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PARLIAMENTARY CORRESPONDENCE.

QUEBEC, Tuesday, 25th Aug., 1863.

The House yesterday, instead of proceeding with the debate on Mr. Sicotte's amendment to the address, had its attention occupied during the whole of its sittings, with the *Montreal Gazette's* big sensation story about an alleged corrupt offer made by the Government to the Grand Trunk in June last, with the view of obtaining the aid and assistance of that corporation in the elections then pending. About an hour before the House met, Mr. Brydges arrived by special train from Montreal, bringing with him some hundred copies of the *Gazette* of yesterday morning, which, as you are aware, had three of its columns filled with letters from himself and Mr. Ferrier, giving their version of the alleged negotiations between themselves and three ministers of the crown, with reference to the fixing of the postal subsidy, and the casting of the Grand Trunk influence in favor of the Government at the elections. These hundred copies of the *Gazette* were distributed among the members, and when the House opened, there was a general expectation that the ministers, whose names were mentioned in the correspondence, would feel themselves bound in some way to deal with the very grave charges preferred against them. Routine business having been disposed of, Mr. Brown rose with a copy of the *Gazette* in his hand, and remarking that he had been glad hitherto to believe that the present ministry stood free from the suspicion of having used corrupt influences in the conduct of public affairs, referred to the very serious character of the charges brought in the *Gazette* over the names of gentlemen well known in the community, and said he thought the members of the administration, against whom those charges were made, should have an opportunity of stating publicly what were the real facts. He proceeded to read these portions of the correspondence which contained the gravamen of the charges, and concluded by again requesting explanations from the gentlemen, to whom the charges especially applied.

Very full explanations of the circumstances under which the interviews with Messrs. Ferrier and Brydges were held, and of what took place at those interviews, were then given by Messrs. Holton, Dorion, and Sandfield Macdonald. In the first place it was pointed out, that there was an important distinction between the charge, as originally stated in the *Gazette* of Friday, and the charge which was stated or implied in the correspondence published in the *Gazette* of Monday. The first charge was that the Government, in the midst of an electoral contest, sought out Mr. Ferrier, and offered to give the company an extravagant price (\$150 per mile) for postal services, as a corrupt consideration for aid to be rendered to the Government during the elections. The charge in the correspondence is that the Government offered to fulfil, after the elections, an agreement previously arrived at, to pay \$150 a mile for postal services, but stated that in the meantime they expected that the influence of the Company would be exerted in favor of Mr. Young, as Candidate for West Montreal. The distinction is of some importance, in view of the explanations given by the members of the Government, for, according to those explanations, there was a certain substratum of fact in the allegations contained in the correspondence, while there was none whatever in the charge, as first preferred by the *Gazette*. The facts, then, were explained in this way. The Government, last Session, finding that their postal subsidy bill was received with very little satisfaction by their friends, consulted Mr. Dorion and others as to the length they would be disposed to go, in supporting the Government, if they assumed themselves the responsibility of settling the amount by an order in Council. Mr. Dorion, after a meeting with a number of his friends, said they could not, themselves, name an amount, but they would support the Government in fixing any sum, after a full and fair examination of what was just and reasonable, which did not exceed \$150 a mile. They did not specify \$150 as the amount which ought to be allowed, but intimated that sum as the maximum in which they could support the Government, exercising its discretion, after a full examination, as to what was just and proper. When Mr. Holton joined the Government, the matter was brought up in a conversation between himself and the Premier; and Mr. Holton says he then expressed the opinion, that the Government, pending its appeal to the people, the result of which would show whether it enjoyed the confidence of the country or not, could not constitutionally determine this or any other matter of importance. Meanwhile Mr. Brydges was pressing the Premier for a settlement, and was finally requested by that gentleman to see Mr. Holton on the subject. Mr. Brydges called on Mr. Holton accordingly in Montreal on the 18th of May. Mr. Holton, from what he said yesterday, appeared to be under the impression that Mr. Brydges on that occasion came to him on his own motion; but Mr. Brydges' statement, that he sought out Mr. Holton at the Premier's request, the Premier said was quite correct. In that interview, according to Mr. Holton's statement, Mr. Brydges pressed a settlement of the Grand Trunk claim, and Mr. Holton repeated the view he had before stated to the Premier, that the Government could not constitutionally deal with the matter till the elections were over, and they found themselves sustained by the popular vote. At a subsequent chance meeting with Mr. Brydges at the Montreal Club House on the 23rd of May, Mr. Brydges again

pressed a settlement, and Mr. Holton gave the same answer. At the same time he remonstrated with Mr. Brydges on the conduct of the Company in using their influence against the Government at the elections, while at the same time they were so urgently pressing the Government to settle their claims. At the nomination on the 1st June, a crowd of Grand Trunk employes from the West Ward came to the Centre Ward and prevented Mr. Holton from being heard. He was naturally indignant at this interference, and expressed his indignation to the Premier, who was then in Montreal. The Premier sent for Mr. Ferrier to the Club, and remonstrated with him on the subject, and especially remonstrated against the opposition they were giving to Mr. Young, who, from his known opinions, would be likely to use his influence to secure a liberal payment to the Grand Trunk for postal services. Mr. Ferrier denied any knowledge of interference on the part of Grand Trunk employes against the Government, and agreed to meet Messrs. Dorion and Holton in the evening, to assure them that such interference, if it had taken place, would not be repeated. At that interview, according to the statements of Mr. Dorion and his colleagues, no corrupt offer was made to the Grand Trunk Company. They were only asked to remain neutral, and the sum of \$150 was only casually mentioned at the close of the interview, when Mr. Ferrier turned to Mr. Dorion and said, "I am sorry the amount has not been fixed at the sum you mentioned last session," whereupon Mr. Dorion replied that he would have been very glad if it had been settled then, inasmuch as in that case it would not have to be settled now. In the course of the explanations, an important telegram sent by Mr. Brydges to Mr. Ferrier, on the day after this interview in Montreal, and communicated by Mr. Ferrier to the Premier, was read. This telegram, which is suppressed in the correspondence published in the *Gazette*, concluded thus: "If the Government are prepared to settle with us at \$150 per mile, with a contract for three years from now, and dating the settlement back from the date of Sidney Smith's report, I will be perfectly neutral in the election in Montreal West, but I will not undertake to do more than be neutral." In sending this to the Premier, Mr. Ferrier added, "If you settle as above on or before Friday, I will fulfil the promise I gave you last night"—evidently from the whole circumstances, a promise to be neutral.

On the whole, the story told by the Government, that they refused to take any action about the postal subsidy until after the result of the elections was ascertained, because they could not constitutionally take action in so important a matter when they themselves were on their trial before the country—and that all they asked the Grand Trunk to do was to be neutral—hangs well together, and is in harmony with the whole circumstances related by Messrs. Brydges and Ferrier, except their distinct allegation that the Government made their doing justice to the Company dependent on the Grand Trunk giving their support to Mr. Young. On the other hand, Messrs. Ferrier and Brydges, according to their own statement, corruptly stipulated for a certain settlement of the postal subsidy, as a condition of their being neutral. The case against themselves is indisputable; the case against the Government depends upon Mr. Ferrier's having correctly understood the communications made to him, or—if it is supposed that there could not possibly have been any mistake on that point—upon the question whether, on the one hand, Mr. Ferrier and Mr. Brydges are to be believed, or, on the other, Mr. Dorion, Mr. Holton, and Mr. Sandfield Macdonald.

After the explanations were given, speeches were made by Mr. John A. Macdonald, Mr. Mowatt, Mr. McGee, and others, but added nothing material to the understanding of the case. Mr. Shanly, however, who spoke last, brought out a point of some importance. He said that, according to the calculations he had made, and none could be more competent to make them,—the \$100 a mile actually fixed by the Government for postal services, not including side-service, special service for English mails, and payment of mail-conductors, was about equal to \$150 per mile, including these services. He thought that this showed that, if the Government had really been seeking the influence of the Grand Trunk at the elections, they had not allowed this to influence their judgment in determining the amount they were willing to pay the Company for postal services.

QUEBEC, Wednesday, Aug. 26.

In the Upper House yesterday, Hon. Mr. Christie brought up the subject of the alleged offer of a bribe by three members of the Government, to purchase the support of the Grand Trunk at the elections, and demanded explanations both from the Government, and from the member of that House, who was said to have been the medium of conveying the corrupt offer from the Government to the Grand Trunk. Mr. Ferguson Blair, on behalf of his colleagues, referred the Council to the explanations given in the other House by the ministers accused, and begged to say, from his own knowledge of the position in which the question of the postal subsidy stood at the time of the elections, that the statements in the *Montreal Gazette* were untrue, and that the Hon. Mr. Ferrier, in supposing that any bribe was offered, must have labored under a misapprehension. Mr. Ferrier also responded to the demand made upon him for explanations. He disclaimed having had anything to do with the appearance of the article in the *Gazette*, and said when he saw it he regretted its publication. He re-affirmed, however, the truth of everything he had stated in the letter he subsequently sent to the *Gazette*, and added that everything he had done and said in connection with this painful and unpleasant business, he had done and said under a full sense of his accountability to his Maker.

In an article in the *Mercury* of this morning, an attempt is made to shake the weight which would otherwise attach to Mr. Ferrier's testimony, by a reference to a Parliamentary investigation which took place in 1851, with regard to the affairs of the Montreal and Provident Savings' Bank, of which Mr. Ferrier was President. In his explanations yesterday, Mr. Ferrier made no allusion to the statement made by the Premier the previous evening, that when he read to him on Friday a telegram containing the substance of the *Gazette's* charges, he (Mr. Ferrier) declared them to be untrue.

In the Assembly, after routine business, the debate on Mr. Sicotte's amendment to the address, was resumed by Hon. Mr. McGee. He contended that the ministry which was condemned by the House, and which obtained a dissolution from his Excellency, ought to have gone to the country with its policy and personnel unchanged—the only exception he allowed being that it would have been proper to have filled the place vacated by Mr. Adam Wilson, on that gentleman accepting a Judgeship. He quoted English precedents to show that, when a ministry condemned by the House, resigned, they invariably resigned as a whole, including the Premier, and that on the other hand, when they "went to the country," they went invariably as a whole, on a public authoritative avowal of their whole policy. He asserted, therefore, that the Premier, in the course he had pursued, had been guilty of a violation of constitutional practice, and he asserted further that the object which he claimed to have proposed to himself, in so trampling upon constitutional usages, that of strengthening his party, had not been realized—the Government now only having 23 or 24 Lower Canada followers, instead of the 28 they had last session in a House elected under the auspices of their political opponents, while, if they had increased their majority in Upper Canada, he contended that the majority followed the lead, not of the Premier, but of Mr. Brown. In conclusion, he strongly urged upon members their duty to deal with the motion independently of party considerations, and to pronounce an emphatic condemnation of what he declared to have been a dangerous departure from the plain path of constitutional rectitude.

The Premier replied, and, although he has not the advantages of the oratorical abilities possessed by Mr. McGee, he succeeded in making out a vindication of the course he had pursued, which I believe will commend itself to the common sense of the country as a sufficient answer to the high-sounding but vague and indefinite charges of unconstitutionality, brought against him by his late colleagues who parted company with him in May last. He said, if there was no precedent for the course he had pursued, neither was there any precedent for the circumstances in which he found himself placed after the vote of non-confidence, and after his Excellency had granted a dissolution. The whole of the Lower Canada section of the Cabinet having resigned, what was he to do? Was he to go to his Excellency, representing that half of the ministry had left him, and state that he too must therefore resign, leaving his Excellency to appoint an entirely new Administration to go to the country at the general election which had then been arranged for? He contended that this would have been a most absurd course to have pursued, and that the proper course was that which he adopted, namely, to fill the places of his retiring colleagues, and go to the country as a complete Administration.

Up to this point, none of the members of the regular Opposition had taken part in the debate. The whole say on the subject had been confined to the Premier and his friends on the one side, and his ex-colleagues, who left the Government in May, on the other. But after the recess Mr. Galt took the floor, and in a clever and vigorous speech supported Mr. Sicotte's amendment. The chief point he dwelt upon was, that the country had been cheated out of its right to pronounce upon the issue raised by the non-confidence motion of last session. The House, he said, had condemned one administration and its policy, and, instead of the people having an opportunity of pronouncing between them, they had been met by a new administration, with an unknown policy.

Mr. Wood was the next speaker. He advocated the Government cause, and at the same time took occasion to deprecate the sensation attempts by Mr. McGee and others to produce a feeling of alarm, as if war with the United States was imminent. He contended at some length that such a contingency was very improbable.

Mr. Cartwright argued the other side of the war question, setting forth the reasons which impelled him to the conclusion that trouble with the United States was a contingency by no means improbable, and one for which we ought to hold ourselves in preparation.

The debate was continued in French by Mr. Joly, who opposed, and Mr. Bellefleur, who supported the amendment, and the House then adjourned at 11 o'clock.

QUEBEC, Thursday, Aug. 27th, 1863.

Scarcely ever in the annals of our Canadian Parliament, did a resolution give rise to a more dull and wearisome debate, than that which has been proceeding this week on Mr. Sicotte's amendment to the address. Ordinarily, a debate on the address at the opening of a new Parliament, is a very piquant affair. Members fresh from the country, throw themselves into the discussion of the exciting topics, on which there has been a war of conflicting opinions at the polls, and the debate, whatever else it may be, is sure not to be lacking in interest and animation. But all this, in the present debate on the address, has been, to a large extent, shut off by Mr. Sicotte's resolution, the discussion of which, although the fate of the Ministry depends upon it, is a matter of dry dusty precedents from the time of *Magna Charta* down-

wards, and the longer the debate lasts, while it is confined to the question strictly before the chair, the more insufferably tedious does it become. This was especially evident yesterday. Instead of half-a-dozen members springing up whenever an opportunity offered, each anxious to "catch the Speaker's eye," and to let the House and the country know what were his views, the difficulty was to get members to speak, in order to prolong the debate, until both sides should be ready for a division, and the House only manifested any interest in what was said, when the speakers took advantage of casual interruptions to make a dash at other topics, which had nothing to do with the subject in hand.

Yesterday, after the routine business of presenting petitions, the order of the day was called for returning the debate on the amendment. There was a pause of some minutes. Each looked around to see if any one else wanted to speak, and a good many of the members on the Ministerial side, as if there was no need of further arguing the question, at least from their point of view, kept shouting, "call in the members." At last Mr. Street got up, and said as every one else seemed afraid of the question, he would offer a few remarks on it himself. Mr. Street had his say for about three-quarters of an hour, going over the old ground in favor of the amendment, and when he sat down there was a rather long pause. Dr. Poulin this time filled the gap, and caused a good deal of mortification to Mr. Cartier and his friends, by intimating that he viewed the amendment as inspired only by feelings of personal disappointment, and that he should therefore vote against it. Dr. Poulin is the gentleman who defeated Mr. Drummond in Rouville, and as he had been looked upon as a thorough-going member of the regular Opposition, his declaration that he would vote against the amendment, and that he approved generally of the measures of the present Government, produced some little sensation. Mr. Langevin occupied the remainder of the time till the six o'clock recess, with an argument against the constitutionality of the course pursued in the re-construction of the ministry.

After the recess, Mr. Alley, having presented an election petition, said that being on his feet, he might as well embrace the opportunity of addressing himself to the question before the chair. Before coming to this, however, he endeavored unsuccessfully to get Mr. Thibault up to explain what he had said to his constituents during the election about the Quebec fire loan. Mr. Thibault said he might give notice of the question in the usual way, and he would receive his answer.

At the close of his speech, Mr. Alley made an attack on Mr. Joly, which gave rise to a somewhat exciting episode, that caused the constitutional question to be lost sight of for an hour or more. He charged Mr. Joly with being lacking in the chivalry supposed to be characteristic of old France, of which that gentleman, he believed, was a native, inasmuch as he had now deserted Mr. Sicotte, whose fortunes he had followed in the time of his prosperity, when he was Lower Canada leader of the Government.

Mr. Joly replied that he had become a follower of Mr. Sicotte when that gentleman was in Opposition, and that now it was not he who had left Mr. Sicotte, but Mr. Sicotte who had left him.

Ex-Speaker Turcotte then got up, not to discuss the constitutional question, but to make a brutal attack on Mr. Joly, who, you are probably aware, is a French Protestant. He said Mr. Joly was an adherent of the "Swiss religion,"—"the worst of all religions,"—and that he could not therefore be expected to be faithful to the interests of Lower Canada. Leaving Mr. Joly, he next attacked the member for Richelieu, Mr. Perrault, as another deserter from Mr. Sicotte's leadership; and ended by pouring a torrent of abuse on the head of the Premier, on whose brow, he said, the blood of the Aylwards would forever remain an indelible stain. He declared he would keep alive the memory of that transaction as long as he and the Premier were in the House together; and if he had a son in Parliament after him, he would recommend him from time to time to bring up the matter, in order that what he styled the "infamous transaction" might never be forgotten. As Mr. Turcotte frothed out his rabid venom, one could not help wondering that such a man should have been elevated to the dignity of Speaker of the Commons of Canada, or reflecting that the only good point about that was, that for two years his mouth was gagged. The exhibition he made of himself last night was disgusting to both sides of the House. His rhetorical imitation of the action of Hamlet in leading his young son Hannibal to the altars of his gods, to swear eternal enmity to the Romans, was simply ridiculous, when, in place of the great Carthaginian general, we had present Mr. J. E. Turcotte, and, in place of the young Hannibal, Mr. Turcotte, junior. For his attack on Mr. Joly, whose amiability of character and gentlemanly demeanor cause him to be respected by all whose respect is worth having, Mr. Turcotte was indignantly rebuked by Mr. Perrault and Mr. Attorney-General Dorion, both of whom warmly protested against Mr. Turcotte's disgraceful attempt to stir up animosity against Mr. Joly on account of his religious views.

The storm raised in connection with this matter having lulled, Mr. Cartier drew back the attention of the House to the constitutional question presented by the amendment. While he was speaking, an allusion to Mr. Foley led to another lively scene—the Premier producing documents to prove that the ex-Postmaster General had, while giving his explanations on a former evening, brought an untrue charge against him, with reference to the dismissal of the St. Catharines Postmaster, at the close of last session, while Mr. Foley insisted that the documents showed that he (Mr. Foley) was in

the right. Several other members took part in this incidental discussion, in which the Premier appeared to have much the best case, and which gave Mr. Cartier a rest for nearly an hour.—Resuming his remarks, Mr. Cartier spoke till midnight, when the House adjourned, with an understanding that a division, if possible, would be arrived at to-day.

Yesterday was the last day for presenting election petitions, and no fewer than twenty-five were presented, making, with three presented on previous days, 28 in all. There are two petitions, one from Mr. Rankin, and one from Mr. O'Connor, claiming the seat for Essex. Of the remaining 26 petitions, nine are against Upper Canada members, and 17 against Lower Canada members. The Upper Canada members petitioned against are, Simpson, Niagara; McDougall, North Ontario; Powell, Carleton; Smith, East Durham; Bell, Russell; Macfarlane, Perth; Thompson, Haldimand; Chambers, Brockville; and Street, Welland. The Lower Canada members petitioned against are, Wright, Ottawa County; Irvine, Megantic; Labreche-Viger, Terrebonne; Perrault, Richelieu; Geoffroy, Vercheres; Thibault, Quebec Centre; Fournier, L'Islet; Cartier, Montreal East; Pinsonneault, Laprairie; Dorion, Hochelaga; Remillard, Bellechasse; Cornetier, Joliette; Huot, Quebec East; Beaubien, Montmagny; Cauchon, Montmorency; Langevin, Dorchester; Turcotte, Three Rivers.—Thirteen of the petitions are against Ministerialists, and thirteen against members of the Opposition.

FLAX CULTURE.—Mr. Baker, inspector of factories, in England, says the growth of flax appears to be increasing everywhere whence we have hitherto been accustomed to be supplied; and though an annual knowledge of the acreage sown is as essential to the vitality of the linen trade as where cotton is to come from is to the cotton trade, the growth of flax is exciting no very extraordinary attention. If there should be a flax famine as there has been a cotton famine, we should again suffer extremely, with the consciousness that by a little timely forethought those sufferings might have been alleviated if not averted. A company was started in Yorkshire a few months ago, including some flax mill-owners, for the purpose of collecting flax in this country from the farmers, and preparing it for the trade, but the company has been broken up for want of encouragement even from the trade itself.

"A SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHER AND LIQUOR DEALER."—Such is the signature of a correspondent of the *Mount Forest Examiner*, who thinks he is an "ill used man" that people should see anything strange in his dealing out whisky on Saturday night, and then shutting up his saloon on Sunday afternoon and teaching little boys the way to heaven. People are unreasonable thereabout.

NEW TELEGRAPH LINE.—On Saturday last the line of telegraph from Ottawa City to Arnprior was completed, and the first message passed through. The line is the property of the Montreal Telegraph Company. It is intended, we believe, to carry the line on to Pembroke in the spring.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Yesterday evening a boy about 8 years of age, named McIntyre, living in Chenneville Street, was so seriously injured by being run over by a cart, that he died in a quarter of an hour afterwards. The driver, a *habitant*, was taken into custody. The deceased, was removed from the ordinary course, not only in his death but in his birth, being one of triplets.

LOST OVERBOARD.—Michael Lyons, a lad some 15 years of age, sailing from Toronto, C. W., was lost overboard and drowned from the schooner "Wyming," near Point aux Bees Scies, Lake Michigan, on Wednesday, August 5th. He was assisting in winging out the foresail, and while so doing was caught in the fore-sheets and jerked overboard. A boat was immediately lowered away, but he sank before it was possible to rescue him. His wages and effects may be had by addressing a letter to Capt. John Furlong, of the schooner "Wyming," Buffalo or Chicago.—*Detroit Advertiser*

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—We learn that one of the Great Western Railway constables at Hamilton, named Laskey, while in the act of shaking hands with a passenger on the emigrant train west, on Saturday night last, which was in motion, stumbled over a conductor's box placed upon the platform, and fell between two of the cars, receiving injuries so serious that he died within an hour.—*Globe*.

