

# MONTRÉAL WITNESS.

WEEKLY REVIEW AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

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## The News.

### CANADA.

**COMING TO CANADA.**—Late advices from England, received by Government, state that two steamers were about to be despatched to Quebec, with 500 of the late German and Swiss Legions, who have requested to be sent to Canada, in preference to their own country.

**A CONVICT ESCAPED.**—The notorious criminal Dr. Dill, succeeded in making his escape from the Kingston Penitentiary, on Saturday night. He was under sentence of imprisonment for life for a rape committed on a female patient; but this formed but a small portion of his catalogue of crimes. One hundred dollars is offered for his apprehension. The following is his description:—He is about 46 or 47 years of age—very high forehead, is somewhat bald, about six feet in height, grey eyes, rather clear complexion, grey hair, rather prominent cheek bones, thin face, lips rather compressed—altogether a very marked countenance.—*Pilot.*

**SUICIDE.**—A young man, who gave his name as Elijah Hart, lately from the old country, committed suicide by cutting his throat in the General Hospital on Wednesday last. He had only been in the hospital a few hours. He was in a greatly distressed state of mind.

**DROWNED.**—A young man named Patrick Boyd, belonging to the steamer *Ranger*, was drowned on Friday last in the Canal Basin.

**CANADA OCEAN STEAMERS.**—The *Montreal Gazette* says:—"We learn that the Hon. Mr. Merritt has had an interview with the Colonial Secretary on the subject of an Imperial Grant to our Ocean Steamers, and Mr. Labouchere had appointed a day for an interview with the Hon. Messrs. Young, Merritt, J. H. Cameron, John Ross, and Sir Allan MacNab, Bart., on the same subject."

**CANADIAN STEAMERS.**—This line of steamers has gained still another triumph the "Anglo Saxon" having made its last run home in the short space of nine days and twenty-three hours. The "Indian" again brings us the latest news by four days. In lat. 45°, near half way across, on the 18th inst., she spoke the "North American," which sailed for Liverpool from Quebec on the 13th instant. With such facts as these before our merchants, surely they ought to be up and doing, to ensure the establishing of a weekly line. It is a subject in which we are all interested, and should not be lost sight of; for a line of steamers suitable for our trade requires time and care in their construction.—*Pilot.*

**THE SECOND TUG-STEAMSHIP.**—The "Queen Victoria," another of Mr. Baby's fine looking and powerful tug-steamships, arrived in port on the evening of the 20th. She left the Clyde on the 14th ult. for Havre, and having there shipped lighthouse materials, went to Cork, or Queenstown, for coals to bring her to America. That port she left again on the 27th ultimo, and experienced weather which only a first class sea-boat could withstand. Intending to come through the Straits of Belleisle to Quebec, she made for the north of Newfoundland, and there was detained twenty-four hours by fog, after which, Captain McKay, perceiving that he had not coals enough to come up to Quebec, as he had to call at Cape Rosier, and other places, ran through the Straits for Sydney, Cape Breton, to coal, and arrived there on the 12th instant.—*Quebec Gazette.*

**LOWER PROVINCES.**—The St. John papers are advocating a change in the system of laying out and settling wild lands in the province, in order to induce emigration. The *Chronicle* suggests the reservation of every other lot, the proceeds of which when enhanced in value by the settlement of the alternate lots—to be applied to railway purposes. The *Charleston Sentinel* says: "The fine weather of the past and present week has wonderfully improved the prospects of the farmers, and while a few weeks since the talk was that their barns would be empty, they are now full or being filled to repletion with wheat, buck-wheat, barley and corn. The *Halifax Nova Scotian* states that the Acadia College, at Horton, has at present thirty students, and more expected. Additional instructors are wanted, and especially a teacher of modern languages.

**THE HASTINGS ROAD.**—Mr. Hayes, the agent for the settlement of the Hastings Road, writes to the *Belleville Intelligencer* that there are more than 300 lots already taken up by actual settlers. He adds that "a full moiety, if not a majority of the settlers, are of English and Scotch origin, and of other than the Catholic religion."

**ST. MARY'S, C. W.**—The *Montreal Telegraph* Company has opened an office in St. Mary's, C. W.

**MAIL ROBBERY.**—We hear of a daring Mail robbery, on Monday night at Princeton Station. Three men knocked down the station master, stole the Mail bags, broke open the safe, and took therefrom some \$180.

**OTTAWA LUMBER TRADE.**—All the square timber afloat above this city has passed the Chaudiere Slides. Two or three rafts have been laid up below this city, and the remainder of the timber is on its way to market. The market is better now than it has been for some time past, and the prospect of a brisk business being done in timber this fall is encouraging. We have heard of one or more sales of White Pine of large average at 94¢ per foot.—*Ottawa Citizen.*

**IMPORTANT TO TOWNSHIP CLERKS.**—The List of voters for Registration required to be filed with the Registrar under the 16th Vic., cap. 153, and 18th Vic., cap. 7, are no longer required, those Statutes being repealed by 18 Vic., cap. 87, sec. 1.

**TRENT DIVISION.**—Mr. Murney has determined that he is not eligible as a member of the Legislative Council, and that he has, in consequence, left the field in Trent to others. A convention of the Opposition in the County of Peterboro' was held in the town of Peterboro', on Monday last, and we are rejoiced to say that it selected Thomas Short, Esq., of Keene, in the township of Otonabee, as the most fit and proper person to be elected to the Council for Trent.—*Globe.*

**THE MAINE LAW.**—The *Prescott Messenger* is no advocate of a Prohibitory Liquor Law, and takes the *Recorder* to task because we believe in the virtue of a Prohibitory Law. We would ask the *Messenger*, if, in the large circle of his acquaintances, he knows none to whom a Prohibitory Liquor Law would prove a blessing? Were this question put to every man and woman in Canada, we believe the answer would be that a Prohibitory Liquor Law would prove a blessing to at least one known to the person questioned. There are thousands beyond the power of moral suasion—to save such a prohibitory Law is required, and every lover of his kind ought to be willing to sacrifice something for the sake of those who cannot help themselves. What says the *Messenger* to this.—*Brockville Recorder.*

**TRAGEDY AT PORT HOPE.**—Our readers will remember that we copied some time ago from a Rochester paper a paragraph about a man named Henderson having run away thither with the wife of a gentleman resident at Port Hope, Henderson was on board a steamer which called at Port Hope on Tuesday evening. He was recognised by the man he had so grievously wronged, and shot dead by him. The husband fired from the wharf, the ball entered Henderson's shoulder, and passed through his heart. R. Maxwell, Esq., Coroner, as soon as possible, held an inquest. The jury after sitting all day, retired at nine o'clock, and after a short absence returned the following verdict:—"That deceased came to his death by means of a bullet discharged from a pistol in the hand of George Brogdie; and we do further find that said George Brogdie committed such act under great and justifiable provocation, and would express the strongest reprobation of that course of licentiousness on the part of the deceased which produced such a fearful retaliation." Signed by sixteen out of eighteen of the Jurors. Great excitement prevails in the town, and the sympathy of the public is with the prisoner,—he being a much injured man. The jury was composed of eighteen intelligent men. The deceased came on board the "Provincial," from Rochester, and landed on the wharf on Monday last. He was advised by some bystanders to remain on the boat, and not show himself for fear of Brogdie, who was on the look out for him.—*Montreal paper.*

**SUICIDE.**—We learn that an unfortunate man named Peter Blundo, committed suicide, by cutting his throat on Friday, 15th August last.—

He was a French Canadian, and by trade a stone mason, and was known for many years as a hard drinker at intervals; lately becoming enfeebled by years, and attacked by disease, it was deemed prudent to have him conveyed to the Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa City, as he belonged to the Catholic Church. Two respectable farmers took him thither, but the "Sisters of Mary demanded three dollars per week as the conditions of admittance." Conditions to him impossible for lack of funds. The gentlemen who brought him, determined to take him home, and try to alleviate his sufferings in the best way possible, but a few days only elapsed, till he contrived to get into a piece of woods and destroy himself.—*Aylmer Times.*

**SEVERE STORM ON LAKE HURON.**—The steamer "Keystone State," which left Chicago on the night of Tuesday the 16th instant, for Collingwood, with over a hundred passengers, encountered a tremendous storm, in consequence of which she did not reach her destination until Sunday morning. Such was the force of the wind, that not only windows and doors were burst in, but even the planking of the cabin was ripped off, and the lower cabin itself afforded but a partial shelter from the fury of the storm. The steamer "Queen City" was forced to return to Mackinaw, having been compelled to lash her cabin down with cables. The "Planet" of Detroit was driven back. The "Buckeye State" was obliged to seek shelter among the islands. A number of schooners found safety in the same manner, but one unfortunate schooner was passed, which had sunk in shoal water; three seamen were seen clinging to her mast-head, to whom it was impossible to afford relief, and it is but too probable that they perished. Thirty vessels are known to have gone ashore on Lake Michigan. Among them are the brig "Conrad," at Bois Blanc, with a cargo of wheat; the schooner "S. J. Holley," at Presque Isle, with a cargo of wheat; the brig "Columbia" and schooners "J. Shaw" and "Athenian," at Crois Cap, all laden with wheat; the brig "Manhattan" and schooner "Richard Mott," at South Manitou; the propeller "R. E. Foss," at Grand River, Michigan; the propeller "Charles Mears," on the east shore of Lake Michigan; the schooner "Flying Dutchman," on Lake Erie, above Dunkirk; and the schooner "Kenosha," at False Presque Isle, Lake Huron, (a total loss). The steamer "Cora Linn" is also ashore on the Canada side of Lake Ontario, near Kingston.

### GREAT BRITAIN AND THE CONTINENT.

**RUMORED ANTAGONISM OF FRANCE AND ENGLAND.**—The Bayonne correspondent of the *Times*, contradicts the rumour of any antagonism between France and England about the affairs of Spain. The Paris correspondent on the other hand, writing shortly after, says:—"The belief gains ground here that the French and English Governments entertain widely different views with respect to what is passing in Spain. It has not, that I know of, been asserted that this difference has led to communications between the two Cabinets, or that it has in the least set them at variance, but that it soon may do so seems to be anticipated in certain quarters. The belief, which took its rise in the supposed opposite sympathies of the Governments, has gained strength in consequence of correspondence in foreign journals—especially in those of Belgium—and, still more, by reason of the widely dissimilar tone adopted by the press of London and by that of Paris in their discussion and appreciation of the Spanish crisis. Too much weight should not be attached to this last fact."

**HARVEST.**—The *Times* in leader on the harvest, says that thus far there is no prospect of prices receding to a point injurious to agricultural interest, but there is little doubt of that plenty which is necessary for the interests of trade and the comfort of the people at large. From the continent the accounts of the harvest are still more favourable.

**THE "THUNDERER" OF THE LONDON "TIMES."**—The new thunderer of the London *Times* is a clergyman of the Church of England. Mr. Belieu, the popular preacher of St. Philip's, Regent Street. If you desire to know his powers as a writer of leading articles, read those in the leading journal on Bishops or the Sunday question. His lax views on the Sunday question he carries into his own practice, and, after morning service on Sundays, he walks down to the Reform Club, and discusses a mutton chop and the question of the day in the liberal atmosphere of that celebrated re-union. It is almost needless to add, that Mr. Belieu was one of the few metropolitan clergymen who did not sign the memorial to the Archbishop of Canterbury against Sunday bands.—*London Cor. of Manchester Advertiser.*

**HER MAJESTY IN SCOTLAND.**—A few scraps we glean of the Royal bearing. The Duchess of Kent found certain biscuits supplied by an Edinburgh baker to be peculiarly nice, and ordered the host of her hotel to continue the supply. On Sunday the landlord found he had none left, and sent for a fresh consignment. The baker indignantly replied he would not serve the Queen herself on Sunday. Mr. Barry represented the case to the Duchess just as it stood; whereupon Her Royal Highness called in person on the baker, and ordered twelve dozen biscuits to be sent her every week. The Queen, to whose ears the story came, gets every week a similar supply. Her Majesty, in her walks about Balmoral, dropped into the hut of an old Highland widow, and talked very familiarly upon ordinary topics. At last the widow ended, "Ye ne'er say anything about the Queen; I reckon ye're Mrs. Albert herself?" Calling in at another bothy, Her Majesty found a very aged woman alone at tea. In the course of the chat, she observed, "You are very old to be alone?" "Oo," was the reply, "I've walth (plenty) o' folk to take care o' me; but they're a'oot to see the Queen." "Tell them," rejoined Her Majesty, "when they return, the Queen was out to see you." Subsequently Her Majesty took shelter in the same hut from an evening shower, and received a very free but very kindly scold for venturing out so late.

**THE TIPPERSARY MILITIA.**—The regiment which lately mutinied, has now been disbanded; each man was paid 25s and travelling expenses to their respective homes.

**DRINKING AND MURDER.**—*Newcastle-on-Tyne, August 28.*—The inhabitants of Greenside, have been much excited by the circumstances attending the death of Mrs. Baxter, an elderly person residing with her husband at Greenside. Mr. Baxter and the deceased have been living very intemperately, and have taken liquor to excess for days together. On Friday evening last, Mr. and Mrs. Baxter retired to bed in a state of intoxication, and next morning Mrs. B. was found dead. Her husband was at once placed under arrest.

**EXPLORATION OF THE NILE.**—The new expedition to the head waters of the Nile, under the command of the French Count d'Escayra de Lanture, and under the auspices of Said Pacha, promises to exceed all similar projects hitherto set on foot. At Vienna twelve officers of the Austrian general staff expressed their willingness to join the expedition, from which number three were selected, who, together with the mineralogist, Mayer, recently in the service of the Dutch government in Borneo, make up the complement of Germans in the expedition. The whole force will comprise twelve Europeans, besides the leader, and three hundred soldiers furnished by the Egyptian Government.

**ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITION.**—Hermann Burmeister, Professor in the University of Halle, Germany, and an eminent scholar, who visited Brazil in 1850, where he spent some fourteen months in scientific studies, intends setting out soon on a second expedition to South America. He will explore the La Plata region, which has never yet been visited by a German naturalist.

**TRouble IN GREECE.**—A letter from Athens states that the Greek Government had appointed a new Governor of the Piræus, but the French Admiral would not acknowledge him, and declared the command of the Piræus exclusively French. The Queen, with the Prussian and Bavarian Ministers, protested against this, but the British Minister instructed the commander of the British troops to support the French Admiral.

**SWITZERLAND, BASEL.**—On the 3rd of Sept., a royalist revolution broke out in Neuchâtel. The royalists seized the chateau, arrested the Committee of State, and hoisted the Prussian flag. At Chaux de Fonds, and the western portion of the canton, the population have taken up arms.

According to the latest news, the Federal troops have taken the town, and the insurgent leader, Count Pourtalès, has been arrested. 12 Prussians were killed.

**SARDINIAN PATRIOTISM.**—The Communal Council of Genoa has voted 500fr. towards the cost of the 100 pieces of ordnance intended for the new fortifications of Alessandria.

**THE MONTENEGRINS.**—Recent letters from the frontiers of Montenegro confirm the late horrible catastrophe at Kuci, and give further particulars of the murderous attack, which came quite unexpectedly. Forty Catholic families had managed, with their priest, to escape the general massacre, and retreated to the mountains, where they lived for three days on roots and berries. On their return they found their houses not only plundered but burned, and this was also the fate of the Catholic church. More than 200 Turks of all ages, many of whom were women and children, were butchered in cold blood. In this catalogue of horrors, the unhappy fate of one Catholic family in particular has created the greatest commiseration and sympathy. The husband was engaged in packing up his valuables when he was attacked by six of the Montenegrins, who literally cut him to pieces. At the sight of this wanton act of brutality the wife was so appalled that she instantly went out of her senses, and, whilst in that state, set fire to the cradle in which her baby was asleep, then killed her other child—a little girl of five years—by splitting her head open with a hatchet, and finally set fire to the house, and perished in the flames.

**SUPERSTITION IN PORTUGAL.**—The *Presse* of Paris cites the following document from the Portuguese journal, as a curious illustration of the slow progress of enlightenment in certain parts of the Peninsula:—"To his Eminence the Archbishop of—Maria-Theresa, the wife of Domingo Ferrires, of the parish of St. Thomas de Caldeias, of the district of Guimaraes, is very ill. She has tried all sorts of remedies without the least benefit, and she now prays your eminence to authorise a priest to exorcise her, for she thinks she is possessed with a devil. She trusts that your eminence will grant her this favour." The Archbishop has replied as follows:—"We authorise the reverend cure of the parish to exorcise the petitioner."—*P.P.*—Braga, July 26, 1856.

**DR. CULLEN AND THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.**—Trading in the footsteps of the *Nation*, the *Tablet* has opened its fire upon the policy pursued of late by Dr. Cullen, and, in the course of a laboured but clever essay, attributes the failure of the Papal delegate's pe scheme,—the establishment of an exclusively Catholic University—to the Archbishop's manifest inclination to model the government of his church after the fashion of his immediate predecessors in the diocese of Dublin.

**ECCLESIASTICAL POLITY.**—The *Tuam Herald*, the local mouthpiece of Dr. M'Hale, protests against the new regime of ecclesiastical polity in Ireland, supposed to be projected by Archbishop Cullen:—"The Irish are proverbially submissive and deferential to their ecclesiastical superiors, but they are not sensitive on all points affecting traditional rights and usages to a degree which those alone who know their Catholic and national instincts can duly understand and appreciate. Whether rightly or wrongly, a notion has been of late gaining ground that too close a connection with Whiggery is taking place among some of the dignitaries of the Irish Church. This notion is giving rise to feelings of mistrust. These feelings have hitherto been manifested only in a negative manner. But, if the policy of maintaining Whiggery at the expense of the freedom of religion and the rights of the nation is persevered in, it is difficult to say to what disastrous results it may lead."

