of high legal position in the State of Vermont, that the Chief had absolutely refused to execute that warrant for three quarters of an hour after it had been placed in his hands, when the object of the issue of the warrant had been defeated by the disappearance of the persons to be arrested. If the Chief takes upon himself a responsibility of such importance, he could tell the Chief that he was not a person whose position would enable him to bear that responsibility. This dereliction of duty on the part of one of their officers, was a serious matter to the Corporation. The Chief had given up the money after banking hours, and before there was time to record the judgment of the Court. To whom he had given it was best known to him. If he had given it to the prisoners, he had no right to do so, not having received it from them, and not having been ordered to do so by the Court. The Judge had informed him (Mr. D.) he had not given authority to give it up, and he is the only person who had authority to order the Chief of Police to give it up. The money had been stolen from the St. Albans Banks, who were his clients, for whom he appeared in the case, and he had informed them that their officers were beyond reproach, and the money would be as safe as in their own hands. He contended that the Chief of Police must have conspired with some person to deliver this money up to the Raiders.

Alderman RODDEN said this was the first intimation he had received of the facts stated by Mr. Devlin, and as all the members of the Police Committee were present he would, if the Council desired it, call a meeting of the Committee for the next day at any hour determined on.

Alderman LEGAIRE said, in justice to the Chief, the sooner an investigation should be held the better.

Councillor McCREADY stated that he had just spoken with the Chief of Police, and that officer admitted that he had handed the money over to the Raiders. He considered the act as an arbitrary assumption of authority. He thought action should be taken to-night.

The MAYOR suggested the propriety of the Police Committee retiring to his room and there receiving any explanation the Chief might offer.

Councillor LABELLE said as the charge had been made publicly the Chief should have an opportunity to make his defence in the same public manner. The Judge having discharged the prisoners instructed him to give them the money, and distinctly authorized him to give it up.

Councillor DAVLIN said Councillor Labelle had misunderstood him. He stated that no order had been given him by Judge Coursol, and it was a matter of utter impossibility for him to have given the money unless he had done so before the judgment had been rendered.

It was, after some further discussion, moved that the Chief of Police be heard on the question. It was afterwards moved in amendment that the Police Committee should retire and hear the statement of the Chief of Police, and forthwith report to the City Council.

The Committee retired, but returned in a few minutes; when Mr. Glackmeyer read a statement of what had transpired at the meeting, to the effect that the Chief of Police made a verbal statement, and the City Clerk was about to take it down in writing, when the Chief declined to have it written down, unless the charges against him were written down. Thereupon he left the room. The statement was signed by the City Clerk.

Councillor LABELLE objected to the reception of this statement as it was no more than a special report of the chairman of the Police Committee.

Alderman RODDEN said the document was a correct report of what had taken place in the presence of the committee, and was certified by the City Clerk.

Councillor DAVID then gave a brief statement of what had transpired in the room in French. He said the Chief was right in not making a statement in writing, which might be used against himself, without a charge in writing being submitted. The Chief said he had consulted Mr. Carter, Q. C., Mr. Laflamme, Q. C., Mr. Coursol, and a legal friend, and in accordance with their advice, when the judgment of the court was rendered, he delivered the money up to the prisoners. He then proceeded to say that Mr. Devlin said in the room that if the Chief's statement was correct he would not hesitate to declare him not culpable.

Councillor DAVLIN said he would reduce to writing the charges he had to make, and would bring Judge Coursol and others before the committee, and they would then say whether they had authorized the Chief to give up the money.

Councillor McCREADY then said that the Chief had stated frankly enough in the room that he knew the day before, that the prisoners would be liberated that day, how he knew was his business; he therefore took the precaution to go to the bank and get the money to be ready when judgment was rendered to give it to the Raiders; also that he had asked Mr. Carter who told him he should give the money up if the men were discharged, and had asked Mr. Carter to speak to Judge Coursol on the subject, and that he had also told him he should give up the money.

Alderman GORRIS said it was requisite to pass a resolution directing the Committee to investigate the matter in order that they should be fully authorized. He, therefore, would move, seconded by Councillor McGibbon, that serious charges having been made against the Chief of Police by Councillor Devlin, the Police Committee be instructed to investigate the same and report at the meeting the following night, or at a special meeting, to be called at an early day.

Councillor DAVLIN then submitted the following charges in writing:—

The undersigned Councillor charges Guillaume Lamothe, Esq., Chief of Police with having upon this 19th day of December at the City of Montreal without authority and by design disposed of himself of a large sum of stolen money amounting to between eighty and ninety thousand dollars which was placed in his hands for safe keeping to await the result of legal investigation; which sum of money the Chief of Police, is further charged, delivered to some person or persons not the legitimate owners of the same and to the great loss and damage of the persons from whom the same sum of money was stolen.

B. DAVLIN.

The motion was then adopted.

Alderman RODDEN stated that the meeting of the Committee would be held at three o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, and that the facts would be reported without taking a vote to the Council meeting the same night.

The Council adjourned.

THE ST. ALBANS RAIDERS—RE-OPENING OF THE INVESTIGATION BEFORE MR. JUSTICE COURSEL.

The court, at the re-opening, was tolerably filled with spectators, and the appearance of the prisoners was much the same as that which they wore when they last appeared there.

At the commencement of the proceedings Mr. Kerr objected, that the court had no jurisdiction in this case. He denied *in toto*, his Honor's right to sit there at all in this investigation.

Mr. Devlin said that, after having granted a delay of a month, they had now met to hear evidence for the defence, and not to listen to a legal argument.

After a few words from the Court and from Mr. Johnson, Q. C., Mr. Kerr was allowed to go into the argument as to the jurisdiction of the Court in the premises. He contended that the provincial statute passed in 1851 for the carrying out of the provisions of the Ashburton treaty, was repealed, and that the imperial act to give the treaty effect was what was in force in this case. Under the imperial act the prisoners could not be legally arrested, except upon a warrant issued by the Governor, and this not having been done in regard to the apprehension of the raiders, the Court was now exercising a jurisdiction which it had not lawfully acquired. Neither, under the Imperial act, would his Honor have any jurisdiction, as acting in his capacity of a Justice of the Peace.

Mr. Devlin for the prosecution, said his learned friend, Mr. Kerr, had called upon the Court to ignore the power conferred upon it by the Legislature, and had endeavored to make believe that we had positively no treaty at all in the matter. The provincial statute of 1851 was still in force, and in the United States fugitives had often been arrested without the formality of a governor's warrant, and if it were not so done, fugitives would frequently finally escape, and the provisions of the treaty become nugatory. The Court could not allow the law to be set aside. It was quite competent for the prisoners to be arrested under a magistrate's warrant, as they had been so arrested on that of his Honor acting as Justice of the Peace.

Mr. Johnson, Q. C., stated that the imperial statute had been suspended, and that the provincial statute was not repealed, but now existed amongst the Consolidated statutes of Canada, which, also, were not intended to be considered as new acts. If the provincial statute really had been repealed for form sake, it was to enable it to reappear revived in the consolidated statutes, and the difference between the two statutes was, the imperial one wanted the Queen's warrant to give it action, whilst the provincial required nothing but the warrant of a magistrate.

Mr. Kerr rejoined, reiterating and enforcing his former views.

The Court then said this was a matter of most grave importance, involving his right of jurisdiction, and consequently the validity of these proceedings from their commencement. He should, therefore, take time to consider of it before proceeding further, and for that purpose the Court would now adjourn until 2 p.m.

The Court re-assembled at three o'clock this afternoon, and was densely crowded.

Mr. Justice Coursol on ascending the bench said:—The matter in question was most important, since his authority had been denied. He had given the arguments on both sides his most serious consideration, and came to the conclusion, that the case came under the imperial act, and that he was bound to obey the imperial authority in a national question like the one under consideration. The Imperial Act was supreme, and must be his guide. Our own Provincial Act, to carry into effect the Ashburton Treaty, had not received the special royal sanction requisite. The case was a most exceptional one, and being a treaty matter between the two nations, he could do no other than allow our own act to give way before that of the Imperial legislation. The revived imperial act must rule herein, and that act required that the warrant under which the prisoners were arrested, should be signed by the Governor General. If the Court could have reserved the point for a higher tribunal, it would most gladly have done so, but since the liberty of the subject was involved there admitted of no delay, and since he had not had the warrant of the Governor General, he had come to the conclusion that the Court possessed no jurisdiction in the case, and he must order the immediate release of the prisoners.

This announcement was received with applause by a number of persons present, but this demonstration was instantly checked.

Mr. DAVLIN then rose, and in a most impassioned speech implored His Honor not to order the discharge of the prisoners upon the remaining indictments, but in fairness and justice, both to the counsels for the United States and for those of the private prosecutors, the banks, to allow of a hearing. He contended that the prisoners could be discharged only on this one particular indictment, and the Court owed it to the counsel to be heard on the others. Should it be said in an English court of justice that the judge, having decided in favor of the prisoner in one case, he immediately discharged him in six others. The counsel for the States should have a reasonable time to answer in the others. What would be said outside? The counsel for the defense themselves knew that the course which the court had taken was unprecedented. Had not his Honor issued six warrants, and yet he had not one warrant before him. He called solemnly on the court to hesitate. He, Mr. Devlin, could not remain silent whilst 13 men charged with robbery, and even murder, were allowed to go at liberty, without their several cases being investigated. Our good name for justice and fair-play was at stake, and though some amongst us might be sympathizers with the prisoners, he had yet to learn; that they set at naught the jewel fair-play. He again called upon the Court to hesitate before discharging these men, and give the Counsel for the prosecution a chance of being heard; for here the most important interests of all were at stake, namely, international ones. He again implored the Court not to order this wholesale delivery. He would put it to the Court, was it treating the Counsel for the defence with fairness? If the Court should persist in doing this, then we must be prepared to take the consequences. No country had dealt fairer with England in extradition matters than had the States. Their judges

combined to give effect to the extradition treaty. The judges of our Supreme Court had concurred in judgment with his Honor, and had the counsel known of the probable course of his Honor they would have desired the Court to allow these judges to have a seat on the bench along with him. Mr. Devlin again for the last time besought His Honor to hesitate before it finally ordered the liberation of the prisoners.

Mr. JOHNSON, Q. C., arose and said that both those who represented the United States, and those who represented the private interests in this affair, had upon them a grave responsibility. But he thought that Mr. Devlin was mistaken in the view which he took of the judgment of the Court. The Court meant the prisoners were discharged on the one charge which had been investigated.

The Court here interrupted Mr. Johnson, and said that Mr. Devlin had understood the judgment right, the prisoners were discharged in every case before him.

Messrs. Kerr, Abbott and Laflamme, Counsel for the prisoners, here objected to any calling in question of the judgment.

Mr. ROSE, counsel for the United States, arose and wished to speak. He said he did not intend to call his Honor's judgment, just delivered, in question.

The Court declined to hear further, saying that if he had no right to arrest these men on one charge—as he held that he had not—then, neither had a right to detain them on any others. These men had been arrested on magistrates' warrant, upon his own, and even on the motion of the police, and now, when his Honor's own jurisdiction was called in question, because his warrants were null and void, he saw that he had been mistaken, and it was the duty of every British judge on finding that, to rectify his error. The court, therefore, ordered that the prisoners be immediately discharged, and was prepared to incur the responsibility of its own act.

Applause again broke forth in court, but it was again instantly checked. In a few moments the prisoners walked through the court and were congratulated by a few of their acquaintances, and when they emerged from the building a few voices were raised in something meant to be a cheer. They then separated, looking pleased at their enlargement, and the crowd at once dispersed.

SUPERIOR COURT.

December 12, 1864.

Before Mr. Justice SMITH and a special jury. Porteous v. The British American Insurance Company.—In this case a special jury was sworn in.

Mr. Robertson, Q. C., opened the case for the plaintiff. The action was brought to recover \$2,000, amount of loss on the stock-in-trade and furniture of the plaintiff, destroyed by fire on the night of the 10th January last in the St. Jean Baptiste Village. The main question to be decided was whether the plaintiff had fraudulently exaggerated his loss so as to cut him off from deriving any benefit from the policy of insurance. The first witness called on behalf of the plaintiff was Mr. Porteous, brother of the plaintiff, and manager of his store. He stated that the fire broke out on the night of the 10th January last. A few articles only were saved. He was at home; saw the place full of smoke; ran out and called the neighbors, and roused them up. The stock in the store was all totally burnt. Some of the furniture in the house was saved. A statement of the articles destroyed was produced and handed to witness. It contained a list of the furniture in the rooms occupied by witness and of that occupied by Mrs. Porteous, the contents of the parlour, dining-room, kitchen, &c. He made out this list himself with the assistance of his sister and of Mrs. Porteous. He made it out shortly after the fire, and was prepared to say that it was correctly made out.—There was also a list of the stock, specifying the amount of groceries, liquors, &c., contained in the store. He made out this statement, putting down the cost price of most of the articles. The list was made out faithfully and correctly as nearly as he could. He was sure there was over \$1,600 worth of goods in the store at the time of the fire. There was also \$700 worth of furniture. Mr. Porteous, the plaintiff, was at Comoy, Vaudeuil, at the time of the fire, and remained away three or four days. He was re-home when the lists were made out. The plaintiff had taken stock in July, 1863, but the stock lists were burned, and all the books, with the exception of the day-book. Witness believed the amount of stock in July, 1863 to be \$485, as close as he could remember. He thought there was fully as much stock at the time of the fire, if not more, as at the time of stock-taking in July previous.

Cross-examined by H. Stuart, Q. C. The fire broke out between 11 and 12 o'clock at night. The house was of wood, and was mostly consumed. The walls of the store were also consumed. There was communication between the house and the shop. The floor of the shop was partly consumed. The size of the shop was about 14 by 35 ft. There was a cellar underneath, but it was damp, and not of much use. The whole of the sugar was kept in barrels in the store, none being kept in the cellar. There was a quantity of syrup, about 40 gallons in a barrel. The tea, of four different kinds, amounted altogether to 355 lbs. There were also 400 or 500 bushels of oats. Part of the oats were kept up stairs in the back room, and some down stairs. The witness bought a portion of the oats some three or four weeks previous to the fire. He also bought four or five loads the day before the fire. The salt was in the cellar. The butter, 150 lbs., was in two tins in the store. There was also 1½ cwt. of codfish in a barrel; a barrel of highwines, &c. Very few things were kept in the cellar, as it was bad and damp. Plaintiff was not going out of the dry-goods line at the time of the fire. He purchased from Ogilvie & Co., and from Foulds & Hodgson. The invoices were all burnt. Fifteen gallons of coal-oil in tins were kept in an extension of the building next the shop. The tins were found in the street next morning, and only one contained any coal-oil. There were three or four casks of nails, part of which were stolen; the rest were saved. Witness could not say to what extent he had purchased goods from Ogilvie & Co. during 1863; but thought he must have bought more than £10 worth. He had bought more thread from other parties since the four gross, at 38s. per gross, he had purchased from Ogilvie & Co. in Sept. 1862. He bought from Foulds & Hodgson for cash.

Other witnesses were called, and addresses by Counsel.

The Jury, in the afternoon, found a verdict in favor of plaintiff for the full amount claimed.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Dec. 10.—The demonstration made yesterday towards Hatch's Run by a division of the 2nd corps of cavalry did not result in bringing on an engagement, with the exception of a skirmish at the crossing of the wagon road, and another near the Armstrong House. No fighting of consequence took place, the rebels falling back as our troops advanced. The object of the move was evidently to keep them from sending a force to intercept Warren, and it is believed to have been successful. Our loss amounted to about 125 in killed and wounded. At 2 o'clock this p.m. the command was ordered to return, and to-night the troops are back in their old camps.

Nothing positive has yet been heard from Warren. Rumor has it that he had a fight at Janet's Station, on the Weldon R.R., in which he gained a victory, and was pursuing the enemy.

The troops suffered much last night from the change of weather. Yesterday afternoon a severe storm of hail, snow and rain set in, freezing keenly this morning. The entire country was covered with a sheet of ice. To-night it is raining, and the roads are in a very bad condition. It is believed Warren will have no difficulty in reaching his destination, notwithstanding the weather.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12th.—Advices from City Point state that a storm was raging there yesterday.

It is reported that one of Lee's important railroad communications has been cut by our troops.

An important financial recommendation by the Treasury Department is expected to be made in a few days.

The Post's Washington special says: Mr. Fessenden is reported to be in favor of establishing agencies, to sell 7.30 currency bonds on a system similar to that by which the five hundred and ten millions of five twenties were so successful last year.

The departure of troops to the assistance of Georgia, leaves North Carolina nearly destitute of an armed force.

The official papers in North Carolina speak of Sherman's undertaking as unparalleled in history, and intimate that he will doubtless sweep everything before him, and plant his victorious standard upon the coast.

The re-election of Mr. Lincoln, accompanied with Sherman's prospect of success, is a new incentive to the opposition party of this State, who are now fearlessly advocating immediate steps for the cessation of hostilities, and the acceptance of such terms as the Federal Government may feel disposed to grant. The recent bold steps taken to this end by her delegation in the rebel Congress are sustained by a large majority of the people, who, from all parts of the State, are sending their letters of approval to these representatives, who are urged to withdraw in a body from Richmond, and return to North Carolina, and assist in the movement of separate State action for peace.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Secretary Fessenden gives notice of the readiness of the Treasury Department to redeem, on presentation, by payment in lawful money, or by conversion into bonds, as authorized by law, the three-year Treasury notes bearing interest at a rate of 72 1/10th per cent. issued under its act of July 17, 1861. Interest will cease on all such Treasury notes not so presented after three months from this date, at which time, under the law, the right of conversion ceases. Holders will, therefore, govern themselves accordingly.

The yellow fever has entirely disappeared from Newbern and Beaufort since the severe frost, notwithstanding the weather is now very warm. No apprehensions are entertained of the re-appearance of the epidemic this season.

New York, Dec. 12.—Gold closed at 235.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 7.—The steamer "Golden City" arrived this morning with the mails and passengers that left New York on November 14th.

Advices from Acapulco render it probable that the French will evacuate that place, which is threatened by Alvarez.

Advices from Honolulu to Nov. 26 mention the loss of the whaling barque "Mary," on the coast of Liberia. The officers and crew had mostly reached Honolulu.

The steamer "Brother Jonathan," from Portland, Oregon, brings nearly half a million of dollars in gold.

New York, Dec. 13.—The Richmond Examiner of the 10th says there is no news later than the 7th. At that time the entire force of Sherman was combined on the east side of Ogechee. On the 6th it advanced no less than 18 miles. His men were represented as being very much fatigued, and their spirits flagging. In number they were 20,000 muskets and a most enormous wagon train. The country in his rear was swarming with stragglers and deserters who are begging and pillaging at every house. Citizens who have talked with the officers concur with the declaration that they are disgusted with the expedition and the war. The officers spoke very freely of Sherman's plans. They said he would not risk an engagement if he could help it, because he had no ammunition to spare, but would make his way to the sea coast at the nearest practicable point. The enemy had three or four hundred negroes with them.