—A sad accident occurred at Kingston. On Monday Mr. Johnston, of the British Bank, Mr. Farnsworth and Mr. Dobbs—were out boating, when they capsized. Two reached the shore, but Mr. Johnston, becoming exhausted, sank and was drowned.

—We learn that a fire took place last Saturday in Belleville, by which the stores of Messrs. Stevenson, Chandler, Turner and Cronck, were destroyed. Loss estimated at over \$12,000, partly covered by insurance.

—In Brockville, two houses, one belonging to Henry Ross, Esq., the other to Mr. Whitehead, were lately destroyed by fire. Mr. Whitehead's house was insured for \$600; the other was uninsured.

—A deputation arrived from Toronto, a day or two ago, for the purpose, we understand, of pressing on the Government the claims of their city to be the Seat of Government until the completion of the Ottawa buildings.

—Mr. Kreighoff, the celebrated painter of Canadian scenery, and who, for some years back, resided at Quebec, has just left that city on account of ill health, to reside in Italy or France.

—Another Merchant and Shipowner has been brought into the English Bankruptcy Court through engaging in the attempt to run the blockade of Southern ports.

Contemporary Press.

AN EASTERN ROMANCE.

DEATH OF AN INDIAN PRINCESS. (From the London Telegraph.)

"Died, on the 1st inst., at Abingdon House, Kensington, the widow of the late Maharajah Runjeet Singh, of the Sikhs, and mother of the present Maharajah Dhuleep Singh." In these few and formal words the death of a Princess has been chronicled whose words once shook kingdoms and made war or peace. Chanda Kour, although the wife of the Maharajah of the Punjab, was not, if report speaks true, very nobly born. One version of her birth makes her father a dog-keeper in the service of Runjeet; but at any rate she was selected as one of his harem, and came to be his mistress. From that time, if she could have written the history of her marvelous life, blood, and not ink, would have been the fitting medium to have used. Kuruck Singh succeeded Runjeet and he was despatched with acetate of lead and corrosive sublimate mingled in a curry. Nao Mehal Singh followed Kuruck on the throne; but as he passed upon his elephant under an arch, after his coronation, it was contrived that the masonry should fall and crush him. The widow of Kuruck still stood in the way, and her chamber-women were bribed to beat her brains out with a stone as they stood behind her, braiding and perfuming her hair. Shere Singh, a son of the murdered Princess, yet blocked the path to the throne against Chanda Kour's child, and he, too, was despatched by adroit treachery. An English rifle was shown to him as he sat upon the "gadi," and when its muzzle was turned to his breast in the course of examining it, the trigger was pressed, and four slugs were discharged into his heart. Thus at last the crown of the Punjab was won, and placed upon the infant head of Dhuleep Singh; his mother, the Princess now dead, employed the influence thus obtained to revel in license. Sometimes, however, she was obliged to be the spectatress of murder and not its accomplice, as when the troops at Lahore bayoneted her brother, the Prince Jewahir, as he reviewed them, sprinkling her robe and that of her son with his blood. But she replaced her brother with a lover, Lall Singh, and in conjunction with him, declared war upon the British by marching her Sikhs across the Sutlej. Moodker, Alfwal and Ferozshah ended the first Sikh war, and reduced her to the mere guardianship of a protected Prince. Then she commences the network of intrigue with Moolraj, of Mooltan, Golab Singh, of Cashmere, and Dost Mahomed, of Afghanistan, which led to the murder of English officers at the first named place, and to the second Sikh war. Her emissaries, under pretence of fetching drugs from various cities, carried on correspondence for her with all the discontented in India. Confined to fortresses, she bribed the guards with costly necklaces of pearl and gold; her money and messages circulated in every Sikh barrack and village. So well was she served, too, that when one of her messengers was executed at Lahore, his wife begged his armlet as a relic of love at the scaffold, and instantly took out of it one of the Maharajah's letters, tore it into a hundred pieces, and swallowed them to prevent detection. She was removed to Benares too late to avert the war which she had fomented. Far away from the Punjab, pacing her prison in the "holy city" like a caged tigress, she heard the echoes of the cannon of Googurat, which deposed Runjeet Singh's dynasty forever, and made the Five Waters a province of the victorious English. Thereafter she passed from the eyes of men, a pensioner of the British Power—her hundred lovers dead or degraded—her influence gone with her beauty and her youth—the son, for whom she had sinned and plotted, dethroned, an exile, and a renegade from the grand and conquering creed of Khalsa. Before her swimming eyes, as she lately sank in death in the country whither she had followed her son, these scenes, and a thousand as full of Eastern splendor and crime, must have passed.

THE PROPAGANDA IN MEXICO.

(From N. Y. Tribune.)

Among the speculations indulged in by some of those who have closely watched the action of Louis Napoleon in regard to Mexico, is one as to whether that action is really taken in the interest of the Roman Catholic Church. Nor is such speculation disrespectful to her acknowledged character. Possessing within herself two elements, the spiritual and the temporal, her creed allied with and involving a policy, her Head claiming not only to be the sole representative of St. Peter, but actually being a political power upon the earth, we find it impossible, nor is it improper, in viewing any enterprises undertaken by her distinguished sons, to separate their open and undisguised doings from what may be some future development in the history of the Church.

The Roman Catholic Church is not fond of, does not flourish in, a republic. To this country especially is this truth applicable. Formerly a large area of the United States, being held by France and Spain, owned allegiance to the Pope; yet, although Catholicism has had full liberty to expand itself, not more than one in eight, we believe, can be counted among its professors now—and this in spite of the immense Irish emigration, which is, of course almost entirely Catholic. It is easy to see, moreover, that the state of spiritual discipline evinced by this latter class speedily becomes very lax. The newly-arrived emigrant is infected at once by the atmosphere of perfect equality and liberty of thought and speech in which he finds himself, and his theological ideas necessarily soon share the infection. And so, whether he remains in cities of indifferent morals or travels westward, away from altar or crucifix, he is frequently lost to the Church of Rome. Spiritually dead to her, it was the voice of Liberty

that called him away; and another proof is given that a republican form of government is inimical to a creed whose first article is, Thou shalt obey, and whose answer to all doubters is, I am infallible.

How largely the Emperor of the French was indebted to Romish influence for his seat, to what extent he is upheld in it by that influence now, what pledges he made when inducted, or what he has made since, in what light the future of his son is looked upon, are matters best understood by Pope Pius and himself. But that the aspect of this great people, free politically, free in speech and thought, free to labor and to live, is anything but agreeable to the Propaganda is certain. And the device of placing a puppet upon a throne (a thing only made of a few boards nailed together and covered with pieces of cloth, as the first Emperor once bitterly said), to be surrounded by active and zealous members of the Society of Jesus, who shall use him in behalf of their Church, is no wild or visionary conception.

If complications should yet arise out of this Mexican business; if kings and cabinets should spread out their maps to see how many square miles of despotism can be counted on to help to crush out the free; if the old, old wars of theological liberty and grasping hierarchies should ever have to be fought over again, this American people, trained up in and nourished upon intelligent, educated freedom of opinion, will be on the right side. Nor do we think that Protestant England will be far behind those long down-trodden European nationalities who will in those days unanimously spring to arms.

IS IT PREJUDICE?

(From N. Y. Tribune.)

If to any it seems dogmatic to deny that there is any such general repugnance to the vicinage of negroes as is implied in their exclusion from public conveyances, we beg leave to remind him that we rest entirely on facts, and no facts supplied by the daily walk of our antagonists. Our position is not that we feel no such aversion to the presence of negroes as they assert, but that they feel none, and to sustain this position we cite them as our chief witnesses. Consider the following:

1. In the horse-cars of our city, colored persons have usually been permitted to ride as passengers, though there have been cases of their total or partial exclusion. Now, who ever heard of a white person who chose to walk two miles rather than ride in the same car with a negro or negroes? We, certainly, know no instances of the kind. Why is not this a fair test, and conclusive?

2. On one of our City Railroads, if not more, cars have been run alternately labeled, "Colored persons allowed to ride in this car," and "Colored persons not allowed to ride in this car;" so that each fastidious white could gratify his "prejudice" by simply waiting two or three minutes for a car of the "not" variety. Now, it is possible that twenty persons have, at one time or another, allowed a car to pass that would have taken them on their way, because blacks were allowed to ride in it, and quietly waited for a successor that admitted no passengers other than those of Caucasian hue and features. But that this has not been usual with white persons—that nine hundred and ninety-nine of every thousand whites who patronize the lines making this discrimination have habitually taken the first car that came along, in utter indifference to the staring announcement that colored persons were or were not permitted to ride therein—we do know, and call all our fellow-passengers on those cars to witness. Is not this testimony in point?

3. There are, and for at least thirty years have been, first-class hotels in our city that employ colored waiters, with perhaps an equal number that prefer white ones. Every intelligent traveler knows this—knows that by patronizing one of the former class, he necessarily exposes himself to hourly proximity to negroes, which in the other case he wholly avoids. Now how many of the last million persons who have put up at one or another of these hotels, have avoided one of these classes of taverns and preferred the other on purpose to escape the vicinage or the odor of negroes? Will you say one in fifty? or a hundred? or five hundred? We are confident that not one in ten thousand has preferred one hotel to another simply because it had white servants instead of black. Yet why not, if the "innate prejudice" theory is well founded?

4. In fact, our negro-proscribing correspondent settled the whole question against himself in his unconscious narration of his wife's flashing and flaming at the suggestion of "a negro Member of Congress" profaning her carpets by his tread. A negro boot-black, fire-maker, carriage-driver, cook, chambermaid, &c., &c., might step thereon any day without shocking her sensibilities: it is only his appearance in a character evincing eminence and social consideration that she could not abide. Yet why should a negro Congressman more revolt the Anglo-Saxon eye or nose than a negro stable-boy?

The solemn truth is that this proscription and soul-harrowing abuse of an unfortunate race has just two impulses—1. Slavery, with the parasitical desire on the part of our Northern flunkies, especially of the commercial genus, to pander to the pride and gratify the humor of the slaveholding caste; 2. Aristocracy, or that domineering spirit which impels every base creature to seek to plant his foot on somebody's neck. The slaveholder would feel rebuked and shamed if he saw such a woman as he is accustomed to strip and flog, to drive to the cotton-field so soon as her babe is three weeks old, and to treat every way as a brute, treated here as our fellow-being. It deadens the sting of his conscience to see negroes hunted by mobs and rudely thrust out of public conveyances in Northern cities; and he says to himself, "True, I make them work for me for nothing; but I don't treat them with wanton, aimless

brutality, like that. Niggers fare worse at the North than at the South." So he stifles the sharp twinges of his inward monitor, pays some base priests twenty dollars for a sermon on Ham, Canaan and Onesimus, and goes on the bad, old way.

As to the "prejudice," so called, it is manifest that it grows stronger as you descend the social ladder. Sir Philip Sidney, Humboldt, Channing, would scarcely feel and never betray it; while a dirty, drunken ruffian, who has nothing on earth to boast of but a skin by courtesy termed white, fairly boils over with loathing of "niggers." With his front fairly reeking with tobacco-filth and his breath utterly rotten with camphene whisky, he will tell you that the odor of niggers is unbearable, and he must quit the car if one is allowed to enter it. Which makes you wish that one would.

For our own part, we aim to treat all human beings according to their essential merits, regardless of superficial distinctions. If one is filthy or vile—as many of all colors are—he should be restrained from inflicting his presence on decent people, whether in cars or elsewhere; but let none be insulted, humiliated, or deprived of any common right, because of anything so involuntary and irrespective of moral or intellectual qualities as his color.

ACCIDENT TO THE STEAMER "PLOUGHBOY."

(From the Toronto Globe.)

On the morning of Thursday, the 6th inst. the steamer "Ploughboy" left Collingwood on her usual trip to Sault Ste. Marie, having on board about forty passengers and a crew composed of about twenty persons. After calling at the intermediate ports the steamer arrived at her destination on Saturday at noon, and left on the return voyage on Monday afternoon. The steamer reached Wellington Mines about four o'clock in the evening, and left two hours afterwards. At midnight the vessel was abreast of Barrie Island, when the main strap which unites the connecting rod, with the crank on the shaft suddenly snapped.—The strain being thus taken off the paddle-wheels, the piston-rod went through the crown, head and bottom of the cylinder, breaking the bed-plate, and rendering the engine totally useless. The mate, Duncan McLean, was on watch on deck at the time, while the engineer, F. Robier, had gone to his room, without leaving any one in charge. The shock was so great, when the accident occurred, that every one on board was under the impression that the steamer had struck a rock, and they leaped from their beds and rushed to the deck. Many, however, displayed much coolness, and dressed themselves as quickly as possible in order that they might be ready for whatever might occur. The ladies especially displayed great calmness in the midst of danger, and not a single scream or loud word was heard. Captain McLean, finding the vessel disabled and at the mercy of the waves, ordered her jib to be set, in order to get her under the lee of the Island. At this time there was a light breeze blowing from the S.W., and in about half an hour the steamer was riding at anchor, in 19 fathoms of water, under lee of the island. He immediately got the quarter boat ready, the mast stepped, and a small square sail set, and at three o'clock on the morning of Tuesday, the 11th, the boat left the steamer, manned by Mr. Duncan McLean, 1st mate, Mr. H. Parks, purser, Daniel McCue, wheelman, Alexander McLean and Louis Bouche, deck hands, to proceed to Detour, for the purpose of obtaining a tug steamer. They took with them two days' provisions, a compass and five oars, and commenced rowing the boat along the lee of the Island. About six in the morning, they hoisted the square sail, and kept on their way till nine o'clock, when the storm increased at such a rate—the wind having freshened and changed to the southwest—that the mate deemed it prudent to haul down the sail. He instructed Bouche to haul the sheet, who, either not hearing him or not understanding him, failed to obey the order, and the boat was capsized. All were thrown into the water, but they soon succeeded in getting the boat righted, clearing away the halyards and unshipping the mast, and all succeeded in getting on board. The gale continued increasing, and the wind changing to the westward, the boat being filled with water, was again capsized, and all again found themselves in the water. They proceeded to divest themselves of their clothing, and while doing so a large wave washed Parks away from the frail bark, but he was caught by the mate and again got hold of the boat. The crew succeeded in righting her, but the boat being filled with water, she again upset. A large wave once more swept Parks away, who told his comrades he could hold on no longer, and he sank before their eyes. Bouche and Alexander McLean, were next to share the same fate. McCue and McLean the mate, continued clinging to the boat for about two hours, when McCue becoming exhausted, fell forward in the boat and was drowned in the water with which it was filled. Mr. McLean was at the time also in the boat. He had held on to an oar as he could not swim. He drifted about in the boat until about seven in the evening, when he was washed ashore on the northwest point of the great Manitoulin Island. He was much exhausted as might be imagined, and after lying a few minutes on the beach he started to walk towards the Indian village which he was aware was on the north side of the Island. He walked over rocks climbed high banks, waded through creeks, following the shore, until after a most fatiguing journey of about forty miles, he succeeded in reaching the village in question about seven o'clock on the morning of Wednesday the 12th inst. He procured the assistance of several Indians and two Mackinaw boats and returned to the "Ploughboy," which they reached about noon the same day.

Meanwhile the jolly boat of the "Ploughboy" had been got ready, and two hours after the boat above referred to had left, was

despatched for provisions to La Cloche, one of the stations of the Hudson's Bay company, distant about 18 miles, in charge of Niel McCorie, first wheelman. He was accompanied by T. Collins, steward, Messrs. C. T. Dupont, merchant, Sault Ste. Marie, and Alex. Fraser, Owen Sound. They were provided with a compass and a small quantity of provisions. After a dangerous passage of 14 hours, they were obliged to run the boat ashore, a short distance from La Cloche, where they lay all night, and on the following morning they succeeded in reaching their destination, where they were kindly received by Mr. Crawford. Two barrels of flour and a barrel of pork were put on board and they started on their return voyage.—and succeeded in getting alongside the steamer about eight o'clock in the morning (Thursday), after being absent about fifty-two hours.

When the mate and the Indians returned to the steamer on Wednesday, the Captain entered into a bargain with the latter to take the engineer down to Little Current, in order that he might proceed to Owen Sound and Collingwood for assistance. This arrangement was made, and they started and reached Little Current about six in the evening, and from thence the engineer proceeded to Owen Sound, reaching that town on Friday evening, and Collingwood on Saturday, where he gave particulars of the disaster. He also gave information of the state of matters on board the steamer to Mr. P. W. Bell, of the Hudson's Bay Company's service, who was at Little Current. Mr. Bell acted with the greatest promptitude, returned by canoe to La Cloche, gave orders to slaughter an ox, got his own yacht and that of Mr. George McKenzie of Mississauga ready, and, on Thursday morning they sailed in company for the steamer, reaching it at five o'clock in the evening, the wind being adverse. The yachts were loaded with flour, pork, beef and biscuit, and when they came alongside, the passengers and crew of the steamer received them with lusty cheers.

We now return to the steamer at the time the boats were despatched for assistance. The vessel lay at anchor, tossed about by the violence of the wind and waves, and as she got into the trough of the sea the waves came sweeping over the bow and gangways. The passengers, both ladies and gentlemen, displayed great fortitude under their misfortunes. Death was staring them in the face, they did not know the moment when the cable might snap and the vessel be driven upon the rocks. In this condition matters went on till about one o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, when the gale began to subside, and when day broke they discovered that the steamer had drifted about nine miles from the place where she had been anchored. Eighty-five fathoms of chain cable had been run out, and the anchor was embedded in blue clay. The anchorage was of the best description in the opinion of nautical men on board.

When the gale began to subside the passengers earnestly scanned the surface of the lake for any signs of vessels coming to their assistance, but as no succour came to hand all that day, Captain McLean gave orders for all to be put on short allowance of two meals a day, which was cheerfully submitted to. It is pleasing to state that all kept up their spirits, the ladies especially showing a good example in this respect. On Thursday, the 13th instant, the wind being favourable, the anchor was hoisted, the jib and small square sail which had been made on board were set, and the steamer got under way. But as she was going as much to leeward as making headway, and there being a danger that she would drift upon the rocks, the anchor was again let go. At this time the yachts above mentioned came alongside and remained with the steamer. On Friday at noon, the wind being again favourable, the anchor was hoisted, the sails set, and the two yachts took the steamer in tow. Mr. Bell commanded one yacht and Mr. McKenzie the other. A number of the passengers went on board the yachts, and the oars being got out, they assisted in towing the steamer along by rowing, as the wind was light. By this means they succeeded in moving 15 miles down the lake, which brought them into a landlocked bay under the lee of Clapperton Island where they were out of all danger. Here the steamer again anchored on Friday night. On Saturday morning the yachts left for La Cloche, after the owners had received the heartfelt thanks of all on board the steamer for the timely assistance they had rendered them in their perilous position. The decks were then washed down, and the steamer lay in the bay, all waiting anxiously for a steamer to arrive from some of the lower ports. There was no fear of immediate starvation, the steamer was secure from storms, and the passengers were, comparatively speaking, comfortable, and congratulated each other on their Providential escape from a watery grave. Sunday and Monday passed, and on Tuesday morning the steamer "Nicolet," which had been despatched from Collingwood, hove in sight, and about eight o'clock she came alongside the "Ploughboy," and also received a burst of cheers, while tears of joy were to be seen coursing down the cheeks of many of the passengers, who now considered their troubles about ended. At five o'clock on Wednesday morning the anchor was weighed, and the steamers and yacht sailed for Collingwood, which was reached at six o'clock yesterday morning, accomplishing the distance from Smith's Bay to Collingwood, 120 miles, in twenty-four hours. Although the rain was coming down in torrents, the wharf at Collingwood was crowded with persons who gave the wrecked passengers a most hearty welcome. The passengers, as may well be imagined, were right glad to get their feet on terra firma again after their perilous voyage.

In reference to the accident, many of those who were on board the "Ploughboy" give it as their opinion that it was mainly attributable to the carelessness of the engineer. One

side of the main strap was almost broken off, and the face of the metal showed that it had been cracked for a considerable period. Had he used proper supervision over the engine, this ought to have been observed and promptly repaired before the vessel went on her voyage. It is to be hoped that a thorough investigation will be made, in order to ascertain who is to blame.

MR. M'GEE'S BIG STORY!

(From Toronto Globe.)

Mr. Thomas D'Arcy McGee is the only professional "funny man" in the House. As a politician he has his superiors, but as a wit none can compete with him. In that respect he stands unrivalled. Generally it is his custom to make his hearers laugh at the expense of some unfortunate creature whom he may single out for attack; but last night he adopted a different course. In himself he found a far better subject for laughter than ever before suffered from his witticisms. Monsieur Cartier and little Mr. Dunkin did well: they, in Mr. McGee's hands, have served upon more than one occasion to bring down the House. But in his own person the member for Montreal West has found one with whom they can no longer compete. The versatility of his genius is so great, that he can at pleasure compel his hearers to laugh with him or at him. He is most successful, it would seem, when he offers himself as the sacrifice.

The scene was cleverly prepared. A few days ago, as we saw, Mr. McGee, through the columns of a Montreal paper, told a fearful story of an intended invasion of Canada. One hundred thousand Yankees were forthwith to cut the Province in twain, and then to leave both ends to wriggle into dissolution just as St. Patrick did the Irish snakes. It was "no newspaper story," but was based upon good authority, sound and reliable in every single respect. Only one thing was necessary to its general acceptance, namely, the authority from which it was derived. Wishing to do Mr. McGee a good turn, conscious that when he chose to speak the revelation he would make must still further enhance the reputation he has gained, we represented to him that it was necessary to supply the omissions from his place in Parliament. He acceded to our view of the case, and last night unfolded his tale. We do not give the exact words, but here is the substance. Said Mr. McGee:—"Mr. Holton told me, that Theodore Hart told him, that Mr. Seward had told Hart, that when Canada was next invaded by the United States, it would be by way of Montreal, with 100,000 men."

