

MONTREAL WITNESS,

COMMERCIAL REVIEW AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

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No. 4.

Arrival of the "PALESTINE."

NEW YORK, 8th Jan., 1861.

The "Palestine" arrived at 5 p.m. Business was suspended since "Australasian" sailed. No markets.

Italian affairs unchanged. It is reported that the French fleet was about to quit Gaeta. It is rumored on the contrary in Paris that Russia and France have agreed to support Francis II. in resistance until the Spring.

Great demoralization is reported in the besieged army at Gaeta.

It is stated a decree was preparing at Naples ordering an extraordinary levy of men between 18 and 55 years.

The City of Naples is about to give a grand ball to the army.

The Circular of M. Schmerling, detailing the new Austrian reforms, is published. Its provisions are generally very liberal.

LATEST.

Advices from China state that the ratification of the treaty had been exchanged.

The Convention was signed at Peking on the 24th of October.

The English and French Ambassadors took up their residence at Peking, and were to remain till November 9th.

The French army retired from Peking on the 1st of November. The English will remain till the Ambassadors leave.

A large force will remain at Tsin Tsin till the treaty conditions are fulfilled. The principal clauses of the treaty are: the Emperor apologises for the Peiho affair last year.

Ministers to reside at Peking. The indemnity fixed to be doubled. Tsin-Tsin to be opened for trade immediately. Emigration allowed. Cowloon conceded to Britain. Treaty to be promulgated throughout China. Chusan to be evacuated by the British forces. The allied armies to leave Peking on the 8th.

The Emperor's summer palace had been entirely burned.

The bodies of the prisoners who died in the hands of the Chinese were brought to Peking and buried.

Capt. Brabazon and Abbé Luc were beheaded about the 31st September; bodies not recovered.

The Emperor is still in Tartary.

One hundred thousand pounds were exacted for the families of the British officers murdered.

The insurgents are menacing Ningpo.

MAYORALTY ELECTIONS.

LONDON, Jan. 8, 1861.—The vote for Cornish is 702; for Daniels, 626. Cornish's majority 76.

BRANTFORD, Jan. 8, 1861.—Mr. Clement is elected by a majority of 120.

TORONTO, Jan. 8, 1861.—Mr. Bowes is elected Mayor by a majority of 341.

SKETCH OF THE METHOD TAKEN FOR AIDING THE POOR OF THE QUEBEC SUBURBS.

The work was commenced in June by the engagement on the part of the Ladies' Auxiliary Bible Society Committee, of a "Bible woman," (Mrs. Scott) who was instructed to find out and enter on her list for visitation, for their spiritual good, the fallen, the drunken, the poor of all kinds who were not reached by other means, and to induce them to buy and read the Scriptures, for which they could pay by weekly instalments. It was soon found that many of the families visited were in want of temporal relief; and as winter approached, the number of urgent cases of distress multiplied, so that private help could do little for them. It was then determined to collect clothing and money; the latter was expended on serviceable materials for dress and bedding. The women of the most necessitous families were invited to attend an evening meeting at the British and Canadian School-room, kindly granted by the Committee for this use, and under the advice and superintendence of Mrs. Scott, who by this time had acquired a good knowledge of the families, their character and circumstances, the new materials are cut up into the garments most wanted by them, and each makes up her own articles of clothing, and pays about one-half or one-third their value,—almost without exception by small instalments. As soon as paid up, they take the article home. The old clothing we have caused them to mend or adapt to the members of their families for whom they may be intended. Work has been entrusted to a few, and clothing given for it. Ticks for straw, and "comforts," made up by the poor women themselves, have also been supplied at half of their value or less. In many cases it was necessary to give gratuitously, and even small sums of money in cases of sickness or urgent want; but in all cases with a knowledge of the parties supplied.

These evening meetings were commenced in November, and up to the first of January were kept up for four evenings in each week, attended by the Bible-woman, (whose time, during the day, is occupied in visiting among the poor) and by ladies of the Committee in rotation, who, while the women are at work sewing, read a portion of the Bible and some suitable religious book, and pray with them at the close. Their most pressing necessities are now supplied, and the meetings have been reduced to twice weekly. From twenty to thirty, mostly mothers of families, attend these meetings, and about ninety families have been more or less benefited. Twelve families have been supplied with soup tickets. About one hundred dollars have been collected, and about twenty dollars have been received from the women, by small instalments, for clothing. Situations have been found for two females, on leaving the jail, who are going on very satisfactorily. Four girls have been induced to go to the Magdalene; work has been obtained for two destitute boys; two destitute children have been received, one by the Ladies Benevolent Society, the other by the Home and School of Industry. When first the Bible woman began her visits, she was received coldly and with suspicion that she came as a spy among them,

and nearly all were shy to admit her or speak of their affairs. Now, she says, she can truthfully say, in every room she is received civilly, in many kindly, and even warmly. Some houses that were dirty and untidy, have greatly improved. Some are earnest in their invitations that she should return and read more to them; and since this kindly interest has been shown in their temporal affairs, more than ever their hearts seem open to her spiritual teachings.

The work, although thus far successful, is but a step forward in the right direction. Drunkenness and improvident habits are the cause of two-thirds of the extreme destitution that our severe winter forces upon our notice; and it does not appear that an effectual remedy can be provided except by the establishment of a House of Refuge or Reformatory, managed on Christian principles, and specially intended for the benefit of drunkards, the more degraded poor, and of persons discharged from the hospital and jail. In the meantime, an extension of the present effort would be of great value, and merits the attention and contributions of the public. There is scope for the exertions of several more Bible-women, as well as for the co-operation of ladies disposed to aid in the work, both in giving more minute attention to individual cases already known, and extending to other parts of the city that blessed influence which Christian women can best carry to the homes of the poor.

[We are very happy to receive and publish the above statement, which, we think, will fully satisfy the writer of a letter which appeared in a recent number of the *Witness*, concerning the possible abuse of the funds subscribed for the Bible-woman effort. We are fully convinced that material aid should not be divorced from spiritual aid, but that both should be afforded in a way to draw out exertion and self-reliance on the part of those aided, as is evidently done in this excellent effort, for which the ladies of the Bible Society deserve great credit.—Ed. Wit.]

MORTALITY OF 1860.—The *Herald* gives a table of deaths in Montreal during the past year, with a classification of the diseases upon which death ensued. The following are the totals:—

Number of interments in the R. C. Cemetery.....	2561
Do in the Protestant Cemetery.....	611
Do in the Jewish do.....	2
Total.....	3174
Number of Males.....	1628
do Females.....	1546

From the 16th July, 1854, to the end of the year, there occurred 2,198 deaths, 793 being ascribed to epidemic disease. During the year 1855, the number of deaths was 2,456. During the year 1856, the number was 2,394, or 62 fewer than in the preceding year. During the first seven months of the year 1857, the number of deaths was 1,527.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.—The *Pilot* says:—"The London *Gazette* of December 11th contains the official record of the honors conferred on Lord Lyons and Sir Edmund Head, which reads as follows:—

WAR OFFICE, Dec. 11th.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to make and ordain a special statute of the Most Hon. Order of the Bath, for appointing Lord Lyons, Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, and the Right Hon. Sir Edmund Walker Head, Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief in and over the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, and the Governor-General-in-Chief of all her Majesty's Provinces in British North America and of the Island of Prince Edward, to be extra Members of the Civil Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the said Most Hon. Order.

A MODEL MAGISTRATE.

The *Three Rivers Inquirer* says:—"We are indebted to the *Brantford Courier* for the following graphic picture of one who has earned for himself an unenviable notoriety of late. Pass it on, let the country know who and what the man is, who would disgrace his country by turning it into a hanting-ground for the blood-hounds of the Southern States. "Brantford is a pretty fast place, no doubt; enterprise and go-aheadiveness are our characteristics. In machinery, solid improvements, material wealth, and municipal solvency and economy, our good town may be looked upon with envy. We can show our fastness and enterprise in more ways, however, than these. We can challenge the whole Province for an equal to William Mathews as a "fast" magistrate—to use the parlance of our American cousins he is a regular snorter—a smashing "off ex!" and if any town or community can start out "nigh" one to match him, we shall then have a yoke that could beat all creation, not excepting Kansas and California. This man is always on hand for any dirty job whereby he can figure up a "bill of costs;" as for the fines, they can take care of themselves if not to be had easily. He is especially expert in his transactions with the colored people; and so notorious is this that the Rev. W. F. Clarke, in his lecture on the "Negro pew difficulty" in Vancouver's Island delivered at the Congregational church here on Wednesday evening, said he believed that he (Dr. Clarke) was in the neighborhood of a slave catching agency. Among loafers, unfortunate strangers, and United States detective officers, this model magistrate also drives a good business. Most Justices of the Peace allow people to find them out through enquiry; this man goes right into the business, and hangs out his "shingle" thus: "W Mathews, Justice of the

Peace," for customers. Always on hand and ever on the alert, he hunts up every case whereby he can display his power, pocket a fee and stir up the bile of the litigious. Nor is he less tyrannical than persevering in hunting up business. Let any unfortunate creature be brought before him, and he is treated like a victim of the old star chamber of Spanish Inquisition. Handcuffs, irons, bludgeons and solitary confinement for "contempt of Court," are as familiar to him as the anvil to the blacksmith. A single word spoken in opposition to this modern "Nero" is enough to draw upon the delinquent a heavy fine, "seven days" commitment, or, perchance, if the "offender" remonstrate, the doors are barred and bolted, and a general melee ensues, in which sometimes, as in the case of the late trial of one of Mr. B. G. Tisdale's moulders, his drill Sergeant, "Vinegar," comes to the rescue of his pupil. In sober language, this Mathews has become a perfect nuisance. He brings the Magistracy into contempt; he stirs up more ill feeling; awakens more disgust—to wit, his sickening exhibition at the nomination last Monday—he fosters more litigation, and produces more oppression and disturbance than all other men in town. The arbitrary conduct of this cantankerous and ill-natured person may yet lead to very evil consequences, because he so dreadfully exasperates the poor ignorant creatures who are brought before him, that instead of quelling their angry passions, as the first and sacred duty of a magistrate, he fans them into a flame. Thus instead of being a peace-maker, he seems studious of being a peace-breaker. It is to be regretted that so plain terms should be expressed towards any magistrate, but so disreputable are Mathews' proceedings in that capacity, that a public censure of his conduct is demanded. The cruel course he has pursued towards the unfortunate Anderson is illustrative of his proceedings in general, and so far as he, on the bench, removed from all sense of decency, that it is difficult to find a second Justice who can be prevailed to sit with him on any case. The magistracy, in such hands, is a public calamity, and the public should fearlessly give expression to their disapprobation of his tyranny. Under the present existing state of things, there is no other alternative than that of a numerous signed petition to head quarters for his removal. The citizens of Montreal are now engaged in circulating a petition to the Government, praying for the breaking of the commission so alarmingly abused by Mr. Mathews, and should the ball thus set in motion, continue to roll, the people of Brantford would have in prospect that day when peace and harmony would once more prevail among them.

[The above is a very different account from that sent us by a subscriber in Brantford, which we published a short time ago, but have never found time to comment upon. Everything, however, shows that the investigation should be made which is prayed for by the Montreal petition, signed by upwards of 2,500 of the most influential men in this city.—Ed. Wit.]

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS FROM MEXICO.

The long strife in this unhappy country seems likely to be ended for the present. Miramon, as appears by telegraphic news received last night, has been thoroughly routed and has fled. Puebla, the only city except the capital, which remained to the clerical party, has capitulated, and Mexico City remains tranquilly waiting the arrival of Juarez, who represents the conquering party. The civil war in Mexico has been so chronic, and its events so complicated and perverse, that few readers at this distance, perhaps, remember that Juarez has been ruling as President at Vera Cruz on the Coast, and that Miramon has held Mexico City. Miramon's chief support has been the Clergy, all of whose privileges, (which were those of the Catholic Clergy of Europe before the French Revolution,) he professed to conserve, in return for which they made advances of money, and exerted such other influence as they possessed. Juarez on the contrary had led in a policy very similar to that of Piedmont. All religious creeds were to be on an equality before the law; the peculiar immunities of the Clergy from trial before the ordinary tribunals was to be suppressed; monastic orders were to be abolished with some exceptions, chiefly for females: the enormous accumulations of landed estate held by the Church were to be brought into the market. With all this the Juarez Government, which had amongst them some of the most eminent Mexican names, professed and appear to have acted upon, so far as lay in their power, a scrupulous regard to the right of the national creditor of foreign governments, and of humanity. When one of its generals, though under extenuating circumstances, seized some bullion, he was immediately reprimanded and the money restored. Nevertheless the diplomatists, except those of the United States, for some reason, probably because Miramon held the capital, had given to that General and his party the sanction of their recognition. The frightful cruelties, massacres, and rapine which they witnessed, however, had forced the British Government to order their diplomatic agents to withdraw, and the retirement of Mr. Mathews to Jalapa was immediately followed by the theft by Miramon of a large treasure lying in the city, as the property of the English bondholders, until it could be safely transmitted. It is probable that the British forces would have been shortly employed to call Miramon to account; but his defeat by Juarez party will render this unnecessary. It is to be hoped that the now triumphant President will know how to make his hardly-earned position a blessing to his country.—*Montreal Herald*, Jan. 10.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

POSTAL SUBSIDY TO THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY CO.—One of the grossest of the numerous delusions attempted to be palmed on the public, in order to induce them to acquiesce in the further pecuniary aid to the Grand Trunk Co., is that by which they are represented as receiving an inadequate sum from the revenue for the transport of the mails. The *Toronto Leader* first broached the idea, and with his usual disregard of facts asserted that the sum paid was not one fourth of the proper amount; and both he and the Quebec organ, the *Morning Chronicle*, pointed to this as the channel through which relief would be legitimately afforded. Increase the rate to some hundred thousand pounds per annum, and let the Grand Trunk Co. capitalise the subsidy, and yet a sufficient sum would at once be raised to relieve a considerable portion of the immediate liabilities of the Grand Trunk. Of course this could not be done without the Province becoming responsible for the payment of both principal and interest; thus it would be in the situation of paying beforehand a sum in perpetuity, say a couple of millions pounds or so, for a service which would cease so soon as the Grand Trunk Co. found themselves unable, or unwilling, to perform the duty. That such a monstrous idea has been propounded, and of course gained favor with the Grand Trunk Co., the recent accounts from Britain shew.—*Transcript*.

MUTINY IN THE ISLE AUX NOIX REFORMATORY PRISON.—Last Friday a number of the convicts in this prison fell upon their guards with the tools they were working with, and after beating them down, succeeded in escaping over the river Richelieu into the Parish of St. Valentine, where they were captured by the farmers, whose attention was attracted to them by their prison dress and hurried gait. The authorities telegraphed into town for assistance, and the Police Magistrate sent out Chief Constable McLaughlin, and some of the Government Police, who took charge of the prison, and performed the Wardens' duties during their illness. Mr. Coursol and Dr. Wolfred Nelson, Chairman of the Board of Prison Inspectors, left for Isle aux Noix this morning, to hold an investigation into the affairs, and commit the guilty to the Montreal Gaol, if need be, for trial at the Criminal Courts.—*Pilot*.

MORALS IN UPPER CANADA.—Mr. Bowes has been elected Mayor of Toronto; and Mr. Cornish, Mayor of London. The opponent of the latter was a Mr. Daniell, whose character is thus sketched by the daily *Proton*:—"Till within a very few months, as every one knows, Mr. Daniell was not only a man of notoriously immoral habits, and chargeable with social outrages of the most heartless kind, but he was very generally the foremost in scenes of rowdyism, up to the point of danger." *Per Contra* the *Free Press* publishes in detail nine charges of outrageous blackguardism and rowdyism against Mr. Cornish, the successful candidate.—*Pilot*.

CHINA.—The *Herald* says:—"We entirely agree with an English contemporary, who says, that the Russians and Americans have shown us an example in China, which we ought not to be above following. Civility, says our contemporary, with such a people, is much better than bluster, and adds:—

Mr. Buchanan's last message to Congress is a biting sarcasm on our policy. "The friendly and peaceful policy," he says, "pursued by the Government of the United States toward the empire of China has produced the most satisfactory results. The treaty of Tien-tsin of the 18th of June, 1858, has been faithfully observed by the Chinese authorities." That is, the Americans, by a prudent course of action, have attained what we have only been able to realize by a large effusion of human blood, and a display of great physical prowess. There is wisdom in the example, if our rulers will compel their subordinates to follow it.

STRAW PAPER.—We are glad to notice the following paragraph in the *Herald's* Toronto Correspondence:—"Mr. George Brown returned from New York on Monday. The success of the straw paper patent is now placed beyond a doubt."

MUNICIPAL LOAN FUND BONDS.—The *Quebec Chronicle* learns that the Government intend to issue a notice in a day or two, informing the holders of Municipal Loan Fund Bonds that neither the interest nor principal thereof will henceforward be made good from the Provincial Chest. As it will be open to the owners of those bonds to pay them into the proper offices for a twelvemonth longer, there is no doubt this notification will have the effect of withdrawing them from circulation altogether.

—His Excellency the Administrator of the Government has been pleased to appoint the following Gentlemen to constitute the Kamouraska Board of Notaries, viz:—Henry Garon, Paschal Dumais, Jean Baptiste Martin, senior, Ovide Martineau, Joseph Charles Lindsay, Thomas Lebel, Joseph Garon and Guillaume Henry Beaulieu, Esquires.

—Thomas Kirkpatrick, of Kingston, Esquire, Louis A. Moreau, of Montreal, Esquire, and the Honorable Philip Vankoughnet, of Cornwall, have been appointed Arbitrators and Appraisers for the whole Province of Canada, under the provisions of the 41st Section of the 22nd Victoria, Chapter 28, (Consolidated Statutes of Canada).

CRIME AMONG SOLDIERS.—Mr. Justice Byles, in opening the Maidstone Assizes on Monday, called special attention to the fact, that out of forty-six prisoners for trial, twenty-three are soldiers. He was sorry to add that the offences laid to their charge were crimes of the deepest dye, amongst which he observed especially the crime of arson was very common. The circumstance of so many soldiers being charged with offences naturally led to the reflection, how could this be? It occurred to him that these crimes by soldiers were simply from want of employment, and that it was from this cause that soldiers wandered about and committed crimes.

—The College at Cambridge, at which Macaulay studied, is raising a fund for a statue to the illustrious fellow-collegian.

British Press.

DEATH-BED WILLS—A PRIEST IN THE WITNESS-BOX.

(From an Irish Paper.)

Several cases of late years have disclosed the tactics of the priests in connection with death-bed wills; and a curious case occupied the Dublin Court of Probate last week, in which a priest was put in the witness-box, and was obliged to confess the share which he had in drawing up a will on the 15th of June last, for a party at the point of death. The plaintiffs in the case were Jeremiah and Patrick Kelly, and the defendant's name was Mary Kelly.

The will in dispute professed to have been made by Martin Kelly, an extensive farmer, who resided at a place called Curragh, in the county Kilkenny. The plaintiffs, who seek to establish the will, are the executors and first cousins of the deceased, who, it appears, benefit largely under the will; one of the plaintiffs, Jeremiah Kelly, being also residuary legatee, who, it is stated, will be entitled, should the will be established, to the assets of the deceased, amounting to upwards of £8,000. The paper writing in question has been impeached by Miss Mary Kelly, a maiden lady, 74 years of age, sister to the testator, on the ground of undue influence on the part of those who drew it up, and also that at the time of its execution the deceased was not of sound and disposing mind. He died possessed of about £13,000, and landed property worth about £400 a-year, consisting of five farms in the county Kilkenny, having upon them a considerable quantity of valuable stock. The will was drawn up by a Dominican friar, the Rev. Dominick Conolly, of the Black Abbey, Kilkenny, and subsequently a fair copy was made of it by Rev. Martin Kelly, a Romish priest, and a son of Mr. Jeremiah Kelly, the residuary legatee.