They had no arms, but were merely camp followers, slipping off and making their way home at every stopping, to be replaced by others. No attention is now paid to the general order of Sherman, issued at the beginning of the march, and the whole country has been pillaged by mobs of soldiers without officers. Wheeler is operating on the confused mass at every step.

New York, Dec. 11.—Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Dec. 9, p.m.—Another reconnaissance was made this morning along the Vaughan Road toward Hatcher River, over the same route the cavalry went yesterday. The force consisted of detachments of several regiments of cavalry under Col. Kerwin of the 13th Pennsylvania, and three brigades of the 1st Division of the 2nd Corps under Gen. Miles.

The Richmond Despatch is bitter upon the Southerners in N. Y., and at the North. If the Confederacy triumphs, they cannot expect to return to the South.

The videttes of the enemy were driven across the river, when a sharp fire was opened on the advance from a line of breastworks on the opposite side. After some skirmishing, to discover the strength of the enemy, a charge was made across the river, and the works carried by assault, but not till the rebels had made good their retreat up the south side road. Our men took position in the captured entrenchments, while skirmishers were thrown out on both flanks.

Soon after a report came that the enemy were moving up and across the Run half a mile west of the road where our troops were. On evincing an intention to attack on the right flank Gen. Miles at once disposed his command to receive them. He also sent back for reinforcements which were given him at once, but the enemy did not make their appearance during the p.m., and it is believed they fell back to a strong position.

Later in the afternoon reports came that the enemy were moving towards the left in heavy force; arrangements were made to meet them, but up to this hour (midnight) they have not yet appeared.

New York, Dec. 12.—The Richmond Examiner of the 9th says, Sherman is reported to have reached a point half way between Millen and Savannah, and believed to be marching on the latter place.

The Charleston Mercury says Sherman is evidently marching for Savannah, or some other point in that neighborhood.

Despatch of 9th says information reached yesterday says that a force from Grant's army had struck the Petersburg and Weldon R.R. at Jarrett's, 32 miles south of Petersburg, and were proceeding towards Weldon.

The exchange of prisoners broken off at Savannah has been resumed at Charleston.

The Tribune's Washington special says, that Thomas telegraphed to Washington on Saturday that nothing could move around Nashville without slipping up.

The Government feels entire confidence in Sherman's movement, and also in others now on foot.

CAIRO, Dec. 10.—On the 9th inst., the rebels under General Lyon, captured the Government transport "Thomas E. Tutt," at Cumberland city, on the Cumberland River, twenty miles above Fort Donaldson.

The rebels are on the march into Kentucky. Their force is estimated at 4,000 men.

St. Louis, Dec. 11.—The Republican has the following special despatch from Cairo. Considerable excitement existed at Memphis on the 9th inst., over the report that Gen. Beauregard was marching on Fort Pillow with a strong force. No heavy guns are supposed to be used by the rebels to blockade the Cumberland River.

Oscola has been occupied by a small force of rebels.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12.—The Bulletin has the following important intelligence:—The steamer "Donegal" arrived this p.m. from South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, having left Port Royal on the 7th inst.

The Richmond Despatch of the 9th says:—The only news from the far South in yesterday was that Foster was renewing his demonstrations against the Savannah and Charleston R.R., thereby seeking to divert the attention of part of our troops from Sherman.

The Petersburg Express of the 8th says of Warren's expedition:—The expedition of the enemy was reported yesterday morning at Proctor's, some 20 miles distant south, and still in motion. Elated by the success of the raid on Stony Creek, Grant has probably started out large and better equipped body of troops on a similar expedition further down the Weldon Railroad; that it is a raiding party we have little doubt, but its destination is unknown save probably its headquarters.

The columns is said to embrace a large force of infantry with sufficient artillery, but only a small force of cavalry. If such is the case, we can't think the expedition is destined against any distant point, as to venture far into the interior with infantry almost alone would render it an exceedingly dangerous and hazardous expedition.

Oswego, Dec. 12.—A terrific gale of wind and snow has prevailed here since six o'clock last night, and continued to-day without abatement.

The joint naval and land expedition, under Admiral Dahlgren and Gen. Foster, proceeded from Beaufort up the Broad river on Tuesday, Dec. 6th, the object being to destroy the Pocotaligo bridge, on the railroad between Charleston and Savannah.

The "Donegal" accompanied the expedition to Telferry Creek, but did not accompany it further. There were 7 gunboats in the expedition, and soon after reaching a proper position a heavy fire was opened by them. A force was landed, and an action commenced. Before evening Telferry bridge was reached and destroyed.

Our troops were then intrenched for such future operations as might be needed. The "Donegal" came down to Port Royal the same evening but could not bring any details of the losses on either side.

When the "Donegal" left to come down Broad Run on the evening of the 6th, shells were seen flying and exploding, which indicated that our forces were determined to drive the enemy out of any position that might have been taken after being driven from the bridge.

Gen. Foster's scouts had communicated with Gen. Sherman's forces, which were marching on Savannah. The belief was that Gen. Sherman would be in Savannah on Wednesday, the 14th inst.

St. Louis, Dec. 11.—The steamer "Maria" from St. Louis for Cairo was blown up at Carondelet early this morning. 187 horses and a number of mules perished, and it is reported 20 men were killed and 30 wounded. 12 soldiers are missing. The boat was new and valued at \$40,000.

New York, Dec. 13.—The Augusta Constitutionalist of the 6th says on Monday last a fight took place at Walker's Bridge, on Briar Creek, 22 miles from Augusta, in which the Federals were worsted. A batch of 122 Yankee prisoners had arrived in Augusta.

The Richmond Examiner of the 10th says:—We learn that the force sent by Grant down the Weldon road consisted of one entire corps, besides cavalry. Every man of them ought to be captured.

New York, Dec. 13.—About midnight Friday the rebel artillery opened heavily both on Dutch Gap and on the right of the Army of the James, near the Newmarket road, but with little effect. Their fire was, however, responded to.

There is no later news of a positive character of the column under Gen. Warren, which went southward on Wednesday last, along the Weldon Railroad.

There were unconfirmed rumors that he had a fight and gained a victory at Jarrett's Station, 32 miles from Petersburg.

Rebels papers now admit that a small Union force had been lodged between Aldury's Bluff and Howlett's House batteries.

New York, December 13.—The Commercial Washington despatch says of General Warren's expedition and the destruction inflicted on the Weldon R.R.: There is no doubt that the loss of this important avenue of communication will

result in great inconvenience to Lee, and possibly lead to the evacuation of Petersburg. He is now dependent upon the south-side road for supplies.

The Post's Washington special says General Banks testified in the Louisiana election case to-day, saying that the election was fair, and that the voters generally participated.

Admiral Farragut's flag-ship, with the Admiral on board, arrived in the Lower Bay this morning, Boston, Dec. 13.—There are no signs of the R.M.S. "Canada," from the lower station. She will arrive late to-night, if at all, and probably remain below till early in the morning. Her news was received from Halifax.

New York, Dec. 13.—A Fort Morgan letter of the 8th ult., to the New Orleans Era says the nearest reported rebel force to this point is said to be at Fish River, 15 miles up the Mobile Bay. This is nothing more than the advanced post.

They remain very quietly on the defensive, with the exception of an occasional shot from the rebel batteries at our gunboats, simply to get range in either case. Nothing of importance has occurred.

A new rebel ram has come down the Tanbidge River, and is now at Selma having her armor and plating put on.

Official despatch.—War Department, Washington, 13th.—To Major Gen. Dix.—The Richmond papers of yesterday report Sherman off Bloomsdale, 15 miles from Savannah on Saturday. He is reported by this morning's Richmond papers, as will be seen by the following telegram from Gen. Grant, to be in line of battle, not five miles from Savannah.

CITY POINT, 13th.—To E. M. Stanton.—Richmond papers of to-day contain the following:—The Richmond Despatch says: Sherman is near Savannah, probably not five miles distant. He has not yet made an attack. It is still doubtful whether he will do so or make for the coast south-east of the city. It is very certain he has not yet opened communication with the coast, though he may do so very soon.

LATER.—A telegram from below Charleston, states that Sherman was in line of battle; we will not say where—confronted by a strong Confederate force.

Another paper states: there has been no direct communication with Savannah for several days, but we apprehend the wires have been cut between that place and Charleston.

(Signed,) U. S. GRANT.

The severity of the weather has prevented any important movements by either side at Nashville.

WASHINGTON, 13.—Information reached the Navy Department this morning that the United States gunboat "Otsego" was sunk a few days ago by a rebel torpedo in the Roanoke River, six miles above Plymouth. The torpedo was attached to a log which floated on the river, and as the "Otsego" was moving up the river on a reconnaissance she struck the torpedo, which, exploding, caused her to sink. There is only six feet of water in the Roanoke River where she went down. She will be raised, if possible and repaired.

The Navy Department to-day received a dispatch from Rear-Admiral Porter, dated Fort Monroe, in which he reports the capture of the blockade-runner steamer "Emma Hendre," with a cargo of 700 bales cotton, by the "Cherokee," and the schooner "Mary," with 80 bales cotton, by the "Mackinaw."

NASHVILLE, Dec. 13.—Situation unchanged. No advance has been made by the Federal troops as yet.

The World's Washington special has an account of a battle in front of Savannah on Saturday last, the 10th instant, which, he says, comes direct from a loyal resident of Richmond. He says 20,000 of Sherman's men, at an early hour, crossed the Ogechee River, below Bloomington, some 12 miles south of Savannah; and, meeting between that point and Telferry, the left wing extended to cut Charleston and Savannah Railroad. Communication had been effected on the preceding day with Foster, who was again rapidly advancing on Grahamsville. The rebels retreated south of Pocotaligo bridge. Sherman found himself confronted by a large force of regulars and militia, entrenched. A battle began early in the day, and was contested with great fury on both sides. Toward noon a charge was made by the Union troops, which carried some of the works on the enemy's left and centre, and threatened to cut him off from inlet and city. This was followed by an advance of the whole Federal line, which doubled up the rebel formation, and they fell back to the immediate vicinity of their works in rear of Savannah. Loss was severe on both sides; some 3,000 Federals are killed. Smith, Hardee and Cobb were in command of the rebels.

CANADIAN NEWS.

The Hamilton Evening Times says that on Saturday a man named Sullivan fell from off a load of furniture and was crushed to death beneath the wagon wheels.

The Stratford Beacon states that the country property situated in Mitchell, consisting of 4 lots of a quarter of an acre each, one of which comprised house and lot, was sold lately for \$1,922 56. The competition was pretty keen, evidencing that property is advancing in value in Mitchell, notwithstanding the "hard times."

The reward of six thousand dollars for the arrest of Robbins, the murderer of Ward, at Niles, Trumbull county, has been awarded to Michael Gallagher, of Cleveland, and Chief of Police Darcy, of Buffalo. The arrest of Robbins will be recollected, was effected in Welland county, C.W.

At a late meeting of the Council of the Hamilton Board of Trade it was resolved that the expense of stamps on promissory notes should be borne by the buyer; and also, that a letter be addressed to the Hon. A. T. Galt, setting forth the claims of Hamilton as a point for the establishment of a full Consulate of the United States, and requesting his assistance in furthering the views of the Council.

The municipal election for the Mayoralty of London promises to be characterized by unusual excitement. Mr. Cornish will be opposed by Mr. D. Glass, and, if the Free Press be well-informed, will be defeated. No one who has read of his peccadilloes will regret his disappearance from public life.

The Chronicle states that a destructive fire occurred in Hastings on the 8th, by which several houses were destroyed and about 100 families thrown into the street, most of whom, being poor and uninsured, are heavy losers. The total loss is estimated at from \$3,000 to \$4,000. The fire is supposed to have originated through incendiaries.

The Quebec Water Police will not be disbanded as usual at this season, but placed, under command of Colonel Ermatinger, for service on the frontier. The Montreal Water Police will be detailed for the same duty, so that at least 60 men will be available for the repression of raids and outrages, during the winter.

The Quebec correspondent of the Toronto Globe says it is understood that a commission will shortly be appointed to enquire into and report on the subject of postal service by the Grand Trunk and other Railway Companies, solely for the information of the Government.

On the 12th the drying-house connected with R. McKinnon's woolen factory, Caledonia, was destroyed by fire. Loss about ten or twelve thousand dollars, which is fully covered by insurance. Cause of the fire unknown.

THE GREAT BANK CASE.—We learn with pleasure that the suit between the Ontario Bank and the Auburn Exchange Bank, tried at the last Assizes, in which the title to a large quantity of wool and cloths, stored with Mr. Harvey in this city, and sold to T. H. McKenzie, Esq., of Dundas, has been finally disposed of, a rule absolute for a general verdict in favor of the Ontario Bank and supporting Mr. McKenzie's title, having been granted by the Court of Common Pleas in Term. The Bank and Mr. McKenzie consequently came out of the transaction without incurring any loss whatever.—Hamilton Times.

AN EXTRAORDINARY REPORT.—A very extraordinary rumour has gone through the city during the last few days. It is said that the Hon. M. H. Foley is coming out in opposition to Mr. Howland in West York!—Toronto Globe, 13th.

THE "GEORGIAN" AT OWEN SOUND.—Since our last issue we have had a visit from the now notorious and so-called rebel pirate "Georgian." There was nothing peculiar or alarming in her appearance and a close inspection did not reveal anything contraband of war. She called here for freight on her way to the Bruce Mines and Sault Ste. Marie. We understand some American gentlemen were here watching her movements, and on her departure left for Collingwood, there to remain until her return.—Owen Sound Advertiser, 10th.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN NEWS.

By the loss of the ship "Thebes," off Cape Horn, the Telegraph Company have lost the wire intended to connect Vancouver Island with British Columbia. It was of British manufacture, and worth \$15,000.

The Earl of Stair recently expired at Oxford Castle, his seat in Mid-Lothian. He was in his eighty-ninth year.

The education of the young prince of Spain has been confided to Madame Balderon de la Barca, daughter of Mr. William Inglis of Edinburgh.

Ten of the alpacas recently offered for sale by the New South Wales Government have been secured for Victoria at £21 each—a sum ridiculously low, considering the enormous expense attending the importation of the animals from Peru.—Australasian Paper.

There are in England in addition to Floricultural societies, special societies for particular flowers, as the Dahlia, the Rose, &c. Recently the Metropolitan Chrysanthemum Society held its annual show, at which the exhibition of Chrysanthemums, and Anemones was exceedingly fine.

Mr. David Stow, a well-known Scottish educationist, died in Glasgow on the 6th of November, in his 71st year. His model and training schools have been copied in a number of places in Britain and the Colonies. He was the author of several works—one of which on "Bible Training," is particularly valuable.

A young man named Glynn has been committed for trial at the next assizes at Leeds, charged with the murder of a boy at Otley nine years ago.

An accident occurred on the 14th ult., on the North British Railway, near Cupar, which resulted in the death of a young woman named Janet Lamb. In company with another young woman, deceased was travelling from Edinburgh, where she had been in service, to her home in Cupar. Through some misunderstanding, they were carried past their intended destination, which, together with an alleged indecent assault on them by a drunken man in the same carriage, induced them to leap from the train when at full speed. Lamb's companion alighted all safe, but she herself was not so fortunate, for her head struck the mile-post, and she was killed almost instantly. The man was apprehended in St. Andrews.

A Prussian has been arraigned before a U. S. Commissioner in New York on a charge of committing extensive forgeries in Prussia. He was connected with a mercantile house at Halle, where he had a wife and child living. Being entrusted by his employers with important business, he obtained facilities for perpetrating forgeries in Prussia and other German States; and with funds to the amount of 40,000 thalers, he fled with a young and handsome woman to the United States. He there converted his forged bills of exchange into currency to the extent of \$85,000, and took up his residence in Troy, where he was arrested on a warrant of extradition granted by the President to the Consul-General of Prussia.

An inquest was held on Nov. 14, at the City of London Vestry house, on the body of a child which had been deposited in the vaults of St. Botolph's church by the curate, the Rev. Mr. Hunt. Mr. Hunt had given the steep-keeper a shilling to procure a pot in which to boil the body of the child, but instead of doing so the man divulged the matter. Mr. Hunt's explanation of his conduct was, that as a theologian he felt it his duty to search into all the mysteries of creation, and hence he had for some time past given great attention to the study of anatomy. This statement was corroborated by Dr. Thynne, who had given him the fetus, and several other medical gentlemen. The jury returned a verdict of still-born as to the body, but condemned the study of anatomy by Mr. Hunt.

DAROLL'S FOG TRUMPET FOR SCOTLAND.—We learn that Mr. Daroll has recently received orders from Glasgow, Scotland, for one of the fog signals, with the caloric engine attachment.—The same to be erected at the Cumbrae Light-house, a very exposed and dangerous place for navigation. The great engineers, Stevenson of Edinburgh, had received such information from England as placed this signal far in advance of any other fog signal, and accordingly the authorities of Scotland have thus honored Mr. Daroll with an order for one of his improved eighteen-inch fog machines.

PERMISSIVE LEGISLATION IN ENGLAND.—An article in the London Review of last Saturday declared that the licensed victuallers must look to it, now that the Alliance has declared that the Permissive Bill is to be the sine qua non of admission to Parliament. "To those" it says, "who have not followed up the development of such an association is not a very formidable thing to encounter; but there may be a little too much confidence on that head."—The London Review merely says ditto to the Time on the Permissive Bill question, and declares "to go with the Alliance in its project for coercing parliamentary candidates."

MR. FARADAY AND SPIRITUALISM.—Mr. Faraday, in answer to a spiritual invitation, has sent the following characteristic reply:—"Gentlemen, I am obliged by your courteous invitation, but really I have been so disappointed by the 'manifestations' to which my notice has at different times been called, that I am not encouraged to give any more attention to them, and I therefore leave those to which you refer in the hands of the professors of legerdemain. If spirit communications not utterly worthless should happen to start into activity, I will trust the spirits to find out for themselves how they can move my attention. I am tired of them. With thanks, I am very truly yours, M. FARADAY.—Royal Institution, Oct. 8th."

THE FRENCH RAG TRADE.—The export duty upon rags from France, which was by the Treaty of Commerce with England fixed at 12 francs, will be reduced by successive diminutions spread over a period of three years, to four francs on 100 kilogrammes.

LEGAL.—The Master of the Rolls at Dublin delivered judgment on Thursday in a case relating to Roman Catholic religious communities, which has excited considerable interest. It would appear from this judgment that money cannot be left legally to the monks of a Roman Catholic monastery who have become such since the Act of 1829, for the purposes of their institution; but that the crown can define the destination of any bequest to them involving a purely charitable trust.

