

# MONTREAL WITNESS.

WEEKLY REVIEW AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

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## THE NEWS.

### CANADA.

**CRIME IN OUR CITY.**—In a former issue we noticed the murder of an indigent old man at Coteau St. Pierre, on the Upper Lachine Road. He was set upon by two men who knocked him down, robbed him, and inflicted upon him injuries, from the effect of which he shortly afterwards died. An inquest was held upon the body, and the verdict rendered was that the deceased "came to his death in consequence of several blows and wounds which were inflicted upon his head by certain persons as yet unknown." Has anything been since done to bring to light the guilty parties? Though the murder was the most cold-blooded we have had for a long time to record; we have seen no reward issued for the apprehension of the murderers, nor are we aware that the officers of justice have been put upon their track. Is our Police department in force, or are we without law? Has the "little affair" been forgotten, or is there any one interested in discovering the old man's assassins? When a paltry barn is burned in an out-of-the-way country parish, Government is liberal in its reward for the discovery of the incendiary; but for human life, especially when concentrated in a beggar, there appears to be no security. The other day a city contemporary affirmed that the late fires, which have occurred in our midst, were the work of incendiaries; and facts which he stated bears out the assertion. Has any attempt been made to discover them? Have the Mayor and Corporation offered any reward for their apprehension, or established an additional night patrol?—*Transcript.*

**FATAL ACCIDENT.**—On Thursday last, a farmer named George Andrews, of the Township of Hemmingford, met with an accident resulting in loss of life, by the sudden discharge of his gun; on the muzzle of which he was resting. This should serve as a warning to those who trifle with such dangerous weapons.

**MURDEROUS ASSAULT UPON A POLICE CONSTABLE.**—At three o'clock yesterday morning Constable Blair was called from the Yonge Street station by an alarm that a man named James Darragh, residing in a lane off Cruikshank Street, was beating his wife and children. He immediately hastened to the place, and saw Darragh, who had driven his family out of doors, standing in the street and brandishing a dirk knife, and threatening death to any one who approached him. Upon observing the constable he rushed at him and attempted to stab him. Blair warded off the blow with his baton, but in the next attempt the assassin was unfortunately more successful, and plunged the knife to the hilt in Blair's right side. Blair was removed to the station, where he lies in so precarious a condition that Mr. Gurnett, Police Magistrate, has taken his deposition. Several medical gentlemen visited him during the day, and they entertain serious doubts as to his recovery. Darragh was arrested by Constables Keary and Lally of the York Street station, and made a most desperate resistance, tearing the constables' clothes, and otherwise injuring them. He was employed as a driver of one of the Yorkville stages, and is much addicted to intemperance.—*Toronto Globe, May 26.*

**BATES' LOTTERY.**—We observe that a gigantic land lottery is being very extensively advertised all over Upper Canada, under the title of Bates' *Tirage au sort*. Its claims for support are pressed upon the public under the plea that its promoter, Mr. Bates, has recently suffered a reverse by the failure of Messrs. Sykes, De Bergue & Co., contractors for the Brockville railway. We need hardly say a word on the impossibility of admitting such an excuse for a gross breach of morality. If Mr. Bates has been unfortunate and desires to dispose of his property to pay his debts, let him sell it; he cannot plead that property is unsaleable anywhere in Canada just now. If he says he will make more of it by lottery than by any other method, we answer that whatever he secures will be derived from the gambling desire for unlawful gains which he excites, and that the law of the land as well as the laws of morality, forbid him to receive such gains. The plea for assistance on account of misfortune cannot be sustained when that assistance is to be given in a wrong way. We are astonished to observe that many parties who ought to know better have allowed their names to be published as patrons of the scheme.—*Globe.*

**LAND SALE AT WINDSOR.**—The Windsor Herald states that a recent Auction Sale of Lots went off very much to the satisfaction of the owners, and augurs much for the ultimate prosperity of our rising town. The amount realized, was \$15,090, which makes a handsome return to Messrs. Dougall and Hunt. We understand the quantity sold was only equal to one-third of the property, which would make the value of the whole equal to \$11,250. The result of this sale shows a considerable amount of confidence in the success of Windsor, as a place of business.—*London paper.*

**LUMBERING OPERATIONS ON THE UPPER OTTAWA.**—The Ottawa is more than two feet under its usual height at this season of the year, and we learn from a gentleman just arrived from above the Roche Capitaine, that it is hard work to run heavy cribs through the rapid. There are 1,200 pieces of timber stuck in Antoine's Creek above the Matawin. Reports from the DuMoine are favorable. About 2,000 pieces of White Pine on the Chyer, it is said, will not get out, although some of the hands still remain on it, in the hope of rain coming to their assistance. There is 1,700 pieces of White Pine left on the Nickaba. Chalk River Timber will be at the rafting place the end of this week. Not over one-third of the timber on the Petawawee will be got out in time to reach market this season.—One gang of hands has been paid off on Indian River, and the probability of any timber now in that stream, getting to Quebec this year is small.—*Pembroke Observer.*

**GREAT FIRE ON THE OTTAWA.**—We have received a communication from Pembroke, the substance of which we communicate to our readers in the form of an extra. The extraordinary phenomenon of Friday, is now fully accounted for. Our correspondent says that a great fire broke out in the woods near Pembroke on Friday, that many farmers were burnt out, and that nothing was expected but the destruction of the whole town. The wind fortunately changed, but all the inhabitants had every thing ready to take to the river as their only chance of safety.—On the Petawawee River, ten miles from Pembroke, the women and children had to take to the river to save their lives; two or three saw-mills, a tavern, and all the houses in the settlement are destroyed. In Pembroke at 2 o'clock on Friday nothing could be seen but sheets of flame, which appeared to surround the place; the sun was as red as blood and the whole sky seemed in a blaze; the scene was so frightful that many people believed in their terror, that the Last Day was at hand. No one thought of saving any of their possessions; the only thought was to escape by getting into the river. About 8 o'clock at night the wind, which had been blowing straight for Pembroke, calmed down, and the town was saved. At four in the afternoon the smoke was so dense that the people were almost on the point of suffocation, and it was so dark that no one could see across the street. All describe the scene as a most frightful one. We have heard of thirty families burnt out, and who narrowly escaped with their lives. Our correspondent says, that the sound of the roaring flames actually shook the ground, and the noise of the falling trees was like the rattling of a line of heavy wagons over a corduroy road; the country around is half ruined, and a number of bridges have been burned. We are promised further particulars.—*Ottawa Times.*

**DEATH FROM POISONING.**—Two sons of Mr. Andrew Young, Jr., of St. James, were poisoned last week by eating hemlock roots. One was aged 6 years, the other younger. Dr. Judge was sent for, but before his arrival both had died.—*Pembroke Observer, May 22.*

**PROVINCIAL BANK OF CANADA.**—A number of notes of this Bank are now in circulation here. The Government refuses to take them as payment, and the Banks of British North America and Upper Canada, refuse them as deposits.—*London, C. W. Herald.*

### GREAT BRITAIN AND THE CONTINENT.

**TREATY BETWEEN AMERICA AND PERSIA.**—This treaty is concluded under the auspices of the Russian mission and spirit; and is directed against England. It pretends to be a commercial treaty, and would be so but for three articles. The first says the Persians, not being a maritime nation, the Americans shall be obliged, for advantages which the treaty grants to their commerce, to have a fleet in the Persian Gulf, in order to defend Persia against enterprises, whatever maritime nation shall attack her. The second gives the Americans the right to have her ships of war in the mouth of the Tigris; and the third of the articles allows them to have a factory at Bramas.

**FRENCH NEWS.**—The health of the Empress Eugenie continues very delicate. The vigilance of the French government towards the secret societies seems to be remarkably sharpened. Arrests have taken place at Marseilles, and certain military precautions are observed in several of the large cities, which show that orders to be on the alert have been received. The French government has issued a decree raising the pensions of the widows of those who have perished on the field of battle from one quarter to a half of the maximum of the retiring pension of the deceased. In 1855 the naval and military resources of France were thus estimated:—382,000 infantry, 86,000 cavalry, 57,000 artillery, 8,200 genie, and 33,800 other troops, including 25,000 gens d'armes. Total, 566,000 men, with 1,182 guns. The maritime power of France consists of 60 line-of-battle-ships, 78 frigates, and 273 smaller vessels. Total, 411 ships and 11,773 guns (without bringing into account those of 112 steam vessels, and 40,270 horse power.)

**NEWS FROM THE CRIMEA.**—The *Journal de St. Petersburg* of May 4, contains a long despatch from General Luders, describing, at considerable length, the events of the 15th ult.; the visit to the camps of the Allies; the review of the French and English troops by the Russian general, and the games in which the Chasseurs d'Afrique took part. Letters to April 28 inclusive, have arrived from the Crimea. A review of the whole of the British infantry took place on the 25th. Marshal Pelissier and many Russian officers were present. General Luders has authorized the French cavalry division of General d'Allonville to proceed from Eupatoria to Kamieshring by land, passing along the coast. The Tartars of Eupatoria were emigrating and establishing themselves in the Dabratscha. A body of 9,000 English troops has embarked at Balacava. Trade continued to improve at Kamieshring.

**BRITISH MEMORIAL AT CONSTANTINOPLE.**—A public meeting was held at Willis' Rooms, on Monday, for the purpose of taking measures for the erection of an edifice at Constantinople for ecclesiastical purposes, as a memorial of the services of the British army in the late war. The Duke of Cambridge occupied the chair. The Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Portland, and Mr. Montague subscribed £100 each. The Sultan has granted a piece of ground large enough for a church, schools, and parsonage.

**THE SARDINIANS.**—Independently of the 200 pieces of artillery, bestowed by the English Government on the Sardinian army, it had courteously presented it with the English batteries which the Sardinian artillerymen manned at the battle of the Tchernaya. The present, offered by a friendly nation, must have been joyfully received by our army. Those guns, as well as the 200 others, and different articles, assigned to the Sardinians as their portion of the conquered material, which are now being embarked for Piedmont, will prove a valuable token of the honourable participation of our soldiers in that campaign.—*Piedmontese Gazette.*

**LOSS OF LIFE IN THE LATE WAR.**—Since the commencement of the war England has lost 19,583 gallant men by death in action, wounds and disease; and 2,873 have been besides discharged from this service on account of the two latter causes. England has sealed her declaration of unflinching devotion to the laws of national independence by the sacrifice of 22,457 gallant soldiers. Of these 1,993 fell bravely in action, about 1,621 sunk under their wounds, 4,279 died of cholera, and 11, of other diseases. England has lost in all 22,467. The losses of the French, so far as they have been ascertained, amount to 60,000. Count Orloff has admitted in Paris that the Russian loss has not been less than 500,000.—The loss sustained by the Turks never will be ascertained.

**SIR WILLIAM WILLIAMS.**—Her Majesty has been pleased to confer on Major-General Sir William Williams the dignity of a baronetcy, with the distinctive and honourable addition "of Kars," and to intimate her desire that Parliament should accompany this mark of royal favour with the substantial endowment of a pension of £1,000 a year. Never were such honours more worthily bestowed. Of all the gallant men whom England has sent forth to fight her battles in the late war no one, perhaps, has shown such capacity for command, such forethought in council, such constancy in the midst of difficulties, as General Williams. The defence of Kars—more glorious in its heroic achievements, though less fortunate in its result, than that of Silistria—will stand out on the page of history as the most memorable episode in the annals of the late war, and will convince the most sceptical inquirer that the race of British Generals is not extinct. General Williams has already received, in the courtesy of a brave foe, a noble tribute to his gallantry and his merits; and he will be welcomed on his return to England with those demonstrations of gratitude and admiration which his services have so richly merited.—*Times.*

**THE TREATY OF PEACE.**—The *Times* Paris Correspondent says:—It is reported currently in Paris that serious explanations have been or will be demanded of the British Government by Russia as to the treaty of the 15th, signed between Austria, England and France, only 15 days after the signature of the Treaty of Peace by all the members of the Congress. The conversation that has taken place between the Russian Envoy and the French Government was probably of a less official character, inasmuch as the *Moniteur* has not published that treaty, while it was presented to the English Parliament by Lord Clarendon with that of the 30th and the protocols. Perhaps excessive importance is given to the former document, but there are persons who hold that it to some extent annuls the latter, instead of being its complement or corollary. It was at first supposed that there was a secret article; now it is suspected that instead of an additional clause there is a secret treaty, of which no hint whatever has been as yet given. I cannot say how far this suspicion is well founded. It appears that the Governments have resolved not to communicate the declaration annexed to the protocols respecting maritime law, particularly the abolition of privateering to any other Governments except the parties signing, aware that the Government of the United States would not accept it. It was rumored, but I believe without any good foundations, that the treaty of the 15th would have the effect of retarding, if not stopping, M. de Morney's mission to Moscow. It is certain, however, that the Russians are still greatly irritated at it, and I doubt whether Count Orloff would so soon have signed the act of the 30th had he known that of the 15th.

**FRENCH CONSCRIPTION.**—It appears that in a drawing for the conscription in France, the son of a widow is in all cases exempt. The Paris correspondent of the *New York Express* says, that when the last annual drawing took place, a poor man, whose idolized and only son had been so unlucky as to draw a number which had made him a lawful prey to the Government, went quietly from the scene of his dwelling, and was found the next morning hanging dead in his garret. He sacrificed his life to save his son from military service, and the child, now the son of a widow, was exempt from the much dreaded conscription.

**GALLANT CONDUCT.**—Captain Williams, of the American packet-ship, "American Congress," on his passage from New York to London, fell in with the wreck of the British ship "Boomerang" from Mobile for Liverpool, and by his exertions, assisted by the second officer, Mr. Hawkins, was enabled to save the chief officer and four seamen, remaining on the wreck. In so doing he lost his life-boat, and, upon representing the same to the Marine Department of the Board of Trade, received in answer a very handsome letter, thanking him and Mr. Hawkins for their gallant conduct, with an order for the payment of the loss of his boat, and stating it to be their lordship's intention to bring the matter before the Secre-

tary of State for Foreign Affairs, in order that his lordship may consider the propriety of acknowledging by some mark of approbation on the part of the British government, the services rendered by these officers.

**ROMAN CATHOLIC PILGRIMAGE TO JERUSALEM.**—A caravan of pilgrims from Europe disembarked at Jaffa,—chiefly Austrians and French; the latter having among them the preacher who was to give the Good Friday sermon on Calvary. Crowds of English and Americans thronged the Holy City during the week of the Passion,—some attracting much notice by their ostentatious modes of devotion. The Greek Easter falls a month later than ours this year; so that there was less danger of a collision, though nearly a thousand Greeks, and a thousand Armenians were in Jerusalem during the Latin ceremonies. The different pilgrims seem to have divided their visits to many of the sacred spots in the neighborhood; and while the Germans were at Bethelhem, the French were at Bethany. A kindly feeling appears to have prevailed, and the Greeks were disposed to receive with forbearance the visits of their Latin rivals. The Spanish Consul has arrived, and the French are prudent and circumspect.—*Literary Churchman.*

**A NEW POLICE.**—A Continental paper mentions a singular piece of news: that a corps of semi-ecclesiastics has been organized in the Roman States with authority to visit, on Fridays, the kitchens of the inhabitants, to inspect the whole *buttierie de cuisine*, and to confiscate the flesh which any of the inmates might be profanely intending to consume on that day. Should heresy be found lurking in the stew-pans, the inquisitors are then to institute a strict search over the house under the suspicion that it is likely to exist in the more subtle and sublimated form of books or tracts, against the doctrines of the Papacy. Yet the people contrive to endure it! From Naples we learn that some relaxation of the stern rule so long endured may now be expected. We have so often been amused with these promises that we cease to put faith in them. The truth appears to be that the King affects lenity whenever the Powers of Europe threaten to interfere; and so soon as the immediate danger is blown over, his cruelty revives in its full vigour.

**ROMAN CATHOLIC DOCTRINE.**—The so-called "Mission" of the followers of Ignatius Loyola (Jesuits) and Liguorius (Redemptorists) are now in vogue at Vienna. Not long since, Count Condendoven, a Liguorian or Redemptorist priest, while preaching in a church in the suburb of Josephstadt, averred that the crucified Saviour made a mistake when, after having taken the vinegar, he said "It is finished." "By your wickedness," said the preacher, elevating the crucifix, "the sufferings of the Saviour are prolonged, and they will only cease when you cease to sin.—Now here on the spot, make a solemn vow never to sin again." A part of the congregation, which was almost exclusively composed of women, repeated aloud after the priest, "We solemnly vow to sin no more;" but many persons left the sacred edifice in disgust.

**THE CURRENCY OF HINDOSTAN.**—The currency of Hindostan is the rupee, a silver coin approaching to the value of our florin, and intrinsically worth 1s. 11d. The Rupee is subdivided into sixteen parts, called *anas*, and the *anas* into twelve parts, called *pice*, the usual coin being a copper one (for there is no small silver change), representing a fraction of 1-64th of the rupee. That is not all; there is another kind of money, called the *cowrie*, which is the cyprus moneta of naturalists, a little shell fished up on the coral reefs of the Laccadive and Maldivé Islands, and which Lord Albamarle truly described as being of about the value of a periwinkle without the fish. About 2,569 cowries are required to make one rupee, or 23 pence; so that the cowrie is of about the 1-20th part of the value of a farthing. The bare existence of such a money is a memorable proof of poverty and barbarism.