The Rev. Dominick Conolly, in his examination, stated that on the 12th November last, (Tuesday,) he was summoned to visit the deceased, whom he did not know before. On seeing the state Martin Kelly was in, he ordered him to make his confession, and this was done. He said he would return on the Friday to invest him with "the scapular of the order of the blessed virgin." On Thursday, Father Conolly saw the priest Martin at his own house; and on Friday, when he went to the sick farmer's house, he took with him a large sheet of paper and a writing pen, for the purpose of making a will. He also took with him a skeleton will which priest Martin gave him. He advised the testator to make a will, and settle his affairs as he pleased; but he also advised him to make provision in it for his sister. The testator said he would not make a will in his sister's favour. After some time the farmer agreed to make a will, and Father Conolly drew it out. The paper on which he made the will has since been destroyed; but from the draft Father Conolly dictated its contents to Father Kelly, and the farmer put his mark to it, as he said he could not write as his eyes were sore. The deceased never cared for Romish orders in his lifetime.

The priest, in his cross-examination by Dr. Ball, exhibited considerable reluctance to answer questions, and some damaging admissions were brought to light. His reluctance was so great that Judge Keatinge at last said to him—"Sir, it is a very unpleasant thing to have to deal with a gentleman of your profession who is so unwilling to tell the truth," and told him that he was here "to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth." He stated that he was intimately acquainted with priest Kelly, the son of the residuary legatee, and also with his family, and that he called at their residence when going to see the deceased. He did not ask permission of the parish priest to attend the deceased as a clergyman; and the farmer's confession, he said, occupied half an hour or an hour. Priest Kelly said to him that "a will should be made." Upon your oath, did you not bring paper with you with the express intention of making this will? I brought it with me lest it should be wanted.

The witness, in answer to some searching questions from the defendant's counsel, having replied that he did not know one way or another, and made some answers which were not deemed satisfactory.

Judge Keatinge interposed and said—"Sir, if you were a witness in an humbler class of life, the Judge would commit you for perjury. Be cautious now, Sir, during the remainder of your evidence; for, remember, I have certain powers, and, though very unwilling, I will exercise them. Remember, Sir, you are in the presence of God.

The cross-examination was then proceeded with. Have you made wills before this? I have, three or four. Upon your oath, Sir, did you not say in your direct examination that the testator took up the pen and made a mark himself?—I did. Upon your oath, did you not hold his hand while he was doing it?—I did not; Martin Kelly did. Is not Dr. Ryan, the man you got to witness the will, a Roman Catholic?—I believe he is. Upon your oath, don't you know he is?—I believe so. Is not the other witness, Conway, also a Roman Catholic?—He is. The testator said, without being asked, that he would leave "one of his farms for charitable purposes." At a meeting of the clergy, some ten days ago, the Rev. Martin Kelly showed me a document containing the points on which the validity of the will is disputed; the points mentioned in it were

undue influence, and that the testator was incapable of making a will. Upon your oath, did you put upon paper the evidence you were to give?—I did not, but the attorney wrote it down this morning. At the conclusion of his examination he asked if he might go home, but the Judge declined to allow him, and said with emphasis—I doubt very much if I am performing my duty as regards you.

In the course of the proceedings witnesses were examined who stated that, in their opinion, the deceased was not capable of transacting business.

The trial terminated on Saturday evening without any finding by the jury. A strange scene occurred at the close of the case, when the jury came to consider the verdict. They agreed substantially to establish the will and reject the residuary clause, which left £8000 to the father of the drawer of the will, the Rev. Martin Kelly; but they subsequently refused to put this verdict in legal form, and so they separated without a verdict.

THE ARCHBISHOP AND THE NEAPOLITANS.

The riot which occurred after the arrival of the Cardinal Archbishop at Naples is thus reported in a letter dated Dec. 4, published in an English paper:—

On the morning after his arrival a large crowd assembled before his windows to demand his benediction, and that he should remove from his palace the arms of the Bourbons and substitute those of Savoy instead. His Eminence replied, that as for the benediction, the people had got it already from Garibaldi, and ought to be content with that; as far as the arms were concerned, he had spoken about them already with Farini. On receiving this ironical reply, the people broke out into a fearful tumult, and his Eminence hastened to make off to the cathedral, where he had a *Te Deum* sung in celebration of his return. In the meantime, the people before his palace had procured ladders, took the Bourbon arms down from over the door of the palace, and placed a large portrait of Victor Emmanuel in their stead. They then arranged themselves in double file from the palace all through the streets through which the Cardinal was to pass on his way, up to the very entrance of the cathedral, with a large flag here and there, or a portrait of Victor Emmanuel. The Cardinal at last issued from the cathedral. He did not lose his presence of mind in the face of the extraordinary reception prepared for him, and of the serious and threatening attitude of the people. He bowed right and left, but obstinately avoided giving his benediction; and whenever he passed one of his Majesty's likenesses held in his way, he composed his countenance into the most sardonic smile he could command. At this the fury of the people went on increasing, and with it the noise—a noise such as only Neapolitans can make. People who had heard it at a distance came running to the palace, where he had now arrived, and the crowd before it went on thus increasing from minute to minute, all now shouting, "Down with the Cardinal!" At last the National guards arrived on the spot. It had struck seven o'clock. In the meantime the Cardinal had sat down to his desk, and had drawn up a protest against the violence to which he had been subjected. But, finally, he was seen to open the door of his balcony, on which his servants placed the bust of Victor Emmanuel, with two wax candles right and left, which his Eminence lighted himself. He then stepped forward to the railing of the balcony, and gave the people his benediction, who all shouted, "Ah! ah! at last." I was near enough to see the sullen and angry expression of his face whilst he was performing this religious act. I have been told that the prefect of the police had got into the palace by the back door, and had placed the prelate in the dilemma, either to declare his adherence to the new Government as the people demanded, or to quit Naples again in the space of five days.

FIRMNESS OUR SAFEGUARD.

Mr. Buchanan has acted on the idea that in dealing with a treacherous and braggart foe, safety lies in cowardice. Rather, he has feigned timidity to conceal from the North his own treachery. Firmness in the beginning would have put a stop to all the movements of South Carolina rebellion. Firmness at the North will now avert from us the danger of civil war. A compromise to avert that danger would make such a war sure and terrible hereafter. *The London Patriot* thus comments on the case:—

"There seems to be no little likelihood that this shameless bluster of the South will rob the North of the fruits of its hard-earned victory. Before the spectre of Secession the North seems paralyzed, and the prize for which it has been contending drops from its palsied hand. The restoration of confidence in the commercial world of New-York seems to intimate that the dread of any serious movement on the part of the South is dissipated; but it is dissipated, we fear, rather by the notion that the North will yield some vital points, than that the South will moderate her claims. Should this be the issue, the consequences will be deplorable. *The North can never rest in compromise.* Had that been possible, Mr. Lincoln would not have been the President-Elect of the United States. The battle can but be staved off by concession, and every year will embitter the passions of both parties, and render a peaceful solution impossible. Now or never is the time, if the Union is not to be rent in pieces by furious civil war. There is a chance now that a firm attitude on the

part of the great Republican party may bring the South to its senses by peaceful means. If the present opportunity be weakly suffered to pass by, it can return no more. The gauntlet will then be flung down, and the battle must be fought out, and the world will then see if the God of Battles is on the side of the Enslaver or the Enslaved."

Since the *Patriot* wrote, the North has recovered from its paralysis of fear, and is awaiting events with a calmness that is most impressive. Business men feel that they have now suffered the penalty of former concessions to Southern fanaticism, and that further concessions would only invite renewed agitation. To yield now, would put the North at the mercy of a band of desperadoes in the South, who would have the threat of secession always ready to enforce new demands by disturbing the business of the country. If the North is firm now, there will be no fighting, and after Mr. Lincoln's inauguration business will return to its usual channels.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN NEWS.

AUSTRALIAN EXPLORATION.—The news by the present steamer from Australia is in one respect the most important ever received. The problem as to the possibility of crossing the continent from South to North has been virtually solved, and no question now remains that a land transit may be opened up available, not only for the general purpose of commerce, but telegraphic communication. Mr. Stuart, who started from Adelaide about last March on an exploring expedition, with two companions and a number of horses, has returned, after having crossed the country to a distance of about 1600 miles from Adelaide and to within 300 miles of the Victoria river. Here he was turned back by a body of hostile natives; but, as he had already reached 100 miles further north than the point to which Gregory's expedition in 1856 descended from the Victoria, the continent may be considered by the joint results of these surveys, to have fairly opened up from one end to the other. Instead of an arid desert, it is described to be a practicable country throughout. The Parliament of South Australia has voted £2500 to enable Mr. Stuart to start again with a larger and more strongly organised party. Mr. Stuart and his companions suffered fearfully from want, not only of water, but food, and also from an attack of scurvy. The part of the route in which water was totally absent, however, was only 60 miles. In many parts there was fine grass, besides splendid gum and other trees, including at least four kinds of palm. A very large salt lake was also discovered in the interior, supposed, from the blueness of its water, to be of great depth. At Adelaide the general impression was that a number of new provinces would ultimately be formed in the territory thus explored, and that meanwhile the track might be made available almost forthwith to facilitate communication with India, and especially the export trade in horses. The new expedition, which was to start immediately, would consist of Mr. Stewart and one of his former companions, ten other well armed men, and a suitable number of horses.

THE SARDINIAN KING.—Dumas records the following gossip he has scraped up on *Il Re Galantuomo*. Honest man from the lord of Monte Christo's description appears to be what is expressly called in the vulgate "a brick." Victor Emmanuel, who looks like a man of about forty years of age, is frank, sincere, vigorous, temperate, an early riser, and a keen sportsman with dog and gun. He bears the fatigues of a long day's shooting better than many of the most active mountaineers, and he generally starts on such excursions before sunrise. He makes a very light breakfast, merely a piece of bread and a slice of cold meat or cheese, which he eats like a peasant without sitting at table; but he always makes a hearty dinner, laying aside all etiquette, without court or chamberlains. On Sunday, the day of general receptions at the Palace, the doors are thrown open at eleven o'clock, and anybody who feels disposed may enter till three o'clock. If any one desires a private audience, he must apply by letter, and on the morrow or the following day he will surely obtain it, for Victor Emmanuel opens all his letters himself. One day, when out shooting he met a peasant, who, on seeing the King bring down two partridges, right and left, with his double-barrelled gun, went up him and said: "You shoot well, you do." "It was not amiss, was it?" responded the King. "Perhaps you could rid me of a fox which steals my hens?" "Most willingly." "If you do, I will give you two mutte." (70c.) "Agreed," said the King, "I will come to-morrow morning with my dog and shoot your fox." "Give me your hand on it," said the man. The King immediately shook hands with him; and true to his word, went the next morning, found the fox and shot it. "Thank God for that," exclaimed the peasant. "You have fairly earned your two mutte. And there they are." The King took them and said, "This is the first money I ever earned." Then tossing up the pieces in his hand, he added:—"It is a pleasure to receive money one has fairly gained." The next day, in exchange for the two mutte, his Majesty sent a dress, necklace, and earrings for the peasant's wife. It is impossible to be more easy of access than Victor Emmanuel. He goes alone on foot and enters the theatre at the public door. One day, the portress of the Angennes theatre caught a gentleman in the act of puffing the smoke of his cigar at her cat, which he had in a corner and kept there. Running forward to rescue her favorite, she seized the offender by the arm, and on his turning round she recognized the King.

THE DOUAY BIBLE IN IRELAND.—At the last anniversary of the Protestant Association of England, Major Stuart stated in his address to the meeting that "immense success had followed the publication of the Douay Bible in Ireland, in a cheap form. In one month three thousand copies were sold amongst the Roman Catholics, and in six months the sale had extended to eight thousand copies; and subsequently he heard that it had got into the hospitals and other institutions. The priests who had been induced to issue the publication, in consequence of what had been stated in the *Catholic Layman*, by Protestants, now found they had made a false move, and had placed a weapon in the hands of Protestant missionaries, which they were using most effectually.

Formerly when the missionaries spoke to the people, and appealed to the Scriptures, they were met by the argument, 'That is not in our Bible; our priests tell us that our Scriptures are different.' Now, however, they replied to this: 'Turn to your own Bible, and you will find what we tell you is there also.' The title page bears the names of the Roman Catholic Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland, authorizing its perusal by the people, and bearing witness to the correctness of the version. Some priests, however, finding the people have taken to reading it, have the unblushing effrontery to tell them that it is a Protestant work, and the title-page a Protestant forgery."

IMPORTANT PROTESTANT MOVEMENT IN BOHEMIA.—NUMEROUS CONVERSIONS TO PROTESTANTISM.—The movement among the Roman Catholic population have sometimes either denied the truth of these reports or regarded them as exaggerated, but the following official announcement of a Protestant Bohemian pastor leaves no doubt of the real existence and wide extent of the movement. Mr. Molnar, pastor of Kruschitz, writes, on Sept. 19th, to the *Evangelisches Wochenblatt* of Pesth: "In the neighboring Catholic village of Spalow, up to Sept. 9th, sixty men and women, all landed proprietors, have legally declared their design to join the Lutheran Church. On Sept. 9th, I received nineteen men, among whom were two of very high age, into the Lutheran Church at Kruschitz, and on Sept. 10th I shall again receive a number of men and women in the chapel at Liebstadt. All the inhabitants of the village of Spalow who are above eighteen years old, have declared their intention to join the Evangelical Church. A similar movement shows itself in the neighbouring congregations of Bytanchov, Boskov, Kamenik, and others."

RE-MARRIAGE OF DISSENTERS BY A CHURCH OF ENGLAND MINISTER.—Great sensation has been created in a parish of Gloucestershire by the fact of the curate having recently re-married, according to the rites of the Church of England, parties who had some years previously been married at the Independent chapel by the Registrar. It appears that the "Gloucestershire guinea" of the well-known old County Society is not given except to parties who have been married at church. The proceedings of the curate are stated to have received the approval of Bishop Baring.

—The *Giornale di Roma* of Dec. 7 contains a pastoral addressed to his flock by the Cardinal Archbishop of Perugia, on the occasion of the festival of the Immaculate Conception, in which he warns them to be on their guard against the insidious wiles of Satan, who is just now doing his utmost to turn them from their holy faith, the which is proved, he says, by the large number of false Bibles now distributing among them, offered as a gift or for a trifle, by unknown hands. Impious almanacks, and little books, and shameless writings, he says, are also being spread in the towns and country places, attacking the sacrament of confession, the Divine authority of the Church, the inviolable dignity of its chief, &c. Against these devices of the Devil, the best safeguard and weapon, according to the Cardinal Archbishop Pecci, is constant recourse to the rosary.

—The Russian census, just completed, gives 79,000,000 as the total population, the women being in excess of the men to the number of 1,750,000. The nobles and higher guilds of traders numbers about 1,000,000, the nobles possessing 21,000,000 of serfs. The lower classes, including serfs, petty traders and artisans, number 53,500,000. The population of Siberia, including the wandering tribes of Kasan, Astrakan and Orenburg, is 4,000,000.

NEWS BY THE "NOVA SCOTIAN."

Accounts from Calcutta, to Nov. 23rd, are received. Nana Sahib is reported at Thibet with several thousand followers.

A telegram from Vienna states that the Emperor has sanctioned the resolutions of the Conference of Graus, and resolved upon convoking the Hungarian Diet for February next.

PARIS, Thursday evening.—The *Pays* says that the tendency of public opinion presages that the Garibaldian party will obtain a majority at the elections for the Italian Parliament.

Count Cavour has an intention of retiring, at least provisionally, from the Sardinian ministry.

GAETA, Dec. 24th.—The bombardment continued day and night. The firing is replied to by the besieged.

VIENNA, Friday, Dec. 28.—The official *Weiner Zeitung* contains two imperial decrees First Orders that in view of present extraordinary state of things the forced currency of bank notes in Lombard Venetia shall be maintained. Second orders that payment of interest of the National Loan shall be effected in bank notes.

Cape of Good Hope dates received. British Kaffraria proclaimed a separate Colony on the 30th October Territory between the rivers Kuskamona and great Kei, constitutes the new dependency. A league had been formed in the Eastern Provinces to procure separation from the West. Meetings in favor of the movement had taken place in all the principal towns of the East, and large sums had been subscribed for the same object.

The British had captured a slaver, with 765 slaves on board.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Weather continued unusually cold throughout England; thermometer in some localities below zero. Prince Alfred was on a visit to Berlin. He was to embark on 5th January on board the line-of-battle-ship "St. George," which proceeds to North America and West India station.

FRANCE.—The connection of Count de Morny with financial speculations of M. Mires, and occurrences which had taken place in connection therewith, were attracting considerable attention in Paris. Cabinet Councils had been held on the subject, and it was thought Legislative enquiry would result.

Reports were current that Garibaldi had arrived at Paris, but were contradicted.

Winter throughout France had set in with frost and snow.

Flour advanced during the week 2½d. per sack (?). Wheat also dearer.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.—Breadstuffs firm, with upward tendency. Provisions dull. Consols 92½ to 92½ for account.

FURTHER.

The *Times*' city article says the demand for discounts at the bank to-day was so heavy, that, but for the fact being attributable to exceptional wants at the close of the year, an advance in rate would probably have been decided on. The effect on the Stock market was considerable, and receipts lower. Quotations from Paris show a decline of nearly ½ per cent. No bullion operations at the bank to-day.

American Press.

DEFECTS IN CONDUCTING ANNIVERSARIES.

(From the American Presbyterian.)

One evil is the practice of invariably set speeches. Certain men are chosen, and expected to prepare a lengthened harangue, bearing some relation to the matter in hand. Some of these speeches are abstract, and some are common-place. But the crying evil in regard to them is that they are not fresh; they do not spring out of the occasion, and hence, after attending anniversaries for a few times, most men are very glad of an excuse to be absent.

We propose, as a remedy, to try the experiment of voluntary speeches. We had an illustration of it in the Bible meetings held in the First Church. Every one present, who was in favor of circulating the Scriptures without note or comment, was invited to speak. All were encouraged to speak. There would, of course, be no objection to informing beforehand two or three gentlemen who should be prepared to say something in case no one should be disposed to speak, or who might give tone to the occasion; but there must be more spontaneity in these meetings, if there is to be permanent interest.

Another evil is the perpetual recurrence of the same speakers. There is a curious law about these matters. It seems to be a notion or tradition that certain men are to do certain things. A reputation, in great part factitious, will be contracted. Nobody but certain men can financier, or serve on committees, or make political speeches, or serve the public in office. That only a dozen men or so in America can make a platform speech is sheer nonsense. The remedy is very plain. If the managers must have set speeches, they might widen the circle. Try some of the ministers who have no anxiety to get upon a platform. See whether some "Philadelphia lawyer" could not speak there as well as in the Court-house. Try if some of our eloquent physicians could not say something about temperance, or the Scriptures, or the Great Physician. Possibly, a judge might speak with authority; a merchant be found to have a voice loud enough to reach two thousand people. At all events we would, at least, have what exists everywhere in nature—variety.

A third evil that the speeches are altogether too long. Honour to the three-minute rule and the electric telegraph! They are teaching the American people to condense their thoughts. Scarcely any social "institution" since our recollection has pleased us so much as the great prayer-meetings of this revival, with the three-minute rule. We delight greatly in them. We had always found it the most difficult part of social religion to keep up the interest of a prayer-meeting. Isaac Taylor speaks of a congregation as "sunk in the stagnant pool of a single mind for half a century." We have been so much afraid of lay preaching, and have had so little confidence in others than ministers speaking to edification, that we have given a monotony to religious services that does not properly belong to them. It is to be added, that the revival has opened mouths that would else, we fear, have remained perpetually silent in the church. But was it ever intended that no one but ministers should speak for Christ to their brethren, and to all who should gather into a prayer meeting? Ministers are the leaders of the flock, but the flock are not necessarily passive. The three-minute prayer-meeting is an illustration of a noble power undeveloped in the church. It will not do to move on at the old rate. Now that we know we can do better, we must do better. Obligation is an ability here. Let there be more vividness, freshness, spontaneity, in our religious services. Let them be frequent and short. Bring prayers, singing and all within short compass. No man who has not seen it has any conception of the difference of four men or twenty speaking within an hour. The vivacity and life of the latter plan is wonderful. Let all meetings take the hint. Let us have spontaneous speaking, short speaking, and speaking by a great variety of men.

WE NEED A PERMANENT SETTLEMENT.

(From N. Y. Tribune.)