NEW PARK FOR EAST LONDON.—The local authorities of the parishes of Shoreditch and Hackney have agreed to take steps for the conversion into a park of the large plot of ground situate in Hackney parish and known as the "London fields."

NEW PARK FOR WIMBLEDON.—Earl Spencer has proposed a plan for the conversion of Wimbledon-common, or at least about 700 acres of it, into an ornamental park.

AMERICAN NEWS.

The Southern counties of California are overrun with wild animals. Hundreds of sheep, horses, and cattle have been killed this year by bears, lions, and coyotes.

One hundred Cuban planters have petitioned for the abolition of slavery in that island.

Nearly 430,000,000 lbs. of tobacco were raised in the United States this year.

The fall and winter thus far have been very favorable to the winter grain crops of the West.

A Philadelphia company converts coal-tar, worth 40c a ton, into fuel worth \$5 per ton.

A boy aged nine years was shot in a street fight in New York the other night by another lad aged seventeen.

One day last week two lads were 'skylarking' in a workshop in New York city, when one of them was killed by a piece of iron thrown by the other apparently in good nature.

A gentleman was robbed of \$7000, which he carried in his pants' pockets, on board of one of the Boston steamers, on the night of the 2nd inst.

The city of Charlestown, Mass., has had to pay \$1500 damages to a gentleman whose horse stumbled and threw him, through the rough condition of the street, where some repairs had recently been made.

The grand jury have found an indictment against a navy-agent in New York, for improperly draining government money. The amount at stake is \$128,800.

A Bangor (Me.), merchant paid to G.T.R. Company \$10,565 for freight on flour and grain received from the West last week.

On the 1st inst., the coopers of Mr. Bevan, on Yonge street, Toronto, was, with all its contents, destroyed by fire.

Applications for pensions are now presented at the rate of 5,000 per month, and the rate is constantly increasing.

The Louisville Journal announces that President Lincoln has consented to the release of Lieut. Gov. Jacobs and Col. Frank Wolford.

The number of documents printed and circulated by Republican Congressional Committees during the Presidential campaign was 7,100,000.

A company has been organized in Boston, with a capital of \$300,000, for manufacturing paper collars and cuffs.

During the present year about 4,000 books have been added to the library of Congress.

The sum of \$10,000 was recently bequeathed to Dartmouth College, by Hon. Mr. Willard of Troy, N. Y. Another gentleman of N. Y. State has given \$1,000 for a scholarship.

The Spanish population of California is estimated at about 30,000.

There is a prospect of a famine in New Mexico. The crops have proved a failure, and the Mexicans have 10,000 Indians to take care of, who have been so busily engaged in warfare that they have planted nothing for themselves.

Worcester, Charlestown, and Salem, in Massachusetts, are about to hold celebrations to mark the introduction of a supply of fresh water into those cities.

After next January there will be but two governors in the loyal states—those of New Jersey and Kentucky—opposed to the Administration.

A company is being started in New York for the insurance of invalid lives.

A Boston paper speaks of a New York regiment which during its three years' service has travelled by sea and land more than 12,000 miles, fought twenty general engagements, marched through fifteen States, and has been under Burnside, Pope, McClellan, McDowell, Meade, Sherman and Grant.

The aggregate amount of money which has been raised and expended by the several towns in Vermont on bounties for volunteers is nearly \$4,000,000.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

We have given up the plan of sending separate notices to each subscriber, a fortnight before his time expires, as an expense which we can ill afford; and believing that the numbers attached to the names of subscribers in the address upon their papers, will answer the same purpose. We, therefore, respectfully request subscribers who find the figure 12 after their names to observe, that their subscription expires with this month; and, that all papers, of which the subscription is not renewed, are necessarily, according to our system, discontinued. They are, therefore, requested to remit in time, and they will confer a great favor by endeavoring each to send another name or two with his own.

THE WITNESS.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, DEC. 17, 1864.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

— The Confederates are said to have been defeated at Murfreesboro.

— About 15 miles of the Weldon Railroad, in daily use for transporting supplies to the Confederates, has been destroyed by Grant's troops.

— Two deserters from the Army of the Potomac were recently hanged. One of them was smoking a cigar when he mounted the scaffold, and tried the strength of the rope to see if it would bear him.

— We have news of a battle at last. The Confederate authorities have, no doubt, been well advised all along of Sherman's course, and have concentrated what forces they could gather to defend Savannah. Those forces, though entrenched, appear to have been defeated, though with considerable loss on Sherman's side. The news, however, is very vague. Sherman's and Foster's forces were in communication.

— The left wing of Hood's army is reported to have been defeated on the Cumberland river.

— Kilpatrick is said to be killed.

— The South American Congress forbids Peru making terms with Spain until the latter gives up the Chincha Islands.

— The flagship of the Spanish navy had been destroyed by fire.

— The bombardment of Charleston has been suspended.

— A general engagement has taken place between Thomas' and Hood's armies in front of Nashville, the former being the assailant. The result was not ascertained yesterday, but it will doubtless be known to-day. Great interest hangs on this battle.

EDITORIAL ITEMS.

— The Hon. Mr. Howland was on Wednesday re-elected by acclamation for West York.

— Our readers will see by the telegraphic dispatch published on last page, that our apprehensions for the result of Mr. Coursol's course are only too promptly realized. Raiders are henceforth to be followed into Canada, and in no case to be given up to our authorities, who have proved themselves so thoroughly incapable of protecting the rights of a nation with which we are at peace.

— When the news of the extraordinary liberation of the St. Albans' raiders, and returning to them of the money belonging to the St. Albans' banks reaches Britain, we think that country will cast about for the quickest way to get rid of Canada. To be liable to be involved in war at any moment by a Canadian magistrate, over whom they have no control, is a tremendous predicament.

— Our papers, which have done all they could to stir up in Canada enmity against our neighbors, and to encourage Southern refugees to consider this country a safe base of operations, are, with a bad consistency, continuing their malignant slanders against the North, even after the fruits already produced by those slanders are becoming manifest. There surely never was conduct more truly Satanic than to try to plunge this peaceful country in war, to aid the slaveholders' rebellion. But what other purpose the course pursued by these papers can have in view we cannot understand.

— We learn with much pleasure that an old friend of the *Witness* and a thorough man of business, Thos. N. Gibbs, Esq., of Oshawa, is before the constituency of South Ontario as Mr. Mowatt's successor in Parliament. It is just intelligent merchants, millers and other men of business that we perhaps need most in Parliament.

— The excitement at Washington, occasioned by the extraordinary and inimical course of our functionaries here with respect to the St. Albans' raiders, is ominous of trouble in the future. May that trouble yet be averted by prompt action on the part of our Government!

RECIPROCITY.—The course Canada has taken with the St. Albans' raiders will very probably drive the last nail into the coffin of Reciprocity; and when farmers sell their oats, as in old times, for 10d. a bushel, instead of 2s., they will have

to thank our Police Magistrate and Chief of Police, together with the editors and others who have aided and abetted the discharge of the raiders. The remedy for the grievous wrong we have done may yet be possible, by prompt and vigorous action on the part of our government.

DEFENCE OF THE FRONTIER.—Now that the liberation of the raiders, by a sudden and unexpected coup on the part of the Magistrate charged with their examination, has begun to produce its legitimate fruits, in the order of General Dix, we cannot see but that all our volunteer corps must be ordered on permanent duty along the frontiers to prevent raiding from either side; and as this will involve a great expense, Parliament should be called together immediately to lay an additional tax upon every *habitant*, farmer, mechanic, manufacturer and merchant in the country, to raise a few millions for the purpose, all which may be charged to the account of Messrs. Coursol, Lamothé, and those who have aided and countenanced raiders and raiding.

This decision may be a laughing matter to those who have pocketed a share of the money stolen at St. Albans, but it will be no laughing matter to the honest, hard-working, peace-loving men of Canada.

A QUESTION OF RACE.—In the remarkable debate in our City Council on Wednesday, concerning the conduct of their servant, Capt. Lamothé, Chief of the Police, in hastily giving back the stolen money of the St. Albans' banks to the raiders, who were so hastily liberated, the French Canadians were for postponement, or, in other words, screening Capt. Lamothé; whilst the English-speaking members of the Council were for prompt action. The Mayor was a worthy exception to the general rule in this case. We trust the party who voted for the immediate publication of the evidence will introduce and carry a motion for compensation at the expense of the city to the St. Albans' banks. It will be the best spent money they ever voted.

A BIG THING FOR MONTREAL.—We cut the following from the *Gazette*, which should be well informed in the premises:—

"We hear it stated that the money seized by the raiders at St. Albans, delivered up by the chief of Police, was not taken away by them; that they have taken away no money; or at least barely enough to take them to their respective homes. Whoever, therefore, profits by this booty they do not. We are told that they have left it in trust for delivery up to their Government, as well as to pay expenses here. As far as the latter is concerned, the fund is large, for there is a good deal of spending in ninety thousand dollars, even of American currency."

The above ninety thousand dollars which Montreal has gained, (please inform us of the proportions in which the various friends of the raiders, official and non-official, have profited?) will be the dearest money that ever Canada obtained, unless promptly refunded by our government to the rightful owners. In what respect does the receiving of this money differ from receiving stolen property?

A BREWER ON INTEMPERANCE.—Mr. Buxton, the great London brewer, says:—

"Not only does this vice produce all kinds of positive mischief, but it also has a negative effect of great importance. It is the mightiest of all the forces that clog the progress of good. It is in vain that every engine is set to work that philanthropy can devise when those whom we seek to benefit are habitually tampering with their faculties of reason and will—soaking their brains with beer, or inflaming them with ardent spirits. The struggle of the school, and library, and the Church, all united, against the beer-house and gin-palace, is but one development of the war between Heaven and Hell."

[This is quite as strong as any teetotaler would state the matter. The strange thing about it is, how Mr. Buxton, with these views, can continue in the trade!—Ed.]

TRANSATLANTIC AFFAIRS.

In England, public interest is divided between the continuance, in a modified degree, of the failures that have lately been so numerous, and the cotton-famine, which is again assuming threatening proportions. The number of persons receiving relief had diminished from 450,000 to 75,000; and sanguine hopes had begun to be entertained that with new sources of supply, cotton might be received so regularly that a steady amount of work could be carried on at the mills, and trade gradually down in its former channels. It is found, however, that the capacity of production, both in mills and population, had been so increased before the war broke out, that to keep it up to anything like its former amount, with prices more than double what they used to be, is entirely out of the question. The famine found the manufacturers and traders in possession of large stocks, which have generally been sold at advanced rates. The profits thus obtained enabled them to tide over the worst period of distress, and to hold up their heads when their mills were closed, and their work-people prostrate.

Now, however, the mill-owners are feeling the pressure severely. Many of them have been struggling for some time back, and, had the money market been easy, they might have continued on for some time longer. But a rate of nine per cent. for money, if continued, as the present rates have been, means ruin for the struggling; and, consequently, the smaller and weaker firms are giving way. During October, sixty-eight of these suspended payment, while a number of others made private arrangements with their creditors. All these had mills and

work-people, and the consequence is the closing of mills, the stoppage of work, and the throwing of an additional number of persons, estimated at over 13,000, on public charity for relief. The weekly number of persons relieved by the Poor Law Guardians had reached above 100,000 by the last accounts, and the applications were increasing at the rate of about 4,000 per week. As the season progresses this weekly increase will go on augmenting until, probably, by the middle of winter there may be 200,000 persons dependent for support on charity. Energetic measures are being taken to find employment for the operatives on public works of various kinds in the district, and it is probable that provision is thus made for about 40,000 persons; this number, of course, including the wives and children of workmen. The charity of England will again, beyond doubt, be equal to the strain put upon it, and it is probable that out of so much physical evil, very great moral, if not spiritual good may arise, in the binding together of classes that have formerly been isolated, in the removing of innumerable prejudices and other causes of discontent, in the inducing a spirit of patience, forbearance and charity, in multitudes to whom they had been but too little known,—and in the directing, as must surely have been the case, the attention of many to the uncertain tenure of all earthly riches, and the importance of securing those that are eternal.

One thing is certain, that crime has largely diminished since the famine began, and it is a matter of devout thankfulness that the average health of the district is higher than before.

The reduction of the Bank of England rate of discount to eight per cent, while it indicates a mitigation of the late monetary pressure, will have a tendency to lighten that pressure still further. There were general rumors that the Bank was keeping up the high rate longer than was needful, seeing that the reserve on hand is now higher than when the rate was as low as four per cent.

The Bank, however, is looking to the future, and remembering with what elements the London money market is charged, the Directors have deemed it expedient to hold up the rate with a firm hand. At the least mitigation of pressure speculations of the most illegitimate kind are ready to be launched, and if money becomes plentiful there can be little doubt but that a repetition of the joint-stock company mania will be witnessed, only to end in worse disasters than have supervened hitherto. What sort of disasters these are may be gathered from revelations such as that of the International Bank, whose Chairman had borrowed a considerable portion of the paid-up capital employed in London, on securities of which a large amount are likely to prove worthless.

Facts have recently come to light respecting another of these concerns, the London and Northern Bank, which is shown to have lost about a third of its paid-up capital during the two years it has been in operation. The singular part of the affair is that the Directors complacently tell the public that their losses are not greater than might have been expected under the circumstances, and that the operations of the Bank have been attended with "absolute success." Such statements are, however, only what might be expected from men who do not understand that it is illegitimate for a bank to make advances upon the accommodation bills of its customers.

A good deal of attention has lately been awakened to the education of the middle classes, and as there have been commissions to enquire into the working of the universities and great public schools, and endless affairs of the same kind with regard to schools for the lower classes, it has been determined to look into the education which the sons of the great middle class enjoy. It is a very wide and diversified subject, and the result will, no doubt, be a curious addition to our stock of knowledge. A very large proportion of this education is carried on at private schools,—boarding or otherwise, and of the former it is possible that a few lingering specimens of the 'Dotheboys Hall' style may be ferreted out. Prominent amongst the educational facilities possessed by the middle classes are the schools established by religious bodies amongst which those of the Society of Friends are pre-eminent. The Wesleyans have one or two very good institutions of the same kind, in addition to their colleges for training candidates for the ministry, and their schools for the lower classes; and the Congregationalists have long possessed schools in which the sons of their wealthy adherents might receive an education little, if at all, inferior to that of the public schools. These remarks apply only to England. The educational system of Scotland is on an entirely different model, and offers facilities to the poor and the middle class, which have never been approached by England until within the last few years.

The German population of London, who have usually borne so good a character, are in danger of acquiring a bad pre-eminence for crime.—Scarcely is the Muller excitement over, before another German, Kohl by name, is accused, and apparently on too good grounds, of the murder of a companion, near Woolwich. The case has gone no further than a coroner's inquest at present, but the evidence against Kohl is strong.

A remarkable trial has just come to a close in Dublin, after being protracted for many days. A gentleman named Lewis, who is

*Here writing the above the Bank rate of interest has been further reduced in England, so that increased activity in the manufacturing districts may be expected.

now a large landed proprietor, was sued for £16,000. During the trial it was shown that he had begun life only some ten years ago in Liverpool with a small capital, and that he had failed twice, if not three times, since. Shortly after the last failure, he appeared as a large capitalist, and bought a fine estate in Ireland from the Duke of Devonshire, spending large sums in improving it. The suit was brought by a creditor with whom he had had transactions when in business, and it was attempted to be shown that at the time of his last failure property had been concealed, and his certificate in bankruptcy made void.

There seemed great probability that such was the case, but the legal proof failed, and the case was decided in Lewis's favor.

THE "TIMES" AND ITS VARIATIONS.

This influential journal is one of the most changeable in Europe, without principle to guide it,—one day it opposes the very thing it advocated a short time before. Such has been its treatment of all great questions of interest. It opposed the repeal of the cornlaws with all its might, till just before the people gained their object, when the *Times* veered round just in time to join in the triumph. Three years ago the same paper stated that the South could never succeed in its resistance to the North, yet a few months ago it coolly told its readers they knew it had always stated that the North could never subdue the South. The *Times* is now opposing the Teetotalers. This may be taken as an evidence that their influence is felt. The *Times* was once right as the first two extracts will show. No Temperance lecturer could speak better. We think it was with reference to Father Matthew's labor in Ireland that the *Times* said:—

"No way so rapid to increase the wealth of nations and the morality of society could be devised as the utter annihilation of the manufacture of ardent spirits, constituting, as they do, an infinite waste and an unmixed evil."

"The man who shall invent an antidote to this system of voluntary and daily poisoning, will deserve a high place among the benefactors of his species."

"He will increase the riches of nations and the morality of individuals, without the demand for any extra labor, or the sacrifice of any rational or healthful pleasure, but merely by a better distribution of those funds which the industry of a people has created, but which their folly dissipates in the consumption of these baneful compounds."

"Whether he be the occupier of a house or cottage, the king, the preacher, or the peasant, such a man is the great want of the day, and, when he appears, all right-minded men must respect him, whether he come in the shape of a crowned head or a poor priest of the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland."

In its issue of Dec. 7, 1862, occurs the following:—

"It is a peculiarity of spirit drinking that money spent upon it is, at the best, thrown away. It neither supplies the natural wants of man, nor offers an adequate substitute for them. Indeed, it is far too favorable a view of the subject to treat the money spent on it as if it were cast into the sea. A great portion of the harvest of Sweden, and of many other countries is applied to a purpose compared with which it would have been better that the corn had never grown, or that it had been mowed in the ear. No way so rapid to increase the wealth of nations and the morality of society could be devised as the utter annihilation of the manufacture of ardent spirits, constituting, as they do, an infinite waste and an unmixed evil."

In contrast to the foregoing, read what the *Times* of Oct. 22, 1864, says:—

"This sentence contains the very doctrine against which we protest. It assumes that alcohol is naturally a 'noxious element,' and asserts that it is essentially of a deadly nature. This is nothing but the simple fallacy, so often exposed, which attributes the evils which follow from the abuse of a thing to the thing itself. There is nothing essentially deadly or noxious in alcohol at all. On the contrary, it is one of the most useful and necessary productions of nature and art. Mr. Banting, who was nearly dying of saccharine matter, might argue in the same way that sugar is a 'noxious element.' A man may kill himself by an overdose of beef or mutton, but neither of these foods is of an essentially deadly nature."

In 1863 alcohol "was an infinite waste and an unmixed evil." In 1864 "there is nothing essentially deadly or noxious in alcohol at all." Which is correct, the *Times* in 1863, or the *Times* in 1864?

MR. DE SALA ON THE ST. ALBANS' RAIDERS.