**DRINKING AND DANCING.**—The *Weekly Record*, after narrating the discussion in the recent Wesleyan Conference which led to the prohibition of dancing in that body, adds:—"Of course we do not for one instant attempt to find fault with this resolution of the Conference. We like to see ministers meeting and discussing such questions. We welcome the manly protest of the pulpit against what it may deem worldly and leading to evil in the manners and customs of the church. It is for this that the church exists, and that we give its ministers place and honour amongst us—that, standing on their watch-towers, free from the carking cares of life, immersed in things spiritual, breathing a purer air than ourselves, they may warn us when danger threatens and breakers are ahead. We are no defenders of dancing—by all means let the ministry denounce it when it leads to worldliness—but why should dancing be singled out? Is it the crying evil of the church, the monster difficulty which meets and baffles the spiritual teacher at every turn? Alas, no! and the Wesleyan Conference knows that as well as ourselves. The great curse of the church is not dancing, but drinking. It is the latter which causes such wide-spread ruin amongst professors of religion, whether Wesleyans or Baptists, Churchmen or Independents. It is that which turns away the young men nurtured in religious teaching from the sanctuary; it is that which induces the professor who did run well to backslide; it is that which too often, in a dark hour, causes the pastor himself to stumble and the enemies of Christianity to rejoice."

### UNITED STATES.

**RIOT.**—Logan's Port, Ind., Sept. 22.—A chuyler Colfax was mobbed at a gathering in Soarborn, Marshall county, where he was discussing political matters with Judge Stuart. The attack was first made by a party of Irishmen upon a waggon load of women and children proceeding to the meeting, and the melee soon became general. One of the mob was shot dead. A party of Irishmen pursued Mr. Leffel, a Republican, into the house of Rev. Mr. James, and there murdered him, cutting him to pieces with axes. Other persons were clubbed, women maltreated, and Mr. Colfax himself assaulted and his life threatened, but he managed to escape. The mob afterwards took possession of the town, the citizens fleeing for their lives.

**THE COLLINS LINE.**—Since the government has decided to reduce the pay to the Collins line, on account of the mail contract, the Company have resolved to reduce their rate of speed. The greater economy of the new arrangement is apparent from the fact that the average consumption of coal per day at high speed, is eighty-five tons; at low speed, fifty-five tons. This is a difference equal to \$4,000 per voyage, and it is calculated that the saving in the wear and tear of machinery will equal this amount; so that the total saving on twenty-six round trips, as required by contract, will exceed \$200,000 per annum.

**BURNING OF THE STEAMER "NIAGARA."**—Milwaukee, Sept. 24th. The steamer "Niagara" was burned last evening near Fort Washington, by which 100 lives were lost. Hon. John B. Marcy is supposed among the lost; Capt. Miller saved.

**A GOOD WINTER'S WORK.**—The ladies of Rev. Dr. Boardman's church, in Philadelphia, recently sent off ten large boxes of clothing, containing more than seventeen hundred garments, to missionaries of the Presbyterian Board. They had also during the season made five hundred garments for the children of their Sabbath Schools and for the poor.

**ICE WANTED.**—The *Mobile Register*, of the 9th inst., says:—"The supply of ice, we grieve to learn, is so reduced in our city that we are threatened with an entire stoppage in the supply to-morrow or next day, if an arrival, now twenty-one days out, shall not come to hand meanwhile. Ice is now a second bread. It is no longer a luxury, but bread-like; an article of primary necessity. Imagination can scarcely compass the troubles of an ice deficiency, for the article enters into every want of our nature, from the meat and drink of the strong and hearty to the medicine and necessities of the sick."

**A PROFITABLE VOYAGE.**—It is stated that some months since a ship sailed from New York for Australia with a cargo mostly of flour. It cost in New York about 10 dollars per barrel, and was sold immediately on arrival for 25 dollars. Deduct 5 dollars per barrel for all charges, and the clear profit on the shipment of 8,000 barrels, was \$30,000. The same ship went from thence to Calcutta, and took in a cargo of salt-petre for New York. The net profits of the voyage were about 110,000 dollars.

## Cotemporary Press.

### MISSIONARY TRIUMPHS

(From the Protestant Churchman.)

Among all the wonders of modern missionary triumphs, not the least remarkable is that which has been accomplished in the Sandwich Islands. The first company of missionaries for these islands left the United States in October, 1819, and arrived at their Pacific abode in the following April. They found the way wonderfully prepared for the introduction of the Gospel by a strange and unaccountable revolution in religious sentiment and practice which had just taken place in the islands. A new ruler had succeeded to the throne, and had abolished the whole scheme of their national idolatry. Whatever might have been his own motives for the strange purpose which he had thus carried through, no rational mind could mark the coincidents and doubt that a special overruling Providence had directed the act and prepared the way for its results. But though the shocking rites of their long practiced idolatry had ceased, the moral and intellectual desolation in which the people were found was fearful and discouraging in the extreme. Their language was unwritten. They had no means of education. The licentiousness and wickedness of the people were excessive. The land was owned by a few arbitrary and irresponsible chiefs, and the people were slaves. Their past intercourse with the refuse foreign population which had constantly crowded around their shores in the lines of commerce, had but served to degrade and debase them still more completely. Never could a company of missionaries have been cast among a people whose character and circumstances were less hopeful in themselves. And yet never has there been a more complete triumph of the Gospel over all the obstacles by which it could be opposed. The work of missions here was undertaken and perfected by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. And God wonderfully honoured and prospered their efforts.

Thirty-three years of the history of this Mission were completed in 1853, when the foreign support of missionaries was chiefly withdrawn, and the people had become an elevated and Christian nation, supporting and willing to support the Gospel for themselves. The missionaries had given them a language, a Bible, books, schools, and all the arts and opportunities of elevated civilization. The commerce, and the wealth, and the example of Europeans and Americans had long been habituated there without furnishing the slightest advantage or hope to the degraded people. Nay, it can never be denied that mere ruin—moral, social, and physical—had been the result of these relations. And the faithful labourers in the Gospel there have met with no greater obstacles than the horrible iniquity of these outlawed foreigners, who have simply employed their superior knowledge among the natives for the purpose of their own covetousness and lust. Modern civilization, without the Gospel, had done nothing but destroy them. The Gospel has brought them, in defiance of the hostility of a corrupt civilization, all the advantages and blessings of an elevated and secured civilization.

The various reports of the Missionary Board for the last few years exhibit the most cheering and triumphant results. Thus in their Report of 1853, they say:—"That people has now become a Christian nation. A fourth part of the inhabitants are members in regular standing of Protestant Christian Churches, and not less than sixteen hundred new members were added to these churches during the past year. During that year \$24,000 were contributed in those Churches for the support and propagation of the Gospel. The nation acknowledges the obligation of the Sabbath. Houses for Christian worship are built and frequented as among ourselves. Christian marriage is enjoyed and regulated by the laws. The language is reduced to writing, and is read by nearly a third part of the people. The schools contain the great body of the children and youth. The annual outlay for education, chiefly by the Government, exceeds \$50,000. The Bible, translated by the labors of eight missionaries, was in the hands of the people before the year 1840. And there are elementary books in theology, practical religion, geography, arithmetic, astronomy, and history, making together a respectable library for a people in the early stages of civilization. Through the blessing of God on these means, a beneficent change has occurred in all the departments of government, in the face of fierce outrages from seamen and traders, and deadly hostility from not a few foreign residents.

In that same year, the Mission gave in their general report the following testimony:—"Our little Mission Church has expanded into a community of large churches who build their own chapels, support their own pastors either in whole or in part, send Christian missions to other island groups of the Pacific, and furnish funds to the Government for their primary schools through every part of the kingdom. Such is the present posture of things among a people who thirty years ago were grovelling in the lowest depths of degradation and vice."

The successful progress of this great work continues still, not only in the multiplying of moral, but abounding social benefits upon this rising and rescued people. In 1855, the Missionaries report: "The waving fields of grass, and shrubs which covered most of our hills and plains fifteen or twenty years ago, with but here and there a flock of goats to revel in their midst, are no longer to be met with. Horses and beeves are now to be found by thousands on every island in the group; and fields of cane, potatoes, wheat, coffee, or corn, here and there attract the eye, where formerly nothing but the kalo patch, or the sweet potatoe field among the lava rocks, indicated cultivation. Twenty years since, there was here or there a wood or stone house in some large village and at our Mission stations. Now they are often met with in the country; and in our city, Honolulu, grass or mud houses are becoming rare. Probably more permanent buildings have been erected during the past two years than existed in the islands previous to that time."

And yet this is the Mission of which the libellous reviewer in the *Westminster* affirms, on the authority of Captain Beechey, that "the efforts of a few zealous missionaries are tending as fast as possible to lay waste the whole country, and to plunge the inhabitants in civil war and bloodshed. Thousands of acres of land that before produced the finest crops, are now sandy plains. Provisions are so extremely scarce that not long since the king sent to beg a little bread of the American Consul." The writer boldly proclaims all their moral improvement to be a great disadvantage, and hesitates not to charge upon the missionaries the responsibility of promoting boundless licentiousness and infanticide, because they insist upon the solemnities of marriage among a professedly Christian people. He affirms that the population of the islands has constantly diminished under the missionary rule, and that it is now under 65,000, or less than half of what it was twenty years ago. All early estimates of the population were, of course, mere guesses, with no particular accurate standard. We have before us the last census accurately taken of the island, which gives a population of 84,165. In this population—the remnant of those whose families have been desolated by the diseases and crimes which white Europeans have transplanted there—the work of Christianity triumphs in a constant advance. More than 40,000 natives have been received into the Christian communion, and of these the last report displays 22,916 as present members of the churches there accredited and accepted. The amount of their voluntary church contributions was last year more than \$25,000. One might think these facts were enough to silence the voice of slanderous accusation. But the bitterest hostility which the Gospel has met there has been from those for whom the *Westminster* reviewer would apologize. Papists, Mormons, and profligate infidels have presented greater obstacles in the way of Christianity in these islands than all the ignorance and crime of the native inhabitants. Yet, thanks be to God, His word and His work

have triumphed. And we do not wonder at the words of thankful gratulation with which the Missionary Board records their retrospective survey:

"Here, then, let us as a Board of Foreign Missions, in the name of the community for which we act, proclaim with shoutings of 'Grace, grace,' that the Sandwich Islands are a Christian nation, and may rightfully claim a place among the Protestant Christian nations of the earth. There should be no reserve, no misgivings on this point. And we thankfully recognize our appropriate work on those islands as a Foreign Missionary Society, that of propagating the Gospel among the unevangelized, as completed through the grace of God in the Gospel. Adorning the love of God in Christ, we proclaim the triumph of the cross in the Hawaiian Islands." And what has this intellectual, moral, religious, social creation of the Hawaiian nation cost the friends and supporters of the work? The Board of Foreign Missions has expended since 1820, \$817,383; the Bible Society, \$41,500; the Tract Society, \$23,800. The total is, \$882,683—less than a million of dollars. The Pacific exploring expedition, sent by the United States, cost more than this. A modern steamship demands about as much. Twice as much is consumed in one year in the single article of cigars in the city of New York. Fifty times as much annually for the imported means of intemperance in the United States. And who has been made poorer for a single day by this wonderful triumph of the Saviour's Gospel? Who that has participated in it has not been enriched by its means? And what will be the final responsibility before God of the opposers and revilers of this amazing triumph of truth and righteousness in a savage nation, long defiled and long neglected by the inhabitants of the Christian nations of the globe.

### PROSPECTS OF THE INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

(From New York Tribune.)

Thousands who looked on mournfully and saw the great nations of Europe drift into the maelstrom of the recent terrible war, feared that the returning wave of barbarism which broke over European Christendom was so deep and black, that it would leave a sediment of sin too thick and corrosive for the growth of the tender plant of peace. But suddenly, as the waters of this Egyptian inundation subsided, upspring new germs of hope and promise, the like of which were never before seen in one year or in one century. The nations represented in the Paris Conference that settled the "Eastern Question," had learned something from the war thus terminated, and wished the world to profit by the lesson. They proceeded to discuss and adopt arrangements which would raise a barrier against the recurrence of war, and mitigate its calamities should it again scourge the earth. A deputation of those earnest men who had been foremost in the recent peace Congresses in Europe, waited upon Lord Clarendon in Europe, to bespeak his advocacy of one of their propositions in the Paris Conference of Diplomats. This embraced the simplest arrangement, viz: that the Powers represented in that body should enter into special treaty, by which they should formally and solemnly bind themselves to submit to impartial arbitration any difference that might arise between them, which could not be adjusted by ordinary negotiation. Lord Clarendon promised to do his best to have this proposition fairly considered in the Conference; and at a subsequent meeting, "he introduced the subject in a spirit of earnestness and humanity most honorable to his character, and which could not fail to secure for it the serious attention of that august assembly." Count Walewski, in the name of France, declared himself fully authorized to support the idea, as "one that was fully in accordance with the tendencies of our epoch." Baron Manteuffel, for Prussia, "gave assurance that the King, his august master, completely shared the ideas set forth by the Earl of Clarendon, that he therefore considered himself as authorized to adhere to them, and to give to them the utmost development they admit of." It has been intimated that the Austrian Plenipotentiary demurred to the full adoption or application of the principle. After a long and earnest discussion, the following proposition was unanimously agreed to, Count Orloff, for Russia, stating that he was prepared, in virtue of instructions from his Court, definitely to adhere to the same: "The Plenipotentiaries do not hesitate to express, in the name of their Governments, the wish that States between which any serious misunderstanding may arise, should, before appealing to arms, have recourse, so far as circumstances might allow, to the good offices of a friendly Power. The Plenipotentiaries hope that the Governments not represented at the Congress will unite in the sentiment which has inspired the wish recorded in this protocol."

The adoption even of this guarded resolution was a large step towards stipulated arbitration, pure and simple. The *London Times* says: "It makes all Europe one Court of Appeal. It gives every weak State a claim to the friendly offices of all its stronger neighbors. Indeed, it is the nearest approach to that system of universal arbitration which some have thought attainable in its rigorous form. The day may come when its value will be more acknowledged, and its form more defined; and the sooner it comes the better for the happiness of Europe and the true interest of every State, however powerful and ambitious."

The earnest men on both sides of the Atlantic, who have labored so many years, under the derision of the *London Times*, to hasten that coming day to which it refers, may derive new courage for their faith in its advent, when the Jupiter Tonans of the British Press believes it to be so near and so devoutly to be wished.

But this Paris Conference resulted in something more for the policy of peace than this protocol in favor of arbitration. It adopted, almost pure and simple, the American proposition to regard neutral property on the sea as sacred in time of war. This arrangement opens a new era in the history of commerce and civilization. It must contribute incalculably to prevent war from involving other nations in its conflagration, should it break out between two Powers. Had it been adopted at the beginning of the present century, the last conflict between the United States and Great Britain would have been avoided.

Still the world moves further than the motive Powers of the Paris Congress intended when they took the two onward steps we have noticed. Having followed the lead of America in rescuing the property and commerce of neutrals on the sea from seizure and confiscation, they would push her on to a concession from which they would seemingly derive the greatest advantage. That is, they press her to consent to the abolition of that semi-piratical system of warfare called *Privateering*. Our Government has demurred to this arrangement, because it professes to regard the mercantile marine of the nation as a kind of *naval militia*, upon which it must depend for the defence of its coasts and commerce in case of a collision with a great naval power, like England or France. It is argued that for this country to bind itself not to use private ships for its defence would be as unsafe and impolitic as to agree not to employ volunteers in the land service against a foreign enemy. But the Government of the United States has made a counter proposition to the European Powers, which, for scope of philanthropy and for most beneficent bearing upon the well being of mankind, exceeds, *to celo*, any measure ever adopted in the history of nations. It is a plan of rescue, at once and forever, from the clutch of war, all private property which may be found on the seas, whether it belong to friend or foe. There is something grand and glorious in that proffered step towards the condition of permanent and universal peace. Adopt this simple measure, and the prowling sea-wolves of war would find no more prey to hunt on the wide ocean. They would no more devour or scatter the white-winged carriers of Commerce, crossing its wide waters in peaceful flocks. The fighting-ground of nations would be narrowed down to the land. The foremost argument and occupation for nations would be taken away. The sword of war would no longer sever the great material bonds which connect sea-divided countries. Commerce, the cardinal condition and preroga-

tive of Peace, would work on with its myriads of interweaving shuttles, overwebbing the divisions, meshing the sinews, and quenching the *animus* of war, should governments drift into its sea of calamities.

It would be a glory of which an American Christian and patriot might well be proud, if our young nation should inaugurate its leadership in civilization by drawing the old States of Christendom into the powerful and unprecedented bond of peace. Our Federal Legislature at Washington is fast becoming a Congress of Nations. Already some of our States have acquired a population equal to that of Holland, Portugal, Denmark or Sweden. Already the territory of the American Union not only equals in extent, but in diversity of climate, soil and sub-division, the whole area of European Christendom. One Supreme Court presides over this wide confederacy of thirty-one republican nations as arbiter of their differences; holding them all amenable to law and order, and perpetuating their harmony and union. No judicial system erected on earth ever equalled this in the grandeur, extent, and importance of its functions. For years, it has excited the admiration of the Old World. Gradually, as European nations look at its working, they must feel the attraction of its assimilating power. Gradually, we may believe, they will form an analogous system; until a High Court of Nations shall be established which shall do for the peace and harmony of all the States of Christendom what the Supreme Court of the United States does for the well-being of our great Confederacy.

### WHAT STRANGERS SAY OF US.

(From the Sherbrooke Gazette.)

A correspondent of the *Montreal Herald*, who visited this town, last week, thus speaks of Sherbrooke:—

During my stay at Sherbrooke I visited Mr. Adam Lomas' woolen manufactory. Mr. Lomas' establishment is of considerable importance. He has upwards of twenty hands employed the year round in the different processes of the woolen manufacture. I was informed that there are two hundred yards of cloth manufactured here per day, in addition to blankets, flannels, and stocking yarn, which are sent chiefly to Montreal. I examined some of the pieces of cloth, of different colors, the texture of which I found to be remarkably good. The machinery in Mr. Lomas' establishment, which consists of two sets, is of the best construction, obtained from different parts of the United States, such as Springfield, Andover, and Worcester. In addition to which Mr. L. has obtained a new and improved shearing machine, which will do four times the amount of work of the old one, as well as cleaner and better.