**GREAT MAMMOTH STEAM-SHIP.**—It is anticipated that this huge vessel will be ready for launching by 1st September. She will ply for some time between Liverpool and Portland in British North America, this being in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, whose eastern terminus is at Portland, the shortest and most expeditious route to Canada and the far western States of America. It is calculated she will contain 10,000 passengers. All the wood fittings are impregnated with a fluid that renders them incombustible, so that there will be no danger from fire. By the end of autumn, therefore, a person may enjoy a pleasure trip to Canada, going and returning in little more than three weeks; visiting in that time the cities of Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, and Hamilton; or sailing up those grand and magnificent lakes Ontario, Erie, Huron, Superior; and visiting the Falls of Niagara, where also can be witnessed the most enterprising feat of engineering on record, viz., railway trains passing across the river, a little below the Falls, on a wire suspension bridge, at a height of 150 feet above the river.

**SADLEIR'S FORGERIES.**—The affairs of the Tipperary Bank have not yet been wound up; and, of course, the extent of the delinquencies of John Sadleir has not yet fully ascertained. They touch half a million sterling. Where is it gone to? is every one's question. Nor is it yet ascertained how far his brother James, and others were involved in the transactions; nor in what numbers, and with what property, and are there shareholders to make good the deficiencies. But, it is feared, that the ruin will be as wide, as the swindle was gigantic. His forgeries on the Swedish Railway Company amount to £346,413.

**MR. JOHN SADLEIR'S LAND SWINDLES.**—The *Cork Examiner*, commenting upon the magnitude of Sadleir's land speculations, or swindles rather, as revealed in the recent return from the Encumbered Estates Court, says:—"It appears that during a comparatively short time Mr. Sadleir became the purchaser, either in whole or part, of ten distinct properties, for which he paid, or rather agreed to pay, a total sum of £231,400. Extensive as were the resources at the command of Mr. Sadleir, we still find that his speculations in this court carried him somewhat too far, for in the same return we meet a gentle hint in the shape of a peremptory order issued on the 20th of December, 1853, directing him to lodge £10,000 in the matter of the purchase of the Glengall estate, previous to the 30th of that month, or in default threatening immediate sequestration. In the months of January, February and March, 1854, the Commissioners issued three orders to the same effect, in reference to the purchase money of the same estate; but the return does not state whether these orders were complied with. It further appears that the conveyances executed by the Commissioners to Mr. Sadleir amounted to 20, and in another paragraph it is stated that the purchase money in the Glengall estate alone amounted to £67,970."

### UNITED STATES.

**COUNTERFEIT BANK NOTES.**—Among the counterfeiters recently put in circulation, says a New York paper, are 20's on the Bank of New York; 10's on the Bank of Montreal; 5's on the Ocean Bank, Maine, and 1's on the Merchant's Bank, Newport.

**MORE PROTESTS.**—Washington, May 22d.—Gen. Molina is preparing to pretest on behalf of Costa Rica, against the recognition of the Nicaraguan Minister.

**READING A QUALIFICATION FOR VOTING.**—In a town near New-Haven it is said that a school has been opened to teach Irishmen to read; and this is judged to be one of the fruits of the constitutional amendment requiring all electors to be able to read the constitution and laws of the state. Though political opponents of the parties ascribe this movement to a desire to secure votes for their party, rather than to a conviction of the value of education, still in the good effected all may heartily rejoice.

**ALL IRISHMEN.**—The revenue of the United States, the entire taxes of the city and county, the whole State tax of Chicago, are placed in the hands of Irishmen! The public prosecutor of the United States, the State Prosecuting Attorney, six Justices of the Peace, and the Marshal, who has the entire charge of the peace and order of the city, all are Irishmen!—*Chicago Citizen.*

**NEWSPAPER DESTROYED BY A MOB.**—A despatch from Paris says that a mob has destroyed the office of the *Constitutional*, a paper advocating railroad interests, and had further threatened to destroy the railroad property.

CONTEMPORARY PRESS.

POSITION AND PROSPECTS OF AUSTRIA.

(From Daily News.)

The attention of Europe seems likely to be fixed on Austria now, as much as it was on Russia two or three years ago. While the Czar Nicholas was vapouring about war and peace, and invoking Heaven, and outraging earth, we all looked on with a curiosity too strong to be overpowered by amazement, and the apprehension of a war after 40 years of peace. As the Czar proceeded from one rashness to another, even to suggesting the production of the Secret Correspondence, everybody uttered the saying of which everybody is tired—that those whom the gods doom they first craze. Somewhat similar is the spectacle now presented by Austria, as far as the insanity is concerned. Her position and conduct are now as portentous as those of Russia three years since, taking the whole of Europe into the view. It appears that the German States—Austria and Prussia first, and all the little States after them—believe, or pretend to believe, that they are the admiration of the world for their skill, prudence, and sentimental susceptibility in keeping out of the war, and for bringing, as they think, the belligerents to a peace. It seems as if these States had yet to learn that a prior reputation for courage is necessary to credit for avoiding a fight; and that a man must be obviously disinterested before he can be honoured for interfering in a dispute in which he will bear no costs. It seems as if Prussia were really unaware that she has avoided war at the cost of honor; and as if Austria really supposed the world blind to her eager occupation of the Principalities, and to her manifest reluctance to evacuate them now. If the German governments glorify themselves for their conduct about the war, it ought to be merely because nobody else honors it. There is probably no opinion in Europe (outside of Germany, and perhaps within it) in which so many people agree, as in that of the pusillanimity, hypocrisy, and cant of Prussia, and the faithless self-seeking of Austria, from the first stir of the Russian war till now. And, if this opinion had not been before a very decided one as far as Austria is concerned, it would become so now through the proceedings of the Austrian Government from day to day. What is now the position, and what are the proceedings of Austria? She has been, for a century or more, a sort of vassal of Russia, so much so, that the Czar Nicholas, in the Secret Correspondence, passed over the German countries in his calculations, just as his own nobles reckon on their serfs as a part of themselves. Yet has Austria lost the countenance of Russia, and incurred the reproach of ingratitude which Schwarzenberg predicted as inevitable, sooner or later. As it was inevitable, sooner or later, we do not speak of it as a matter of reproach, but simply as a matter of fact. Russia helped Austria in all difficulties, for a long course of years; and lastly against the Hungarians. Already the state of feeling between the two governments is one of unconcealed repugnance. Count Orloff plays the amiable to the Sardinian plenipotentiary at Paris; and “the highest circles” at Vienna undertake to pity Russia under the new necessity of being on terms with a semi-revolutionary Government like that of Sardinia. Austria benefited Russia by occupying the Principalities, so as to make all safe from invasion by the Allies along that line of frontier, and by this she earned the distrust of the Allies; and now, without at all improving her position with the Allies, she has lost the favour of Russia by compelling the Czar to make a humiliating peace (for peace on any terms must be humiliating in comparison with the expectation with which the war was begun) by refusing to support him in the war. And how stands Austria with the Czar's opponents? She is compelled to quit the Principalities, under the alternative of accepting all the Allies for enemies—just as Russia was compelled to do. She lies under the disgrace of having inflicted intolerable tyranny during her occupation. So much for her temper. As for her integrity—it is a circumstance which will not be forgotten that Austria profits pre-eminently by the peace without having contributed in any way whatever to the war; and now, her reluctance to evacuate territories which do not belong to her, and from which her absence is desired, daily impairs further her reputation for honor and disinterestedness. As for her wisdom—there is no accounting for the infatuation of her persistence in the attempt to continue her grasp of provinces which she must presently surrender, or pay the penalty of a war for detaining. As if this were not enough, Austria has incurred suspicion and reproach from the whole of enlightened European society by the Concordat with Rome, under which she gives away liberties of the highest value, for which former potentates and heroes risked life and empire, and thought dozens of years of war a reasonable price. At the very time when agitation vibrates through her whole empire, she has ventured upon this new provocation, which enlists the entire enlightenment of Europe against her. As if even this were not enough, she now, in the most critical time conceivable, inflicts fresh injuries and insults on Italian States, whose power of endurance was already overstrained. Austrian intervention in Parma is driving the people past their patience. The Austrian commander there has taken the government of a foreign State so completely into his own hands that he does not even trouble the constituted rulers with any report of his proceedings. He makes arrests on suspicion by the score, and sends the citizens of Parma to prison—not in Parma, but in the Emperor of Austria's fortresses and jails. If he and his Sovereign suppose that this will be endured, they will be fair illustrations of the wisdom and foresight with which the Austrian Empire is now governed. What else? What are the other features of the case? We have seen what the conceit and self-laudation of Austria are—how Russia hates her for her recent policy, and how Western Europe despises that policy. We see how she is maddening the people of Parma, and we hear how she is concentrating her forces in a threatening way opposite the frontier of Piedmont. What else? Why, it appears that as her powerful and respectable alliance becomes weakened and threatens to dissolve she has recourse to a closer intimacy with Rome and Naples. The Pope and King Bomba as a resource against the hatred of Russia, the indignation of Turkey, and the contempt of the Western Powers! It is a remarkable exchange—a singular view of compensation. One can hardly gaze and wonder enough at such a course of conduct in our day, and in the present state of the world. But the future must not be lost sight of amidst the marvels of the present. The future, thus recklessly pawned by the spendthrift tyranny of Austria, is a thing in which we all have an interest, and which it is, therefore, our business to look to. With a view to it, we have a right to ask—does Austria forget (what all the rest of the world remembers) that she is more a name than a nation? The special and genuine subjects of Austria are in a state of political infancy, as unfit to support their guardian as to take care of themselves; and the rest of her so-called subjects are her worst enemies. Her empire consists of a heterogeneous group of countries and peoples, without any mutual bond, or common attachment to their head. It is impossible that Austria can forget this. Can she forget her poverty, her actual insolvency, when she alienates at once her neighbors and her subjects, and forsakes them all for the Pope and King Bomba? Does she forget that the peace for which she so loudly praises herself, settles none of the questions which troubled Europe before the Russian war arose? Is she, or is she not, aware of the existing incompatibilities between the governments and the peoples of Europe? If unaware, she is blind; if aware, she is infatuated. Either way she is the standing menace to European tranquillity, the wanton instigator to a general embroilment. If there was the slightest hope of her being wise enough to be prudent, of her being brave enough to be considerate, of her being modest enough to be reasonable, it would be well for all observers to unite in reminding her that she is poor, that she is in peril, that she is of herself helpless, and that her

present conduct discredits her more every day. If she indeed withdraws her troops from the Principalities, and her interference from the Duchy of Parma, and her sympathy from the folly and cruelty going on at Rome and Naples; if she stays at home and tries to grow wiser, time for repentance and rescue may be granted. If not, she must take the consequences, remembering that the consequences will involve all Europe. Of all Europe, she had better calculate betimes how many hearts and minds will be with her, and how many against her.

THE NEW HOLY ALLIANCE

(From the London Spectator.)

If we suffered ourselves to judge entirely from present appearance, the Conference at Paris has been successful, not only in securing the terms of a peace reasonably favourable to the Allied Powers yet not disastrous to Russia, but it has also obtained a re-arrangement of the European relations calculated to prevent any speedy renewal of hostilities and to secure a continuance of the peace. I have indeed effected a very material change in the relative position of the European Powers, and it has introduced a new principle which ought to be very satisfactory to the Peace party of this country. It happens that the greatest gain has been obtained by those parties who entered into the Conference most heartily; and, considering Russia as the party destined by the fortune of war to submit to loss, we may say that she is among those who have profited most by the apparent frankness and cordiality of her diplomatic representatives. This was conspicuously illustrated at the sitting of the Conference on the 4th of April, when Count Orloff did not scruple to throw the Sea of Azoff into the arrangements made for speedily opening the Black Sea to commerce, although it might have been considered more strictly a *mare clausum* entirely within the Russian territory, as it is. It became apparent from the debates on Italy that Austria did not possess the weight in the Conference which she might have expected; and to Prussia was assigned a position distinctly secondary, which her representatives scarcely attempted to transgress. A thorough understanding appeared to be the spirit which procured the strongest influence in the Council. The provision of the eighth article of the treaty, that on any difference occurring between Turkey and one of the Powers it should be referred to the rest before any hostile proceedings be taken, is the sharp point of the wedge for applying the principles of arbitration to the Government of Europe—arbitration as the substitute for war. All these considerations imply that the parties to the Conference must feel the value of friendly arrangements; that they must appreciate the strength which they gain by co-operation; that they are prepared, and will find each other willing, to arrange little differences, instead of having wars; and that any serious disorder in one part of Europe will most probably be settled by the combined authority and action of the Governments belonging to the rest,—in short, that the Conference is the germ of a European Council of Government; leaving internal affairs to the separate Sovereigns and their Ministers, but constituting a court of appeal for international questions—a court of reference for any separate state which may find itself in difficulties even before its own subjects.

This last consideration suggests a feeling akin to mistrust as well as hope. Perceiving the power and influence that may be concentrated in this Council of Europe, we ask ourselves of what members is it composed? The answer is not entirely satisfactory. The members actually present at the Conference were Austria, France, Great Britain, Prussia, Russia, Sardinia, and Turkey; and they fairly represent the real strength and authority of the Continent.—Of these seven, three are Austria, Prussia, and Russia. We are inclined to indulge the hope that Russia has really seen the wisdom of exchanging her old policy for a policy more suited to the present age. In many respects Russia is more completely divested of any semblance of constitutional machinery, such as might once be found, for instance, in the local government of Hungary or the local Councils of Lombardy, and in the system, however imperfect, of Prussia. But the Russian Emperor comes more directly in contact with the great body of the nobles and people in his own country.—The concentrated authority involves concentrated responsibility; and, supposing that there has been the striking improvement of Russian councils which appears on the face of recent declarations, it is almost the first instance in which the Russian nobles and people have been able to obtain a change of policy without a sudden change of Czars. But, unable to trust too entirely to Russia as she may be, we must regard Russia as she has been, with the character that she has earned by her consistent conduct; and we must set her down as the head of the Absolutist party. Prussia is almost avowedly her dependent, Austria her rival and accomplice. Two out of the seven powers are—England, a constitutional country, and Sardinia, a constitutional country of seven years' standing, whose existence gives great umbrage to autocratic Europe. The other two countries are France and Turkey, which may be briefly described as autocracies resting upon the military democracy; countries both of them which happen to be in Alliance with England and Sardinia for present purposes, but which, through their military genius, have more evident sympathies with the Imperial commanders-in-chief that rule Russia and Austria. In the Council of Europe, therefore, as at present advised, we appear to discern a preponderance of authority on the side of those Powers that preserve the traditions of the Holy Alliance of 1815.

If we include the Powers not directly represented at Paris lately,—Bavaria, Saxony, and Naples, Denmark, Sweden, and Holland, Spain, Portugal, and Belgium, we find a precarious Constitutionalism, overbalanced by a Bureaucracy, in some places rising to rampant Absolutism. The secondary Powers represented in an European Council would not very materially affect the balance; while the new spirit and the new principle tend to give that Council practically an increased jurisdiction in the government of Europe.

Nevertheless, although less formally recorded, two other important principles were insinuated in the late Conference. In the first place, various concessions to commerce tended, with the present natural influence of the civilized world, to give greater freedom to the intercourse of trade, and therefore to the intercourse of persons, and therefore also to the moral stakes by which nations will be pledged at once to peace and to justice. The new statute for maritime law during war gives to commerce an immunity that it has never known before. The whole effect of the changed policy in Russia is to secure enlarged fields and freer transit for commerce; commercial considerations are rising in the European Councils.—But England, Sardinia, Turkey, and to some extent even France, if not Russia, have felt how important is a certain degree of liberty for the extension of commerce. Again, Count Cavour, on the invitation of the Emperor Napoleon, introduced the question of constitutional reform as the true dike against revolutionary encroachments in Italy; and although no distinct step was taken as a consequence, it was evident from the crestfallen demeanour of Austria, and the degree of countenance given by both France and England to the Cavour policy, that it had considerable weight. Is that vital idea of constitutional government fairly insinuated into the Council of Europe? And if it is, and if the Council is governed also by commercial considerations, then its arbitration in case of difficulty, its authority and influence, may have a most happy as well as important effect upon the future of Europe. Here, however, we are passing from history and present politics to conjecture and prophecy.

J. S. Orr.—Advices from British Guinea announce the trial and conviction of John S. Orr, known as the “Angel Gabriel,” for sedition against the Crown, in having excited the anti-Creole and anti-Catholic riots of the 19th February. He was sentenced to hard labor in prison for three years. Sixteen of his dupes have also been convicted of sedition, riot, robbery, and plunder.

JOYFUL NEWS FROM SARDINIA.

(From the Watchman and Crusader.)