Here then is the basis of the big tale with which Mr. McGee attempted to frighten us Canadians out of our propriety, and which has rankled in Mr. McGee's mind for the last eighteen months. A gentleman, a resident of Montreal, who possesses a full share of that quality which in an American we should call national conceit, dines with a full-blooded representative of the United States. They get into an argument as to the relative merits of the two countries to which they belong. Both brag a little, and a remark made by one, which was probably elicited by a taunt from the other, is converted into a horrible threat of blood and revenge. Here is the material out of which Mr. McGee manufactures his magniloquent manifestoes. Here the premises upon which he endeavors to convince the people of Canada that all the evils of an invasion are soon to be theirs. We doubt if there is anything to beat this even in the hon. gentleman's lately published "History of Ireland."

For our own part, we confess that when we read the statement at first, we felt little fear, knowing that those "three hundred thousand men" Mr. McGee once bragged he had at his back would be available for the defence of the country. But if the gentleman himself were frightened why did he not warn us before? Why did he conceal the great secret so long from public view? Was it because he was a member of the Cabinet at the time the dreadful outpouring of Mr. Seward became known to him, that he kept it deeply and darkly secure in his palpitating breast? And is it because he is not now a member of the Administration that he at this juncture brings it to the light, the more to embarrass those to whom he is opposed? Are we to conclude that the dictates of patriotism, for the time silenced by the attractions of power and place, were not allowed utterance until revenge spoke on their behalf? It may be so, but we beg Mr. McGee to remember, when he makes his next speech on the Militia Bill, that the force which, eighteen months ago, he thought sufficient preparation against the designs of Mr. Seward, will be just as capable of defence now.

In conclusion, we would remark that Mr. McGee acts an ungrateful part, in finding fault with us for suggesting that Mr. Vallandigham was his informant. The story then looked far better than it does since the correction. We had a higher opinion of Mr. McGee's shrewdness, than to suppose he was trying to frighten the country from its propriety on such a thoroughly baseless story as that which he proclaimed with such a flourish to the House last evening.

A SAD CALAMITY.—On Saturday afternoon last a most appalling calamity occurred near Schatzville, in Northern Luzerne County, Pennsylvania. Two young ladies and three children went out in a small boat on a pond. They had been out but a short time when the boat began to leak very rapidly, and it is supposed that, by the fright occasioned, dipping of water was caused, and it suddenly sank about six or seven rods from the shore, in sight of their friends, and all were drowned. Four of the number were of the family of Loren Dewey, Esq.—three daughters and one son,—being the three youngest children and oldest daughter, about twenty-one years of age; together with an orphaned cousin, Miss Brigham, of about the same age, from Vermont, who had come to visit them but a few hours before.—American Paper.

GEN. GRANT'S OFFICIAL REPORT OF his campaign in Mississippi is one of the most interesting documents of the war. It would occupy nearly a page of our paper. He admits that some mistakes were made in the first movements upon Vicksburg, and the report throughout has an honest and straightforward appearance. He sums up the result as follows:

"The result of this campaign has been the defeat of the enemy in five battles outside of Vicksburg; the occupation of Jackson, the capital of the state of Mississippi, and the capture of Vicksburg and its garrison and munitions of war; a loss to the enemy of thirty-seven thousand (37,000) prisoners, among whom were fifteen general officers; at least ten thousand killed and wounded, and among the killed Generals Tracy, Tilghman and Green, and hundreds and perhaps thousands of stragglers, who can never be collected and reorganized. Arms and munitions of war for an army of sixty thousand men have fallen into our hands, besides a large amount of other public property, consisting of railroads, locomotives, cars, steamboats, cotton, &c., and much was destroyed to prevent our capturing it. Our loss in the series of battles may be summed up as follows:—

Table with columns: Killed, Wounded, Missing. Rows: Fort Gibson, Fourteen Mile Creek, Raymond, Jackson, Champion's Hill, Big Black railroad bridge, Vicksburg, Total.

"Of the wounded many were but slightly wounded, and continued on duty; many more required but a few days or weeks for their recovery. Not more than one half the wounded were permanently disabled."

THE VOTE ON MR. RANKIN'S CASE.

Mr. Rankin's agony is over. The House has left him and his constituents to the tender mercies of an election committee, a tribunal which, however just and fair may be its ultimate decision, is notorious for its long delays. The final vote on Mr. Scatterd's motion to seat Mr. Rankin was a tie, and the Speaker gave his casting vote against it. The circumstances afford a sufficient answer to the charge made against Mr. Walbridge by Mr. John A. MacDonald, that he would act as a partisan of the Government in the chair. We have no doubt he cast his vote conscientiously, and it is abundantly evident that he did so uninfluenced by party spirit.

The Opposition have treated the votes on the Essex case as party divisions. This is not correct, because Dr. Bown, whose name will be found recorded against Mr. Scatterd's motion, plainly declared that he would not vote against the Government if it were a party issue, and there are others in exactly the same position. But this much is certain—and in saying so we fancy that even the Opposition press will agree with us—every man who voted to seat Mr. Rankin at once, may be depended upon as a thorough supporter of the Government. They numbered sixty-three. There were absent Messrs. Currier and Buchanan. The nays were also sixty-three, and the Speaker and the vacant seat for Essex make up the tale. We fancy that when Messrs. Sciotte and Foley's motion of want of confidence comes up, the Government will have a majority, though a small one; and we trust, after the Opposition have done their worst and find that they cannot turn out the Government, that they will cease to be factious, and allow the Ministry to go on with the business of the country. In one respect a small majority is better than a large one. It is more reliable, its members are more vigilant, and the Ministry is more careful. A reliable majority, also, is always likely to grow larger. Members will not, unless there is a strong pressure from the people upon them, continue for any great length of time to oppose a Government. There is no pressure from the constituencies against the present Government. In Upper Canada the Conservatives admit that they could not hold office were it offered to them, and they cannot point to a combination which would effect one-half so much good for the country as the present Ministry. Men of all parties are anxious that it should remain in power. Many object to particular Ministers, but they fear that they would get worse if it were ousted, and they desire that it should have a fair opportunity to do what good it is capable of in the way of financial reform. It is not the people who induce Messrs. Galt, Cartier and John A. MacDonald to pursue their factious course. That is the offspring of personal ambition, of dread of the revelations of the past which the Ministry may yet make, and of fear on the part of Mr. Cartier and his clerical backers that, if Mr. Dorion remains in office, he will grow too powerful to be successfully resisted. In none of these things do the people of Upper Canada sympathize, and they will mark well the men who, on petty, personal grounds, lend their aid to destroy a Government which is doing great good to the country.—Toronto Globe.

ENGLISH WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.

The hundred and twentieth annual meeting of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference commenced in Sheffield, on the 30th of July. The Rev. J. Osborne, D.D., was elected President, and the Rev. John Farrer, Secretary. The following names were added to the "Legal Hundred":—W. B. Boyce, Thomas Floyd, Amos Leary, H. B. Treiheway, B. B. Waddy, W. Bytheway, Charles Haydon, Thomas T. N. Hull, James Tobias, Robert Wallace. The first business after the devotional services was to accept, with thanks, a new chapel built by Mr. Thomas Hazlehurst, at a cost of £2,500, in the Rancorn circuit. The address of the Irish Conference was presented by the Rev. H. Price, after which the Rev. R. Wallace addressed the Conference on the state of Methodism in Ireland. There was a considerable diminution in the number of members owing to the hindrance they had to contend with. While Popery has lost two millions of members since 1834, the Established Church 180,000, and the Presbyterians an equal number, Methodism had increased. They had now 1,800 chapels or preaching rooms in Ireland,

eighty or ninety day schools, and were making arrangements for a first-class educational establishment, where the sons of ministers and others could be trained. On the presentation of the French address, the Rev. James Hocart, President of the French Conference, adverted to the small increase of Methodism in France, and the difficulties which beset the ministry and church there. He spoke cheerfully of the spread of religion in Italy, and urged that, though the French Conference had great expenses to provide for in connection with the Corsican and other missions, none of them should be abandoned. Methodism, he maintained, was essential in France; and he trusted France would not be forgotten in the jubilee year of the Methodist Missionary Society. The Rev. W. Gibson adverted to the progress of the English Mission in Paris; and the President hoped that the improved missions in France and Italy would be maintained, feeling convinced that there was a great work for Methodism to accomplish on the Continent.

It was decided to hold the next Conference at Bradford. The names of 110 Candidates for the Ministry were recommended. The Jubilee of the Wesleyan Missionary Society is to be held this year. The special meetings are to commence with the Leeds Anniversary, and a series of meetings will follow, to be held all over the country. The following are the educational statistics: There were 550 day schools, attended by 78,482 pupils (an increase of 2,430 in the year); average attendance, 57,000. Children's pence, £29,759; total income of the schools, £46,844. Sabbath-schools, 4,200; scholars, 538,819 (an increase of 29,484). Average attendance, 385,914; increase, 13,739. Teachers, 91,922; teachers in society, 78,812. Annual cost, £36,690.

The Chapel Building Committee reported:—Erections completed 234, involving an outlay of £30,068; 128 had been built according to the rule, 67 had not fulfilled the conditions, and 29 had been undertaken irregularly. The entire cost of all the erections and enlargements had been £167,516, being £68,045 in excess of last year, and more than was ever sanctioned in one year before. Three chapels—at Bolby, in the Thirsk district; Scotland-road, Pembroke; and Union Mills,—had been gifted to the Connexion. The committee of the Theological Institution reported 100 students. The expenditure, £4,116, exceeded the income by £816.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN NEWS.

THE QUEEN ON CRIBLINE.—Punch says Her Majesty has addressed the following remonstrance to the ladies of England:—

WINDSOR CASTLE, Aug. 1, 1863. LADIES: The Queen has commanded me to express the pain with which her Majesty reads the account of daily accidents arising from the wearing of the indelicate, expensive, dangerous and hideous article called Crinolines. Her Majesty cannot refrain from making known to you her extreme displeasure that educated women should by example encourage the wearing of a dress which can be pleasing only to demoralized taste. For the miserable idiots who abjectly copy the habits of those conventionally termed their betters, it is impossible to entertain anything but pity. But to the ladies of England this appeal to abandon the present degrading, dangerous and disgusting fashion is made in the belief that they will show themselves the rational and decorous persons whom they are supposed to be. I have the honor to be, ladies, your most obedient and humble servant, C. B. PIPPS.

MEXICO.—PARIS, Monday, Aug. 10.—Letters received here from Rome state that the Archduke Maximilian has requested the Pope, in the event of his election as Emperor of Mexico, to send a Nuncio to that country charged with organizing religious affairs. The Patrie states that Archduke Maximilian has made his acceptance of the Mexican throne dependent upon the consent of his brother the Emperor of Austria. La France has no doubt that all the Mexican States will ratify the proclamation of the Archduke Maximilian as Emperor of Mexico, as 15 states out of the 18 have already pronounced in favor of French intervention. If the Archduke accepts the throne, France and England will recognize him immediately, and the other powers will not delay following their example. The same paper says that the Archduke Ferdinand William Joseph was born on the 6th July, 1832, so that he is now 31 years of age. He is a brother of the Emperor of Austria, and son of the Archduke Francis Charles Joseph. He is a Vice-Admiral, a member of the Admiralty Council. Commandant of the Austrian Navy, Proprietor of the 8th Regiment of Austrian Landers, and head of the 3d Prussian Regiment of the Neumark Dragoons. He married, on the 27th July, 1857, the daughter of the King of the Belgians. The Archduke Maximilian was Governor-General of the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom until 1850.

La France says that the French Government has given its entire adherence to the condition laid down by the Archduke Maximilian, viz: that a French army should remain in Mexico until the Empire is organized in a durable manner, and is disposed to offer serious guaranties for the maintenance of the Empire.—[This last paragraph is suggestive.—Ed.]

THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE POLISH NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.—LEMBERG, July 23.—The financial statement for 1863 reports that the ordinary receipts of the National Government amount to 14,000,000 roubles, the extraordinary to 23,000,000, making a total of 37,000,000. The army of the insurrection has cost 18,000,000 roubles; the administration 1,250,000; the National Government itself has only used 100,000. Voluntary contributions to the extent of 2,000,000 roubles have found their way into the national treasury. Moreover the national government have determined to raise 20,000,000 guilders by forced loan, bearing interest and secured on the landed property of Poland. Only the richest persons are expected to take part in it, of whom a list has been drawn up and a certain sum set opposite each man's name, varying according to the amount of his possessions.

CONSUL FOR BREMEN.—We observe, by a recent announcement in the London Gazette, that the Queen has been pleased to approve Mr. Gustav A. Belling as Consul in Lower Canada, to reside at Quebec, for the free Hanseatic city of Bremen.

MILITARY STORES FOR CANADA.—A Parliamentary return shows that from June 1862, down to March 1863, arms, ammunition, and other military stores, of the value of £363,285 have been sent from Woolwich and the Tower to Canada, besides clothing for the English troops. The articles sent included 40,000 rifled muskets, 29,941 cartridges, and ammunition (for small arms), 6,890,680. Most of the articles are still in the imperial stores, and have not yet been supplied

either to the imperial or local forces; but claims to the extent of £31,452 have been made by the War Department upon the Colonial Government of Canada for stores supplied to local forces in the period above named.

UNITED STATES NEWS.

COUNTERFEITER OF TREASURY NOTES ARRESTED.—A person named R. H. Webster, of Albany, was arrested by a United States Deputy Marshal, at Syracuse, N. Y., on Tuesday last, on a charge of counterfeiting Treasury Notes, and was examined before U. S. Commissioner Ruger. It appears that Webster had been in the habit of writing letters to persons all over the States, in very many cases to postmasters, offering to sell them fac similis of United States Treasury Notes, declaring, at the same time, that they were so well done that they would readily pass for the notes themselves. Through one of these letters Marshal Lowell first became aware of his operations, and at once began to investigate. He soon gained possession of a large correspondence of Webster's, showing clearly his guilt. Webster is of the opinion that he cannot be convicted of any crime, from the fact that he sold his counterfeit as fac similis, and not as Treasury Notes. The case is of much general interest.—Am. Paper.

MEXICO AS A MONARCHY.—The news from Mexico is of an important nature. The inhabitants of that boisterous republic are at present in the midst of a reign of terror, rivaling even the days of Jacobin ascendancy in the French metropolis. Everything within reach of the frantic Mexicans, who still cling to independence, that savors of France, is doomed to destruction, and executions and assassinations are of hourly occurrence. Forey has, for his part, resorted to measures worthy one of the chief actors in the coup d'etat with Louis Napoleon, and not only silences with the axe or rope all who refuse allegiance, but has made the scourge an ally and even used it on the women of the enemy. French bayonets of course still prevail, and there is little doubt that the wholesale system of terrorism resorted to by the invaders will effectually subdue sufficient territory to constitute a respectable nucleus for a future Empire. The latest reports from that section, state that one of the first official acts of the embryo monarchy will be the complete recognition of the Southern Confederacy. We are constrained to admit that there is nothing more probable. The course that France, as one of the great European powers, could not adopt without the concurrence of England, is perfectly open to Louis Napoleon through Mexico, his latest conquest. In a former article, we pointed out the reasons that necessarily made France an enemy of the Union, and of course the same facts apply with equal force to the Franco-Mexican monarchy, of which the French Emperor is the real head. Of course, we have very little to dread from Mexico while her present chaotic condition continues. The breaking of the ice of recognition and the consequent moral effect is all we need fear. Should Napoleon adopt this policy, the Monroe doctrine will take a firmer hold than ever in the American heart. By energy, however, we can virtually end this war before Mexico is prepared for recognition. In this fact the Government and the people should find an additional incentive to vigor.—Detroit Advertiser.

THE SOUTH LOOKING TO FRANCE.—The Richmond Whig of the 21st, received by flag of truce at Fortress Monroe, discusses the probable continuance of the war. It comes to the conclusion that the loss of Vicksburg and the "failure" at Gettysburg will have the effect of continuing it indefinitely, unless foreign intervention can be secured, or the Copperheads in the North can be successful. Rather despairing of the last, it calls openly for the aid of France. Says the Whig: "We are able to pay for it. Let us see to it. We shall then have peace, or the power to wreak a rich revenge on our foul foe."

TORNADO AT CLEVELAND.—A violent tornado visited Cleveland, Ohio, unroofing houses, tearing up trees and overturning chimneys. The American House, the Johnson House, Waring Block, the Cleveland Woolen Mill and the Pittsburg Railroad depot were among the edifices which were rendered roofless. The atmosphere during the early part of the day was sultry and oppressive, but at half-past 2 o'clock p.m. a furious storm set in from the northwest, darkening the air, and almost literally sweeping all before it. It was only of about eight minutes' duration, although there was a sufficient time for the scattering of wreck and disaster on every side. The extent of the damage done by the tornado had not been, nor could be, estimated. It is mentioned as a fortunate circumstance that the shipping was comparatively but little injured.

THE DRAFT IN NEW-YORK.—The Draft proceeded yesterday in this city without disturbance and without excitement. Such preparation had been made, that any successful resistance was hopeless. Gov. Seymour's "friends" accordingly kept out of the way; the instigators and leaders of the former mob were invisible, having been fully "shot him on the spot!" to enforce the law at all hazards. The News says, in effect, that resistance is only postponed until the drafted men are called upon to go. But in spite of Copperhead venom or more open treason, it is clear that draft riots are done for in this city; the sober second thought of the people has but one direction, and that is the maintenance of law and order, the safety of life and property.—Tribune, Thursday.

A MISSION FOR FRED. DOUGLASS.—Fred. Douglass called Monday morning on President Lincoln, to thank him for the issuing of the late order guaranteeing protection to the colored troops of the United States. He also visited Secretary Stanton and other members of the Cabinet. At the War Department he was deputized to join Adj.-Gen. Thomas, and assist him in organizing colored regiments. He will at once proceed to the Mississippi on this important mission, in which his great personal influence over his race will enable him to render valuable assistance to the Government.—Am. Paper.

RELIGIOUS ITEMS.—The Roman Catholic Church has recently celebrated, with great pomp, the tercentenary of the Council of Trent, the last of the great Episcopal Conventions, to which is ascribed by the Church of Rome, the character of an ecumenical council.—The Superintendent of a Sunday School in Brooklyn, N. Y., stated recently that one-fourth of the scholars in attendance each year had been received into the church.—The corner-stone of a monastery for the Catholic

Order of Passionists has just been laid at West Hoboken, N. J.—An immense Roman Catholic Cathedral is building in Philadelphia.

A son of the missionary Goodell is in the Federal army in the South, and a son of Rev. Dr. Schneider of Aintab has just been drafted.

The Post Office at Cleveland, Ohio, has been robbed of large amounts of money, drafts, &c., A young man named Joseph Carr, a clerk in the office, has been arrested and confessed to a certain degree of guilt.

The Hon. J. N. Goodwin of Maine has been appointed Governor of Arizona, adjoining New Mexico.

CANADIAN NEWS.

ST. CLAIR DIVISION.—The writ for this division, rendered vacant by the elevation of Mr. John Wilson to the bench, has been received by the Registrar of Middlesex. The day of nomination is fixed for the 5th September, and the polling-days for the 15th and 16th of the same month.—Herald.

HANDSOME PRESENT.—Two stained glass memorial windows have just been erected in the Church of Ascension, John street. These splendid specimens of architecture were presented to the church by C. J. Brydges, Esq., and the subjects are the "Ascension," and "Christ blessing little children." They were designed and executed by Mr. J. C. Spence, glass stainer, Montreal.—Spectator.

SALMON SPEARING.—The Superintendent of Fisheries, on complaint of Mr. Boswell, as will be seen by our Police report, convicted Elie Dubuc (an old offender) of "spearing," or "gigging" salmon in the Jacques-Cartier River. He had been often cautioned not to commit a breach of the Fishery Act, but he appears to have set all law at defiance. This breach of the law appears to have been followed up by others. We are informed that on Sunday night some six or eight persons, armed, and with their faces blackened, committed similar depredations. A few years since there were very few salmon in this river, but with proper care and preservation, it is now swarming with them. It appears that these poachers are determined that there shall be no fish in the river, if they can help it; but we sincerely hope that they may be detected and punished.—Quebec Paper.

IMPORTANT RESPECTING SAFES.—We had shown to us on Saturday by the Agent of one of the Insurance Companies, a sample of the contents of a so-called fire proof safe, taken out of a building belonging to Mr. Hart, in Plateau Street, and occupied as an office by Messrs. Starnes & Co., Railway Contractors. The debris shown to us were taken out of the safe in the presence of two persons. They consist of well burnt wood charcoal, and paper burnt black and in atoms. In fact the destruction was perfect. The contents might just as well have been put in the fire. The name of "Kershaw & Co., Montreal" was visible on this safe. Several other safes with their contents were destroyed in like manner, except that the names of their makers were obliterated. In one case, that of Mr. Frgon, the owner said that he had bought his in New York, from a Mr. Macfarlane. The loss and inconvenience from the destruction of papers in these safes is very great. The caution suggested is greatly important. Safes can be made fireproof, and the public should have some guarantee that those they buy really are so.—Montreal Gazette.

ACCIDENT.—A frightful accident occurred on the Great Western Railway about a mile and three quarters from London, C. W., on the 21st inst., resulting in the death of Mrs. Thomas Briers. In the afternoon the driver of the Express west, discovered an object on the track about three hundred and fifty yards ahead; he immediately whistled "on brakes," but could not stop the train until it had passed the object a distance of nearly three hundred yards. The conductor then despatched one of the brakemen, who discovered that the object was a woman, of course, scarcely recognizable, owing to the blood which covered the features. The head was frightfully mangled, the whole of the back part being torn away, and the brains scattered over the track; whilst her feet were also horribly bruised. The deceased, we might state, was a miserable creature, and for the past five years has been a habitual drunkard and a great source of annoyance to many with whom she came in contact. There is no doubt but that she wandered to the track, whilst drunk, and lay there insensible to passing events—the result being that while in that state she came to her untimely end,—another warning of the fatal consequences of drunkenness. She leaves a husband and several little children to regret the issue of her depraved course.—London Free Press.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN GALT.—The Galt Reporter says a most destructive fire broke out on Thursday night in Dale's edge-tool factory, North Water street, Galt. The flames quickly spread to an adjoining cloth factory, and to Letz & Co's foundry. A store and finishing shop were completely destroyed, and much damage sustained by the adjoining premises and factories. The Preston fire company arriving with the engine, succeeded in extinguishing the fire. The loss is estimated at \$8,000 to \$10,000.