From Mr. Lomas' establishment, I paid Mr. Brooks' a visit. And first in order is the pail and tub manufactory, in which there are upwards of forty hands employed in sawing, and manufacturing pails, &c. Here there are from 37 to 38 dozen pails manufactured per day, which are sent principally to Montreal and Quebec. These pails will hold 12 quarts. There are also toy pails manufactured, which will hold from 1 to 2 quarts. Likewise tubs, which hold from seven pails to three quarts. Mr. Brooks has obtained his machinery from Whitney, of Winchendon, Massachusetts. I next went to the saw mill, where there are 30,000 feet of lumber manufactured per day; also 2,000 clap-boards, 5,000 shingles, 5,000 laths, and 400 sugar boxes; as well as sugar and molasses headings. Most of the lumber is manufactured by a gang of saws, which consists of twenty.— There is a drag-saw for cutting clap-board logs; likewise a planing machine, which throws off 5,000 feet per day. I next visited Mr. Brooks' paper manufactory, in which there are fifteen hands employed the year round. Here there are 1,500 lbs. of paper manufactured per day, from straw, rags, rope, &c., which is sent principally to Montreal and Quebec. I next visited the sash department, in which blinds, windows, doors, and all sorts of house finishing materials are manufactured by machinery.

The water-power in Sherbrooke, the property of the British American Land Company, is in progress of development; and the question of the establishment of a Cotton Factory as a national branch of industry in the Townships is about to be tried.

The town is taking an active interest in the matter, and the advisability of appropriating some portion of its funds to aid this desirable end is to be discussed at a public meeting of the inhabitants on Friday evening next. Plans have been prepared under the superintendence of Cap. Bigelow, of West Point, the engineer who has so successfully carried the Lawrence water-power to its present pitch of perfection; and under such guidance, no danger of mistakes, which are too often the ruin of young undertakings, can arise.

Statistics show that the commoner description of cotton cloth, to say nothing of other manufactures, with which the Province is supplied from the New England Mills, can be as well and more cheaply manufactured in the Townships, possessing as they do the manifold advantages of cheap labour, living and fuel, and the further aid of a protective duty of 15 per cent.

The experiment is first to be made with a mill of 5,000 spindles, but there can be no doubt that in a very short time that quantity will be doubled and even quadrupled. Capital alone is wanting in the Townships, with protection to native industry, to make them rival in progress New England itself. The water power is quite on a par, and the use of similar means would bring about similar results. There is abundance of available labor in the country, and that indeed skilled labor, for the Townships supply Lowell and Lawrence with a large proportion of labor, which after a short time returns again to the Province. As to the comparative fertility of the soil the Townships are unquestionably ahead. With ports at Montreal and Quebec, a line of railway such as the Grand Trunk communicating as well with parts of both Provinces as with Portland and Boston itself, who shall say that if rightly managed, the Townships of Lower Canada do not present one of the best fields for investment on this Continent.

Manufactures will raise a dense population, and Western Canada will thus find a home market for her wheat and flour far more certain and reliable than the fluctuating trade of Europe.

It becomes thus a national question, and the town of Sherbrooke will merit the approval and thanks of all good citizens of whatever degree, if it can thus show the road and bring the question to a successful issue.

Amongst the buildings in course of erection in Sherbrooke, is a neat cottage for Mr. Galt, the member, at a cost of £1,000 currency, and will be finished by next June. Its size is seventy-feet square, containing seven bed rooms, dining-room, drawing-room, and kitchen. The builder is Mr. Beckett.

I did not leave Sherbrooke till I visited the Court House and Jail, which are rather in a dilapidated state. The flooring of the Court House gives way beneath one's feet, and the Jail wall is level with the ground, and replaced by a temporary board fence, which an old woman with her umbrella might knock down. This I conceive to be a great disgrace to the authorities, who are responsible for the necessary repairs.

After having gone through the local matters of interest, I dived into agriculture and politics, and forward you the result:— The crops throughout the townships are, generally, fine. Appearances in the early part of the season truly magnificent: but just as the hay harvest commenced (after an unusually fine dry hot season, which matured everything at an early period), the rain set in, and the month of August was remarkable in giving twenty-six days on which rain fell, and on some days continuously for the twenty-four hours.

STAFFORD, C. W., is constituted a Port of Entry, for goods imported by land or inland navigation.

ST. JOHN, C. E., is proclaimed a Town Municipality, thus emerging from the rank of a village on the strength of a population exceeding 3000 souls.

## Selections.

### NATIONAL REFORMATORY UNION.

The National Reformatory Union, a new association intended to unite in one organisation the scattered efforts of those who all over the country are seeking the reformation of offenders, held its first provincial meeting at Bristol, on Wednesday. The plan laid down for conducting the proceedings is similar to that followed by the British Association, in respect that they are to be of a migratory character, in order that the principles of the union may thereby be propagated throughout the country. Among those present were Lord Stanley, Lord H. Cecil, M. P., Sir J. Pakington, Sir Stafford Northcote, M. P., Mr. W. Miles, M. P., the Bishop of Bath and Wells, the Dean of Bristol, and Mr. M. D. Hill, Recorder of Birmingham. Lord Stanley, in the course of his address, said:—It is a startling fact in the investigation of crime, that while the number of persons living at any one time between the age of fifteen and twenty, formed only one-tenth of the entire population at that time, this tenth is guilty of nearly one-fourth of the amount of detected crime. Of more than 11,000 children, a large majority pass annually through the hands of justice. When the reformatory comes widely into operation you will not be sufficiently prepared to meet all contingencies unless you reckon on a yearly influx of from 2,000 to 3,000 boys. The term of detention being at the estimate five years, you might, according to that, have 15,000 in course of reclamation.—When I reflect that the cost per head to the State is only £13 yearly, and that from this sum must be deducted the sums recovered from parents, there appears to me to be no danger of burdening the finances with a demand disproportionate to the importance of the object in view. When we speak of the possible cost of reformatories, it is well to think of the certain cost of crime. We are apt to think only of the taxes which we pay to Government, and forget those we pay to those whom it is the object of the Government to put down. I quote it *valent quantum* that a committee appointed by the authorities of Liverpool to investigate losses caused by theft, placed those losses at the sum of £700,000. Mr. Clay, of Preston, has assumed the average income of a successful thief at £100, and in the case of prisoners whose history he investigated, he found that besides the loss which their depredations might have caused, the average cost of their apprehension, maintenance, prosecution, and punishment was £62 each. Similarly, Mr. Rushton, writing in 1842 to the corporation of Liverpool, referred to the case of 14 prisoners, whom he estimated as having caused a dead loss to the community of between £2,000 and £3,000. You are aware of the main provisions of the Act of 1854, and how far it assists the setting up of reformatory schools. Power is given to detain boys at such schools during five years, and to receive them at any age not above sixteen. Government pays five shillings weekly for the support of each, but does not, in practice, otherwise interfere. Of this Act most of the English counties are availing themselves already; nearly all, he hoped, will do so. I say nearly all, because in some instances, where the number of boys is small, it may be better for more than one county to join funds, and set up a school between them. The object of the National Reformatory Union in connection with this movement is to form, as it were, a centre of action for those various local efforts, to enable managers in different counties to compare their systems more readily, to promote the establishment of reformatories where none yet exist, to enable those who wish to give personal assistance in the cause to discover where their help is most required, to assist in placing out those who leave reformatories, to supply opportunities of discussing the general subject, and suggesting improvements in the methods adopted; and, should changes in the law of reformatories be required, to press in Parliament the propriety of such changes. It is proved by a concurrence of testimony such as one rarely finds on any social question admitting of dispute, that short imprisonments (the average of all imprisonments in England is fifty days) are not reformatory in their effect; that they are not even deterring, that usually they send back the offender more hardened than when he went in. 'To punish young offenders with short terms of imprisonment,' says Baron Alderson, in a recent charge, 'is neither a proper nor a humane proceeding.' He then came to the question, what is it that reformatories can do for their inmates, and with what hope of success? They can do this—they can remove the boy from contaminating associations; they can teach him habits of cleanliness, temperance, and industry; they can give him what in 99 cases of 100 he has never had before—a chance in life, a fair start in the world. They can ensure his having addressed to him, probably for the first time, words of judicious kindness; they can show him what is the sad state of those who live in violation of the law, so that if in future years he chooses that career, he does it with full knowledge of the consequence to himself; may render impossible henceforth that reproach to law and society which arises when a committed criminal can say with truth to his judges, 'You punish me, but you never taught me.'

**RELIGIOUS STRIFE IN FRANCE.**—The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Post* says:—That tranquility of the political world, which ever follows a period of storm and excitement, is now being disturbed by a religious strife in France, which in former times would have ended with stakes and faggots. Although we have reached the year of our Lord 1856, there is no such thing as religious toleration even in what are called highly civilised countries. Let any philosopher who has been speculating in a hopeful mood on what is called civil and religious liberty progress, read the two theological journals of France, viz.—the *Univers* and the *Ami de la Religion*, now bent on dividing the Church into hostile camps—at war alike on ecclesiastical and lay questions, and appealing to the divines of France for support; whereupon letters are written by all parties in which opinions are boldly declared with a sectarian bitterness peculiar to all ages. The state of the poll at the present moment stands thus:—For the *Ami de la Religion*, seventy-five bishops; for the *Univers*, five bishops. The *Univers* in France is like the *Civiltà* in Italy, a journal dedicated to the support of what most men in all ages, and of various creeds, have called "abuses of the Church"—that is to say, the *Univers* subscribes to the infallibility of Rome, and would have the world—temporal as well as spiritual—blindly, and without question, obey the Pope. Thus when we are favoured with a "miracle," which is no uncommon event in these days, the *Univers* bids all men to believe. No one who has watched passing events since 1848 can have failed to observe the use which certain Governments have made of the Roman Catholic Church. Austria has allowed Roman bishops to revise the whole ecclesiastical machinery of an empire which numbers by tens of thousands a variety of religious sects. The ecclesiastical conclave which sat lately at Vienna has not published the result of its deliberations on the Concordat, but the dictatorial attitude of the Roman episcopacy throughout Austria clearly shows that the State has given way to the Church. The questions of education, of the burial of Protestants, and mixed marriages, are to be regulated by Rome. In fact, Austria is doing what she has often done before, courted the Church for political and temporal reasons, and is again resigning her heretics to the tender keeping of Rome. All this policy will no doubt be reversed when occasion demands, and some modern Emperor Maximilian or Joseph II. will, as of old, organise a council to control the pretensions of the Papacy. In Italy, since 1848, the Church has gained power in Tuscany and the Two Sicilies, and by the aid of foreign soldiers has held its ground in Rome. In Piedmont and Spain the Vatican is less potent than of old, but it yet trades with the ignorance and superstition of those States to annoy the temporal Government and divide the people into hostile camps. Now the *Univers* has long been endeavouring to do the same in France, but the raw material is different from that of Spain or Piedmont, and the results are by no means promising. True, we have had miracles here, and hints of damnation for those who do not believe in their divine origin. But the thunder of the Vatican in the ears of the French nation is nothing more than a theatrical

rumble. The *Univers*, too, has lost weight and influence by its defence of all the corrupt Governments of Europe, and an endeavour to justify those acts of cruelty, originating in political persecutions, which religious teachers, whatever their political opinions, should rather regret than defend. The Government of the Emperor of the French, unlike that of Austria, or Naples, or Tuscany, has not given its support to the pretensions of that Church party which has gained so much influence since 1848 in certain European Courts and Governments. Beyond this discouragement, the divines of France, unlike the majority of their brethren in Italy and Spain, look with regret on the language of the ultra Romanists, whose opinions and Jesuitism are to be found in the *Univers*. The *Ami de la Religion* represents the moderate Church party, and certainly the majority of French pastors. It will be something gained if the good sense of the people no longer tolerates a journal which seeks to degrade religion by identifying it with foolish imposture, although there are those in France who consider the organ of the Jesuits as a necessary index to the workings of that dangerous political community.

**EXTRAORDINARY CONDUCT OF A PRIEST.**—We regret to have to record an occurrence calculated to revive a rancorous spirit of dissension between the members of the Protestant and Roman Catholic churches. Mr. B. C. Aspinall, a barrister at Castlemaine, and a Protestant, is married to a Roman Catholic lady. Their infant child was christened by a Protestant minister, and this circumstance gave such umbrage to the Rev. Father Barrett, the spiritual adviser of the lady, that he wormed his way into Mr. Aspinall's house, during that gentleman's absence, and marching, unannounced, into Mrs. Aspinall's bedroom, began to denounce the manner in which Master Aspinall's faith had been corrupted. One account is that Mr. Aspinall unceremoniously kicked the clerical trespasser out; another, that the reverend gentleman was simply warned never to intrude himself within those doors again. Further than this, the Rev. Father Barrett proceeded to denounce Mr. Aspinall from the altar, and with that peculiar admixture of ostensible charity and actual bigotry and hate which some persons know how to prepare, he stirred up the animosities of his congregation by calling upon them to pray for the graphically-described sins of Mr. Aspinall. The local journals very properly took the case up, and censured Mr. Barrett in terms which seem to us to have been scarcely commensurate in severity with the magnitude of his misdoing. Thereupon he took the papers to the altar and cursed them and those connected with them, using, according to the sworn testimony of a respectable witness, language much more common in the mouth of a bullock driver than that of a clergyman, but seemingly in no mouth whatever.—*Melbourne Argus*.

**LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE STATISTICS.**—The *Times* lately published an analysis of the returns of fire insurance offices, published by the Registrar-General. The same paper returns to the more difficult task, in Tuesday's issue of analyzing the returns of the life offices. The analysis relates to English offices, and our space will not permit us to do more than give the remarks, without the lengthened tabular statements, of the condition of the various offices, as deducible from their own returns. These remarks are instructive, and, we may add, very suggestive:—"The returns embrace only new Companies, namely, those which have been established under the act of the 7th and 8th Victoria, c. 110. They extend over irregular periods, are framed upon no coherent plan, and, as has lately been observed by a Parliamentary Committee on the subject, are worse than useless as a general protection, since they keep up a pretence of publicity, while, except at the cost of great labour and in experienced hands, they are altogether deceptive or inexplicable. Subjected, however, to a strict investigation, they may be made to furnish results sufficient to indicate the principles upon which each concern has been conducted, and it will be seen, from the figures now presented, that in a majority of cases the conclusions to which they lead are not such as to inspire confidence. Out of 54 offices comprised in the list, 30 show an expenditure in excess of premiums and interest received, and six an expenditure, not only in excess of premiums and interest, but also of capital paid up. That is to say, in 30 cases the claims on policies, the outlay for advertising, the salaries of the directors and clerks, and the dividends occasionally distributed, have more than absorbed all the receipts of the companies, and have left them in debt either to general creditors or to capital, without the slightest accumulation having been made to meet the liabilities on the outstanding policies on which the premiums have been received, and the force of which increases with every year of their duration. Of the remaining 24 offices the expenditure of 22 has been below their receipts, and two have rendered accounts so unintelligible as to defy scrutiny. Of the 22 offices which have kept within the limits of their receipts, several will be found to be only just within the verge, even after an existence of five or six years, and the number that can be considered to exhibit other than discouraging features is thus rendered very small. It will doubtless be urged in favour of those which appear in the worst position, that their accounts in most cases extend over a shorter time than the others, and that they may hope, when they have attained an equal age, to reap the benefit of the risks they have previously run. The value, however, even of this slender argument is impaired by the fact that 13 offices appear to have been compelled to dissolve, after having found that this reward of a reckless expenditure cannot be relied upon, while 40 have found it either unnecessary or inconvenient to send in any returns whatever. It is, moreover, a deep disgrace that institutions whose fundamental object is professedly to encourage provident habits among the people and to induce them to guard against all contingencies, should set a glaring example of dependence upon the lowest system of competition that has ever yet been witnessed.

**ELECTRIC COMMUNICATION WITH AMERICA.**—The following interesting statement is extracted from the *Cork Constitution*:—"Lying at anchor off Queenstown for the last few days may have been observed a small, unsightly, ill-painted, rusty-bottomed screw steamer, without one point of attraction about her except the stars and stripes fluttering in the breeze. Yet that boat and some of the officers she contains have been the world's wonder for a season, and have just now concluded a task which is the forerunner of an event more wonderful still. The Arctic was the vessel that was sent to rescue Dr. Kane, who had previously been sent to rescue Franklin. She was successful, and brought home Dr. Kane and his crew, who had been obliged to abandon his ship and search. She was then a light-ship on the American coast. She is now the bearer of Lieut. Strain, of Darien notoriety, and Captain Berriman, who has before, and now again, crossed from Newfoundland to take soundings of the whole Atlantic, from St. John's to Valencia, with the view to ascertain the probable success with which a telegraphic cable may be laid between these points. The result is satisfactory. For some 50 or 60 miles from St. John's, and again on this side, is a bank varying from 25 to 120 fathoms. Between these there is a plateau nearly level, the bottom soft, composed of shells so fine that only the microscope can discover them, each shell perfect in its minute beauty, proving the absence of currents at the bottom, and, with due deference to Stephenson and others, the want of that vast pressure, which was to be so dreaded, and exhibiting at every point not only a capacity, but the most perfect capacity, for the very use for which it is required. The whole apparatus for arriving at these facts is most perfect. Steam-power, separate from that of the ship, works the axle from which the sounding-line is "paid out." Soundings have been taken to the depth of 27,000 fathoms. By a neat contrivance each sounding shows not only the depth, but the nature of the bottom, which is brought up in five quills, and the temperature of the water, and the latter being given by the expansion or contraction of metallic spiral ribands placed round a centre pin, fixed at the top, and attached at bottom to a needle and indicator, the latter remaining fixed after the first has ceased to act, showing the exact variation between the surface and the bottom. Most careful drawings have been made by Mr. Van Den Berg (to whom has been

assigned the special post of draughtsman) of the soundings, showing a profile of the bottom of the sea with the greatest accuracy. There can be no doubt that telegraphic communications between Ireland and St. John's—a distance of 1,640 geographical miles—may be regarded as a certainty. It is in the hands of a small American company, but, though small, if its members possess but a tithe of the energy of their representative, Mr. Cyrus W. Field, who is also here making every inquiry, it will be enough to overcome every difficulty, Captain Berriman laughs at laying the cable. He asks but a ship large enough, and he will undertake to do it at ten miles per hour right across. The company have already obtained the sole grant for erecting telegraphs through the whole of Newfoundland, and have already some 1,700 miles at work, or will have in a few days, which is in connection with the American lines. The difficulties and trials of temper in taking these soundings have been tremendous. Repeatedly after 'paying out' tens of thousands of fathoms of line, and getting all up within 60 or 80, it was snapped, and all had to be done again. Six and eight hours have been occupied in getting one sounding only, and these have been made nearly every half degree the whole way across. From the captain to the cabin boy, each has given his willing aid. No trouble was thought too much—no time too long; each appeared to feel the honor of his nation at stake, and proud in every way to advance the object in view. They have done their work well. Nature has granted all we could ask; art will soon do its part; while nature, science, and art, worked out by man's hand, will produce one grand whole to benefit mankind."