The following is the latest news from Sardinia:—

REFORM IN THE CHURCH OF SARDINIA.—The nine articles proposed for the reformation of the Church of Sardinia, which are to be acted upon at the next session of the Parliament at Turin, will, it is thought, uproot some great abuses. The most important of them are:—The entire independence of the Church of Sardinia from Rome; the denial of tradition as a source of dogmas; permission to all the people to read the Bible and interpret it for themselves; abolition of compulsory celibacy of the priests; and the use of the popular language in the church services. The above is one of the most important and gratifying movements of the present period. The editor of one of our city papers, enlisted for Rome, remarked the other day, that since the Reformation by Luther, Europe had remained stationary, and that not a single State or nation which did not renounce Romanism at that day, had done so since. But the Editor forgot, or did not state, that despotism is always on the side of national ignorance and human bondage, and that the rulers and governments of these papal countries which have been kept under popish subjection, have been in close league with the tyrant of Rome. The Bible has been interdicted; the press has been muzzled; the free circulation of books denied; and thus light and progress have been shut out, and the people ruled with an iron rod. But, notwithstanding all this iron despotism, light has been gradually breaking in through the mists and darkness of superstition and bigoted priestcraft, and preparing multitudes to cast off both the papacy and the tyranny of their rulers in every country of Europe. The crushed people would have done this long ago, had it not been for the mercenary legions of the hired soldiery of these leagued despots. But the time has come for Sardinia, and Spain, and Mexico, and some of the South American States. Sardinia is taking the lead in this progressive revolution, and she is setting a noble example for the others. All Italy is ready to rise. Let the French bayonets be withdrawn from the papal throne, and in twenty-four hours the Pope would be compelled to fly from Italy. The whole nation, with a few exceptions, are panting for liberty, and a press, and a purer christianity. The determination of the Sardinian government to throw off the papal yoke, has recently been manifest in all its acts. And this progressive reformation and independence are pervading every department of the kingdom. Take as one instance the following:—In the city of Biella, Piedmont, died lately a Swiss lady, a Protestant. There being no Protestant graveyard, the afflicted husband asked permission from the Bishop to bury his beloved wife in some remote corner of the Catholic cemetery. But his lordship refused. The authorities, being informed of the outrageous conduct of the Pope's prelate, ordered that the corpse of the Swiss lady should be interred in the Catholic graveyard. Thus this priestly interdict, so scandalous and outrageous to all the sentiments of civilization, and much more of christianity, was disregarded. Let Sardinia thus go on, and in a short period an emulation will diffuse itself over Italy, and kindle a public spirit of independence which neither the Pope, nor King Bomba of Naples, nor Austria can repress.

THE GREAT WEST.

(From the Boston Traveller.)

The drawbacks upon the prosperity of a new country before its resources are developed, and the privations incident to the first settlers in a wilderness region, have now been surmounted in our Western States and Territories, and the peopling of them is now going on with constantly accelerated rapidity. The number of foreigners arriving on the seaboard, and proceeding West, this year, is smaller than usual; but the emigration from the Northern States is unusually large, and of a class of people generally possessing a good share of pecuniary resources, which will render them desirable settlers.

Though we may estimate it by figures, yet none of us fully realize what a vast empire is growing at the West, what a dense population is accumulating there, and what immense resources are developing in its wide extent of fertile soil. The teeming produce of the Western States, and the growing wants of its prosperous population, must soon lead to a trade greater than we can yet comprehend to be possible.

It is wonderful to behold the tide of emigration setting towards Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota, and to learn of the rapid progress these States are making in improvement. The older States—Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and even Ohio—are still rapidly increasing in population and wealth, and they have now so large a surface under cultivation that their crops are likely to reach an enormous amount. Some persons imagine that we are advancing too rapidly, and that a period of inflation has arrived, under which it behoves every one to act with great circumspection and prudence. It is undoubtedly true that lands have risen in many places at the West to a higher point than can be sustained, but when they fall to a lower level the real wealth of the country will in no wise be diminished, and the abundant agricultural and mineral resources of the soil will go on increasing. It is true, also, that we are importing heavily; but notwithstanding this, we shall find by the close of the year that the balance of trade will be proportionately more in our favor than was the case in 1855. There can be but little doubt that we are entering on a career of prosperity, the developments of which will assume a more decided shape during the coming season.

Nothing but lack of markets can limit the amount of the products of the Western States, with their exuberantly fertile soil. The Chicago papers give us an idea of the magnitude of the West, when they state that ex Mayor Curtis, of that city, has retired on a farm of 3000 acres, which cost him, about three years ago, \$23,000. This farm is now said to be worth \$90,000, and rising in value. These are the farms of the great West, namely, two and a half miles square, and with fields that yield 90,000 bushels of wheat or 180,000 bushels of corn, and orchards of 5000 peach trees, and 1200 apple trees.

Land in Iowa has sold the past season, in some sections, at sixty and seventy dollars an acre, which was bought a few years ago at the government price. The soil of Iowa is equal, in many respects, to that of Illinois, being mostly prairie, and easy of cultivation.

The rapid settlement of the Western prairies has made Chicago decidedly the greatest lumber market in the country, probably in the world. It is drawing heavily upon the sources which have heretofore supplied New York with lumber. We see that numerous clearances of lumber for the ports of Michigan, are constantly going on from the Canadian ports on Lake Ontario. No less than one million feet cleared at Oswego on Saturday last for Chicago and Milwaukee. From the Canadian ports the lumber is shipped to the West more easily than from Oswego, a transhipment being saved.

The St. Anthony (Minnesota) Express, says that the number of feet of logs that will probably be floated down from the prairies of that region the present spring, may be estimated at 395,000,000 feet; namely: from the St. Croix, 160,000,000 feet, Rum River, 120,000,000, Chippewa, 75,000,000, and the Mississippi, 40,000,000. Most of this lumber will be needed, says the Express, for consumption in Minnesota. St. Anthony and Mireapolis have mills enough to cut up about 40,000,000 feet, and this will all be required in those two places. Minnesota will require 160,000,000 feet of these logs before they get to the mouth of the St. Croix, to say nothing of the portion of her territory below, and Wisconsin and Iowa require so much that the lumber dealers of St. Louis and Alton, and other points on the Upper Mississippi, deprived of obtaining their usual supplies from Wisconsin, are drawing upon Chicago.

SELECTIONS.

FRAUDS AND SELF-SEEKING OF THE PRIESTS AT ROME.

Turn where you will here, you meet, I repeat, with these debasing frauds. I referred in a late letter to the church of St. Peter in Vincoli; it is a superb structure, and adorned with the grand "Moses" of Michael Angelo, the "Saint Marguerite" and the "Saint Augustus" of Guercino, the "Hope" of Guido, and the "Deliverance of St. Peter," by Domenichino. This superb church was erected, for what? As a shrine for the chains of St. Peter; not only the chain which, it is alleged, he wore here in the Mamertine prison (though it is very doubtful whether he ever saw Rome.) but also that from which the angel delivered him at night in Jerusalem. There is, however, but one chain in this reliquary; this mystery only makes the marvel greater, for it is protested that, when the two chains were brought into each other's presence, they ran together and united so intimately that they became one. I affirm again to you, Mr. Editor, that I am reporting no mere popular construction of this case, but the declared verdict of the Pope—its opinion recorded and commemorated in this splendid temple with its splendid works of art, and an army of idle monks sustained on its premises; any visitor in Rome, can see this chain exhibited on the first day of August—the festival of St. Peter in Vincoli. I have several times spoken of the church of Santa Maria in Ara celi, which overlooks the Capitol and Forum, from the very site of the ancient temple of Jupiter Capitolinus. Here, during the Christmas holidays, I saw a theatrical exhibition of the Incarnation. A side chapel was decorated with pasteboard figures, large as life, illustrating the scene in the manger. But what gives this exhibition importance over all similar shows in Rome, (and they abound here, at that season,) is the alleged fact that the Wooden Bambino—or infant Christ—placed among the pasteboard accompaniments, was carved out of a tree from Mount Olivet, by a Franciscan monk, and painted by St. Luke, while the good monk was taking his siesta, by the side of his work. It is all begemmed with precious stones. At its exhibition, not only the superstitious hordes of the city, but of the surrounding country, flock to it, on account of the cures it is said to effect, of all sorts of maladies. Murray's Guide Book says that, "the Italians themselves assert that it receives more fees than any physician in Rome." It is carried out, by the priests, in a coach kept for the purpose, for visits to the sick. During the late revolution the republican chiefs gave these priests the Pope's own gilded coach for the purpose, but the French took it from them and compelled them to use their old brown one again. There are one hundred fat Capuchin Friars living on the premises of this church, and thus fleecing the ignorant populace, by an imposture which the Pope, out of self-respect, if not respect for religion, should have hurl down the Capitoline hill and submerge in the Tiber. These are but specimens of what constitutes the chief importance of the Catholic faith here, in Rome itself, among the popular classes; the grandest public ceremonies, the most effective preaching, the most potent popular ideas of religion, are connected with these legendary fooleries; and the highest responsibilities of the church here are amenable to God and mankind for these debasing profanations. You can no longer wonder that the masses are morally imbecile and incapable of self-government, and almost every man who rises above the vulgar level of ignorance and delusion, becomes a sceptic. The church is responsible alike for the degradation of the superstitions and the infidelity of the intelligent. Terrible will be the account which its chiefs must give in the great and terrible day. Yours, &c.—A. STEVENS.—Zion's Herald.

BISHOP OF EXETER.—The Bishop of Exeter—or, "Pope Henry," as he is more familiarly called—is agitating a stir in his diocese. It has often been observed of this restless prelate, that he is never at peace but when he is at war. He is at present in collision with the inhabitants of Great Torrington. By order in Council it had been directed that the church-yard and other burial grounds in that town should no longer be used for interments, after a certain day. Consequently a Burial Board was elected to carry out the intentions of the Legislature, in providing an eligible spot, at a moderate distance from the dwellings of the living, as a depository for the ashes of the dead. The ground has been enclosed by a stone wall seven feet high. It has been tastefully planted with trees and shrubs. A lodge has been built, and two chapels erected, in which funeral services may be performed. In accordance with the act, the ground has been divided between the members of the Established Church and Dissenters by a broad carriage-road on either side of which the Board were ready to have planted beech trees, or to have affixed posts and chains. But the amiable Bishop refused to license or consecrate it, till the portion of ground intended for members of the Established Church was "well and sufficiently fenced from all other ground, by the erection of a wall." With this demand the Burial Board did not deem it right to comply, and the inhabitants of the town unanimously approve of the decision, for the following reasons:—1. Because they consider the Bishop's demand unauthorized by law; 2. Because the wall is unnecessary; 3. Because it would greatly detract from the beauty of the cemetery; 4. Because it would create and perpetuate sectarian differences among a community desirous of living together in peace. The old church-yard being now closed, the members of the Establishment have no place of sepulture, where they may bury their dead according to the rites of the Church, without subjecting the officiating clergyman to ecclesiastical censure. Under these circumstances they memorialized the Home Secretary for permission to reopen the church-yard for burials; but Sir George Gray refused to grant their prayer.—During the space of a month after the closing of the church-yard no burial from the pale of the church took place. At length the angel of death breathed on a flower of ten week's growth; and the bereaved relatives took the withered bud, and, with the sexton's help, placed the virgin dead in the virgin soil, without the aid of licensed priest or canonical prayer, and so touchingly consecrated to its solemn use before heaven and earth the appointed place of sepulture. Two other members of the church have since died, and were buried in the new cemetery—the one by the Mayor of the town, and the other by a Dissenting minister. What will Henry of Exeter say to these things? I understand he persists in his refusal to consecrate the ground, till the additional wall be erected.—English paper.

PROTESTANT BURIAL IN AUSTRIA.—A letter from Vienna says:—"The cemetery question" greatly occupies the public, and may possibly lead to a serious misunderstanding between the Catholic hierarchy and the Imperial authorities. The Archbishop of Vienna and his coadjutors, the Bishop of Linz and St. Polten, raise great difficulties whenever it is proposed to inter a Protestant in the general burial ground. A few days ago the body of a child (a Protestant) was privately buried in the churchyard in Neu-Lerehenfeld, and the corpse of a man (also a Protestant) was 'huddled' in a corner of the burial-ground at Weinhaus—these two places are in the suburbs of Vienna. The arbitrary conduct of the Archbishop has excited the indignation of the Protestants and Greek Christians, and they declare the Roman Catholic hierarchy has no right whatever to interfere with the cemetery, which is the private property of the different corporations or parishes. In 1783 the Emperor Joseph II. took from the Vienna Protestants a burial-ground which they had purchased and established a general cemetery, in which, by the Monarch's special orders, the mortal remains of all descriptions of Christians were in future to rest. The richer Protestants and Greeks at once purchased pieces of ground in the new cemeteries, and had family vaults constructed, which will be entirely useless if their descendants are not to be buried in them. We are curious to see whether the Minister for Ecclesiastical Affairs will have the courage to defend the rights of the Corporation of Vienna against the Archbishop. It would be a dead robbery to deprive the non-Catholics of ground which they purchased from the municipality, and which to all intents and purposes is their own private property."—Jb.

DR. NEWMAN.—It is instructive to mark the history of this man since his so-called "conversion,"—a history by-the-by which, in almost all its salient points, is applicable to the whole of the Romish perverts taken as a class. Take the pretended "conversions" of such perverts as Faber, Ward, Oakley, Wilberforce, and we find a startling agreement in what we may call the antecedents of all these so-called "conversions." In all these cases, these so-called converts had remained for months and months, if not for years, outwardly in the communion of the church, pocketing their emoluments and endowments as the church's ministers, and yet all the while Papists at heart, secretly if not openly plotting against the church, playing the part of traitors, and then only escaping being ignominiously kicked out, by a timely desertion and public parade of the "marvellous manner by which they have been led into the fold of the true church." Call you this honesty? Call you it "pure and undefiled religion?" We call it the foulest desecration of morality ever perpetrated by men calling themselves ministers of that All Holy One to whom hypocrisy is the greatest of all abominations. But to return to Mr. Newman, whom he no longer remembered, we are dealing with as a type of a class:—He is no sooner "converted," than he goes to Rome, and gets himself made the chief of a new order of "brothers"—calling themselves "Oratorians." He establishes himself at Birmingham, in the centre of one of the most densely-populated districts of England, and at once commences a series of discourses the object of which was to vilify the church of his baptism, to deride her orders, and to heap contempt and obloquy on her ministers.

He stood a foe, with all the zeal  
Which young and fiery converts feel,  
Within whose heated bosom throng  
The memory of a thousand wrongs.

We all know the upshot; Father Newman's zeal had expressed itself in such coarse and offensive terms, had become so intemperate, so undisciplined, and so indiscreet, that a very few months had expired before he was seen standing as a convicted libeller in a court of justice, and only escaping imprisonment by the immediate payment of a considerable fine. Thus ended what we may call the first act in our new convert's life; England's judges had reprimanded him for his coarseness and his vulgarity, and sentenced him to expiate his crime by a pecuniary compensation. England's judges only spake the mind of the English nation, and Father Newman very wisely concluded, that so far as England was concerned, his invective and defamatory dodge would no longer answer. In this distress, Irish Romanists offer to him a safe and honorable retreat. Dr. Cullen was anxious to Italianize the Irish Romanists, and he at once detected in Mr. Newman a fitting instrument for his work. The "godless" Queen's Colleges were to be superseded by a grand central "Catholic University" to be established in Dublin, with Dr. Newman at its head and Rector. Unfortunately, however, as though an avenging Nemesis were always dogging his heels, this new scheme proves to be a failure. Irish Romanists of the true genuine M'Hale and Cahill stamp, have no sympathy for such half-and-half hybrid diluted temporising popeworshippers as our English perverts prove themselves to be. Hence they will have nothing to do with the so-called "Catholic University." Nay! The Irish laity are so insensible to all the advantages derivable from this new University, that they denounce it in the Irish journals as a "sham," complain of being compelled by forced collections in their chapels to support it, and say, saying that it can neither grant diplomas nor degrees, that it ought to be called by its proper name "The Irish Charity School." The truth is, national antipathies have proved stronger than religious sympathies, and every day is proving that "fire and frost hold not more antipathy" than do Irish Romanists towards English perverts. The latter are regarded as a suspicious dangerous class, ready to mash St. Patrick into mince-meat, whenever their "theory of development" shall require it. And now we come to the last and newest of Father Newman's instructive adventures. The Tablet informs us that by way of attracting pupils to his "charity school," the reverend father has obtained the Pope's permission to open a church in connection with his "University." In this church "the more difficult and imposing rites" of the Roman ritual are to be properly performed;—"seats in the church with privileges attached may be purchased by the year;"—and "great preparations at great expense are being made" for the "musical part of the administration;" in a word, Father Newman, at his wit's end how to free his "charity school," and how "to turn an honest penny," has turned ecclesiastical showman and mountebank, setting up a kind of ecclesiastical opera-house, and engaging the services of all Rome's first-rate performers. Alas! and is it come to this,—that he whose mighty intellect once ranked him amongst the foremost of England's great ones, and who is still regarded by English perverts as their leader and chief, should now become a kind of ecclesiastical Wombwell, getting up strange ceremonies, and puffing himself off as a professor of those meretricious arts, which the Romish sect uses to seduce souls from the Catholic Church.—Church Witness.

THE POPE AND THE AUSTRIAN CLERGY.—The official advisers of his Holiness are preparing a surprise for the monastic orders in Austria, which will hardly be to their taste. Some years ago the Papal Government was in unusually great financial difficulties, and it was proposed to apply to the different Catholic monarchs for pecuniary assistance; but the Roman Minister of Finance chanced to recollect that the royal sons of the Church are seldom in possession of superfluous cash, and the idea was relinquished. Rome has now a better plan for "raising the wind." She is about to order the heads of all the Austrian convents (some of which are extremely wealthy) to send in an exact account of their annual revenue and expenditure, and they will at the same time be given to understand that a part of the surplus ought in future to be employed "in assisting Mother Church." Now, the Austrian monks are in general pious men and excellent Catholics, but they are extremely fond of the good things of this life, and therefore the demand of his Holiness upon their purses is not likely to meet with a very favourable reception. As it is possible that the foregoing piece of news may be contradicted by the Ultramontane party, it may be well beforehand to state that it is correct, and that the words quoted are contained in the original document which is in Latin.—Vienna Correspondent of the Times.