FIRE AT QUEBEC.—On Thursday morning, a fire broke out at 21 St. Paul Street, Quebec, by which the building was destroyed. It also spread to the adjoining buildings, and according to our last accounts, was still burning.

A SCHOONER CAPSIZED IN THE LAKE.—The Schooner "Wingfleet," while on her way up the lake, on Saturday, bound for this port, was suddenly capsized in a gale opposite Cobourg.—The captain's wife and child and the steward were drowned.—Toronto Globe.

INQUEST.—A married woman, named Mary Ann Bates, of most abandoned character, died on Tuesday night last very suddenly. She has kept a house of ill-fame, and was addicted to very dissipated habits. The jury returned a verdict of "Died from long continued intemperance."—Hamilton Evening Times.

FATAL ACCIDENT THROUGH WHISKEY.—The Kingston Whig says that on Tuesday afternoon, a farmer on Wolfe Island had gone to the ferry to meet his wife, and while waiting for her arrival, got himself intoxicated. In returning home, being unable to manage his horse, both himself and his wife were thrown from the buggy, the woman receiving injuries which caused her death in about fifteen minutes.

SERIOUS ASSAULT.—The Essex Journal says Mr. Wm. Partridge was assaulted in such a violent manner on Tuesday last, by two men whom he had supplied with liquor and who refused to pay, that his life is despaired of.

—On Thursday last, while Mr. Lemon, farmer, near Stratford, was engaged excavating sand in a pit on his own farm, the embankment fell in, covering him all save his head. In this position he remained about an hour, and died in a few minutes after he was extricated.—St. Catharines Post.

—A boiler explosion happened lately in the saw-mill belonging to William Carter, jr., of Bond Head, by which a man named J. Harrison was killed, and the proprietor seriously injured. The damage done is estimated at \$4,000. No insurance.

—On Wednesday last the ashery owned by Mr. Ainsley Tibbing was destroyed by fire. The loss sustained is about \$200.

—During the storm on Saturday last, Mr. Mathieson, farmer, near Cedar Creek, Dumfries, was struck by lightning and badly injured.—Galt Reporter.

—On the 21st inst., a little boy about seven years of age, son of Mr. Enoch Thatcher, standing near some men who were loading logs on a farm about four miles from London, was instantly crushed to death by a log rolling over him.

—We learn that Mrs. Cockfield, wife of Mr. Cockfield, Superintendent of the Railway Works, Perth, C.W., died suddenly last week by bursting a blood-vessel.

—Two rabid dogs made their appearance in the township of Garafaxa, on Thursday last, spreading consternation on every side. Mr. David Stewart and a child were bitten, and a number of cattle, sheep, pigs and dogs. Both were eventually destroyed.—Elora Observer.

—Sergeant-major Martin, says the Prototype, while quietly walking home, was saluted with the peremptory demand, "Your money or your life!" and immediately afterwards knocked down. He succeeded in seizing the highwayman, who proved to be a soldier belonging to his own battery.

—On Monday night, says the Belleville Intelligencer, a farmer was knocked down near Thrashers' Corners and robbed. The police are on the track of the robber.

—On Saturday last a girl, named Matilda Clapper, was assaulted by a man named John Miller, near Shannonville, and violated. Miller is in custody.

—Fred. Lansdale, formerly in the employ of the late W. Winter, Esq., Hamilton, and who decamped eighteen months since with \$800 or \$1,000 in his possession, was arrested a few days ago, and committed to jail.

—The barque "Louisa" has brought a large consignment of war-stores for the military authorities at Montreal and for several of the western garrisons.—Quebec Morning Chronicle.

—On Thursday last some person entered the new Wesleyan Church in Elora, and broke the harmonium, stopped the clock, and committed a number of other mischievous acts. The offender has not yet been discovered.

—The Nova Scotian Presbyterian Church is likely to send out another missionary to the New Hebrides shortly. Mr. W. McCullagh, a native of Belfast, Ireland, having tendered his services.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—The steam transports "Cambria" and "America" bring Morris Island dates to midnight, 21st inst. The bombardment of Sumter still continues and the south wall has been demolished almost to its base; Wagner and Gregg and other rebel batteries replied at short intervals.

An expedition was fitting out to silence the James Island batteries, which had become annoying. Our casualties are small. Every confidence in our success is felt by the officers and the troops.

Still Later.—Fortress Monroe, August 24.—The steamer "City of Richmond" arrived in Hampton Roads yesterday noon. The captain reports having left Charleston on Saturday last at 1 o'clock a.m. The flags of Sumter were shot away on Thursday and Friday, and no reply was made to our bombardment, which was constantly kept up. The whole of the south-west side of Fort Sumter was demolished, presenting nothing but a heap of ruins. No guns were being fired from the fort. On Friday morning nine breaches were observed in Sumter with a spy-glass.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—The War Department has announced the capture of Fort Sumter, and the shelling of Charleston.

LEAVENWORTH, Mo., Aug. 24.—Up to this morning 28 bodies have been buried, but it is still impossible to obtain a complete list of the names of those killed in Lawrence, as many are so much disfigured as to prevent recognition, while others are still missing, and are supposed to be concealed in the woods and ruins of the buildings, besides many left with Jim Lane in pursuit of the murderers, and have not yet returned. The details brought by citizens of the scenes in the streets and houses of the doomed city, are heartrending.

The last accounts we have of Quantrel and his men are up to Saturday night, at which time he was being pursued closely by Gen. Lane, who had been skirmishing with him constantly since he left Lawrence.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 25.—Some particulars of the explosion of the steamer "City of Madison," at Vicksburg, were received last night. The steamer was being loaded with ammunition, and had received nearly her full load, when a negro, carrying a shell on board, let it fall, causing an instant explosion. The boat took fire, and the fire connected to the ammunition on board, blowing the steamer to pieces. Out of the 160 men on board, only 4 are known to have escaped. The "City of Madison" was a large side-wheel steamer, owned by Capt. J. S. Neal, of Madison, Ind. She was worth about \$40,000.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—1 p.m. Richmond papers of the 24th, announces the fall of Sumter. The Fort surrendered on the 23rd. Strong apprehensions are felt that Charleston will be immediately captured.

The position of the enemy is thus: Sewell lies near Orange Court House; A. P. Hill near the Rapidan station; Longstreet's corps stretches from U. S. Ford to Fredericksburg, and pickets the Rappahannock down to Port Royal; Lee's headquarters lies 2 miles beyond Orange C. H., on the Gordonsville road.

A large attendance is expected at the sword presentation to Gen. Meade on Friday.

NEW YORK, August 26th.—The steamship "Persia" from Liverpool 15th, and Queenstown 16th, is below.

A CORRECTION.

Dr. Smallwood's compliments;—and in reference to the article in this day's *Witness* respecting Mr. Tassé, begs leave to say, that Mr. Didace Tassé, is not the same person as the member for Jacques Cartier; it is Dr. F. Z. Tassé, of St. Laurent, who is member for Jacques Cartier, whereas M. Didace Tassé lives at Ioverville.

Dr. S. is quite ignorant of the charges against Mr. D. Tassé, but only wishes to correct the mistake in identity.

No. 20 Beaver Hall, Tuesday evening.

[We are much obliged to Dr. Smallwood for the above correction.—Ed.]

THE WITNESS.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, AUG. 29, 1863.

LATEST NEWS.—By the arrival of the "Persia" and "Hibernia," we have European news to the 19th inst.

The only important news respecting the civil war, is that from Charleston. Forts Wagner and Sumpter are taken. The latter is so much battered that we do not see how the Federals can hold it. They had commenced shelling Charleston, after giving two warnings. The batteries from whence the shells were fired, were nearly five miles from the city. It is not improbable that this place will soon be in Federal hands, or raised to the ground, as by the capture of Sumpter they are nearly two miles nearer the city.

MONS BOSS.—Mr. McGee's invasion story having been exploded, the *Leader*, to keep up the excitement, gives currency to a story about traitors in our midst, who want the Federal Government to invade the Province and overthrow British supremacy. This story, like Mr. McGee's, will be a nine days' wonder to simple-minded people, who are ready to believe any story however absurd.

THE TREASONABLE CONSPIRACY.—The *New York Times*, in reference to the *Leader's* sensation story, says:—

"Mr. Archibald, the British Consul, says he has no knowledge of any such treasonable plot, and positively denies the statement that he has communicated the facts to the British authorities. The whole report, he says, without a doubt, is entirely unfounded."

And so every one in Canada believes, unless it be those who want, on the strength of such falsehoods, to upset the Government. The fabricators and propagators of such untruths are disgracing themselves, and making Canada a laughing stock to the world.

SOUTHERN BARBARITIES.—There have been frequent charges made against the Northern army of cruelty and barbarism; but all the horrors incident to civilized warfare, as it is called, are merciful compared with the atrocities recently perpetrated in Kansas. The barbarities perpetrated by guerrillas at Lawrence are on a par with those committed by Sepoys in India, and by Indians, more recently in Minnesota, and must awaken the indignation of the whole civilized world. At midnight, 700 or 800 ruffians surrounded a town, while some of their companions brutally murdered defenceless and unarmed citizens, as they rose from their beds, surrounded by their families. The murdered individuals were the most respectable and influential in Lawrence. After pillaging the town, the houses were fired, and a peaceful place was, in a few hours, a heap of smouldering ruins. Such an indiscriminate massacre and such wanton destruction, can only tend to increase the indignation of the North, and lead to severe retaliatory measures to repress guerilla warfare. This mode of warfare was suggested by the slave-owners of Missouri seven or eight years ago, when armed men invaded Kansas to force slavery upon its people, and it shows how demoralized and uncivilized a people can become under the influence of slavery, that abominable system which Southerners are endeavoring to perpetuate, and which so many Northern doughfaces defend.

STARTLING DISCLOSURES.—We have not to go out of Canada just now for canards. First came Mr. McGee's story that the Federal Government intended to throw 100,000 men into the Province, which the Press in opposition to the Government, firmly believed, or professed to do so. But that story vanished like smoke. Then the alleged revelations of bribery and corruption on the part of certain ministers, made in positive and offensive language, startled every one. Most persons being as much amazed at the sudden professions of neutrality in politics, and purity on the part of the Grand Trunk, as at the charge against ministers. Ministerial explanations, and the searching questions of opponents, set the whole thing in a different light. Story number two having failed, the *Toronto organ* tries its hand at canard making, and frightens half-witted people with a story about a secret treasonable correspondence.—The *Leader's* object will appear when the following paragraph is read:—

"But time should not be given to allow the conspirators to escape. What can we expect, however, from men who believe that no armament is the best armament for Canada? There is no mistake about it, we are surrounded by traitors."

Unquestionably all these sensation stories are designed to promote party ends.

We are surprised that the grave danger which Canada is threatened, by the actual arrival of Secretary Seward upon the Niagara frontier, has escaped the notice of our alarmist friends.

MR. SICOTTE AND THE SEPARATE SCHOOL BILL.—Mr. Sicotte has set himself up as the defender of the Double Majority principle, which, as the country knows, was set aside in the case of the Upper Canada Separate School Bill. In passing this measure by Lower Canada votes, in opposition to an Upper Canada majority, how can Mr. Sicotte justify himself? Why, by declaring that the bill was not a sectional measure. Supposing an Upper Canada majority should alter the school law of Lower Canada so that no Priest, Christian Brother or Nun, should be allowed to teach in, or exercise any control over the common schools, would Mr. Sicotte say that was not a sectional measure? Would not he and his friends cry out against the injustice of forcing such a measure upon Lower Canada against the wishes of the people, and in opposition to the votes of their representatives in Parliament? It would be interesting to the country to learn the views of the hon. gentleman as to what he understands by "sectional," and to know his reasons for holding that the Separate School Bill applied to the whole country, when the Act states it applies only to Upper Canada.

STATIONERY IN PARLIAMENT.—A member of the House—correspondent of *L'Ére Nouvelle*—states that a great economy has been introduced this year in the halls of Legislation by a diminution in the former extravagant supply of stationery. For the last two years each member was in the receipt of a box of assorted stationery, worth \$50, which for 202 members, makes a total of \$10,100. This year the members have received each a parcel of writing materials worth only about \$5, and which is said to contain as much as any man may require for a six months' consumption. The saving thus effected amounts to over \$8,000.—Many such apparently small items of economy will, when added, realize a large sum.

BARBINA, THE WIFE-POISONER.—It will be recollected that the trial of this man took place some six months ago, that he was found guilty unanimously by a jury of his own countrymen, of having poisoned his wife with arsenic; and that Judge Stuart, who presided in the Court at Arthabaska, sentenced Barbina to be hung on the 15th of May last. We expressed our opinion at the time that, owing to the unscrupulous and unprincipled agitation enacted by the Catholic Press in reference to the execution of the Aylwards, the Executive would hereafter be very loath to proceed with carrying out the sentence of capital punishment against a Catholic criminal, that the death penalty had received a serious blow, and that Barbina, notwithstanding the odiousness of his crime, had a fair chance of escaping the condign punishment meted out to him by the law of the country. Our previsions have been, thus far, realized. Three months and a-half have now passed since the day appointed by the judge for the execution of the criminal, who by long premeditation, consummate cunning, and horrible circumstances of cruelty, murdered an affectionate and most innocent wife. Now, we can inform the public that Barbina is doing well, and that the bitterness of the cup of death which he so freely administered to an innocent, has passed away from his own lips. A respite was first obtained, and then time was gained for him by various legal subtleties. A writ of error was issued in his case, and we learn from the *Défenseur*, that when the time came to try the cause again on the writ of error, a flaw was discovered—an error in the writ of error!—inasmuch as the document had been signed by the wrong clerk. Therefore, nothing is done—time is secured for the obtaining of a new writ—if necessary, other delays will be imagined, and when Barbina has been sufficiently forgotten, the Executive, it is thought, will be able quietly to commute his sentence.—The Catholic clergy, their press, and their political friends, have done more through this Aylward agitation, to abolish capital punishment in Canada, than certain democrats and philanthropists could ever have accomplished.

THE COLLEGE QUESTION.—The *Christian Guardian*, in reply to the *Kingston News*, states that the endowment of denominational Colleges is not dropped; the purpose of the great majority of the laymen, ministers and adherents of the Wesleyan Church, is as firm as ever. The *Guardian* deems this a more important question than any now before the country. As we have before urged, if it be a mere question of university reform, it is one in which the whole country is interested; but if the object be to secure a portion of the Provincial University fund for denominational Colleges, we think the majority of the people will be opposed to it. And suspicion is naturally excited when the movers in the agitation are connected with a College which is forty thousand dollars in debt, the interest upon which is fast ruining the Institution. We regret the financial position of Victoria College, and believe that if the managers would cast themselves upon the voluntary principle they would receive liberal help not only from Wesleyans, but from liberally-minded men of other denominations.

ROMAN CATHOLIC SYNOD.—On Sunday there was a long procession of Ecclesiastics, orphan boys, Christian Brothers, and various Roman Catholic Societies of Toronto, from the Bishop's

Palace to St. Michael's Cathedral, on the opening of the second Synod of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Toronto. After the opening of the Synod, Vicar-General Walsh delivered a sermon on the "Rule of Faith." The Bishop's letter declares the object of the Synod to be "to provide for the Ecclesiastical discipline and salvation of our flocks." The decree declaring the Synod opened, states that it is "for the greater glory of God our Saviour, and to extend His kingdom on earth, under the patronage of the Immaculate Virgin Mary, and the Most Glorious Archangel Michael, and the patrons of all the churches of the diocese." The Synod is to remain in session the greater part of the present week.

EMIGRATION FROM EUROPE TO THE STATES.—It is certainly a very singular fact, and well worthy of investigation, that whilst the United States are known to be the theatre of a most gigantic and destructive war; and whilst debt and taxation are being piled upon the people with a rapidity unexampled in the history of nations, emigrants should continue in crowds to leave Europe for that country. Nearly twelve hundred arrived last week at the port of New York; and the "Great Eastern" has just arrived with a thousand—and this almost at the close of the immigration season! Two causes in especial have, doubtless, contributed to induce this current of immigration. First, the recent law offering free farms in the Far West for all comers; and second, the scarcity of artisans and laborers of all kinds, occasioned by the enormous draft on the men of the country for military and naval purposes. This scarcity makes employment abundant and wages high, and it will not be till the war expenditures have ceased that the full weight of the taxation will be felt.

A YOUNG MAN LOST.—A recent number of the *Chicago Tribune* gives an account of a young man who had been fined in the Police Court of that city, and sent to prison as a vagrant. Our contemporary says:—

"This unfortunate man is about 25 years of age, and for some years was book-keeper and clerk in one of the most extensive dry-goods' houses on Lake street. Then, and as long as he had money to spend, he was popular with, and his society was sought by, the gay and fashionable young men who so regularly throng the attractive saloons, and drinking places in the city. But he gave way to the appetite for intoxicating drinks, which he had formed in "fashionable society," and about a year ago was discharged by his former employers, discarded by his former professed friends, and is now a mere wreck of the former man, Daniel Walters. Two years ago, he was considered one of the best salesmen in the city, as well as a most accomplished accountant. The scores of ladies who have purchased from him at Ross & Foster's, or the business men who remember him as an accountant, and transacted business with him, would scarcely believe the bloated face, the dirty, neglected person that on Sunday night was begging the privilege of sleeping upon a stable floor, to be the same individual. During the last six months, Walters has been vibrating between the Police Court and Bridewell. He was out but a few days when he again got upon a spree, and now is back again. Nor is this an isolated case—though perhaps an unusually prominent one. We have used the names of the parties, hoping that thereby some action may be brought about to secure his reclamation. He was honest, industrious, unusually talented in his line of business, and we mention him now, not as having committed any crime, or of having wronged any one but himself."

The history of this young man unfortunately finds more than one counterpart in almost every city. We have known of several similar instances in this city. Young men who were clever and amiable. The life of society, whom every one invited and tempted to drink, and then when ruined and "mere wrecks," were "discarded by their former professed friends." Other young men follow the same course undeterred by the wrecks of men, constantly to be met with. The saloons, and other drinking places, are crowded, and the end of some of their visitants is sketched above. Yet, young men will still drink, however faithfully warned and earnestly entreated.

Exception must be made to the last sentence in the above extract. In his sinful course of life, this young man wronged others as well as himself. Every such individual wrongs the parents who expended much pains and money to bring him up for usefulness. He wrongs the brothers, sisters, and near relations, whose good name is bound up with his; and he influences others to do wrong. His example misleads and destroys others, or emboldens them in a course of evil doing. Oh that young men would take warning!

MISSIONARY.—There have been, during the past few months, no fewer than five native Christians set apart in Turkey to the ministry of the Gospel. Two natives have also received ordination in India. All these have become pastors of churches. As an illustration of diminished zeal in idol worship in India, it is stated that at a recent festival, which multitudes formerly attended, so few were present, that men had to be hired at a neighbouring village to bring the idol's car to its accustomed place.

—The Rev. Dr. Monod, of Paris, has long been laid aside by throat disease. There are but little hopes of his recovery.

PERSECUTION IN PERSIA.—The Rev. Dr. Perkins writes that there is every prospect of the mission work among the Nestorians being hindered by the new Governor. He comes with a new firman which renders the suppression of

schools and the press almost certain. Dr. Perkins believes that the firman has more of a French than of a Persian origin.

A KINGDOM WITHIN A KINGDOM.

The revelations growing out of the bitter attack made by the *Gazette* upon the Ministry, concerning the Grand Trunk, have proved of essential service to the country, inasmuch as the dispatch suppressed by Messrs. Brydges and Ferrier shows that the Grand Trunk Company considers it right to throw its influence into elections, and not only so, but all on one side. That company probably commands several hundred votes in Montreal, and doubtless a proportionate number at every station in the Province where it employs hands and procures supplies; and it virtually threatens the Government to employ all this power against it in elections, unless its terms be complied with;—in which case it will remain neutral, or, in other words, let its employes vote as they choose; but they being trained to vote on one side previously, the neutrality would, even were it graciously accorded, be more nominal than real.

It is very natural that the sympathies of the Grand Trunk managers, whose propensities for sumptuous cars, special trains, pleasure-trips, champagne dinners, &c, are well known, should be with the party whose leaders are of the same description,—convivial, jolly fellows, who make the money fly, wherever it may come from, and who sink the Province almost as hopelessly into debt as the Grand Trunk Company itself. That such managers on both sides should manifest a strong affinity, is very natural; and we do not wonder that Mr. Brydges should say he could do nothing more against his friends than remain neutral, even for \$150 a mile; but if that were not granted,—if the stand-and-deliver terms were not complied with by the Ministry,—then, in that case, there would be no thought or talk of neutrality: the natural affinity would have full swing.

Seriously, we ask, is this a right position for the Government of the country to be placed in? Should a chartered company created by the Government have it in its power so to beard it? Should the choice of their public servants by the people be controlled in any degree by a company whose interests are diametrically opposed to those of the people? Suppose the majority of the people of Canada preferred an economical Administration, which did not suit the views of the Grand Trunk Company at all, and suppose that company, first by interference with the elections, and afterwards at a critical moment, by sending a special train with its Manager and a large supply of artfully got up documents for distribution among the members of the House;—suppose by these and other arts and influences, it could upset the ministry and bring back its friends to power, who would, doubtless, deny nothing to such a serviceable corporation;—suppose all this, we say, and the question arises, Whether is it the people of Canada or the Grand Trunk Company that rules the country? Or, in other words, whether are the ministry, so put in, the servants of the country or of the company?—the company being virtually one or two men of great abilities, but small scruples, who have added to themselves a few respectable and pliable cyphers for appearance sake.

Let us suppose that the Montreal Bank, the next most powerful corporation in the country, were to demand certain conditions from the ministry previous to a general election, and were to say, "If Government remits the tax on circulation, not only for the future, but the past, the Bank will remain neutral in the elections," what would be thought of its conduct? An indignant shout would go up all over the land, "Abolish its charter and bring it to a close as soon as possible!" But in what respect would the Bank in this hypothetical case be more to blame than is the Railway Company actually at present? We call the attention of the English shareholders to this position of their servants here.