In 1790, we had 657,527 slaves in the United States. Notwithstanding the abolition of Slavery at the North, the Slaves at the South now number some four millions. The Federal Government, administered for half century in the interest of the slaveholders, has acquired for them Florida, Louisiana, and Texas. At their demand, we have robbed and murdered the Mexicans, and swindled and massacred the Indians, and passed a fugitive law at whose infamy Christendom has stood aghast. Whatever the slaveholders have wanted, they have taken. Their will has been our law. In distributing Federal offices, they have taken the lion's share, compromising with the North by allowing us to pay the deficit of the Post-Office in the Southern States, amounting annually to more than \$800,000.

Every sacrifice that an easy, generous, complying people could make, we have made—overlooking their petulance—pardoning their greediness—succumbing to their threats—eating dirt whenever they wished. The result is before us. Good faith cast to the winds—the Missouri Compact trampled in the dust, in a desperate attempt to enslave Kansas, with crimes so mean and black on the part of the Federal Government, as to make decent men of all parties denounce the villainy; and the slaveholders, taking naught but infamy from that defeated swindle, and advised by the Presidential election that the North will yield no more territory to be cursed with their blighting bondage, are uniting to overthrow the Union which they can no longer use for propagating Slavery, and, encouraged by traitors at Washington, grow bold and insolent in their defiance.

What will be a permanent settlement of this difficulty? A grant of New-Mexico to the insatiate maw of Slavery? The reestablishment of the Missouri line which they have wiped out as unconstitutional? A penitential promise that we will hunt slaves and obey the Fugitive act, which even in Carolina is acknowledged to be a void statute of an usurping Congress? The surrender of Fort Sumpter and its gallant band? Or some other mess of humble pie over which we are to say grace and return thanks, as removing from us the displeasure of the Carolina rebels?

Every sane man knows that any or all of these miserable devices would still the struggle but for a

day, and would inevitably expose us to more monstrous demands to-morrow. We have disregarded, in our pride as a nation, and our desire for harmony and peace, some great principles of justice and mercy. The Apostle was clearly right—"First pure, then peaceable." In the settlement now to be made, whatever it be, let there be "no sacrifice of principle."

A QUEER BET—WINNING A NEGRO AND EMANCIPATING HIM.

(From the Rock Island Register.)

A little circumstance which has occurred during the late canvass, has just come to our knowledge, which we desire to place before our readers.

Last summer H. F. Sickles, Esq., of Moline, an extensive miller, met Elidad N. Whitford, Esq., of St. Louis, Missouri, a prominent slaveholder, when an animated discussion ensued between them on the subject of politics, Mr. W. betting a negro with Mr. S. against an amount of flour equal to the value of the negro, that Abraham Lincoln could not carry Illinois or New York.

Mr. Whitford returned to St. Louis, and nothing more was thought of the matter till after the election, when Mr. Sickles received a letter informing him that he had fairly won the bet, and that the negro was rightfully Mr. S.'s property, and requested him to come and take the negro. Mr. Sickles had all along looked upon the whole matter as a mere joke, and supposed that was the end of it. Not so, however, with Mr. Whitford. He considered the transaction a legitimate one, as the sequel shows. Mr. Sickles immediately went to St. Louis, met Mr. W., took possession of his property, and went before the City Recorder, obtained Charley's free papers, and handed them to him, telling him at the same time, that he was a free man, and could do with himself as he pleased. The joy of the negro was unbounded at the thought of his being able to say that he owned himself.

The negro is about 35 years of age, and is what they term down South "a good likely negro," active and smart, and would have brought in the Southern market from \$1,300 to \$1,500.

The parties to this transaction have acted in an honourable manner, and Mr. Sickles will always have the satisfaction of knowing that he has been the means of giving liberty to one of God's down-trodden children.

We believe Mr. Whitford will not object to the liberty that has been taken with his letter directed to Mr. Sickles, after the manumission of the slave, and therefore we insert it here, as follows:—

St. Louis, Dec. 4, 1860.

H. F. SICKLES, ESQ.,—DEAR SIR,—Your part in the transaction of manumitting the negro boy "Charley Fulton," has been the subject of much remark in my own immediate circle of acquaintance.

Political honesty has been a question of much doubt in the minds of many, and especially my own. I was therefore prepared to expect that you, as most men would have done, would make use of the acquisition of the negro boy for your own pecuniary advantage. It has been a source of much gratification to me that you saw fit to do otherwise. My own pleasure at the result of the transaction is seemingly small when compared with that of Charley's. It has become his settled topic, now that he realizes his emancipation, that "Master Secker" is no "abolitioner but a manseparationer!"

I am induced to address you at this time more at the suggestion of the boy as expressing his deep gratitude towards you, at the same time congratulating you on my own account, for your high manly course in the premises.

Obediently yours,

ELIDAD N. WHITFORD.

SECESSION ITEMS FROM AMERICAN PAPERS.

(Extracts of a Letter from Virginia to a friend in the North.)

"After the intolerable bullying swagger, and arrogant rignarole of Southern Congressmen for years past, every Northern man, with a soul large enough to fill a mustard seed, owed it to himself to vote for the Northern candidate. As to all the chattering about 'sectionalism,' what is the simple fact? Is not Slavery a 'sectional' institution? And has it not been the source of all our troubles from the beginning? The truth is, that every year has witnessed some new phase of Slavery propaganda. The atrocious Mexican war was undertaken for this purpose, and when California continued free, in spite of all efforts to the contrary, why, we had a crisis, of course. Wall Street was convulsed with patriotic throes, and the Union Committee of Castle Garden was brought forth. But why pursue the nauseous detail? When you hear your Democratic fellow-citizens talking about the rights of the South, just tell them this 'and nothing more': The Southern people hate Black Republicans; they despise Northern Democrats. I have heard a great deal of prayer relative to our present troubles, and have heard many urgent calls to the same duty, but it amounts to this: that God would be pleased to bring other people to their way of thinking. No suspicion is entertained about our infallibility; it is only our adversaries who are walking in darkness."

FLORIDA BONDS.—Before Florida entered the Union she issued a million or two of dollars of bonds, which were taken by English bankers. They were never paid, nor was payment of them ever assumed by the General Government. A commission was appointed to examine the matter a few years since, which sat in London, but finally concluded that nothing could be done for the creditors, as Florida while a member of the Union, could not be coerced to pay. But if Florida goes out and becomes an independent nation the bondholders will probably ask the British Government to compel payment of these claims by armed force. Mississippi has a similar prospect before her in regard to her repudiated bonds. Here are two wars laid out for the Southern Confederacy, in addition to its dangers of civil and servile ones.

COST OF IT.—Says The Vicksburg (Miss.) Whig:—"At the lowest possible estimate, it will cost \$25,000,000 to maintain the State of Mississippi out of the Union. All of this will have to be raised by direct taxation on her people. Are they ready for any such emergency? Probably we of Kentucky had better wait a little while and see how Mississippi gets along with her rather serious undertaking. Perhaps she will take it into her head to get over the difficulty by issuing her 'bonds.'"—Louisville Journal.

PRETENCE ON KENTUCKY SECESSION.—"Oh, how shall I get out of this?" cried a horse drowning in the river.

"Take hold of my tail," answered a mouse upon the shore. Perhaps South Carolina thinks that Kentucky, involved in all the horrors of revolution and border war, might find safety in taking hold of her tail.

THE NORTH-WEST DISARMED.—While the United States Arsenal in the City of Charleston has been furnished by Secretary Floyd with 74,000 stand of arms during the last four years, the Arsenal at Springfield in this State has not, so far as we know, received a gun of any sort whatever. There are in that establishment not more than thirty muskets that are fit for service; and most of the other Free States are in the same destitute condition. There appears to have been a systematic effort on the part of the President and his Cabinet to use, so far as they could do so without exciting alarm, the whole power of the Government in filling the South with arms and munitions of war at the expense of the North, unquestionably with a view of permitting them, at the proper moment, to fall into rebel hands. The effort has been so far successful that if the militia in the North-West were called upon to aid in the enforcement of the laws, it is probable that all the Government muskets in the six States would be insufficient for the arming of three regiments. This condition of things must be met by State action until such time as the Federal Government, by the verdict of the people, is transferred to hands that will not make it an engine for promoting, encouraging, and rewarding treason.—Chicago Tribune, Dec. 29.

(Extract of a Letter from Georgia.)

"Small armies of very badly drilled men are lying in wait for the summons to march to the assistance of their heroic rattle-snake brethren. Were I a South Carolinian, with any taxable property, I should most devoutly pray that these rampant soldiers might stay in Georgia, unless they would bind themselves to pay for their own whisky. On the other hand, were I a Georgian, I think I would vote for paying the whisky, if the fellows would only take themselves off to the gory field. One of these sons of Mars said to me the other day—he lives in Savannah, I must tell you—'If the Abolitionists want to send down against us an army, we'll know how to receive them, I reckon.' He looked so diabolically malicious that I asked if he had any special plan. 'I reckon so,' said he, 'all we've got to do is to let the water into our rice fields, and by and by Yellow Jack would light on the whole Northern crew, and you know well enough that his gripe is sure.' A nice Christian type of a soldier, that young man!"

(Extract of a Letter from Washington.)

"The purposes of the leading Revolutionists are little short of diabolical. We are a great and prosperous and happy people. They propose, according to the view of Mr. Benjamin, to tear down the Government, and, if necessary to accomplish their objects, to drench the land in the fire and the blood and the desolation of a civil and a servile war. This is a picture openly and distinctly presented by the Senator from Louisiana in his place in the Senate chamber. They profess themselves willing to brave it all—welcome it all—sooner than submit to a constitutional decision of the people in regard to the election of a President for the brief term of four years. Was there ever such gigantic folly and madness? And will the Border States, that have hitherto neither entertained nor contemplated any such hideous purpose, allow themselves to be suddenly and unthinkingly hurried into such a frightful abyss as this? Unless the people of those States shall become utterly bereft of all reason, it seems impossible. Let them pause while there is yet time. This National Government will be preserved. This Capitol will be retained and maintained at all hazards. No matter what it costs, no matter what the sacrifice. It will be done."

SECESSION.—A lady on a Georgia plantation writes under date Dec. 15:—"I see no possible hope of saving the Union unless the Northern people repeal immediately their obnoxious laws, and do all in their power to appease the excited feelings of the South; and when disunion comes, Heaven only knows what will be the fate in store for us."

Most of the cannon that were spiked at Fort Moultrie, are now in good condition, the metal pins the United States officers were kind enough to leave in the touch-holes being removed.

The following is from Charleston, Jan. 2.—The Convention have been discussing, with closed doors, how to hem in Major Anderson, and to make Fort Sumpter useless to the Federal Government. Various plans have been proposed, but the measures finally hit upon, are two.

In the first place all approaches to the State by land are watched by State troops, many of whom are cavalry. Every border town not only has its hired police, but its military guards. The only approach existing to the State is by sea, and the object of the convention is to prevent reinforcements by either of the four channels which exist. But one of these channels can be used by vessels of any size, and being buoyed out and protected by the Government, the purpose is to destroy, if need be, all these protections and guides to the harbor and city. Also secret orders have been given, if need be, to keep out reinforcements by sea to sink vessels in each of the four channels. The crisis is such here that there will not be a moment's hesitation to seize upon any vessel in port necessary for that purpose. Everything is upon a war-footing.

South Carolina like Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Guatemala, or the States of Mexico, is entering upon the forced loan system. Public opinion compels a man to lend to the State as in Mexico. On one store of goods, worth about \$40,000 a forced loan was levied by this "public opinion" of \$3,000! The taxation upon negroes is frightful, \$16. They that dance must pay for the fiddler.

AMERICAN NEWS.

DANGER OF COMPROMISE.—The entire army of compromisers—outside and inside of Congress—are rapidly agreeing upon the proposition of Mr. Crittenden. We already have daylight enough to see our enemy. It is the Crittenden Compromise which is to succeed if any does. Its outline you are familiar with—the old Missouri line restored—protection for slavery below the line—prohibition above. The abdication of power on the part of congress to abolish the inter-state slave trade, and to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, is another of its important provisions. The Slave Catching Law, too, is to be made still more rigorous. These are all Northern concessions—every one of them is the surrender of a principle for the sake of pelf. And what concession does the South make to the North—that the project may assume the name of a compromise? A single advantage, and that of very doubtful value,—the provision that the returned slave shall be entitled to a jury trial, not in the free state where he is arrested, but in the state and town from which it is alleged he escaped. It would seem utterly impossible for such a series of constitutional amendments to get a two-thirds vote in Congress, but there is

danger of it. The pressure upon Northern members of Congress is tremendous. The great cities are sending down hundreds of lobby-men and large sums of money to carry the compromise through, feeling very hopeful that with the indorsement of Congress it can be carried in three-fourths of the states. This iniquitous influence should be met by the voice of the people from the interior. If New York, Philadelphia, and Boston would bargain away the liberties we enjoy under the present Constitution, let the states of New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and the great West, send in their indignant No, in a voice of thunder. The people of the free states can arrest this contemplated treason if they will; but if they are willing that it should be consummated, the deed will speedily be done.—Washington letter in Independent.

—The following is a prayer offered up daily in the secession Convention at Charleston:—"Oh, God, forgive our sins and bring order out of confusion, and do Thou grant that as Thou hast put into our hearts to withdraw this Commonwealth from under a most unrighteous government, that it may be done in peace and quietness, and not with war and bloodshed. In framing another government may it be founded on the rock of right, truth and justice, and may the spirit of God's holy law be interwoven in all its institutions. Oh, God, help us to build, for, if Thou dost not, we know it must come to ruin and destruction. Oh, wilt Thou send forth a spirit among these different Southern States, to come to the help of the Lord against might, for Oh Father they have made vows against Thy law! Oh, do Thou constrain all these Southern States to unite together under one Confederacy as sisters of one united feeling, united interests and united purposes, and show forth the glory of God in the promotion and cultivation of the industrial pursuits of man, to the admiration of the world, to the glory of God, to the maintenance of that institution, of that humble race whom Thou hast put under our protection in the spirit of God's holy law."

TELEGRAPHIC ITEMS.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 7.—The British war steamer "Gladiator," from Vera Cruz bound to Pensacola, touched at the South West pass to-day, with despatches from Captain Aldham, of the British ship of war "Valorous." Miramon was completely routed by the Liberal army on the 22nd, and after retiring alone to the capital fled. On the 26th Puebla capitulated. Juarez had been sent for. The city of Mexico was tranquil, and the war was supposed to be ended.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—We are receiving telegrams from all parts of the country, saying a Royal (?) salute of 33 guns has been fired for General Jackson and Major Anderson, also ringing of bells.

An Englishman, John Williams, died from starvation in Madison Street yesterday. His children were nearly dead from small pox, and his wife exhausted from fatigue when found.

Boston, Jan. 8.—A detachment from the troops stationed at Fort Independence, Boston Harbor, are to sail for Florida on Wednesday next.

A small number of marines, from the Charleston Navy Yard, have been ordered South.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—It is understood that prominent members of the diplomatic corps have addressed the Government in reference to the commercial interests of their respective countries, in view of the present political troubles, and what degree of protection may be expected. The Government, however, has not yet replied.

Returns are daily received at the proper office from South Carolina P. M.'s, showing that business is progressing as heretofore.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 8.—The majority for immediate secession in this city is 380.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—The Tribune learns from Mississippi that the ordinance of immediate secession will pass the Convention of that State to-day in secret session.

The Florida Convention yesterday adopted a resolution, declaring it to be the right of States to withdraw from the Union under certain causes, and that those causes now compel Florida to exercise that right. The vote was yeas, 62; nays, 5.

It is reported that the Governor has taken possession of all the forts and other federal property.

The session of the committee of thirty-three yesterday, was mainly devoted to the discussion of two propositions offered by Mr. Dunn—one to prevent armed invasion of the States, and the other to protect citizens of one State while travelling or sojourning in another. Finally referred to a sub-committee.

Hon. Jacob Thompson, Secretary of the Interior, has resigned.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9th.—The 13th Regiment (State Militia) has received orders from headquarters to place themselves on a war footing, preparatory to taking charge of Fort Hamilton, on the withdrawal of the U. S. troops from the Fort to a point where they are needed by Government.

Major Anderson's brother, who was despatched to visit Major Anderson some days ago, returned this evening. He says his brother has all the munitions and supplies required for the present, and that he can defend himself against the entire South.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9th.—Secretary Thompson's conditional resignation has been tendered more than a week. The President pledged himself—so Thompson charges—that no troops should be sent southward without his knowledge. It is currently reported that Thompson and the President had high words, in consequence of which the President hinted that he had better resign.

A detachment of 68 mounted dragoons passed through Baltimore yesterday afternoon from Carlisle Barracks for Harper's Ferry as a guard for the Government Armory. They are ordered there at the requisition of Superintendent Barber. Mr. Butler strongly urged upon the War Department that it would not be polite to send them there at this time.

It is understood here that the Sub-Treasurer of Charleston has communicated the fact to the Government, that the South Carolina authorities will not allow him to pay any more drafts, not even to pay Anderson's men. All the money in his vaults is to be retained there.

Private letters from the best sources in Charleston, dated Saturday, express the gravest distrust as to events, and fear that blood may flow at any moment. Many of the families are moving from the city under these apprehensions.

The most sagacious leaders have lost their power, and are at the mercy of an excited and exacting populace.

Rumors that the "Star of the West" was seized in the neighborhood of Charleston, and of the cannonading of that city by Major Anderson, are rife and everywhere credited. Intense excitement. No authority for the report.

"Montreal Witness" for 1861.

The MONTREAL WITNESS is non-sectarian in religion, though very decidedly Evangelical in its tone and influence. It is free from party politics, though strongly in favor of truth, justice and freedom. It spares no pains to keep up with the news of the day, and is a reliable commercial record. It also devotes much space to literature suitable for family reading, and altogether is designed to be equally interesting to young and old of both sexes. The Minister, the Merchant, the Farmer, and the family, will, it is hoped, find it alike interesting. Of this paper three editions are published as under:—

The DAILY WITNESS, containing 4 pages, is published every afternoon, and sent by the evening mails at \$3 per annum. The city is supplied by news-vendors.

The MONTREAL WITNESS, containing 8 pages, is published every Wednesday and Saturday morning, and sent by the early morning mails at \$2 per annum. When sent by carriers in the city, the price is \$3.

The WEEKLY WITNESS, containing 12 pages, is published every Thursday morning, and sent by mail at \$1.50c. per annum.

In all the above editions the price is uniform—payable in advance—and the paper stops when the subscription expires, unless renewed.

The postage is payable by the Subscriber, quarterly in advance, at his own Post office, at the rate of half-a-cent each number.

For all Subscribers out of Canada, half-a-cent a Number is to be remitted with, and in addition to, the Subscription price.

All Subscriptions and Communications to be addressed to
JOHN DOUGALL,
PROPRIETOR "WITNESS,"
MONTREAL.

THE WITNESS.

SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 11, 1861.

CONTENTS OF INSIDE PAGES.—Second page:—"Death-bed Wills—A Priest in the Witness-box." "The Archbishop and the Neapolitans." "Firmness our Safeguard." "British and Foreign News." "News by the Nova Scotian."

Third page:—"Defects in Conducting Anniversaries." "We Need a Permanent Settlement." "A Queer Bet—Winning a Negro and Emancipating Him." "Secession Items from American Papers." "American News." "Telegraphic Items."

Sixth and Seventh pages:—"A Voice from the Penitentiary." "On the Rise and Progress of the Reformation in Scotland." "Social Life in Paris." "Christ and the Little Ones." "Tom's Trial." "Christian Treasury."

THE NEW STORY.—We must issue this number without Mrs. Stowe's story, as the first weekly allowance in the New York *Independent*, in which alone it is published, was but small. We will commence, however, another story—"The Beginning of the End," written for the "Witness" by "Isabella M.," so that our story-loving readers may not be without some of this light food, as a relish to the more solid matter.

THE COLLEGE QUESTION.—We have received two lengthy communications from two Wesleyan ministers, the insertion of either of which, with our comments, would probably lead to a long correspondence, occupying much of our space, which we can very ill afford to give for the advocacy of principles which we deem erroneous, and for accusations and imputations against ourselves, which we think, to say the very least, unfounded. Nevertheless, so great is our desire that the Methodist people should see both sides of this question, that we will insert the correspondence of either, or both of the ministers referred to, upon condition that they will get the said letters with our replies thereto, (which certainly will not exceed them in length,) copied into their organ, the *Christian Guardian*, which has never yet inserted a word on the people's side of this question. This proposition is obviously fair, and as one of the ministers above mentioned, says, "Our ministers and people generally, are fond of a free and fair discussion of matters," it surely cannot be unacceptable to the Wesleyan body or their organ.