RUSSIA.—Prince Galitzin has been appointed Grand Marshal, and Count Borch Grand Master of the Ceremonies at Moscow. All the marshals and nobility of the empire have been summoned to Moscow. The official announcement has been published of Count Chreptowitsch's appointment as Russian Minister to the Court of St. James's. The Czar at Warsaw announced that Russia is to commence a campaign this summer against the Caucasus. General Chrueloff will have the command of the expedition under the superior direction of General Mouravieff. The expedition will extend to Daghestan, a distance of about sixty miles from the Black Sea coast. In a recent speech to the nobility at Moscow, the Czar alluded to the report which had been spread of his intending to emancipate the serfs, and said that that was a change which could by no means be effected in a hurry. The present state of things, however, was one that could not last. It would, therefore, be very agreeable to him if the nobility itself would take into mature deliberation in what way a change could be gradually prepared for; and any propositions they might make on the subject would always be welcome to him. A letter from St. Petersburg, in the Boersenhalle of Hamburg, says:—"Accounts of the scientific expedition to Eastern Siberia, dated from Irkutsk, have been received here. A considerable collection of plants, minerals and animals had arrived in that town. A map of the Amoor river had been made, and the chief points determined by astronomical observation. Accounts from Khabicht mention a great lack of copper and lead currency in China, the insurgents having cut off all communication with the lead and copper mines of Anuan; and it was in contemplation to establish Russian copper works on the frontier, which, under the circumstances would be highly profitable.

SCOTT RUSSEL'S "GREAT EASTERN" STEAMER.—This "big ship" is destined to carry 800 first-class, 2,000 second-class, and 1,200 third-class passengers, making a total of 4,000 guests, independent of the crew. The total length of the vessel will be 692 feet. She is the eighth of a mile in length, and consequently four turns up and down her deck will afford the passengers a walk of a mile.—Her width is 83 feet across her paddle boxes, her breadth is 114 feet. This floating town will be propelled by three powers—paddle, screw, and sail. Her paddle-wheels, 56 feet in diameter, will be propelled by four engines. The screw is 24 feet in diameter, and the four fans remind the spectator of the bladebones of some huge antediluvian monster. Its shaft is 160 feet in length, and weighs 60 tons. Thus the ship will be pulled and pushed in its course like an invalid in a Bathchair, and sails will only be used with a strong wind in the direction of her course—say a breeze going twenty-five miles per hour, for which she is prepared with seven masts and 6,500 square yards of canvass. As speaking-trumpets would be useless aboard a vessel of the dimensions of the "Great Eastern," a semaphore will be used to signal to the helmsman by day, and a system of coloured lights by night. The helmsman will be communicated with by the electric telegraph. A standard compass will be placed upon a stage forty feet in height, and the helmsman will either read off the points through a transparent card illuminated like a clock-face, or the shadow of the needle will be projected down a long tube on a card below, so as to avoid the necessity of the helmsman looking up, and to obviate the difficulty which would be felt in fogs. Her anchors will weigh 55 tons; her 500 fathoms of cable, 98 tons; and her capstans and warps, 100 tons; total, 253 tons of appliances for making her fast. Gas will be manufactured on board, and laid on to all parts of the ship.

POWER OF THE HUMAN EYE.—George Pitt, afterwards Lord Rivers, declared that he could tame the most furious animal by looking at it steadily. Lord Spencer said, "Well, there is a mastiff in the court-yard here which is the terror of the neighbourhood; will you try your powers on him?" Pitt agreed to do so, and the company descended into the court-yard. A servant held the mastiff by a chain. Pitt knelt down at a short distance from the animal, and stared him sternly in the face. They all shuddered. At a signal given, the mastiff was let loose, and rushed furiously towards Pitt, then suddenly checked his pace, seemed confounded, and, leaping over Pitt's head, ran away and was not seen for many hours after. During one of my visits to Italy, while I was walking a little before my carriage, on the road not far from Vicenza, I perceived two huge dogs bounding towards me. I recollected what Pitt had done, and, trembling from head to foot, I yet had resolution enough to stand quite still and eye them with a fixed look. They gradually relaxed their speed from a gallop to a trot, came up to me, stopped for a moment, and then went back again.—Rogers' Table Talk.

SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATIONS INTO THE PLAN OF THE FIRMAMENT.—The milky way, imagined by some of the ancients to be the old abandoned pathway of the sun, is produced by the light of myriads of stars, too remote to be seen individually by the naked eye. So densely are they crowded, that some portions of space not greater apparently than the surface of the moon, have been found to contain several thousand. An estimate, perhaps not improbable, gives twenty millions as the entire number contained in this stratum.—Sir William Herschel, whose great telescope first resolved its outer portions into stars, formed also an approximate estimate of their distance, arriving at the conclusion that the most remote stars in this ring or cluster are at least 500 times more distant than those which are nearest to us. We are therefore brought to this astonishing result, that the dimensions of the milky way are such as to require several thousand years for light to cross its entire diameter.

INFAMOUS OUTRAGE BY A ROMAN CATHOLIC PRIEST.—On Sunday last, the Priest officiating at St. Mary's Catholic Chapel, (German), in the south ward, took occasion to kick a lady, the mother of grown up men, all of them members of his congregation. The sons, indignant at such conduct to their aged parent, called at his residence and resented the outrage. The sons appeared at their accustomed place at St. Mary's Chapel, in the pew they had paid for, at the afternoon service on Sunday last. No sooner had they made their appearance, however, than the priest attempted to eject them from the sanctuary by force, which was resisted by them, when a general melee and "free fight" ensued, in which the congregation joined, whilst battered heads and bloody noses resulted therefrom. The citizens in that part of the town were called to the spot by the tumult, and were shocked at such a disgraceful riot on the Sabbath day. Officer Waring and others had a busy time on Monday morning in arresting the participants (Priest and all) in this riot, and they are now all bound over to appear at the next term of our Court of Quarter Sessions.—York (Pa) Republican.

ENQUETE.—It is now about two years since the Mercury first advocated a reform in the existing mode of adducing evidence in civil cases, commonly called the enquete system. Since then, as our readers are aware, the bar at large have lent their voices to a reform of the evil. The sooner the legislature takes action on this matter the better. It is quite enough that the country should endure an administration of criminal law such as would scarcely be tolerated in Ashantee, without the civil courts continuing to be dens of perjury, traps for the unwary, and implements in the hands of the "affidavit maker," to the end of time. This infamous and obsolete enquete system costs more time to men of business, than all the other demands of public duty put together, and there are many men who would rather see a warrant for his arrest on a bailable offence, than a subpoena to either the Circuit or the Superior Court. A petty debt of a few dollars gives more trouble to the witnesses and every one else concerned, takes up more time, and is the pretext of more chicanery than the prosecution and defence of a first-class felony, such as burglary or arson! Not only should viva voce evidence supersede the enquete system, but a much more summary mode of proceeding in all simple cases of debt, especially for small amounts, should be substituted for our present cumbersome practice. Mr. Cameron has obtained the introduction into Canada of the modern English system of brief and informal pleadings in criminal causes. Should not simplification of pleadings be introduced a fortiori in civil causes? Is a man's life of less consequence than a five shilling debt? Are we to have men sent to Kingston on general allegations, and the fraudulent debtor again and again permitted to plunder his creditor with impunity, on mere technical grounds? Such a contrast is frightful—it seems as if the legislature counted gold more valuable than liberty or life. Let the friends of the codification and simplification of the laws step forward, and, taking Mr. Hilyard Cameron's Act as a concession to their principles, import the Quebec Mercury till they have obtained the reform in full.—Quebec Mercury.

MISSIONS IN CANADA EAST.—The question of commencing missionary operations amongst the French population of the Wesleyan Church in this country; but it is only within the past year that a distinct effort has been made for the evangelization of that class of our fellow subjects. Other missionary organizations have been engaged in this work for some years past, and with a considerable degree of success; but a wide field yet remains to be cultivated, and the results that have already crowned the labours of those who have been employed among the French Canadians, afford encouraging indications of what may be anticipated from more general and well directed efforts for conveying to that increasing portion of our population a knowledge of the pure Gospel, and the salvation which a cordial reception of it imparts. It is not intended that our missionary operations shall interfere with those already established in that part of the province, since there is ample room, and abundance of work to obviate any necessity for Protestants to enter into each others labours; and each in their selected spheres may co-operate for the accomplishment of the same great work.—Toronto Chr. Guardian. (Might the same amount of expenditure and effort not accomplish more through a united effort?—ED. WITNESS.)

NOTICES.

— Mr. Dougal's extensive collection of Talps is now in bloom, and subscribers to the Witness, with their friends, will be welcome to visit it any day this week. Garden, head of Mountain Street.

— Wanted at the "Witness Office," a Young Man capable of keeping books, and if acquainted with the Bookselling and Stationery business so much the better. None need apply without unexceptionable references.

THANKSGIVING DAY.—Wednesday, the 4th inst., having been appointed as a day of Thanksgiving, for the return of peace to Europe, we have been notified of the following services:—

Jewish Synagogue, Chenneville Street, at 3, p. m.—Lecture by Rev. A. DeSola.

Great St. James Street Wesleyan Church.—Public service at half-past Ten o'clock, a. m.

Zion Church.—Public service at Eleven o'clock, a. m.—Sermon by Rev. Donald Fraser, A. M. This is a united service, of the following congregations:—St. Gabriel and Cote Street Free Churches, United Presbyterian Church, American Presbyterian Church, and First and Second Congregational Churches.

The Bishop of Montreal has enjoined his clergy and people to observe the day, and we suppose it will also be observed by the Roman Catholics.

SYNOD OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF CANADA.—The Annual Meeting of the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Canada takes place at London, C.W., on Wednesday, 11th June, and will be opened with sermon by the moderator at 7 o'clock, P.M. We are requested to state that the Mail Steamboat Line has kindly agreed to make a reduction of one-half for Ministers going and returning.—Com.

ARTICLES ON INSIDE PAGES.

Table listing articles on inside pages with columns for 'Cotemporary Press', 'Young Men', 'The Christian Merchant', 'Agriculture', 'Spare the Birds', 'Miscellany', 'Poetry—Lines', 'A Chapter from a Wasted Life', and 'Christian Treasury'.

THE WITNESS.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4, 1856.

EDITORIAL REVIEW.

— The Africa arrived at New York on the 29th ult. She left Liverpool on the 17th. News unimportant. Corn Market a little easier. Money market unchanged. Consols, 93½ to 93¾.

— The Canadian Ocean Steamship Company's vessel Indian arrived at Quebec on Monday night, thus making the voyage from Liverpool in twelve days. Grain markets unchanged. Flour slightly declined. The Central American question has been before Parliament. The Costa Ricans had repeatedly sought assistance from Britain, which was uniformly refused. Britain would only send to Central America a Naval force sufficient to protect British property. The military bands have been withdrawn from the Parks on the Sabbath. Lord Palmerston has stated that there is no other treaty between the Allies than what had been laid before Parliament.

— Parliament was engaged during the whole of last week in discussing Mr. A. Dorion's vote of want of confidence in the Ministry. The result was a majority of four in favor of Ministers, out of a House of 112. The Ministry has resolved, it is said, to carry on the business of the country, but last week's discussion and vote would seem to render this no easy task. It is probable that there will soon be a dissolution of the House.

— The Gazette affirms that Messrs. Cartier, Cauchon and Taché, are going to carry through the Corporations Bill, with Mr. Drummond's amendments. If so, we will hasten to give them all credit for this great service to the country.

— A petition has been presented to Parliament from the Rev. E. W. Sewell and others, of Quebec, praying "that no legal sanction may be given for holding synodical assemblies of the Church of England, until the members of the said church shall have had time to consider and express their opinions thereon."

— We commend the following sagacious counsel of the Catholic Citizen to all concerned:—

"We are on the eve of a general election, and a stormy one too in Upper Canada. Our friends had needs bestir themselves in time; let the assessment rolls be carefully looked over in every Township; let no man who should have a vote allow himself to be forgotten; much more depends on such previous attention to the voters' list than many have conception of."

— It appears from the report of the Superintendent of Education for Lower Canada, that more than one-half of the children between 5 and 16 years of age do not attend school. In Upper Canada and Nova Scotia, the number of children between these ages who attend school is two-thirds. Mr. Chauveau attributes the low state of education to the loss of the Jesuits' estates; but if Upper Canada, the youngest section of the Province, has educated her youth with no larger grants for that end than was received by Lower Canada, the want of education must be attributed to something else than the want of means.

— A few months since a person opened a lottery establishment in Notre Dame Street, the press united to denounce the gambling concern, and the police soon caused the establishment to be closed. But it seems that what was wrong in a tradesman is quite laudable in Nuns—as the latter are about to hold a bazaar, at which one of the chief attractions is to be a "raffle and lottery expressly for children." If lotteries be right in public bazaars, they could not be wrong in stores; and as the authorities put a stop to one, will they as promptly prohibit the other? The idea of training young children to gambling is monstrous and disgraceful. It surprises us that the press, which so unmercifully condemned the Notre Dame Street storekeeper, should so highly approve of a bazaar, in which the same evil is perpetrated in a worse form.

THE THEATRE.—We have learnt that Mr. Buckland has engaged the Pyne and Harrison Troupe, and will open on Monday, June 2nd. It is also stated that Mr. Forrest, the celebrated American tragedian, has determined to visit and play an engagement in every considerable Theatre in the United States and Canada, after which will follow a dozen or two nights in New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, for friends, when he will retire to private life and become the sage of Fonthill!—Montreal Transcript.

Have the public of Montreal forgot the Forrest trial and its disclosures? Should this man come to Canada, how many of the ladies of this city wish to distinguish themselves as his patronesses?—Those who do will offer an exemplification of the words of Paul: "Who knowing the judgment of God, that they who commit such things are worthy of death . . . take pleasure in them that do them."—Rom. I., 32.

— We learn from the Edinburgh United Presbyterian Missionary Record that the Committee on Foreign Missions have accepted the Rev. James Gibson, of Brechin, and the Rev. Thomas Stevenson, of Auchtermuchty, as Missionaries for Canada. These brethren have been freed from their pastoral charges, and may shortly be expected here.—Com.

— We notice a wanton attack upon American ladies in a city cotemporary, which appears to us, alike unfair and unmanly. In any controversy between the nations, let the British press deal with men, and not disgrace itself by Billingsgate against the women.

— Tuesday's Transcript says:—"The Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Canada in connection with the Church of Scotland, met on Wednesday last in St. Andrew's Church in Kingston, when the Rev. Alex. Mann, A. M., Minister of Pakenham, was appointed Moderator. The annual sermon before the Synod was delivered on Wednesday evening by the Rev. Alexander McKid, Minister of Goderich, the retiring Moderator. A considerable number of delegates are in attendance upon the session of Synod, the proceedings of which, however, have not yet been of general importance, as they chiefly related to questions of church or ecclesiastical law and discipline. As soon as these things have been disposed of, the Synod will proceed to the consideration of many deeply important overtures, having for their aim the welfare of the Presbyterian Church of Canada. We are also glad to learn that an eminently missionary character will be given to the deliberations of this Synod."

— We have received a letter from "a Layman of the Presbyterian Church of Canada," earnestly responding to one which appeared in the Witness a few weeks ago from a "Layman in connection with the Church of Scotland," and warmly advocating union of the Presbyterian bodies on similar grounds. We have also received a letter from a "Member" of the same church, calling upon the writer of the first letter, as belonging to the elder branch of the church, to take the initiative, and agitate the matter in his own synod, which meets first. Our readers are aware that the Witness is in favor not merely of union among Presbyterians, but among all Christians, as fast and as far as it may be found practicable, and, meantime, deems catholic or united efforts of greater importance and a nearer approach to apostolic standards than denominational efforts however excellent. We cannot, however, do more than advocate union generally—for there is a principle laid down in scripture which masters and controls all that can possibly be said in favor of union, and which must be carefully considered in every case. "First pure, then peaceable," is the scripture rule, and the way to attain union fastest would probably be for each communion to aim earnestly and perseveringly at a closer walk with, and imitation of Christ. When all are deeply imbued with His comprehensive and loving Spirit, there will be no farther need of advocating union. The union will be effected.

— A correspondent of the True Witness deplors the fact that in Upper Canada "Catholic females have adopted the abominable habit of uttering fearful oaths when anything occurs to ruffle their tempers," and sees no remedy but in the immediate introduction into Canada of the Order of the Redemptorist Fathers. Our cotemporary, however, consoles his friend by the remark, that the Catholic females must have undoubtedly learned cursing and swearing from their Protestant neighbours. May we be permitted to suggest that both Catholics and Protestants may have originally learned the act and practice of cursing—the one directly, the other indirectly,—from the Romish altars; where public cursing against heretics and ungodly sons of the church, from the Pope down to the priest, has outrivalled in violence and big words anything which can be attempted by the lay curser and swearer. As long as cursing from the altar shall continue a solemn priestly practice, authorised by popish infallibility, it will take more than separate schools and Father Redemptorists to eradicate this pernicious habit from the people, and make it a monopoly of the priesthood, as is evidenced in the case of exclusively Roman Catholic nations, such as the Italians and the Spaniards, who are known to be sadly addicted to cursing and swearing.