**SELLING POISON.**—During the past week an inquest was held upon the body of a man whose death, as it appears from the evidence given in the case, was caused by taking too much laudanum. The laudanum was not taken with the intention to produce death, but as a remedy for an attack of disease under which the person was suffering; but having been taken incautiously, the quantity was too great, and fatal effects were the consequence. The jury in connection with their verdict, recommended that some measures be adopted to prevent the sale of such articles in large quantities without the prescription of a physician. It was undoubtedly proper for the jury of the inquest to recommend any measures which to them appeared necessary for the protection of human life; but from this case, we cannot see that sufficient data were furnished for the recommendation with which the verdict was accompanied. There was no intentional indiscretion in the use of the poison which produced the fatal result, to require the restriction proposed: and were it even otherwise, the instances of attempts at self-destruction are not so frequent as to render such extreme caution necessary; and besides this, persons who are labouring under the infatuation, or insanity, which leads to suicide, are generally so determined on accomplishing their object, that if one means of effecting it is denied, another will be readily suggested: so that the caution suggested by the jury would not be sufficient to prevent the evil which led to the recommendation. We do not make these remarks for the purpose of disapproving of any measures which individual or public safety clearly require; but with a view of directing attention to a restriction which the welfare of the community imperatively demands, and which tens of thousands of united voices have repeatedly sought. It is now too late in the age of the world's experience for any sane person to deny that the sale of intoxicating drinks, for which the license system provides a legalized agency, is the most fruitful source of poverty, crime, disease, death, and a whole train of evils; and that every grog-shop in our city and country is a dispensary of all the woes which the traffic inevitably involves: and yet while some vigilant philanthropists are alarmed at an occasional indiscretion in the use of a certain kind of medicine, and would impose uncalled for restrictions upon its sale, the same persons were perhaps the most strenuous advocates of the necessity of a system which is continually sending its victims to prisons, and to premature death in its appalling forms. If a proper restriction were imposed upon this fiery poison, the subjects for Coroner's inquests would be amazingly decreased; and cases of sudden self-destruction under the maddening power of strong drink would rarely occur. Will the jury on the next inquest please adopt a recommendation for the enactment of a Prohibitory Law in the place of the license system?—*Christian Guardian*.

**THE IMPERIAL POST OFFICE AND OUR CANADIAN STEAMERS.**—One would think that a shorter, quicker and safer mode of communication between this country and Europe or vice versa, than that which has until very lately obtained, would in every shape and form meet with the encouragement and support of our nursing parent at home. If she could not help the pioneers who have first sailed on this route, in the way of endowing them with a liberal annual allowance, it might be expected, at least, that she would throw no difficulties in the way of those who were enabling them to provide for themselves. If she still means to keep her foster children of the Cunard line independent of all extraneous aid, and is determined that they should enjoy a monopoly of the particular route upon which they ply, it was to be hoped she would have lent a helping hand to her more legitimate children, and done what she could to allow them to gain for themselves a local "reputation" and a name. Such is not the case, however; for we understand, even in regard to our Canadian line of steamers, the baneful system of redtapeism has extended into the English Post Office, and strict orders have been issued that letters for the United States, even when specially marked "via the Canadian Line" shall only be despatched by the Cunarders, while letters for Canada, if not specially designated as for our own line, are also to be forwarded by the favoured boats. This is a very arbitrary and unfair stretch of power. It is an interference with the rights of the subject that we are surprised Englishmen calmly tolerate; it is an injury to trade, and an attempt to keep down the reputation of our Ocean Line for speed and despatch, which calls for the immediate interference of our Provincial Government, if they would not be branded as arrant cowards. In many cases, loss of fortune and fame has been the consequence of a day's delay in the receipt of foreign letters; and not to look at it in this extreme point of view, it is always of the greatest consequence that commercial men on both sides of the Atlantic should have the latest possible information at the earliest possible date. The telegraph wires have not yet girdled round the earth, nor has the submarine cable been laid across the Atlantic. These great events may, and probably will inevitably, shortly happen, but until they become a fixed fact, and we can communicate hourly with our friends or business correspondents, any means which can shorten the distance or lessen delay ought gladly to be taken advantage of by the Governments who have the commercial or public interests of their subjects at heart. What a miserable piece of paltry jealousy then is it, that English merchants are compelled to bide the time of the Imperial Post-Office authorities in communications with the United States, simply because the Cunard line is subsidized by the Government, while the Canadian steamers work on their own bottom! We do not know if the United States authorities would decline to transmit letters from their citizens by this route, but we are rather inclined to suppose they would. For they have, doubtless, an understanding with the authorities across the water how they are to act; and the interest of the Cunarders having been so well attended to in England, there is little chance of its being overlooked here. We hope to find our Provincial Authorities will take immediate steps to set the matter to rights. If they would reduce the postage of British letters to three-pence, they would confer a great boon on the community, especially the poorer portion of them, and, in our opinion, considerably add to their postal revenue. This colony is not in swaddling bands now, to be dictated to in these matters by England, more than it wills. If England, or rather Mr. Cunard, does not like our establishing an ocean line, he must grin and bear it: for not all that any one can do or say, will prevent the St. Lawrence in a very short time from being the great outlet and communication for all purposes between this Continent and Europe.—*Montreal Transcript*.

## NOTICES.

— We seldom notice testimonials at all, and when we do so, only in the briefest terms—not because we are insensible to the merits of the parties complimented, or to the importance of rewarding merit in some public way—but simply because our space is very limited, and such paragraphs, if extended to any length, are usually very uninteresting to all but the parties immediately concerned. This way of omitting, or only very briefly noticing matters of great importance to individuals, has frequently drawn upon us the displeasure of those parties; but we know of no remedy for this except to assure them of our impartial brevity to all.

— The Report of the Convention of Young Men's Christian Association, held in this city in June last, is now ready. Price 1s 3d. It contains in addition to the Journal of Proceedings, the admirable address of the Rev. John McLoud, which we feel persuaded numbers of our citizens will wish to possess. As this report will not be kept for sale, all who wish to possess it will please give their order to the Secretaries of the Montreal Association, Mr. W. Dickson, or Mr. F. E. Grafton.

— The annual meeting of the Ladies Benevolent Society is to take place at the Home in Bethelot Street, on Tuesday afternoon, the 7th inst., at three o'clock.

— We have received from Messrs. Hill & Martin, a Lithographed portrait of the late Rev. Dr. McGill, of St. Paul's Church, in this city. The likeness is very striking.

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## THE WITNESS.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1856.

## EDITORIAL REVIEW.

— The "Baltic" arrived at New York on Monday. Political news unimportant. Breadstuffs slightly advanced.

— The new Governor of Kansas, Geary, has sided with the Border Ruffians, agreed to arrest, by the aid of U. S. troops, the Free-Soil men who were defending themselves, and to enforce the bogus laws. An election is to be held for a Territorial Legislature, in which Free-Soil men can take no part, being excluded therefrom by an unconstitutional test.

— An arrangement has been made by the Canadian Postmaster-General with the United States Postal department for a system of registration of letters, where the senders may wish it. The fee for registering a letter is three pence, which, with the postage, must be pre-paid.

— The quick passages which the steamers of our Canadian line continue to make, indicate the suitability of those vessels for the route between this country and Britain, and should secure for them, from Canadians, the encouragement they so worthily merit. We trust that the Provincial Government will use its strongest endeavours to secure from the British Government all the advantages it is able to confer upon the line; and also, that efforts will be made to have a weekly line of steamers as early as possible. The whole of the Canadian mails from Britain ought to come by the St. Lawrence, and it should be remembered that there is a saving of postage on this route of more than twenty-five per cent.

— A Lower Canada Teachers' Association has been organized in this city. Information respecting it may be obtained at the Model School in Bonaventure Street. The Union of Teachers for promoting the cause of education is of great importance and must be attended with good.

— The *Grande Ligne Mission Register*, just published, encloses a circular, stating that the Society is in debt for the building of the Girls' School, at Longueuil; and contains a letter from Madame Feller, stating that the income for the past summer was inadequate to meet the wants of the Society, which has been in consequence reduced to great straits, a state of things which we hope will be speedily remedied. There are several notices of a cheering nature respecting the progress of the work in different parts of the country, and it is announced that the managers have established a station at Montreal, where they hope the children of the Lord will furnish them "with the means of planting the Banner of the Cross among the French population of the Romish city."

— The Anglican Bishop of Montreal, on the 14th inst., consecrated a New Church at the village of South Stukely, in the Eastern Townships. This is the second church which has been opened within five years, through the earnest and active labors of the Rev. D. Lindsay. On the 16th inst., the Bishop presided at a meeting of the Dunham Church Society, from which place a considerable increase in the subscriptions is expected this year.

— The Rev. T. R. Mercein died in Massachusetts about a week since, in his 31st year. He was the author of "Natural Goodness"—a very able theological production.

— Newton University at Baltimore has conferred the degree of D.D. upon the Rev. Robert Cooney, Wesleyan Minister.

— We omitted last week to acknowledge receipt of the latest English papers, from Joseph Mackay, Esq., of this city, whose interesting description of a visit to Balaclava and Sebastopol will be remembered by our readers. Mr. Mackay subsequently visited Egypt, Palestine, &c., and brought back some of the water of the River Jordan, a portion of which was used last Sabbath in the baptism of the infant son of his pastor, Rev. D. Fraser.

— The English Directors of the Great Western (Canada) Railway have received a deputation from the Canada Directors, with reference to the amalgamation of the Southern Railroad, on the North Shore of Lake Erie, with the Great Western Company. The project was not received with favor by the English Directors.

— We are pained to notice that several candidates for the highest office which the people can confer upon their fellow-countrymen, have shewn their unfitness for it, by their disregard of the Holy Sabbath. In the DeSalaberry district both candidates have gone on electioneering tours upon Sunday. The same charge is made against one or more of the candidates for Saugeen—and from the *Aylmer Times* we learn that meetings have been held at Roman Catholic Churches on the Sabbath, in behalf of Mr. Vankoughnet. This gentleman, it seems, has the priests on his side, which is no recommendation. With reference to Sabbath-desecrating candidates, we fear that they will do very little good in Parliament.—They cannot be trusted to make laws who are open transgressors of the Divine law.

— A soiree in aid of a fund to build a Roman Catholic Church was lately held in Paris, C.W., which was attended by a number of the inhabitants calling themselves Protestants. The R. C. Bishop commended the union of Romanists with "those differing with him on points of faith," to build a Romish Church. This is just like Rome,—none can exceed her in tolerance when her ends are to be served. Will the Bishop so cordially recommend Romanists to unite with Protestants to sustain the Common School system of Western Canada? As the term Protestant means one who protests against the errors of Rome, what claim have those to the designation, who aid to propagate those errors?

— In one of his entertaining articles upon the religious fertility of marriages, the *True Witness* gives many cogent reasons to show why he is "not prepared to admit that the population of Protestant England has much, if at all increased, since the Reformation." The following statistical table, borrowed from the *Montreal Herald*, will, perhaps, meet his reasons:—

POPULATION OF ENGLAND AND WALES.			
1805.....	9,547,950.	1820.....	11,902,463.
1810.....	10,250,831.	1830.....	13,781,747.
1815.....	11,017,071.	1842.....	16,148,598.

It will be seen that from 1805 to 1842, a period of only thirty-seven years, during which it sustained long and bloody wars, and besides, sent away a numerous emigration, England nearly doubled her Protestant population at home, and that it must have been more than doubled within the last fifty years; there now remains nothing to do for the *True Witness*, in support of his new religious test, but to show that twelve millions, at least, of the present population of England is illegitimate, which we hold him fully competent to prove with his usual logic.

— One of those discoveries or inventions which mark eras in the history of the human family, is announced in the late English papers. A Mr. Bessamer, after melting common pig iron in the usual manner, draws it off in its fluid state into a sort of retort or crucible, through which he forces a jet of common atmospheric air, at a pressure of 8 or 9 lbs to the square inch. The air greatly increases the heat of the molten iron, making it boil furiously, and in this process all earthy impurities are thrown off like the scoria of a volcano, whilst the carbon and sulphur of the iron are combined and drawn off with the gases of the air. The result at one stage of the process is steel, and at a more advanced stage fibrous or malleable iron; and this, without any portion of the great expense of fuel and manual labor in "puddling," which has, hitherto, been necessary. The experiments have so far been too limited to ascertain the effects of the process on various kinds of iron, or the precise amount of waste, or the precise quality of the iron and steel which are manufactured, but it is agreed that the results of the discovery must be very great; and that the fluid metal may be taken from the furnaces where the ore is smelted, and converted, by means of air only, into a highly refined description of iron. It is worthy of remark, that as soon as the carbon in the iron is all consumed, the violent ebullition ceases, and on cooling, the metal is found of a tenacious or fibrous consistency, as is the case with well boiled sugar or molasses. This invention may be of great use to Canada, in which iron ore abounds.

— The Emperor Alexander of Russia was crowned on the 7th ult., at Moscow. The preparations for the ceremony were on the most magnificent scale, the cost being estimated at one million pounds sterling. Earl Granville was the representative of Britain on the occasion.

— The Saturday half-holiday movement continues to make onward progress in England. A large meeting of shop-keepers has recently been held in Manchester, in favor of closing at 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. It was resolved to use efforts to induce the Corporation to close the public markets at the same hour. It was also recommended that workmen's wages should be paid on some other day of the week than Saturday. A manufacturer, who moved the first resolution, said:—

"The Saturday half-holiday had been already obtained by the wholesale warehouse with which he was connected, and he saw no good reason why the retail traders should be debarred the same privilege. He believed that very great good had resulted from the half-holiday so far as it had gone. Take the class of country carters alone, such as bleachers, who used to get home from the market late at night, so that it was two or three o'clock on Sunday morning. To them the change had been a very great boon. To himself, the Saturday afternoon's and Sunday's rest was the greatest comfort he had, for, though an employer, he was in an everlasting bustle all the rest of the week. If retail dealers would act together, as the wholesale dealers had done, they would be sure to succeed, and, what was more, they would succeed without losing any portion of their business. If the movement were general among the shopkeepers, purchasers would soon accommodate themselves to the change."

We are glad to find that the idea of a Saturday half-holiday commends itself to many business men in the bustling city of New York. The Booksellers, Printers, and some others, close on Saturday afternoon at an early hour.

— Sir B. Hall, one of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works, the advocate of Sunday Bands, has prohibited the public preaching of the Gospel in the Parks, because some infidel speakers sought to propagate their sentiments by open air addresses. It is thought that the Commissioner has taken this step out of spite to the evangelical ministers. A meeting of ministers of all denominations has been called by clergymen of the established church, to take steps to maintain the right of Christians to preach the Gospel in the open air, where it can be done without causing inconvenience to the public. It is improbable that British Christians, in view of the good which has resulted from open air preaching, will quietly submit to the interference of Sir B. Hall. The question of open air preaching must soon engage the attention of Christians on this Continent, far more extensively than it has done, for owing to the prevalence of Sabbath breaking, and the great indifference of multitudes to the Gospel, a heathen population is fast growing up in every town and city. Sir Benjamin with true infidel consistency still permits the Sunday bands to collect far greater crowds than the interdicted preachers did.

— A very painful controversy is now going on in England, between the *British Banner* and a leading minister of the Congregational body. The trouble arose through the publication, by a minister of the body, of a volume of Hymns, indicative of German theological tenets. These Hymns were very severely criticised by the *Banner*, and their anti-evangelical tendency strongly condemned. It is to be deplored that a number of ministers have united to sustain the author of the Hymns, in opposition to the criticisms of the *Banner*. It was feared in England, years ago, that one effect of the study of German theology would be to deteriorate the character of pulpit ministrations. The noble stand taken by the *Banner* in defence of vital Bible truths, is much to the honor of its able editor. He has, however, we think, erred in the controversy, in indulging too much in invective, and in being too wordy.

## BANKRUPTCY OF A ROMISH INSTITUTION.

At last, after nearly a year, the *True Witness* has condescended to communicate some details about the failure of St. Roch's Savings' Bank, although, until now the priests' organs had attempted, even in Quebec, to ignore and hush up the whole matter. The explanations now supplied, and of which we are requested to publish the substance, agree perfectly, as will be seen, with the particulars we have already given of this melancholy affair.