We are the more induced to take this stand, because, though we gave very much space to the writings of ministers last year, we were after all accused by them of unfairness, in not also publishing the long official documents of Conference, which we would much rather have published than their letters, but had not space for both. If, therefore, this proposition be not accepted, we shall prefer to confine our publications on the Wesleyan side to official documents or extracts from the recognised organ of the body. At the same time we wish it to be distinctly understood that it is neither the arguments of these letters nor their criticisms that we fear, but their length.

BAPTISMAL REGENERATION.—Robert B. Denison, Esq., of Denison Avenue, Toronto, built a church in Toronto and called it St. Steven's, and called to the incumbency the Rev. J. H. McCollum, under whose teaching he had sat for nine months in St. George's. On the 17th ult. he sent a letter to his pastor, accusing him of preaching to those who had received the privilege of Baptism as if they had yet to experience conversion—a doctrine only suitable to Baptists and such dissenters. The proprietor thought it a mockery to allow his god-children to listen to sermons which so completely contradicted the baptismal service, and, therefore, the clergyman was requested to seek some parish where his Low Church views would be more appreciated. This remarkable letter, with the ensuing correspondence, has been laid by both parties before the Bishop.

DOINGS AT WASHINGTON.—The New York *Tribune* says—"A good day's work was done on Monday (7th) in the House of Representatives at Washington. The following resolution, offered by Mr. Adrain, of New Jersey, was passed by 124 Yeas to 56 Nays:—

'Resolved, That we fully approve the bold and patriotic act of Major Anderson in withdrawing from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter, and the determination of the President to maintain that fearless officer in his present condition, and we will support the President in all constitutional measures to enforce the laws and preserve the Union.'

Among those who sustained this resolution, were a majority of the Democratic representatives of the North, and several manly and patriotic members from Southern States. This resolution is worth more as a basis for the permanent settlement of the great question, and for the preservation of the Union, than all the propositions of all the compromise committees."

On the same day, Mr. Toombs, senator from Georgia, disgusted everybody by a ferocious fulmination in the Senate, in which both his manner and matter, and particularly his manner, were more than usually offensive.

A dispatch from Washington on the 8th says:—"It is stated that much dissatisfaction exists among the German and Irish volunteer troops, who are taken away from their business and homes to perform military duty, while the Secession leaders are enjoying the luxury of treason comfortably, and without any personal exposure."

FALLEN INTO THEIR OWN PIT.

The results of the insane Secession movement on the part of the Cotton States, are likely to prove very remarkable.

In the first place, it has roused a manly spirit in the North—a thing almost unknown for thirty years past, when slavery was in question. Dough-faces are likely to become as scarce in the future, as Abolitionists have been in the past. The North has given in to slavery on account of the profit derived from it, but now that they find they are losing more in panics and depreciations, and military preparations, than they are making by it, the revulsion in public feeling is tremendous. Capitalists do not want 20 per cent. taken off the value of their stocks, nor farmers 20 cents off the bushel of their wheat whenever it suits the vagaries of the Ultra-Slaveholders.

Again, the North not only feels her strength, but the conviction is spreading, that she must use it to effect a definitive and permanent settlement—or, in other words, so to circumscribe slavery, that it must die out at no distant date. The impression is now becoming general, that however much the Republicans may talk and negotiate about concessions to the South, nothing of that kind will be carried when it comes to the vote. In fact, concession now would be only a premium upon secession, on all occasions when the South might desire to carry any pro-slavery measure.

Secondly: the effect of the Secession movement in the Slave States themselves, amounts to a social revolution. There has always been in those States a great majority of non-slaveholding whites. They were called poor whites, white trash, and all sorts of uncomplimentary names; and by their dissipation, laziness, and improvidence, richly deserved them. These poor whites were the obsequious henchmen of the wealthy slaveholders—being their willing tools at all times to suppress free speech, a free press, and, latterly, any free man from the North by violence. These poor whites would do anything for whiskey; and constituted the fiercest and most reckless of the pro-slavery party in the South. It was they who, as organized bands of brigands, carried fire and sword into Kansas. It is they who constitute the army of the States of South Carolina and Georgia. Now, it has always been known that these poor whites held the destiny of the South in their hands. They could at any time out-vote the slaveholders five or six to one. It was to rouse them to a sense of the degradation forced upon them by slavery, and their own power to promote their true interests, that Helper's book was written—a book which spread so much dismay, that denunciations of it occupied Congress for weeks. Now, it so happens, that the moment Secession was proclaimed in South Carolina, this class changed places with the slaveholders. From obsequious servants, they became imperious and absolute masters. The planters had only this class to depend upon—not only to defend the State against the Federal Government, but to defend them from their own slaves; and the immediate imposition by the South Carolina Convention of a heavy tax upon slave property—a tax that could never be carried before—showed that the non-slaveholders, or poor whites, were in the ascendant. But this is not all. These proletaires have arms in their hands, and no authority to keep them in check; and whoever wants, they will not. They are already, it is said, levying upon the respectable citizens of Charleston; and if they do this in a city where some kind of check may be supposed to exist, what will they do on the plantations, where there is not, perhaps, a neighbor for miles to help a robbed family?

Certain it is, these men will spend an immense amount in slings, cobbles, and other favorite compounds, as well as in gambling and other ways, and they will find means of getting it to spend out of the weakness and fears of the rich planters, until all are reduced to one common level of beggary and ruin; that is, if the Federal Government be not invoked by the latter to save them from their own tools. And even supposing this takes place, the poor whites are now conscious of their strength and accustomed to use it, and they can rule as well by the ballot-box as the bayonet.

How little the slaveholders anticipated what was before them when they proclaimed secession! Like many, they have fallen into the pit they dugged for others; their sin has found them out, and if the North leave them to themselves, the condition of the seceding States will, ere long, in all probability, be something between that of St. Domingo and Mexico.

AMERICAN CITIES.

The growth and rank of cities is a matter of great interest to empires and the world at large. The following table compiled by the *Providence Journal* from the late census of the United States, will be read with interest. It shows the population of thirty-four of the principal cities in the United States, by the census of 1860; also, the population in 1850, the actual increase from 1850 to 1860, and the percentage of increase. The figures for the census of 1860 are obtained from various sources, and may be slightly changed by the official reports, though it is probable that they are generally correct:—

	1850.	1860.	Actual Increase.	Percentage, per ct.
New York.....	315,647	314,277	298,730	58
Philadelphia.....	408,762	568,034	159,272	34
Brooklyn.....	96,838	273,423	176,585	182
Baltimore.....	169,834	214,037	44,203	27
Boston.....	136,981	177,062	40,081	30
New Orleans.....	116,375	170,766	54,391	47
St. Louis.....	77,890	162,179	84,289	108
Cincinnati.....	115,435	160,060	44,625	39
Chicago.....	29,963	109,420	79,457	265
Buffalo.....	42,361	84,000	41,739	99
Louisville.....	43,194	75,196	32,002	74
Newark, N. J.....	38,894	72,055	33,161	85
San Francisco.....	34,870	66,000	31,130	89
Washington.....	40,091	61,400	21,309	53
Providence.....	41,513	55,669	14,156	34
Rochester.....	36,403	48,096	11,693	32
Detroit.....	21,019	46,834	25,815	123
Milwaukee.....	20,061	45,323	25,262	126
Cleveland.....	17,034	43,560	26,526	156
Charleston, S. C.....	42,985	40,194	loss 2,791	loss 6
Troy.....	28,785	39,652	10,868	38
New Haven.....	20,345	39,277	18,932	93
Richmond.....	27,570	37,958	10,388	38
Lowell.....	33,383	37,069	3,686	11
Jersey City.....	6,856	29,256	22,400	327
Cambridge.....	15,215	26,074	10,859	71
Roxbury.....	18,364	25,137	6,773	37
Charlestown, Mass.....	17,216	25,129	7,913	46

RANK OF CITIES.

1850.	1860.	1850.	1860.
New York.....	1	Buffalo.....	11
Philadelphia.....	2	Louisville.....	9
Brooklyn.....	3	Newark.....	14
Baltimore.....	4	San Francisco.....	15
Boston.....	5	Washington.....	13
New Orleans.....	6	Providence.....	12
St. Louis.....	7	Rochester.....	15
Cincinnati.....	8	Detroit.....	16
Chicago.....	18		21

THE CREOLE CASE.

The case of the "Creole" was mentioned a short time ago in a letter which we published from Lewis Tappan, Esq., of Brooklyn. A Montreal correspondent gives the particulars of the case:—

(To the Editor of the Montreal Witness.)

MONTREAL, Jan. 8th, 1861.

SIR,—The case of Anderson is one which tests our high standard of liberty. If we allow Canada to become a trap for fugitives, that high standard falls, and we, as a nation, sink into the mean and inhuman position of the Southern States. The recent decision of the judges in this case is against all law and justice, and we, as a people, have a right to protest against it. Several cases have been cited to prove that we have a right to give the fugitive protection when he seeks it on our soil. In looking over some papers dated 1842, I find the following case bearing very closely on the one now before us:—

The brig "Creole," of Richmond, Va., sailed from that port towards the close of that year (1841) for New Orleans, with a cargo consisting, partly of tobacco, and 135 slaves. Some eight or ten days after leaving Hampton Roads, a part of the slaves rose upon the crew of the vessel, murdered a passenger named Howell, who owned some of the negroes, wounded the Captain dangerously, the first mate and two of the crew severely. The slaves, consequently obtained complete possession of the vessel, when under their direction, it was taken to the port of Nassau, in the Island of New Providence. There, at the request of the American Consul in the place, the Governor ordered a guard on board the "Creole," with a view to prevent the escape of any on board, until an investigation could be made. On examination 19 of the slaves were identified as having participated in the murder and mutiny; these were placed in confinement for another investigation of the case. But the Government refused to accede to the demand of the American Consul that they should be sent back to America for trial. The remainder of the slaves were set at liberty on the ground that by landing on British territory they became free.

Now, sir, if the British Government was justified in refusing to surrender those guilty of murder and mutiny, there can be no question with regard to Anderson. If our action was legal then, surely there is no illegality in refusing to give up Anderson now.

I am yours respectfully,
W. S.
No. 2 St. Joseph Street.

VAGARIES OF THE RELIGIOUS CENSUS OF 1851.

(To the Editor of the Montreal Witness.)

SIR,—Pray give me a corner, to expose the inaccuracies of the last Religious Census, and to enforce the need of careful returns. If it is worth while to take a census of denominations, it is important that it be a correct one; besides, it is really a good thing to know the strength of the various religious bodies. The attempt at this, in 1851, was a perfect farce. Take the general abstract of religions for Lower Canada, as published in the official papers, and we find the total population of the Province recorded as 890,261. Of these, 746,866 are apportioned to the Church of Rome; and of the 143,395 Protestants, there are assigned 45,402 to the Church of England; 4,047 to the Church of Scotland; the immense number of 267 (!) in all Lower Canada to the Free Church; 29,221 to other Presbyterians; 5,799 to the Wesleyan Methodists; Episcopal Methodists, 7; New Connexion, 3,442; other Methodists, 11,935; Baptists, 4,493; Congregationalists, 3,927; Protestants, 10,475; other creeds, not classed, 13,834; and the rest to certain minor bodies. Assuming, which I very much doubt, that the Protestant population of Lower Canada is not quite 1-5th of the whole, the distribution above noted is wholly inaccurate. Take, for instance, the Presbyterians, with which the writer is most familiar. What think the frequenters of St. Andrew's and St. Paul's Churches, of there being, according to the Census, no members of the Church of Scotland in Montreal?—and yet, if the Census be true, there were none in 1851! Then in the Beaufort District, that Church has nine congregations; and yet, veritable Census, no adherents! Then how shrivelled, according to the Census, beneath her true numbers, is the Free Church, with but 267 adherents in all Lower Canada; while the U. P. Church is quietly snuffed out altogether. Our Wesleyan brethren fare somewhat better, but still their true numbers are much underrated. You, doubtless, are ready to concede the importance of a true estimate of de-

nominal numbers. Now for a remedy, which is simply this:—

Let each reader of this letter, in the columns of the census schedule, which they have doubtless already pondered carefully, legibly write down the churches to which he and his family belong. If Presbyterians, carefully distinguishing, as the instructions to the census enumerators direct, the class to which they belong; thus if of the church of Scotland, write "Presbyterian Church of Scotland," if Free Church or United Presbyterian, "Presbyterian Free C.," or "Presbyterian U. P.," as the case may be. If Methodists write Wesleyan Methodists, Episcopal Methodists, &c., and so of other denominations, let each inhabitant of city and country carefully designate the church to which he belongs in the religious column, and some churches will be found to have wondrously increased and multiplied since 1851.

Yours,
A. M.

Montreal, 9th Jan., 1861.

LETTER FROM A CLERGYMAN OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND TO THE "MONTREAL WITNESS."

I wish to take this opportunity of expressing my admiration of the great ability with which your paper is conducted. I have now been reading it regularly for several years, and I am more and more impressed with its excellence in nearly every respect as a family paper. I think it, in this respect, second to no paper with which I am acquainted. At the same time, I must add, that there is one important drawback to my approval of the paper. The longer I read the paper, the more glaringly do I see the very great injustice with which the English Church is treated in its columns. I do not complain because your paper is not an organ of the Church of England; of course this it does not profess to be. But it does profess to be a religious, non-sectarian newspaper—to give the news, generally interesting to godly persons, of the Evangelical Protestant Denominations. You acknowledge the English Church to be the most important, the largest, and most influential of those denominations, and you profess to regard it with the same Christian love as the rest, and to give its news with same fairness and fulness. This, I am bold to say, you do not do. The Church of England, in England and in the Colonies, was never, you are well aware, a tenth part as active and diligent as it is now—never so largely engaged in Missionary labors, and in evangelistic labors at home, as it is now. But what would, or could, any of your readers know of this from your columns? Next to nothing. The labors and progress of the other prominent denominations are all duly chronicled, as of the Presbyterians, Congregationalists, Baptists and Methodists. But you scarcely ever insert anything about the English Church, except a paragraph, now and then, respecting some quarrel, a scandal, or reported defection from its ranks,—such things as tend to increase and intensify the prejudices of dissenters against the Church, and to shake the confidence of her own members. For example, in your issue of Dec. 29, you give a paragraph from some English paper, headed, "Frightful Overcrowding of Laborers' Cottages," and you give an editorial note at the end, saying that "one phrase in the foregoing affords a clue to the whole, viz., 'ecclesiastical property.'" A more unjust sentence never was penned. The very extract contradicts you; for the writer of it says (speaking of a large District) that "in one village" the houses unfit to live in are said to be ecclesiastical property; and the writer affirms, moreover, that this "overcrowding is but a fair sample of the condition of the agricultural population of England." And yet you at once require all your readers to conclude that the whole of this monstrous evil is owing to ecclesiastical property! I put it to your sense of fair play, whether this is just.

Let me give you another example of great want of candour and fair play. A late issue contained a snappish paragraph from the *Christian Guardian*, animadverting upon the Bishop of Oxford for saying that a Society, as contradistinguished from a Church, cramped the spirit. The paragraph is a most stupid and ignorant one. Surely you, sir, know the Bishop of Oxford too well—however you may differ from him—to suppose him capable of "jesting on the missionary cause!" You are well aware that he is, among the English clergy, one of the most devoted and active promoters of Christian missions; and he is the originator and heart and soul of one of the most glorious Christian enterprises of modern times,—the mission to Central Africa, under the advice and guidance of Dr. Livingston. And surely it was not to discredit the Missionary cause that the Bishop of Oxford said that a "Society cramped the spirit," but only by way of regret that the Church, as such, should have ever been so wanting in her duty to the great cause of Missions, as to make it necessary for a Society, a voluntary Society, to be originated for the work. To the Church the work was entrusted—to the Church as a visible organized kingdom,—and the Church should do it, and should be seen by the world doing it as a Church. The Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, as you are doubtless aware, takes this view, and her Board of Missions is appointed by the Tri-Annual General Convention. If I am not mistaken, the Methodist Missions are conducted by the Methodist Conference, and not by a self-originated and independent Society within the body; and I think the same thing is true of the Free Church of Scotland, and the Moravian Church, and others. Your extract, then, was quite unfair to our Church and to the Bishop of Oxford, and calculated to give a most erroneous impression.

Again, I must say that I consider it quite unfair and damaging to the English Church, to give the Bishop of Huron's letter and not to give Provost Whittaker's answer to it, in the matters of Trinity College, Toronto. The *Globe* gave both sides, and if you gave one, should have given the other. Your readers are not aware that Provost Whittaker denied positively the truth of several of the allegations made by the Bishop of Huron,—e.g., that he ever spoke of "the losses sustained by us at the Reformation," or "that it was impertinent to preach justification by faith." His answer shows clearly, to any unprejudiced mind, that Provost W. is very, very far, indeed, from being what is called a Tractarian or Puseyite, and that he is only an old-fashioned Church-of-England-man, such as Hooker, and Pearson, and Barrow, and Jackson, and most of our best divines.

These are specimens of what I consider your unfairness towards the English Church,—not so much intentional as (if you will forgive the expression) constitutional.

I have further to complain of errors in fact occurring, from time to time, (quite unintentional on your part, I am sure, for I believe you quite incapable of wilfully inserting an error) in your paper respecting the doings of the English Church, which show a lack of interest in her, and a want of knowledge of her doings, in striking contrast with your intelligent appreciation (e.g.) of the movements of the *Free Kirk*. Thus, for example, the writer of the "Review of Religious Intelligence," (Jan. 24, '61) is made to say that the Bishop of Oxford "approves of the revision of the

Prayer-book;—the fact being that, in the charge referred to, he disapproves of it, and argues strongly against it. Again, I have seen it stated over and over again in the *Witness*, that there was no Protestant Missionary at Labrador until Mr. Carpenter went there; whereas there has been a most excellent and devoted Missionary of our Church there for many years,—the Rev. Algernon Gifford, who built a Church and Parsonage at Forteau, and visited the whole Labrador Coast. He left it last summer, after nine years' residence, and I think his successor has since left also; but another will, of course, be sent out as soon as a suitable man is found.

In your issue of the 29th Dec., you give a short paragraph respecting the Revision-of-the-Liturgy-movement in England. From that paragraph one would suppose that the revision movement was a general one, and making successful progress. The facts are quite the other way. The petition presented by Lord Ebury contained the signatures, after a very active canvass among the 10,000 clergy of the Church, of only 300 odd subscribers of the clergy. It was petitioned against by several thousand of the clergy; and Lord Ebury's motion, in the House of Lords, could not find one second among either clerical or lay peers. The motion for revision has brought out the fact that the great body of the clergy and laity of the English are decidedly opposed to it.

[We have received the letter of which the above is a portion, from a very zealous and useful clergyman of the Church of England. We do not know if the writer intended this letter for publication, but take the liberty of inserting it in justice to those whom he thinks we have treated unfairly. When we publish the remaining part, we will have a few explanations to offer. The great Scotch Poet says:—

"Oh wad some power the giftie gie us,
To see oursel's as others see us,"

A wish which it is our lot to realize in the above criticisms.—Ed. Wit.]

(To the Editor of the Montreal Witness.)

DECEMBER 27th, 1860.

Sir,—Be kind enough to inform an old subscriber of yours how is a person to proceed to obtain a divorce from his wife, who might be guilty of adultery. Is it through Parliament or a magistrate, or how? Please to state in your much-liked paper. Yours,

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

[The only way, we believe, is by Act of Parliament, which is not very costly, but which will be opposed by all Roman Catholic members.—Ed. Wit.]

SELLING DRINK AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

(Letter from George Stephenson.)

STOCKTON AND DARLINGTON RAILWAY,
Sept. 6th, 1860.

DEAR SIR,—You ask for my opinion "as to the effects of selling drink at railway stations." To this I can unhesitatingly reply, the effects are most pernicious. On this subject I can speak from experience, for the Stockton and Darlington Railway Company, since I became connected with it twenty-five years ago, has had a fair trial of both sides of the question.