THE MILITIA BILL.

This and the finances present the two great difficulties of any Canadian Government, and they go very much together. At a time when, owing to a long previous career of extravagance and malversation in the public expenditures, the country was running behind annually some two to four millions of dollars, with no way that could be devised of making the two ends meet, Canada was asked by the British Government to undertake a very large additional expenditure for its own defence—and soundly berated for not doing so at once. The very men also, who had put the country in a position of bankruptcy, were loudest for the additional expenditure which they had rendered impracticable. It was exceedingly mortifying to be accused, as Canada was by British statesmen and British newspapers, for not doing what she had not the ability to do; and the people have felt so keenly the contempt cast upon them by Britain, that they are now probably willing to go beyond their means to get up a standing army. It remains, however, to be seen how far the French Canadians concur in this feeling. They are not likely to do much military duty without pay, nor are they fond of taxing themselves to pay for it; neither are they likely to make very heavy sacrifices in order to fight the battles of Britain, or to maintain British connection. The priests, however, find

great advantages in this connection in the security which it affords for their enormous accumulations of property, as well as their tythe system, public processions, &c. They are, therefore, likely to favor a vigorous militia bill, and of course the people will follow the leading of the priests.

This matter of defence is a very serious one, and should be maturely considered. With a frontier so extended, and a neighbor able to raise an army of half-a-million, it is clear that no ordinary army would suffice to defend Canada, in case of a war with the United States. A force of 150,000 of all arms would certainly be none too great for the task. Of this, Britain has informed us she can furnish only about 12,000 men; but, doubtless, in case of war, she would go considerably farther,—say, as high as 25,000, or about one-fifth of her army. Still Canada would need to have a force of 125,000 thoroughly-trained men, the whole expenses of which she will have to support in time of peace. (Britain would, doubtless, assume the expense in time of war.) But where, it may be asked, is the revenue to come from, to organize and to drill this army,—an army which after all might not prove large enough? Would it not be better to strengthen several commanding points, so that they could resist siege for several months, or, perhaps, years, and leave the war, if war there be, to be fought on the sea-board and the lakes? This would save the open country of Canada, which could not easily be defended, from becoming the theatre of war, and from being desolated like the border Slave-States, whilst it would, doubtless, even if overrun, have to be restored at the conclusion of the war. In connection with each of these strongholds, there would have to be a small army, and our militia-law should probably regard the efficiency of such a force more than great numbers.—This, with a system of military exercises, which should be introduced into our colleges and public schools, and rifle-clubs, which should be encouraged throughout the country, would, it appears to us, be the most practicable and the best defence Canada could have,—unless the Swiss system were adopted, of training every man as a soldier.

There is, in our view, no probability of war on Canadian account with the United States. Any war must, so far as we can see, be on English account; and, in that case, we will suffer so much in the destruction of our commerce and property, that we will not be able to bear the expense of a large army.

THE ALLEGED CORRUPTION-CASE.

The letters of the Hon. James Ferrier and Mr. Brydges, charging the leading members of the Government with offering the Grand Trunk Company \$150 a mile for its support at the elections, are, when carefully examined, a curiosity in their way. In the first place, Mr. Ferrier says, "It had been considered as a settled matter that \$150 would be paid." He does not say anything definite as of his own knowledge in the matter, but adds that "Mr. Holton had informed Mr. Brydges that he had concurred with Mr. Dorion in naming \$150 to the Premier;" which is something different from an offer made by the Ministry. Although nothing appears to have been said about elections at the time this conversation took place, both Mr. Ferrier and Mr. Brydges "concurred in the opinion that the object was to get the Grand Trunk Company to interfere in the elections in favor of the Ministry." This, however, was avowedly only an opinion. Subsequently, the Premier did ask Mr. Ferrier, according to the latter, for Grand Trunk support, but did not say anything about the mileage-question. This, however, Mr. Ferrier desired to bring up, by complaining of unfulfilled promises. Mr. F. was then invited to a conference with Messrs. Macdonald, Dorion, and Holton; the result of which Mr. Ferrier telegraphed to Mr. Brydges as follows:—

Bonaventure Station, June 1, 1863.

C. J. Brydges, Detroit:—

Sandfield sent for me to meet Dorion and Holton. They have solemnly pledged themselves to settle the postal question in two weeks after their election, should they be returned for Montreal; and they declare that every member of the Cabinet has agreed to at least \$150, but they expect our influence in behalf of Young, as member for West Ward. It is impossible to say what the result of the elections will be. Please reply. I wish you were here.

(Signed)

We gather from this that the Hon. Mr. Ferrier did not consider there was any thing disgraceful in the offer of \$150 a mile on condition of obtaining Grand Trunk support. His only doubt about the matter seems to have been how the elections would turn. Were the Grand Trunk Co. to give their strength to J. S. Macdonald, and he be defeated after all, they would be in rather a bad fix, and accordingly he longs for the presence of Mr. Brydges to share the responsibility of deciding upon such a momentous question.

We now come to the letter of Mr. Brydges, who, according to his own account, permitted no dallying with his integrity, but who also deals largely in hear-say. He "was informed that Mr. Dorion had consulted his supporters on the subject, and they had authorized him to inform the Government that they would support a settlement of \$150 a mile." Mr. Walbridge also had said something to the same effect concerning Upper Canadian supporters of the Ministry. Mr. Holton, also, he says, concurred in the \$150

a mile, and expressed himself as most desirous and determined to have the question settled the very first thing after the elections were over. This, however, did not exactly suit Mr. Brydges, who accused Mr. Macdonald of a breach of faith for not settling it before. Then several conversations ensued, from which Mr. Brydges, to use his own language, "could come to no other conclusion at the time, but that it was desired to make me understand that the settlement of the Grand Trunk postal question was to be made dependent upon our supporting Mr. Holton in the contest for Montreal, which it had then become evident would be very keen."

Since writing the above, we see in the Quebec Mercury, a further telegram from Mr. Brydges to Mr. Ferrier, which neither of these gentlemen published, and which seems to decide the question that it was neutrality in the elections on the part of the Grand Trunk Company that the Administration asked; and that Mr. Brydges made it a condition of this neutrality that they should get \$150 a mile; the obvious inference being that without this contract there would be no neutrality. All the professions of these letters then that neutrality was the only course the Company could pursue, seem to be belied by this telegram, which is thus brought to light:—

"If the government are prepared to settle with us at \$150 per mile," telegraphed Mr. Brydges to Mr. Ferrier, "with a contract for three years from now, and dating the settlement back from the date of Sidney Smith's report, I will be perfectly neutral in the election in Montreal West, but I will not undertake to do more than be neutral."

EDITORIAL ITEMS.

— The debt of Victoria College exceeds \$40,000. Owing to the heavy interest, the expenditure last year exceeded the income by about \$2,500.

— The Kingston News thinks the members of the Government should carry out their retrenchment principles by reducing their own salaries. The members of the Legislature might also show their patriotism by decreasing the amount they allow themselves. If the Opposition would move that the allowance to members shall not exceed \$300 per session, the country would give it credit for the act. If the Ministry carry out the reform suggested, they will become highly popular with the people.

— The Globe says a petition to unseat Mr. Simpson, of Niagara, on the ground of want of qualification, has been prepared.

— At the burning of the steamer "Zimmerman" last week, two men perished in their attempts to arrest the progress of the fire, the watchman, Patrick Lawless, and the second mate, Duncan Sinclair.

— Father Proulx, Mr. Witcher, and two Indians, from Manitoulin Island, are on their way to Quebec.

— It is stated that a commission merchant, who recently disappeared from this city to the grief of his creditors, received, before he left, an officer's commission in the Confederate army. Is it so, that there is any one in this city recruiting for the rebels?

— We understand that a number of spurious half-dollar pieces are in circulation, so well imitated that it is difficult to detect their falseness. They are of the old coinage, and have an excellent clear ring. In appearance they are duller than the genuine coin. They resist the scraping of a pen-knife—being composed of nickel. The only certain way is to test them with aquafortis.

— We are informed that the envelope manufactory at Georgetown, C.W., turns out from 65,000 to 75,000 envelopes daily. Another machine is to be introduced, when the maker will be able to supply 100,000 envelopes per day.

— A correspondent informs us that the barn of Mr. J. B. Nicholson, of Leeds, was struck by lightning on the 13th instant, and destroyed with about sixty loads of hay.

— The Kingston News states that Mr. Tuson, the Manchester Missionary, who lately came out with a party of Lancashire emigrants, has commenced street preaching in the first named place. He was accompanied by three soldiers of the 47th Regiment.

— The Diocesan Convention of the Episcopal Church of Western New York is in session at Rochester.

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL WITNESS OFFICE. Friday, noon, August 28, 1863.

The weather continues without any noteworthy change.

Therm., at 7 a.m., 60°; at noon, 73°. Barom., " 30.04; " 29.94.

REVIEW OF THE MONTREAL MONEY MARKET.

During the past week the only event of any moment in the Exchange market has been the tender for the Commissariat 30-day Treasury bills. The lowest tender was at 10 1/16 per cent. prem., some buyers paying as high as 10 1/2; but the price at which the chief sums sold was 10 1/4 per cent. prem. Sterling Exchange, during the week has been active, 10 1/4 has been the ruling rate at the Banks; on the street, Bank Exchange could be purchased at 10 to 10 1/4 per cent. prem. Commercial Exchange is saleable at 9 to 9 1/4 per cent. prem. for the range of 90 and 60-days' paper. There has been some demand for Bank drafts on New York at a discount corresponding to the premium on Gold; but, from the fact of the Brokers having only a small supply on hand, the principal part of whatever important business was done during the week was effected by the Banks at a discount ranging from 18 to 20 per cent. The closing price to-day was 19 to 19 1/4. American Bank notes have been similarly affected; the price to-day is 18 1/2 to 19 1/4 dis. Gold drafts on New York are in somewhat better demand at 1/4 to 1/2 per cent. dis. Up to Wednesday evening, New York advices reported a slight but steady decline in the price of Gold and Sterling Exchange, the former having gone down to 122 1/2 per cent.; yesterday there was a sudden rise of about 2 per cent., Gold having been quoted a 124 1/2 to 125, and Sterling Exchange 137. By telegram from New York this day, via Boston, at noon, we have the following quotations:—Sterling Exchange, 37 to 37 1/2; Gold, 24 1/2; Silver, 21 to 22.

REVIEW OF MONTREAL STOCK MARKET.

The market both for Stocks and Bonds, has been very dull during the past week. The Board of Brokers publish in the Herald the following prices as the current quotations for leading stocks:—Bank of Montreal, this Stock has been held at 112 to 112 1/2, with buyers at prices ranging from 110 1/2 to 111 1/2. Ontario Bank, transactions unimportant; small sales at 102 1/2. Bank of British North America, a few shares have changed hands at par. City Bank, sellers at 95 1/2, without buyers. Commercial Bank of Canada, a large sale reported on private terms. It is procurable at 90. Bank of Upper Canada, offering at 75 1/2; no buyers over 73. La Banque du Peuple, sales of Stock to-day at 103 1/2 ex div., at which there are still sellers; a dividend of 3 1/2 per cent, payable on 1st proximo. Molsons Bank, has been placed during the week at 115 1/2; no sellers now under 117. Bank of Toronto, no Stock in market. La Banque Jacques-Cartier, buyers but no sellers at 105 1/2. Gore Bank, buyers at 9 1/2; no Stock offering. Eastern Townships Bank, nothing doing. Montreal Mining Company Consols, no sales to report; sellers at \$4; buyers at \$2.50. Huron Copper Bay Co, sellers at 42 1/2; buyers at 40. Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad, in active demand at 17 1/2; procurable at 20; sellers of Preferential 10 per cent have reduced their pretensions, and offer the Stock at 99, buyers refuse to advance on 95. Grand Trunk Railroad, nothing doing. Montreal Telegraph Company, no Stock in market. Montreal City Passenger Railway Company, there has been considerable business done at 116 1/2 and 115 1/2; it is again held at 119. City Gas Company, a dividend of 4 per cent for last half year, payable 15th September is declared; no Stock in market. Government Debentures, Sterling Fives (due 1883) are offered at 97, without buyers. For 5 per cent Currency Bonds (due 1883) 94 is offered. Corporation Bonds, are a trifle lower, without leading to sales. Montreal Water Works, have been in demand through the week at 95 1/2; to-day 97 is asked. In other Stocks, nothing doing.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MONTREAL WHOLESALE GROCERY MARKET.

MONTREAL, August 28, 1863.

TEAR.—The chief feature of interest to report in this article is contained in the following intelligence, via New York, of the doings of the rebels near Shanghai:—

"A Hong Kong circular, of the 23rd June, says: 'At Kenkiang it is reported that the coming crop of green tea will be short; the presence of the rebels in some localities preventing the gathering of the crop; and the loss occasioned by this circumstance is stated on native authority, to amount to about 40,000 half-chests of common descriptions of Fychow. Acting upon these advices, (the New York Journal of Commerce market report says), the entire cargo of the "Caesar" and "Heine," embracing 5,604 half-chests green, and 1,000 do. by another vessel, have been taken by importers at full prices. We quote: Hyson—Fychow, kinds, common 70c. to 80c. Teapung 70c. to 85c. Twankay and Moyune cargo and superior 90c. to 95c.; fine and finest \$1.00 to \$1.20. Young Hyson—Canton made, common 50c. to 55c.; do fine 57c. to 60c.; Teapung and common Fychow, cargo 70c. to 75c.; do superior 80c. to 85c.; do fine 90c. to \$1.00; good to fine Fychow, cargo 80c. to 84c.; do superior and fine 90c. to \$1.05; do finest \$1.10 to \$1.20; Twankay and Moyune, cargo 80c. to 84c.; do superior 90c. to \$1.00; do fine \$1.05 to \$1.10; do finest \$1.15 to \$1.25. Hyson Skin and Twankay—Canton and Inferior 30c. to 40c.; Sweet cargo 55c. to 60c.; superior 55c. to 70c.; fine to finest 75c. to 78c. Japan Leaf—Refined and colored—Young Hyson 65c. to 90c.; Hyson 65c. to 75c.; Gunpowder 50c. to \$1; Imperial 75c. to \$1.00; Hyson Skin and Twankay 45c. to 55c. Japan Leaf—Uncolored—Common to fair 70c. to 85c.; do good to fine 85c. to 90c.; do finest 90c. to 95c. Gunpowder and Imperial—Canton made common to good 50c. to 65c.; do fine 70c. to 75c.; Teapung and common Fychow, cargo 80c. to 85c.; do superior 90c. to \$1.00; do fine \$1.05 to \$1.10; Pingsuey, cargo, 85c. to 90c. superior 95c. to \$1.00; do fine \$1.05 to \$1.10; do finest \$1.15 to \$1.25. Twankay and Moyune, cargo 85c. to 90c.; do superior \$1.00 to \$1.10; do fine \$1.10 to \$1.20. Oolong and Ningpo—Common, cargo including mixed 60c. to 65c.; superior do to fine 67c. to 75c.; finest 90c. to 85c. Soukong Compu—Inferior to sound cargo 45c. to 55c.; superior to fine 55c. to 65c. Anko—Common 45c. to 45c.; good and fine 50c. to 55c.; Orange Pekoe 62c. to 65c.

Some rather large sales of Teas have been made for New York recently, on Montreal account, at full prices. There is a fair consumptive demand here at unchanged prices.

Information is received to-day as to the reported loss of the "Cleveland," with Teas, for New York.

Advices from England to-day, per "Per a,"

to 15th instant, note an advanced market for Japan, and that Greens are 1d. to 2d. per lb. dearer.

SUGARS are again firmer, and rather advanced prices have been paid during the last two days. Bright Porto Ricos are held in large parcels at 8 1/2c. to 8 3/4c.;—general figures are from 8 1/2 to 9c. Notwithstanding a fall in Gold recently in New York, Sugars have advanced about 1/4c., showing, of course, more than that, taking the value of Gold into account.

MOLASSES, 29c. to 33c., and but little doing; holders firm.

COFFEES.—Cape and Rio are from 21c. to 23c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo 23c. to 24 1/2c.; Java, 25c. to 26 1/2c.

RICE.—\$3.50 to \$3.60, in round parcels.

SPICES AND FRUITS.—Nothing to report of moment. Valencia Raisins are scarce just now; but new Fruit is looked for ere long.

FISH.—Herrings—Prime Split held at 35 to 35.50, and but little doing; with larger supplies prices likely would droop. Large Cod Fish \$4.50 to \$4.75.

SALMON.—\$11.50, in lots.

OILS.—Pale Seal and Cod advancing; Pale Seal, 75c., net cash, in lots, and but little offering. Cod is not procurable at 70c.; some ask 80c.; but this is owing to present scarcity in part, and to a considerable demand; besides, it is stated that this article is being exported to England considerably, from ports below, where full rates are procurable.

SALT.—55c. to 57 1/2c., cash, ex vessel; 60c. to 65c. from store for Coarse in Bags. Fine, ex store, 75c. to 80c.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRODUCE PRICES CURRENT.

MONTREAL, August 28th, 1863.

Flour.—Pollards, \$2.00 to \$2.20; Middlings, \$2.55 to \$2.75; Fine, \$3.00 to \$3.20; Super No. 2, \$3.50 to \$3.75; Superfine, No. 1, \$3.80 to \$3.90 for old-ground, \$4.00 to \$4.20 for fresh-ground Canada; and \$3.80 to \$4.00 for Western; Fancy, \$4.10 to \$4.30; Extra \$4.40 to \$4.50; Bags \$2.30 to \$2.35. Demand for Canada Super, good.

WHEAT.—U. C. Spring, 88c. to 91c. ex-cars. Peas 67 1/2c. to 70c. per 66 lbs.

BUTTER.—Brisk demand; supply small. We quote fair to good 10c. to 11 1/2c.; fine to choice, 12c. to 14c.

Eggs dull at 10 1/2c. per doz.

LARD.—In brls., per lb., 7c. to 7 1/2c.; kegs, 8c.

TALLOW.—7 1/2c. to 8c.

CUT-MEATS.—Hams, sugar-cured, canvassed, 10c. to 11c.; do. smoked, 7c. to 8c.; Bacon, 5c. to 6c.; Shoulders 4c. to 5c.

PORK.—Mess, \$11.50 to \$12; Prime, \$11 to \$12; Prime Mess, none.

ASHES per 112 lbs. Pots, \$6.00 to \$6.05; Inferior Pots, 5c. more; Pearls, \$6.50.

PETROLEUM.—There have been sales of carloads of refined, to be delivered here at 35c., and \$2 per brl.

JOHN DOUGALL & CO., PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 270 St. Paul Street

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES, FOR MARKET-DAY, AUG. 28, 1863.

(Carefully Corrected for the "Witness.")

Table listing various commodities and their prices, including Flour, Oatmeal, Indian Meal, Peas, Barley, Buckwheat, Timothy, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Chickens, Pigeons, Woodcock, Snipe, Haddock, Butter, Beans, Potatoes, Dressed Hogs, Maple Syrup, Honey, Eggs, Hay, and Straw.

REMARKS.—Attendance this morning very large.

TORONTO MARKETS.—August 26.

About two hundred bushels of Fall Wheat were offered on the street market to-day, and sold at 84c to 88c per bush. Not more than one hundred and fifty bushels of Spring Wheat changed hands at 80c to 82c per bush. A few loads of Barley brought 48c to 50c per bush. Peas nominal at 45c to 50c per bush. Oats in moderate supply at 30c to 35c per bush. Rye nominal at 55c per bush. Potatoes very plentiful at 40c per bush.

NEW YORK MARKETS.—Aug 28.

Flour dull, receipts 8404 brls. Wheat easier, receipts 87,789 barrels. Corn dull, receipts 111,355 brls. Rye dull, 80c to 90c. Pork dull. Lard steady. Ashes steady, Pots \$7, Pearls \$9. Oats quiet, 42c to 60c for Canada, Western, and State. Barley and Peas nominal.—Freights quiet.

CORN EXCHANGE REPORTS.

(Furnished by the Corn Exchange exclusively to the Witness.)

WHOLESALE PRODUCE PRICES.

MONTREAL CORN EXCHANGE, August 28th, 1863.

Flour.—Pollards, \$2.40 to \$2.50; Middlings, \$2.60 to \$2.70; Fine, \$3.00 to \$3.15; Super No. 2, \$3.60 to \$3.70; Superfine, \$3.80 to \$3.90 for Old-ground, and \$3.95 to \$4.15 for fresh-ground; Fancy \$4.25 to \$4.30; Extra \$4.40 to \$4.45; Superior Extra, \$4.70 to \$4.80. There was not a large attendance on the Corn Exchange to-day, and transactions were comparatively few. The demand for Fresh-ground Canada Supers, is unabated, and all good parcels offered are taken at

once;—the supply appearing not to be equal to the demand. A 500-barrel lot of Old-ground, but really good, brought \$4.07 1/2; while a mixed lot of good Sour and Sweet was reported at \$3.90. Western States' Flour was sold in one case at \$3.85, and some Super from Western Wheat went at the same rate. There were sales of Fine at \$3 and \$3.05. Nothing done in other grades.

WHEAT.—There were no sales of any consequence reported during the 'Change hour.

CORN.—No transactions reported.

OCEAN FREIGHTS.—No new engagements to notice this forenoon.

INCREASE OF VESSELS, BUT DECREASE OF TONNAGE.—According to the record kept by the Harbor Master, Capt. Rudolf, 321 sea-going vessels, steam and sail, arrived in the Harbor of Montreal, from the opening of navigation this year, until p.m. of 27th inst., their aggregate capacity being 141,021 tons;—the figures for corresponding period of last year were,—305 vessels, and 149,417 tons. The numbers cleared, this year, up to the 27th inst., were 290 vessels, amounting to 129,219 tons. There were 31 vessels in port on the p.m. of 27th inst., footing up to 11,892 tons; their classification is,—Ships, 5; Barques, 18; Brigs, 6; and Brigantines, 2.