It is stated from head-quarters, that the Society of St. Vincent de Paul is composed of several "Conferences," bound together by the "Particular Council." The Savings' Bank was organized with the proviso that all its members must be connected with the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, and in April, 1848, it was aggregated as a "Special Work" of this religious corporation. This "Special Work" was to furnish a monthly report to the "Particular Council," but this condition seems never to have been complied with, nor much insisted upon, for it is said, nearly two years had elapsed, when in December, 1849, the third monthly report was received, which was also the last. It is claimed now that the Bank ceased to have any connection with the Council since that date, and, therefore, neither the Council nor the Society incurs the slightest responsibility in the

subsequent bankruptcy of their "Special Work." It is conceded, however, that the public had no notice given of the connection being closed, that it was closed only "in fact," not officially; and finally, up to the last moment, the Directors of the Bank have been selected exclusively "from amongst the members of the St. Roch's Conference, as originally agreed upon."

All these facts speak for themselves, and confirm entirely our assertion, that the Bank partook of a religious character, which was Roman Catholic; and, above all, it was established as a "Special Work" of a Romish Corporation, and continued to the very last to hold some sort of connexion with its conferences. Indeed, the more the Society attempts a plea for its justification, the worse it makes the case. From their own avowal, the monthly reports were not sent in; at the close of one year and eight months, two only had been received, and yet during all this time there was nothing altered in the official connexion of the Council with the work, showing that the members of the Council, to the superior management and watchfulness of which were confided the interests of the poor depositors, never at any time troubled themselves with their responsibility, and were content to let the Bank go on without reports, and in the breach of rules.

The only really new information we gather from the statements of the *True Witness* is, that one member of the Bank, whose name is suppressed, in consequence of being "suspected only," has been dismissed from the Society of St. Vincent de Paul. Thus showing that dishonesty in the bankruptcy of the "special work," is admitted at head quarters, and that the religious society have already hit upon a scapegoat from amongst themselves.

After stating that the assets are more than equal to deposits, although mostly in promissory notes not available, our cotemporary recommends us not to pre-judge the case of men who may, after all, be more unfortunate than guilty, who may all have been imprudent, while one only was guilty of "moral impropriety." To this we readily assent, and must remark, that all the facts we have noticed in reference to this Bank, were publicly known before we stated them, and that the St. Vincent de Paul, partaking somewhat of the character of a secret society,—directors and defaulters of the Bank being supposed unknown, and scarcely any explanation having been supplied by them to depositors,—our remarks cannot have anything personal.

As our cotemporary remarks, there is no analogy between the failure of the St. Roch's Savings' Bank and that of the late Montreal Provident and Savings Bank. For the latter was not a religious association; it formed no part of a Protestant Society, nor was it endorsed by any church or denomination; it was a purely secular concern. Not so with the Quebec Bank; it was part of a religious organization, and it is vain to deny that it was Roman Catholic. Is not the St. Vincent de Paul Roman Catholic? and how could its "Special Work" be otherwise! Far be it from us, however, to take advantage of this circumstance to return now with interest to the *True Witness* all the fiendish malice which he has displayed for a long period towards the late directors of the Montreal Institution, who would long ago have been brought before a court of justice were the tenth part of his statements true. That they may have been unfortunate and negligent, while their principal paid agent was unfaithful and deceived them, is all that resulted from the legal investigation instituted against them; and seeing that the directors of the St. Roch's Savings' Bank are soon to be tried before a court, we wish them nothing better than an equally honorable acquittal.

## L'ŒUVRE DES BONS LIVRES.

The Romish press in Quebec and Montreal, has for some time past frequently published articles upon *L'œuvre des bons livres*, "the work of the good books." This name, without offering any apparent meaning, grates queerly upon a Protestant ear. It designates nothing more than a Romish Tract Society, created subsequently to, and in imitation of Protestant Tract Societies—a great difference, however, as we understand it, being this, that Protestants can have as many tract societies as they please, while Romanists in order to keep a phantom of unity can have but one, which is in Bordeaux, where it was first established canonically in 1825, by decree of the Pope, and with special privileges. Similar societies founded elsewhere are supposed to be only extensions, nominally affiliated to that of Bordeaux.

Then, as nothing has value in the Church of Rome unless it can be turned into a meritorious work, this tract society is called "The Work of Good Books." The work consists in giving money for the purchase or printing of books through the agency of the priests, and in circulating the same through the means of local libraries, to which it is the duty of the faithful to subscribe. It is thus expected to counteract the bad effects of the "poisoned Bibles," circulated by the agents of Protestant Societies. It is not only enjoined upon each member, that every book or tract containing heresy, or matter offensive to Rome, shall be seized and brought to the priest, to be consigned to the flames, but even a solemn pledge is enacted to that effect. When the book or tract is another man's property, and cannot be seized either openly or slyly, then each member is pledged to use all the means of persuasion in his power to procure the surrender of what is intended for an *auto da fe*.—Thus the "work" must be understood to be the organized means to counteract the efforts of the French Canadian Missionary and other Societies, which use agents to scatter through the country Bibles, and evangelical books and tracts.

Finally, Rome asks no works, without offering the reward for them; and, therefore, the Pope has granted several kind of indulgences; full indulgences on the second Friday of each month, provided some prescribed devotions be attended to; then partial indulgences extending to seven years, and seven times forty days on other Fridays, and the feast days of St. Thomas Aquinas, &c.—These indulgences, it will be remembered, apply to Purgatory, and confer relief from its torments for the periods specified. In Montreal, however, by order of Mgr. I. Bourget, these indulgences can be obtained only by a personal attendance at a particular altar of the Parish Church; which, we imagine, must occasion great loss to the sick and the travelling, who are prevented from conforming to the condition.

Well might Protestants be proud of the contrast existing between their tract societies and "*L'œuvre des bons livres*." The latter literally worked by the fire of purgatory into the miserable

sickly business of a few shelves covered with the miraculous accounts of canonized saints, while the former, from a generous and disinterested impulse towards the spread of truth, send their colporteurs amongst the people by the hundred, spread their publications by the million, issuing them from magnificent and stupendous printing establishments! And instead of constituting themselves into a secret association for putting out the light of the Gospel, they fearlessly proclaim what they consider saving truth, without attempting to stifle free discussion by destroying the books of their opponents, but on the contrary, call upon every independent mind to decide for himself between God's word and the Romish Catechism.

UPPER CANADA PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

The eleventh Annual Exhibition of the Agricultural Association of Upper Canada, was held last week in Kingston, C. W. The Kingstonians appear to have done their best to make the show successful, and by their enterprise and hospitality have won for their city the good will of the thousands who had occasion to visit it. A large, handsome and convenient crystal palace was erected for the Exhibition on the Napanee road, about a mile and a-half from the city. It gives us pleasure to state that the building is to be a permanent one, and devoted to a Botanical Garden. May the good taste and public spirit of Kingston in this respect find many imitations in Canada. We hope that Montreal and Toronto will, ere many years pass, follow the example.

From the reports before us, Montreal appears to have done herself credit, quite a number of her citizens having taken prizes. Mention is made of a very superior collection of steel tools from the manufactory of Mr. Dawson. Mr. Rodden had some handsome specimens of iron furniture. Kingston, Toronto, Dickenson's Landing, and Whitby, also contributed articles manufactured of steel and iron. The correspondent of the *Herald* says:—

"Among the samples of Canadian productions of great interest which we must place in this class, is an immense mass of Marmora iron ore, containing probably three and a-half cubic feet, from the Marmora Iron Foundry, an establishment conducted at present by Mr. W. Evans, formerly of your city. This large piece of ore appeared to consist almost wholly of pure metal, with a very trifling admixture of other substances. It was accompanied by a bar of pig iron cast from the same description of ore."

In this department also were stoves in abundance, but none exhibiting any improvement in construction or style. Also, a stationary rotary pump and fire engine, from Whitney, of Toronto; parts of steam engines and other machinery from Messrs. Cook & Co., Toronto, and wheels for railway locomotives from the Niagara Railway Locomotive Foundry. In wooden manufactures, Mr. Shearer of Montreal, and Mr. Ostell, took prizes for door and window frames, and venetian blinds. These articles had the prices fixed upon them. We think this should be a condition in manufactures competing for prizes.

The pottery department contained some good specimens of common pottery, draining tiles, pressed brick and marbled granite. This latter is a composition of sand and lime moistened and placed under an immense pressure. The blocks are pressed with a hollow space rendering lathing unnecessary. This is an article, which, from its elegance and cheapness, not costing much more than brick, is likely to be in great demand. In machines the only article presenting any novelty was a self-acting loom, patented by Mr. Sargent, of Bloomfield, C. W. In musical instruments Mr. Hood and the Messrs. Seebold of this city took all the prizes for Pianofortes. Mr. Spence, of this city also, stood alone in the stained glass department. In the furniture department were some very fine specimens of black walnut and mahogany furniture. The principal contributors, were Messrs. Hay & Thompson, of Toronto, and Mr. Fuller, of Oshawa. The show of fruits was very fine; and Montreal took the prizes for fruits raised under glass.

Not the least interesting portion of the exhibition was the display, by the educational department, of maps, charts, drawings, books, and every kind of school apparatus. The Bible Society had also a good display of Bibles, in various languages, sizes, and bindings, and we are informed that quite a ready sale was found for Bibles, until the managers of the exhibition prohibited selling, no doubt a very proper regulation in general, but we think the sale of Bibles might have formed an exception to the rule.

We cannot say what was the character of the cattle show, not having seen anything respecting it further than that Lower Canada farmers took the prize for best Ayrshire breeds, and several prizes for other varieties.

The exhibition has been very numerously attended, and honored by the presence of the Governor General of Canada, and Governor Clarke of the State of New York.

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN.

We have regarded with much interest the efforts of the Young Men's Christian Association of this city to promote the temporal and religious welfare of young men, and among its various agencies none, in our estimation, can exceed in importance the Bible class to be commenced next Sabbath. In organizing that class, and in securing for it the services of gentlemen whose abilities and piety render them so eminently suitable, the Association has laid the young men of the city, especially those who are unconnected with any existing Bible class, under deep obligation.

The Volume which is able to make wise unto salvation, presents so many features of interest as to render its study one of most pleasing character. Its antiquity, its records of history and biography, its similitudes, parables, narratives, and proverbs; its glowing imagery, and magnificent poetry, its prophecies, with their fulfilment, present so many points of attraction, that regarded merely as a book, it is one of the most remarkable that man ever read, and the wonder is that it should be so much neglected. The opportunity now presented for studying this important and blessed volume, under such favorable auspices, will, we trust, be availed of by every young man not already connected with a Bible class. It will be an excellent way in which to spend a portion of the Sabbath, and whilst employed in an exercise eminently fitted to enlarge the mind and to improve the heart, the young man will be in the way of forming an acquaintance with those whose society is worth cultivating, and whose friendship may exert the happiest influences over him throughout life.

The class will be held in the rooms of the Association, No. 2 05, Notre Dame Street, and will be conducted in the following order:—  
First Sabbath of each month, by the Rev. W. Bond. Subject: Prophecy.  
Second Sabbath of each month, Principal Dawson, of McGill College. Subject: Scripture Similitudes and Emblems.  
Third Sabbath of each month, Rev. G. Young. Subject: Gospel Narratives.  
Fourth Sabbath of each month, Joseph Leeming, Esq. Subject: The Book of Genesis.  
When a fifth Sabbath occurs in a month the class will be presided over by the Rev. Donald Fraser.

The class will meet at half-past four o'clock, to prevent any interference with Sabbath-Schools or afternoon services. We trust that Christian young men in other places will follow the example of their brethren in this city, who are laboring so diligently to do good to others.

CANADA REPRESENTED IN THE EAST.

The first missionary from the Presbyterian Church of Canada to the heathen, is the Rev. Mr. Stevenson, of Tullibody, very favorably known in Canada as one of the early Commissioners of the Free Church of Scotland to this country. The following paragraph, copied from a late *Scottish Guardian*, will, therefore, be read with deep interest by his personal friends, as well as by friends of missions generally. Mr. Stevenson has, we understand, selected the kingdom of Oude, which has recently come under British rule, as his field of labor, and he will, we believe, be the first missionary to that thickly peopled and central part of India:—

"PRESBYTERY OF STIRLING.—At an adjourned meeting of the Free Presbytery of Stirling on the 21st inst., a call from the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Canada to the Rev. George Stevenson, Tullibody, as missionary of that Synod to Bengal, was taken into consideration. The Rev. Mr. Scott of London, Canada West, appeared as commissioner from the Canadian Church, and supported the call. Mr. Stevenson having been asked to declare his own mind, signified his decided acceptance of the call, and stated his reasons for complying with it. The commissioners from the congregation of Tullibody expressed their sense of the great loss which would be sustained by that congregation should Mr. Stevenson be removed from it, but were willing to leave the whole matter in the hands of the Presbytery. Parties having been removed, the Rev. Mr. McCorkle, St. Ninians, after stating the high qualifications of Mr. Stevenson for the evangelistic work to which he had been called, moved that Mr. Stevenson should be loosed from his charge at Tullibody, in order that he might proceed as missionary to Bengal at the call and under the direction of the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Canada. This motion was seconded by the Rev. Mr. Wright of Alloa, and agreed to. The Presbytery then commended Mr. Stevenson to God in prayer, the Rev. Mr. Drummond of Clackmannan conducting their devotions. The Presbytery further recorded an expression of their sympathy with the congregation of Tullibody at the removal of their beloved pastor. Mr. Stevenson is the first missionary appointed to the foreign field by the Presbyterian Church of Canada."

THE PROPOSED SABBATH SCHOOL TEACHERS' CONVENTION.

From the circulars issued by the promoters of the movement, some of our readers have already been made aware that it is proposed to hold a Convention of Sunday School Teachers. We are glad to learn that the proposition has been favorably received by many friends of the Sabbath School throughout the country; and that preliminary arrangements have been so far completed, that there is now no longer any doubt of its being carried out.

The idea originated at a committee meeting of the Canada Sunday School Union; springing, doubtless, from the many similar gatherings which have taken place in the United States.

An animated discussion took place upon it, and every mind was deeply impressed with the conviction that no more promising means to advance the interests of Sabbath Schools, and to warm the hearts of those engaged in them, could be adopted. It was, therefore, unanimously determined that steps should be taken to elicit the views of known friends of the young. For this purpose, a circular setting forth the proposal and its objects was printed and distributed. The leading thoughts embraced in it were, that the Convention should not be confined to the Schools nominally connected with The Canada, or any other Sunday School Union; but that every School in the Province should participate in its benefits by sending a delegate; that it would be well to hold it in some Upper Canadian City, but near to Lower Canada, so as to be equally accessible to both sections; and, before the Fall business commenced, so that the latter might not interfere with it.

These views were given in the form of suggestions, and an expression of opinion in relation to them was invited. All who replied highly approved of the Convention; but, the majority were of opinion that the time mentioned in the circular was too soon.

The Toronto Sunday School Union urged this objection, and recommended the formation of a preliminary committee, to be composed of representatives from the chief cities in both sections of the Province, who might meet at Kingston during the Provincial Fair, and arrange definitely about the Convention.

As this was felt to be a wise plan, a circular was immediately issued, announcing the indefinite postponement of the Convention, and the new arrangements thus agreed upon.

The two Unions corresponded with London, Hamilton, Brantford, Port Hope, Kingston, the City of Ottawa, Brockville, Sherbrooke, and Quebec, with the view of procuring in each of these places the appointment of a delegate to the preliminary meeting. Those that were sent met on the 25th inst., and unanimously judged it expedient to hold the Convention at Kingston, "as near to the third week of January next as may be convenient;" the local committee, consisting of the Superintendents of the Sabbath Schools in that city, to fix the precise day. It was determined to invite every Sabbath School to send one or two delegates.

A Committee of Arrangements, consisting of several persons in Toronto and Montreal was appointed. This committee will cause full particulars to be published, when the Local Committee shall have fixed the precise date, and when arrangements have been made with the various Railway Companies, relative to the rates of fare. In the meantime, all communications addressed to John Mair, Esq., M. D., Kingston, Secretary of the Local Committee; Mr. George Harcourt, Toronto, and Mr. James W. Taylor, Montreal, Secretaries of the Committee of Arrangements, will receive immediate attention.

We shall, on a future occasion, refer to the objects of the Convention, and the benefits likely to flow from it. Our present hope is, that every person who looks upon the Sabbath School as a Divinely approved institution for the enlightenment of those who, in a short time, will impress their character upon our society and laws, may be led to consider seriously what his special duty is in relation to this movement, and to co-operate by prayer for the Father's blessing, and by endeavouring to secure the sending of delegates from all the schools in his vicinity. If this be done, and if we may judge of the probable success of the movement by that which has attended each of the American Conventions, we do not hesitate in declaring

our conviction, that it will prove to be a most important and blessed event, and one that will always occupy a prominent place in the history of evangelic effort in Canada.

FROM OUR TORONTO CORRESPONDENT.

TORONTO, Sept. 26th, 1856.

OPENING OF FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—BURNING OF COLLINGWOOD STEAMER—PORT HOPE TRAGEDY—PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION—RIBBON LETTERS—MARKETS.

I have just returned from one of the most interesting services it was ever my good fortune to attend,—that, viz., connected with the recognition of a pastor over the First Congregational Church in this city. To that Church this has been indeed a "high day." The stately building, erected on the site of the former church destroyed by fire, having now attained completion, has been solemnly dedicated to the worship of the Most High, amid the presence of Christians of various denominations in the city, and of many ministers and brethren from other parts of Canada and the States. This service took place in the morning, and on this, the evening of the same day, the pastor whom they have chosen has been solemnly recognised and welcomed by his brethren in the ministry as a fellow-laborer with them and the people of God in the vineyard of the Lord. This service has been one of peculiar solemnity and importance, and the addresses to the people, the charge to the pastor, and the address of welcome have been worthy of the auspicious occasion. Where all has been good it were almost invidious to make comparisons, but were I permitted to do so I would single out for special commendation the masterly "charge" to Mr. Ellerby, the pastor, delivered by Dr. Wilkes, of your own city. This address was full of wisdom, rich in its unfolding of great principles, perfect in discrimination, comprehensive, and yet minute in detail, setting forth the great work of the ministry—in its trials, its encouragements, its responsibilities, its reward—referring in touching terms to the former pastor and his successful labors in building up the Church, and delivered with such an energy and such spiritual unction as to produce a profound impression on all who heard it. Occupying, as this Church does, so prominent a position in the Congregational body, it has always been, and is still, looked up to by its fellows in the western section of the Province,—and few there are, let them belong to what section of the Church of Christ they may, but will join in the desire that this dedicatory and recognition service may be the beginning of a period of prosperity and peace.