In the days of stage-coach travelling, it was the universal custom to book passengers at inns, and when the first railway was opened, the stations were not complete without a portion of each being set apart for the sale of drink. Consequently, full provision for supplying this kind of "refreshment" was made at every station on the line. This arrangement, which was at first considered an absolute necessity, continued in force for several years, and thus gave us ample opportunity of witnessing the effects on that side of the question.

These effects may be summed up in a few words. The temptation to drink being placed so prominently before the company's servants, led to habits of drinking amongst them, and consequently, neglect of duty. Porters were "treated" by passengers, and sometimes got to think more of the drink than their work. Cases of drunkenness occurred amongst passengers which would not, if drink had not been so easily obtainable. Delay of trains not unfrequently happened in order to give opportunities for obtaining this "refreshment." We had greater liability to accidents, which were of too frequent occurrence, together with all the annoyance and inconvenience of having men to do the work who were not always to be depended upon.

All these results being fully demonstrated by experience, led to the ultimate abolition of drink from the (Stockton and Darlington) railway stations. Although in a pecuniary point of view it appeared a sacrifice, the duty to abolish the traffic became so apparent, that the directors could no longer hesitate to make the change. It is now some years ago since this was done, and I am happy to say that we have never yet had cause to regret it. There is not now a station on this, the oldest line in the kingdom, where intoxicating drinks are sold, and I hope this state of things will ever continue.

I am not aware that any other railway company has adopted this plan; but am satisfied that if all railway companies were to do away with the sale of drink at their stations, they would be best consulting the interests of the shareholders and the welfare of the travelling public. There is no question but that much property and many valuable lives are annually sacrificed through drink; and therefore everything that we can possibly do should be done to lessen the facilities for obtaining it. I am every day more and more convinced that, if we want to prevent drunkenness, we must remove the temptations to drink out of the way. If a railway company allows drink to be sold at their stations, they ought not to be surprised if some of the men occasionally get intoxicated and neglect their duty. And when we consider that the slightest inattention of an engineman, a guard, pointsman, or signalman, might be productive of the most fearful consequences, it seems impossible to take too much precaution. By removing the temptation to drink as far away as possible, we adopt one great means of keeping a sober set of men. That such has been the result I am perfectly satisfied, and have no doubt that, if all railway companies would follow the example, they would bear me out without exception.

I remain, dear Sir, yours truly,

GEORGE STEPHENSON.

EDWARD PEASE, Esq., Darlington.

[We earnestly commend the above important letter to Railway Directors and Railway Companies in Canada.—Ed. Wit.]

EDITORIAL ITEMS.

—The Annual Sunday School Sermons, in connection with the Wesleyan Church, Quebec Suburbs, will be preached on Sabbath first, in the Lagachetiere-street Church, by the following ministers:—Rev. E. B. Ryckman, at half-past 10 a.m.; Rev. Lachlin Taylor, at half-past 2 p.m.; and the Rev. I. B. Howard, at half-past 6 evening. A collection in behalf of the funds of the Sabbath Schools of the Church will be taken up at the close of each service.—The Annual Tea Meeting of the Children will be held in the basement of the Lagachetiere-street Church, on Tuesday evening, 15th inst., at 6 o'clock.

—The late Anniversary meetings in New York having proved, comparatively speaking, failures, the *American Presbyterian* gave an article on the subject, which we have kept till the near approach of our Anniversary Meetings, in the hope that the suggestions may be found of use.

—We are requested to say that the Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association would feel very much obliged, if employers would have the kindness to answer the circular left at their stores and factories, as soon as convenient.

—The Treasurer of the "Union Evangelique de Jennes Gens" gratefully acknowledges the receipt of \$2 and \$1 from two English Gentlemen, who heartily approve of the Association.

—The Treasurer of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society begs to acknowledge with thanks the receipts of \$5.12 (a guinea) from an English gentleman, at the Society's Concert, on the 3rd instant; also, a donation of \$10 from George Horne, Esq.

—Rev. T. Mackin, of Onslow, begs to acknowledge with many thanks the receipt from Mrs. Stanley Bagge, of Montreal, of a communion cup and plate for use in his present mission.

—The Free Church at Campbellford, recently held a Bazaar, the proceeds of which, to be applied to seating the Church, amounted to \$248. Through the exertions of friends, the Church will be opened free from debt. A site has been obtained for a Church in Percy, and the congregation there is making arrangements to build. Both congregations are under the Pastoral care of the Rev. Thos. Alexander.—Com.

—We have received a communication describing a den of drunkenness and gambling frequented by a club of young men; and another complaining of an indecent attack made by a gentleman (?) on a servant-girl who had been sent out on a message in the evening, both of which we would publish, were they each accompanied by a responsible name to authenticate the facts; and we may just state that such authentication will, in all cases, be requisite, although we will not publish the name, unless authorized to do so.

—Clergymen of this city who have not received Census documents from the Commissioners, will be furnished on leaving their names at the Census office, St. Sacrament Street. In the Schedules distributed, columns 48 to 60, inclusive, apply solely to Manufacturers.

—At the adjourned annual meeting of the Board of Arts and Manufactures, held yesterday, the following officers were elected:—President, John Redpath; Vice-President, William Rodden; Treasurer, N. B. Corse; Secretary, B. Chamberlin. Sub-Committee, Professor Dawson, A. A. Stevenson, H. Bulmer, A. Murray, R. Forsyth, N. B. Corse, B. Chamberlin, Henry Lyman, Dunbar Browne. Auditors, Hector Munro, Robert Forsyth.—*Daily Witness*, Jan. 8.

—The interments during the past week were 49 in the Catholic, and 7 in the Protestant Cemetery. Of these 37 were children. There were 6 deaths reported from small-pox, and one by burning—a girl aged 5 years. A large number of fatal cases of small-pox are reported at Caughnawaga. The mortality reports for the past week in Montreal show that the accounts of fatal cases had been exaggerated.

—Some of the streets in Griffintown have been flooded by the recent rise in the river. The river-road from the city to Longueuil is said to be good; laborers were yesterday employed in clearing it of snow.

—We are informed that a thermometer at the back of the Mountain indicated 27° below zero, this morning, at 6 o'clock; at half-past 7, in the city, 16° below was noted; and at 9 o'clock, 13° below. At noon our thermometer indicated 10° below.

—Crossing on the ice to St. Lamberts and Longueuil is now constant. Yesterday, along the front of the city, there was some display by the horse-dealers; and we observe, opposite the Custom-House, a building in course of erection, part of the use of which is said to be for the retailing of liquors. Has it been licensed by the city authorities?

—On the 7th inst., there were 15 cases before the Recorder, 7 of them for drunkenness. Yesterday, there were 6 prisoners, 4 for intemperance. O'Donnell, who was charged with assaulting John McCarthy on New-Year's Day with an old sword, was fined \$15, or to be imprisoned for two months.

—The person who not long since robbed Demers, the butcher, of \$2,100, and who subsequently returned \$900 under cover of the confessional, has restored other \$700 by the Rev. Mr. Tambureau, of the Seminary; these amounts, with \$150 previously recovered, leave only \$350 to be given up, which, perhaps, the conscience-smitten thief may by-and-by hand over to its proper owner.

—The Aldermen and Councillors whose terms expire this spring are:—Aldermen Marchand, East Ward; Corse, West; Leprohon, St. Antoine; Jodoin, St. Louis. Councillors Bernard, Centre; Rennie, St. Lawrence; Mullins, St. Ann's; Goyette, St. James, and Beaudry, St. Mary's. It is said that Messrs. Marchand, Jodoin, Leprohon, and Rennie, decline re-election; Councillor Mullins has left the city, and Councillor Bernard resides beyond the city limits.

—In the Police Court, on Monday, a sleigh-driver named Hartigan and a man named Jellico, were remanded for further examination, on a charge of stealing a travelling-bag containing valuable articles from Joseph Garcan, of St. John's. Yesterday, Martin gave bail in \$400 to appear at the next Court of Quarter Sessions for trial, on a charge of stabbing James Somerville.

—J. F. Sincennes and John George Crebassa, of Sorel, Esquires, have been appointed Trustees of the Richelieu General Hospital, under the 1st Section of the Act 23rd Victoria, Chapter 142.

—A special telegram to the *Herald*, from Toronto, last night, says:—"Rowdies rule the roast. Bowes is elected Mayor by a majority of 341. The Council is rather more respectable." And another despatch, from Woodstock states that yesterday the Baptist College was totally destroyed by fire. The loss is \$25,000, of which \$8,000 are insured in the Royal and State.

—On Monday, 31st ult., Mr. John Mallett, Junr., was crushed between two cog-wheels belonging to the bark mill in his father's tannery. It appears that the deceased was passing along near the machinery when a

part of his clothing was caught by one of the cog-wheels, and in an instant, without uttering one word, and only one single audible groan, his body was horribly mangled between the two massive iron cogs.

—A large number of the citizens of Quebec, entertaining the belief that the time has come when, as a matter of paramount necessity, a thorough and searching enquiry should be made into the manner in which the municipal elections and civic affairs generally in that city are conducted, prayed by requisition the Mayor, Mr. Langevin, to call a public meeting. This application was refused, but two magistrates being called upon, the request was granted, and the meeting is called.

NATURAL MISTAKE.—The *Argus*, a paper published in the City of Drogheda, Ireland, tells its readers that "the election by the Northern States of America of a black man as President has at length brought about a state of feeling between the Southern and Northern States which for a long time has been feared, and which threatens to end in the disruption of the American Union. Since the confederation was formed, no Presidential election has excited so much party feeling as has the election of Abraham Lincoln, a black gentleman, hitherto unknown out of the State in which he lived, or at least unknown as a public man in Europe." [What else could a stranger understand by the term "Black Republican," continually applied to Lincoln by the Democratic journals?—Ed. Wit.]

COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

MONTREAL, Friday, January 11th, 1861.

This was the coldest morning of the season; thermometer at 7 a.m., indicated 15° below zero; at noon 10° below.

The weather on Wednesday and yesterday was rather milder than on the two or three previous days, and a quantity of snow fell; but last night was very cold, and windy, with some drifting snow. On Tuesday, there were no farmers from the country at the Bonsecours market, and the attendance at St. Ann's was small; the country roads are blocked up in many places, and marketing to-day is limited. A friend from the country informs us that snow lies deep in the woods, affording a fair prospect for lumberers. City business has been quiet during this week, partly on account of the roads, and partly because there had been a cessation of grain-buying; but now that there is a favorable reaction, especially in Wheat, with an advance in price, and the tendency upward, a brisk trade for the remaining winter months is looked for.

BREADSTUFFS.—The news by the "Nova-Scotian" shows an advance both in Flour and Wheat, with good demand for the former; this, and the improvement in Breadstuffs reported yesterday and to-day in New-York, has imparted firmness to the market here. Our quotations show latest transactions, including sales of Flour and Wheat for May delivery. Besides these, we note a sale yesterday of 500 barrels, for shipment, of a very superior brand of No. 1 Superfine, on the spot at \$5.50. There were some sales of retail parcels at \$5.40.

Markets both in the Upper Province and in the Western States show a little more activity, and prices are improving.

HOGS AND PROVISIONS.—A telegram from Milwaukee of the 10th inst., informs us that Mess Pork had been sold in quantity at \$15; Hogs had slightly improved, and Exchange on New-York had gone up to 5 per cent. premium.

There was more activity and firmness at Chicago on 5th inst., and Exchange was quoted up to 3 per cent. premium.

At Cincinnati on the 7th, an advance on the prices of the 5th was reported. On Saturday Mess Pork was firm at \$15.25, and advancing; on 7th it was said to be up to \$16.25, but that is believed to be an error. Hogs on Monday were quoted in the same despatch, at \$6.25 dressed weight, offered but sellers refused.

The Hog market here has been dull during the week, and prices are rather lower with few sales. Our quotations show current prices.

Relative to the recent advance in one or two of the principal Provision Markets of the Western States, a well-informed correspondent states,—the Mess Pork packed in Chicago and Cincinnati is indeed a very superior article this season. If the political horizon were less gloomy, a further and considerable advance might safely be predicted; but as matters stand, it is impossible to make even a shrewd guess as to the condition of the market twenty-four hours ahead. It is now believed that Hogs will come to these markets freely, and that large receipts will depress prices. He says that we in Montreal cannot realise the financial condition of the Far West. For about six weeks the Cincinnati Banks took no new paper whatever—only discounting in the way of renewals; and yet, generally speaking, the merchants have stood up nobly under the terrible pressure. Several hundred barrels of Mess Pork are on the way from Cincinnati, some for points in Canada West, some for Montreal, and some for Quebec.

THE TEA TRADE.—We are favored with recent information from China, of which we give some items which clearly establish the fact of a scarcity of Green Teas.—Up to 3d October last, none of the seasons Greens had been exported from Shanghai to the United States;—the shipments to corresponding date of 1859 for American markets having been 3,496,112 lbs. The quantity sent to Great Britain to Oct. 1860, was only 663,942 lbs., showing a decrease from the business of corresponding time in 1859 of 1,276,039 lbs. During September last, 10,678 packages of Greens had found buyers at Shanghai, of which 3,300 were from Japan; and the entire settlements for the season to October, were but 31,378 packages, against 128,500 for corresponding period of 1859—the unsold stock last year being 10,500 packages, against 110,000 in the year before. Further supplies of Greens are quite uncertain, both as to quality and time of arrival at Shanghai, in consequence of fresh rebellion in that region. Later advices than the foregoing state that the ship "Phantom," with a full cargo, has sailed for the port of New-York—the only vessel of the season; in reference to new Green Teas, therefore, it is evident that no supplies of consequence can reach that market until late in the Spring.

ASHES.—The market has been steady for a few days, but little doing. The statement for week ending Jan. 10, is:—

Receipts,.....	350 bbls.	Pots,	123 bbls.
Shipments,.....	251 "		
In Store,.....	2,363 "		1,248 bbls.

FREIGHTS.—Freights from Montreal to Liverpool, per sailing vessel from Portland, are quoted at: Flour, 6s.; Wheat, 14s. 6d.; Peas, 15s.; Ashes, 60s. to 70s.; Butter, 90s.

From Boston to Liverpool, per sailing vessel:—Flour, 3s.; Grain, 7s.; Butter, 65s.; and to London, Flour, 3s. 6d.; Grain, 7s. 6d.; Butter, 75s. From Boston to Glasgow, same rates as to London.

From New York to Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 3d. to 3s.

6d.; Grain in bulk, 7s. 4d. To London—Flour, 3s. 6d.; Wheat in ship's bags, 8s. 4d.

—A private telegram received in this city yesterday, announces the loss of the ship "Ocean Monarch," which left Montreal for Liverpool with a cargo of breadstuffs.

FINANCIAL.—The following items are from Messrs. Taylor Bros. Circular, of 10th inst.:

STOCKS.—Bank of Montreal.—There has been continued demand for this stock; but, as none has been offered during the week, there are no transactions to quote. Commercial Bank.—Sales day after last report at 106; since when there has been none on the market lower than 108; which price has to-day been paid. City Bank.—Is reported sold at 107½, and 107½ would to-day be given. La Banque du Peuple.—Sales at 113. Ontario Bank.—Sales at 105 to 106 since our last; the latter price is to-day obtainable. Molson's Bank.—Not any in the market. Bank of Toronto.—Sellers 10½ buyers 10½. Bank of Upper Canada.—67½.

We do not know of anything doing in Railway, Mining, Telegraph, or Gas Stocks.

BONDS AND SECURITIES.—Con. M. L. Fund Debentures. Sales at par. Montreal City Bonds.—Sales at 90 to 91. In Harbor, Water Works, and Railway Bonds, we are not aware of any transactions.

EXCHANGE.—Bank Bills on London, 106½ and 106½; on New York, 106½.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKET.

Flour.—Firm, and advancing; Superfine No. 1, \$5.30 to \$5.35, with a sale at lowest figures, but any quantity of consequence could not now be got at that price; 2,000 barrels for May delivery at \$6.10c., and a large quantity has been sold at \$6. Fancy is \$5.50 to \$5.60; Extra, \$6 to \$6.20; Superior Extra, \$6.50 to \$7; but these rates continue nominal, there being little or no demand.

SACK-Flour.—Sales at \$2.75 and \$2.80.

WHEAT.—Advancing; \$1.20 has been offered for No. 1 Chicago Spring, or \$1.25 for U. C. Spring, for future delivery. The latter has been sold in large quantity at \$1.25 for May.

BUTTER.—Dull; inferior store-packed, 12 to 13c; sales of good at 14c. and 14½c.; 15 to 16 for good dairy. A small lot of good dairy sold yesterday p.m. at 15c.

ASHES.—First Pots, \$5.40c.; Inferiors, \$5.45c.; Pearls, \$5.80c.

OATMEAL.—Dull; \$3.95 to \$4 may be said to be about the market price.

PROVISIONS.—Mess Pork, \$17 to \$19; Prime Mess, \$12; Prime, \$10. Nothing doing in lower grades; the only movement is in Mess. No transactions in Beef.

LARD.—In good supply; sale of prime at 11½c. A considerable sale of rough has been made at 8c.

DRESSED HOGS.—Purchases for packing have ceased in the meantime, and the market is dull with a number of prime lots offering. The range, to-day, is \$5.50 to \$5.37½, with good supply and limited demand; sales at \$5.50 for a lot averaging 185 lbs., \$5.75 for same weights, \$6 for a very choice lot, and \$6.37½ for a small parcel, averaging over 240 lbs. A lot of very superior, with option of more, has been offered at \$6.25 and not taken.

TEA.—Twankay, 40 to 48c; Y. Hysons, 46 to 65c; Souchongs and Congous, 40 to 50 for ordinary to fine, and 50 to 70c for higher grades.

SUGARS.—No quotable change; \$6.75 to \$7.75c.

SALT.—Held at 65 to 70c.

FISH.—Prime Split Herrings, \$4.50 to \$5; Inferior, \$3.50 to \$4.

POULTRY.—Plentiful; a lot of Turkeys sold at 8c. per lb. for the American market.

LEATHER.—Mr. H. T. McCulloch of this city, in his Prices Current, says:—

"During the week there has been quite a stir among the manufacturers in looking for stock, and sales have been made at quotations, but as the stock on hand and to come is light, holders are looking for an advance, showing no anxiety to force sales."

The following quotations are from his list:—

Hemlock Spanish Sole, No. 1, (best brands).....	22c. to 23c.
Do. do. No. 2.....	19c. to 20c.
Do. do. No. 1, (ordinary).....	20c. to 21c.
Do. do. No. 2.....	18c. to 19c.
Hemlock Slaughter, No. 1.....	22c. to 23c.
Do. No. 2.....	18c. to 20c.
Hemlock Damaged Sole.....	12½c. to 15c.
Waxed Upper, light and medium.....	32c. to 35c.
Do. heavy.....	30c. to 32c.
Splits, medium, heavy and large.....	25c. to 30c.
Do. light and small.....	20c. to 25c.
Kips, No. 1.....	40c. to 45c.
Do. ordinary.....	25c. to 30c.
Calf-Skin, 18 to 22 lbs. per doz.....	55c. to 60c.
Do. 24 to 32 lbs. per doz.....	60c. to 70c.

FURS.—No quotable change:—

Musk Rats.....	\$0.08 to \$0.10	Red Fox.....	\$1.25 to \$1.50
Mink.....	2.00 to 2.50	Beaver, per lb.....	1.00 to 0.00
Martin.....	1.25 to 1.75	Coon.....	0.25 to 0.50
Northern do.....	3.00 to 6.00	Lynx.....	1.50 to 2.00
Fisher.....	3.00 to 5.00		

JOHN DOUGALL, Commission Merchant.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES

FOR MARKET-DAY, JAN. 11.

(Corrected by the Clerk of Bonsecours Market.)

[The prices quoted here are those obtained by Farmers and others who bring their own produce to market, and attend during the day to its retail in small quantities to suit householders. Country merchants who may send produce to the city cannot expect to get higher prices than are quoted in our report of the wholesale market.]