LATEST WESTERN ADVICES.—The following advices were received this forenoon by telegraph at the Corn Exchange:—

MILWAUKEE, August 27.—Wheat, 93c. f.o.b.; receipts 30,000 bu. Grain-Freights to Kingston, nominally 10c.

CHICAGO, August 27.—Flour active and unchanged (latest rates were \$4.75 to \$4.87 1/2 for good shipping Extra.) Wheat, 90c. to 91c.—Corn 50c to 51c.

CORN EXCHANGE WEEKLY CIRCULAR.

(Furnished by the Corn Exchange exclusively to the Witness.)

PRICES OF PRODUCE.

MONTREAL, August 28th, 1863.

Large table listing various commodities and their prices, including Wheat, Corn, Flour, Ashes, Lard, Tallow, Butter, Eggs, and various oils and fats.

GRAIN.—Wheat.—Receipts from 20th to 26th inst., 116,123 bushels; a decrease as compared with the preceding week of 31,551 bushels, and 83,280 bushels less than in corresponding week of 1862. Sales reported since 21st inst. amount to about 65,000 bushels,—of which 52,000 bushels were from the North-Western States, principally Milwaukee Club, there being one cargo of Ohio Amber placed at 95c. about. A mixed lot of Milwaukee Club sold yesterday as low as 86 1/2c. Transactions in U.C. White and Spring have taken place within the range of prices noted. Quotations for Wheat of all kinds are lower than were given last Friday,—market closing dull, with declining tendency. Corn—Quiet; no cargo sales reported. Barley—Quotations nominal. Oats—No recent wholesale transactions. Latest Western Advices. Milwaukee, Aug. 27.—Wheat, 93c. f.o.b. Chicago, August 27.—Wheat, 92c. to 93c. f.o.b. Corn, 52c. to 53c. f.o.b. The quotations from both places are exclusive of Commission.

Flour.—Reported sales since 21st inst. amount to a little less than 30,000 brls.; receipts from 20th to 26th inst., 15,933 brls.; shipments, 12,300 brls. Transactions of the week show an increase in business, as compared with the preceding one. A number of round lots changed hands, consisting chiefly of Super, from Western Wheat, Western States' Flour, and Extra, at prices included in the quotations. Brisk demand for Fresh-ground Superfine has been experienced, and all good parcels offered were promptly disposed of at improved prices; favorite brands have also been readily taken at higher rates than are quoted. Coarse Grades.—Rather dull. Pollards, \$2.40 to \$2.50; Middlings, \$2.60 to \$2.70.

Good Bag Flour is worth about \$2.27 1/2 to \$2.30 per 112 lbs. Oatmeal.—Transactions noted at inside rate.

PROVISIONS.—Butter.—No material change.—Cheese.—No recent wholesale transactions; some holders ask a trifle over quotations. Pork.—New Mess has been sold in quantity at \$12.10, while a lot of Old brought \$11.25,—a lot of Thin Mess also changing hands at \$10.75. Prime scarce, held at \$12. Beef.—Dull.

GENERAL PRODUCE.—Ashes.—Shipments by the St. Lawrence, from opening of navigation of 26th inst., amount to 17,713 brls.—to Glasgow, 9,322 brls.; to Liverpool, 7,822 brls.; to London, 768 brls. The quantities in store here on 22nd inst., were,—Pots, 750 brls.; Pearls, 904 brls. An advance in Pots is noted,—sales yesterday at quotation, closing rather easier; Inferior bringing 10c. more. Inferior Pearls have declined to \$6 50; a prime lot brought that price yesterday.—Tallow.—Nominal; none in market.—Petroleum.—The "Gulterus," which cleared from this port on 15th July, with a cargo of 2,181 barrels, is reported a total loss in the Gulf. Refined Petroleum is now held at 5c. over the quotation. A recent purchase of Crude at \$4 50 per barrel, including packages, is said to have about cleared this market.

EXCHANGE.—Sterling Bills in fair demand. 60 days' sight on London,—Bank, 10 to 10 1/4 prem.; Private, 9 1/2 to 9 3/4 prem. Tenders for Commissariat 30-day Bills on H. M. Treasury were opened on 26th, and bids not over 10 per cent. rejected. Demand-Drafts on New York, have been variable at 80c to 82c to the dollar of U. S. current funds,—equal to 25 to 22 prem. on Gold.

FREIGHTS.—Ocean—Ship-room continues plentiful.—Rates by Steamships to Liverpool—Grain, 7s per 480 lbs; Flour, 4s. per brl; Ashes, 30s to 35s. for Pots, and 40s. for Pearls, per gross ton. [N.B.—Grain is bagged for Steamships at an extra cost to shippers of 4d. Sterling per quarter.] By Sailing Vessels.—To Liverpool, London, and Glasgow, few engagements.—Grain, 6s. 3d. to 6s. 6d.; Flour, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 9d.; Pot Ashes, 27s. 6d to 30s. To Cork for orders, and Out-Ports, 7s to 7s. 6d. per 480 lbs. for Grain. Inland.—To Montreal: From Lake Ontario—Grain, 5c. to 6c. per bus.; Flour, 15c. to 20c. per barrel. From Lake Erie—Grain, 8c. to 9c. per bus.; Flour, 30c. to 35c. per brl. From Lake Michigan—Grain, 13c. to 14c. per bus; Flour, 57c. to 65c. per brl.

Table titled RECEIPTS, showing various commodities and their quantities for the years 1861, 1862, and 1863.

The shipments of Provisions via Portland since January last, included 613 tons, not particularized in the foregoing table.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BRITISH OIL REFINERY CO.

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The Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents in Lower Canada for their

BEST PETROLEUM OILS,

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TO FARMERS.—We have on hand

a large assortment of one two, four and eight horse threshing Machines, manufactured at the celebrated works lately occupied by B. P. Paige & Co., which we offer at a low price for Cash or short Credit. The Machines are made of the best material, and by the best of workmen, and any person wishing to purchase will find it an object to call and examine before going elsewhere.

Apply to J. H. BRIGGS, on the premises, Wellington Street, or to C. DORWICK, Acting Assignee for the Estate of B. P. Paige & Co., 35 St. Francis Xavier Street.

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miles from Montreal; good locality; 100 acres good land, nearly half cleared; well watered; good title, small House and Barn; only \$100 down. Apply at this Office, or by letter to box 315, Post Office.

Literary Extracts.

LINES,

Suggested by a Visit to the Summit of Owl's Head Mountain, Lake Memphragnog, in Eastern Townships.

BY J. FRASER.

From the summit of our mountain I gaze upon the scene, Replete with quiet beauty, arrayed in soter green. Ere the maple doffs its raiment, and its summer leaves hath shed, It dons its garish mantle of gay and dazzling red; And the lowing herds approaching, their daily thirst to slake, See its golden branches mirrored in the island spangled lake; And the tiny "Mountain-Maiden," with her animated freight Of pleasure-seeking strangers, gives gladness to the sight, As she bears the hopeful pilgrim from the turmoil of the town, To ruralize with nature at the quiet "Camperdown."

ROSA BONHEUR: OR THE TRIUMPH OF PERSEVERANCE.

Rosa Bonheur is a remarkable instance of the success attendant on genius joined to perseverance and firmness of character. She was born in 1822, and the daughter of a poor Parisian drawing-master, and during her early years displayed no particular genius, though an old friend of her father's with whom she was a favorite, used to augur from her vigorous and resolute character that she would, some day, turn out a remarkable woman.

When twelve years old, she was apprenticed to a dressmaker, a profession that was utterly distasteful to her, as her chief pleasure was wandering about in the open air. At last, distress of mind and confinement made her ill; her father, therefore, broke off the arrangement, and took her home. Soon afterwards, she was sent to school, where, however, she showed aptitude for nothing but drawing.

On leaving school, she was left a good deal to herself, and employed her time in modelling figures of animals in her father's studio, and copying his paintings. It occurred to her, that by this means she might be able, some day, to support herself, perhaps attain to what had always been her secret ambition, to be something, so she worked hard all day, and day after day. Her father, amazed at her progress, and perceiving her talent, devoted himself seriously to her instruction, and after taking her through a course of preparatory study, sent her to the Louvre to copy the fine figures there, as a discipline for her eye, hand, and judgment.

It was remarked that she was the first to enter the gallery in the morning, and the last to leave it in the evening. "I have never seen an example of such application and such ardour for work," remarked the Director of the Louvre, in speaking of her. At last her copies began to sell; she got but a small sum for each, but felt it delightful to be able to relieve her father of some part of her support, and she worked hard that she might make more copies.

At this period she was only sixteen years old, so she had wasted no time.—One day, having made a study of a goat, she was so pleased with her success, that she determined to devote herself to painting animals. Too poor to procure models, she went out daily on foot into the country to sketch the sheep and cows.

With a bit of bread in her pocket, she

used to start early in the morning, laden with her painting materials, and having found a subject to her mind, would seat herself upon a bank or under a tree, and work till evening, coming home at night-fall, after a walk of many miles, browned by the sun and wind, or soaked with rain and covered with mud; but rejoiced in the lessons the day had furnished. Rosa Bonheur used also to go to the enclosures where the animals are kept previous to being sent to the slaughter-houses, overcoming alike her natural repugnance to such a vicinity and to placing herself in contact with the crowds of butchers and drovers who were standing about. There seated on a bundle of hay, she would sketch from morning till night; but such was the respect her simple earnestness in her art occasioned, that an uncivil word was never spoken to her. When at home, she kept a pet sheep on the leads, outside her attic window, that she might always have a model to copy from. At last, this hard work was rewarded, for, in 1841, when nineteen years of age, she exhibited three paintings of animals which were much admired. From this period, she exhibited in all the Paris exhibitions, and won several bronze and silver medals.—At last she won the gold medal, a great distinction, and what was still more delightful, was able to relieve her father from all pecuniary embarrassments by the sale of her pictures.

In 1853, she exhibited her famous picture of the "Horse Market," the preparatory studies for which occupied her for eighteen months. This picture sold for £1600, and has been resold for much more, and from that time her reputation and fortune was made. She is now very wealthy, and is recognised as the best animal-painter of the day in Europe. Her success has benefited not herself only, but others of her own sex, for, until lately, women were not admitted to study at the Royal Academy in England, there being, probably, an impression on the minds of the gentlemen who managed it, that it was useless to teach women as they could never excel. Rosa Bonheur's success dispelled this notion, and not long ago women were admitted as pupils; so, some years hence, we also may hope to have a distinguished female artist among us. It is much to the credit of French liberality, that they have for several years admitted female artists to study at the Louvre under the Director: had they not done so, Rosa Bonheur, deprived of good instruction, might never have become a great artist, and people would have continued to believe that women were incapable of painting well. No amount of good teaching, however, could have made her win her present position, unless she had possessed courage and perseverance to surmount obstacles to success, and diligence to study at every opportunity.

Great success like this can only be attained by extraordinary talents; but success enough to produce happiness can usually be attained by simple means and the exercise of ordinary abilities, if united to industry and perseverance, and, above all, to courage and energy.—From Hints on Self-Help; a book for Young Women. By Jessie Boucherett.

THE TENDER CHORD.

AN ILLUSTRATION, AND AN EXAMPLE.

Surely that is Miss Murray, said Mrs. Steedman to herself, laying down her knitting and tapping on the window pane.

Were you really going to pass, she asked in slightly reproachful tones, as an elderly lady turned and met her at the front door.

This is "visiting" day, said Miss Murray, and I was purposing to take tea with you when my work is over.

Aye, do, said Mrs. Steedman, following her friend into the cool sitting-room.—Grace is "visiting" to-day too.

Miss Murray sat down on the sofa, and commenced to fan herself vigorously with her pocket handkerchief. It's dreadful work this "visiting," she remarked.

Very fatiguing in warm weather, Mrs. Steedman supposed.

The weather is nothing, said Miss Murray. It is the worry and toil that would kill a horse.

Dear, dear, murmured Mrs. Steedman, taking Miss Murray's parasol.

You have no idea of these creatures, continued Miss Murray. It's quite impossible to make an impression upon them. I've worn myself to a shadow amongst them, and they are as bad to-day as they were five years ago; indeed, worse, I believe, than when I began my labours.

You have a rough district in "Sandgate," Grace says, observed Mrs. Steedman. Perhaps if Dr. Murray were to preach a special sermon to your district.

I have preached a thousand sermons, Mrs. Steedman, replied Miss Murray solemnly, but they are too hardened for that.

Grace says intemperance is the great evil she finds, says Mrs. Steedman.

Of course it is, replied Miss Murray.—

There's hardly a sober individual to be seen in Sandgate.

I don't know why people are so hard to convince, said Mrs. Steedman. Grace says you must come near them, and help them by example.

One must keep up their dignity with that class, said Miss Murray; if you didn't make them feel the difference between high and low, they would make themselves on an equality with their betters.

Grace has joined the temperance cause for an example to her district, said Mrs. Steedman.

If precept is despised, I don't see that example will have any effect, said Miss Murray. However, it's easy for Grace to give up wine. She has nothing on her mind, and an heiress besides.

She always looks at the bright side, said Mrs. Steedman, and she is willing to try every means for good.

Well, Mrs. Steedman, when I was at her age I saw things in rainbow colours too, sighed Miss Murray. Youth is a rosy season, and hope gilds the future.

So it does, responded Mrs. Steedman, taking up her key basket; but you must take a glass of wine before you set out on your trying "visitations."

I must see first if I have a "peppermint," Mrs. Steedman, they are a sharp set in Sandgate, and they must have nothing in their power, said Miss Murray, sighing.

We can hardly ask others to do what is too hard for ourselves, said Mrs. Steedman, with a smile.

It's no use asking them to do anything but what they like in Sandgate, said Miss Murray, as she finished her brandy, (Miss Murray was bilious, and couldn't take wine,) and slipped a "peppermint" into her mouth.

Sandgate was a low neighbourhood.—They were all poor people there—a drunken, quarrelsome, rough, uncivilized set; but they lived in families like human beings, and they bore the king's stamp on their foreheads, although it was marred and scarred, and all but defaced by vice and sin and wrong. They were far removed from polished humanity, but in every rough rugged bosom a living heart throbbed responsive to a soul's divinity.—It was hardly possible to believe it, however, and Miss Murray declared she would never recognise a common kinship with a Sandgate creature. She laboured amongst them, because her conscience told her it was a duty; but she let her superiority be felt by every man, woman, and child in her district.

She did no good, but she was not disheartened, and when once again, after a vain effort to reform erring heads of families, she gathered up her silks and rustled out of Sandgate, it was with no intention of giving up her hopeless mission.

That class have nothing in common with us, said Miss Murray when she got back to her friend's house. They have no natural affections, sympathy, or refinement.

Perhaps if we knew the Tender Chord, said Grace Steedman, resting her calm brown eyes on Miss Murray with a look of deep meaning.

I only wish you had my district, Grace, said Miss Murray. You wouldn't find any chords of feeling there.

Oh, yes, in every human beating heart, said Grace Steedman.

Perhaps intemperance deadens the soul, said her mother. Strong drink steals the senses, and I have no doubt the affections too.

My experience is melancholy, said Miss Murray, stirring her tea. There's Jones, the father of a young family, five all under ten, and one blind, that man has not been sober a week at a time for two years; and a great powerful fellow, who could work like a steam engine if he liked, continued Miss Murray. However, he is a confirmed drunkard now, and I have given him up.

Is there no hope, asked Grace Steedman?

None; and as I had a chance to-day, I just told him plainly it would be a blessing for his family if he were dead.

Oh! how could you, said Grace.

They would be better without him, said Miss Murray. His wife is an industrious person, and something would be done for her and the children, I don't think the blind girl will live, continued Miss Murray, with an air of satisfaction. She seems in decline.

Grace Steedman's eyes filled with tears. She thought of a little blind sister who slept in the old churchyard at the end of the town.

I don't intend to fight with Jones any longer, said Miss Murray. He will never reform now, and I hope for the sake of these poor children that he will make quick work of himself; for his wife, foolish woman, won't leave him, and the family will go to wreck and ruin with his example.

Could you not appeal to his heart as a father? asked Grace.

The man has no heart, said Miss Murray.

Ah! Miss Murray, there is a tender chord somewhere.

Whilst Miss Murray, tired out with her thankless efforts, slumbered on her easy pillow, Grace Steedman lay awake thinking of the five little children she wished fatherless.

Miss Murray was not malignant, and though she said sharp things, she had no ill will to the person whose feelings she wounded. It was with the intention of doing good she cut to the quick, but she sometimes went too deep with the knife.

In the darkest shadow of the "court" a man cowered, as one hides after crime; his eyes were wild and bloodshot, and his brow was heavy with gloom. He seemed absorbed with some overwhelming reflection. He looked stealthily round, and, buttoning his shabby coat tight about him, he darted up the alley. In his haste he nearly stumbled over two children running in the opposite direction.

Ah, father, look here, cried the girl, holding up a splendid bouquet of fresh flowers.

The boy had some fine fruit in his pinafore.

A lady sends these flowers to "Alice," said the girl with Grace Steedman's love, for she once had a little blind sister who was fond of flowers. The lady was seeking our house, father, and she gave me the flowers to take home.

Aye, and what more did she say? asked the father with a bitter laugh.

She said Charley was a brave fellow, not to cry when he fell, and she hoped he would be a great man yet; and she bade Charley tell you, father, that Grace Steedman said your brave little son would be an honour to you some day if you gave him a father's care.

Who was she, said that? asked her father.

I don't know, father. I think she was our Alice's angel, for she kissed me and Charley, and went away soft, soft.

Did you hear what the lady said, my man? asked his father.

Yes, father, you're to make me a great man the lady said, and I'll give you all my apples.

Go home now then, like good children, said the father darting out of the alley.

Grace Steedman was confined to her room for a month with a severe cold, but one fine balmy afternoon she set out for Sandgate. It was Saturday, and the streets were crowded, but she got there at last, and found the home she sought.

The family were at tea, and she stood hesitatingly at the door.

Mother, mother here's the lady, here's Grace Steedman cried one of the children upsetting the stool she was standing on at the table.

Pray, do not let me disturb you, said Grace Steedman, as if she had been addressing her equals. I merely come with a few flowers to the little blind sister.

Oh, if you please ma'am come in, said the mother, looking as if she were going to faint.

If you please, ma'am, said the master of the house, with a respectful bow.

But I am sorry to disturb you said Grace Steedman, smiling and you seem so comfortable.

It's all your doing, said the man Jones, a whisper of hope in the black hour of despair. He could not speak another word, his voice grew husky.

You touched father's heart, ma'am, taking notice of the children said Mrs. Jones with tears in her eyes.

It was this brave little fellow, said Grace Steedman, patting Charley's curly head; he is not to be put down by a crack on the head, and he deserves to have a chance.

Well, ma'am it was very near all up with me, said the father. Everybody but the wife there wished me dead, and a fine Christian lady told me my family would be better off if I were dead. She taunted me with her cutting speeches until one day that I was desperate I made up my mind to it. But you came like God's angel and struck the right chord. You sent a message to my heart. I saw myself in a new light, and home came back. Before I went home I took the pledge, and now I can hold up my head again, and feel myself a man.

The great strong giant of a fellow had to stop again, and when Grace Steedman saw him draw the back of his huge horny hand across the eyes, she hid her face on little Charley's head.

It's not preaching, he continued, when we have gone out of the right track. We must be led back by the hand, and those who would save must come down to us and lay their finger on the soft part.—There was another pause; he had to steady his voice.

God bless you, ma'am, for coming so near, and may the lad prove a credit to her who took pity on his helpless innocence and craved for him a father's care.

Grace Steedman's lip quivered, but smiling she shook hands with the boiler-maker and his family whilst tears stood in her beautiful eyes. They seemed to think it an honour to kiss the hem of her garment.)

Smiling, she departed, but not for ever.—She promised to keep the little blind sister in flowers all the year round.—Scottish League Journal.

For the Witness.

RURAL AFFAIRS.

MORE ABOUT MANURE.—In our issue of March 21st, the importance of pulverizing manure before applying it to the soil, was urged in a short article entitled, "Fining Manure." The Country Gentleman of the 13th inst., has a capital editorial on the same subject, in which the common practice of spreading manure in lumps, or in unbroken masses of fibrous material, and ploughing it into the soil in this state, is strongly reprobated. The writer justly observes: "it requires but a moment's reflection to perceive that such a coarse conglomerate of large lumps of manure and large clods of earth, must be quite unfit for the fine, delicate, thread-like fibres constituting the rootlets of plants, to extend through in search of nourishment. Composting, mixing, thoroughly rotting, &c., are urged, and an excellent suggestion in reference to the use of straw for litter is given: viz., that it be passed through a straw cutter before it is scattered as bedding. With a good cutting-box, such as every farmer should have, this is less trouble than might at first be supposed, and will be amply repaid in the improved quality and speedier preparation of the manure.

Many farmers are so alive to the importance of a supply of manure, that they contract with hotel-keepers in adjacent towns and villages to bring in their straw, and receive in return the manure made on the premises. So far well. But it is a common practice to team the manure thus obtained, direct to the land, a course open to many objections, not the least of which is, that the seeds of all manner of weeds are thus conveyed to the farm, in a state which renders it almost certain that they will germinate at once, and stook the soil with vegetable pests. We know a market gardener who pursued this policy until his land, though rich and fertile, became so full of weeds, as to baffle every effort to keep them down. All manure should thoroughly ferment and rot before being put on the land, in order, among other objects, that all noxious seeds may have their vitality destroyed.

Many intelligent and experienced farmers are adopting the plan of spreading their manure in the way of a top-dressing to land which has either been fall ploughed, or is intended to be broken up in the spring. There is doubtless some loss of the volatile portions of the manure in connexion with this course, but it is probably less than is generally supposed, while it is an immense advantage to have the soluble parts dissolved by the rains, and distributed as only rain can distribute them, among the particles of the soil, by which they are absorbed and held in store as nourishment for growing crops. A thin coating of manure spread on winter wheat in the fall, has been found of advantage in partially protecting the surface when the ground is bare in winter, and also in greatly increasing the yield.