Ere this reaches you, the public will have heard the terrible details of the loss of one of our Collingwood steamers when on her way to Chicago, adding another to the list of catastrophes, by railway and steamboat, which have rendered the present season so notorious for calamity. While I write the exact number of deaths is not known, but it is supposed to be about one hundred—an awful number indeed! One hundred human beings, intent on business or pleasure, and some, perchance, intent on sin, suddenly and without warning cut off,—what a lesson on the uncertainty of life! What a "call is this to the unconverted," to delay not the great work of preparation for heaven! The fire must have attained great strength before being discovered, as a very short time seems to have elapsed before the vessel was totally destroyed, and apparently none were saved by its boats. Whether these were sufficient to have carried away the passengers is not said; but it is a matter that demands unceasing attention, that these Lake steamers should be sufficiently provided against accidents, to which they are so peculiarly liable. Such a fearful calamity as this ought to lead to a thorough overhauling of the boats of steamers, in order that such as are deficient may at once be placed on a footing of security. The passengers saved were mostly from the States—who the lost are is not yet ascertained; but very probably a considerable portion of them would be emigrants on their way to the Far West.

The mention of this tragedy naturally leads to another, of a very different kind, which, though on a smaller scale, has created a very general excitement and interest in this part of the Province—I refer to the murder at Port Hope. Some six weeks ago we read of the seduction of the wife of a gentleman there, and that the husband had followed the seducer to the States, for the purpose of taking vengeance. In this, however, he was unsuccessful at the time, but he appears to have kept a sharp look out for the destroyer of his peace, and on Wednesday afternoon, on the steamer 'Arabian' coming up to the wharf at Port Hope, he discovered him standing within the bar. According to the statement of an eye witness, he took out a loaded revolver, planted it firmly against the window of the bar, and fired. The shot took immediate effect, the wretched man staggered a few paces and fell, and died in a very few minutes. The murderer, it is said, smiled horribly, as if satisfied with the fearful vengeance he had taken, and immediately became pale and livid. He then walked away, no one preventing him, then ran a little way and stopped again, sauntering as if uncertain what to do. The Mayor meanwhile ordered him to be taken into custody, and this was done without delay. In the evening a jury was empanelled to hold an inquest on the body, and they returned for a verdict, that the deed was committed under great and justifiable provocation, and marked in the strongest manner their reprobation of the licentiousness which had given rise to the tragedy. This fearful incident is fraught with warning, to our young men especially. We see here the fearful consequences which unrestrained indulgence may lead to. Here is a man cut off in the prime of his days, and worse than that—

"Cut off, even in the blossom of his sin!  
No reckoning made, but sent to his account  
With all his imperfections on his head!"

cut off, so that no sympathy is felt for him; dying disgraced, hurried into the presence of his Maker, to give account of his deeds. And such an account! One shrinks from the contemplation. Would that this incident might cause some to view with alarm the beginnings of sin, lest being neglected, it attain sufficient power to hurry its captive to excesses, which may end in retribution like this. And we cannot help thinking of the wretched woman. Where is she? how will she receive the tidings of this? her paramour upon whom she lived, shot dead, and shot dead by her own husband. And the unfortunate man himself, one knows not what to think of him. Surely, here is a lesson against evil companions, for it is said that the seducer was living at his house when he gained the affections of the miserable woman. More fearful wrong no man can sustain than this, but bad as it is, the wrong does not justify cold-blooded and murderous revenge; and, though under the circumstances, a comparatively light judgment may await him at the hands of the law, we cannot doubt, that there will be a gnawing uneasiness of conscience preying upon his spirits, till by repentance and application to the fountain opened for uncleanness, his sin has been washed away.

The Provincial Exhibition at Kingston offers a very pleasing contrast to that which passed off so miserably at Three Rivers, and the number and variety of articles exhibited, as well as the large gatherings of people at the show, demonstrate at once the interest that is taken in Agriculture, and the desire for its improvement in this section of the Province. And Upper Canada is right in this, for agriculture must ever be her staple pursuit, the source of her wealth, and the fountain of her prosperity. Upon no pursuit has the beneficial effect of scientific modes of procedure been more marked than this, especially during the last few years, and in a country like this, where labour is so dear, machinery on the farm is becoming more and more a necessity. The farmer who would keep up to the age, must have his eye open to improvements of all kinds in his implements, his stock, his horses, his waggons, his style of managing crops, his buildings, and his fences; and in the long run, though there may be expenditure at first, improvement in these matters will always pay.

The *Globe* of this morning gives a copy of a letter received by Mr. John Holland of this city, couched in the threatening style of the Ribbonmen, with a coffin drawn at its foot, and threatening that he shall soon occupy the latter if he does not cease to be so officious in denouncing Romanism. The style and spelling of the letter strongly remind me of the one I saw in the possession of a clergyman of this city, addressed to himself, and containing a precisely similar threat, and which your readers will remember I noticed some time ago. They seem to be by the same hand, but whoever the writer is, he has sadly mistaken his latitude. These things may do for Tipperary, but they won't do here, and any attempt to carry out the threats indicated, would provoke a reaction which would sweep through the whole Province.

Our Wheat market, after a heavy fall, seems inclined to recover under the influence of a competitive demand, which continues keen and active. Wheat went down nearly 1s., from the top price of last week, but it has begun to move upward slightly, and unless further unfavorable news is received; it will doubtless continue to do so to some extent. But the tendency after all is downward.

**Mothers and Children.**

**THE SECRET OF SUCCESS.**

"The Scottish Schools" tells S. C. H., what I believe to be the secret of success in teaching; not coercion,—not coaxing, not enthusiasm,—but the ability to develop, by God's grace, moral principle.

All the success I have attained in more than twenty years' experience has been due to the habitual use of the Bible in school. To the Bible, all moral questions should be referred, and by its instructions decided. Nor can I conceive how a school can be at all controlled without it. For the teacher's authority is not like that of the parent. It is delegated. This is a point which should ever be recognized. For example, in enforcing authority I have sometimes said, "God gave your parents control over you, and commanded you to obey them. They have placed you under our charge, and have delegated to us the authority which the Creator gave them. You owe us obedience, then, as the representatives of your parents, whether you think us wise or not, unless you can prove that we command you to sin."

Is there a want of veracity among the pupils?—The teacher says, "You may all bring to-morrow as many Scripture texts as you can find on truth." When the fearful array has been recited and shortly commented upon, the decision is given, "Bring to-morrow as many texts on truth as you can find." And when truth is before their young minds as beautiful and God-like, they will love it.

Are they negligent in lessons?—Show them sometimes without any spoken reference to the bad recitation, that God has placed us here with talent to use for his service. All our powers should be trained for Him. Then the irksome study becomes a pleasure.

"I continue my music lessons," writes a former pupil, "because papa is willing I should, and I remember you once told me that if God gives us the opportunity to make an acquisition, somewhere in our future course we shall need it." At least, I would add, we shall need the discipline acquired by its study. Christ our example, the word of God our standard of morals, our guide,—this is what I have found sufficient. And if these do not succeed in training pupils to energetic, healthy action, no others will.

One word more. When all goes wrong in my school-room, I generally find that I have myself been growing careless, and my first step towards reformation in the school is taken in my own closet. Never should we forget the maxim of the great Pestalozzi:

In proportion as we can develop in ourselves energy, industry, excellence, in that proportion only can we develop them in another.

EDITH.

**HOME.**—Home enjoyments, home affections, home courtesies, cannot be too carefully or steadily cultivated. They form the sunshine of the heart. They bless and sanctify our private circle. They become a source of calm delight to the man of business after a day of toil—they teach the merchant, the trader, the working man, that there is something purer, more precious even, than the gains of industry. They twine themselves round the heart, call forth its best and purest emotions and resources, enable us to be more virtuous, more upright, more Christian, in all our relations of life. We see in the little beings around us, the elements of gentleness, of truth, and the beauty of fidelity and religion. A day of toil is robbed of many of its cares, by the thought that in the evening we may return home, and mingle with the family household. There, at least, our experience teaches us, we may find confiding and loving bosoms, those who look up to and lean upon us, and those also to whom we may look for counsel and encouragement. We say to our friends, one and all, cultivate the home virtues, the household beauties of existence. Endeavor to make the little circle of domestic life a cheerful, an intelligent, a kindly and a happy one. Whatever may go wrong in the world of trade, however arduous may be the struggle for fortune or fame, let nothing mar the purity of reciprocal love, or throw into its harmonious existence the apple of discord. The winter evenings afford many hours for reading, for conversation, the communion of heart and of spirit, and such hours should be devoted as much as possible, not only to mental and moral improvement, but to the cultivation of what may emphatically be termed the *home virtues*.—*Philadelphia Eng.*

**I NEVER KEPT MY HUSBAND WAITING.**—How much of moment is conveyed in these words, "I never kept my husband waiting." How much of life is lost by the minutes, how much of happiness by not being ready to enjoy it; how much of prosperity by being five minutes too late. We heard these words uttered by a lady whose decision of character, whose readiness for duty, and whose promptness at it, gave us an assurance that whatever there might be of adverse fortune in her husband's future life, he could always rely upon the helpmate God had given him. There was an energy in her tone of voice, a fire in her look, that told she knew a wife's duty and would perform it. We shall not soon forget that event; we shall bear in mind the future of that couple, and we venture to say that darkness or despair can never drive happiness away from that home, so long as such a spirit reigns there; for it was the voice of a true woman's heart that spoke, and it was noble. If every wife could thus speak and act, how rapidly would the world advance. How many husbands have been ruined by waiting, precious moments of time too, in the life of a business man; and the never-ready wife has, step by step, broken down the characteristic promptitude of her husband, and with it his business—and wretchedness enters his home. Would wives wish peace of mind, and blessings at home, flowing from the prosperity of the husband, let their constant aim be, to be able to say, "I never kept my husband waiting."—*Ohio Farmer.*

**A CHRISTIAN HOUSEHOLD IN THE SECOND CENTURY.**—Here is Tertullian's picture of the domestic life of the early Christians. "What union like that which connects the Christians in marriage! They have one hope and one aim in their vows—they obey one doctrine and one master. It is a spiritual as well as an outward bond which binds them—they are one spirit as well as one flesh. They read the Holy Scriptures together—they pray together—they fast together—they mentally instruct, exhort and sustain one another. You see them in company at the church, at the table of the Lord. Distresses, persecutions, joys, and hopes all are common between them."

**Young Men's Department.**

**ALL RIGHT.**

"All Right!" shouted our guard; and at the words the horses pricked up their ears, the coachman smacked his whip, and in a few seconds we were rapidly whirling through the rattling streets, out into the pleasant country, among the green meadows and waving corn-fields.

"All right, is it?" said a stout elderly gentleman on the box, with a grave yet kindly expression of countenance, "are you quite sure of that?"

"Never fear, Sir," answered the coachman; "trust Bob Miles for that."

"All right for the journey I dare say," responded the elderly gentleman, in the same quiet, deliberate tone as before; "but I was thinking of a longer journey, for which it will not do to trust Bob Miles or any one else; is it all right for eternity?"

The coachman made no reply, but flourished the long lash of his whip into a knot, and then busied himself in getting it out again. Perhaps he was thinking of the elderly gentleman's startling question. At all events it set me thinking. Was it all right with myself? Was it all right with my fellow-passenger?

Next to me sat a portly man with a well-fed face. His dress was of the best material, but cut more for comfort than for fashion; and he had altogether the look of a prosperous wholesale tradesman or merchant. Was it "all right," I wondered, with him? Was his business as prosperous as his appearance seemed to indicate? And if so, were there no unrighteous gains—no wages withheld from those to whom they were due—no sums wasted in luxury and self-indulgence that might have been given to the poor, or to the service of God? How many, whose accounts are "all right" as they appear in their ledger and bank-book, will find them *all wrong* when they are called for at the Great Audit!

On the other side was an old soldier with one arm and a Waterloo medal. He had served his country nobly. Had he remembered to serve his God? Could he say with St. Paul, "I have fought a good fight, I have kept the faith?" Would it be "all right" with him when he had to encounter the *last enemy*?

By his side sat a handsome, merry-looking lad, on his way home for his Midsummer holidays. Was "all right" with him? Had he yielded his heart in its youth and freshness, to the Lord who died for him? Had he learned that our whole earthly life is but schooling for another world? and, when *that* school time is over, will there be any glad welcome, and happy home, and rich reward in store for him in eternity?

A young man sat behind us, on whose pale thin cheeks consumption had but too plainly set its mark. He was journeying to the neighbouring watering-place in search of health, but it was beyond the power of medicine to set his shattered frame "all right" again. What answer could he give, I wonder, to the old gentleman's question?

And our cheerful active, obliging guard, the trusty Bob Miles—was it "all right" with him? Did he ever reflect, as he passed and repassed the same mile stones day after day, that the journey of life cannot be travelled more than once, and that every stage was bringing him nearer to eternity?

How many scores—nay, thousands of times every day are these words uttered, "All right," when, if the voice of truth could make itself heard, its warning cry would be "All wrong!"

"All right!" cries the omnibus conductor, as the door closes upon the unjust man returning from his business, his purse and pocket-book stored with what he has wrung by force from starving debtors, and won by fraud from unwary purchasers. And behind him the well-dressed pick-pocket slips in, to ease him of his ill-gotten gains; and, as the vehicle stops again, and the unsuspected thief makes off with his booty, the conductor again cries, "All right!"

"All right!" and the physician's carriage rolls away from the door of the dying man, whom he has been soothing with false hopes, lulling his conscience into that fatal slumber, from which death will awaken it—too late!

"All right!" and the laced and powdered footman jumps up behind the fashionable equipage, which hurries his thoughtless mistress to the theatre or to the ball-room, to trifle away a few more precious hours of life. What would she give to have one of those hours back again a hundred years hence!

"All right!" and the police-van drags heavily along with its load of guilt and sorrow,—one to the treadmill, another to the convict ship, and another to the gallows.

"All right!" and the pleasure van rambles on its way with its load of gay, smartly-dressed Sabbath breakers. What care they, as they look on the sunny sky, and the flowery fields and the shady hedge rows, that the great Creator has said, "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy?"

"All right!" and the puffing, panting steam-engine, with the long train of carriages thundering behind it, speeds dizzily onward like a mighty shuttle, carrying the threads of a thousand human lives and histories. There is the disguised criminal escaping from justice; and the keen officer on the fresh track of some artfully-concealed crime; and the heir hastening to enter on his new estate; and the bankrupt going with a heavy heart to meet his creditors; and the surgeon hurrying to his patient; and the mother summoned to see the last of her dying child; and the man of business, absorbed in schemes for heaping up gold; and the man of pleasure intent on amusement and gaiety; and the judge, and the juryman, and the pleader, on the way to the tribunal where life and death will hang on their words; and the emigrant, full of anxious hopes, looking out on the plains and hill of his native land for the last time; and the grey-haired wanderer, busy with old memories, going back to lay his bones in the home of his childhood. And of all these, and the hundreds of others travelling with them, how many are there "All right."

Reader, you and I are fellow-travellers on this long journey. We may never meet till it is over. When your eye falls on these pages, the hand that wrote them may have been long in the dust. But we shall meet at the great day. You and I shall both stand before the judgement-seat of Christ, "that every one may receive the things done in his body, according to that he hath done, whether it be good or bad." Suffer me, therefore kindly and earnestly, to ask you, "Is it all right with you for eternity?" What is your prospect at your journey's end? A happy home, an everlasting mansion, and a blissful rest, and the welcome of brethren, and the hymns and the society of angels, and the smile of your Saviour, and the presence of God? Or a dreary prison, and an endless, hopeless wandering amid "the blackness of darkness for ever?" One or other of these it must be.

**Agriculture and Horticulture.**

**PREPARE FOR SETTING OUT FRUIT TREES THIS FALL.**

The chief reason for the little attention given to planting fruit trees is, that in this fast age people are not disposed to enter into any enterprise or speculation that does not promise profitable returns in a less time than four, five, or six years. There is a view of this matter, however, which does not enter into the calculations of most farmers. We refer to the fact that while the first cost of stocking a field with good trees is now comparatively trifling, the ground occupied by them is very little injured for the production of other crops.

We will give an item from our own experience in illustration. In 1832 we planted out a field of five acres with apple trees, set twenty-five feet apart each way. The soil was a moderately light loam, quite stony and not over fertile. A heavy coat of yard manure was scattered over the surface and plowed in as deeply as possible. The stony or rocky character of the soil prevented doing this very thoroughly or uniformly. Large holes were then dug nearly two feet in depth. The surface soil was thrown out near each hole, and the subsoil scattered at a distance. When the trees were set in, the holes were entirely filled with the best surface soil, which was trodden down pretty firmly and well watered. As the prevailing winds were from the south-west, care was taken to set the longest side roots in that direction and also to give each tree an inclination that way, so that after they had become rooted and firmly established they were nearly perpendicular.

The ground was planted with corn the Spring following the Fall setting of the trees, and on that and every succeeding year, a very good crop of corn, potatoes, or barley, was gathered. This field generally received a coat of barn-yard manure every alternate year, the cost of which was fully repaid by the increased yield of crops, aside from the benefit derived by the trees. To prevent barking the trees with the trace-chains, (horses were used in plowing and harrowing,) strong oaken stakes, 5 feet long, and 2½ to 3 inches in diameter, were driven on the north-east and south-east sides of each tree, about one foot from the base. These acted as an effectual guard, whether the team went north and south, or east and west.

This orchard commenced bearing quite freely almost immediately after the planting. We were obliged to remove one-half or two-thirds of the fruit early each Summer to prevent the trees from being overloaded and broken down.