— A number of ministers of the United States have preached sermons on the Sumner outrage at Washington. A New York paper of Monday, contains a sketch of his sermons preached in that city the previous day, by Dr. Cheever, and the Rev. H. W. Beecher. The latter gentleman at the close of his sermon made an announcement which produced great excitement of feeling. Mr. Beecher stated, that a young mulatto woman, almost white, was about to be sold for the worst of purposes. She was the daughter of a wealthy Virginian. A few slave-holders of honorable feelings, to save her contributed several hundred dollars, and collected in Baltimore and Washington eight or nine hundred dollars more. The young woman had been sent to Mr. Beecher, to obtain the balance, \$500, necessary to procure her freedom. She was called up to the pulpit, and Mr. Beecher made an appeal to the congregation, which produced, in a few minutes, more than eight hundred dollars, and the woman was free. One half of the congregation was said to be in tears.

— Contrary to general expectation, after the reception of Lord Clarendon's dispatch, the President of the United States has decided to dismiss the British Minister at Washington, and the three Consuls, who, he believes, were implicated in the illegal enlistment of soldiers for the Crimean war. He professes himself satisfied with Lord Clarendon's disclaimer of participation in this enlistment, on behalf of the British Government, but affirms, that in that case, the above functionaries must have acted contrary to their instructions, and are therefore personally unacceptable. He declines to accept the affirmation of Mr. Crampton, as neutralizing the affidavits of the two German adventurers, of acknowledged doubtful character, and in a word, sends him his passports. All this is as the letting out of waters and no one can say where it will end. The only feasible explanation of it is, that the internal relations of the States are so threatening, that a foreign quarrel, in order to reunite them, is considered desirable.

— An event has taken place at Washington, which is producing an immense sensation throughout the United States, and which is likely seriously to compromise Republican institutions in the opinion of the world. We allude to the recent assault of a Senator, in the Senate chambers, by a member of the House of Representatives. The facts are briefly these:—Mr. Sumner, one of the Senators for Massachusetts, made a very severe and telling speech against the policy of the South, with regard to Kansas, a speech, in which he expressed the righteous indignation felt by every just mind, at the outrages and murders perpetrated on the inhabitants of that territory. He also reflected severely on the chief actors in the conspiracy to make Kansas a slave State, and among others, on Senator Butler, of South Carolina. A day or two after, on the adjournment of the Senate, Mr. Sumner remained writing in his place, when a Mr. Brookes, member of Congress from South Carolina, related to Butler, came upon him, saying, "I have read your speech, and you have slandered my State and my relation, and before Mr. Sumner had time to rise or defend himself, struck him with a heavy cane repeatedly over the head, depriving him of consciousness and inflicting severe wounds. Another member of Congress, from the South, named Keit, stood besides Brookes, flourishing a cudgel to keep any one from interfering, and holding a revolver behind him partly concealed by his coat. This scene was witnessed by many Senators, most of whom were the opponents of Sumner, such as Douglas, Tombs, and Slidell, but they made no attempt to interfere, and have stated since, either that it was a business with which they had nothing to do, or that they approved of Brookes's conduct. Some Senators from the free States however ventured to approach the spot where Sumner was lying weltering in his blood, on the floor of the Senate House, and carried him out. Medical assistance was immediately procured, but he has been since in a precarious state. The Senate appointed a committee of investigation, wholly composed of political opponents of Mr. Sumner, which has reported that the Senate had no jurisdiction over the matter, and that report has been adopted; indeed, the Senators in favor of freedom, who are a small minority, appear to be very much cowed, and scarcely dare to speak out. The House of Representatives to which Brookes belongs also appointed a committee of investigation, but only by a small majority. The mere attempt to enquire into the matter was

resisted by every member from the slave states but three. Brooks has also been bound over before the civil tribunals, to answer for the assault; but substantial justice is not expected from the Courts in a slave-holding community. Everything at Washington is gloomy, and the greater part of the members of both Houses, it is said, go to their seats armed. Meantime, the North is rising up, and large and enthusiastic meetings have been held in Boston, Chicago, and many other places, to denounce this attempt to destroy freedom of speech and introduce the practices of slave-driving into the Senate; but it remains to be seen whether the North will not on this, as on all previous questions, after a little appearance of vigor, succumb to the South.

An American paper says, Gough has been abused of late in certain pro-Slavery journals for letting it appear in some of his Temperance lectures that he is hostile to Slavery. We think the fact that Gough is British-born ought to excuse him on this head. A man must be born a Democrat to know how to appreciate the beauties of Slavery in our day. But John has this further apology—nearly all the Total Abstiners and Prohibitionists are hostile to Slavery—so are the advocates of all other radical reforms. Find a man earnest in opposition to Rum-drinking, and you may safely assume that he hates human Slavery, and will avoid it wherever he may do so with safety.

— A friend has furnished us with the following analysis of the Revenues and Expenditure, for the last fiscal year, of the Religious and Charitable Societies of London, supported by voluntary contributions:—

Table with 3 columns: Item, Income, Expenditure. Rows include Bible Societies, Foreign and Colonial Missions, Home Missions' Church and Chapel Building Societies, Tract and Book Societies, Benevolent do, Orphan Asylums, Reformatories and Penitentiaries, Hospitals & Medical Charities, Societies for Social Ameliorations, Educational Societies, and Miscellaneous.

"GOLD AND THE GOSPEL."

The Rev. Mr. Cather, a distinguished Irish Methodist minister, now on a visit to this Continent, on behalf of the very extensive and flourishing Irish missions of that church, preached with great acceptance in Coté Street Church, last Sabbath morning, and in the Wesleyan Church, Great St. James Street, in the evening.

On Monday evening a private meeting of ministers and influential laymen was convened to hear from Mr. C. some statements respecting the importance and practicability of introducing into Christian Churches generally a standard of giving, of which the tenth part of income should be the minimum; and respecting the effects which had been produced in this behalf by the circulation of the work entitled "Gold and the Gospel." This work consists of five prize essays on the scriptural rule of giving, written by ministers of different denominations in Great Britain and Ireland, and published by Nisbet & Co., London, at cost price. So much were the gentlemen present impressed with the desirableness of having the views of this book made known in Canada that they resolved—though few in number—that every minister of every evangelical denomination in Canada should be supplied with a copy, and a subscription to this end was raised on the spot to the amount of £48 15s. A committee was also appointed to carry out the effort, of which John Torrance, Esq., is Chairman; Rev. A. D. Campbell and Mr. Jas. Mathewson, Secretaries; and Mr. Hobbes, at whose house the meeting was held, Treasurer. The necessary number of copies is to be ordered by next steamer, provided the requisite sum is raised, viz.,—2s sterling per copy for a large, handsome book, similar to what is usually published at about 8s in Britain.

Friends of such a benevolent enterprise will do well to send their donations at once to Mr. Hobbes. Money given in this way will probably multiply itself thirty fold.

THE KANSAS STRUGGLE.

It has been well remarked, that the contest going on in Kansas is not inferior, in the importance of its issues, to that which recently attracted the attention of the world to the Crimea. In every new phase of this struggle, it must be remembered, that the pro-slavery party having the whole power of the Federal Government on its side, laid its plans boldly to put its own creatures into power by violence, at the very first election of the territory, and carried out those plans in the most open and shameless manner. The result of this so-called election was, that thousands of armed invaders from Missouri took possession of the polls, and either overawed the judges, or chased them off and installed their own creatures instead. They then returned persons of their own kind, i. e., pro-slavery ruffians, most of them not even residents of the territory; and this so-called government passed the most outrageous pro-slavery laws ever yet known, even in Southern legislation; some of them decreeing death against any one who should speak or write against slavery; and others compelling all who should vote in future elections to take an oath to support these laws. They likewise appointed, from the very worst class of border ruffians, judges, sheriffs, and other executive officers for six years over the territory, most of them not even being inhabitants of it. Thus were the peaceful, law abiding, freedom loving settlers from the north, in Kansas, subjected to the dilemma, of either submitting to persecution, similar to that which Claverhouse and Dalziel exercised over the Scottish Covenanters, or Kirke and Jeffries over the Western Counties of England, in the worst times of British history—an oppression worse than that of Russia over Poland, or Austria over Hungary and Lombardy,—or to make a stand against the spurious laws of this spurious legislation. They chose the latter alternative, elected a fresh Legislature, which appointed in due form a convention of delegates of the people to adopt a state constitution, and fixed the way of ratifying it by the people. This convention was held, a state constitution adopted, and the people ratified it by an overwhelming vote. This constitution, which prohibited slavery, three-fourths of the actual settlers being in favor of freedom, was laid before Congress for its approbation, but it is objected to by all the advocates of slavery, as not emanating from the legal authorities of Kansas, namely, the bogus Border Ruffian legislature before described. In this state of the affair, the House of Representatives at Washington appointed a committee to proceed to Kansas, for the purpose of collecting evidence respecting

the elections to the pretended Kansas legislature; and the violence of the pro-slavery party, which has kept the territory in a state of siege for a year, has, at this effort to expose its nefarious character, broken out into excess of fury. The judges appointed by the spurious legislature have, with violent vituperation equal to that of Jeffries, directed grand juries of the same stripe with themselves, to indict for high treason those who resist the draconic laws enacted by the Missouri ruffians for Kansas; and a sheriff of the worst private character, who is not a resident of Kansas, is sent to arrest the party so indicted. They, of course, refuse to be arrested in their own stronghold, the city of Lawrence; the sheriff calls upon other free-soil men to help him; these refuse, and writs are issued against them, for the crime of refusing to aid the sheriff. The United States troops are called out by the instructions of President Pierce, to aid the sheriff in making these arrests and coercing the free-soil men; and Governor Shannon, a creature and tool of the President, calls out nominally the pro-slavery men of the territory, but really the ruffians and loafers who are flocking in from the various southern States, and enrols them as a militia, under United States pay, and with United States arms, and put down the inhabitants of the territory with fire and sword, and compel them to submit to the laws enacted by the spurious legislature. The fillibuster hangers-on of slavery desire nothing better than this for any length of time. To live on United States pay, and indulge their passion for violence and plunder, under color of law, is a rare chance; and there will be no lack of southern militia to trample in the dust the settlers of Kansas from the free States, and murder all who resist; a game which has already commenced.

The latest accounts state that all the prominent Free-Soil men, who had been elected to office by the people, had to flee or hide themselves—that Lawrence, the chief city of the territory, had been laid in ashes—that hotels where northern emigrants put up, and Free-Soil newspaper offices had been burned in other towns—and that in these infamous outrages several lives had been lost.

All this is, of course, galling in the extreme to the Northern States, whose sons are thus trampled upon, and whose rights are treated with scorn; and it is all, doubtless, necessary to awaken them from that unaccountable apathy, which the great majority of northern men have all along showed on all questions in which slavery was involved. The North, for the sake of peace, and quietness, and supposed pecuniary gain, has shut her ears to the groans of the slave, and she is now reaping the fruits. She is finding out that she is her brother's keeper whether she will or not: and all the pro-slavery outrages committed in Kansas and elsewhere will be a gain to the cause of humanity, if they only awaken the indomitable spirit of the Free North and West upon the Slavery Question.

**THE MINISTERIAL BLACK SHEEP OF THE PRIESTS.**

The irritation against Mr. Drummond, on account of the amendments he introduced into his Religious Corporations Bill, is intense amongst the priest party, and nearly all the Romish press of the Province is denouncing him as a traitor to the church. In some papers, as *La Patrie*, and especially the *True Witness*, this feeling is increased almost to frenzy, and the once favorite minister is reviled by the most abusive language. He is pronounced worse, and far more dangerous than George Brown, whom the priests and their organs have worked into the imagination of the Lower Canadian Catholics, as an unearthly monster, a fanatical hobgoblin; and all Romanists, irrespective of political party, are summoned to the duty of wreaking upon him the vengeance of the church at the next election.

The organs of the priesthood take great pains to assure us that the amendments of Mr. Drummond, restricting legacies to the church, and protecting the death-bed against all mercenary religious influence, by exacting for such bequests, a will of six months standing, are perfectly superfluous and useless, and offer a gratuitous insult to the church, as if it had ever acted otherwise than in conformity with the intents of the bill. But no man of course will believe, that if these amendments were harmless in themselves, they could excite such opposition, such wrath, and such vindictiveness. The latter is a sure proof that the amendments were more needed than the public had any idea of, and that they very seriously interfere with the usual practice of the priesthood, and curtail immensely the revenues of purgatory. Indeed, the organs of the priesthood, in their fury against Mr. Drummond, fully confirm the worst apprehensions entertained against Rome in this matter, for they seem to forget that the law applies fully as much to Protestant as to Catholic death-beds; yet the injury is complained of as done entirely to the latter. This is a noble and involuntary tribute of praise paid to Protestantism.

The immense importance of Mr. Drummond's amendments may further be gathered from the following language used by the *Mirror*:—"The three amendments to the new Incorporations Act are a deadly blow at the existence of the bishops and clergy of the Catholic church in Canada. \* \* \* Coming as it does, from Attorney-General Drummond, the only Irish Catholic, (so-called,) in the Cabinet, it strikes us with dismay." And yet a little farther the same paper has the effrontery to add, "We think the bill altogether unnecessary and uncalled for." Shame upon Rome, that a check placed upon the undue extension of her landed wealth, and the protection of law cast around death-beds, strikes its camp with dismay, and forbodes ruin to her clergy, while it leaves unscathed the interests of Protestantism!

The Romish papers ask indignantly How it is that the obnoxious provisions of the bill did not exist in its original form, but were added only at the second reading? and draw the inference that the amendments are not the result of conviction on the part of Mr. Drummond, but the consequence of Protestant pressure from without—a mere cowardly and pitiful subserviency to Mr. Brown, and the "pharasaical brawlers." But we would suggest another more charitable, more orthodox, and more probable explanation of a fact, which indeed took all parties by surprise. It is well known that a Roman Catholic gets along very well with his church and with his conscience, provided he annually, at Easter, makes a clean breast of his sins, receives priestly absolution, and partakes of the sacrament. Then he is white-washed for a whole year, at the expiration of which, the same process must be gone through over again. Indeed, the external profession of religion for a great many educated Romanists, is entirely confined to the season of Lent and Easter. Mr. Drummond who is as good a Catholic as any of our public men, wanted

to go through the usual routine. His amendments, if offered during Lent might have withheld from him priestly absolution, and thus endangered his soul; consequently the original bill went through its first reading in a rather inoffensive shape. After Easter the Minister could with security carry out his views. He mustered courage, brought in the amendments, and has now before him a whole year to make his peace with the church. Had not Lent and Easter come this year fully one month earlier than usual, the bill might have had a different issue.

**TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.**

On Wednesday last, it was our privilege to meet with a large gathering of the good and true Temperance men of Canada, who came as delegates from their respective societies, to attend the Convention in Prescott, the call for which, appeared in this paper a fortnight ago. Prescott is a remarkably central and easily reached spot, being the foot of the Lake navigation, the terminus of the Bytown railway, and on the line of the Grand Trunk from Lower Canada; and its worthy inhabitants are unsurpassed for kindness and hospitality.

It is not our purpose to give a detailed report of the proceedings of the Convention, for which, we refer our readers to the *Temperance Advocate*, but to state some impressions which we received from it.

1. We were struck with the amount of good speaking, sound reasoning, and general business ability displayed by the delegates, and felt that if they fairly represented the various sections of country from which they came, Upper Canada had, indeed, reason to be proud of her yeomanry, mechanics, and school teachers, to which classes most of them belonged. Many of the men who took a share in the business, were evidently not only able to watch over the election of suitable representatives, but might go with credit to Parliament themselves. And by the way, the Temperance meeting, and speaking in behalf of the Temperance cause, are independent of their intrinsic importance, excellent schools for training men to public business.

2nd, The loathing and disgust with which every mind was filled, at the low, corrupt, and venal character of many of our public men and members of Parliament, were continually manifesting themselves; and every allusion to the self-seeking and promise-breaking of public men, seemed to come home to the hearts of all present, and to awaken an indignation, the result of bitter experience, which cannot fail to be felt at the polls. The one thing admitted by all was, that no confidence could be placed in mere politicians; and the one thing desired by all was, a character for consistency and integrity in public men. It was felt to be quite unsafe to elect an adventurer, merely because he pledged himself to vote for some particular measure or measures, but who would be sick when the test vote came, or, perhaps, openly violate his pledge if it suited him better. It was also felt, that to give any security to electors, there must be in the party inviting their suffrages, a previously established character for integrity and steadiness of purpose.

3rd, The determination to have an efficient prohibitory law, was strong and general, and the expectation of securing it at no distant day was confident. It was stated, for instance, that notwithstanding the late sudden and unexpected decision against a prohibitory law by a majority of one in the Legislative Assembly, the petitioners for it this session numbered 102,000 signatures, against 80,000 last year, whilst the petitioners against it only numbered 4000, notwithstanding all the efforts of the Rumsellers among their customers. Some of the speakers said that if the business of getting up petitions were taken in time it would be easy to send in 200,000 names, which no Legislature could resist.

4th, A complete organization of the Temperance strength of the country was resolved upon, as will be seen by the two concluding resolutions of the series, and the conviction was expressed that public opinion was never better prepared for an election on all great points of politics, and especially on the Maine Law, than just at present.

The Convention met morning, afternoon, and evening, the last meeting being public, and well attended by the inhabitants of Prescott. The proceedings were opened with prayer in the morning, and, after passing appropriate resolutions harmoniously and unanimously, closed with the hearty singing of the Doxology,—

"Praise God from whom all blessings flow."