The following letter from Mr. De Sala, to the *London Telegraph*, is of some weight when we bear in mind the strong Southern proclivities of the writer. He evidently rates the Southern agents rather cheaply, and considers the robbing of banks and stealing of horses from private individuals as an unwelcome proceeding. The Southern agent who so loudly boasted of what the Confederate refugees in Canada would do within three months is probably a mere boaster, though the recent attempt to fire New York in a dozen different places is certainly enough to make "European civilization shudder." The men who can starve prisoners of war, and cruelly massacre the defenders of a fort after they surrender, are capable of any atrocity:—

"A very zealous and unscrupulous Southerner, who claims to be a Confederate agent, and as such enjoys considerable notoriety, was very eager to impress upon me lately in Canada that Bennett Young was a duly commissioned officer in the Confederate army; that his men had all been duly mustered into the service of the Confederate States; and that the bank robbery at St. Albans was an enterprise expressly sanctioned, if not ordered by General Early, and was deliberately designed as retaliation for the excesses of Sheridan and Oster in Virginia. Mr. Young, so the 'agent' told me, had been a student of

Divinity at Toronto, and was a gentleman of most exalted virtues, 'who never tasted so much as a glass of cider in his life.' His accomplices, according to the same veracious authority, were all young men of spotless character, belonging to the F.F.V.'s, or First Families in the South. They had come through Kentucky and Ohio to Canada. Some of them were even commissioned officers, and the lieutenant in command, according to my informant, had no less than three captains serving under him as privates. They were all regularly enlisted and armed at Burlington, in Vermont. The expedition was never planned in Canada; thus no violation of international law or the Queen's proclamation of neutrality had taken place, and, added the 'agent,' if the Crown authorities in Canada were of opinion that their extradition was advisable, an appeal would be made to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in England. There was plenty of money, the agent remarked, his eyes shrewdly twinkling meanwhile, to pay all law expenses. He asserted, with what degree of truth I know not, that the sum obtained by the plunder of the three banks at St. Albans was much greater than originally represented; in fact, that it was nearer four hundred than two hundred thousand dollars; but the directors, fearing a run on their establishment and a consequent smash, were fearful of allowing the real extent of their loss to be known. This most communicative of agents went further even than this.—He was good enough to tell me "that the St. Albans' raid was only the first of a series of similar enterprises which were already cut and dried, and which were to be brought to maturity, in the event of Mr. Lincoln's re-election, during the winter months." He said that he could communicate by means of an impenetrable cipher with every city in the North, and that he had means at his command for causing the outbreak of incendiary fires in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and for forcing gold up to four hundred before the 1st of January next. 'In fact, sir,' he concluded, 'we will do such deeds within the next three months as shall make European civilization shudder.' Thus far the Confederate agent. I violate no seal of confidence in repeating this conversation, which took place in a railway car, on the way to St. John's, Canada, where the preliminary examination of the raiders was to take place before the British authorities. It was a case of "There he saw Brother the Prophet, and Brother the Prophet saw him." The Confederate agent knew perfectly well who I was; and I knew quite as well who the agent was, and what his agency amounted to. He gave me the details with which I have furnished you, with a plenary mutual understanding that I was to make whatever public use of them I chose; indeed, he seemed very anxious that I should be the medium of enlightening Europe as to the scheme whose operation was to make her civilization shudder. I watched him pretty narrowly while he discoursed, and he eyed me as closely, halting from time to time in his wondrous revelations as though to see how much I could swallow without choking.

"I am quite ready to believe that sundry desperate exiles, lurking on our colonial borders, and not too delicately grateful, be it hinted, for the hospitality which the British Government extends to them, have been for a long period sedulously exogitating divers plans of rapine and aggression on the frontiers of the United States, by which they hope to serve the Confederate cause. Nor is it unlikely that these more or less felonious raids meet with the approval of many disaffected persons both in Canada and the States. But I also believe that the majority of the right-minded men, whatever may be their political creed, are of opinion that the interests of Mr. Jefferson Davis cannot be very well served by such acts as seizing on a peaceful passenger steamer coming from Havana, or gathering by stealth in the hotel of a little country town in Vermont, rushing into three banks, presenting cocked pistols at the heads of the clerks, emptying the safes, stuffing the greenbacks and seven-thirties into their hats and boots, and winding up this rapid act of felony by stealing the horses out of the livery stables and riding off with their booty. Not a cent in the banks, nor a steed in the stables at St. Albans, belonged to the United States Government, and the plunder carried off by the raiders was strictly private property. Now, this may be retaliation, but it is, most decidedly, not war."

At any rate, whether these St. Albans' raiders be held to be belligerents or mere common foot-pads, whether they be punished by the laws of Canada or by those of the States, or whether they are allowed to go as scoundrels as the two hundred rowdies who robbed the train on the Erie Railroad, it does seem most scandalously unjustifiable that Great Britain should have to bear the brunt of the odium excited by such deeds as those of Young and his merry men, and that her Majesty's Government should be held responsible for the not too honest vagaries of all the Southern gentlemen of Scotch tendencies who have elected to make the British North American provinces their headquarters, there to concoct plots, and thence to rally forth to harry the enemy's territories. We are very glad to grant an asylum to the oppressed and unfortunate of every nation; but it is rather too bad that they should convert the sanctuary of our soil into a mere Cave of Adullam, where they can muster and equip themselves for fresh onslaughts on the foe. If the South still indulges in hopes of recognition by England, it will scarcely increase her prospects of being recognized by us to have been the means of embroiling us, through her wandering Dugald Dalgeties, even if they do belong to the F.F.V.'s, with a powerful, a capacious, and a vindictive neighbor.

THE DISCHARGE OF THE ST. ALBANS' RAIDERS.

The sudden and extraordinary conclusion arrived at yesterday by the Judge conducting the resumed investigation of the St. Albans' raid business, will, we think, be received by the country with mingled surprise and dissatisfaction. To the proverbial uncertainty of the law must now be added the mystification and almost ludicrous incertitude of those who administer it, and the judge, who has hitherto been looked upon as the expounder of the statutes, must be abruptly taught by an acute opposing counsel, that he has been for weeks exercising a legal jurisdiction which never belonged to him, and encroaching on the liberty of the subject, from which he is now peremptorily warned off,—a

warning that he takes with the speed and alarm of a well-intentioned youth, who in his walks has unconsciously strayed into the grounds of some lord of the manor.

It is more in sorrow than in anger that we write thus. We do not know which to regret the most,—the conclusion in this case or the way that it has been arrived at. Whichever way it is viewed it seems alike humiliating. The state of legal darkness of a public functionary, or functionaries, on points of official conduct, which were almost sure to be called into exercise at some time before the present unhappy struggle in the States should be ended, must, in these States, inspire little respect for, and confidence in, our Provincial International action, although that action may be begun and pursued in the fairest and most friendly spirit. In our hitherto proved good intentions towards our American neighbors, do we now place our chief confidence that the amity existing between the two Governments may yet remain uninterrupted, in spite of a result so calculated to inspire mistrust, if not resentment? We ourselves feel something like resentment, when we contemplate this precipitating and nervous shrinking from a momentary trenching on the liberty of the subject, as expressed by the Judge. Are these raiders, even if, by supposition of their military character, we allow their conduct at St. Albans to be purged of crime,—are they, we ask,—men who at least stand charged with robbery, arson, and murder, and who are not British subjects at all,—are they to be treated with such over-punctilious delicacy, that no opportunity is to be allowed to the side of the aggrieved to plead even for a short delay, or that the Judges of the Superior Court, exercising concurrent jurisdiction with the Judge on the bench, might, with their presence and superior wisdom, assist at the arriving at a proper and legal course, by shedding the beams of their learning on the twilight of the presiding official? What guarantee have we that the Judge has not been as much mistaken in his last interpretation of the law in the premises as he, according to his own holding, was in the first? It can scarcely be believed that this decision will be allowed to pass without question in higher quarters, who we think will be as much to blame as Mr. Coursoi is, if they leave him where he is; but meantime the accused are liberated, the birds, of whatever feather, are flown, and ulterior proceedings would seem only the means of our own further stultification. Still we cannot but hope that such will be taken by Government. If the present state of the law, intended to give effect to the Ashburton Treaty, be such as the Judge yesterday held it, then is it simply absurd.—What foreign felon may not escape if the officer is to wait for the Governor-General's signature to the warrant before it can be executed? The first thing to be secured is a certain and speedy capture, the next, a calm and enlightened legal process, which goes straight to its mark, not blindly groping about, like another Sampson, and in the end, like him, pulling the whole fabric of procedure down about the ears of those who, with infinite toil and care, have been building it up. Moreover, the Judge, who has so suddenly discovered his own incompetency to act in the case, was specially charged and authorized, by the prime minister, to apprehend with all speed the men accused of attacking, from our own soil, a friendly State; whilst the Governor General ordered the military authorities to aid the civil, if need were. If these injunctions were not in themselves law, they must go so far to shield the agent that carried them out, that he needed to entertain no apprehensions of being impeached,—they must have so far justified him that he needed not, with the breath of alarm, have overthrown, like a house of cards, the pile of testimony that he had been so patiently gathering. Nor can we dismiss the topic without asking whether Canada has not a complaint against these men for a breach of neutrality; and, if so, why were they not, before they left the Court, re-arrested, to answer to the accusation. The fact is, the prosecution seem to have been completely outgeneralized and taken by surprise, and talent and audacity, in the shape of counsel, to have been successfully enlisted on the side of wrong.

OUR POSITION.

"Whom the gods purpose to destroy they first make mad" is a proverb handed down from the ancient philosophers, and the truth of the lesson it conveys has never been questioned. Canada, or at least a large portion of its most influential people, has been mad in favour of the South and against the North in the contest going on in the United States; and that madness has culminated in the decision of our Police Magistrate concerning the St. Albans Raiders. Unless our Government take steps instantly to re-arrest those raiders, and either bring them to Canadian justice, or deliver them up to American justice,—unless, we say, vigorous measures be taken promptly and in good faith, it will be thought that our Government has only been making believe hitherto, in its zeal against raiding. Unless this be done, the extraordinary and most irritating conduct of Mr. Coursoi and Chief Lamotte in this business, is very likely yet to make Canada a battleground, and to cost our hitherto peaceful country thousands of lives and millions of property. It is all very well to boast and vapor about our prowess; but the right-judging portion of the community want no war, and, least of all, a war brought on ourselves by our own infatuation and injustice.

Those who feast and cheer raiders will be but a poor defence in such an event. The present decision shows that raiding may be carried on with impunity from Canada, and retaliation must follow in the natural course of things, when it is seen that there is no justice to be obtained in our courts. Such a course Vatel himself justifies.

THREE CLASSES OF YOUNG MEN.

There are in society three classes of young men, the middle one of which shades into the other two. The first one is, unhappily, very numerous, consisting of those who are openly travelling the broad road to destruction. This class frequent bar-rooms, theatres and other places of evil resort—they drink, smoke and swear, and, in the emphatic language of the Apostle "work all uncleanness with greediness." These are the cause of anguish to their parents, of mistrust to their employers, of mourning and fear to society. The power of divine grace can turn, and has turned individuals of this class; but, generally speaking, they go on from bad to worse, till they make shipwreck of all that is desirable in this world, and plunge into an abyss of never-ending woe in the next.

The second class is even more numerous than the first, and consists of those who are "halting between two." These are tolerably, or perhaps quite, correct in their manners and habits; honorable and respectable in the discharge of their temporal duties; and, upon the whole, a source of hope and comfort to parents, employers, and society. But if they are not decided for evil, neither are they for good. They are like the Laodiceans,—neither cold nor hot. They cannot tell, nor any one else, whether they are for Christ or against him. They linger about the dividing of the way, hesitating whether to choose this world or the next; with some vague hope, perhaps, that all will be well, because they are not so bad as others. Let all such, however, remember that so long as they do not positively choose the narrow road that leadeth unto life, they are also, like the first class, on the broad road that leadeth to destruction. The Lord Jesus said distinctly, "He that is not for me is against me."

The third class consists of those who throw in their lot decidedly with the people of God, who enlist under Christ's banner and fight the good fight of faith as soldiers of the cross. From this class, which is the hope of the church and the world, come our Sabbath-school teachers, our Bible and tract distributors, our Temperance advocates, our ministers and missionaries. This class aims not only at purity but at usefulness, and seeks association that it may be more useful. Ingenuous, open-hearted, affectionate, it delights in a catholic and fraternal spirit, and constitutes the most potent Evangelical alliance of the churches.

With the imperfections to which all things human are subject, Young Men's Christian Associations have already done a great work, and that work is only beginning. Possessing the magic sympathy of youth which is powerful to draw in the young, they use that strength, which the apostle John tells us is the characteristic of young men, for the cause of Christ, and shall not every true-hearted christian man and woman bid them God-speed?

We have heard of a church somewhere in New England which had been going on time out of mind, in a course of cold propriety, a few young men of which desiring something more warm and earnest met among themselves for prayer, and as a necessary consequence began to put forth some efforts for Christ. But instead of the pastor and deacons thanking God for such helpers, and encouraging the youths by every means in their power, they summoned them to a formal rebuke for their forwardness and irregular proceedings; and consequently either nipped their usefulness in the bud, or drove them out to be the strength and life of some other denominations which had more of the spirit of Christ.

It gives us great pleasure to believe that there are few or no churches in Canada like that which we have described; but that all are willing to encourage their young men to serve the Lord with their whole heart in any way to which they may feel a call,—their only wish in the premises being that the number of such young men may be multiplied a thousandfold by accessions from the two classes previously described.

THE RAIDERS.—We see that the *Globe* in an article of an apparently semi-official character, announces that strong measures are to be taken in a legislative sense to put an end to the attacks expected to be made upon the United States territory by persons residing in Canada. We have every reason to believe that this course has been pressed upon our Government by Lord Lyons and the Imperial Government, who, if they did want a war, or trouble approaching to war, would know how to get one up in their own way, and have no notion that the British Empire should be dragged into hostilities to please Mr. Burley or Lieutenant Bennett Young, or even any sympathizers whom those gentlemen may chance to have in this Province. We suppose that now those who have been plotting mischief will find it advisable to remain quiet while they are safe. It is full time they should.—*Montreal Herald*.

TELEGRAM FROM QUEBEC.

JUDGE COURSOI'S DECISION IN THE CASE OF THE RAIDERS DENOUNCED BY THE GOVERNMENT.—THE ACT OF 1861 ASSENTED TO.—ISSUE OF WARRANTS FOR THE RE-ARREST OF THE RAIDERS.—PROBABILITY OF JUDGE COURSOI'S DISMISSAL.

QUEBEC, Dec. 15th.—The Cabinet had a long session to-day. It is understood they unanimously denounced the action of Judge Coursoi in discharging the St. Albans raiders. The pretence for their discharge is that the Canadian Extradition Act of 1861 is not in force, because it was not assented to by the Queen in Council. If the Judge had inquired of the Government he would have found that Her Majesty had specially assented to that Act. He made an assumption against the validity of an Act of the Canadian Legislature, without proof, and it turns out that his assumption is false.

The Attorney-General is understood to have advised the new warrants, which were issued the same night by a Judge of the Superior Court at Montreal for their re-arrest.

Some of the raiders have gone East, towards Halifax, and some West. Officers are on their track.

It should be understood that the Canadian Government has no legal right to act directly in the matter. The Courts have an independent jurisdiction. If the judges refuse to do their duty or act corruptly, they may be suspended, and, in some cases, dismissed. It is probable that Judge Coursoi will be dismissed.

The Government have decided to send a strong Military and Police force to all exposed points on the frontier.

Parliament, which usually meets in February, will be summoned for the middle of January, and no doubt laws will be passed to meet the exigencies.

There is a great change in public feeling towards the Confederates, now that it is seen that their object is to endeavor to embroil the two countries in war.

If the authorities on both sides act with prudence, their designs will be frustrated.

If General Dix's order is acted upon, and armed bodies cross the frontier, the danger of a collision will be very great.

[If the above intelligence be correct, it is exceedingly gratifying. The dismissal of unworthy officers, restoration of the stolen money, and re-arrest of the raiders, cannot be too promptly carried through.—Ed. Wt.]

IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS.

The following documents speak for themselves:—

No. 4464. CROWN LAW DEPARTMENT, }
Quebec, Dec. 15, 1864 }

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed by the Hon. the Attorney General for Lower Canada to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, and to inform you that the Law Officers of the Crown concur in the opinion expressed by you, with regard to Judge Coursoi's decision in the matter of the St. Albans raiders. I herewith enclose to you a copy of an order of Her Majesty in Council relative to the 24th Vic., c. 6.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most Obedient Servant,
G. FUTVOYE,
Clerk of C. L. Dept.

To F. G. Johnson, Esquire, Q. C., and Edward Carter, Esquire, Q. C., Montreal.

(L.S.) AT THE COURT AT BALMORAL, }
The 11th day of Oct. 1861. }

PRESENT:
The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty;
His Royal Highness the Prince Consort.
Lord Privy Seal, Sir George Grey, Bart.
Whereas, the Governor-General of Her Majesty's Province of Canada, with the Council and Assembly of the said Province, did in the month of May, 1861, pass an act which has been transmitted, entitled as follows, viz:

No. 2412, "An Act to amend chapter eighty-nine of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, respecting the extradition of Fugitive Felons from the United States of America."

And whereas, the said act has been laid before Her Majesty in Council, together with a letter to the Lord President of the Council, from the most noble, the Duke of Newcastle, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, recommending that the said Act should be left to its operation; Her Majesty was thereupon this day pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to approve the said recommendation, whereof the Governor-General, Lieutenant-Governor, the Commander-in-Chief, for the time being, of Her Majesty's Province of Canada, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

(Signed),
EDMUND HARRISON.

THE RAIDERS' BOOTY.—CLAIMANTS FOR A PORTION OF IT.—The act of Chief Constable Lamotte, in giving up nearly \$90,000 to the raiders, has caused both resentment and consternation amongst those nearly concerned. \$19,000 of the above sum was money not taken from the persons of the raiders at all when they were captured. About \$700 of it was found in various places, such as in a barn and on the highroad, and was given up, by the individuals finding it, to Mr. Kemp, bailiff of Freilighsburg, for his safe keeping; whilst \$12,000 of the sum was resigned by one of the raiders to a tavern-keeper in Freilighsburg, the raider afterwards making his escape, and not being one of the thirteen who were discharged on Tuesday by Mr. Coursoi. These various finders, also the tavern-keeper at Freilighsburg, received from Mr. Kemp a receipt for the money so deposited with him, and, we believe, now look to him for its restoration to themselves. Mr. Kemp will bring this particular part of the bad business before the Police Committee at its meeting this afternoon.