In 1842, we gathered from that orchard of less than 400 young trees, over 400 bushels of excellent fruit, which would be worth in this market almost any year at least \$300, or \$60 per acre. The apples consumed at home for cooking, eating, drying, cider-making, besides considerable quantities fed to stock, amply repaid the expense of gathering and marketing those sold. As we parted with the farm in the following year, and left that section of the county, we have no information of the present production of this orchard, but we should not hesitate to offer \$100 an acre for the fruit one year with another, provided the trees continue to receive an amount of care annually equivalent to ten cents each. This is at the rate of ten per cent. on \$1000 an acre.

But allow only one-half of this amount, and call the orchard worth but \$500 an acre, and it will still pay a large profit on the cost, as the rest of the farm can be bought for less than \$100 per acre. As above stated full crops were gathered from the ground during the first ten years. Good grafted trees can now be purchased of the nurseries from 25 to 50 cents each, according to the size, &c. We think the following table will show the full cost of preparing such an orchard, and carrying it through the first ten years:—

400 trees, at 25 cents each.....	\$100
Preparing ground, and setting out, 20 cents each....	80
Care of trees, at 10 cents each annually—10 years....	400
	\$580
Increased value of 50 acres, say \$400 per acre.....	2,000
Net profit.....	\$1,378

It may be thought that this is stating it rather high. But put the figures at half of the above, and we think it evident that orchard planting will pay. In many sections of the country, owing to the higher wages and other causes, the cost of preparing and taking care of an orchard may be higher than our estimate, but we have allowed nothing for the product of fruit during the first ten years, when in fact this will amount to a considerable sum. There are few orchards which will not, in less than ten years, return in fruit more than the entire cost of planting out and care, if grafted or budded trees of fair size are set out at first.—*Cultivator.*

**A CAPITAL ILLUSTRATION.**—Lieut. Gov. Brown, of the New England Farmer, closes a very sensible article of Economy with an illustration which may be adapted to other meridians than New England. After stating that it is extravagance—the want of economy—which is driving thousands of people from the "homes of their childhood" to the West, the Governor says:—"The great want of New England farmers is capital—is the money to cultivate as well as they know how, and as well as they can learn how, to do it. And probably in no part of the world have an equal number of farmers so much capital invested in fine clothing, costly houses, expensive furniture, nice carriages, and other luxuries, that add nothing to their resources, as farmers, but draw largely upon them for repairs. Perhaps the drift of this article may be best illustrated and closed by an example which occurs to our mind. Among our acquaintances are two farmers of nearly equal wealth. Some five years ago the wife of one of them fixed her heart upon a sofa. Most of her friends had one, and her snug little parlor, she said, looked vacant. By saving a little here and there eighteen dollars were laid aside, and the coveted article wheeled into place. The other family, in like manner, set their hearts on some nice fruit trees. Fifty trees cost no more money than the sofa; yet they cost too much to be thrown away, and extra pains were taken to make them grow. They are beginning to bear. Two or three kinds of apples, as many of pears, and a dish-full of quinces, were gathered from these thrifty trees last fall, and we have seen the blossoms upon them again this spring. Twenty dollars would buy the sofa to-day; two hundred might buy the trees, and twice that sum might be refused. But remember! we wish to see a good sofa in every farmer's house, but not at the expense of those things from which must spring his chief support."

**TOMATOES FOR COWS.**—A friend writes us that last season he boiled a bushel a day, with a little meal, some green pumpkins and squashes, and fed five cows upon the mixture. The result was a large increase of milk and a rich flavor to the butter.—*Am. Ag.*

The Miscellany.

BY THE SEA-SIDE.

On thy fancy, gentle friend! come listen while I paint  
A little sea-side village with its houses old and quaint;  
With a range of hills behind, and a rocky beach before,  
And a mountain-circled sea, lying flat from shore to shore,  
Like a molten metal floor.

The noon is faint with splendour; the sails are hanging slack;  
The steamer pass'd an hour ago has left a milky track;  
The fisher's skill is motionless at anchor in the bay;  
The tall ship in the offing has been idling all the day,  
Where yesternight it lay.

There is not breath enough to wake an infant wave from sleep;  
A dreamy haze is on the hills, and on the shimmering deep;  
The rower slackens in his toil, and basks within his boat;  
On the dry grass the student sprawls too indolent to note  
The glory that's afloat.

Round my throne of rock and heather the fat bee reels and hums;  
The liquid whistle of some bird from the near hillside comes;  
All else is silence on the beach, and silence on the brine,  
And tranquil bliss in many a heart, yet sudden grief in mine,  
To mark a stranger pine.

He is young, with youth departed; moist death is on his cheek;  
They have borne him out into the sun, a little health to seek;—  
An old man, and a mother, and a maid with yearning eyes;  
They smile when'er they talk to him; he smiles when he replies;  
Despair takes that disguise.

Long months of weary watching o'er a patient bed of pain—  
The light held softly backward that might show all watching vain—  
With footsteps hush'd, and awful fears unbreathed except in prayer,  
And healing-draughts that would not heal, and whisperings in the stair,  
Are imaged meekly there.

Oh picture sad to be so set in a golden frame of God!  
Alas! those sorrowing faces and such loveliness abroad!  
I look a little forward, and I spy a wider woe—  
The heather wet and wither'd, and the waters moaning low,  
And a churchyard white with snow.

Yet seems it well, my thoughtful friend! to cheer that dying eye  
With witness of the spouses of the glowing earth and sky,—  
To lap that frail immortal in the year's delicious prime,  
And nurse him into dreamings of the bright celestial clime,  
Ere falls the wintry rime.

—Glasgow Citizen.

SCIENCE IN THE AMERICAN COLONIES.

[It is an honour to the colonies, and especially to McGill College, to find in the *Edinburgh Witness*, and doubtless from the pen of Hugh Millar himself, a notice so favourable as the following of Principal Dawson's work on Nova Scotia, and of the Geology of the Canadian Naturalist.—ED. WITNESS.]

A colony almost never furnishes a favourable seat for literature; but it may do a good deal for science, especially for natural science. The more ancient portions of the United States have been settled for more than two hundred years; but, unless we take into account the "single swallows, that make no summer,"—the Cotton Mathers and Franklins, for instance, of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries,—we must regard their literature as not older than the present age. They had their born poets long ere the days of Bryant or Longfellow; but these mute inglorious Miltons were ceaselessly employed in making log-houses, and cutting down great trees, and raising large crops of wheat and Indian corn; and, dying, they left behind them vast breadths of arable land in the once trackless forest, but no mark among the English poets. Natural science, however, comes under a different law. Nothing so excites the curiosity or whets the observative faculty as the strange productions—vegetable and animal—of a new country. We find the letters of emigrants who had been as little curious as might be in their own land, filled often by rude and artless descriptions of the natural productions of the land in which they have settled. The trees and flowers, so unlike those of their own country,—the strange fishes,—the exotic shells,—the wild quadrupeds and birds,—all attract notice and excite interest. There is a return in adult men and women to that inquisitive season of early youth during which every object awakens curiosity, and is put to the question; nor does this new-born activity of observation cease until the sense of novelty has worn off, and what was new and strange has become familiar. Manifestations of this curious spirit may be seen in almost every settler's letter to his friends at home, and every publication emitted by the emigrant for the direction of such as may purpose joining him. One of, however, the most pleasing specimens we have yet seen may be found in the little work published about twenty years ago by the "Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge," entitled "The Backwoods of Canada; being Letters from the Wife of an Emigrant Officer, illustrative of the Domestic Economy of British America." The authoress of this work regrets that in the mother-country she had given no attention to natural science,—that she was no zoologist and no botanist, and could give her better taught friends at home no scientific account of anything. Her narratives, too, of her various avocations show that the demands on her time made by the necessities of a forest life in a new country were imperative and engrossing; and yet we find her filling letter after letter with a glowing description of the new plants and animals, especially of the strange birds and flowers, by which she found herself surrounded. She had no time for verse or prose, but could she avoid describing to her friends at home those magnificent water-lilies, so unlike anything she had ever seen before,—those curious arums, the tuberous roots of which, unlike those of our own home species, may be safely eaten,—those strange flying squirrels,—and, above all, those gay scarlet and orange crossbills, and those lovely blue-birds! And, though no geologist, she cannot avoid telling her correspondents that the rock laid bare by the neighbouring river is a limestone consisting of various strata, and that the abundance of its fossil remains roughen the surface.

Both the East and West Indies have furnished not a few interesting contributions to natural science; and during the last few years our North American colonies have also been contributing their quota. Papers in scientific periodicals,—such as the *Geological Journal*,—on Canada and Nova Scotia, have been comparatively frequent for at least the last decade, from the pens of Gesner, Dawson, and Brown; and from year to year geological science has been enriched by the Reports on Canadian Geology of Logan. There is in especial one work of permanent interest,—*Acadian Geology, or an Account of the Geological Structure and Mineral Resources of Nova Scotia*, by John William Dawson,—which issued last year from the press, and which, both from its great intrinsic merits, and the circumstance that it was written in a distant colony, we ought to have noticed long ago,—that strikingly shows how much may be effected in the scientific walk by an ardent mind and a fresh and active curiosity in even new and wild countries, far from the sympathy and counsel of minds engaged in similar pursuits. And we have now before us the first two numbers of a periodical of great promise,—*The Canadian Naturalist and Geologist*,—an issue of the present year from the press of Ottawa,—a remote town of Canada West, that now stands where only a thick forest stood a few twelvemonths ago. All these works we regard as constituting, on the simple principle to which we have just made reference, the proper literature of a colony; and we bid them welcome, both on this account, and from the large amount of interesting fact with which we find them charged.

Mr. (now Professor) Dawson's volume has not only high scientific

merits, but also very considerable literary ones. It is the work of a man who has made himself a naturalist and a geologist, but who was previously a scholar and a tasteful writer; and so his "Acadian Geology" is not only a curious, but also a very readable book. It was long ago stated by Humboldt, that while "organic nature imparts to every region of the globe its own characteristic physiognomy, the remark does not apply to the inorganic crust of the earth. For everywhere," he says, "in both hemispheres, from the equator to the poles, the same rocks are found grouped in the same relations to each other. In distant lands, surrounded by strange forms of vegetation, and beneath a sky beaming with other stars than those to which his eye had been accustomed, the mariner often recognises with joyful surprise argillaceous schists and rocks familiar to him in his native land." Mr. Dawson's account of the Coal Measures of "New Scotland," with their ever-recurring bands of fire-clay, traversed by stigmata underlying the coal seams,—their sandstones impressed by lepidodendra, sigillaria, and calamites,—their shales charged with ferns and asterophyllites,—and their occasional limestones rich in producta terebratula, orthoceratites, and nautili,—would suit equally well as a description of the carboniferous system of Old Scotland, taken where our sections are best. What we think, however, not a little curious, the more modern geological appearances of this western country bear a striking resemblance to some of the equally modern ones of our own. What are known as the submerged mosses of Britain and Ireland have often drawn attention during the present century, and have been variously accounted for. The facts are simply these:—On not a few parts of the coast peat mosses occur far beneath the level of high water; in some places, as on the west coast of Ireland, far beneath the level of even low water; and they are charged often with the roots and stumps of trees of existing species, occupying evidently the places, on which, though now deep in the sea, the trees themselves had lived and died. And the same appearances on the sea-coasts of Nova Scotia show that that country was subjected to the same geological changes, whatever their nature, which produced the submerged mosses of Britain. We borrow from the description of Professor Dawson:—

"A striking geological fact connected with these [submerged] marshes is the presence beneath them of stumps of trees still rooted in the soil, and other indications, which prove that much, if not the whole, of this marine alluvium rests on what was once upland soil, supporting forest trees; and that by some change of level these ancient forests had been submerged, and buried under the tidal deposits. To illustrate this, I may describe one of the best instances of these submarine forests with which I am acquainted.

The uplands of Fort Lawrence slope gently down towards the diked marshes, crossing which, we find outside the dike a narrow space of salt marsh, thinly covered with coarse grass and samphire (*Salicornia*), and at the outer edge cut away by the neap tides, so as to present a perpendicular step about five feet in height. Below this is seen at low tide a sloping expanse of red mud. At the distance of 326 paces from the abrupt edge of the marsh, and about twenty-five feet below the level of the highest tides, which here rise in all about forty feet, I saw the first of the rooted stumps, which appear in a belt of sand, gravel, and stones, mixed with mud, which intervenes between the slope of red mud, already mentioned, and the level of low tide. Beyond the stump first seen, and extending to a depth of at least thirty to thirty-five feet below the level of high tide, other stumps were irregularly scattered, as in an open wood. The lowest stump seen was 135 paces beyond the forest; and between it and the water level there was a space of 170 paces without stumps, but with scattered fragments of roots and trunks which may have belonged to rooted trees broken up and swept away by the ice. On digging under and around some of the stumps, they were found to be rooted in the soil, having all the characters of forest soil. In one place it was a reddish sandy loam, like the ordinary upland of Fort Lawrence. In another place it was a black vegetable soil, resting on a white sandy-subsoil. All the rootlets of the stumps were entire and covered with their bark, and the appearances were perfectly conclusive as to their being in the place of their growth. Of thirty or forty stumps which I examined, the greater number were (*Pinus strobus*), but a few were beech (*Fagus ferruginea*); and it is worthy of note, that these are trees characteristic rather of dry upland than of low or swampy ground. The pine stumps were quite sound, though somewhat softened and discoloured at the surface; the beech, on the other hand, is throughout so soft and brittle, that large trunks can be cut through with a spade, or broken with a slight blow. The largest stump was a pine two feet six inches in diameter, and showing more than two hundred rings of annual growth. With respect to the age of these submerged swamps, there can be little difference of opinion.—They belong to the modern period in geology; and, judging from the state of preservation of the wood, after making every allowance for the preservative effect of the salt mud, not to the very oldest part of that period. Yet their antiquity is considerable. Here, however, we have a comparatively modern phenomenon, involving great physical changes in the relation of land and water, and revealing some of those geological events of which we have evidence in the older rocks. How did this change of the sea level occur?"

Professor Dawson goes on to argue, as we think very soundly, that the submergence was occasioned, not by the rupture of some external barrier, that had dammed out the sea, and had left forests to luxuriate in depressed hollows, far beneath the tidal level, but by a sinking of the land, in what is now Nova Scotia, to the extent of at least forty feet along the sea-board of the Atlantic. And, with all respect for those who may entertain an opposite opinion, such is the view which has been forced upon us regarding the submerged forests of Great Britain and Ireland. They seem to belong to a period when the land stood higher or the sea lower than now, by some twenty or thirty feet. We have traced this forest deposit, in several localities, above the present high-water line, and found it occupying a middle place between two periods of depression. We have found sea-shells lying both over and under it. The groups beneath are invariably of the boreal or Pleistocene period; and, from their occurrence in beds of great heights, some of them must belong to a time when the British islands sat so low in the water, that their higher lands, the only ones uncovered in that age, must have formed a mere archipelago of bleak islands, that pined under a severe subarctic climate. The overlying shells, on the other hand, are everywhere of the groups which inhabit our seas at the present time; and they belong to a period when the sea, after a temporary recession, considerable enough, however, to permit of the formation, over sea-sand and gravel, of a vegetable soil, and the growth of great trees, rose at high water to the old coast line, and had an average level of from twenty to thirty feet higher than that which it now maintains. Further, the climatal conditions of the country during the elevatory period, unlike those indicated by the boreal shells beneath, must have been very much what they are now.

While, however, we are mainly struck, in Professor Dawson's work, by the resemblance which exists between the geological formations of America and Europe, and the large proportion of fossils common to both sides the Atlantic, from the other meritorious publications to which we have referred,—the "Canadian Naturalist"—we are chiefly impressed by the amount, not of resemblance, but difference, that obtains between the two continents. Even the most nearly allied species of the existing American mammals seems to be fundamentally distinct from the European ones. Canada, for instance, has two species of reindeer, that had been long confounded, not only with each other, but also with that of Europe. In other words, what is now recognised as three distinct species of animals was not long since regarded as only one. Even Cuvier described the reindeer as a creature common to the subarctic portion of both continents. It is to this discrimination and separation of species, much more than to the actual discovery of new animals,—though in the more recently explored countries, such as New South Wales, discovery has also been active,—that that great increase has taken place in our lists of the mammals which is characteristic of the present age. Raleigh, when arguing, in his magnificent "History of the World," that the ark of Noah was sufficient to accommodate all the existing animals, estimated the mammals at eighty-nine distinct species; but in order to leave, as he thought, "ample room and verge enough," he calculated on space sufficient for a hundred. And we see, from his reasonings

on the subject, how it was that he struck the number so low. Some animals he regarded as mere crosses between original species,—the hyenas as a cross, for instance, between wolves and foxes,—a notion, by the way, taken up by some naturalists of the present age respecting the dog; and on those mule-animals he did not reckon. And the others he reduced by counting the various species of a genera as but one species, however diverse in colour or size. "I find no difference," he said, "but only in magnitude, between the cat of Europe and the ounce of India; and even those dogs which are become wild in Hispaniola, with which the Spaniards used to devour the naked Indians, are now changed to wolves, and begin to destroy the breed of the cattle. The common crow of India is full of red feathers in the drowned and low islands of Caribana; and the blackbird and thrush have their feathers mixed with black and carmine in the north parts of Virginia. The dog-fish of England is the shark of the south ocean." A juster mode of discriminating has gradually increased the number of species; each naturalist, in succession, has added to the list; for Raleigh's eighty-nine mammals, Buffon substituted two hundred; and such has been the progress of zoological science, that, though only eighty years have elapsed since the French naturalist passed from the stage, about a thousand distinct species have now been named and described. Nor can we doubt that works like the Canadian periodical will have the effect of adding yet other species even to that great number. We trust that this at once interesting and useful periodical may receive the merited encouragement. It is admirably suited to direct and give consistency to the curiosity excited by the novel productions of the back-woods, and to furnish a large fund of amusement and instruction to intelligent settlers during their long winter evenings over the log-fire. It is exactly such a work as will enable them to systematize their knowledge, and, by the vocabulary which it furnishes, to communicate it. Their field of observation is a singularly rich one. The two numbers before us—omitting their excellent geological articles—deal chiefly with the native quadrupeds and the native birds. We trust in future numbers to see those fishes of North America dealt with,—such as the mud fish, the paddle fish, the gar-pike, and the percopis,—from which—strangely antique of type—the geologist is content to learn regarding the long extinct fishes of the times of the Chalk, the Oolite, and the old Red Sandstone.