Take it for all in all, this was one of the most pleasant, profitable, and encouraging conventions which it has been our lot to attend.

**PROHIBITION IN NEW BRUNSWICK.**

A word or two on Prohibition in New Brunswick may interest those who advocate this measure for Canada. The old Temperance Society, permitting the use of wine and malt liquors, was early introduced into that Province. To supply its defects the Total Abstinence principle was proposed; and New Brunswick lays claim—with what justice we do not undertake to determine—to the honor of first organizing a society on that basis, which was made an appendage to the older institution, and gradually superseded it. When the order of the Sons of Temperance was established, Divisions were formed in the Province, and one of its members was elected to preside over the National Division. This gentleman, S. L. Tilley, Esq., having been sent to the Provincial Parliament, as one of the representatives of the commercial Capital, did good service to the cause of Temperance, by his eloquence and integrity; but owing to the tergiversations of his constituents, he resigned his seat in disgust, shortly after his election.

At this juncture, in 1852, a defective Prohibitory Law was introduced, and so mutilated in its passage through the Lower House, as to admit of the manufacture and sale of malt liquors. No attempts were made to enforce it, and it was repealed the following year.

The general election in the summer of 1854, added considerably to the strength of the Temperance party in the House, and brought back Mr. Tilley. The overthrow of the Government followed, and this gentleman entered the Ministry, and succeeded in securing a stringent Prohibitory Law, which went into operation last January. Although not a ministerial measure, the opposition—for the most part anti-prohibitionists—sought in vain to overthrow the Government, because they had advised the Governor to assent to a bill, which, it was asserted, injured the revenue. Equally vain was their attempt to repeal the law, and the session of 1856 closed with one truth fully established, namely, that the present House would not recede on the Temperance question. The law has been very troublesome to all in favor of the liquor traffic, among whom are the Governor and the Anglican & R. C. Bishops. His Excellency, at the request of the Bishops and others has just exercised his prerogative of dissolving Parliament, against the wishes of his advisers. It is said that this step has been rendered necessary, in consequence of the smallness of supply in the wine-cellars, his Excellency and others having supposed that so stringent a measure would be repealed last session! The Ministry resigned at once, and thus the question of Prohibition stands in the sister Province. If the people do not speak out in favor of that measure at the ensuing election, we are greatly deceived.

**CAUTION TO PARENTS, &c.**

Parents and Guardians are advised to examine their houses, and see that no immoral books are to be found introduced without their knowledge.

The above is sent by a Sabbath School Teacher who has been engaged in the work nearly every Sabbath for fifteen years, in a lovely village of Western Canada, far distant from a city; and who being deeply concerned for the temporal, as well as eternal, interests of the rising generation, could not but feel alarmed for those under his own more immediate charge, as well as the thousands of youth of this Province, at discovering, as he lately did, that the enemy of souls was sowing tares amongst the wheat, by scattering one or more of those who had been, for years, in his class, to peruse immoral books fitted to destroy soul and body, and poison the minds even of mere children of both sexes. He would, therefore, most earnestly implore Parents, Teachers, Masters and heads of houses, to take the utmost care that those under their charge have no access to books not previously examined.

As an encouragement, however, to his fellow laborers, he desires to state that it has come to his knowledge that three copies of one of the books alluded to have been committed to the flames by three sisters, who either are or were scholars at his Sabbath School.

**MISCELLANEOUS PARAGRAPHS.**

**WIFE-BEATING AND HUSBAND-WHIPPING.**—"Wife-beating" is an inadequate expression for the brutal outrages which most commonly occur before magistrates under that name. For such cases private whipping is a very mild form of the *lex talionis*. We suspect the certainty of a whipping would operate strongly on the fears of even the most brutal husbands; and it cannot be denied that there is a simple appropriateness in the nature of the punishment to that of the offence. The temptation to beat and injure a helpless woman seems of a sort susceptible of counteraction by that homoeopathic treatment of private whipping.—*Globe*.

**ORDINATION.**—On Trinity Sunday, the Lord Bishop of Montreal held an Ordination in his Cathedral, when the following gentlemen were admitted to the Holy Order of Deacons, viz:—Mr. Davidson, by letter dismissory from the Bishop of Fredericton. Mr. Gribble, Student of Bishop's College, Lennoxville. Mr. DeMouillipied, late Student St. Bees College, England. The Prayers were read, and the Candidates presented by the Ven. Archdeacon Lower. The Sermon appropriate to the occasion, was preached by the Rev. Cannon Gilson, from Acts xx.—"Take heed to yourselves,"—setting forth the high duties to which those to be ordained were about to dedicate themselves, appealing to the sympathy of the Laity on their behalf, and demanding their prayers for them, and for all set over them in the Lord.—*Gazette*.

**NEW CHURCH AT PORTAGE DU FORT.**—The Corner Stone of an English Church was laid on the 19th inst. at Portage du Fort. The basement of the Church is formed of solid blocks of cut white marble. Portage du Fort, on the Upper Ottawa, the County town of Pontiac, is the most distant Mission in Lower Canada. It has a population of about a thousand, and is one of the most rising and promising towns on the Ottawa. It is surrounded by a thickly settled agricultural district. The neighborhood abounds in iron ore, and vast quarries of the purest white marble are met with on every side.—*Gazette*.

**MAMMOTH TREE FROM CALIFORNIA.**—On Tuesday a portion of a magnificent tree of almost fabulous dimensions, just brought to this country from California by Mr. G. L. Trask, an American, was exhibited at a private view in the Philharmonic Rooms, Newman Street, Oxford Street, London. This monarch of the forest is 363 feet in height, with a circumference at the base of 93 feet, and a diameter of upwards of 30 feet. It was one of a grove of 80 such, forming a sylvan family on the slopes of the Sierra Nevada, in California, in a sheltered valley about 5000 feet above the sea. They are described by eye-witnesses as generally standing in groups of two or three together, of a height varying from 250 to 300 feet, and a diameter from 15 to 30 feet, and occupying a space one quarter of a mile square.—*English paper*.

**EFFECT OF DISHONEST TRADING.**—The chaplains of the House of Correction, Coldbath-fields, in enumerating the causes which operate on the criminal portion of the population, denounce "the laxity of principle on which many branches of trade are now conducted, where servants and shopmen are required to practise deceit and fraud for their employers' benefit, and soon learn to better their instructions for their own gratification or advantage."

**DISCOVERY OF A RARE FOSSIL.**—Last week, the workmen in the stone quarry near this, discovered the remains of an ichthyosaurus imbedded in the blue lias, at a considerable depth from the surface. It is said to be one of the most perfect of the species ever yet found. It measures upwards of seven feet in length, and two feet across the largest part of the body. It lies at full length in the stone.—*British Mercury*.

**REFORM IN THE CHURCH OF SARDINIA.**—The nine articles proposed for the reformation of the Church of Sardinia, which are to be acted upon at the next session of the Parliament at Turin, will, it is thought, uphold some great abuses. The most important of them are:—The entire independence of the Church of Sardinia from Rome; the denial of tradition as a source of dogmas; permission to all the people to read the Bible and interpret it for themselves; abolition of compulsory celibacy of the priests; and the use of the popular language in the Church service.

**WASHINGTON, MAY 25.**—(Times Correspondence.)—Rev. Dr. Pine preached a stirring sermon to-day on the downward tendencies of civilization at Washington. He referred to the three recent cases of ruffianism, and the fact that the perpetrators are now making our laws, as a fearful evidence of depravity, and urged the duty of the Church to exert its influence for reform, by its members refusing to associate with those who outrage society by lawless violence. He said, "It is a shame to countenance such men, and, if you are not ashamed of it, it is shame upon you." It is publicly stated that Dr. Pine declined an invitation to dine yesterday at the house of a distinguished South Carolinian, because he was informed that Brooks was to be of the party. Dr. Sunderland also delivered an eloquent sermon in the same strain, to which the President listened.

**SUFFERING FOR FASHION'S SAKE.**—An eminent medical gentleman in London, says:—"I have to lament the great increase amongst the female part of my practice, of tic-doloureux in the forehead, loss of sight, and great suffering in the ear, induced, I firmly believe, from the present absurd fashion of dressing the neck instead of the head. It is high time that the frivolous bonnet of the present day should be done away with."

**A ROMISH TRICK.**—A very valuable property in Detroit, in the infancy of the city, was rented to the Bishop, in trust for the church, at a nominal annual stipend, with the proviso that when the building, then standing on the lot, (an old and rickety log cabin,) should tumble down, the estate should revert to the legal heirs, and the claim of the Catholic church should be cancelled. The wily Jesuits, however, have taken measures to prevent altogether the downfall of the cabin, by enclosing it in a strong brick wall, so that to all appearance, it may stand to the end of time. The Bishop is proud of his successful trick.

**AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS** held their annual meeting in the Broadway Tabernacle. Hon. F. Frelinghuysen presided. A statement of the condition of the work of foreign missions under the care of this Board was read by the Rev. Mr. Wood. Addresses were delivered by Rev. S. B. Fairbanks, of Bombay, E. W. Clark, of Honolulu, J. McLoud and Donald Fraser, of Montreal.

**ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, NEW YORK.** (Dr. Tyng's.)—The Rector of St. George's closes his year's labor with Easter. In the statistical account of his last year's work, the church was exhibited in the highest degree of prosperity. The congregation crowds the edifice. The communicants have increased to 852. The Sunday-schools number 104 teachers and 1,625 scholars. The benevolent contributions for the year were over \$23,000, the congregation thus giving to spread the gospel to others more than double the amount they pay for the gospel for themselves. The Dorcas Societies have clothed about 500 children of the Sunday-schools. The Parish school has daily taught about 100 poor children. The weekly Sewing-school has nearly 200 poor girls, who are taught by 39 young ladies of the congregation. The congregation support a missionary among the surrounding poor.—*N. Y. paper*.

**A REMARKABLE DENIAL.**—Bishop Davis, the new Bishop of South Carolina, denies that the Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church are the "Successors of the Apostles." He says, the Apostles "had no successors, and were not intended to have any. It was not the nature of their office to have successors." This outspoken denial of the doctrine of the Apostolic Succession, by a Bishop of the Episcopal Church, is somewhat extraordinary; but the *Protestant Churchman*, of New York, edited by the Rev. Drs. Tyng and Anthon, receives it with rapturous applause.—*Am. paper*.

## Mothers and Children.

### HEALTH FOR THE PEOPLE.

There are three reasons for encouragement in attempting to remedy the deteriorating influences on national health. These are, first, that the evils are so manifest and so widely experienced; second, the remedies are so simple, rational and within the reach of all; and last, the American people are so practical, quick, and energetic, in accomplishing whatever they undertake.

That the evils are manifest and widely experienced, nothing more is needed to prove than that public attention be directed to this point. The more examination is made as to female health, the more will our assertion be verified, that not two women in ten now enjoy the vigour and health which was the common lot of our maternal ancestors.

That the prospects of the children are still darker, would appear by similar investigations. As a specimen, two facts will be mentioned:—In a portion of our country, as healthy as any other, two female institutions—one in a city and the other in the country—were examined. In the city school, one hundred and eight were examined. Of these, three fourths had more or less headaches and other ailments, while thirty-five had curvature of the spine (lateral) in different stages. In the country school, of one hundred and nine examined, not less than fifty (near one half) had more or less curvature of the spine—this being one of the surest indications of a feeble constitution. Besides this evil, projecting necks, round shoulders, and flat chests, were altogether in the majority in both institutions.

If parents, teachers, and school committees, will but prosecute such inquiries, they will find similar results in all directions especially in those schools where the children have been most stimulated to study, without caring for their bodies.

In such schools, besides curved spines, projecting necks, round shoulders and flat chests, will be seen a marked change in the complexion of childhood compared with that of former generations. Fifty years ago, in our school-houses, especially in the Northern State, the ruddy hue of the English skin and the rosy cheek were the most common features of childhood; while now a thick bloodless white or the sallow skin are altogether in the majority.

That the remedies for these evils are simple, practicable, and within reach of all, will be illustrated by some abridged quotations from medical writers in reference to calisthenic and gymnastic exercises, such as are contained in the work entitled *Physiology and Calisthenics for Schools and Families*, noticed in previous articles:

"Were these exercises made an indispensable part of school as well as family education, many diseases consequent on constitutional debility, or neglect, or abuse, would be prevented. And thus, through our free schools, the number of the infirm and ailing poor would be diminished."

"These exercises not only give fullness and strength to the muscles, but they increase force, flexibility, and dexterity of movement, and thus contribute to grace of person, and skill in the use of the hands and other limbs."

"They also, by opening the chest, and increasing the size and action of the lungs, give a tone and vigor to the whole organism. Debility, scrofula, rickets, and various deformities, can thus be remedied."

"Obesity, or an excess of fat, is almost certainly removed by such exercises. So a weak digestion, diseases of the liver, tendencies to dropsy, are all remedied by the increased activity of the muscles, and the consequent increased power of digestion."

"Such exercises, by increasing the circulation of the blood in the skin, render its complicated system more active in carrying off the seeds of disease, while its nerves become less impressible to heat and cold, and other changes in the atmosphere. Thus beauty of complexion is best secured and preserved."

"As above remarked, such exercises have a most direct influence on the organs of digestion. The equilibrium between food and waste is re-established, sleep becomes regular, the senses are sharpened, and all the faculties invigorated."

"In the commencement of consumption, in piles, and in other abdominal diseases, the gymnastic exercises are important means of cure. So in nervous debility, hysterics, and the evils of too early puberty."

The great Hufeland advises that children, till the seventh year, spend most of their time in bodily exercises in the open air.

"He says, also, 'If young children are compelled to sit quietly in a room, and their young minds urged to action, we take from them the noblest part of their strength, and consume it in the function of thinking. Thus growth is retarded, the limbs imperfectly developed, the muscles weakened, the digestion becomes bad, scrofula perhaps appears, and then ensues a great predominance of the nervous system. Any unequal development of our faculties is injurious, and it is certain that mental exertions weaken the more they are unaccompanied by bodily movements. It is also certain that those who, between their mental occupations, go through suitable bodily exercises, can work mentally much more than one who neglects this exercise of his bodily powers.'

"These exercises act on the courage, and produce independence and presence of mind. No man can possess much courage, whose chest is narrow and whose lungs are not fully developed."

"These exercises produce cheerfulness, and regulate fancy and imagination. They also diminish a predisposition to moral faults, that undermine health and bodily purity."

"But beside the physical benefits, it is proved that such exercises strengthen the intellectual faculties. A distinguished writer says:—'If you wish to develop the mind of a pupil, exercise his body; make him healthy and strong, that you may make him prudent and reasonable.'

"Exercise assists the intellect by a suitable interruption to mental labor. Uninterrupted mental exertion makes the mind heavy and dull, and gives it a false direction."

"The invigoration of the body by exercise diminishes the craving of the taste for sensual pleasures. Rousseau says, 'All sensual passions are found in effeminate bodies, while the more they are roused, the less they are satisfied. A weak body weakens also the mind.'

If the editors of our newspapers will grant their aid in making all the people understand the evils pointed out, and the remedies, and then if our clergy will bring to our aid the motives of religion, the great work will be done. Our delicate, thin, sallow men and women will become models of health and vigor, and our children will grow up in strength and beauty, as "polished corner stones after the similitude of a palace."—*American paper.*

## Young Men's Department.

### THE CHRISTIAN MERCHANT.

The man who labors simply for the accumulation of property, with no higher aim, surely is unworthy of a day such as ours; he has mistaken his calling. Has such an one no eyes? Can he not see there is a world to be elevated, civilized, Christianized. Has he no ears? Is he deaf to the calls, from North and South, East and West, for his aid,—aid which only he can render? Far otherwise should it be,—yes, far otherwise is it, with the intelligent, right-minded, Christian merchant.

How often are Americans called a nation of shop-keepers, and told that we carry our counting houses upon our backs, making our ledgers our Bibles, and our day books our prayer books. Now while there may be truth enough in this statement to prevent any undue complacency, yet we rejoice to know that there are many noble exceptions,—that there are among us many merchants to whom this description applies not at all; who feel the nobility of their calling, and understand that they have placed in just this particular sphere of action, as the one best calculated to develop their energy of character, and to accomplish the greatest amount of good. Such men,—and would that their name were legion,—labor for a higher purpose than simply that of accumulation. It is necessary for success in this country, where all are so devoted and active to their business, that one should apply himself most closely; and this very necessity too often brings from the pulpit and the press the sharp rebuke, that we are wholly given over to mammon, when, without this very closeness of application, failure is inevitable. Activity, earnest and unintermitted, is not necessarily sinful.

This, I say, then, is the Christian merchant's necessity, not his choice. We are in a race; we must run, or be run over. How gladly would many a merchant find vastly more leisure than now falls to his lot, for higher pursuits than those of mere buying and selling; but if he would be successful and accomplish the great end of his calling, he must be a constant watchman. Ever vigilant, feeling that just so far as he makes a right use, in view of his high responsibility and accountability, of the property that daily accumulates in his hands, just so far is he doing the work of life, and accomplishing the great end of his stewardship.

The Christian merchant is the poor man's best friend; for he not only can give him, from his store of experience and hard earned stock of knowledge, such advice and counsel as will be of service, but he will endorse this, with his *bullion*, sending his poor friend away, not only a wiser, but a richer man.