The St. Albans raiders have been entirely and unconditionally discharged,—not even held for a breach of our own neutrality laws. This indicates trouble in the future, and much of it. The responsibility that has been assumed in this discharge is very great.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—On Monday night an artilleryman named Ault, in the employ of Col. Dunlop as groom, was going to barracks in civilian dress, but stepped into a tavern in Com-

missioner street, and took a glass of ale, in paying for it showing a well-filled purse. Three soldiers of the 30th seem to have observed this, and when he departed, followed, and two of them attacked him. He held them off, and the third soldier, a tall, powerful man, came up and they began to "strangle him. In spite of his resistance and entreaties, and telling them he was a soldier, they took his purse and money, but some one had heard the struggle, and went to the artillery barracks hard by, when two of Ault's companions came to the spot and secured his assailants, who are said to hold a doubtful character in the regiment.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

RENEWALS.—Our friends whose subscriptions expire with the present month will greatly oblige by renewing their subscriptions as early as convenient. Those who can send the names of new subscribers will confer a favor.

TWELVE REASONS FOR NO LICENSE.—This tract in favor of prohibiting the licensing of places for selling alcoholic drink is published for general distribution, and offered at the low price of one dollar per 1000.

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL WITNESS OFFICE.

Friday morning, December 16, 1864.

The weather continues fine, with rather less frost than of late. The steady cold of the past few days is rapidly freezing up the river.

The reduction in the rate of interest in England and France, to 6 per cent., is a sign of greater confidence and of abundance of capital for commercial purposes. The mania for joint stock enterprises has evidently been checked.

A wholesome reaction appears to be taking place in public opinion in England and France concerning American affairs. The monstrous delusions that have been so fondly cherished, and so loudly and persistently set forth concerning this remarkable struggle, are now fast fading away before the inexorable logic of facts and events.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—A despatch by Vermont & Boston Line, dated 11 a.m., quotes Gold, 123 1/2 to 234 Exchange, 9 1/2.

Brokers are buying Greenbacks at 58 per cent dis., and selling them at 57 per cent dis. Silver is bought at 4 1/2 per cent dis., and sold at 4 1/2.

REVIEW OF THE MONTREAL STOCK MARKET.

Friday, December 16, 1864.

There is but little to report for the present week. Bank of Montreal—Has been sold at 109 1/2 to 109 1/4. Buyers offering 109 1/2, but there is no stock offering to-day. Ontario Bank—Has been sold during the week from 101 1/2 to 101 1/4. 101 1/2 offered to-day; sellers asking 102. Bank of British North America—Offered at 97. City Bank—No sales to report. Offered at 97. Commercial Bank of Canada—Buyers offering 85. Sellers asking 87. A dividend of 3 per cent payable 2nd prox. Bank of Upper Canada—Transfer books closed for payment of dividend (3 per cent) on 2nd proximo. La Banque du Peuple—Sales reported at 100 1/2. Buyers offering par. Sellers at 101. Molsons' Bank—110 offered. No stock in market. Bank of Toronto—Buyers offering 108. A dividend of 4 per cent declared payable 2nd proximo. La Banque Jacques Cartier—No stock in market. 104 would be paid. Merchants' Bank—Sales at 101 1/2. Books closed for payment of dividend (4 per cent) on 2nd prox. Gore Bank—Nothing doing. Eastern Townships Bank—No stock in market for months past. Quebec Bank—Asked for a par. La Banque Nationale—No stock offering. 105 1/2 would be paid. Montreal Mining Company Consols—No sales. Sellers asking 54. Huron Copper Bay Co—Buyers at 50. Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad—No transactions. No stock in market. Grand Trunk Railroad—No stock offering. Montreal Telegraph Company Stock—Nothing doing. Richelieu Navigation Company—No stock in market. Montreal City Passenger Railway Company—Transfer books closed for payment of dividend (6 per cent) on 2nd prox. Montreal City Gas Company—Asked for at 124 1/2. Government Debentures—Currency five (due 1885) asked for at 89. Montreal Harbor Bonds—6 1/2 per cent bonds (due 1866) offered at 101. Quebec Harbour Bonds—7 per cent, procurable at par. Montreal Corporation Bonds—None in market. Montreal Water Works Bonds—None in market. In other Stocks—Nothing doing. Exchange—Has been unusually quiet since our last. Sales of Bank bills during the week at 9 to 9 1/4 outside. Not much doing in Merchants' bills.—From Brokers' Circular in Herald this morning.

NEW YORK MARKETS (By Telegraph) Dec. 16. Flour dull; receipts 4,980 brls. Wheat dull receipts nominal. Corn steady; receipts 2,760 bush. Rye quiet. Pork firmer. Lard firmer. Ashes quiet. Oats dull and declining. Barley quiet. Peas nominal. Freights dull.

TORONTO MARKETS.—Dec. 14.

Our market was quite deserted to-day, hardly a load of grain offering. With the present good sleighing, however, we look for more activity towards the middle of the week:—Fall Wheat would bring 80c to 90c per bu. Spring Wheat at 80c to 84c per bu. Barley 60c to 70c per bu. Pease 58c to 60c per bu. Oats 39c to 42c per bush. Hogs sold readily at \$4.50 to \$5.80 for light; \$5.50 to \$5.80 for choice heavy weights. There is a good inquiry for wheat for car-loads.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.—Bull's Head, Monday, Dec. 12.—We believe this to have been the best market that Western drovers have had in four months. It is certain that more stock has sold to-day at over 18c per lb., than in any week in October or since. One lot of Ohio Durhams, averaging 10 to 15 cwt. net, sold at 20c per lb., and a good many "tops of droves" sold at 19c to 20c per lb. There are very few really mean cattle in market, and we hear of no sales of consequence below 12c, and the average of the day will be 15c per lb., which is 1 1/2 cent advance, and we estimate this at 2c on quality and 1c upon increase of price, and at these rates the sales have been active. Sheep are remarkably scarce and prices high—10c to 10 1/2c per lb. is the ordinary rate, and extras 11c, a few 12c. In hogs there is also an advance. Sales are made at over 12 1/2c per lb. The weather is very favorable.—*N.Y. Tribune*.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

For Market Day December 16, 1864.

(Carefully Corrected for the "Witness.")

Flour, country, per qt.,	12 0	to 13 0
Oatmeal, do.,	9 0	to 10 0
Indian Meal, do.,	20 0	to 20 0
Seed Wheat, do.,	0 0	to 0 0
Peas, per min.,	3 0	to 4 0
Barley, do. per 50 lbs.,	0 0	to 3 0
Oats, do.,	1 10	to 2 0
Bookwheat, do.,	2 0	to 2 0
Flax Seed, do.,	6 0	to 7 0
Timothy Seed, do.,	0 0	to 8 0
Turkeys, per couple (old),	7 0	to 10 0
Do. do. (young),	5 0	to 6 0
Geese, do.,	5 0	to 6 0
Ducks, do.,	3 0	to 4 0
Fowls, do.,	2 0	to 3 0
Chickens, do.,	1 0	to 2 0
Ducks, (Wild), do.,	3 0	to 4 0
Pigeons, (Tame), do.,	1 0	to 1 1/2
Flower per doz.,	1 0	to 1 3
Woodcock, do.,	5 0	to 6 3
Partridges, do.,	2 0	to 4 6
Hares per pair, do.,	0 0	to 0 0
Snipe, do.,	0 0	to 0 0
Halibut per lb.,	0 0	to 0 0
Haddock per lb.,	0 0	to 0 0
Butter, fresh per lb.,	1 3	to 1 6
Do. salt, do.,	0 11 1/2	to 1 0
Bees, small white, per min.,	0 0	to 0 0
Potatoes, per bag, do.,	3 3	to 3 9
Onions, do.,	0 0	to 3 9
Turnips, do.,	0 0	to 3 0
Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs.,	\$ 7 50	to \$8.00
Maple Sugar, do.,	0 4 1/2	to 0 6
Maple Syrup, per gallon, do.,	0 0	to 0 0
Honey, per lb., in the comb, do.,	0 0	to 0 0
Lard, do.,	0 7 1/2	to 0 8
Eggs, fresh, per dozen, do.,	0 10	to 1 0
Pork, per 100 lbs.,	\$7.00	to 8.00
Hay, per 100 bundles, do.,	\$8.00	to \$12.00
Straw, do.,	\$5.00	to \$7.50
Apples, per brl., do.,	\$2.00	to \$3.00

REMARKS.—Markets better attended. Supplies not very large; prices unchanged.

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET.—Dec. 16.

Extra Cattle, none; First quality, do., \$5.50; Second and Third, \$4.50 and \$3.50. Milk Cows, \$20 to \$25; Extra, \$35 to \$40. Sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.00; Lambs, \$2.00 to \$3.00. Hogs, live-weight, \$5.00 to \$5.50; Dressed, \$6.00 to \$6.50, in silver. Hides, 4c to 4 1/2c per lb. Pelts, 80c to \$1.00. Tallow, 5c.

REMARKS.—Prices unchanged. Hogs coming in in somewhat large numbers, and the outside figure hardly maintained.

COMMERCIAL CIRCULAR.

Henry Milward & Co., Produce Brokers, &c., Chicago, under date Dec. 10, say: The receipts of Hogs for the past week sum up as follows:—Dressed, 1,730; Live, 87, 139;—total, 88,939. For the corresponding period in 1863, Dressed, 21,140; Live, 93,988;—total, 115,098. The great falling off in the receipts may be partly attributed to the very unfavorable weather at the close of last week, and the apprehension on the part of consigners of a recurrence of a similar misfortune. But as the weather has now been as intensely cold for the past three days, that shippers can feel perfectly secure, even in consigning to New York, we shall have full supplies next week, if we are to have them at all the present season; but short crop rumors are more current than ever, and many well-informed persons positively assert that we have not only had the bulk of the Hog crop, but that our receipts of both Live and Dressed will not be so large any future week of the present season as the one noted above. Our receipts of Hogs during the present season have been more of the Prime Mess and Middle Class than of the heavy and well-fed. Farmers are reported as being willing to take the high prices now offered for their Hogs, rather than feed Corn to them, which, they consider, will command a high price next summer, and are accordingly free sellers. The Hog market has advanced rapidly during the week, and closes firm at \$11.00 to \$11.25 gross for smooth Bacon Hogs and \$11.50 to \$12.50 for heavy weights. Dressed also sell readily at \$14.00 to \$14.50, nett, dividing on 200 lbs. The packing to the present time approaches 400,000 head.—The provision market during this week was much excited. Mess Pork advanced to \$37 per brl. for present delivery, and \$38 for delivery 1st Feb. Prime Mess sold at \$35 for present, and \$37 for delivery 1st Feb. To-day the market is slightly easier, and a few sales were made at \$36.50 for Mess, and 34.50 for Prime Mess. The Lard market has advanced considerably during the week, and prime kettle is held at 23c. forward; a lot of 40, medium quality, sold at \$5.25; a small choice fresh lot brought an exceptional price. Inspected, at \$17; Prime Mess, at \$12; Prime at \$11.00.

CORN EXCHANGE REPORTS.

[Furnished by the Corn Exchange exclusively to the Witness.]

WHOLESALE PRODUCE PRICES.

MONTREAL CORN EXCHANGE,

December 16, 1864.

Flour, per brl. of 196 lbs.—Superior Extra, \$4.70 to \$4.90; Extra, \$4.50 to \$4.55; Fancy, \$4.30 to \$4.55; City-Brands of Superior, \$4.20 to \$4.30; Superfine from Canada Wheat, \$4.15 to \$4.20; Super. from Western Wheat, \$4.10 to \$4.15; Western States' Flour, \$4.10; Super. No. 2, \$3.90 to \$4.00; Fine, \$3.60 to \$3.75; Middlings, \$3.30 to \$3.50; Pollards, \$2.90 to \$3.10; Bag-Flour, \$2.30 to \$2.35 per 112 lbs. Sales reported this forenoon, consisted for the most part of Superfine from Canada Wheat,—good strong brands bringing \$4.20 as it lies, \$4.22 1/2, \$4.25, and \$4.27 1/2. A lot of fine was sold at \$3.75, and a lot of cho. Bag Flour at an exceptional rate.

OATMEAL, per brl. of 200 lbs.—\$4.75 to \$5.00, according to quality.

WHEAT, per bu of 60 lbs.—No transactions.

ASHES, per 100 lbs.—Pots sold at \$6.30 to \$5.32 1/2; Inferiors at \$5.7 1/2. Pearls \$5.80.

PORK, per brl. of 200 lbs.—No wholesale transactions reported.

DRESSED HOGS, per 100 lbs.—A lot of light weights sold at \$6.00, and a lot of choice heavy at an exceptional price.

BUTTER, per lb.—A sale of Medium Dairy at 18 1/2c.

CHEESE, per lb.—Good Dairy about 9c to 10c.

FINANCIAL.—Rates for Sterling Exchange nominally unchanged:—Bank counter or credit for 60-day Sterling bills 10 1/2 to 11 prem., for cash 9 1/2 to 10 prem.; best Private, 9 to 9 1/2 prem.; documentary 8 1/2 prem. Exchange on New York, about 57 1/2 dis.

LATEST WESTERN ADVICES.—The following are the latest Western advices received by telegraph at the Corn Exchange:—

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 15.—Wheat, \$1.76 1/2 in store very firm; receipts 3,000 bushels.
CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—Wheat \$1.76 1/2 in store No. 2. Corn, 95c. in store.

Family Reading.

[For the "Witness."

THE WAIL OF THE BLIND.

My sight is gone! Desponding thought—
Shut out from all that's bright and fair!
In gloomy darkness doomed to dwell,
With no companion but despair!

Here, rocking in my weary chair,
I count the moments as they fly;
At morn I wish that night had come—
At night, that morn again were nigh.

A pall is cast around my head—
The sun is blotted from the sky—
The moon has hid her silver face—
The stars have fallen from on high.

Fair faces look with sorrow on,
And bend on me a pitying eye;
And oft, a falling tear I feel;
And oft, I hear the half-breathed sigh.

But ah! the forms that flit around,
To me are phantoms void and vain;
The kindly look—the melting eye,
Can never comfort me again.

The light of day, no more for me
The charms of nature can unfold!
Above, beneath, and all around,
A formless chaos I behold.

No more the tinted clouds reveal,
The traces of a Master's hand—
No more upon the sunlit lawn
The flow'rs their lovely buds expand.

The beauties that I lov'd to trace,
In every petal, leaf and flow'r,
Are hidden by the sullen mists
That o'er my eye-balls darkly low'r.

I see not on the verdant mead,
The pearly dew its lustre shed;—
I cannot trace the hues and charms,
That beam in ev'ry pendant blade.

Color and tint, and light and shade,
No longer beautify the scene;
And "Ancient Night" in mist and gloom,
Resumes her sceptre all supreme.

Alas! what weary hours in store,
Has cruel fate ordained for me!
Without a ray of hope to cheer,
The sadness of my destiny!

Woodstock, Dec. 3rd, 1864. R. McD.

THE DOOMED STREET.

The last rays of a setting sun were just
gilding the horizon, while the softening gray
of a lovely evening reminded me there were
but a few moments left of daylight; and as I
was plying my needle and just in the humour
for working as long as I could, I gathered up
my sewing material and seated myself in the
parlour window, hoping by that means to
make the most of the receding light.

Now, our house is a real house, in a real
street, in M—. We have always considered
ours a genteel street, and we that live there
consequently genteel people; just enough of
thoroughfare to keep us from feeling isolated,
but still not enough to make it noisy. Some
of us live on our property, some are profes-
sionals, and some of our houses are inhabited
by tradesmen, who fly here at night from the
bustle of the city. With such a community,
'tis not strange that we like our street, and
feel very indignant at any innovations of our
domain. I was scarcely seated ere the voices
of two intoxicated men met my ears. 'Twas
something new; I almost started, and looked
anxiously up from my work. Yes, there
they were—reeling, staggering, swearing,
quarreling. "We never had such a sight as
this till lately," I apostrophised, "but our
pretty street is doomed!" and I laid down my
work, heartsick at the thought.

Not far from us lives a most interesting-
looking young man. Morning, noon, and
night he may be seen crossing at a particular
angle. His business is one which is pro-
secuted at home, as it seems to have no call
on his time. Like some poor moth fluttering
round the blaze which sooner or later will
burn him up, so this poor man paces back-
wards and forwards, morning and evening,
across that angle to a spot which will at no
distant period swallow him up body and soul.
"Our street is doomed!" In the silent hour
of night, instead of the almost holy calm
which once rested on our neighbourhood, the
shrill scream of woman, with the brutal voice
of a drunken husband, disturbs our slumbers,
and almost paralyses us with fear. Truly our
neighbourhood is invaded!

Not long since it was considered fortunate
to get a house in our street—not so now.—
The ominous "To Let" stares our land-
lords in the face on all sides; for, our street
is doomed!

Doomed! Why doomed? What frightful
misfortune has occurred which can possibly
doom a street? We have got a beer-shop—
that's the answer. In the midst of decency,
respectability, valuable property, order, and
religion, a beer-shop has been planted.—
Stealthily it worked for a time, dealing out
its poisoned draughts, in company with tea
and sugar, bread, butter, &c. To be sold
"off the premises" was the first step, till
those who drank it "off" got inured to
drinking it "on," and then licence was
altered. The work of destruction goes
solidly on. The supply creates the demand.
Dinner and supper time find the jugs and the
servant maids going for the drink, which
could once be done without. Nearly all the
poor servants in the neighbourhood are on
the most friendly terms with the hostess,
who coolly and heartlessly encourages their
visits; and visits to a beer-shop are not cal-
culated to improve the character of any
young woman. Could masters and mistresses
but pause before they exposed their servants
to such temptation! Could they but realise
the ribaldry, filthy jesting, and besotted flat-
tery to which the poor girls are subjected
when going to a beer-shop, methinks they
would use any self-denial rather than bear
such a heavy responsibility; while for their
own sakes they would prefer their servants
remaining pure, virtuous, and industrious.

I still sit in my parlour window, my work
forgotten, while these sad thoughts had been
coursing through a mind; twilight had

come and gone, and the deep shadows of night
had fallen on the earth, when I was aroused
from my reverie by the entrance of my hus-
band. As is my wont, I hastened to hand
him his slippers, hoping that we should have
our usual chat, or read, after the labours and
perplexities of the day. I suppose most wo-
men feel the same, but to me it seems the
very elixir of life for husband and wife thus
to finish the day together. To my surprise
and disappointment he did not sit down, say-
ing he must go out again, as he had heard
some rough work going on in that beer-shop,
and could not rest till he saw more about it.

My own bitter thoughts, coupled with this
new proof of the nuisance which had come
amongst us, made me exclaim ironically,
"Mr. G. says he can be a 'Maine Law' to
himself—it seems you can't."