Flour, country, per quintal, 13s 6d to 14s; Oatmeal, do, 9s to 9s 6d; Indian Meal, do, 10s to 10s 3d; Turkeys, old, per couple, 3s to 4s; Geese, 3s to 4s; Ducks, 2s 6d to 3s 4d; Fowls, 2s to 2s 6d; Chickens, 1s 3d to 2s; Beef, per lb, extra, 3d to 4d; Pork, 3d to 4d; Mutton, per qr, 5s to 10s; Do, per lb, 4d to 5d; Lamb, per qr, 2s 6d to 4s 6d; Veal, do, 5s to 12s 6d; Beef, per 100 lbs, 2s 6d to 3s; Pork, fresh, do, 2s 6d to 3s 6d; Butter, fresh, per lb, 1s 3d to 1s 6d; Do, Salt, per lb, 8d to 9d; Lard, per lb, 7d to 8d; Eggs, fresh, per dozen, 9d to 10d; Maple Sugar, per lb, 5d to 6d. Haddock, per lb, 3d; Apples per brl, 10s to 25s.

REMARKS.—Small attendance, and not much business doing.

CATTLE MARKETS.

MONTREAL MARKET.—Week ending Jan. 10.

The market has been dull, with an abundant supply. The following are the prices:—First quality Cattle, \$6.50 to \$7; Second and Third, do, \$5.50 to \$6.50; Milk Cows, \$5.00, \$5.25, and \$5.50; Sheep, \$5.50 to \$6; Lambs, \$3 to \$4; Dressed Hogs, \$5.50 to \$6.37½; Hides, \$5; Pelts, 90c to \$1.10; Tail-raw, rough, 7c.

NEW YORK MARKETS.—JAN. 10.—By Telegraph.

Flour 5c. to 10c. better; \$5.20 to \$5.35 for super; \$5.45 to \$5.60 for extra; \$5.25 to \$5.35 for super Western. Canada Flour a shade better; \$5.60 to \$7.30 for extra. Rye Flour steady at \$3.30 to \$4.15 for common to choice extra.

Grain.—Wheat 1c better; \$1.38 for winter red Western; \$1.25 for Chicago spring; \$1.30 for choice Milwaukee club; \$1.58 for white Michigan. Rye quiet at 74c to 76c. Barley dull at 70c to 80c. Corn a shade better; 70c to 70½c for mixed Western in store and delivered; 71c to 72c for yellow Southern. Oats quiet at 35½c to 37c.

Provisions.—Pork firmer; mess \$16.75; prime \$13.50. Lard steady.

Exchange unchanged.

Stocks dull and lower, but closed firmer, however.

Literary Extracts.

A VOICE FROM THE PENITENTIARY.

The following beautiful lines were found pencilled by a convict in one of the books belonging to the Library of the Provincial Penitentiary.—*Kingston Herald.*

MOTHER.

I've wandered far away, mother,
Far from my happy home,
And left the land that gave me birth,
In other climes to roam;
And time since then has rolled his years,
And marked them on my brow,
Yet still I think on thee, mother,
I'm thinking on thee now.

When by thy gentle side, mother,
Thou watchedst far away, mother,
And kissed me in your pride, mother,
Taught me the word of truth;
Then brightly was my soul lit up
With thoughts of future joy,
Whilst you bright fancy garlands wove,
To deck thy darling boy.

I'm thinking on the day, mother,
When, with such anxious care
You lifted up your heart to Heaven,
Your hope, your trust, was there.
Fond memory brings the parting glance,
Whilst tears roll down my cheek,
That last long loving look told more
Than ever words could speak.

I'm lonely and forsaken, mother,
No friend is near me now
To soothe me with a tender word,
Or cool my burning brow.
The dearest ties affection wove
Are all now torn from me,
They left me when my trouble came,
They did not love like thee.

I would not have thee know, mother,
How brightest hopes decay,
The tempter with his painful cup
Has dashed them all away;
And shame has left its venom sting,
To rack with anguish wild,
Yet still, I would not have thee know
The sorrows of thy child.

I know you would not chide, mother,
You would not give me blame,
But soothe me with a tender word
And bid me hope again.
I'm lonely and forsaken now,
Unpitied and unloved,
Yet, still I would not have thee know
How sorely I'm distressed.

I've wandered far away, mother,
Since I deserted thee,
And left thy trusting heart to break
Beyond the deep blue sea;
Yet mother still I love thee well,
I long to hear thee speak,
And feel again that balmy breath
Upon my careworn cheek.

But ah! there is a thought, mother,
Pervades my beating breast,
That thy freed spirit may have flown
To its eternal rest.
And as I wipe the tear away,
There whispers in my ear
A voice that speaks of Heaven, mother,
And bids me seek thee there.

ON THE RISE AND PROGRESS OF THE REFORMATION IN SCOTLAND.

(By Rev. D. B. Blair in Presbyterian Witness.)

THIRD STAGE.—(Continued.)

On the 31st July, 1547, the castle of St. Andrew's was taken by the Popish party, assisted by the French, and John Knox, with the rest of its occupiers, were conducted as prisoners on board the French Galleys. Here Knox continued a prisoner until he was released at the instance of the English Ambassadors, when he was allowed to return to England. He resided for some time in that country, and while there refused the offer of the Bishopric of Rochester, which he could not accept, because he regarded Prelacy as unscriptural. From England he went to the continent; and after being pastor of a Protestant Church at Frankfurt he went to Geneva, where he remained till his return to Scotland in the year 1555.

After Knox was banished to the French Galleys the flames of persecution again broke out in Scotland. Adam Wallace, tutor in the family of Ormiston, was accused of heresy and burned on the Castle Hill of Edinburgh. Others were banished and their estates forfeited. Councils of the Clergy were held at Linlithgow and Edinburgh for devising measures to extirpate heresy, as well as to reform such glaring abuses as excited public odium. But the regulations passed by these Councils were allowed to continue a dead letter.

The cause of the Reformation in Scotland received a fresh impulse from the number of English Protestants who fled thither from the persecution raised by the "Bloody Queen Mary."—These renewed the public preaching, which had been for some time in a great measure suppressed. Among them William Harlow and John Willock held a distinguished place. In the year 1555 John Knox himself returned to Scotland and resumed his labours with double energy, zeal and success. He travelled about from place to place in the South, in the East and in the West of Scotland, preaching the Gospel and rekindling the embers of the Reformation. While he was thus employed letters came from his former flock at Geneva, earnestly pressing him to return to his charge among them. He yielded to their solic-

tations, and having spent a few days at Castle Campbell with the Earl of Argyle departed for Geneva in 1556.

Meanwhile the Queen Regent and her advisers were busily engaged in concocting schemes to extirpate the Reformation in Scotland. They expected to obtain an act of the Scottish Parliament passed to confer the Crown of Scotland on Francis the Dauphin, the husband of Mary. By this scheme they hoped to have such influence in Scotland as to enable them to destroy the Reformation all at once. The friends of the Reformation became alarmed and wrote a letter to John Knox in March, 1557, inviting him to return to Scotland without delay. Having consulted with Calvin and his friends, Knox agreed to return, and proceeded on his journey through France to Dieppe. When he arrived there he received letters from Scotland of so discouraging a nature as to induce him to delay his journey till he should hear again from his native land. Not receiving the information for which he wished he returned again to Geneva in 1558. The Protestant leaders in Scotland were at this time actively engaged in devising measures for self-defence and for advancing the cause of true religion. In the month of December, 1557, the First Covenant was signed by the Lords and Gentry who favoured the Reformation. The Earls of Argyle, Glencairn, and Morton, the Lord of Lorn, and Erskine of Dun, were among the chief men who subscribed this Bond. This is the first time we meet the word "Covenant" in Scottish history, which afterwards became so celebrated throughout the world.

The martyrdom of Walter Mill on the 28th August, 1558, hastened on the crisis. At the same time the Queen Regent summoned four of the Protestant ministers to stand trial for heresy before the Justiciary Court at Stirling. But the Protestant nobility resolved to accompany their ministers to Stirling on the day appointed, viz., 10th May, 1559. At this very important juncture the Protestant party received an accession of strength in the arrival of John Knox, who landed at Leith on the 2nd May, 1559. On the morning of the 3rd day of May a messenger entered the Monastery of the Greyfriars, where the Popish Council was sitting, and exclaimed in broken words—"John Knox is come! John Knox is come! he is come! he slept last night in Edinburgh!" The Council was panic struck; all their plans were disconcerted; they broke up and dispersed in great haste and confusion. The Lords of the Congregation then met and subscribed what is called the Second Covenant on the 31st May, 1559. Soon after his arrival Knox went to Perth, and afterwards to St. Andrew's, where he preached against idolatry with such power that the images were torn down. And by his preaching such a fire was kindled throughout Scotland that the whole system of Popery was overthrown. At last, by an act of the Scottish Parliament on the 24th August, 1560, the Papal jurisdiction was abolished and Popery repudiated as the National Faith. On the 20th December of the same year the First General Assembly of the Church of Scotland met at Edinburgh. We have thus arrived at the third and concluding stage of the Scottish Reformation, the establishment of a Free Parliament and the setting up of a Free Church. In that memorable year three things were accomplished which can never be forgotten. 1st. The sanction of the State was withdrawn from the Popish Church. 2nd. The Reformed Religion, as exhibited in the Confession of Faith drawn up by the Reformers, was acknowledged and ratified by the Scottish Parliament. 3rd. The Reformed Church, as an organized body, held its first General Assembly.

SOCIAL LIFE IN PARIS.

From a series of articles on the social condition of France in the *Journal of the Scottish Temperance League*, we make the following selections:—

GARGOTES.

Before passing from the subject of dining and restaurants, we should not omit to mention the *gargotes*. These are small eating-houses in the lower quarters of the city, and are to be found in narrow streets and lanes. Those we saw were in the district of Le Marais Montmartre, and near the Halles Centrales. Very amusing scenes are witnessed in these eating-houses, to which many of the Parisian workmen in these districts resort for their dinner, such as it is. There is an immense pot in each of these *gargotes*, in which the whole hotch-potch contents are prepared. The least said about these the better, for French cookery—even in a *gargote*—can produce a wonderful transformation on the queerest and most heterogeneous articles, whether in the category of the clean or the unclean. The "blouses," however, are not particular in this respect. Have any of our readers ever seen a dinner *à la pique*, as it is called? Here it is. Step into that eating-house in one of the quarters above indicated, at the dinner hour. You are attracted by the laughter and shouts and merriment of the "blouses" inside. You enter, and about fifty of them are all gathered around an immense pot, or rather boiler in the centre. You are astonished at first at what can be the cause of the mirth, for you have never seen anything of the kind before. The reason of all this fun, which must aid considerably the digestive organs, is soon discovered; and, if there is truth in the old adage,

these workmen should get fat. A sturdy, rough and-ready-handed "blouse" is armed with a large fork (*fourchette*), his eye intently fixed upon the great pot, and amid the shouts and laughter of his companions, he strikes his fork into the motley contents, and brings out something. What it is, we cannot attempt to say, but he is well pleased with his luck, which he takes in his hand, and makes way for another. The "*pique*," whatever it may turn out, forms the staple of his dinner, and for this important hit or miss he pays two sous. What he gets at the end of his fork would not please an epicure by any means; but no *gourmand* ever enjoyed the most dainty dish as these men do the fortunes of the fork, and the rich fun of the whole thing. Everyone gets his dip, of course, with varying success; but all get something, such as it is, which very soon disappears without the help of knife or fork, or plate, and the sport connected with this *diner à la pique* is, to these workmen, a richer sauce than any invention of Lazenby or Soyer.

CLOISERIE DE LILAS.

But leaving the thousand knives and forks hard at work at Duval's, let us set off to the *Barrières*, and let us select for this purpose either Saturday, Sunday, or Monday night, as our object is to see the drinking habits of the people. Some of the districts have all the appearance of a fair. The streets are thronged; the cheap dancing-saloons, brilliantly lighted up, are crowded, and the merry-go-rounds, the penny theatres and shows, are driving a brisk trade. Money melts in the wine-shops; and the dancing saloons (*salles de danse*) are not only scenes of wild excitement, but of gross impurity. The unfeeling *gens d'armes* are seen in them all—ever on the alert; and this has no small influence in restraining the kindred demons of drink and of lust. Many a young student from the country, in the Quartier Latin, where the students in Paris are chiefly to be found, must have plunged into the vices of the capital through the broad avenues of drinking and debauchery, as these could not fail to meet him in such places as the "*Cloiserie de Lilas*." It is here that one sees young France as represented in the student life of Paris. There are sad wrecks on the land as well as on the sea, and many a noble, generous spirit, out of the four or five thousand students that resort to Paris, has been stranded here, when nothing but fond affection and bright anticipations were cherished towards him at home. There is a very sad picture before our minds at this moment, the reality itself we saw in the *Cloiserie de Lilas*—a young student from the country, in all the bright generous flush of youth was led off, or rather he was leading off two young sylph-like creatures, who could not be much above twenty, airily dressed moths dashing around the dazzling lights in which they would be speedily consumed; for, notwithstanding all their dress, and all the excitement of the dance, they were thin, pale, worn-out, and, in short, utterly exhausted. What a costly sacrifice were these three youths on the altar of the devil. We cannot photograph the sad picture and its no less sad suggestions in words; but it is photographed upon our minds as a specimen of the life of thousands, and there it stands out like Sterne's *Captive*, as the type of a terrible evil.

The "Social Evil" in Paris is something truly appalling to think of. It does not indeed appear on the streets in such a shameless manner as it does in our large towns—strict police regulation and surveillance prevent this—everything is covered with tinsel, outwardly decorous; but step beyond that gilded surface, remove the thin covering, and what a hell presents itself! There is no need of coming to the streets, when the Government recognises the trade in lust as a regular profession, from which it draws large revenues. Several of the barriers teem with *maisons de tolérance*, glaring with gas, and paint, and gilding, upon the thoroughfare. The most unmistakable indications, requiring no personal opportunity upon the streets, point out the hell within, and attract many to it. The neighbouring wine-shops and cabarets feed these temples of lust; but, independent of this, every one of these houses is devoted to drinking as well as debauchery; and this, alas! seems to be the great end for which thousands of Parisian workmen live—the *blouses*, as well as others more fashionably attired are to be found in large numbers in the saloons behind these painted glass doors. Of the other sex, we cannot speak but in terms of deepest pity. One sees the awful miseries of such a life on visiting the prison of St. Lazare, where there were said to be upwards of 1200 female offenders at the time we visited, the great portion of whom were women connected with the plague-spot of our great cities. A large section of the prison is used as an infirmary in cases of disease.

THE MORGUE.

Many of these unfortunates find their exit from this world in the river; and the Morgue, that awful dead-house, that strange building, could tell many a sad tale. We looked in one day, and there were three dead bodies which had been taken out of the river, lying naked, with the exception of a slight covering about the loins, on what seemed to be black marble slabs. People were dropping out and in, and taking a look at the bodies, not, to all appearance, with any great concern, through a glass partition, railed off.—This strange receptacle of dead bodies, called the

Morgue, is built close to the river, like our own Humane Society's house on the Green, and not unlike it in size and appearance. And yet through this small place several hundreds of dead bodies are passed every year—for the most part the remains of those who have rushed in the frenzy of despair upon their destiny—

"Swift to be hurled

Anywhere, anywhere, out of the world."

A writer in the reign of Louis Philippe says that three hundred dead bodies were annually exposed in this place. The clothes of the dead are hung up above the bodies from which they have been taken. A friend of ours, who looked in one morning, saw five dead bodies, one of which was that of a young woman taken out of the river. Her light, gay bonnet, crinoline, and other articles of dress, were hung mournfully above her head. Her long tresses of auburn hair—so lately carefully arranged, her own pride, and once the pride of a mother's heart—were looped up over a brow of marble whiteness. Her mortal strife was over. The tragedy which closes her sad life's story was that of the "Bridge of Sighs" over again—

"In she plung'd boldly,
No matter how coldly
The rough river ran—
Over the brink of it:
Picture it—think of it—
Dissolute man!
Lave in it, drink of it,
Then, if you can."

An American writer has given the following account of his visit to the Morgue, and we beg leave to quote it as confirming our own impressions. "Of these unfortunates" (referring to the dead bodies which he saw) "I obtained the following account:—

"The character of the first might be read without much difficulty in his red and bloated face, bearing indelible traces of the ravages of strong drink. He had been drawn from the Seine, into which he had thrown himself, or unintentionally fallen. The body had evidently remained some days in the river, and becoming thus putrescent, a constant shower of water was projected upon it from a cock, which was fixed above, as well as all the other inclined frames. The owner of the feminine apparel was a girl of twenty-two years, and more than commonly handsome. Her delicate features were as white as marble, contrasting strongly with her hair of jetty black, which fell in deranged but luxuriant masses upon her beautiful shoulders and naked breasts. The morning papers gave her name and history. She was only a poor grisette, who earned a meagre subsistence by daily labour. She was employed in a shop to sell goods, and had lived in pleasant harmony with a young clerk in the same establishment many years. But latterly, it seems, he felt her charms to be less attractive; and, growing tired of her society, he had fomented a dispute on purpose to effect a separation—and so he left her to seek another companion. The poor girl, however, being not gifted with the same selfish facility, or heartless infidelity, found herself unable to support the estrangement, and sought a reconciliation. But in vain. Her false lover had accomplished his object; and thus abandoned, she felt that the only way

"To bring repentance to her lover,
And wring his heart-strings, was to die.

Let us hasten from this chamber of horrors. Why have we entered it at all? Simply because it is oftentimes but one step between the gay, giddy life of the *salle de danse*, or of the wild excitement of such places as the *Cloiserie de Lilas*, or the drinking and lust at the *barrières*, and exposure at the Morgue.

THE BRITISH MARINE COLONIES A FIELD FOR EMIGRATION.—The three provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward's Island comprise in all an extent of country capable of supporting some 10,000,000, or even 20,000,000 people. The united population of all these is much short of 500,000. Abounding in the most magnificent harbours and rivers, with fisheries second only in value to those of Newfoundland,—with almost boundless mineral resources in coal, iron, copper, and plumbago,—with land of the richest description to be had almost for asking, and with a demand for labour which is almost greater here than in any other part of the world,—who can solve the problem why it is that emigrants do not settle here?—The Home Government must be to blame for not directing their attention in this matter to lands like these—for not holding out some inducements to the thousands of colonists who yearly leave England for the Far West, to pause before they rush into the swamps of the Mississippi, and either gain a wretched livelihood as farm "helps," or perish outright in the attempt to drain a pestilential marsh which has been sold to them by some smart agent as a good farm. If emigrants could only know what they have to undergo in coming to America—above all, Irish emigrants, whose very names are hated by the Americans,—if they could only be made aware of the immeasurable advantages held out to colonists settling in these provinces,—there might be hope of their becoming great, wealthy, and powerful States, even in our own time. But in England, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are to emigrants almost as unknown as Mesopotamia or the Caspian Sea.—*Letter in the Times.*

The Miscellany.

CHRIST AND THE LITTLE ONES.

"The Master has come over Jordan,"
Said Hannah, the mother, one day;
"He is healing the people who throng him,
With a touch of His finger, they say."

"And now I shall carry the children,
Little Rachel and Samuel and John,
I shall carry the baby, Esther,
For the Lord to look upon."

The father looked at her kindly,
But he shook his head and smiled;
"Now who but a doating mother
Would think of a thing so wild?"

"If the children were tortured by demons,
Or dying of fever—twere well—
Or had they the taint of the leper,
Like many in Israel."

"Nay, do not hinder me, Nathan,
I feel such a burden of care,—
If I carry it to the Master
Perhaps I shall leave it there."

"If He lay His hand on the children,
My heart will be lighter, I know,
For a blessing for ever and ever
Will follow them as they go."

So over the hills of Judah,
Along by the vine-rows green,
With Esther asleep on her bosom,
And Rachel her brothers between;

'Mong the people who hung on His teaching,
Or waited His touch and his word,
Through the row of proud Pharisees listening,
She pressed to the feet of the Lord.

"Now why shouldst thou hinder the Master,"
Said Peter, "with children like these?
Seest not how from morning till evening
He teacheth and beaileth disease?"

Then Christ said, "Forbid not the children,
Permit them to come unto me!"
And he took in his arms little Esther,
And Rachel he sat on his knee;

And the heavy heart of the mother
Was lifted all earth-care above,
As he laid his hands on the brothers,
And blest them with tenderest love;

As he said of the babes in his bosom,
"Of such are the kingdom of heaven!"—
And strength for all duty and trial,
That hour to her spirit was given.