PRECOCITY OF ALDERNEY HEIFERS.—We observe in recent agricultural papers, accounts of the early development of Alderneys, which are truly astonishing. A heifer in the herd of John Giles of Woodstock, Conn., dropped a calf on the 27th April, 1863, being then only 13 months and 2 days old. From 1st to 6th July, five pounds of butter were made from her milk. A heifer owned by A. J. Sands of Bainbridge, N.Y. a cross between the Alderney and Ayrshire, dropped a nice calf May 6, 1863, when she was only a year and two days old.—Another calved on the 27th July, at the age of a year and 17 days. The yield of milk in these cases is described as quite large. These miniature mothers are said to be very docile, and though it is admitted that early precocity somewhat dwarfs them as to size, yet it is thought the early excitement of the mammary gland, tends to a fuller development of milking qualities. If this view be correct, it would seem that for dairy purposes, this early maturity is a decided advantage, since it is yield of milk and not size of animal which is desiderated.

SINGULAR FACTS IN HUMAN LIFE.—The average length of a life is about 28 years. One quarter die previous to the age of 7; one half before reaching 17.—Only 1 of every 1,000 persons reaches 100 years. Only 6 of every 100 reach the age of 65, and not more than 1 in 500 lives to 80 years of age. Of the whole population of the globe, it is estimated that 90,000 die every day, about 3,700 every hour, and every sixty minute, or one every second. Their losses are more than counterbalanced by the number of births. The married are longer lived than the single. The average duration of life in all civilized countries is greater now than in any anterior period.

The Miscellany.

EVENTIDE.

Calm is the eventide! Slowly and still
The shadows creep over the valley and hill;
All nature arrayed in its night-robe of peace,
Bids the day's labor all tranquilly cease.
Sweet is the eventide, softly to rest
Soothes it the weary ones safe on its breast—
Kisses the tears of the wretched away,
Brings a soft blessing-word after the day.

Think in the eventide, gather the flowers
Which the memory planted in day's busy hours;
Think of the loved ones whose eyes have grown dim—

Think of the voices that sang the night hymn.
Think in the eventide, think of thy God
When the night-dew refreshingly falls on the sod,
For so shall his presence, as dew on thy soul,
Make the weary and wounded one restingly whole.

Sing in the eventide, softly and low
Let the heart's music-stream gratefully flow;
Sing, looking back on the blessings of light—
Sing, looking on to the silence of night;
Sing in the even thy sweetest of songs,
Sing out the love that to heaven belongs—
Sweetly and tenderly up to the skies
Let the glad vesper at twilight arise.

Pray in the eventide! Weary of sin,
Weary of conflict around and within,
Pour out the spirit's deep need in thy prayer,
Roll at the Saviour's feet all of thy care.
Pray in the eventide! Softly shall come
Thoughts of the better land, thoughts of thy
home;
Pray, and thy heart shall turn fondly above,
Filled and refreshed by the Infinite's love.

MARIANNE FARNINGHAM.

HINTS ABOUT HOUSES.

We have just now before us a re-issue of tracts by the Manchester and Salford Sanitary Association from which we condense the following notes, which may be usefully read by the working people and others in all parts of the kingdom; for the value of health to the working man and his family will be best understood by those who have seen the misery, suffering and poverty which are caused when a workman, the head of a family, is stricken with sickness. Attending to the following rules would be the means of saving many valuable lives.

Wherever a working man and his family may live, whether in a neat cottage or a wretched cellar, everything in and about his dwelling should be neat and clean.

Nothing in the way of cleansing tends more to keep away fever, cholera, and infectious diseases than one frequent and proper use of lime in the washing of ceilings and walls of houses. Working men should, therefore, lime-wash in the spring of every year, and oftener if necessary, all walls not papered or painted and every ceiling of their dwellings, and every privy or ashpit outside their dwelling.

In re-papering rooms, let the old paper be carefully cleaned off and the walls washed before the new paper is put on; because when dirty paper and old paste are covered up, they are liable to mould and rot, and the vapour from anything rotting is a fruitful cause of disease.

Sink-holes, both inside and outside the dwelling, require to be looked to. If they send up bad smells, point this out to the landlord or his agent, and do not be satisfied until they are trapped.

It is almost impossible to keep fever and disease out of a house where there are bad smells from drains; and therefore, any man who cares for the health of his family ought to quit the place he occupies if his landlord do not use proper means to remove such smells without delay.

A family cannot be kept in health unless due regard be had to the size of the rooms in which they are to live or sleep. When the size of a room is known in cubic feet, it must be considered how many persons are to live or sleep in it in order to know how many cubic feet of space there are for the breathing supply of each person.

No one will think that the health of an industrious working man and his family needs less care than that of a criminal in his prison cell. Prison cells are now generally warmed and ventilated, and the number of cubic feet of space allowed each prisoner is as follows.

Each cell in the Surrey County Prison contains 819 cubic feet; in the Knutsford House of Correction, 910 cubic feet; and in the Manchester City Prison, 843½ cubic feet. If above 800 cubic feet of space are necessary for one prisoner, it would seem that a room which contains little more than 600 cubic feet is too small for a working man and his family.

Let us suppose the room which contains 630 cubic feet, to be slept in by three persons (a man his wife and a child;) the 630 divided by 3, will give only 210 cubic feet for each person.

It is seldom possible for working men to hire houses or rooms in which anything like the space allowed for prisoners can be obtained for themselves and families; but when the space is reduced the opportunities for good ventilation become the more necessary; and if working men would measure their sleeping and living rooms, and see how little space they allow for each member of their family and how

badly their small rooms are ventilated, they would cease to wonder at the fevers and sickness from which they so often suffer. When they are living in rooms too small, overcrowded or ill-ventilated, their wisest course is to look about their neighborhood or elsewhere and see if they cannot find more healthful accommodation. They had better pay a little more rent, if need be, than get themselves or their families laid on a sick bed.

Persons who live in confined courts and entries or in damp cellars, have no reason to be surprised if they suffer more than other people from fever, cholera, rheumatism and infectious diseases. And if, in the midst of such courts and entries there are open ash-pits and middens, or the privies common to a number of houses, a man must expect not only to pay the penalty of having sickness in his family, but so long as he exposes his wife and children to the use of such places he has himself to blame if their habits become immodest and disgusting.

The following rules should be carefully attended to by working men, and they would be useful to many others when they are in search of a house or rooms:—

1. Not to take a house or rooms on the open bank of a sewer, river, or near any standing water or offensive works.

2. Not to take a house or rooms without regard to the sufficiency of the size in respect to the family.

3. Not to take a house or rooms which are blocked up at the back and where a through draught cannot be made by opening doors and windows both at the back and front.

5. Not to take a house or rooms where any room is over a midden ash-pit, or privy, or where the privies face the houses.

6. Under no circumstances whatever to occupy a cellar, and always to seek for bed rooms in which there are fire-places, and windows that readily open at both top and bottom.

7. And lastly, let working men consider whether in the present day, they need want good cottage-houses, neatly furnished and a little ready money in the savings' bank, if they will keep from the beer shop, vicious companions, &c. And if a wife wants a neat house and a good husband, she should keep at home, instead of gossiping with her neighbors, employ herself diligently in mending and making for her husband and children; always ready to welcome him at meal time, or after his work, with good temper, with an appearance of tidiness about her house, with a clean person, clean children, clean floor, clean furniture, clean hearth, clean fire-place, bright grate, bright tins, and avoid the pawn shop and hawking-peddler or tally man, and she will seldom want the means, not only of keeping her family out of debt, but also of going with the ready money to the best markets, and buying everything she wants to the best advantage.—*The Builder.*

DETECTION OF A SHOCKING MURDER.—CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

On Thursday, a man was tried and convicted at Maidstone, England, of a murder committed and discovered under circumstances which, if murderer and victim had been in a higher rank of life, would probably have made the crime notorious through the country. The prisoner, Alfred Eldridge, a labourer, thirty-three years old, was indicted for the murder of Richard Steed, on the 2nd of May last.—Steed kept a small shop, at which the prisoner had dealt, and incurred a debt of a few shillings, for which Steed had sued him in the County Court. It appears that at that time, which was three months before the murder, the prisoner had uttered threats against the deceased. Nothing, however, came of them immediately; the prisoner managed to pay the money and the men were to all appearance reconciled. About seven o'clock on the evening of the 2nd of May, the deceased, who had left his house with a small sum of money in his pocket, was proved to have met the prisoner by chance at a public-house.—The prisoner asked him if he was going home, and, on his replying that he was, Eldridge said he would go with him.—They were seen to go away conversing in a friendly manner, and were also noticed on their way by a man who was in his garden. Steed was never seen again until he was found about a quarter past eight o'clock in the agonies of death. His skull was beaten in, his features were undistinguishable from his face being crushed and stamped into a shapeless mass, his brain was protruding from the fractured bone; he was taken home, where he almost immediately breathed his last. It was evident that his skull had been out open with some heavy instrument, and that then he had been stamped upon with heavy boots, and left for dead. In fact, the marks of boot nails were on the face.—Suspicion at once fell on the prisoner, and the next day he was apprehended, and the house searched. The Superintendent of

Police asked for the boots the prisoner wore on the preceding day. They were produced, and seemed to have marks of blood upon them; but they had been probably wetted and then dried, for they were quite hard. On closer examination, a singular and damning piece of evidence was discovered. On the boots which were heavily armed with iron nails and heels, were human hairs sticking in the mud which still remained upon the soles. "The hair was dark brown and there was at least one grey hair stuck on the boot." The hairs corresponded exactly with the hair of the deceased, who was an elderly man. In addition to this, there were spots on the prisoner's trousers, and he had on a pair of clean stockings, those he must have worn the day before going nowhere to be found. On being questioned as to the events of the previous evening he gave an account of what passed, which was improbable in itself and was contradicted by a witness at the trial. He said he had left the deceased at a certain spot, and gone home by himself by a particular way.—That way was a very circuitous one, and there was no reason why he should have chosen it. Moreover a witness swore that he had seen him and the deceased pass by a spot which, if the prisoner's story were true, he had not been near.

The aid of science was then called in to test the evidence that had been collected. Chemistry and the microscope played their wonderful part in bringing the murderer to justice. Dr Taylor stated that he had examined the trousers and found numerous small spots upon them. These were tested in the usual way, also examined by the microscope, and they were discovered to be blood. Of this there could be no doubt; but the boots did not furnish such clear evidence. They had marks which looked like blood; but as no "coagulum" or "clot" could be found it was impossible to speak with certainty. But on the other hand, the washing of the boots would account for the appearance presented. A red fibre was in one of the stains, another was still sticking to the boot and was examined in court by means of a lens. These fibres correspond with the fibres of a red comforter worn by the deceased on the evening of the murder. Dr Taylor had, furthermore, examined the hairs on the boot microscopically, and "some of them, in his opinion, were decidedly human hairs, though one of them was doubtful." He had compared the hair thus found on the boot with that taken from the head, and they corresponded as far as he could judge, perfectly." This evidence was corroborated by another scientific witness, Dr Parry, who was able to state that "he had examined in particular a spot on the right leg, and found there corpuscles, or globules, which correspond exactly in character with those of human blood."—Indeed, there hardly ever was scientific evidence more positive and trustworthy.

The scientific men, as the judge remarked, did not so much bring new evidence of their own as confirm by rigid examination that of the uninstructed witnesses, and for that reason the case may be looked upon as being all the more satisfactorily proved. Seldom has a fouler murder been committed, or one in dealing with which it was more essential that justice should not miscarry. The jury deserve every commendation for not allowing fanciful doubts to impel them to an acquittal, or a perverse view of the case to reduce the crime to manslaughter. To the stupid and ferocious natures of bad men of the prisoner's class, the idea that an act committed in a lonely country place, far from any human eye, will never be brought home to them is most apt to occur, and this singular case of a foul deed wonderfully proved against the doer will be a salutary warning.—*English Paper.*

DR. LIVINGSTONE'S EXPEDITION.

Dr. Livingstone addressed a letter to the editor of the *Medical Times*. He says:—In a leading article in your journal of July 5, 1862, headed "English Sacrifices in Central Africa," after remarking on the general sickness that prevailed at the mission station Magomero, you very naturally ask, "How then can we reconcile these sad facts with the statement that 'the mission under the direction of Dr. Livingstone settled down in an admirable station high up the river, where the country is an elevated plateau, where the climate is tolerably salubrious, and where a dense population is immediately available for missionary work.'" The quotation is from the bishop, and expresses the opinion which I formed, and still hold, as to the general healthiness of the plateau referred to. The spot, taken as a temporary residence until extensive acquaintance with the whole region should enable the head of the mission to select a suitable locality for a permanent abode, was 40 and 50 miles distant from the "Elephant Marsh," and at an altitude of between 3,000 and 4,000 feet above it. We shall therefore try to think of the marsh and mission sta-

tion as distinct as Oxford and London.—The plateau is ten or twelve miles broad, and probably 100 in length. We happened to travel along it at the hottest season of the year, and even then found the climate deliciously cool. When previously in the Upper Shire Valley, at an altitude of 1,200 feet above the sea, we were drinking water at 84 degrees, and in one day, mounting up to an altitude of between 3,000 and 4,000 feet, we had every few miles a gushing stream, with the water at 65 degrees. The air had that bracing effect which the mountain breezes have at home, and we were all struck by observing far more very old people than we had seen anywhere else. Our stay was too short for our own experience to be worth anything; and the experience of the missionaries amounts only to this, that without ordinary sanitary precautions the health is endangered here as it is everywhere else. The missionaries were placed in very peculiar circumstances, and such as probably they never anticipated. As we climbed up the plateau together, and felt its refreshing breezes, we met parties of Portuguese, with long lines of bound captives in their possession. These were soon made free, and the bishop, trusting to the support of those who had sent him, bravely took charge of them. These re-captives soon amounted to 200; but in what follows I have only the testimony of the missionaries themselves, for I then left, and pursued the exploration of Lake Nyassa for some 225 miles. Magomero was situated on the bend of a small river exactly the same shape as that into which General McClellan, for "strategic reasons," ran. It was shaded by lofty trees; which the bishop admired exceedingly, and resolved to preserve. The efforts of the missionaries failed to prevent these 200 people from depositing their droppings all over a space of less than one hundred yards by fifty, and it was then fitly described as a "pest hole." For some months the people adjacent and around them brought abundance of provisions for sale, and no one imagined that these were all their surplus stores; but after the expenditure of the surplus came famine. The missionaries nobly shared their own provisions with the poor wretches whom they had adopted, and were reduced to the same hard and scanty fare. About fifty of the natives perished by ulcers and dysentery, and to me the wonder is, not that in that foul den the whites presented the sorry figure you have drawn, but that they were not all cut off together. Now, don't blame them; they felt the necessity of removing out of the pest hole, but the grass had all been burned off, and new huts could not be built; slave-hunting, at the instigation of the Portuguese of Tette, was going on all around them; they were in new and untried circumstances; had to retire to the lowlands; but still all think that the plateau is the healthiest abode, and will return as soon as possible. The bishop, whose untimely fate every one who knew him must deeply deplore, never spared himself, and was foremost in depriving himself of the comforts which you rightly conclude are indispensable to Europeans, in order to save his orphan children. He and Burrup were the strongest of the party, and were proportionately disregarding of their health. Exposed for more than a week previously to hard, fast marches, worse fare, and drenching showers, he set out from Magomero, ill with diarrhoea, on his last and fatal trip, and began by walking through the stream, remarking that he would soon be wet at any rate. After two days' walking in a plight which you may imagine, he reached the Shire, embarked in a miserable small canoe, and after dropping down the stream one day was upset, lost clothes and medicines, and went on, of course still wet—coffee, tea, and sugar all gone; it is scarcely possible to conceive a more miserable plight.—But let any one go through the same amount of exposure in England, and he will as certainly be cut off by consumption as the bishop and Mr. Burrup were by fever and dysentery.—When I began to travel I walked through streams, and braved rains in the same way the bishop did; but I found that I had fever perpetually, and gave up the habit, though it was really pleasant to have the extremities cooled. You will perform a good service if you warn all Europeans going to the tropics to take as good care of their health there as they do at home.—In addition to the loss of invaluable services, these untimely deaths are a great misfortune to the cause of African civilization, because people immediately ascribe them to the inevitable effects of the climate, and with you say "it is of no use to send missionaries where they cannot live." In our expedition, though we have undergone exposure to which no missionary need subject himself, we have had but two deaths among a large number of Europeans in four years, and these were caused by detention solely against our will in most unwholesome localities. No great work can be accomplished without pain and suffering, and even death.

THE RHAMSIN.—This is the name of a wind peculiar to Egypt, and which blows for 50 days together, between Easter and Whitsuntide. M. Grégoire, a member of the Egyptian Institute, has recently made it the subject of a very interesting paper. Inconvenient to men and hurtful to animals, this wind is particularly noxious to plants. Under the influence of its burning blast the leaves wither, the flowers fade, and the fruit, suddenly stopped in its development, dries up before it can get ripe. The atmosphere is filled with a large quantity of sand, but not the coarse sand of the desert which will sometimes bury whole caravans under the shifting hillocks it forms; on the contrary, the sand brought to Egypt by the Rhamsin is an almost impalpable powder, which will penetrate into any place, no matter how carefully closed, even into a watch-case. This explains the opacity of the atmosphere, the elevation of the temperature and dryness of the air during the prevalence of this wind. M. Grégoire, points out the principal losses occasioned by this wind. Those kinds of fruit which have a kernel never ripen, when exposed to it during the first period of their development. It is also extremely pernicious to silk-growers; for when it blows strong about the period when the silkworms cast their skins for the last time, about one half of the worms die. But the greatest loss occasioned by this wind is the destruction of the corn-harvest in the following way:—Every ear of corn is found in the morning covered with small dew-drops adhering to each grain; their globular form causes them to act the part of convex lenses, which, concentrating the luminous rays of the sun upon the young grain, produce an elevation of temperature which not only destroys the whole seed but the plant, which, though green a few hours before, withers up, and must be cut down after exposure to the action described. To avoid this misfortune, M. Grégoire proposes to reap the corn before it is completely ripe—a practice which is generally followed in the South of France.—*Galignani.*

STRANGER THAN FICTION.—Do our readers know who Mr. Bewicke is? Some of them will have dim associations of a large folio, beautifully illustrated. But the Mr. Bewicke we mean is not the Mr. Bewicke who wrote on British birds. He is a gentleman very hardly used, the victim of a base conspiracy, and of great injustice. Five years ago he was a strong stalwart, jovial man, residing on his estate in Northumberland. He became indebted to some persons for the sum of £49, but for some reason he refused to pay it. Thereupon the Sheriff of Northumberland sent a body of officers to levy an execution. These men were notorious ruffians and Mr. Bewicke seeing them refused them admittance, and barricaded the house. One of the men then drew a pistol, whereupon Mr. Bewicke said two could play at that game, and exhibited his revolver. The bailiff and his followers then took up their position outside of the house, and the weather being cold Mr. Bewicke supplied them with whiskey. The next morning he told them that he meant to discharge his revolver in order to clean it, and asked them whether they were all under cover. He received an affirmative answer, and then fired. For this action he was indicted on the charge of the bailiff and his myrmidons, who declared Mr. Bewicke fired at them while executing their duty. For this offence Mr. Bewicke was tried at the assizes. He defended himself, and was found guilty and sentenced to 7 years' penal servitude. Thereupon his house-keeper, who, during the trial was so excited that she gave way to hysterics and was unable to give her evidence, set to work in order to clear up the conduct of her master. He was, she felt sure, the victim of a conspiracy; and having collected a vast amount of evidence, she went to London, and called on Serjeant Shee, who entered fully into the cause, and the result was, that warrants were issued against the sheriff's gang, who were tried, and on the evidence of one who turned Queen's evidence, they were convicted of perjury. The "Queen's pardon" was then given to the unfortunate Mr. Bewicke, who came out of his prison after four years' confinement, broken in spirit and ruined in health. To make matters worse, he found that his property, having been situated in a locality where the trustees of Greenwich Hospital were lords of the manor, had, according to an ancient privilege of that corporation, been forfeited as felon's property. He at once applied for restitution, and was told that the Hospital had sold property worth £1,700 for £430. The Hospital consented to return the smaller sum, less £50 for law expenses, and refused to pay any more. Mr. H. Berkeley then brought the case forward in Parliament, and asked Sir George Grey to deal liberally with the unfortunate man. Sir George Grey declined to interfere, and on a division Mr. Berkeley's motion was lost by two votes.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Arrival of the "PERSIA."

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—The "Persia" arrived at 10 o'clock from Liverpool, Aug. 15th, and Queenstown, 16th. There is little said on American affairs. The Army and Navy Gazette draws attention to the fact of the Federals pushing forward the construction of powerful sea-going monitors.

Three British war-steamer recently sold at Plymouth to a London company, were suspected of being intended for the Confederate Government.

W. Cornell Jewitt has had an interview with the King of the Belgians.

Nothing known respecting Maximilian's acceptance of the Mexican crown.

Rumors from Paris point decidedly to his acceptance, but a Vienna journal says the assertions are premature, and no decision has been arrived at.

The Morning Post considers it far from improbable that the French occupation of Mexico may lead to more intimate relations between Napoleon and the Confederates, and create trouble with the Washington Generals.

It is asserted that the Spanish ministry approve of the Empire. Madrid journals are divided.

The replies of the three powers were all sent to St. Petersburg to be delivered on the 17th, and published. Each Cabinet replied to the arguments addressed to itself, but terminates with an identical paragraph, testifying the unity of their views.

There is a growing belief at Paris that war is not to be apprehended.

The monthly returns of the Bank of France show a decrease of over a million francs.

There are vague rumors that Prussia contemplates secession from the Germanic confederation.

Calcutta, China, and Australian mails were forwarded by the "Persia." News was anticipated.

Lord Clyde died at Chatham on the 14th inst.

Arrival of the Galway Steamship "HIBERNIA."

ST. JOHN, N. F., Aug. 26.—The new Galway Steamer "Hibernia," from Galway on the 19th, passed Cape Race at 2 o'clock this morning. Her arrival is 3 days later than the "Persia's."