"Impossible!" said my husband. "While
this cursed liquor traffic exists, injury and
annoyance must accrue to all who come within
its range—to the abstainer as well as to the
poor drunkard."

In a few minutes he returned to tell me of
sad sights; a besotted man kicked ruthlessly
out upon the cold flags, with a poor heart-
broken wife struggling to get him home,
while both were assailed by the taunts of the
wretches who had taken his last penny for
beer, and then kicked him out to perish for
aught they cared, his only sin in their eyes
being his poverty or inability to pay for more
drink.

"Alas! our street is doomed!" I again ex-
claimed; while my husband echoed the sen-
timent by saying we should give our landlord
notice. So we must leave our comfortable
house, our pretty garden, our respectable
neighbours, our kind landlord, our convenient
distance from business, because a beer-shop
has reared its hideous head in our midst.—
'Tis our only chance of escape. Gradually
the houses are being deserted or filled by a
lower class of tenants. The exclamation of
respectable parties is, "I see you've got a
beer-shop in the street; I'll not come here!"

So our street is doomed! Can nothing be
done? Are we obliged to bear with these
evils quietly? What do the owners of prop-
erty say? Are they prepared to take the
reduction of rents which ever follows the de-
preciation caused by such an evil as a beer-
shop or public-house at hand? Even this
view of the case is painful enough: would
that it stopped there? But when we think of
the ruined homes—home, that word so sacred
to British hearts! When once the contami-
nations of a drinkshop approach, home is
blotted out of our vocabulary. There is no
home where a drunken husband, a degraded
wife, a profligate son, or a debased daughter
dwell. Any of these can make home a hell.

Then surely it is time for people to ask
themselves, "What can be done to avert this
great evil?" Shall we allow our streets to be
doomed one after another? There must be
some mode of saving ourselves from such a
calamity.

Abstinence cannot save us altogether, as I
feel in my own case. As long as the "traffic"
is permitted to rule rampant, we must all suf-
fer, and our whole being must suffer! Seeing,
hearing, smelling, feeling, are all laid under
tribute to the vile stuff. 'Tis strange that
people can take up the newspaper day after
day, and there read the doings of strong drink,
and not exclaim, as in agony of mind, "What
can be done?"

The wise, and great, and good seem almost
overwhelmed with the magnitude of the evil;
but thank God, many have at last raised their
voices in the land and cried, "We will not
have this monster to reign over us." The
walls of St. Stephen's have echoed the noble
sentiment. Mr. Lawson—all honour to his
name—has sounded the tocsin of war, and
proclaimed in clear and manly earnestness
to that "Honourable House" that the people
must have a "Permissive Bill;" and if we
may judge by the number of those who voted
for the bill, there are many more of our M.P.'s
who feel the same. Let us then urge our
husbands to vote for no man at the forthcom-
ing election who will not stand by our prin-
ciples. The people of this country have only
to press the question in the meantime. We
can clear the way, my sisters. We can take
care never to cross the threshold, nor allow
our servants nor families to enter any place
of business where liquor in any form is sold,
whether these places be groceries selling
wine, or grog shops with spirit license. We
can surely abstain ourselves, and use our in-
fluence in persuading others. We can at all
times denounce the traffic as immoral and
disrespectable; and so endeavour by our ex-
ample and precept, to save our streets from
being doomed, our homes contaminated, our
neighbours degraded, and our own consciences
seared.—*Kentish Temperance Visitor.*

BELIEVING, BUT NOT UNDERSTANDING.

"I will not believe anything but what I
understand," said a self-confident young man
in a hotel one day.

"Nor will I," said another.

"Neither will I," chimed in a third.

"Gentlemen," said one well known to me
who was on a journey, and who sat close by,
"do I understand you correctly, that you
will not believe anything that you don't un-
derstand?"

"I will not," said one, and so said each
one of the trio.

"Well," said the stranger, "in my ride
this morning I saw some geese in a field eat-
ing grass; do you believe that?"

"Certainly," said the three unbelievers.

"I also saw pigs eating grass; do you be-
lieve that?"

"Of course," said the three.

"And I also saw sheep and cows eat grass;
do you believe that?"

"Of course," it was again replied.

"Well, but grass which they had formerly
eaten had, by digestion, turned to feathers
on the backs of the geese, to bristles on the
backs of the swine, to wool on the sheep, and
on the cows it had turned to hair, do you be-
lieve that, gentlemen?"

"Certainly," they replied.

"Yes, you believe it," he rejoined, "but
do you understand it?"

They were confounded, and silent, and evi-
dently ashamed, as they well might be.—
Ex. Paper.

THE DEAN OF CARLISLE ON THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

A public meeting, called by the friends of
the Alliance, was recently held in the Athen-
aeum Lecture Hall, Carlisle. The chair was
taken by the Very Rev. the Dean of Carlisle,
who said: They had not to deal with the
moral question of total abstinence, but with
a really political question, founded on the
true principles of sound political economy.
The question was one entirely of a political
nature because they asked the Queen and the
rulers of this country to enact laws for the
suppression of certain vices. There were
some people, and not a few either, who ob-
jected to this movement, and endeavoured to
turn its supporters into ridicule by saying of
them that they were trying to sober the peo-
ple by act of Parliament, and who held it to be
quite wrong to secure the suppression of vice
either by policemen or by acts of Parliament.
Now, to tell the truth, if he thought the great
and terrible vice of drunkenness could be
suppressed by policemen or by act of Parlia-
ment he should be very glad—glad whether it
was done by law or gospel. But he wished
to show them the absurdity and insincerity of
the objection. It was urged against those
who sought by act of Parliament to stop the
sale of intoxicating liquors for 24 hours in
order that the Sabbath might be consecrated,
or to secure their entire suppression, that it
would be establishing an altogether new
principle. They objected to them, as though
they were coming forward to attempt some
miraculous power, trying to make people good
by new laws. Now, the traffic they had to
consider that night was already under the re-
gulation of the law, and was the only trade in
the world which was restricted by law. Parlia-
ment was not constantly troubled sessions
after session with passing acts for the sup-
pression of the trade in beef, mutton,
candles, soap, or clothing. There was free
trade for them. But if they took off the duty
on spirits, on alcoholic drinks, and opened
wide the doors of those places for the sale of
them, they would soon have cause to be glad
to fly into the arms of any policeman, or any
law that would protect them from the evil.—
Therefore it was simply a question of the ex-
tent of the grievance—how far it was desir-
able the liquor traffic should be suppressed
by law. Should it be confined to a certain
number of persons, houses, and hours—con-
fined to the week-days or to the Sabbath? The
traffic was already confined to a certain de-
gree on the Sabbath; and a very important
law had been passed this last session, a law
which completely established the principle of
the Permissive Bill, which fully illustrated it,
and it was only for the Government to say
how far it should be carried out. His con-
viction that it was the liquor traffic that was
the curse, temporal and eternal of his fellow-
men in this country, was strengthening every
day—(hear, hear)—and if he found there was
a man, whatever his views might be, or how-
ever he might differ from him on other sub-
jects, who would stand up boldly in the House
of Commons as Mr. Lawson had done, and
face the scorn, ridicule, and contempt of the
great and rich people around him—if he was
sure that he would do that, he was not sure
that he would not do as he had said, and come
out of his retirement and vote. (Applause.)
They knew that he had never taken any part
in politics in that city; he had never voted
either for Whig or Tory as such, but as a
consistent total abstainer he would vote for
the man who would promise to do all he could
to put down the liquor traffic. The Dean
then proceeded to read extracts from the an-
nual report of the Leicester Licensed Victual-
lers' Association, showing the efforts they had
made and were making for the protection of
their traffic, and in commenting on the report
he urged the meeting to put forth equally
strong efforts on their side, or else they would
be defeated. In the report the promoters of
the Permissive Bill were called "bigoted,
tyrannical, and selfish." Those licensed vic-
tualisers had a perfect right to band together
to protect their interests, but they had no
right to call other people names, and he was
certainly surprised to hear them talk about
selfishness, because he thought that quality
was altogether on their own side; at least, he
(the dean) never got anything out of teeto-
talism, he could tell them. From the con-
duct of the licensed victuallers respecting Mr.
Somes's and Mr. Lawson's bill they would see
how jealous they were of their traffic. They
had combined in every way, and had not only
communicated with members of both Houses
of Parliament on the subject, but had even
intercepted and laid hold of representatives
in the lobbies of the House of Commons and
urged them to vote for them. They (the pro-
moters of the bill) did not object to that, for
the victuallers were fighting for their bread
and cheese, only they must fight with equal
earnestness. The victuallers had stated that
"public-houses are not for the attraction but
for the convenience of all classes." Then he
asked why did the publicans outshine all their
neighbours in making their houses attractive
by splendid gaslights and such like? The
victuallers also said "no social or moral im-
provement was effected when it depended upon
the force of the police. Then he (the dean)
said let the police be put down altogether;
let the rogues have their own way, or stop
them by moral suasion. When they saw a
picket taking a purse, let them say to him,
"Now, my dear fellow, that is not
quite right; allow me to—hem, hem." Now
that was all humbug and nonsense; they
knew that all social pests must be restrained
and put down by law. There must be police-
men to look after wicked people, and a London
gin palace without a policeman in attendance
would be as incomplete as if there were not a
drunkard in it. It was next said that the
present Sunday hours for the sale of drink
were most satisfactory, and that they did not
interfere with the sanctity of the Sabbath.—

His opinion differed from that. The licensed
victuallers took credit to themselves, not only
for defeating Mr. Lawson's Permissive Bill,
but also for curtailing the debate on it in the
House. They were also glad on getting
thrown out the County Courts Bill, which
would have prevented publicans recovering
debts for drink. They were very frightened
about that bill, and well they might. They
said it was the most objectionable measure ever
introduced on the subject of county courts;
and that beer being part of the daily food of
the working classes, many of them used the
public-house for cooking and eating their
meals. Yes, he (the dean) knew they did; it
was give and take—cook and drink. But
they didn't want to shut up a single public
house, they only wanted to stop the tap. Let
them shut up the public-houses and see if
crime and pauperism did not decrease. There
was another act passed this last session which
he was not surprised the victuallers and their
friends were opposed to, viz., the Night
Houses Closing Act. It did not seem a great
hardship to close the public-houses three hours
during the night; but, although the victual-
lers knew that the keeping open of these
places was attended with all kinds of dis-
sipation and vice, they put all their machinery
into operation to prevent it passing, be-
cause the trade was interesting to them.—
And what was the reason they were opposed
to it? Because the act, while it was made
compulsory in London, was permissive over
the country, and therefore the principle of
the Permissive Bill was involved in it. Two
thirds of the town council could put the act
into effect in any town. It was Her Majesty's
Ministers that carried that bill—(applause)—
and it was something more than the thin end of
the Permissive Bill wedge they had got in by
it. It was what they called at Cambridge,
"passing the little go," and if they passed
that well, it was most likely they would pass
their big "go." The dean concluded by
referring to the extent of the traffic in liquors,
and by pointing out the magnitude of the
efforts that were being put forth to protect it.
They, as the opponents of that traffic, must
also be at their work; they must do all they
can to induce Parliament to pass the Per-
missive Bill. The principle had already been
adopted, only let it be extended, and their
prayer would be heard and their success final.
(Applause.)

TUTORS FOR PRINCES.—The Queen of Spain
has appointed as tutors for the education of
her son—the Prince of the Asturias, heir to
the crown of Spain—seven military gentle-
men of high position—a marshal, a colonel
of infantry, a colonel of engineers, a lieutenant-
colonel of the staff, a lieutenant colonel of
artillery, another of cavalry with a captain to
aid him. In the preamble to the document
conferring this distinction upon the army,
the Queen says that Spain can only be great
on the condition that its king shall be a great
military leader; that great events must occur
in Europe during the lifetime of her successor;
and that if Spain is to be elevated to the rank,
which she held among nations in the 17th
century, her ruler must become a great mili-
tary chieftain, capable of taking the field in
person. This is not all, however; two
bishops are to act conjointly with the seven
warriors to make the education of this prince
of high destinies complete. A female pri-
mary school teacher, would be worth more
for such a boy, than all the company above
named. If the Prince does not come up to a
fool, it will not be owing to education. The
French Emperor, who has had some experi-
ence in the world, and knows better what
is needed, has had a governess for his son,
from his infancy, an Englishwoman, recom-
mended originally by the Queen, and former-
ly in the household of the Duchess of Argyle.
To those who believe that the Empress' ultra-
montane tendencies are very strong, and
bear much weight in the councils of state, it
may be surprising to hear that this lady—
Miss Shaw—is a strict Protestant, whose
attendance at her own church is entirely
sanctioned by the Empress, and who is per-
mitted so far to influence her pupil as to
induce him to pass his Sundays altogether in
English fashion. Several times the little
fellow has been known to say that he would
not allow the people to work on Sunday as
they do in France. Since his seventh birth-
day, a tutor has been appointed for him—a
young man, M. Mounier, chosen apparently
solely for his good moral qualities. The little
Prince, however, still spends the larger por-
tion of his time with his governess, to whom
he is greatly attached, and to whom his
parents allow almost entire authority over him.

BAPTISM FOR THE DEAD.—The German
scholar, C. W. Otto, has put to his book "An
Appendix upon the Baptism for the dead in
Corinth." On which the *Literary Church-
man* remarks: "The Appendix containing
a discussion of 1 Cor. xv. 29, is extremely
well worth reading. It is a kind of excursus
on one of the great difficulties in St. Paul,
and is very ingenious and original. The au-
thor very properly sets aside at once all at-
tempts to explain the passage by inventing
customs which did not then exist, (e. g.
vicarious baptism for the dead, or baptism
over the tombs of martyrs), and examines
the passage with the most critical minuteness.
What then shall they do, what shall be their
condition, those persons baptized, as they
really are, for the dead, if the dead rise not?
This is nearly the result of his translation,
and the explanation, briefly given, amounts
to this: "You, some of you Jewish converts
at Corinth, pretend to maintain the monarkia,
by denying the resurrection of Christ and the
dead; now the only mode of establishing the
monarkia is that by which Christ, having
overcome death and risen from the dead, gave
up the kingdom to God. But if the dead
rise not, Christ is not risen, and you who
are baptized are baptized into a Saviour not
risen, and therefore into a Saviour overcome
by death. They, therefore, who are baptized
into the dogma—not of Christ's
resurrection—but of the dominion of death;
they are baptized into the supremacy of: be-

kingdom of the dead. If the false teachers
who deny the resurrection are right, they
must give up baptism, for their baptism
pledges the baptized to the kingdom of the
dead."

A HINT ON CARPETS.—Of all the expensive
things in a modern English house of the ordi-
nary class, perhaps carpets are the dearest.
In case of removal, they become almost use-
less, and have to be sacrificed at any price
that can be got for them, because, having
been cut and measured for one room, perhaps
of a peculiar shape, they are useless in any
other; for if the pattern could be matched,
which it often can not, a bit of bran new car-
pet, sewn on to a bit not so new, would be
out of harmony, and tell a story which the
pride of poverty would rather be concealed.
The Persian and Turkish system of carpeting
rooms is infinitely better and prettier than
ours. The Persian carpets, especially those
from Resht, are exquisitely beautiful. Their
colors are brighter, the designs prettier, and
they are far more durable than European
carpets. They are made in strips usually be-
tween two and three yards long, and about
one yard in breadth, to go round the sides of
a room, with a square carpet of any size pre-
ferred for the centre. They do not require
to be nailed or fitted, and a sufficient number
of them will, of course, carpet any room, how-
ever large or small. They have a very rich
and grand appearance, too. In summer they
are easily taken up, beaten, rolled, and put
aside by a single man servant; and in the hot
weather, why should we not more generally
imitate Continental custom, by painting or
polishing our floors? Floors painted or pol-
ished, look far prettier in July sunshine than
any carpets, which are then mere fusty traps
to catch dust, harbor insects, and retain bad
smells. Everything has its use and its sea-
son. The use and the season of carpets are
not in the summer time. Where it is im-
possible to paint or to polish the floors of a
house, the employment of oilcloth will be
found good economy in summer and far cleaner.
Oilcloth, too, in charming patterns may
now be bought very cheaply, and it keeps a
room delightfully cool and fresh.—*All the
Year Round.*

CHEAP DINNERS.—It ought to be the study
of every one, especially those who earn but
small wages, to lay out their money in the
best way. A little money well-spent will do
more towards the comfort of a family than
is commonly supposed. Among the working-
classes large numbers live from hand to
mouth; buying things just as they want them,
without thinking of providing for to-morrow.
Now, if instead of buying a great quantity of
greens or potatoes, or the usual allowance of
beer or cheese, a shilling only were laid out
in meat by the mother of the family, this
would buy two and a-half pounds of the chea-
per parts of beef or mutton. If this meat be
cut up into small pieces, and put into about
two quarts of water, and left to warm slowly
by the fire until it boils, it will make a most
excellent and nourishing soup. This may be
thickened with oatmeal, rice, or hard-toasted
bread, or poured over, and eaten with, pota-
toes. The meat, with a little of the soup, may
be warmed up with other vegetables for
dinner the next day; and sometimes a shil-
ling's worth of meat, if well prepared, may
be made to serve for two dinners. Salt or
pepper may be used according to taste.

SOLDIERS AND GARDENING.—Our readers
are aware of the benefits of gardening to
our soldiers in India. They have heard how
the pursuit has lately been encouraged by the
authorities, and of praises and rewards being
given for neatness and beauty on the one
hand, and productiveness on the other. The
diminution of intemperance is one of the re-
sults. The Commander-in-Chief in India, with
the sanction of the Government, has issued a
general regulation, by which the drawbacks
and discouragements to military gardening are
removed, and such arrangements are made as
will constitute this pursuit a regular feature
of barrack life in India, and a new source of
health, comfort, and profit to the soldier. He
will not want for tools henceforth, nor for guid-
ance and companionship; there will be a
garden committee and a garden fund; the
profits of sales will not go to the canteen fund,
as too often hitherto, but to the individual
producers, after payment of expenses.

THE BEGINNING OF THE DAY.—In different
nations and ages, the modes of reckoning the
beginning of the day have been various. Ac-
cording to the computation of the ancient
Syrians, Babylonians, Persians, and the in-
habitants of Hindostan, the day commenced
at the rising of the sun; with the modern
Greeks it is the same. The Athenians, and
other ancient inhabitants of Greece, as well
as the ancient Gauls, began theirs at sun-set;
which mode is still followed by the Jews, the
Austrians, the Bohemians, the Silesians, the
Italians, and Chinese. The ancient inhabi-
tants of Italy computed their day from mid-
night; which mode is now in common use
with us and all other European nations, with
the above exceptions. The Mahometans
calculate from one twilight to another. The
ancient Egyptians dated from noon to noon;
—which mode is at this day, and has always
been, followed by astronomers; because that
instant of time can be ascertained with great-
er precision than any other.