EXTRAVAGANCE AND FOLLY.

A lady in Newark, N. J., stepped into Tiffany & Young's large silver ware establishment, in New York, the other day, and asked to see some bridal presents. She was asked whether she wished to purchase, or hire; and was rather nettled at the latter proposition, until she was informed that the establishment let out a fine display of "presents," for a reasonable amount. She was astonished to understand that many of the displays made in the mansions of folly, as presents from friends to the bride, had been hired for the occasion.

And this is but a sample of that hollow thing denominated fashionable life, which surrenders itself up to desires which cannot be gratified, thus making life a contrast between mean penuriousness and lavish display. We sometimes enter the saloons of gilded folly with a sensation of wonder at the gorgeous mirrors, and dazzling lights, the magnificent dresses, and luxurious entertainments; but it passes away in a moment, when we reflect that, in the great majority of cases, the whole is borrowed for the occasion. To-morrow the walls will be stripped of those rare pictures, the statuary will go back to the dealer, and the silver plate will return to Tiffany & Young, and the family will pinch themselves for a twelve-month to provide means for another entertainment.

Let none envy those who, year after year, pass their lives in this manner, useless to themselves and to the world around them. Better far the humble home, where, each day, kinder and gentler thoughts spring up, where age receives its proper respect, where love, with willing hand, renders lighter the duties of existence, and where competency surrounds itself with the comforts and elegances of life. There what we possess is real and not fictitious. There we live within the range of integrity, and take no part in that career of folly and deceit, the end of which is bitterness and suffering. Let us check the first promptings of that false desire which would lead us to abandon the real; and, for the purpose of display, put on the tinsel and the borrowed ornaments which must lower the self-respect of any among us. Let us then hope that, in this city at least, no borrowed bridal gifts may be displayed with ostentatious pride.—Newark (N. J.) Mercury.

CHRISTIAN TREASURY.

"Behold, what manner of love the Father hath bestowed upon us, that we should be called, the sons of God."—1 John, iii. 1.

ADOPTION.—Lightning is ever the brightest when it is seen playing on the bosom of a dark thunder-cloud; and the love of God appears most conspicuous when seen against the dark background of man's enmity against him. It was with some such feeling of contrast that John exclaimed, "Behold what manner of love the Father hath bestowed upon us!" It was not ordinary love, or love in ordinary circumstances—it was love to creatures in a state of rebellion. It was not love to those who were suing for mercy, or soliciting favour; but to creatures whose hearts were stout against their God. Or it was not such love as would merely rank us among the hired servants; it made us sons, the very sons of God. The Spirit of his Son was shed abroad in our hearts—we could thus call our God our Father. Through the first-born of many brethren, we were made members of the family of the redeemed, and in Him we acquired a right to all the privileges of children. No more aliens, or strangers. No more enemies, or rebels. No more fighting against God. Nay, we repose upon his love; and borne up thereby, the soul of the believer, though humbled to the dust by the loving-kindness of the Lord, can yet anticipate the existence where faith shall cease, for it will have done its work; and hope shall be over, for fruition will have taken its place; and love—the love of God to the redeemed, and of the redeemed to God—shall be paramount in the New Jerusalem—the home of the blessed who have been cleansed in atoning blood. Is that thy portion, O my soul? Amid all the blessings which redeeming blood has secured for man, there is none more precious than this. In prayer, how harassing to come as a slave, dreading rejection and repulse! but how soothing to approach the throne as children approaching a father, assured of a welcome, and of blessings beyond what mortal eye has seen! That is the spirit which all should cherish; and were it cherished as it ought to be, the complaint of old, "If I be a father, where is mine honour?" would cease for ever.—*Wonders of Redeeming Love.*

—Hear the word of God's gospel, and depart with God's blessing. "Whosoever believeth on the name of the Lord Jesus Christ shall be saved." "He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved." "He is able to save to the uttermost, all that come unto him." "Whoever cometh unto him, he will in no wise cast out." "Let every one that heareth say, 'Come; and whosoever is athirst, let him come and take of the water of life freely.'"

\* Edinburgh: Oliver & Boyd. Picton, N. S.: J. Dawson & Son. 1855.

\* The Canadian Naturalist and Geologist. By E. Billings, barrister-at-law, Ottawa, Canada West.

COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

The Queen Victoria Steam Tug, being precisely similar to the Napoleon III., has arrived at Quebec. These vessels are, we suppose, the most powerful and best fitted up of any steam tugs in the world, and, in connection with the Admiral and Advance, will constitute a powerful and complete Tug service for the St. Lawrence below Quebec, where they are more needed, probably, than on any other river of the world on account of the length of the inland navigation and the number of vessels frequenting it.

The wheat and flour market is firmer than on Saturday, though no actual advance is established. There is little demand for shipment. Millers take what wheat arrives readily.

The supply of coarse grains and meals is small, and very little doing.

Butter has advanced, partly owing to deficient supplies, and partly to an active export demand, but chiefly, we think, to the excellence of the quality of parcels coming forward this Fall. It is evident that makers and packers have been taking pains, and the result, so far as we can judge, is very satisfactory.

The New York Sugar market has been considerably excited under the pressure of a very heavy demand from all parts of the country. Stocks which were very heavy at the commencement of the Fall trade have, notwithstanding considerable importations, been largely reduced, and the price has risen a quarter cent beyond the highest previous rate.

The attendance of buyers from all parts of the country at the Tea Sale, to-day, is also very large, and the Teas are going off with great spirit at full prices.

There is nothing of moment to note in the Money market.

JOHN DOUGALL, COMMISSION MERCHANT. Montreal, Sep. 30th, 1856.

BROKERS' CIRCULAR.—WHOLESALE MARKETS MONTREAL, Sept. 27th, 1856.

Flour.—The receipts continue moderate, and for No. 1 Superfine the demand is good; the higher and lower grades are comparatively neglected.

Wheat.—The sales of the week have been large, say about 50,000 bushels at 6s 3d for Chicago, 6s 6d for club, and 7s 6d to 8s for White Western and Canadian; 7s offered and refused for Red Winter.

Barley.—No receipts and no sales.

Oats.—Are scarce and in demand at 2s to 2s 3d per bushel.

Provisions.—Mess Pork is held firmly at the price of last week.

Freights.—Engagements have been made to Liverpool and the Clyde at 8s 6d to 9s for Grain, and to London at 9s. Ashes are taken at 40s.

Stocks.—Bank of Montreal.—There is a good demand for "Old," buyers offering 16 1/2 per cent premium; none in the market.

Bank of British North America.—Nothing to report.

Commercial Bank.—Buyers offer 12 premium, without leading to transactions.

Bank of Upper Canada.—An improvement is to be noted, there being buyers to a small extent at par.

Bank of Montreal Mining Company Consols.—The few shares offering were taken at 10s 6d to 11s, they would command the latter price to-day.

Exchange.—10 per cent

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET.

Bonssecours Market, September 30th, 1856.

Table with 4 columns: Item, Price, Item, Price. Includes Flour, Oats, Barley, Pease, Buckwheat, Rye, Flax Seed, Indian Corn, Onions, Beans, Butter, and various meats like Eggs, Cheese, Turkeys, Geese, Poultry, and Cattle.

REMARKS.—The attendance to-day was not so great as on the last market day. Although a large quantity of grain was brought, the sales were dull, and prices declining.

TORONTO MARKETS.—Sept 26th, 1856.

There is no change in last week's prices worth noticing.

NEW YORK MARKETS.—Sept. 29.

Flour—\$6.20 @ 6.50 for common to choice super State; \$6.70 @ 6.90 for extra State; \$6.30 @ 6.75 for super Western; \$6.80 @ 7.70 for common to choice extra do.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.—Sept. 24.

Beef.—Best cattle, 10 @ 10 1/2c; good quality, 9 @ 9 1/2c; common, 8 @ 8 1/2c; inferior, 7 @ 7 1/2c. Milk Cows.—Good cows are in moderate request at full quotations.

CAMBRIDGE CATTLE MARKET.—Sept. 24.

Market Beef, Extra, \$8; first quality, \$7.25 @ \$7.50; second quality, \$6.50 @ \$7; third quality, \$5.50 @ \$6; ordinary, \$4.50. Stores.—Working Oxen from \$90 @ \$150.

REMARKS.—Large Extra and first quality Oxen would sell quick at \$8.50 per cwt., as there is not enough to supply the wants.

ALBANY LUMBER MARKET.—Sept. 24.

There has been a steady business doing since our last report, but we hear of no new features to note. The demand for the supply of the Eastern and Southern markets continues somewhat active, and the market partakes of a degree of buoyancy, which, in comparison with the business of the forepart of the season, is quite flattering.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Sept. 12.—Another week of most desirable weather has enabled the farmers North of us to proceed rapidly with harvest operations, and to close them in this neighborhood.

Canada Wheat.—Mixed to White, 9s to 10s; Low Red, 7s 3d to 8s; Canada Flour—No. 2 Superfine, 28s 6d to 29s 6d; No. 1 Superfine, 32s to 32s 6d; Fancy, 33s 6d to 34s 6d; Extra, 35s to 36s; Sour and heated, 25s to 30s; Western Canal, 25s to 31s; Peas, 37s 6d; Oatmeal, 28s; Mixed to Yellow Indian Corn, 31s 6d to 32s.

PRICES CURRENT OF TIMBER, DEALS, &c. QUEBEC, September 27, 1856.

REMARKS.—Since we last issued our circular there has been a good deal of White Pine arrived in market, the quantity measured up to this date being 16,524,605 against 11,737,054 to a corresponding period last year.

Red Pine continues greatly neglected, prices in England being far from encouraging, 7d to 10d.

Elm—40 feet in good shipping order is still an object of enquiry, but small size is dull and difficult of sale.

Oak is by no means scarce and is selling at 1s 5s a 1s 5 1/2d in the dram, and 1s 6d a 1s 7d in shipping order.

Tamarac is wanted, if Square, but for Flat there is very little demand.

Staves are not arriving so quickly as anticipated and stock in market is becoming small both, of Standard and West India, especially the latter; Pipe 155 to 157 10s. Puncture, 17.

FORSYTH, BELL & CO.

BIRTHS.

Montreal—25th ult., Mrs. James Dougall, of a daughter. 28th ult., Mrs. (Rev.) John Douglas, of a son. 29th ult., Mrs. A. T. Galt, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Montreal—25th ult., by the Rev. Donald Fraser, Mr. Charles B. Muir, of Frost Village, C.E., to Robina F., daughter of Andw. Hunter, Esq., Edinburgh, Scotland.

DEATH.

Prescott—10th ult., Joseph Cowan, Esq., in the 56th year of his age.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TRADE SALE OF CANADIAN WOOLLENS, &c., &c. On WEDNESDAY, 1st October, at the Store of MR. JOHN DOUGALL, 255, St. Paul Street, will be sold, on account of the manufacturers, the CONTENTS OF FORTY BALES

500 reams Wrapping Paper, Cap, Demi, Elephant, &c. An Invoice of Oil Cloths. An Invoice of Ploughman's Tweeds. And other Goods.

TERMS LIBERAL. Sale at TWO o'clock. BENNING & BARSALOU.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, &c. GEORGE HARDY respectfully informs his friends and the public that he is now returned from Britain, where he selected from the best makers in London a quantity of Gold and Silver Watches of the best quality and modern fashion.

SCHOOL BOOKS, &c.—The Subscribers have recently received a supply of 'Sullivan's Geography Generalized,' 'Key to Arithmetic in Theory and Practice,' 'Sullivan's Dictionary,' &c.

Writing Papers, Blank Books and Stationery in great variety, just received from Europe and the United States.

R. & A. MILLER, 60, St. Francois Xavier Street.

IN A FEW DAYS—Complete Unabridged Edition. Price, half-a-Dollar. DRED! A Tale of the Great Dismal Swamp; by Mrs. H. B. Stowe.—Mrs. Stowe needs no introduction to the world of letters.

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL PREACHER IN LONDON.—Sermons of the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon of London. With an Introduction and Sketch of his Life. By the Rev. E. L. Magoon. With a fine Lithographic Portrait. 1 vol., 12mo. Muslin. 357 pages. Price \$1.

TO LET—WELLINGTON TERRACE, St. Catherine Street, West.—Several Houses, in this Substantial and delightfully situated Terrace, FAÇONS THE MOUNTAIN, they are commodious, well finished, and fitted up with Water, Gas, &c.

CATTLE FAIR.—A Fair will be held in the village of WEST WINCHESTER, on Tuesday, the 14th of October, 1856, for the Sale of Fat Cattle and Horses.

INFORMATION WANTED OF HIPPLISLEY JUSTINS.—He left his wife at Mrs. Collard's, Sixth Street, Buffalo, New York, on the 5th of July last. He is about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches in height; light complexion; light hair; light blue eyes, small but very prominent; a very large nose, but small between the eyes.

SCHOOL BOOKS and STATIONERY, Wholesale and Retail. Also, Miscellaneous Books, Bibles, Testaments, Prayer, Hymn and Psalm Books.

"WITNESS" Office, 36 St. James St. Nearly opposite the Wesleyan Church.

AN ESTABLISHED BUSINESS OFFERED.—The undersigned, purposing to retire from Mercantile life offers for Sale, on very advantageous terms, the whole of his Stock in Trade consisting of a select variety of Drugs, Medicines, Books and Stationery carefully purchased and adapted to the demand; together with a transfer of his present facilities for carrying on the business in his Store, situate on Quetton Square, next door to the Post and Telegraph Offices, and opposite to the Town Hall, and the Market place.—This presents a rare opportunity for any one possessed of a limited Capital, who may wish to enter at once into a certain and good Cash business, long and well established. Satisfactory particulars may be known by applying personally to Dundas, C. W. JOHN LESSLIE. July 29th, 1856. 8-31.

SAVERY'S TEMPERANCE HOTEL and Telegraph Dining Saloon, No. 14, Beekman-street, New York. Kept on the European plan. Meals at all hours of the day. Lodging Rooms, from \$2 to \$5 per Week, or 35 or 50 Cents per Night. JOHN S. SAVERY, Proprietor. 12-38

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE, OR TO LET, at RUSSELTOWN, five miles from a Railroad Station in one direction, and fifteen miles from Hemmingford Station. The Farm consists of 102 acres, well fenced and watered; a Sugar Bush of about 200 trees; a small patch of sound growth wood for fire; a good Orchard of choice Fruit Trees; a Stone House, well built, containing eight rooms, besides a Kitchen and an excellent Cellar; two Barns, Stables, Cow Houses and Cattle House, and all out-buildings necessary.—The above affords an excellent chance to any one wishing to make a business of farming, as it will be sold CHEAP and on very LIBERAL TERMS. Address, J. G. Post Office, Huntingdon, Or, J. LEEHING, ESQ., 28, St. Sacramento St. Montreal.

NOW READY, the Canadian edition of the new work on Slavery, entitled "DRED! A TALE OF THE GREAT DISMAL SWAMP!" by MRS. HARRIET BECKER STOWE, Authoress of "Uncle Tom's Cabin."—The Boston edition will be issued about the 15th inst., in two volumes, cloth, at \$1.75, or 8s. 9d., cy. The Canadian edition will be published in Montreal, by E. Pickup, in one vol., complete, 8vo., with nearly 500 pages.—Price, in paper covers, 2s. 6d., or 50 cents; bound in cloth, 3s. 9d., or 75 cents. Two copies of those in paper covers will be sent to one address and registered, on the publisher receiving 5s., and 4 copies of those bound in cloth will be sent to one address for 15s. Single copies can be sent on receipt of the amount in postage stamps. This will be by far the cheapest edition of this new and interesting work. In order to secure a copy an early application must be made. Address (post paid,) E. PICKUP, Publisher, Montreal.

FRENCH BOARDING HOUSE, AT POINTE AUX TREMBLES. Mons. Vernon will continue to receive as boarders, Youths desirous of learning French. The first Winter Quarter will commence in the middle of October. Apply to M. J. A. VERNON, Pointe aux Trembles, near Montreal.

VICTORIA COLLEGE.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—The College has directed the following Professorial arrangements for the Session, to commence on the First of October next, and to continue for Six Months:—

- JOSEPH WORKMAN, M.D., Emeritus Professor of Obstetrics. G. STRUTFORD, M.R.C.S., Eng., Emeritus Professor of Surgery. Hon. JOHN ROLPH, M.D., M.R.C.S., Eng., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology. W. T. ATKINS, M.D., Professor of Principles and Practice of Surgery. M. BARRETT, M.A.M.D., Professor of Chemistry and Institutes of Medicine. HENRY H. WRIGHT, M.D., Professors of Principle and Practice of Medicine. USRIEL OGDEN, M.D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics. Hon J. ROLPH, M.D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

JAMES ROWELL, M.D., Demonstrator of Anatomy appointed by Professor of Anatomy. The new College Building will be arranged to afford the necessary Theatre and accomodation for the Department.

The Hospital now affords the necessary facilities to the Students. The Fees correspond to those of Queen's College Kingston. For particulars as to Curriculum, Graduation &c., apply to the Subscriber, Dean of the Faculty,—Residence Gerard Street West. JOHN ROLPH, Dean, &c. Toronto, Aug. 28, 1856.

HERBERT MORTIMER, STOCK Broker, Notary Public, Land and General Agent, also Agent for Great Britain Mutual Life Assurance Company, No. 80, King Street East, Toronto.

PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON. Gillespie, Moffat, & Co., Montreal, Agents for Canada.

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