—Julia Gill, in *Little Pilgrim*.

TOM'S TRIAL.

It was a pleasant day in that particularly pleasant part of summer-time, which the boys call "vacation," when Tiger and Tom walked slowly down the street together. You may think it strange that I mention Tiger first, but I assure you Tom would not have been in the least offended by the preference. Indeed, he would have assured you that Tiger was a most wonderful dog, and knew as much as any two boys, though this might be called *rather* extravagant.

Nearly a year ago, on Tom's birthday, Tiger arrived as a present from Tom's uncle, and as he leaped with a dignified bound from the wagon in which he made his journey, Tom looked for a moment into his great, wise eyes, and impulsively threw his arms around his shaggy neck. Tiger, on his part, was pleased with Tom's bright face, and most affectionately licked his smooth cheeks. So the league of friendship was complete from that hour.

Tom soon gave his school-fellows to understand that Tiger was a dog of superior talents, and told them that he meant to give him a liberal education. So when Tom studied his lessons, Tiger, too, was furnished with a book, and, sitting by Tom's side, he would pore over the pages with an air of great profundity, occasionally gravely turning a leaf with his paw. Then Tiger was taught to go to the Post Office, and bring home the daily paper. He could also carry a basket to the baker's for crackers and cake, and putting his money on the counter with his mouth, he would wait patiently till the basket was filled, and then trot faithfully home. Added to all these graces of mind, Tiger had shown himself possessed of a large heart, for he had plunged into the lake one raw spring morning, and saved a little child from drowning. So the next Saturday, Tom called a full meeting of his schoolmates, and after numerous grand speeches to the effect that Tiger was a *hero*, as well as a "gentleman, and scholar," an enormous brass medal was fastened around his neck, and he was made to acknowledge the honor by standing on his hind legs, and barking vociferously. Old Major White had offered Tom ten dollars for Tiger, but Tom quickly informed him he "wouldn't take a hundred."

But I am telling you too much about Tiger, and must say a few words about his master, who is really the subject of my story. As I have already told you, Tom had a pleasant, round face, and you might live with him a week, and think him one of the noblest, most generous boys you ever knew. But some day you would probably discover that he had a most violent temper. You would be frightened to see his face crimson with rage, as he stamped his feet, shook his little sister, spoke improperly to his mother, and above all, sorely displeased his great Father in heaven.

To be sure, Tom was soon over his passion, and was very repentant, but then he did not remember to be watchful, and struggle against this great enemy, and the next time he was attacked,

he was very easily overcome, and had many sorrowful hours in consequence. Now I am going to tell you of one great trial on this account, which Tom never forgot to the end of his life. As I was saying a little while ago, Tiger and Tom were walking down the street together, when they met Dick Casey, a school-fellow of Tom's.

"Oh Dick!" cried Tom, "I'm going to father's grain store a little while. Let's go up in the loft and play."

Dick had just finished his work in his mother's garden, and was all ready for a little amusement. So the two went up together, and enjoyed themselves highly for a long time. But at last arose one of those trifling disputes, in which little boys are so apt to indulge. Pretty soon there were angry words, then, (Oh, how sorry I am to say it) Tom's wicked passions got the mastery of him, and he beat little Dick severely. Tiger, who must have been ashamed of his master, pulled hard at his coat, and whined piteously, but all in vain. At last Tom stopped, from mere exhaustion.

"There now!" he cried, "which is right, you or I?"

"I am," sobbed Dick, "and you tell a lie."

Tom's face flushed crimson, and darting upon Dick, he gave him a sudden push. Alas! he was too near the open door. Dick screamed, threw up his arms, and in a moment was gone! Tom's heart stood still, and an icy chill crept over him from head to foot. At first he could not stir; then—he never knew how he got there, but he found himself standing beside his little friend.—Some men were raising him carefully from the hard side-walk.

"Is he dead?" almost screamed Tom.

"No," replied one, "we hope not. How did he fall out?"

"He didn't fall," groaned Tom, who never could be so mean as to tell a lie, "I pushed him out."

"You pushed him, you wicked boy," cried a rough voice. "Do you know you ought to be sent to jail, and if he dies, may-be you'll be hung."

Tom grew as white as Dick, whom he had followed into the store, and he heard all that passed as if in a dream.

"Is he badly hurt?" cried some one.

"Only his hands," was the answer. "The rope saved him. He caught hold of the rope, and slipped down; but his hands are dreadfully torn—he has fainted from pain."

Just then Tom's father came in, and soon understood the case. The look he gave his unhappy son so full of sorrow, not unmingled with pity, was too much for Tom, and he stole out followed by the faithful Tiger. He wandered to the woods and threw himself upon the ground. One hour ago he was a happy boy, and now what a terrible change! What had made the difference? Nothing, but the indulgence of this wicked, violent temper. His mother had often warned him of the fearful consequences. She had told him that little boys who would not learn to govern themselves, grew up to be very wicked men and often became *murderers* in some moment of passion. And now, Tom shuddered to think he was *almost* a murderer! Nothing but God's great mercy in putting that rope in Dick's way had saved him from carrying that load of sorrow and guilt all the rest of his life. But poor Dick, he might die yet—how pale he looked—how strange! Tom fell upon his knees, and prayed God to "spare Dick's life, and from that time forth, with God's help, he promised that he would strive to conquer this wicked passion."

Then, as he could no longer bear his terrible suspense, he started for widow Casey's cottage. As he appeared at the humble door, Mrs. Casey angrily ordered him away, saying: "You have made a poor woman trouble enough for one day." But Dick's feeble voice entreated. "Oh mother, let him come in, I was just as bad as he."

Tom gave a cry of joy at hearing those welcome tones, and sprang hastily in. There sat poor Dick with his hands bound up, looking very pale, but Tom thanked God that he was alive.

"I should like to know how I am to live now," sighed Mrs. Casey. "Who will weed the garden, and carry my vegetables to market? I am afraid we shall suffer for bread before the Summer is over," and she put her apron to her eyes.

"Mrs. Casey," cried Tom eagerly, "I will do everything that Dick did. I will sell the potatoes and beans, and will even drive Mr. Brown's cows to pasture."

Mrs. Casey shook her head incredulously, but Tom bravely kept his word. For the next few weeks Tom was at his post bright and early, and the garden was never kept in better order. And every morning Tiger and Tom stood faithfully in the market-place with their baskets, and never gave up, no matter how warm the day, till the last vegetable was sold, and the money placed faithfully in Mrs. Casey's hand.

Tom's father often passed through the market, and gave his little son an encouraging smile, but he did not offer to help him out of his difficulty, for he knew if Tom struggled on alone, it would be a lesson he would never forget. Already he was becoming so gentle and patient, that every one noticed the change, and his mother self-rejoiced over the sweet fruits of his repentance and self-sacrifice.

After a few weeks the bandages were removed from Dick's hands, but they had been unskillfully treated, and were drawn up in very strange shapes. Mrs. Casey could not conceal her grief.

"He will never be the help he was before," she said to Tom, "he will never be like other boys;

and he wrote such a fine hand, now he can no more make a letter than that little chicken in the garden."

"If he only had a great city doctor," said a neighbor, "he might have been all right. Even now his finger might be helped if you took him to New York."

"Oh, I am too poor, too poor," said she, and Dick burst into tears.

Tom could not bear it, and again rushed into the woods to think what could be done, for he had already given them all his quarter's allowance. All at once a thought flashed into his head, and he started as if he had been shot. Then he cried in great distress,—

"No, no, anything but that, I can't do that!"

Tiger gently licked his hands, and watched him with great concern. Now came a great struggle. Tom rocked backwards and forwards, and although he was a proud boy, he sobbed aloud. Tiger whined, licked his face, rushed off in dark corners and barked savagely at some imaginary enemy, and then came back, and putting his paws on Tom's knees, wagged his tail in anxious sympathy. At last Tom took his hands from his pale, tear-stained face, and looking into the dog's great honest eyes, he cried with a queer shake in his voice:

"Tiger, old fellow! dear old dog, could you ever forgive me if I sold you?"

Then came another burst of sorrow, and Tom rose hastily, as if afraid to trust himself, and almost ran out of the woods. Over the fields he raced with Tiger close at his heels, nor rested a moment till he stood at Major White's door, nearly two miles away.

"Do you still want Tiger, sir?"

"Why yes," said the old man in great surprise, "but do you want to sell him?"

"Yes, please," gasped Tom, not daring to look at his old companion. The exchange was quickly made, and the ten dollars in Tom's hand. Tiger was beguiled into a barn, and the door hastily shut, and Tom was hurrying off, when he turned, and cried in a choking voice—

"You will be kind to him, Major White, won't you? Don't whip him, I never did, and he's the best dog!"

"No, no child," said Major White kindly, "I'll treat him like a prince, and if you ever want to buy him back, you shall have him."

Tom managed to falter "thank you," and almost flew out of hearing of Tiger's eager scratching on the barn door.

I am making my story too long, and can only tell you in a few words that Tom's sacrifice was accepted. A friend took little Dick to the city free of expense, and Tom's money paid for the necessary operation. The poor crooked fingers were very much improved, and were soon almost as good as ever. And the whole village loved Tom for his brave, self-sacrificing spirit, and the noble atonement he had made for his moment of passion.

A few days after Dick's return came Tom's birthday, but he did not feel in his usual spirits. In spite of his great delight in Dick's recovery, he had so mourned over the matter, and had taken Tiger's loss so much to heart, that he had grown quite pale and thin. So, as he was permitted to spend the day as he pleased, he took his book, and went to his favorite haunt in the woods.

"How different from my last birthday," thought Tom. "Then Tiger had just come, and I was so happy, though I didn't like him half as well as I do now." Tom sighed heavily; then added more cheerfully—"Well, I hope some things are better than they were last year. I hope I have begun to conquer myself, and with God's help I shall never give up trying while I live. Now if I could only earn money enough to back dear old Tiger."

But while Tom was thinking, and gazing up into the blue sky through the delicate green leaves, he heard a hasty, familiar trot,—there was a crashing among the bushes, and with a quick bark of joy Tiger himself, the brave old dog, sprang into Tom's arms.

"Tiger, old fellow," cried Tom, trying to look fierce, though he could scarcely keep down the tears, "how came you to run away, sir?"

Tiger responded by picking up a letter he had dropped in his first joy, and laying it in Tom's hand.

Tom opened it, and read in Major White's trembling hand:

MY DEAR CHILD: Tiger is pining, and I must give him change of air. I wish him to have a good master, and knowing that the best ones are those who have learned to govern themselves, I send him to you. Will you take care of him and greatly oblige. Your old friend, MAJOR WHITE.

And then Tom read through a mist of tears—"P.S.—I know the whole story. Dear little friend be not weary in well-doing." M. L. P.

—*Congregationalist*.

THE SCUDDER FAMILY.—The sons of the late Rev. John Scudder are seven in number, all missionaries under the care of the Foreign Board of the Reformed Dutch Church. Their names are Henry, Joseph, William, Ezekiel, Jared, Silas, and John. They are all attached to the North Arcot Mission, (founded by their father,) and associated with them are the Rev. Mr. Chamberlain, brother-in-law of Joseph, and the Rev. Mr. Maynor, with native helpers. It is not likely that ever before in the history of the Christian Church there has been another evidence of family devotion to the missionary work like this.

FUN AT HOME.—Don't be afraid of a little fun at home, good people! Don't shut up your houses lest the sun should fade your carpets; and your heart, lest a laugh should shake down some of the musty old cobwebs there! If you want to ruin your sons, let them think that all mirth and social enjoyment must be left on the threshold when they come home at night. When once at home is regarded as only a place to eat, drink and sleep in, the work is begun that ends in gambling houses and reckless degradation. Young people must have fun and relaxation somewhere. If they do not find it at their own hearthstones, it will be sought in other, and perhaps less profitable places. Therefore, let the fire burn brightly at night, and make the home nest delightful with all those arts that parents so perfectly understand. Don't repress the buoyant spirits of your children; half an hour of merriment round the lamp and firelight of home blots out the remembrance of many a care and annoyance during the day, and the best safeguard they can take with them into the world is the unseen influence of a bright little domestic sanctum.

WOMAN'S CHARITY.—That was a beautiful idea of the wife of an Irish schoolmaster, who, while poor himself, had given gratuitous instruction to poor scholars, but when increased in worldly goods, began to think that he could not afford to give his services for nothing:—"O, James, don't say the like of that!" said the gentle-hearted woman; "a poor scholar never came into the house that I didn't feel as if he brought fresh air from heaven with him. I never miss the bit I give them; my heart warms to the soft and homely sound of their bare feet on the floor, and the door almost opens of itself to receive them."

PREACHING CHRIST.—He (Dr. Guthrie) preaches Christ. This is the secret of his oratory—the glory of his ministry. When pleading with broken utterances for the neglected and besotted outcast, he sets forth Jesus as the Saviour of the poor, whom "all the common people heard gladly." When expounding the visions of Ezekiel, he detects in many a prophetic time the trace of Jesus' coming footstep. When pouring the thunder of his argument for a Free Kirk and a free pulpit, he is on fire with holy loyalty, for he is denying the claims of arrogant "Caesar" to rule the Church, and he is insisting that "there is another king, one Jesus." It is to Jesus, the author and finisher of faith, that the eyes of all the breathless assembly are pointed; none other name is heard before that name of Him who saves His people from their sins.—*English paper*.

GREAT SUBJECTS.—I lament many things in my preaching; and among these, that I have not from the beginning aimed at the *greatest subjects*. Two things kept us from this:—1, a diffidence about treating them, because they are great; 2, a dislike to topics which seem so familiar. By the great topics, I mean, not the outworks of Christianity, but the citadel; the Fall, Atonement, Faith, Judgment. The same remarks apply to the famous parts of Scripture, the Crucifixion, the Good Samaritan, the Ten Virgins, &c. We are in danger, from neglect of this, of passing our short lives in frittering away at the appendages of the gospel.—*J. W. Alexander*.

COMPARISON EXTRAORDINARY.—The late Chief-Justice Marshall, while riding one morning to court in his single carriage, his horse fell and broke the shaft. He was puzzled what to do.—Tom, a neighbouring negro waggoner, happening to drive up, he asked him if he could help him out of his difficulty. "O yes, massa, if you'll lend me your knife." Tom took the knife and cut a sapling pole and a grape vine from a neighbouring thicket, with which he speedily spliced up the broken shaft. "Now, Tom," said the Judge, "why didn't I think of that?" "Oh, massa," replied Tom, "you know dat some people will hab more sense den others!"

CHRISTIAN TREASURY.

"Wherefore in all things it behooved him to be made like unto his brethren, that he might be a merciful and faithful high priest in things pertaining to God, to make reconciliation for the sins of the people."—Hebrews ii. 17.

JESUS OUR HIGH PRIEST.—As sinners, we need a priest. One that can make an atonement for our sins, reconcile us to God, present our prayers and praises, and so make and preserve peace. Jesus is all we need. He offered up himself a sacrifice for our sins, and thus made a glorious atonement. He reconciled us to God by his death, satisfying all the claims of law and justice, and opening a way for us to come back to God, with honour to him, and comfort to ourselves. God is now justified in forgiving our sins, in pardoning the foulest transgressor, that comes to him in the name of Jesus. He is before the throne, he has our names on his breastplate, and the censor of sweet incense in his hands. Into that censor our poor prayers, praises, and other services are put, and being purified and perfumed, are then presented to God. He made our peace by the blood of his cross, and he preserves peace between us and our God, by his constant intercession. He is merciful, and therefore feels for us, and sympathises with us, under all our failings, infirmities, temptations and sorrows. He is faithful, and therefore fulfils his engagements, does honour to his office, performs his word, and secures the present acceptance and eternal salvation of all who rely on his blood. God requires no more blood, he inflicts no penal sufferings, he is never influenced by wrath, but his nature and dealings are all love toward those who believe in Jesus. My soul, I charge thee to renounce every other priest and sacrifice, but Jesus and his perfect work; for by one offering he hath perfected for ever them that are sanctified. Christ alone is thy priest.

"We have not an high priest which cannot be touched with the feeling of our infirmities; but one who was in all points tempted like as we are, yet without sin."—Hebrews iv. 15.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FURTHER BY "NOVA SCOTIAN."

Lord Elgin is expected to leave China early in the year.

Two regiments and twelve men-of-war are about leaving.

The fate of the entire party of prisoners is ascertained.

The death of Captain Brabazon occurred on the 1st ult., and he was saved much of the suffering which the others underwent. He was beheaded by order of the Tartar General. Abbe de Luc was beheaded at the same time.

The more indifference Lord Elgin displayed about signing the convention, the more alarmed the Chinese Government became.

It was resolved that the Summer Palace of the Emperor should be burned to the ground, as the spot where some of the cruelties towards the prisoners had been perpetrated. The gardens, palaces, &c., temples and pagodas occupied a space of 6 or 7 miles, and two days were required to set fire to and destroy them. The property destroyed exceeds two millions sterling, exclusive of buildings.

The Chinese were brought to terms by a proclamation from Sir Hope Grant threatening to sack Peking.

Lord Elgin and Sir H. Grant entered Peking accompanied by 600 men and 100 officers.

Sir Robert Napier's divisions lined the streets in case of treachery.

The Prince Kung said that mistakes had been made in the intercourse with foreigners, but he hoped for a new state of things.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10th.—The sailing of the "Brooklyn" for Charleston is supposed to be relative to the "Star of the West," in case the authorities of S. C. oppose the ingress of the latter to the harbor by bringing back troops to Norfolk.

W. H. Russell was bailed out to-day. His bail was modified to one million dollars, but at the instance of the U. S. District Attorney was reduced to \$100,000.

The military movements still go on here in the same mysterious manner.

An immense volunteer company was raised to-night, making the 5th which had been formed within a week.

Three companies of flying artillery arrived by rail to-night.

I understand that the President is determined to purge the Executive of every officer who preaches Secession.

The Committee of 33 did not meet to-day, but stands adjourned, subject to the call of Mr. Corwin, the Chairman, who is expected in the meantime to make up a report to be submitted when it next meets. Upon this is to come a test as to whether the Republicans will compromise.

It is reported that two other prominent Republican members manifest a disposition to compromise.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—A despatch from the Captain of the "Star of the West," says that he had arrived safely with the troops for Anderson, and that he had anchored in Charleston Harbor.

(Special Telegraph for the Montreal Witness.)

CHARLESTON, Jan. 9.—The "Star of the West," in endeavoring to enter our harbor about daylight this morning, was opened upon by the garrison on Morris Island, and also by Fort Moultrie. The steamer put about and went to sea. I have not been able to learn whether the steamer or any person on board was injured. It is thought not. Fort Sumpter did not respond. Lieut. Hall of Fort Sumpter, came over to the city about 11 o'clock with a flag of truce. He repaired to the quarters of the Governor. He was in secret communication with the Governor and Council for two hours. At two o'clock he was sent in a carriage with the Governor's aides to the wharf, and returned to Fort Sumpter. Object of the mission not known. It is supposed it relates to the firing on the "Star of the West." The people are intensely excited. Our citizens were drawn in crowds to our wharves early this morning in consequence of the frequent reports of cannon from sea ward. Some 12 or 15 reports were heard, many of them proceeded from works on Morris Island. We learn from high authority that Lieut. Hall's mission was of a most threatening character.

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 9.—The Convention has been in secret session nearly all morning.

LATER.—The ordinance for the immediate secession of the State has passed the Convention by a vote of 84 to 15.

All the prominent places in the city are illuminated to-night, guns firing and fireworks let off in honor of the event.

PORT KEARNEY, Jan. 9.—The Poney Express passed here about 11 o'clock last night.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 26.—It has rained almost incessantly throughout California for the last 10 days. The storm has been the most severe known for years, causing considerable damage.

In San Francisco all business had been suspended on account of the holidays and weather.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Mr. Buchanan's special message was sent to Congress yesterday. The most important feature of the document is in reference to the execution of the federal laws and the protection of the federal property. The President says there is no alternative but to collect the revenue at Charleston, and to protect public property under existing laws. He throws the whole responsibility of the action upon Congress, who alone, have the power to declare war or remove a grievance which might lead to war. He, therefore, appeals to Congress to take some measures to preserve the Union, and suggests the restoration of the old 36 deg. compromise line, as calculated to produce a good result. He alleges as a reason for delay in sending reinforcements to Major Anderson, that such an act would have furnished the pretext if not provocation for aggression on the part of South Carolina, but at the same time admits that had Fort Moultrie been attacked, Major Anderson could not have held possession more than six days.