THE HUMAN THROAT.—How small is the
diameter of the human throat, and short its
measure! Yet it will give the same note with
the pipe of an organ eight feet in length! and
the valve which covers it, and plays with
electric swiftness (imitated by the reed of the
organ), is, as all know, a very little thing, yet
with the contractions and expansions of the
throat, it will utter a scale of seventeen de-
grees!

—The excavations at Pompeii have just led
to the discovery of a temple of Juno, on the
flags of which were scattered about more
than 200 skeletons. They are those of wo-
men and children, who, during the eruption
of Vesuvius, had hastened to the temple of
seek refuge and implore the protection to the
address.

The Miscellany.

MACHINE TOOL-MAKERS.

HENRY MAUDSLAY.

If we trace back the history of what may be termed machine tools, we shall find that they owe their birth to the patent lock.—When Bramah, at the latter end of the last century, turned his attention to the improvement of the tumbler lock, he found that the most skilled hand-labour of the day was incapable of turning out the precise and beautifully executed work needed, and even if it had, the expense would have been so great as to preclude its becoming an article of general sale. In order to accomplish his task, it was necessary to invent special tools, many of which were of a self-acting character, and all possessing a delicacy of application, and an accuracy and speed of working which left far behind the efforts of the most cunning hand. From the workshop of this ingenious engineer it may be said that the mechanical greatness of England took its rise. He it was who fostered the latent skill of the young smith, Henry Maudslay, and strengthened the passion of Joseph Clements for accuracy of work. Giving, as we must do, Bramah the credit of being the first great tool-maker, yet we feel that it was to Henry Maudslay we owe the merit of raising a race of machinists—for the term tool-maker is, we think, too insignificant—who have made England famous among nations. We shall be better able to appreciate the merit of the master, Bramah, and his man, Maudslay, when we remember what William Fairbairn has said, that when he began life, at the commencement of the present century, the human hand performed all the work that was done. And how it was performed, we have the testimony of Watt, who experienced the greatest difficulty in getting work executed, where an almost mathematical accuracy was demanded. It was a mercy for mankind that he was able to finish the first working model of his steam-engine, so utterly impossible was it to get the steam-cylinder turned with any approach to truth.

Henry Maudslay, when a smith in the Arsenal at Woolwich, was invited by Bramah, who had heard of his ability, to enter his service. The youth, for he was only eighteen at the time, adopted a very characteristic method of giving his new master a taste of his skill. Pointing to a worn-out old vice in the workshop, he asked if the fact of his being able to renew it in the course of the afternoon would be considered his diploma of proficiency; this being agreed upon, he immediately set to work; before the appointed time the vice was as good as new, and he gained at once a first-rate position in the shop.

Whilst a journeyman with Bramah, he invented the famous slide-rest, the prolific parent of a whole race of labor-saving machines of the present day—the slotting machine, the planing-machine, and many others all tracing their parentage in this simple contrivance. Before its invention, the turning-lathe depended for the accuracy of its work entirely upon the muscles of the workman. If, in turning a cylinder, for instance, the tool at one moment cut deeper than at another, by reason of the workman bearing more heavily upon it, the whole work had to be gone over again. The slide-rest, by substituting a fixed tool for one guided by the human hand, at once abolished the possibility of these inaccuracies, and inaugurated the reign of that mathematical truth in workmanship without which great machinery cannot work.

After Maudslay left Bramah, he set up a little shop of his own, first in Wells street, then in Margaret street, Cavendish square, where he was found out by the elder Brunel, and employed to construct the famous block machinery at present in use in Portsmouth Dockyard. His power of generalizing from a few hints was strongly exemplified in the intercourse between the young inventor and this rising young machinist. Brunel, with that fear all inventors have of disclosing their designs prematurely to others, was in the habit of taking drawings of fragments of the proposed machinery to Maudslay for his inspection, without mentioning the real nature of the work he wished accomplished. At the third visit, however, Brunel was surprised to hear the young man say: "Ah, now I see what you are thinking of, you want machinery for making ships' blocks." These machines, which were the first labor-saving works set up in our public establishments, at once evinced the enormous amount of productive power the country had acquired.

There is scarcely a contrivance in use among modern machinists which cannot find its origin in this series of engines, for they number forty-four, at work nearly sixty years ago, and at present in excellent condition and in full employ. These machines, with the aid of ten men, do the work that formerly occupied one hundred, and, moreover, they do it infinitely better. The only wonder to us is, that, the vast superiority of these machine-tools having been thus tested at so early a date, their use did not more rapidly increase; but there are pauses, for some unaccountable reason, in all revolutions, and it was full thirty years from the date of this invention before the full tide of labor-saving appliances began to be felt.

The punch by which thick plates of iron are pierced for riveting was another of his inventions by which great accuracy is gained and an immense amount of labor is saved.

this accuracy and perfection of finish has been passed on to other shops by means of the Nasmyths and the Whitworths, who learned their art under him. In short, Maudslay was to his "hands" under him what Dr. Arnold was to his boys, a presiding spirit, whose teaching made a lasting impression upon all those with whom he came in contact. It was his habit to enter his workshops when the men were absent, and carefully to note every man's work whilst in progress at the bench: he used to make his remarks with a piece of chalk, sometimes in terms of approbation, but sometimes sharply and tersely, if reproof were needed. When the men returned to the shop, the reading of the master's eye was thus set plainly before them, and caused no small excitement.

The example he set of exquisite work made a lasting impression, and in the history of manufacture there is nothing an Englishman should be prouder of than the character of the machinery it produces. Those who carefully inspected the machinery department of the late International Exhibition could not help being struck by the beauty, accuracy, and solidity of the English workmanship, when compared with the flimsiness and want of finish of the French and Belgian productions. We may be thought fanciful, but to us there is something awe-inspiring in the inevitable regularity of a vast machine of English work, and there is an expression of calmness in its irresistible action which reminds us of the presence of some fate; look down the hold of the "Great Eastern," good reader, at her engines when she is in motion, and you will doubtless feel the full force of what we say.—*Once a Week.*

OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

WHAT PROPORTION OF THEM ARE DIRECTLY ENGAGED IN, OR DEPENDENT UPON, THE CULTIVATION OF THE SOIL?

The Census returns of 1860, in the volume just issued, include a table of occupations.—This gives a list of no less than 586 different employments, besides "other occupations and unknown." The number is made so large, mainly, by the long lists of subdivisions into which the various trades and manufactures are cut up, and there is no accompanying table to show a general classification between the great distinctive branches of human industry. This lack we have endeavored imperfectly to supply by devoting some hours to an examination of the various pursuits recorded. The total number whose occupation is returned, foots up 8,287,043, being between thirty and thirty-one per cent. of the total white and free colored population of the Union, of all ages, and both sexes (27,445,541). Of the occupations mentioned we classify the following as essentially Agricultural:—

AGRICULTURAL OCCUPATIONS.	
Agriculturists,.....	59
Dairy-men,.....	1,952
Drivers,.....	2,471
Farmers,.....	2,438,803
Farm laborers,.....	795,670
Florists,.....	488
Gardeners and Nurseriesmen,.....	21,322
Graziers,.....	399
Herdsmen,.....	6,389
Total of the above,.....	3,381,483
A similar classification carried through the list would give the following result:—	
Employed in Manufactures and the Productive Arts,.....	2,017,653
Employed in Commerce, Merchandise, Transportation and cognate pursuits,.....	757,773
Domestic, Laborers, and Servants,.....	1,634,465
Employed in the Professions, including United States and other Public Officers,.....	343,008
Employed in Amusements, Ice-keeping, &c., and in such Arts as Printing and Photography, not quite of a productive character,.....	282,663
Add, engaged in Agricultural pursuits, as above,.....	3,381,483
Total,.....	8,287,043

In other words, if this classification is correct, and we think it as nearly so as the nature of the return will admit,—forty per cent. of those whose occupations are recorded, are engaged in agricultural pursuits—a number more than one-half larger than that engaged in manufactures and the leading trades, more than four times larger than that engaged in merchandise, and nearly ten times as large as that of the professions.—*Country Gentleman.*

FATTENING POULTRY.

Chickens intended for market should be separated from the older fowls, and confined in more restricted quarters, and fed liberally with a variety of food, of which grain of some sort should form the basis. They should be regularly fed three times a day—the first time as soon after day-break as possible or convenient.

It is hopeless to attempt to fatten chickens while they are at liberty and growing; they must be confined, and during their confinement they must be supplied with abundance of pure fresh water, gravel, old lime mortar, crushed bones, or broken clam or oyster shells if to be had. In about three weeks they will be in condition for marketing.

It is equally hopeless to attempt to fatten older fowls unless confined in a proper coop; and this, like most other appurtenances, need not be expensive. To fatten a dozen fowls, of common size, a coop may be made three feet long, eighteen inches deep made entirely of slats, open on all sides, top and bottom. Discretion must be used according to the size of fowls cooped. They do not require much space; indeed, the closer the better, if they can all stand up at the same time.

Fowls selected to fatten should be in good health; one diseased fowl might contaminate the whole; besides if there are any that seem inclined to be quarrelsome they should be removed at once. Quarrelsome fowls will not fatten kindly. Care must be taken to put up such as have been accustomed to be together or they will fight, and, like other bad examples, it soon finds imitators.

The food should be ground oats, Indian meal mixed with water or milk; the latter is the best. It should be alaked, forming a pulp or paste.

The food should be varied; barley, buckwheat and wheat-screenings, boiled or baked potatoes, form excellent fattening material for fowls.

Regularity when fed, should always be observed in the hours of feeding, also in the quantity of food given, not to surfeit them one day, and starve them the next, but give the fowls their food as regularly as you take your own meals. They must be well fed three or four times a day—the first time as soon after day-break as possible or convenient and then at intervals of four hours.

No animal is easier kept than fowls. No kind of food comes amiss to them. When at liberty they obtain their living promiscuously, and pick up everything that can be made use of as food. And if insectivorous food is wanted, there is nothing perhaps more easily obtained, at almost any season, than by what the French term *vermin*. Procure a deep crock, into which put some bran, and on it lay a piece of carrion or other flesh; cover it with a glass cap so as to admit light, but exclude rain; in a few days it will be a moving mass of living insects, which may be thrown out to young poultry, young turkeys in particular; there is nothing they will devour more greedily; but they should be sparingly given, as the fowls are so fond of them, that if given abundantly it will prevent them taking their usual food.

We have practised another method for fattening fowls, which has proved successful. We confined a number of fowls, ducks and turkeys, in the month of November in a small, dark room, only giving them light when feeding. By depriving them of light they were kept perfectly quiet, nothing to do but eat, drink and grow fat, spending most of the time quietly on the roost. Feed was kept constantly before them in a flat box, consisting of a mixture of corn, oats, barley and buckwheat, with pure fresh water supplied daily. They were also provided with broken bones, oyster shells, gravel and pulverized charcoal, of which they ate quite a large quantity.—*C. N. Bement in Genesee Farmer.*

WINTER CARE OF STOCK.

Every intelligent and thrifty farmer understands perfectly well the importance of properly caring for his stock during the Winter months. While it is a true saying that stock well wintered is half summered, it is equally true that stock coming to the barn in the Fall in good condition and in good heart can be wintered much more cheaply than that which comes in poor condition. It is almost impossible for the most skillful manager to bring an animal from a low to a high condition on hay alone—the usual feed for young cattle, sheep, and colts during Winter; but if in a good state of health and flesh on the approach of Winter, with a suitable amount and quality of hay, their condition may and should be kept good, and the young stock growing until the season for turning them again to grass. This can only be done by careful and regular feeding, good, pure water, and suitable shelter from the most inclement weather during the Winter months of our Northern climate. Variety of food is very essential to the thrift of most animals, while it is too often disregarded by those having care of them.—No good breeder will overlook this most important matter.

Roots, such as turnips, carrots, &c., can be produced in great abundance upon almost any farm in the country, and are a great help to eke out a short supply of hay, while they are of the greatest advantage to almost any kind of farm stock. At the present high price of all kinds of grain there are but few farmers that will feed it, especially to store cattle or sheep. Its place may be supplied in a great measure by roots, and that farmer is wise who has laid in a good quantity for Winter feeding. A little care in this way will, oftentimes, save whole flocks and herds from diseases incidental to insufficient keep or want of change in feed.

Young animals particularly should be well fed and cared for through the first Winter of their existence. It is too often the case that calves, colts, and lambs are neglected and left to shift for themselves the first Winter, and as a consequence are barely able to get from the barn to pasture in the Spring. In this condition it takes almost the entire grass season to recover what flesh and strength they have lost during the Winter, for want of that care and comfort that common humanity would seem to dictate. The most successful breeders and stock raisers give the utmost attention to their young animals through their first Winter, and are sure that they have good shelter, the best of food and abundance of pure water at all times.—Their growth should at no time be checked for want of attention to these important considerations.

While every branch of husbandry requires the closest and most careful attention of an interested and skilful manager, none suffers for want of it so much as stock during the Winter season.—*Ex. Paper.*

MACHINE TOOL-MAKERS JOSEPH CLEMENTS.

Another great mechanic, bred in the school of Bramah, and afterward in the employ of Maudslay and Field, was Joseph Clements. He lays claim to have made the first machine for planing iron. There have been more disputes respecting the parentage of this machine than perhaps any other; but Clements' machine, which was finished in 1825, was certainly the earliest in action, and in the metropolis it did the whole work of the trade for many years. The value of a machine which can produce a true plane is incalculable. Indeed, Whitworth has written a treatise upon it, as a standard of reference in mechanical productions. Before the planing-machine came into use, true planes were approximated, for they could not wholly be obtained, by means of chipping and filing. Clements' machine, however, at once superseded that method, and for some years, Mr. Smiles

informs us, his income mainly depended upon the earnings of this iron planer, which never ceased working night or day, and earning for its master as much as £10 for every twelve hours' work. In every machinist's shop is now to be seen this beautiful tool, cutting a long narrow ribbon of metal with its keen tooth, producing the most perfect work, and tended in many cases only by a lad. Clements, in consequence of the great fame he had acquired for accuracy of work, was sought by Professor Babbage, to construct the famous calculating machine. This extraordinary work, after progressing for some years, was however, discontinued by Government, and it remains a magnificent fragment of mechanical skill. The working drawings, we are told, of the calculating machine alone, irrespective of the printing machine, which was equally elaborate covered no less than four hundred square feet of surface. The apparatus was intended to calculate with unerring accuracy, and this it is fully equal to accomplish, for when through any cause an error has been made, it actually reverses its action, and, to use Mr. Smiles's expression, "rubs itself out." Although this machine was never finished in England, Messrs. Schenck, of Stockholm, after twenty years' labor, completed this extraordinary combination of what may be also termed "thinking iron," and it was first displayed in the Paris Exhibition of 1855. Although the work was completed by foreigners, it was done from the English drawings; therefore the merit is wholly due to Babbage and Clements. Our own Government have procured a copy of this machine, and it is now in actual use at Somerset House, working out annuity and other tables for the Registrar-General, possibly calculating our mortality tables—a dead piece of machinery counting up our dead men—a most appropriate occupation. Clements followed the lead of Maudslay in reforming a very important detail in mechanism. Before the time of these thoughtful workmen there existed no regularity with respect to those all-important parts of mechanism, screws and nuts. Every maker suited his own fancy with regard to their construction, and there was no such thing as uniformity with respect to the pitch of the screw. The consequence was, that on taking a machine to pieces for repair, the screw-hole had to be drilled out and recut, so as to suit the thread used in the shop. The great expense and loss of time caused by this arrangement led Clements to the conclusion that the number of threads should be settled according to the length of the screw.—He did this, and constructed a screw-engine lathe to do the work before accomplished by hand. This plan the trade ultimately accepted, and now there is no more trouble about this very important implement which holds machinery together. Clements did his work thoroughly, but he would have his own price for it; like Mr. Penn who could not afford to turn out imperfect work. His screws were constructed with mathematical accuracy, but they were unfortunately costly. A story is told of his having received an order from America to make a large screw "in the best possible manner." The work was accomplished with great care, and the American was astonished to find a bill for several hundred pounds for the work done; the matter was referred to arbitration, and of course the case went in favor of the machinist. It may be interesting to the public to know that Clements is the inventor of the too effectual steam-whistle of our locomotive.—*Once a Week.*

THE STEAM-HAMMER—JAMES NASMYTH.

James Nasmyth, the Thor of the present age, was brought up under the immediate eye of Maudslay, and perhaps was more intimately associated with him than any other person, for he was the assistant appointed to take charge of the great machinist's own particular workshop, and the pupil has done credit to his master. Nasmyth, unlike the other great machinists, was by no means a self-made man, at least as regards his education, as he was the son of the Alexander Nasmyth, of Edinburgh, whose landscapes have charmed us all; moreover, he was a scientific man, and his son therefore started in life with hereditary ability. Nevertheless, he fought his way up as a great smith unaided. His first employment was as an assistant in Maudslay's beautiful little workshop at ten shillings a week; and in the establishment of this famous firm he learned his art. Nasmyth's fame rests mainly upon his steam-hammer, a tool without which modern forging could not be accomplished. Indeed, it was a consequence of the demand for such a Cyclopean instrument that it was produced, and it is a singularly apposite example of the manner in which great works sometimes produce great tools, as surely as great tools lead to the production of mammoth works. When the "Great Britain" was being constructed, it was at first intended that she should have paddle engines; she was accordingly designed for her by the late Mr. Humphreys. The paddle-shaft, however, was to be of such enormous proportions, that no forge in the kingdom was capable of turning it out. In this difficulty Mr. Brunel was forced to apply to Mr. Nasmyth to aid him with his advice. Mr. Nasmyth's reply was a sketch made on the spur of the moment of his famous hammer, and returned by post that night. Unluckily, it was determined to change the paddle for the screw, and the paddle-shaft therefore was never required.

The great hammer accordingly remained a dream upon the paper, as far as its inventor was concerned, for strangely enough none of the great iron-founders would have anything to do with it. Some time after, when on a visit to a celebrated foundry in France, Mr. Nasmyth was shown an enormous piece of forged work; curious to know how such an unusual size had been accomplished, he asked the question of the director of the works.—"Why, with your steam-hammer, to be sure," was the instant reply. The Frenchman had been shown the drawing by Nasmyth's partner at the time it was made, and with a keener appreciation of its value than was evinced by

the English machinists, he determined to have one made. This was certainly an instance but little in accord with the English manufacturer's boast, "that if not the first to invent, he is the first to see the value of the inventions of others," for, with a demand for gigantic forgings far beyond what exists in France, we yet allowed our friends on the other side of the water to steal a march upon us. However, the steam hammer is now in common use, and year by year it is assuming larger proportions. The effect of its introduction is the vast increase of the size of the forgings, now so easily accomplished, and the consequent enormous development of the proportions of our machinery; in fact, there is no limit now to the size of the engines that can be produced, or to the power that the use of this simple instrument has placed in the hands of man. Without it, we should have no armor-plated ships of war, no great engines for their propulsion, no enormous works in iron of any kind such as have marked the last dozen years, and have at once elevated men, mechanically, from mere pigmies to a race of giants.