Who is to answer the numerous and daily increasing calls for charity? Who is to build the churches? Who is to support the ministry? Who to sustain our Colleges? Who to carry forward the great plans of Christian benevolence now constantly before our community? No class in our community is looked to, to do this work, to any considerable extent, outside of the mercantile. If so much is expected of them, if this responsibility rests at all on them, how necessary that they should possess great industry, indomitable perseverance, large Christian hearts, and be men who feel that close application is worthy of them, because they are not working for self, but for their race. The Christian merchant remembers that the standard of the cross is to be planted on every shore, and that on him, mainly depends its being done, under God, speedily; he will feel that commerce and Christianity go hand in hand, and that the highest good and greatest success may be accomplished by keeping this holy alliance.

The influence of a truly Christian merchant can hardly be estimated, because his unwavering principle so enters into the warp and woof of his every act. You see it in his habitual observance of the Sabbath; no ship of his is found sailing out of the harbour, while he himself is wending his way to the house of God; nor does his store indicate, on Sabbath morning, that one, who has a right, has entered there; nor is he found writing orders for the steamer on the Lord's day. No, his firm and consistent course of conduct, his high honor and integrity, his consideration for others, and his truly benevolent heart, exhibit themselves in the thousand charities with which his life abounds; in his kind and conciliatory treatment of all, neither playing the sycophant to the over-grown millionaire, nor lauding it over the poor and dependent. You see in his conduct, in his counting-room, his affection, and constant and increasing interest in those committed to his care, for their business education. In all these, and a thousand other ways, is the influence of the Christian merchant seen and felt.

Let one say a few words upon the duty of the merchant to his clerk. Doubtless there exists a great variety of opinions upon this subject, if we may judge from the practice of merchants. Yet all freely admit, in theory at least, the obligations resting on the merchant for the proper education of young men committed to their care; for upon the counting-house training of most young men depends their success in life. Assuming, then, this position to be true, how much is involved in it! Too many merchants, it is to be feared, feel little interest in those in their employ, beyond getting out of them all the work in their power, with the smallest possible return. Perhaps in most cases this is not intentional. We should, indeed, be sorry to think so meanly of our profession; but it arises from a careful indifference, or from an over-worked and over-occupied mind and body, leaving little time or thought for others. How great a wrong this is, you are quite prepared to admit, when practised on your own child, or that of a near friend. Remember that those whom you are now educating are to be the future merchants of our great and growing country; and the position they will occupy, and the character they will give to our mercantile name, depends greatly upon what is now done for them.

Young men are not put into counting-houses merely to do the chores of the office. The sweeping out, making fires, carrying bundles, going to and from the post-office and bank, though one and all of these, as initiatory and preliminary steps, we highly approve, unpopular, as in modern days some of them have grown, yet they are to be passed through as rapidly as possible. For, since young men are now received at seventeen, and even eighteen and nineteen years of age, instead of fourteen and fifteen, the time given for their business education is cut short. This should not be lost sight of. For what purpose, then, are these young men committed to your care? We answer, for a thorough business education, in all its various branches, connected with the particular trade in which you may be engaged.—*Address of George Sampson, Esq., before the Boston Mercantile Library Association.*

## Agriculture and Horticulture.

### SPARE THE BIRDS.

Summer is at hand, and with its pleasures will come the daily nuisance to those who dwell amid rural scenes, of hearing the "soft notes of the shot-gun." Every one who has paid attention to the matter, knows that even crows and blackbirds are productive of more good than harm, and that the vast increase in late years of destructive insects, is owing almost entirely to the wanton destruction of birds, which are not even legitimate game.

"In Japan, the birds are regarded as sacred, and never under any pretence are they permitted to be destroyed. During the stay of the expedition at Japan, a number of officers started on a gunning excursion. No sooner did the people observe the cruel slaughtering of their favorites, than a number waited on the Commodore, and remonstrated against the conduct of the officers.—There was no more bird-shooting in Japan by American officers after that; and when the treaty between the two countries was concluded, one express condition of it was, that the birds should always be protected. What a commentary upon the inhuman practice of our shooting gentry, who are as eager in the pursuit of a tom-tit as of an eagle, and indiscriminately shoot everything in the form of a bird, which has the misfortune to come within the reach of their murderous weapons.

"On the top of the tombstones, in Japan, a small cavity or trough is chiseled, which the priests every morning fill with fresh water for the use of the birds. Enlightened America should imitate these customs of the barbarous Japanese, if not by providing fresh water for the feathered warblers, at least by protecting them from the worthless louts who so ruthlessly destroy them.

Unless something is done, and that speedily, our insectivorous birds will be wholly exterminated, and then farewell to fruit-growing. A thousand plans have been suggested for the destruction of the curculio, all of which have proved worthless. We have one which we know to be infallible—'protect the birds.'

The swallows are the natural enemies of the swarming insects, living almost entirely upon them, taking their food upon the wing. The common martin devours great quantities of wasps, beetles and goldsmiths. A single bird will devour five thousand butterflies in a week. The moral of this is, that the husbandman should cultivate the society of swallows and martins about his land and buildings.

The sparrows and wrens feed upon the crawling insects which lurk within the buds, foliage, and flowers of plants. The wrens are pugnacious, and a little box in a cherry tree will soon be appropriated by them, and they will drive away other birds that feed upon the fruit—a hint that cherry growers should remember this spring, and act upon.

The thrushes, bluebirds, jays and crows prey upon butterflies, grasshoppers, crickets, locusts, and the large beetles. A single family of jays will consume 20,000 of these in a season of three months.

The woodpeckers are armed with a stout, long bill, to penetrate the wood of trees, where the borers deposit their larvae. They live almost entirely upon these worms.

For the insects that come abroad only during the night, nature has provided a check in the nocturnal barn-owls, which take their food upon the wing.

How wonderful is this provision of Providence for the restraint of depredators, that live upon the labors of man, and how careful we should be not to dispute that beneficial law of compensation, by which all things are preserved in their just relation and proportion.

**BROOM CORN.**—About the latitude of New York, the proper time to plant broom corn is from the 1st to the 15th of June. The rows should be about three and a-half feet apart, and the plants, when thinned out to a stand, from four to six inches apart. The land most suitable for broom corn is not the richest Indian corn land, but rather a light loam, in good tith, deep plowed and finely pulverized with the harrow, and manured with well rotted compost, or with guano or sulphur phosphate. The cultivation at first requires a good deal of careful work with a hoe, to thin out the weeds and keep them clear of weeds and grass. The after cultivation can be all done with a horse hoe. It is labor lost to hill up broom corn, as well as Indian corn. Just before the seed is ripe the farmer goes through his broom corn and breaks down the stalks in such a manner that two rows interlock and support each other. This process keeps the brush straighter than it would be if allowed to come to maturity upright. It should be harvested before the seed is fully ripe, as it then has a brighter color and tougher brush. The seed should be stripped off as soon as the brush is cut, and the stalks cured in the shade, while the seed, if saved for use, must be kiln-dried, or carefully cured in the sun. The seed, unless fully ripened on the stalk, is very difficult to cure. If allowed to lay in a heap it will heat so as to endanger buildings from spontaneous combustion. The yield of an acre of broom corn, upon good land, say such as would produce 50 bushels of corn, will be from 500 to 800 pounds of brush, worth from five to ten cents a pound, according to the demand. It is generally considered a profitable crop; many think it an exhausting one.

**A GREAT CATTLE-RAISER.**—The greatest cattle raiser in this country, perhaps in the world, is B. F. Harris, Esq., of Campagne, Illinois. A late number of the *Albany Knickerbocker* thus speaks of his operations:—"Some of the finest cattle we ever saw were brought to this city last Saturday on the Central Railroad. There were thirty-four head, with an average weight of two thousand four hundred pounds. They sold for ten cents a pound live weight, which is equal to \$240 each. They were grown by B. F. Harris, of Campagne, Illinois, who has one hundred head of the same weight still to bring to market. Mr. Harris is one of the largest stock farmers in the world. His farm contains four thousand acres. He keeps usually about 500 head of cattle and 600 head of hogs. About the first of May he turns the cattle on the prairie, and they graze under the control of mounted herdsmen, who pen them at night. By the first of Autumn his herds, with the wide range of rich prairie, reach the climax of bovine perfection, and a more attractive sight cannot be found. Through the winter those intended for Spring sale are stall-fed, requiring 100 bushels of corn to feed a good sized ox. In the winter of 1848-49 this gentleman stall fed 982 cattle, and bought 56,000 bushels of corn. In the year 1853 Mr. Harris fed and sold 100 head of beeves; their average weight 1,966 pounds. These were the extraordinary lot which took the premium at the World's Fair at New York. The average of cattle herds usually marketed will not exceed 1,500 pounds gross."

THE MISCELLANY.

SONNETS

Scare three months ago, an Angel,  
Crown'd with flow'rs of Asphodel,  
Came and whisper'd to our lov'd one,  
As the evening shadows fell.

We, with tear-dim'd vision, saw not  
When the angel came or went,  
But a pang of deeper sadness,  
Through each heart his presence sent.

And we closer gather'd round her,  
For we knew that she must die—  
Faint and fainter came her breathing,  
Dim and dimmer grew her eye.

Then a smile of hope seraphic,  
Like a glory o'er her swept,  
And, as awe-struck we beheld it,  
She in Death's long slumber slept—

Slept the sleep that knows no waking,  
In this world of grief and pain;  
We must walk henceforth without her,  
But for her to die was gain.

We have laid her in the churchyard—  
Laid her down with many tears,  
But Hope's flowers, in full fruition,  
Bloom immortal through the years.

Now, when darkness gathers round us,  
And the light fades from the wall,  
We, in fancy, hear her footstep  
On the stair and in the hall.

And we look to see her enter  
Through the partly open door—  
Half divining she will greet us  
With the cheerful words of yore.

Then some sudden sound awakes us,  
And we feel that nevermore  
Through our halls her voice will echo,  
Or her footfall on the floor.

But we know her ransom'd spirit,  
From her home of light above,  
Watches o'er our devious pathway  
With a sister's holy love.

And we fain would tread more softly  
Over life's uncertain way,  
Till we meet, no more to sever,  
In the realms of cloudless day.

Montreal, May, 1856.

EDLA.

A CHAPTER FROM A WASTED LIFE.

(We give the following chapter from the "History of a Wasted Life," which is now appearing in the Glasgow Commonwealth, and which bears the stamp of reality upon it. The writer, we need not add, was a victim of intemperance.—Ed. Wit.)

Behold me, then, reader, with all my worldly goods in a small valise, swinging from my hand, on the way to my new abode. It is about four o'clock in the afternoon, and Cheapside, through which I am traversing in an eastward direction, is thronged.—The Banks of Lombard Street—the Insurance offices on and about Cornhill—the dim Counting-houses in narrow gloomy streets, which lead to the wharves of the Thames—and the Custom-house, have all disgorged their clerks, and the released human tide is flowing through this *aorta* or main artery of the city, presently to branch off to the different portions of the great body and extremities of the metropolis. Happy, well-to-do people, some of them seem to be. I notice, here and there, some faces that I know; not long ago, I was on friendly terms with them, but I avoid their recognition now. Perhaps *did* they observe me, the averted eye would indicate that they no longer desired my acquaintance. And why? The reader already knows.

I pass the Bank of England, and think, as I rattle a few shillings in my pocket, of the wealth that lies within a few feet of me. I used to keep an account at a Bank myself, and drew my cheques, and had them honored too, as promptly as many who now roll by. Yes, and I drove my "four wheel chaise" and went down to the "Derby," and betted with the best of them.

And now I go through narrow Threadneedle Street, emerging from it close by the London Tavern. The windows of that well-known civic establishment are all ablaze with light, and cheers come now and then from the company who are assembled above. Five years ago, and I dined one of such a company;—I, too, sat at the anniversary dinner of a charitable society to which I was a subscriber. Then I paid a guinea for my dinner, and more for my wine, and eat my turbot, and tossed off my champagne, and rinsed my fingers in rose-water, and hob-nobbed with rich men. But now—I am sneaking along, and the very waiters who lounge near the door regard me contemptuously.

And so on, until I arrive at Shoreditch. Then I turn down a long, tortuous thoroughfare, and am in Spitalfields—that region of unwomanly women—fashioned-looking weavers, and of children old before they have entered their teens. Pawnshops and gin-palaces are plenty hereabouts; and at the corners of courts and lanes, thieves and prostitutes lie in wait for their prey.

An old church looms up in the now dim, smoky atmosphere. It is Sir Christopher Wren's masterpiece—at least its portico is. Leaving this on my right hand, I cross Brick Lane, swarming with children and costermongers, and reckless people of all descriptions; and lo! another lofty building looms black and shadowy; and volumes of smoke, belched from unseen chimneys, send down stifling fumes and black snow into the already blackened roadway.

Is this a church also? Far from it! Let us step just within this great gateway and look around.

A dull rumbling sound fills the air. From innumerable windows, with boards like blinds instead of panes of glass, perpetually issues a steam—it is vapour from vats. The grinding of malt causes the rumble, and the liquor in these steaming vats is beer in course of manufacture. Keaped on each other all around us are barrels of various sizes, and on the ground they lie in many a row. Big, burly men, with red caps and stout aprons, pass you every moment; and heavy drays, drawn by enormous horses, driven by gigantic fellows, go continually in and out through the entrance-gates. Day and night that rumbling is heard; morning, noon, and at all hours, that steam is to be seen. No, it is not a church. It is one of the great brewery establishments—and "Truman, Hanbury & Buxton" is written over the doors, and branded on the casks, and painted on the drays.

What enormous wealth do the proprietors of that brewery realise from it—and from whom is that wealth derived?

I will tell you. Mark these small mean abodes all around the brewery! Look up and down this long thoroughfare. Peep into the public-houses that meet you at every few yards. Remember that these places are swarming with miserably poor people, and that these are but a portion—a very small portion of the wretched beer-drinkers of London. It is from such ruined poor folks that the great brewers obtain their riches.

Buxton! can that be the Buxton who pleaded so hard for the slave—Fowell Buxton, the philanthropist—the friend of Wilberforce—can he be a partner in the manufactory of such a pernicious agent? Can the man, who so pleads for black slaves, derive his gold from that which makes white men worse slaves than ever worked in the cotton fields of Carolina?

Even so—the great Anti-Slavery worker was a partner, and on his death his son succeeded him. "Buxton and Anti-Slavery," and "Buxton and Beer," must be cries to chime together!

Just beyond the brewery, and on the other side of this narrow Brick-Lane, we turn into another street, walk along for a few hundred yards, and a massive edifice stands before us. Lights, cheerful lights, are gleaming from its numerous windows. It has a substantial look; and, were it daylight, we might perceive on its granitic pediment the words "Metropolitan Chambers" engraved.

A flight of a few stone steps led to a lofty door, furnished with large, single plate-glass panes. It looked brilliant within, like the vestibule of a West-End Club-House, though of course not so rich in decoration. Opening the doors, which swung on heavy brass hinges, I entered, valise in hand, and perceived that on my left hand was a brilliantly lighted room, with the word "Office" inscribed on its window. At my right was the commencement of a splendid flight of broad stone stairs.

Everything looked so bright and new, and so thoroughly out of the common order of things, that I almost fancied I had got into some private establishment by mistake. But there was the "Office Bell" inviting me to ring, and ring it I did.

Almost immediately a window-sash slid up, and a very gentlemanly-looking man made his appearance.

"I wish to obtain lodgings here," I said. He looked pleasantly at me, and handed me a printed list of terms. They were three shillings per week—to be paid in advance.

"I said that would suit me."

"Can you give a reference?" he asked. I told him that I was not aware such was necessary in a public establishment of that kind, especially as the rent was paid in advance. However, I mentioned the name of a friend to whom I knew I might apply. I understood afterwards, however, that my reference was not made use of.

"And now," said he, after I had received a printed receipt for the rent—"here are the rules of the house."

With my receipt, a key—numbered, was handed to me. This belonged to my bed-room door. I was told that if I chose to have a safe cupboard I might, by depositing one shilling—which safe was furnished with a cup and saucer—a knife and fork—a basin and spoons,—two plates and a dish. By depositing an extra shilling, another key was handed to me, which was that of a "locker" in the bed-room for holding clothes, &c. These two deposited shillings were to be returned whenever I gave up the keys, or quitted the place for good.

In fact, all the arrangements were admirable, as the reader will presently perceive.

An attendant showed me to my room, where I deposited my valise. This room was on the first floor—(there were six, and all of them in every respect alike). The entire place was of great length, and so high as to secure the most perfect ventilation. A broad avenue ran down the apartment, and on the right and left were the entrances to the bed-rooms, every one of which was separate from its neighbor. The partitions that divided them were about eight feet high, and all were open at the top. A very neat iron bedstead ran along one side with bedding exquisitely clean and neat. The locker stood opposite the entrance, and a small stool was placed at the bed foot. On the wall were hooks to hang apparel upon. Nothing could well be more convenient. Once in your room, you were perfectly private, and the gas-lights were so arranged above that neither lamps nor candles were needed.

At the entrance to each dormitory were conveniences for washing, &c.; in short, nothing could be required which was not furnished.

Having disengaged myself of my luggage, and become one of the household, I went down stairs to look about me.