The Hon. W. H. Seward has accepted the office of Secretary of State in Lincoln's administration.

BOSTON, Jan. 11.—It is confirmed that the "Star of the West" was fired at. The Governor of South Carolina acknowledges that it was by his orders.

Major Anderson has sent Lieut. Talbot to Washington for instructions.

The steam frigate "Brooklyn" was hourly expected at Charleston, when it was believed a battle would take place.

The "America" has arrived at Halifax.

The preparations of France for war are said to be greater than in 1858.

Cotton market firm and active.

Breadstuffs firm and steady.

Provisions dull.

LONDON, Saturday, noon.—Consols 92½ to 92½.

The "American" brings £162,000 in specie.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Hamilton—7th Jan., Mrs. Alexander Rutherford, of a son, 4th Jan., the wife of Rev. Dr. Blackman, Rector of St. Thomas—1st Jan., the wife of Henry Hamilton, Esq., of a daughter.

St. Therese de Blainville—8th Jan., Mrs. G. H. Monk, of a son.

Misquakong Lodge, Toronto—7th Jan., the wife of Paul Kane, Esq., of a daughter.

St. Thomas—1st Jan., the wife of Henry Hamilton, Esq., of a daughter.

Russell—2nd Jan., C.E.—2nd inst., the wife of Rev. Wm. Masson, of a daughter.

Warwick, C.W.—4th inst., the wife of the Rev. D. McCallum, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Montreal—10th inst., by the very Rev. Canon E. C. Fabre, Victor Pierre Henri Bourgeois, Esq., Advocate, to Miss Louise Delphine Denyse Perrault, second daughter of Louis Perrault, Esq.

Philadelphia—20th ult., by the Rev. Dr. Nott, President of Union College, Mr. P. J. Darcy, of Montreal, to Miss Mary J. Anable, of Philadelphia.

Chingachuby—25th ult., by Rev. A. T. Holmes, Mr. Benjamin Nesbitt, to Miss Hannah McKinnay.

Pictou—3rd Jan., by the Rev. D. McCallum, Samuel Noxon, Jr., of Ingersoll, to Matura Jane, daughter of Thomas Stinson, Esq.

25th Dec., by Rev. J. H. Bishop, Mr. John Richards, Jr., to Miss Edith Yeomans.

Toronto—3rd Jan., by the Rev. E. Boyle, Mr. John Hiltcock, of Brampton, to Miss Elizabeth Cuyler.

26th Dec., by the Rev. E. Clement, Mr. Andrew T. Crow, to Miss Harriet Purser, both of Dover East.

Markham—30th Dec., by Rev. J. Gordon, A. M., Mr. George Roe, of Osprey, to Miss Elizabeth Pridel, Unionville.

Toronto—26th Dec., by Rev. Mr. Warner, Mr. Selvester Macay, of the Township of Pickering, to Miss Eliza Ann Dehart.

St. Thomas—1st Jan., by Rev. D. W. Howland, Mr. John Ross to Miss Mary Griffin, both of Dunwich.

Toronto—3rd Jan., by Rev. Dr. Mitchell, Mr. James Goodfellow, Brantford, to Kate, eldest daughter of Capt. Miller, Willowdale.

Toronto—25th Nov., by Rev. Dr. Fuller, Rector of Thorold, Mr. Andrew Coulter, of Port Robinson, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late R. Wilson, Esq.

Toronto—1st Jan., by the same, Walter J. Brown, of Dunville, Esq., to Azulah, fourth daughter of James C. Hogar.

DEATHS.

Montreal—10th inst., Catharine Carland, wife of Captain A. McMillan.

Quebec—8th inst., Esther Maria, daughter of Charles Gothings, Esq., Cashier of the Quebec Bank, aged 21 years.

Toronto—9th inst., after a short illness, Janet, eldest daughter of A. R. Christie, Esq., lately of Niagara.

Dartmouth, N.S.—27th ult., Hon. John E. Fairbanks, aged 66 years.

Lachine—7th Jan., Maria Ann Campbell, only daughter of Mrs. John Kerr, aged 38.

Sydney, New South Wales—25th Sept., John Fletcher McDonald, Esq., late of Montreal, aged 50.

New Orleans—7th Jan., Nicholas J. W. Kurezyn, eldest son of Mr. N. P. M. Kurezyn, of this city, aged 41.

Ottawa—3rd Jan., Mr. George Carriers, student-at-law.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREEN CODFISH.—200 Barrels of the above, warranted all Codfish. For sale low, by

W. L. MURISON, 18 Lemoine Street.

January 11. 3d—3sw

LABRADOR HERRINGS.—250 Barrels North Shore HERRINGS.—August catch. For sale low, by

W. L. MURISON, 18 Lemoine Street.

January 11. 3d—3sw

IMPORTANT TO CATTLE DEALERS.—THE CANADA STARCH COMPANY will be able to supply, at a low rate, a few tons weekly of INDIAN CORN CAKE, a most suitable article for Cattle Feed.

Apply to ALEX. WALKER, St. Peter St. dsw—t f b

PORK.—Heavy Western and Canada Mess, Thin Mess, Ramp, Prime Mess and Prime Pork.

GILMOUR & CO., 45 St. Peter Street. d s w

Montreal, Jan. 3, 1861.

MEGANTIC BRANCH BIBLE MEETINGS.—In connection with the QUEBEC AUXILIARY, will be held in the COUNTY of MEGANTIC, as follows:—

St. Sylvester, in the Free Presbyterian Church, on Tuesday, January the 22nd, 1861, at six o'clock. Leeds, in the Baptist Church, on Wednesday, January the 23rd, 1861, at six o'clock. Lambie's Mills, in the Free Church, on Thursday, January the 24th, 1861, at eleven o'clock. a.m. Lower Ireland, in the Wesleyan Church, Thursday, January the 25th, 1861, at six o'clock. Upper Ireland, in the Wesleyan Church, on Friday, January the 25th, 1861, at half-past two. Inverness, in the Presbyterian Church, on Monday, January 28th, 1861, at eleven o'clock. a.m. Collections will be made in aid of the funds of the Society. The Rev. D. MARSH, of Quebec, Mr. BLYTH, the Agent of the Society, and other Ministers, will address the Meetings.

Montreal, Jan. 8. 4 s w

BIBLE SOCIETY MEETINGS.—The Anniversary Meetings of the Branch Bible Societies, in connection with the Montreal Auxiliary, will (D.V.) be held as follows: The Ministers of the Gospel in the various localities, and the Rev. J. Green, Travelling Agent of the M. A. B. S., will give addresses on the Bible Mission in various parts of the world. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

Ormond, Jan. 10, 6 P.M. Lachine, Feb. 1, 6 P.M. W. Winchester, " 11, 6 P.M. L. Landing, " 3, 10 A.M. Winchester, " 12, 6 P.M. Lancaster, " 2 and 4. Finch, " 13, 10 A.M. Williamstown, " 4, 6 P.M. West Roxboro, " 13, 6 P.M. Martintown, " 6, 6 P.M. Indian Lands, " 14, 6 P.M. Roxboro Front, " 7, 6 P.M. Riceville, " 15, 6 P.M. Baker's Corners, " 8, 6 P.M. Kenyon, " 16, 6 P.M. Osnabrock Cen., " 10, 10 A.M. Lochiel, " 17, 6 P.M. N. Williamsburg, " 10, 6 P.M. Breadalbane, " 18, 6 P.M. Inkermann, " 11, 6 P.M. Dalhousie Mills, " 20, 10 A.M. South Gower, " 12, 6 P.M. Cote St. George, " 20, 2 P.M. Burrit's Rapids, " 13, 6 P.M.

INFORMATION WANTED.—respecting GEORGE MELLUM, from Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, and who has been engaged in the Lumber trade in Canada. Apply at this Office. 3 sw.

WANTED.—Ten Good Agents to sell Books in Canada East. To young men who wish to devote their time to the business during the winter months, good inducements will be offered. Address, W. J. Holland, Box 321, Montreal. Montreal, Jan. 3. 8 s w.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY.—STORAGE AT MONTREAL.—In consequence of the want of sufficient Storage Accommodation at Point St. Charles, and of better facilities for discharging Grain in bulk, the Company have extended the Railway to the Hon. John Young's Stores on Wellington Street, available during Winter only.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that on and after the 16th instant, Produce of all kinds will (on order) be deliverable at those Stores, where the same will be held for 48 hours after receipt, free of expense to the owner; but will be subject after that time to the usual rates of Storage.

Produce intended for above Stores must be consigned in Bill of Lading to "Young's Stores, Montreal."

Freight will be due and payable on delivery of property in the Stores; and if not paid within ten days thereafter, interest and two and a half per cent commission will be charged.

Warehouse receipts will be delivered to Consignees when the Freight is paid. W. SHANLY, General Manager. Montreal, Jan. 4. 6d. 4sw

OLD STAND.—Corner of Craig Street and Hay Market Square. The Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he is the sole Agent in Canada for the sale of

FISK'S PATENT METALLIC BURIAL CASES.

Alr Tight, and Indestructible, for Protecting and Preserving the Dead, suitable for Vaults, Transportation, Ordinary Interment, or Future Removal.

Always on hand, SQUARE, OCTAGON and BRONZED PATTERN CASES highly polished and finished in the most superior style.

Orders from a distance promptly attended to. Also connected with this Establishment a Superior first class HEARSE, CHILD'S HEARSE, CRAPES, GLOVES, &c., &c. GEORGE ARMSTRONG. Dec. 22. 3-t-w-d-s-w, 3m

SPECIAL PRAYER BY THE CHURCH OF GOD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

At the invitation of the British Evangelical Alliance there will be Special Union Prayer Meetings, under the superintendence of the Ministerial Association of this city, every day during the second week of January, 1861, in the basement of the American Presbyterian Church, from 3 to 4 o'clock each afternoon.

The following topics are recommended as the subjects of prayers and addresses:

MONDAY, 7th JANUARY.—Humble confession of sin, and prayer for an especial blessing on all the services of the week, and the promotion of brotherly kindness among all those who love the Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity.

TUESDAY, 8th.—The attainment of a higher standard of holiness by the children of God.

WEDNESDAY, 9th.—A large increase of true conversions, especially in the families of believers.

THURSDAY, 10th.—The free circulation of the Word of God, and a blessing upon Christian literature.

FRIDAY, 11th.—A large outpouring of the Holy Spirit upon all Bishops, Pastors, and Elders of the Churches, upon seminaries of Christian learning, and upon every Protestant Missionary among Jews or Gentiles, upon the converts of his station, and upon his field of labor.

SATURDAY, 12th.—The speedy overthrow of all false religions, and the full accomplishment of the prayer, "Thy Kingdom come."

There will also be a Union Meeting in Zion Church on Thursday evening, 10th, at half past seven o'clock, at which the topic for Friday will form the subject of prayers and brief addresses.

The attendance of all who love the Lord Jesus Christ, is requested at these meetings.

ALEX. F. KEMP, Secretary.

PROPRIETARY COLLEGE, DURHAM HOUSE, ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET.

(a short distance from Sherbrooke Street) Montreal.—The Rev. Alfred Stone, (for the last two years Rector of the Thos. Molson College), Head Master. The English and Commercial Branches will be under the direction of Mr. John Godwin, Professor of Mathematics and Land surveying; French Master, Mr. Lacroix. The Young Ladies' Department, is superintended by Mrs. Stone. Instrumental and Vocal Music are taught by Mr. William Powell, Professor of Music, (from England) and by Mrs. Richard Godwin, for several years a student of Music in Germany. The Course of Study includes the Greek, Latin, French and English Languages, Mathematics, History, Geography, Natural Philosophy, Arithmetic, Drawing, Writing, and Vocal and Instrumental Music. The Ladies will likewise be taught plain and ornamental needle work.

FEES FOR GENTLEMEN: 1st Class per term, \$8; 2nd do \$7; 3rd do \$6; 4th do \$5; 5th do \$4; 6th do \$3.

FEES FOR LADIES: 1st Class per term, \$6; 2nd do \$5; 3rd do \$4; 4th do \$3; all fees to be paid in advance.

Fifty cents additional per term for Stationery and fifty cents for Fuel. There will not be any extra charges. The Spring term will commence Monday, 25th January next. Pupils will be received as Boarders by the Professors. Pupils are admitted during any part of a term. The ordinary School duties will commence on Wednesday the 3rd January, 1860. For further particulars, apply to the

REV. ALFRED STONE, Durham House, St. Lawrence Main Street, Montreal.

ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE.—The Classes in the Collegiate and Preparatory Departments of St. Francis College, Richmond, C.E., will be resumed on Monday, the 7th of January, 1861. Terms and other particulars will be given on application. Montreal, Dec. 28th. 4 sw

TO SCHOOL TRUSTEES.—WANTS A SITUATION, at the commencement of the New Year, an experienced teacher of good moral character, legally qualified to keep school in either Upper or Lower Canada. A village school would be preferred; or a Country school having a convenient dwelling house for the teacher's family. Address, post paid, A. B. Cavagnol P.O., Val d'Or.

BOARD FOR GENTLEMEN.—A Widow Lady wishes to obtain two or three Gentlemen to Board, in a first class family house, where no other boarders are kept. They will have the use of the Dining and Drawing Rooms for themselves. The Bed Rooms are large and airy. There is an Orchard and Flower Garden attached to the house. References given and required. Apply to this office. Dec. 28. d s w

CONFECTIONERY.—For a supply of good things, come to MOCHIE'S CONFECTIONERY, 130 Notre Dame Street, nearly opposite the Court House. Happy to see you. Montreal, Jan. 2.

TENDERS FOR A CHURCH.—Sealed tenders will be received until noon of the 15th DAY of JANUARY, 1861, by the Secretary of the Building Committee, for the erection of a STONE CHURCH in the village of HUNTINGDON, agreeable to Plan and Specifications which can be seen by applying to the undersigned. Tenders must state separately for the Mason Work, and also for the Carpenter and Joiner Work, Plastering, Painting and Finishing, and also for the whole work together.

A. MCCALLUM, Sec. Treasurer. Huntingdon, Dec. 18th, 1860. 6 s w

NEW TRUSS: NEW TRUSS!!—All persons wearing or requiring Trusses are invited to call and see an entirely new invention, which is proved to be a very great advance upon anything hitherto invented, and to combine all the requisites of a PERFECT TRUSS.

Also, SUPPORTERS, embracing the same principle. Persons at a distance can receive a descriptive pamphlet, by sending a blue stamp. Also, constantly on hand a complete assortment of Elastic Hose for Varicose Veins, Swelled and Weak Joints.

CODMAN & SHURTLEFF, No. 13 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON. Wholesale and Retail dealers in Surgical and Dental Instruments. 6 mo. s w

CHOICE SYRUPS.—Raspberry, Pine Apple, Sarsaparilla, Lemon, Peach, Strawberry, Vanilla, Ginger, Orange, Capillaire, and Raspberry Vinegar. Also, just received, BROWN'S TROCHES in 2c, 5c, and \$1 boxes.

For Sale, Wholesale and Retail, by JOHN GARDNER, Chemist and Druggist, 295 (West end) Notre Dame Street. Montreal, December 18, 1860.

CARPETING AND FLOOR OIL CLOTHS.—JUST RECEIVED—by the late steamers, a large Addition of NEW DESIGNS, at the CALPET WAREHOUSE, 71 Great St. James Street, forming an assortment unsurpassed in the Province. An inspection respectfully invited.

JAMES BAYLIS, MONTREAL: 74 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET; TORONTO: 2 COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS, YONGE STREET. Montreal, Nov. 16, 1860. L f b.

Messrs. R. WOTTERSTON & Co., 46 Dunlop Street, Glasgow.

DEAR SIRS.—I have, as requested, to day visited the Royal Laundry, with reference to the Advertisement of the Nottingham firm, who state that their Starch has been used for many years in the Royal Laundry, and have been assured by Mr. Thomson, the Superintendent, that none but yourselves have any right to state that they supply Starch to Her Majesty's Laundry, as no other Starch is there used, nor has been used for some years, but the Glenfield Patent Starch.

I have been further assured that your Starch continues to give complete satisfaction, and that though trial has been made of samples of various Starches, none of these have been found nearly equal in quality to the Glenfield.

I am, Dear Sirs, Your obedient Servant, WM. BLACK. Montreal, Oct. 23, 1860. s w.

LADY'S TUCK DAILY Memorandum-Book for 1861. Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of 1s 3d.

BOOK & STATIONERY WAREHOUSE, 36 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET, Opposite the Wesleyan Church.

USE ONLY THE GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, which is exclusively used in the Royal Laundry.

CHARLES LEGGE, CIVIL ENGINEER AND PATENT AGENT.

(Late Assistant Engineer Victoria Bridge), having made Montreal his residence, will be happy to give Professional assistance to companies or parties requiring it.

Those wishing Patents for useful inventions, will have their business with the Patent Office materially facilitated, by placing it in his hands.

Specifications and Drawings illustrative of the inventions, will be prepared in the forms prescribed by Government, to accompany the applications.

Address C. LEGGE, Civil Engineer, Montreal. Nov. 26. d-1 sw 3m.

FARMERS: MECHANICS: MILLERS: PORTABLE and STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES and BOILERS, and all kinds of Machinery and Castings, at low prices, and warranted, at the

EAGLE FOUNDRY, King and Queen Streets, Montreal.

PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Lombard street and Charing Cross, London. ESTABLISHED IN 1782.

GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & Co., Agents for Canada. JAMES DAVISON, Manager.

Insurances against Loss by Fire are effected on the most favorable Terms, and Losses paid without reference to the Board in London. No charge made for Policies.

Head Agency office, Montreal, 12th May, 1859.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.—The undersigned offers his services to Country Merchants or others at a distance from Market, as Salesman for the disposal of Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Hides, Fells, and Dead Poultry, or any other Market Produce.

Parties sending Stock to market should send advice by Mail or Telegraph, in advance, to ensure their being taken care of on arrival.

Commission from 2-1/2 to 5 per cent, according to amount of account sales.

Remittances promptly made by Bank Draft, or as advised WM. MASTERMAN, St. Ann's Market, Montreal, Sept. 23.

CANADA AND EUROPEAN EXPRESS.—The British and American Express Co. have opened an Office in Tower Buildings, 22 Water Street, Liverpool, under the direction of Mr. J. W. Howes, of Montreal, for the forwarding of Parcels, Freights and Valuables of every description, by the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company's Steamers. Consignments solicited.

Orders promptly attended to.

AGENTS: London, 35 Milk Street, Cheapside. Hill, Son & Meadows. 150 Leadenhall Street. E. Wheatly & Co. 34 Regent's Circus. Messrs. Chaplin. Manchester, Market Street. J. Hunswood. Sheffield, 80 Market Place. E. F. Jackson. Huddersfield, 4 Cross Church Street. T. H. Broadbent & Co. Edinburgh, 40 North Bridge Street. W. Crouch. Glasgow, 17 Miller Street. J. Hunswood. Dublin, 12 Eden Quay. A. Warrington. Cork, 29 Patrick's Hill. J. Bernard. Belfast, 27 Warring Street. J. E. Richards. Paris, 6 Rue Montpensier. G. W. Yapp. Portland. J. E. Prindle. Quebec. D. McGie. Montreal. D. T. Irish.

PACKAGES delivered to any Railway Company in the United Kingdom, addressed care of B. & A. EXPRESS COMPANY, 22 Water Street, Liverpool, will be promptly forwarded. Pre-payment optional.

Further information may be had of any of our Agents. J. W. HOWES, Montreal, Nov. 15, 1859. Manager.

MONTREAL OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.—Passengers Booked to Londonderry, Glasgow or Liverpool.—Return Tickets granted at Reduced Rates.

This Company's LINE is composed of the following First-Class Steamships:—

NOVA-SCOTIAN, 2,300 tons, - - - Capt. McMASTER. BOHEMIAN, 2,200 tons, - - - Capt. GRANGE. NORTH-BRITON, 2,200 tons, - - - Capt. BORDLAND. CANADIAN, 2,100 tons, - - - Capt. GRAHAM. NORTH-AMERICAN, 1,800 tons