One of the most useful applications of the principle of the steam-hammer is to pile-driving. We well remember, years ago, watching a party of twenty men at this work on the quay at Rotterdam—and the Dutchmen should know something about the operation. This was performed by the ordinary monkey, which rises and falls every three minutes. Now by the use of Nasmyth's steam pile-driving machine, a pile can be driven in four minutes as deeply as by the old method it could be in twelve hours! The steam-hammer sits on the shoulders of the pile like the Old Man of the Sea, adding its dead weight to its lively taps at the rate of eighty blows a minute! In consequence of this rapidity of action, works of reclamation from the sea, before undreamed of, will be affected; and an immense impetus will be given to all building works constructed on unstable ground.—*Once a Week.*

STEAM PLOWING IN ENGLAND.—The farmers in England are forming societies for the purpose of profitably employing the steam plow to cultivate their land. It is said to be vastly superior to the system of plowing by horse draught. The time required in turning over the soil is so much reduced that every advantage can be taken of the weather, and even wet days present no such obstacles to work with the steam plow as with the old one. The earth is more effectually turned over, and more thoroughly and exactly prepared for the reception of the seed; and, above all, money is saved not only in the cost of tilling, but in the enhanced value of the crops, resulting from the improved method of cultivation. Companies are formed for plowing and threshing by steam, who rent to the farmers the use of their apparatus, and they are said to earn a very large dividend, so that the new system must be profitable to both the farmer and the plowing company.

WOMAN'S MISSION.—To the question "What is woman's mission?" Punch facetiously replied, "To stay at home and keep the kettle boiling!" Ah, there are thousands of working men's homes where there would be tenfold domestic happiness if the wives did stay at home, instead of going out to work at the mill. Make your homes attractive. Keep not only your homes but your persons clean and tidy. Let home be to your husband the brightest and happiest spot on earth. Let not your husbands be able to say that they are driven from their homes to seek a bright fire at the public-house. Have a bright fire at home! wives, keep the kettle boiling! *British Workman.*

Let us have School Commissioners of the right sort. We have had quite enough of Commissioners who entered Public Schools in a state of gross, palpable intoxication, as of those who seduced female teachers and paraded them at thronged watering-places as if glorying in shame. Yet we shall not escape even such abominations if good men shut their eyes and stubbornly "support the regular nominations." Nothing will save us from their repetition but searching inquiry into the character of candidates and an unflinching support of the best alone.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

WEATHER PREDICTIONS.—In England by means of the telegraph giving the state of the weather at all points, they are able to foretell the weather. Admiral Fitzroy has this duty imposed upon him. He sits in his office near London, and every morning receives detailed telegraphic reports from all prominent points regarding all the meteorological phenomena of the day, and combining them, he is enabled to predict with great accuracy the weather for the next day, or for the next few days. This he does and telegraphs his prediction back for the guidance of mariners. Two days before the late gales that were so destructive to shipping on the English coast the admiral predicted their appearance from the north; the storm flag was hoisted, and all precautions taken. Sometimes, of course, he is mistaken, as a general thing he is surprisingly correct. But that he can do this, is certainly one of the great triumphs of modern meteorological science.—*Am. Paper.*

—John Brown's widow, accompanied by a son aged 26, two daughters aged 15 and 17 years, and three merino sheep, have escaped guerrillas and Indians, and reached California in safety.

—In Carroll county, Mo., on the night of the 12th inst., Mrs. Judge Gilett successfully defended her house, containing only herself and six children, against four armed men, her weapons being a noble courage and a kettle of boiling water.

—A lady residing at Hartford, Conn., was lately burned to death while writing a letter to her husband in New Jersey. A coal-oil lamp appears to have been upset, and the fire, communicating to her clothes, consumed her within a few minutes.

—A dancer to one of the Cincinnati theatres died lately from drinking ice water. She had been dancing and in passing from the green room to the stage, in response to a second encore, she drank a glass of water and dropped dead before the audience.

—The N. Y. testimonial to Capt. Winslow will amount to \$25,000.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—The steamer "Eagle," from Savannah on the 10th has arrived. She brings Vera Cruz dates of the 2nd. The Papal Nuncio arrived on the 29th ultimo, and was received with high honours. It was rumored that Juarez had abdicated in favor of Manuel. Ruesca Sonora was daily expected to declare for the Empire. The Emperor has ordered a reduction of 50 per cent. on import duties.—Private advices state that Mazatlan has been evacuated by the Juaristas and occupied by the Imperialists.

LOUISVILLE, 14th.—Captain Bridgewater, with 125 men, went into Newcastle, Ky., and drove out the guerrilla Jose, with a loss to the latter of 73 killed and wounded. Bridgewater chased the guerrilla through Port Royal, and was only 8 minutes behind. At that place it is thought that the rebels would be captured by Bridgewater's forces.

Colonel Johnson telegraphs that the rebel Gen. Lyons' advance is moving on Russellville, Ky. His main force 2500 strong, is at Elkton.

A special from Nashville on the 13th says the weather has considerably moderated. All our forts have been firing at the enemy to-day, but without effect. Skirmishing was renewed to day with great earnestness. The enemy yesterday fell back in main line, but to-day has re-instated a force in his outer lines.

Despatches fully confirm our success at Murfreesboro. The rebel General Bates' division is within three miles of Murfreesboro. Nothing has been heard from the rebel brigade that crossed the Cumberland. A despatch received to-day from Gen. Rosseau says Murfreesboro is all right, and he expresses confidence in his ability to hold the place against any force the enemy has at his command.

NEW YORK, 14.—The "Ocean Queen," from Aspinwall, brings \$750,000, in specie, and California mails of the 23rd ult.

The South American Congress, had resolved that the Government of Peru shall give orders for the recovery of the Chincha Islands, and that the President of Peru shall have no power to make terms with Spain until she gives up said islands, or they are taken by the forces of the Republic.

The Peruvian fleet had proceeded on a cruise for the purpose of exercising.

The Spanish flag-ship at Chinchas was totally destroyed by fire on the night of the 26th ult. No particulars.

PORT MONROE, 13th.—The S.S. "Arago" arrived last night, having in tow the gunboat "Augusta," having broken down.

The latest advices from Sherman at the time the "Arago" left on the 8th, were, that his advance troops, comprising mostly cavalry and light artillery, had reached a point only 40 miles from Savannah, and he was steadily feeling his way toward the latter town with every prospect of capturing it with very little loss to his army.—He had succeeded in securing the railroad communication leading to and from Savannah, and had cut off the most important routes of supplies for the troops that were hastily assembled for the defence of the city.

The bombardment of Charleston had been suspended, and Col. Milford was rapidly pushing forward his arrangements for the exchange of the residue of Union prisoners in the hands of the rebels at that city. The most intense consternation is said by our men, recently exchanged, to prevail not only in Savannah, where the authorities were hourly expecting to hear the thunder of the guns of Sherman's vanguard, but also in Charleston, where the fears of the populace are with great difficulty allayed, so great is their dread that that city may be the object of Sherman's campaign. The exchange of prisoners is progressing very favorably, considering the state of affairs at Charleston, and no doubts are entertained that Colonel Milford will fill the remaining vessels of his fleet with released men.

The rebel authorities allow no papers to be exchanged, so that it is almost impossible to obtain any idea of Sherman's situation or progress, or next point of attack.

Latest from Sherman—By our telegrams it will be seen that Wheeler had a successful encounter with part of Sherman's force on Sunday last. The troops that engaged Wheeler were probably the rear-guard of the Yankee column. At last accounts Sherman's advance is reported to have occupied Station No. 6 on the Central R.R., about sixty miles from Savannah, and was still moving in the direction of that city.

We get the following items from the Savannah Republican of yesterday morning:—Sherman's army is proving a scourge wherever he goes. No attention is paid by his troops to his general orders, at the outset of his expedition. Throughout the whole line of march the country is made desolate by pillage and fire. We trust a righteous retribution awaits the Vandals.

A gentleman who reached here yesterday from the country reports that he crossed a Yankee telegraph wire running through a swamp in the direction of the Savannah river. The other end reached probably to their camp. He tried hard to break it, but did not succeed, having no convenience at hand for that purpose. Our informant says, the country in the rear of Sherman's army is literally swarming with deserters and stragglers, who are either begging at or pillaging every house. He thinks an active regiment of cavalry would be able to pick up a thousand of these cut throats per day. He was a prisoner for one day in the midst of the Yankee army. He heard a Lieutenant say, if he had his way he would break his sword to pieces and go home perfectly satisfied to have the independence of the Confederacy acknowledged. Sherman has with him 300 or 400 negro men and boys, but no women or small children. The Yankee officers spoke freely of their plans. They said Sherman did not intend to risk an engagement as he had no ammunition to spare. They seemed content to make their way peaceably to the coast at the most practicable point without a fight.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 12.—Official reports have just been received from Gen. Rosseau at Murfreesboro concerning the recent fight. The railroad south of that place is believed to be uninjured, as also the road between Murfreesboro and Orville Creek, 5 miles north from there to Orville, the road is destroyed. Block-houses No. 5 and 6 were abandoned by Col. Morrison's forces, the enemy having surrounded them, but they bravely fought their way out and reached Murfreesboro without any loss.

On Sunday, the 4th, the blockhouse at Orville Creek was attacked by Gen. Bates' rebel division, with a battery of artillery, and 4 shots were fired at it, doing no damage, however. The same afternoon 3 regiments, with a section of artillery, went from Murfreesboro, under Gen. Milroy, and attacked and routed the enemy.

The Federal loss was 4 killed and 40 wounded. Night coming on our forces retired within the fort.

On Monday last the enemy were reinforced by two brigades of infantry and 2,500 cavalry, under Forrest in person. During Tuesday and Wednesday the enemy demonstrated against the fort at Murfreesboro and the town, coming up to within one mile of the fort, and skirmishing heavily.

On Wednesday the enemy's infantry moved around to Wilkinson's Pike, about one mile and a quarter north-west of the fort, near where Negley's command was formed at the battle of Stone River.

Seven regiments and a battery were sent out on the Salem pike, where they encountered the rebels near Wilkinson's pike, entrenched behind breastworks of logs and rails. We attacked and utterly routed the rebels, who were driven off in great confusion.

Our loss in this engagement was 20 killed and 175 wounded. The enemy's loss largely exceeded ours.

In this fight we captured 200 prisoners, including 18 commissioned officers. Two guns and 12 Napoleons were captured, and one is now in position on the fort.

Just previous to Gen. Milroy's attack on the rebels, Buford's division of cavalry attacked Murfreesboro, and entered the town, shelling it fiercely, and destroying many houses. General Rosseau, with one regiment of infantry and artillery, drove them out of the town.

Head-quarters army of the Potomac, Dec. 11.—A most effective blow has been dealt the enemy by the destruction of some 15 miles of the Weldon railroad, which they were extensively using, some 100 cars passing over it daily, loaded with supplies.

Two men were executed yesterday for desertion, they were hardened criminals, not seeming to care for themselves or anyone else. One of them mounted the scaffold smoking a cigar, and talking hold of the rope with the most perfect nonchalance, gave it a pull to see if it was strong enough to hold him.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 13.—The rebel Gen. Lyon crossed the Cumberland River with his command the day before yesterday at Yellow Creek, about 20 miles below Clarksville. His force is reported to be about 2,500.

When last heard from he was moving toward Hopkinsville, Ky., and threatening that place. If he attacks the garrison, being small, it will be compelled to fall back to a stronger point. Breckenridge is said to be at Sparta, Tenn., with about 10,000 men.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—In a firemen's fight early this morning between Co's 73 and 40, the following were the casualties:—Foreman Engine Company No. 40, 3 severe wounds in the head; the engineer of Company No. 38, who it seems was a mere spectator, shot in the back of the head severely wounded. John Carroll, 53 engine, shot in back, ball lodging in the shoulder, whence it was extracted. Robt. Sherwood, 53 engine, shot in the foot. Denis McGrane, 53 engine, shot in the arm. Jao. Grames, 53 engine, injured in the head by a blow from a trumpet.

A member of 40 engine was badly cut in the abdomen and shot through the head; at last accounts he was very low and would probably die. Besides these several others were slightly injured, and taken away by their friends.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—Richmond papers say that the rebel reconnaissance on the right of the Army of the James, on last Saturday,—already spoken of in our dispatches,—was under the direction of Gen. Longstreet.

Gen. Lee in his official despatch regarding Gen. Warren's recent expedition to Meherrin River claims that he did not destroy the bridge over that stream.

From rebel papers we learn of the success of a Union cavalry force in Louisiana, under Gen. Davidson.

The Richmond Despatch says that an unsuccessful attempt to escape from prison was made by Union officers at Danville, Va., last Sunday.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 14.—Gens. Stoneman and Burbridge have effected a junction at Reamsville, closely following Breckenridge.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The World's special says, the acquittal of the Raiders has created a strong feeling of indignation here. In the Senate to-day, Chandler offered a resolution condemning in strong terms the spirit manifested by the Canadian people and authorities, and looking to the formation of an army corps for the protection of our frontier.

The tone of Congress is quite up to that of Dix's order.

Great regret is felt on all sides that so conservative and able a minister as Lord Lyons should be just leaving the country.

Headquarters Department of the East, New York City, Dec. 14.—General Orders 97.—Information having been received at these headquarters that the rebel marauders, who were guilty of murder and robbery at St. Albans, have been discharged from arrest, and that other enterprises are actually in preparation in Canada, the Commanding General deems it due to the people of the frontier towns to adopt the most prompt and efficient measures for the security of their lives and property.

All military commanders on the frontiers are, therefore, instructed, in case further acts of depredation and murder are attempted, whether by marauders or persons acting under commissions from the rebel authorities at Richmond, to shoot down the perpetrators if possible, while in the commission of their crimes; or, if it be necessary with a view to their capture, to cross the boundary between the U.S. and Canada, said commanders are hereby directed to pursue them wherever they may take refuge; and if captured, they are under no circumstances to be surrendered, but sent to these headquarters for trial and punishment by martial law. The Major-Gen. commanding the department will not hesitate to exercise, to the fullest extent the authority he possesses under the rules of law, recognized by all civilized States in regard to persons organizing hostile expeditions within neutral territory, and fleeing to it for an asylum, after committing acts of depredation within our own. Such an exercise of authority having become indispensable to protect our cities and towns from incendiaryism and our people from robbery and murder.

It is earnestly hoped that the inhabitants of our frontier districts will abstain from all acts of retaliation on account of the outrages committed by rebel marauders, and that the proper measures of redress will be left to the action of the public authorities.

By command of GEN. DIX.
(Signed,) D. T. VAN BUREN,
Col. and Asst. Adj. Gen.

BIRTHS.

In this city, on the 12th, at No. 98 St. Antoine Street, the wife of Robert Brymer of a daughter.

At 48 Cathcart Street, on the 10th December, Mrs. J. Dunlop, of a son.

At 74 Vitre Street, Mrs. J. W. Mathewson, of a son.

This forenoon, at No. 5 Barclay street, Mrs. Thos. Davidson, of a son.

At 7 Plateau Street, on the 12th instant, Mrs. William T. Benson, of a son.

MARRIED.

On the 14th instant, by the Rev. Charles Lavell, M.A., Richard Warinton, jr., to Bella, second daughter of John Nicol, Esq. No cards.

DIED.

On the 12th inst., Marvina Augusta, beloved wife of C. D. Edwards, Esq., of this city, aged 28 years.

In this city, on the 12th instant, Frederick Lloyd, infant son of Charles Lloyd, aged 2 years and 7 months.

In this city, on the 14th inst., Sarah Ann Winks, the beloved wife of James Ritchie Ballard, Esq., Commissariat Staff, aged 32 years and 10 months, and sister of George Winks, Esq.

In this city, on the 13th inst., Michael Foley, aged 46.

In this city, on the 10th instant, after a long and lingering illness, Madame Marie-Aimee Pigeon, wife of the Hon. Louis Renaud, aged 46 years and 2 months.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

MARRIAGE LICENSES
issued by THOMAS SELLAR,
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TO COUNTRY SHOEMAKERS.
Wanted, by a young Man, who is acquainted with Sewing, Pegging and Closing, a Seat of work in the Country. Address, stating wages, T. B., this office.

TEACHER WANTED for the Martintown Common School; one holding a first-class Normal School certificate preferred; must be strictly temperate.
ANDREW FRASER.
Martintown, Dec. 5, 1864. SW

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One of C. W. WILLIAMS & Co.'s Celebrated Double Thread FAMILY SEWING MACHINES would be a very useful and appropriate Christmas or New Year's Gift.

Every machine warranted. Prices ranging upwards, from
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Wonderful Cure of the Rev. D. L. Brayton, Missionary in India, who was stung by a Scorpion.

Extract from his letter, published in the "Baptist Missionary Magazine":—"For the first time since I have been in India, I have been stung by a scorpion. I went out this morning to my exercises, as usual, at early dawn, and having occasion to use an old box, on taking off the cover I put my hand on a scorpion, which immediately repeated the insult by thrusting its sting into the palm of my hand. The instantaneous and severe pain which darted through the system is quite incredible! I flew to my bottle of 'DAVIS' PAIN KILLER,' and found it to be true to its name. The relief was almost as sudden as the pain; after a moment's relief, I saturated a small piece of sponge, bound it on my hand, and went about my exercises, feeling no more particular inconvenience."

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R. MOORE, Editor, Toronto.

FRENCH CANADIAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The following Programme is issued, that arrangements may be made in due time to notify the public in each locality named, to prevent clashing with other meetings, and to secure more general and extensive co-operation in presenting the claims of this important Society:—

King.....	Wednesday, Dec. 7
Newmarket.....	Thursday, " 8
Aurora.....	Friday, " 9
Barrie.....	Sunday, " 11
Collingwood.....	Tuesday, " 13
Meaford.....	Friday, " 16
Owen Sound.....	Sunday, " 18
Innisfil.....	Thursday, " 22
Bradford.....	Friday, " 23
Richmond Hill.....	Sunday, " 25

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COMMISSION MERCHANT,
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In all widths from 1/2 yd. to 2 yds. wide.
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Manchester, Globe Express Co., Market Street.

Dublin, do do do Eden Quay.
Edinburgh, Wm. Crouch, North Bridge Street.
Montreal, D. T. Irish, Place d'Armes.
Toronto, M. H. Irish, Toronto Street.

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