Passing from the entrance hall through a pair of large folding doors, I entered a spacious apartment, more like the banqueting room of a nobleman's castle in the olden time, than any thing else to which I can compare it. It was large and lofty. High overhead was a ceiling with Gothic open work, supported by brackets of the same material. A large window, at the southern end, lighted the place, and there were immense panes of ground glass let into the roof, at intervals. On the centre of the floor, which was covered with fine matting, was a large centre-table, on which lay heaps of the best magazines, and all the daily and weekly newspapers. Along the sides were compartments, each furnished with a broad mahogany table and comfortable seats, and easy chairs were scattered here and there. This was the Coffee Room.

On one side it was a long room, called the "Reading Room," with moveable mahogany tables, comfortable chairs, and two immense fires blazing in ornamental open grates, giving quite a cheery and home-like aspect to the place. On the walls hung splendid maps, and on brackets stood busts of great men of all times, and various casts from the antique. At one extremity of the room was an excellent library, to which some of the lodgers acted, in rotation, as librarian. Here were some of the best and most useful works of the day, and many there were, it appeared, who availed themselves of this delightful portion of the building. On passing a screen at the opposite end of the room, I found a Drawing-class in full operation, and I afterwards discovered that in this place, on different evenings, were held Elocution—French—Latin—Grammar—Bible—and other classes. Occasionally, too, a lecture was given by a popular lecturer at the Society's expense; and on these occasions the lodgers were permitted to be present, but after a time a committee vetoed this arrangement, which caused, and I thought justly, great dissatisfaction.

On the other side of the coffee room was a kitchen, furnished with all the appliances of the culinary art. At one end of this

was a Restaurant, where, at certain hours, dressed dinners at very moderate rates could be procured. But for those persons who chose to cook their own chop, or steak, or joint, or indeed anything else, every necessary utensil was provided and kept in perfect order for them by servants of the establishment.

Then there was a smoking room; and these I believe composed the whole of the apartment on this floor, except the rooms of the superintendent of the institution, with which, of course, no lodger had anything to do.

I next descended a spiral flight of stairs, and found myself in a large cool chamber, fitted up with small safe cupboards arranged in rows. Their fronts and backs were constructed of perforated zinc, so that there was always a cool rush of air through them. Each had a different lock. My key was numbered 97, and on opening the safe corresponding to that number, I found, neatly arranged, the articles I have before spoken of. This completed the establishment accommodation, so far as the occupants were concerned, and I think that the reader will acknowledge that for such, no one would object to pay three shillings per week.

I took my place (any place) in the reading-room, and sat near the fire. There were several very intelligent persons engaged in conversation, into which I gradually slipped, and soon formed a few acquaintances. But feeling weary, I early retired to my room. As I intimated, the dormitories were lighted by gas. I found the bed as good as could be desired—nothing wanting; and a card nailed inside the door informed me, if more blankets were necessary, where to apply for them. The rules were also placed in a conspicuous position.

From these I learned, that no conversation was allowed between the occupants of different bed-rooms—that no smoking would be allowed in the dormitories—that no swearing and indecent language would be permitted any where within the walls; and a hope was expressed that all would unite in promoting the general comfort. At twelve o'clock all lights were to be extinguished; and after that hour, unless in special cases, no one would be admitted or suffered to go out. In case of sickness, a medical man would be provided, at any hour, by the society, gratis; and a porter would be up all night to summon him if necessary.

It was about ten o'clock when I retired to rest. Presently I heard one and another going to their rooms. By-and-by all was silent, and precisely at twelve out went the gas. I slept soundly, and after a copious morning ablution, went down to the coffee room.

On the first day I purchased my food ready dressed—but afterwards I did my own cooking, which I found a pleasant change, and though I am not quite a Soyer, or a Coreme, I can now do a chop or make soup with any one.

Anxious to see the whole of the regions below, I spoke to the superintendent, and asked for the requisite permission. He himself politely offered to accompany me, and down we went.

The entire basement was devoted to sanitary purposes. There were washing-tubs on the most improved constructions, with hot and cold water pipes leading to each, and stands for the women to prevent their taking cold. Here was a wringing machine (worked by a steam engine,) on the centrifugal principle, into which went sheets from the wash tub, streaming with water, and which, after three minutes of rapid circular motion in a vessel with perforated sides, came out almost dry; thus saving the wear of women's wrists, and the tear of the textile fabric. Here was a drying machine; and here, ironing machines—all seemed perfect. In another place were bath-rooms, with hot and cold, and in one place an Artesian well, worked by the little engine, which went so quietly that no one above had the most remote idea that such an article was down stairs.

Lodgers might either themselves wash, or get it done by the society's women, or where they chose. There was, in fact, no compulsion in any thing, excepting so far as regarded the observance of morality and decency.

One of the most express regulations of the "Metropolitan Chambers" was, that no intemperate person should be a sharer in the benefits of the institution—yet with a strange inconsistency, beer was sold at the Restaurant—I know not whether it is now banished or not—I hope it is.

From the foregoing account of this admirable institution it will be seen that nothing could be wanting to promote the comfort of the tenants, and with a few exceptions there was no grumbling. A very good feeling existed between all parties, and whilst I remained, there were no expulsions; but I heard that soon after I left, a lodger was prosecuted at the Society's expense, for purloining from a fellow-lodger.

CHRISTIAN TREASURY.

"And Jesus said unto him. Foxes have holes, and birds of the air have nests; but the Son of man hath not where to lay his head."—LUKE IX. 58.

THE MAN OF SORROWS.—Who uttered these pathetic words? Jesus, the Son of God, the Saviour of the sons of men; and as uttered by Him, do they not rank among the most remarkable of all the sentences that ever fell on mortal ear? The beasts of the field have their cave, or their den, but the Son of God is a homeless wanderer on the earth which he made! The birds of the air have nests constructed with rarest art, and with a view to perfect accommodation;—but when they retired to these there to repose for the night, the Son of God had to retire to the desert, there to weep, and agonize, and pray, till his locks were wet with the dews of heaven. "By him were all things created that are in heaven, and that are in earth, visible and invisible, whether they be thrones or dominions, or principalities or powers, all things were created by him and for him; and he is over all things, and by him all things consist." And yet amid this mighty apparatus for promoting his glory, not a spot was found where the holy one could repose. It was the monarch exiled by his rebel subjects—it was the beneficent parent banished by those over whom he was tenderly watching. And why all this? Whence such abundant misery, such affluence of grief? It was that man might for ever rejoice. The tears and the agonies of the Saviour atoned for the sins of the saved. Did he wander over Palestine without a home? It was to secure for us an abode in the house of many mansions. Did he endure agony? did all forsake him and flee? It was that he might purchase for us the company of the just made perfect for ever. Was he a friendless and despised man? It was that "the love of God which passeth knowledge," might be unto all them that believe. Praise God, then, praise his holy name; and the remembrance of such mingled mercy, and love, and wisdom; and while the heart and soul are abased at the thought of a Saviour's agony, let them exult in his triumph; for it is his purpose that, through grace, all his ransomed should share it.—*Wonders of Redeeming Love.*

COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

Nothing of peculiar commercial interest has transpired within the last week, although there has been a good deal of business done.

The Montreal and Commercial Banks have generally declared half-yearly dividends, of 4 per cent, showing a safe and healthy state of trade throughout their widely extended operations.

Produce has arrived freely; and the tendency of bread-stuffs has been downwards. A remarkable reversal of the usual course of trade has occurred this Spring, in some kinds of coarse grain. Throughout the Winter, Oats were quoted in Toronto about 2s. 8d., and in Montreal about 1s. 9d., and contracts for Spring delivery were made in Toronto, which have been filled from Montreal. We apprehend, however, that good Upper Canada Oats may be as well worth the former, as inferior Lower Canada oats are worth the latter price.

The farmers of Lower Canada should, we think, see to improving the quality of a kind of produce which is one of our staples. Oatmeal is bought up at the present low price for exportation.

Pork has declined, the supply being largely in excess of last year, and the shipments hitherto very small. Tallow has fallen to 6 1/2d.

New Butter is beginning to arrive, and is in demand, as after the warm weather sets in, little or no additional supplies can be expected till fall. There is not, however, a just discrimination by buyers of this article, a fair lot will bring, say 9 1/2d. to 10 1/2d., whilst a very fine article worth 3d. more for use, will perhaps only bring a half-penny more.

The Toronto money lenders are, according to the Globe, charging 3 per cent. a month for small sums. Money is reported exceedingly scarce and business very dull.

The weather is cold and showery, and low lands must, we fear, suffer to some extent.

For particulars of Markets see following prices current.

JOHN DOUGALL, COMMISSION MERCHANT.

Montreal, June 3, 1856.

BROKERS' CIRCULAR—WHOLESALE MARKETS.

MONTREAL, Saturday, May 31.

Flour.—The business during the week has been limited. The best samples of Superfine taken for shipment brought 32s; for fair Brands 30s @ 31s 3d., and for inferior 28s 6d @ 29s has been accepted. Fancy has been placed at 32s 6d @ 33s; whilst for an ordinary quality of Extra 35s is asked. All descriptions of Coarse Flour are unobtainable.

Wheat.—Little doing from lightness of stock. An offer of 7s 6d @ 60 lbs for Chicago Fall was refused, and 7s for Chicago Spring. There is a demand for good Upper Canada, of which the market is bare.

Peas.—In consequence of large shipments the stock is light. We note sales at 3s 10d—holders cannot today obtain this figure.

Barley.—3s 6d @ 4s. Oatmeal.—20s. per 224 lbs. Indian Meal.—16s 3d. Are both dull of sale.

Oats.—Heavy, and in slow demand: 1s 4 1/2d @ 1s 6d. Corn.—Sales of 10,000 bushels at 2s 7d @ 5s 1/2d.

Ashes.—A fair business has been done at 35s 9d @ 36s for Pots; 38s 6d @ 38s 9d for Pearls.

Provisions.—Mess Pork dull, 8 1/2s @ 90s; Prime Mess, 8 1/2s @ 85s; Prime, 7 1/2s @ 77s 6d.

Freights.—Engagements of Flour to London at 3s; to the Clyde and Mersey, 2s 6d. Grain to London and the Mersey, 5s 9d @ 6s; to the Clyde, 5s @ 5s 9d.—Ashes for any of the above ports, 25s.

Butter.—Uninspected, 9 1/2 @ 10 1/2d.

STOCKS.—Bank of Montreal.—No transactions. Transfer Books closed. City Bank.—Transfer Books closed. Commercial Bank.—Nominally as quoted. Bank of British North America.—Not procurable in this market. People's Bank.—Holders demand par. Bank of Upper Canada.—Offering at 1 discount, without producing business. Grand Trunk Railroad.—No stock in market, nor is there any enquiry for it. Great Western of Canada.—Asked for at 20 premium, without sellers.

Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad.—No sales, quotations nominal. Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad (7 per cent 2nd Mortgage Bonds).—Unsettled, and there are no sales upon which to base accurate quotations. Montreal Telegraph Company.—Has advanced to 3 per cent premium, without sellers. Montreal Mining Company Consols.—Saleable to a small extent at 10s 6d—holders generally asking 11s. Calls to extent of 5s per share have been made payable 2s 6d in August next, 1s 3d February, 1857, and 1s 3d June, 1857. In other Stocks.—Nothing to report. Exchange.—Steady, and in fair demand at our quotations.

TUESDAY, 3rd June.—No change worth noting in the above quotations.

MONTREAL MARKET.

Bonsecours Market, June 3rd, 1856.

Table with 4 columns: Item, Price, Item, Price. Includes Flour, Oatmeal, Indian Meal, Wheat, Oats, Barley, Peas, Ashes, Provisions, and various oils and fats.

BIRTHS.

Montreal—31st ult., Mrs. George Barrington, of a daughter. 1st inst., Mrs. Thomas Porteous, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Amiens—8th ult., by Rev. Wm. Wilkinson, Mr. John Edwards, to Catharine, only surviving daughter of M. McLean, Esq., of Lobo.

Detroit, Michigan—15th ult., by the bride's father, Mr. Perley Morse, jr., to Eliza S. Westell.

Hinchinbrook—22nd ult., Dr. Stephen DeWolfe, of New York, to Georgina W., daughter of Alexander Copland, Esq.

Plympton—16th ult., by the Rev. David Walker, Mr. James Y. Anderson, to Miss Agnes Moore.

DEATH.

Bearbrook, Cumberland—21st ult., Sarah Roe, wife of Mr. James M'Rae, aged 59 years.

TORONTO MARKETS—MAY 30.

Flour—Market depressed, nothing doing. Wheat declined—sold slowly at 7s. @ 7s. 3d. Oats, plenty, 2s. @ 2s. 3d. Potatoes in good supply, 3s. @ 3s. 6d. per bushel. Butter—1s. 2d. @ 1s. 4d. for fresh; 10d. @ 1s. for tub. Hay—\$25 @ \$27. Straw—\$12 @ \$16 per ton.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TRADE SALE of DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.—On THURSDAY, 12th JUNE, will be offered, at the Store of JOHN DOUGALL, 255 ST. PAUL STREET, on account of the Manufacturers:

- 1000 bales White Whadding, 200 do Black do, 100 do Batting, 40 do Heavy Tickings, 30 do Canadian Cloths, Etoffs and Kerseys, 10 do Tweeds and Satinets, 500 reams Wrapping Paper, assorted sizes.

The above are all of Canadian manufacture, and the rise in Wool and Cotton, together with the rise in duty, will render it a desirable opportunity for Wholesale Houses to lay in their Fall supplies.

—ALSO,— A consignment of Printed Moleskins, Tablings, and Ploughman's Tweeds.

Terms Liberal. Sale at TEN o'clock. BENNING & BARSALOU, Auctioneers.

FOR SALE, CHEAP, ONE ACRE of LAND, with a Dwelling House, Stable and Sheds all in good order; and a Garden nicely laid off with Fruit Trees, beautifully situated on the banks of the River St. Lawrence, in the Village of Point aux Trembles, eight miles from Montreal.

Apply to JOHN BLACKLOCK, 125, St. Lawrence Main Street, Montreal, June 3.

McDUNNOUGH, MUIR & Co.,

have now open for inspection the finest assortment of Plain and Flounced Dress Goods ever imported into this market, consisting of Moire, Brocade, and Tartan Silk, French Printed Grenadines, Challis, Tissues, Bareges, Muslins, Cambrics, Brillants and Pekins, &c., and a case of Alexandre Kid Gloves; also, Silk, Thread, Merino, Cotton, and Balbriggan Hose and half-Hose; Silk, Cotton, Merino and Lamb's Wool Vests, Drawers and Under Dresses; together with their usual complete stock of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Small Wares, Trimmings, Shawls in every variety, &c., &c., selected by Mr. McDunnough in the British and Paris markets.

Muslin Dresses at 3s. 4d., 3s. 9d., &c.; Barege Dresses at 10s., &c. Terms Cash, and no second price. 185, Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

ICE! ICE! ICE!—The Subscribers

having assumed the business of ALFRED SAVAGE & Co., will continue to furnish ICE on the same terms as heretofore. Parties intending to Subscribe, will oblige by giving in their names as early as possible.

TERMS FOR SUPPLYING ICE To be delivered daily, (double supply on Saturday for Sunday's use), from the 5th May to the 1st October.

- 10 lbs. per day for the season, £1 0 0, 20 lbs. do do do 1 10 0, 30 lbs. do do do 2 0 0, 10 lbs. do for one month, 0 6 3, 20 lbs. do do do 0 10 0

Parties living beyond the undermentioned limits will be charged extra according to the distance of their residences, viz: Dow's Distillery, St. Joseph Suburbs; Richmond Square; North West of Sherbrooke Street; Cote-a-Baron, and Papineau Square.—Complaints against the drivers for neglect or any other cause, will be promptly attended to.

Payments, as usual—CASH IN ADVANCE. LAMPLUGH & CAMPBELL, (Late Alfred Savage & Co.,) Chemists, Notre Dame St., next the Court House.

M'GILL COLLEGE.—THE CHAIR OF

ANATOMY in this University having become vacant by the resignation of O. P. Bruneau, Esq., M.D., Applications for the same will be received by the Governors, through the Undersigned, till Wednesday, the 11th day of June next.

WM. CRAIG BAYNES, Secretary.

G. MOCHRIE, CONFECTIONER,

having REMOVED to 130 NOTRE DAME STREET, nearly opposite the New Court House, feeling grateful for past favors, and to meet the wishes of some and the convenience of many, would solicit a continuance of their patronage—having accommodation for select parties, for BREAKFAST, DINNER or SUPPER. A Room kept exclusively for LADIES. LUNCHEON and other REFRESHMENTS during the day. May 16. 4-22

TO THE BOOKSELLERS, PRINTERS,

&c., OF CANADA.—DANIEL F. OAKLEY, Colonial Agent, (of the late firm of Partridge, Oakley, & Co.) begs to announce that he has commenced business as above. Possessing a thorough practical knowledge of the Bookselling, Publishing, Printing, and Stationery trades, in all their various departments, Mr. OAKLEY respectfully offers his services to any respectable house requiring to make purchases in Great Britain.

Printing Presses, or Machinery, new or second hand; Papers of all kinds; Types, plain or ornamental; Blocking and Cutting Machines and Presses employed in the Bookbinding and Stationery departments; Stereotype Processes; Designing and Engraving on Wood by the best English artists; with the various methods of Facing Type and Wood Engravings, or obtaining Casts therefrom; in all these matters long practical experience will enable Mr. Oakley to negotiate or purchase advantageously, and to keep his correspondents well posted up to the latest improvements therein.

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All Magazines and Newspapers or New Books of Great Britain regularly posted in accordance with the new postal arrangements.

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