The London Times says it looks in vain for any signs from America that the Federals are prepared to pursue with vigor the successes recently gained. At all points each Northern army has become an army of occupation, and instead of endeavoring to assist his military measures by a conciliatory policy, Mr. Lincoln, by employing negroes to fight, is doing his best to make it necessary for him to hold every inch of ground in the Southern States by sheer force.

The Daily News eulogizes President Lincoln's proclamation announcing a system of retaliation on the South in reference to the treatment of negroes as prisoners of war. It thinks it cannot fail to have a very important influence in the progress of the war, and give an immense impulse to negro recruiting.

A characteristic letter from Garibaldi, dated Carrara, August 6th, is published. It is addressed to Abraham Lincoln, the liberator of slaves in the Republic of America, and rejoices at his noble efforts for freedom and human progress.

La France asserts that the acceptance of the Mexican crown by the Archduke Maximilian is not doubtful, and believes that negotiations have been entered into to obtain the adhesion of England. But the consent of the Archduke will probably be forwarded to Mexico in November next.

La France says the present government of Mexico will administer affairs for a year to organize the country.

MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, August 19th.—Breadstuffs Market generally easier with a downward tendency. Flour dull. Wheat dull and still declining. Corn quiet; Mixed, 26s to 26s 3d.

Provision Market generally firm.—Beef firm. Pork firm but unchanged. Bacon quiet and steady. Lard buoyant.

LONDON, August 19th.—Breadstuffs dull. Wheat heavy and declined 1d to 2d. Consols 92 to 93 1/4.

BALTIMORE, 26th.—The American has Richmond papers to the 25th, which give the following:—

CHARLESTON, Aug. 24, Evening.—The fire of the enemy on Sumter has slackened to-day. The fleet has not participated in the attack. At 12 o'clock last night the enemy's guns opened on the city, firing 15 and 18-inch Parrot shells.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—The World's Washington dispatch says, it is believed that what is left of Sumter is fully in Gen. Gilmore's possession, and that ere this the flag waved there till Major Anderson surrendered is back in its old place; the identical one having been sent for some time since for the express purpose.

The Richmond Whip of the 20th says, the operations in the Pensacola navy yard look as if the Yankees are contemplating a movement on Mobile.

From the Richmond Enquirer of the 25th.—Wilmington, N.C., Aug. 24th.—Yesterday morning the frigate "Minnesota" and six gunboats bombarded Fort Fisher, where the steamer "Hebe" ran aground some days ago, she being protected by two small guns and 50 men.

The enemy attempted to land but were repulsed with one killed. Being reinforced, the enemy finally succeeded in destroying the goods landed from the steamer, and set her on fire. We lost 1 killed, and 3 wounded, a Whitworth gun and other small guns. Our forces were in possession of the wreck last evening.

NEW YORK, August 26.—The steamer "Baltimore" arrived this morning from Fort Monroe, and reports that the enemy has not appeared upon the Potomac; reports to the contrary notwithstanding that there are no indications of new batteries at any point. Our flotilla has not been able to discover any rebels on the Virginia shore, and the whole country wears an air of loneliness and desolation.

CINCINNATI, 26th.—Returns for 106 counties in Kentucky give Bramlette a majority of 50,692.

The Gazette has a special dispatch from Cairo, which says it is reported that Gen. Pemberton died at Selma, Ala., last week.

Gen. Grant and staff, and Adjutant Thomas, left Cairo on Monday night for Memphis.

Over 100,000 bales of Confederate States

cotton (10,000 probably) have been captured near Natchez.

Gen. Hebron is on an expedition up the Red River. There are 8,000 rebel troops at Monora, 65 miles east of Vicksburg. Gen. Walker and Heber are in command. Gen. Kirby Smith is in Texas. Gen. Joe Johnston's forces are scattered in the Chunky River country.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—The following is from a letter from C. C. Fulton, editor of the Baltimore American:—Off Charleston, Saturday, noon, Aug. 22.—Fort Sumter still flies the rebel flag, but its west wall is a mass of ruins. Shells go into the fort and explode inside.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—The Herald's Morris Island letter of the 23rd says, no serious offensive powers are left to the rebels in Fort Sumter, and the passage of the fort by our iron-clads is entirely practicable without much damage from its fire. If the navy can't now pass the work we may as well regard that arm of the service as of little value. The attempt to pass it by our Ironsides will soon be made.

Deserters, who escaped from Fort Moultrie on Thursday night to the "Montauk," besides giving much other information, state that two blockade runners succeeded in eluding our vessels, and ran safely into Charleston last Sunday night.

The Herald's letter of the 24th contains the following paragraph (and the Times' letter contains a similar one):—

"What Admiral Dahlgren's plans are, I do not profess to know; but I have reason to fear that he is losing most valuable time by his delay. Every moment now is worth a year in ordinary times,—a fact which the rebels recognize, as they are strengthening and enlarging their old batteries, building new ones, and mounting heavier guns, at points where they will be terribly effective against the navy, if it ever attempt to move towards Charleston."

REPORTED OCCUPATION OF FORTS SUMTER AND WAGNER BY THE FEDERALS.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 28.—The Gunboat "Western World" arrived this morning from off Wilmington, and reports the arrival there of the U.S. steamer "Florida" from Charleston, with the intelligence that the Union forces occupied Forts Sumter and Wagner on Monday last.

LATEST FROM CHARLESTON.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—Private dispatches received at Philadelphia, state that Fort Sumter has been blown up, and Fort Wagner is in our possession.

On Friday, making good his notice to Bear-gard, Gen. Gilmore directed Lieut. Lellman, commanding the Marsh battery to open his heavy rifled guns upon the city of Charleston during the night. Accordingly the piece was turned in that direction, and between one and two o'clock on Saturday morning, 15 shells of Birney's invention, were pitched over the James' Island batteries across the Island and the harbor, into the town;—their flight was wonderful, when last seen the monstrous projectiles were still soaring upwards. The visitors which our swamp angel sent them, created a most uproarious panic. A panic was evident from the light of the burning buildings, the ringing of bells and the screeching of locomotive whistles.

A letter of the 21st from off Charleston says, that the 300-pound Parrott burst yesterday after the 7th fire. It was fired but 7 times; the first shot fell short, but the others went square through the wall and exploded.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—The Tribune's Washington despatch says the Navy Department has just decided to build another fleet of iron-clad vessels. They will be larger and more formidable than any now in the service of this, or any other country. Each will have two turrets of enormous thickness, and the side armor will be some feet in thickness.

At a meeting of Germans last night, a delegation was appointed, to proceed to Albany to confer with Gov. Seymour, with a view of calling upon him to save the people from the operation of the conscription law. Arrangements were made for a mass meeting on Saturday.

The Herald's Washington dispatch says the first interview between Gen. Meradeth, the recently appointed Commissioner of exchange, and Mr. Ould, the rebel Commissioner, took place at City Point on the 23rd. Some points in dispute were arranged; but arrangements for the exchange of paroled prisoners were not completed, and negotiations are still in progress.

The imprisonment of John Morgan and his officers in the Ohio penitentiary has brought the rebel authorities to terms; and it has been agreed that Col. Straight and the officers of his command, who have been so long similarly imprisoned, shall be placed on the footing of other prisoners of war. This will probably be responded to by the restoration of Morgan and his officers to a similar status.

General Neal Dow has been turned over to the civil authorities. A rebel brigadier-general will immediately be placed in confinement as a hostage for him.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

In this city this morning, Thursday, the 27th inst., MRS. ROBERT CAMPBELL, JR., of a son.

In this city, on the 25th inst., the wife of PROF. C. F. A. MARKGRAF, McGill University, of a son.

MARRIED.

By the Rev. Charles Lavell, M.A., in the Wesleyan Church, Great St. James Street, on the 27th instant, MR. WILLIAM GREEN, to MISS JANE WILSON, both of the City of Montreal.

At the residence of the bride's father, Granby, on the 11th inst., by the Rev. W. Jones, MR. GEORGE YOUNG, Waterloo, to ORSOLIA, eldest daughter of Mr. B. J. JOHNSON.

In this city, on the 26th inst., at the Church of St. John the Evangelist, by the Rev. Edward Wood, CHARLES LINCOLN, formerly of Sheffield, England, to ISABELLA, youngest daughter of the late JONAS JONES, Esq.

DIED.

Yesterday morning, at 9 o'clock, at 3 Princess Royal Terrace, NELLIE, eldest daughter of WILLIAM and ELIZA GOODRICH, aged 8 years and 5 months.

At No. 14 Richmond Square, yesterday, WILLIAM MARSHALL, son of JOHN MILLER, Esq., aged 13 months.

In this city, on the 26th inst., JANE HACKETT, aged 28 years, at her son-in-law's, Mr. Crawford, Alma Terrace, Point St. Charles.

On the 18th inst., at the residence of his son, M. B. Southwick, Mont St. Hilaire, MR. JONATHAN SOUTH-WICK, aged 91 years, less 4 days. Peacefully resting in Jesus Christ for a resurrection unto everlasting life.

Editors of Newspapers at St. Albans, Vt., and Plattsburgh, N. Y., please copy.

In this city, on the 26th inst., DUNCAN McINTYRE, aged 8 years, son of W. DUNCAN McINTYRE.

At Chamby, on the 26th inst., GEORGE AUGUSTUS GRAY, infant son of the Rev. HENRY JAMES PEERY, Rector, aged 4 months and 28 days.

At Tanneries De Rolland, on 25th inst., HENRY ELIZABETH STARKY, aged 42 years.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BIBLE SOCIETY MEETINGS.

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

Table with columns: PLACE, DATE, HOUR. Includes entries for Three Rivers, Lacolle, Clarenceville, Pike River, Bedford, New London, Phillipsburg, and Pigeonhill.

On the Sabbath there will be a lecture or a sermon, as may best suit the occasion, but all formality of business will be avoided.

Will the friends of the cause in the various localities please give these appointments the preference over everything local. A long notice is given, that this may be done without inconvenience, and that the work of the Agent is so multifarious he really will not be able to make a second visit in case of failure.

If the hour fixed prove unsuitable at any place, the friends will please change it to suit themselves, only allow the Agent time from the next preceding to the next following appointment, and inform him of the change.

COLLECTIONS will be taken up at each meeting. Please mention this in the public intimation.

FALL IMPORTATIONS, 1863.

The Subscribers have received and opened up contents of 500 CASES and BALES of NEW FALL GOODS, comprising all the novelties of the season.

For Sale by GEORGE WINKS & CO., No. 70 and 74 COMMISSIONERS' STREET, 197-203 & s.w. (No. 1 Custom House Square.)

TO BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.

Wanted, by a person of many years' experience in the above line, a Situation as Foreman and Cutter; he can give satisfactory references as to ability to conduct either a Wholesale or Retail business, and has no objection to go to any city in Canada West. Address K. S. C. at the office, 194-2 s.w.

WANTED, for the Municipality of

Leeds, County of Megantic, a MALE TEACHER (a Protestant), with a Model School Diploma. Apply by Letter or otherwise to WM. CRAIG, President School Commissions, Leeds, Megantic, Leeds, Aug. 5th, 1863. 4 s.w.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS.

QUEBEC, 10th August, 1863.

Notice is hereby given that about 250,000 Acres of the Public Lands, situated in the Townships of Ham, South Ham, Wolfstown Wotton and St. Camille, in the County of Wolfe, C.E., will be offered for sale by Public Auction, at the Village of St. Hyppolite in the Township of Wotton, on Friday the 6th day of November next, at the hour of Noon. Terms.—The purchase money to be paid in full at the time of sale.

For further particulars apply to the Local Agent, J. T. IRELL, Esq., at Wotton, C. E. ANDREW RUSSELL, Assist. Commissioner. 190-6 s.w.

CHOICE TULIP BULBS FOR SALE.

The Subscriber having a small surplus of TULIP BULBS, this season, will supply, to a limited extent, orders at the following rates, viz:—Choice named sorts, not less than 3 bulbs of a kind, 12 1/2 cents per Bulb. An assortment of twenty-five distinct named varieties, three of each would make a very fine bed, and would be furnished for \$5. Choice mixed sorts, including Prize Flowers, Double, Self, &c., &c., at 50 cents per dozen, or 100 for \$4.

The Bulbs will be carefully put up, and sent according to directions, with instructions for cultivation, which are exceedingly simple, these flowers being very hardy. The bulbs can be furnished at once, and may be planted any time before winter.

JOHN DOUGALL, Witness Office. 162 t.f.b.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

The undersigned continues to offer his services to manufacturers for the sale of their goods, which his arrangements will enable him to effect promptly and satisfactorily. Drafts at three months for about three-fourths of net value of consignments, will be accepted in advance.

A Supply of warps, from good factories in the States, constantly on hand.

For sale, consignments from various factories of Tweeds, Stoffes and Satinets; also, from Manufacturers in England, of Black, Blue and Brown Ladies' Cloths, Mixed Melton Cloakings and Fancy Coatings.

Orders for dry goods, accompanied by cash or satisfactory reference, will receive prompt attention.

JOHN DOUGALL, COMMISSION MERCHANT, 171-d-s.w. & w-l.f.b. 272 St. Paul Street.

LEATHER COMMISSION BUSINESS.

The undersigned continues to receive consignments of Leather of various kinds, manufactured in Canada—upon which he makes advances by accepting consignments for three-fourths of the value—and he offers these consignments for sale as under:—

Spanish Leather, Slaughter Leather, Morocco Leather, Harness Leather, Waxed Upper Leather, Grained Upper Leather, Grained Calfskin Leather, Waxed Calfskin Leather, Kips (whole), Kipides, Splits, large and small, Enamelled Cow, Patent Cow, Patent Calf, Lacing Leather, Sheepskin Linings.

Also,—

French Calkskins, Shoe Pegs, Beef Boots, Moose Moccasins, Pure Cod Oil in barrels.

The attention of Leather Dealers, Country Merchants, and Shoemakers is invited to this Circular. All orders carefully executed.

JOHN DOUGALL, Commission Merchant. 136 d s.w. & w l.f.b.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

CAPITAL.....TWO MILLIONS STERLING, AND LARGE RESERVE FUNDS.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

THIS COMPANY continues to INSURE Buildings and all other descriptions of Property against loss or damage by Fire, on the most favorable terms, and at the lowest rates charged by any good English Company.

All just losses promptly settled, without deduction or discount, and without recourse to England. The large Capital and judicious management of this Company, insures the most perfect safety to the assured. No charge for Policies or Transfers.

The following advantages, amongst numerous others, are offered by this Company to parties intending to insure their lives:—

Perfect security for the fulfilment of its engagements to Policy-holders.

Favorable Rates of Premiums.

A high reputation for Prudence and Judgment, and the most liberal consideration of all questions connected with the interests of the assured.

Thirty days' grace allowed for payment of renewal premiums, and no forfeiture of policy from unintentional mistake.

Policies lapsed by non-payment of premiums may be renewed within three months, by paying the premium, with a fine of ten shillings per cent. on the production of satisfactory evidence of the good state of health of the life assured.

Participation of Profits by the assured amounting to two-thirds of its net amount.

Large Bonus declared 1855, amounting to £3 per cent. per annum on the sum assured, being on [ages from twenty to forty] 80 per cent. on the premium. Next division of profits in 1865. All Medical Fees paid by the Company. Medical Reports—W. B. SCOTT, M.D.

F. L. ROUPE Agent. -177-2 s.w.

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF FIRST-CLASS SEWING MACHINES.

C. W. WILLIAMS & CO.'S

UNEQUALLED DOUBLE THREAD FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

Prices Ranging upward from TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS.

Better Machines for Dress-making and family use have never been made. THEY ARE SIMPLE, DURABLE, RELIABLE AND WARRANTED and kept in repair one year without charge.

First-class city references given if required. Office and Salesroom, No. 29 Great St. James Street.

Family Sewing done to order. Silk Thread and Needles for sale.

A. FULLER, General Agent for Canada. 186-211 & s.w. Sub-Agents wanted.

FARM FOR SALE.

In Cote St. George, Parish of St. Polycarpe, County of Soulanges, Lots No. 20 and 21, containing 125 Arpents of fertile black loam and clay soil, in good condition for cultivation, with about 15 Arpents of Hardwood bush. This farm is conveniently situated in the vicinity of Grist Mills, Saw Mills, Post Office, (Mountjoy P.O.) and Country Villages. On it is a well-finished, frame House, Out-buildings, Sheds, Barns, and Stables; it is well supplied with water, both by a well and a never-failing spring, and all other conveniences requisite to make a country home comfortable.

It will be sold at a low price, and on reasonable terms. For price and particulars apply to the proprietor on the premises.

JOHN MCNAUGHTON, Proprietor. 192-2 s.w. 1 w

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE.

MRS. ELEANOR H. LAY, PRINCIPAL.

The Autumn Term will commence on Wednesday September 2nd.

Mrs. LAY having secured the services of a Parisian gentleman of eminent attainments, as teacher of the FRENCH LANGUAGE, and also teachers of superior experience for the MUSICAL DEPARTMENT, hopes to present increasing advantages to those who may become members of her classes.

There are two vacancies for boarding pupils. 33 BEAVER HALL, Montreal Aug. 19th 1863. 195-2 1/2 & s.w.

WESLEYAN FEMALE COLLEGE,

HAMILTON, C. W.

Next Session opens on the 3rd September. The best qualified Teachers are employed and accommodations for Boarders are unsurpassed. Terms very moderate. For Circulars and full information address S. D. NICE, Governor. 184-10 s.w.

CARRILLON ACADEMY.

PRINCIPAL—MR. GEORGE WANLESS.

This long-established ACADEMY will be Re-opened on the 1st SEPTEMBER, 1863. The Course of Study pursued in this Seminary embraces all those branches which constitute a sound and liberal Education. Pupils are prepared for the Matriculation at the Universities, and Examination at the Boards of Provincial Land Surveyors and Civil Engineers; and, to those who are destined for Commercial pursuits, a good hand of Writing, an extensive course of Accounts, Book-keeping, and forms of Mercantile Correspondence are taught.

The acknowledged salubrity of the locality of the School on Carrillon Bay, affording the utmost facility of communication with Montreal and Ottawa Cities; the ample means provided for the open air exercise in the recreation grounds, together with the unremitting care bestowed to secure the health and comfort of the boys, combine in claiming for the CARRILLON ACADEMY a prominent place amongst the first educational establishments of the day.

The Terms, which include Washing, Medical attendance, use of Books, Instruments and Library, are moderate, and are graduated according to the age of the pupils and the branches taught.

BOARD AND EDUCATION.

ST. ANDREWS, C. E.

REV. A. SIM, M. A., will resume the duties of his Establishment, for the Board and Education of Young Ladies and Gentlemen, on TUESDAY, the 1st September, assisted by the MISSISS GARDINER. Branches Taught.—English, French, Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Drawing, Piano-forte. 184-202 & s.w.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THE

SCHOOLS OF THE PROPRIETARY COLLEGE, DURHAM HOUSE, St. Lawrence Main Street, (a short distance above Sherbrooke Street.) Montreal, will commence on MONDAY, 17th AUGUST 1863.

Head Master.....REV. ALFRED STONE. English Master.....MR. JOHN GODWIN. French Master.....M. AROUSSE DUVAL, A. M. Music Master.....MR. F. TORRINGTON. Super. of Ladies' Dept. MRS. STONE.

The English, French, Latin and Greek Languages; Writing, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Mathematics; History, Geography and Music are included in the studies. The ladies are likewise taught plain and Ornamental Needle work.

FEES FOR GENTLEMEN.—1st Class, per Term, \$5. 2nd " " " " 7. 3rd " " " " 6. 4th " " " " 5. 5th " " " " 4. 6th " " " " 3.

FEES FOR LADIES.—1st Class, per Term, \$5. 2nd " " " " 7. 3rd " " " " 6. 4th " " " " 5. 5th " " " " 4. 6th " " " " 3.

TERMS PAYABLE IN ADVANCE. The above charges include Music and the whole of the studies enumerated. The only extra charges are 50 cents per term for Stationery, and 50 cents for Fuel.

N. B.—A Stage will leave the end of St. Lawrence Main Street every morning at halfpast eight, and convey pupils to the Schools for 3 cents each. 178-203 & s.w.

ENNISKILLEN OIL BOUGHT FOR

those ordering it, and promptly shipped to any portion of the continent by A. YOUNG, Jr., Sarnia. Reference in Montreal, JOHN DOUGALL, Esq. 180-336 & s.w.

WOODS AND FORESTS.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS, Quebec, 24th July, 1863.

NOTICE is hereby given that a sale of Timber Berths, in the following Territories, will be held at the places and dates, and subject to the conditions mentioned below namely:—

St. Maurice Territory; at the Crown Timber Office, Three Rivers, on the 25th of August next.

Saguenay Territory; at Grand Bay, on the 28th of August next.

Chaudiere and Madouaska Territory; at the Crown Timber Office, Riviere-du-Loup, Fraserville, on the 30th of September next.

Lower St. Lawrence Territory; at the Crown Timber Office, Trois-Pistoles, on the 2nd of October next.

Ontario Territory; at the Crown Timber Office, Belleville, on the 5th of October next.

Upper Ottawa Territory; at the Crown Timber Office, Ottawa, on the 9th of October next.

St. Francis Territory; at the Crown Timber Office, St. Hyacinthe, on the 1st of October next.

Huron and Superior and Peninsula of Canada West Territory; at the Queen's Hotel, Toronto, on the 1st of October next.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

First.—The Berths, at their estimated acre, more or less, to be put at Public Auction, at such upset Bonus, in addition to the ordinary ground rent, as may be determined by the Crown Lands' Department.

The Berths to be adjudged to the party bidding the highest amount of Bonus.

The Bonus and first season's rent to be paid immediately after the Berth is adjudged, in each case.

Second.—Parties to whom Berths are adjudged, to be at the expense of running the lines, when found necessary, in accordance with instructions to be issued by the Crown Lands' Department.

Third.—All Berths disposed of on the River St. Maurice or its Tributaries, to be subject to an annual charge for the benefit of the St. Maurice Road Fund, at the rate of Forty