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MINING IN LOWER CANADA.

(From the Advertiser.)

It is gratifying to chronicle the magnificent commencement of the development of the mineral resources of Lower Canada. A new era is opening for this section of the Province, and an apparently boundless field of employment, and an inexhaustible source of wealth.

Henceforth Lower Canada takes a position as a mineral region second to no country in the world, and we may safely assume that with the acquisition of capital and skill, she will distance all competitors in the variety, abundance and profits of her metallic and other mineral deposits.

The richest and most extraordinary copper mine in the world is now opening at Acton. The *Burra-Burra* of Australia sinks into insignificance beside it; and the richest mines of Europe are pigmies beside this mineral giant.

No narrow lode compressed between rocky walls, to be followed laboriously into the bowels of the earth, here presents itself, but a great bed of ore so vast, so pure and so wonderful that it is almost as much past belief as it is beyond all previous experience.

Where the deposit has been opened up there is exhibited a mass of ore from thirty to forty per cent pure, sixty feet long, by thirty wide, and of an unknown depth. A single blast put into the mass last week threw out seven tons of ore worth \$1050. The expenditure of £300 has already sent to market at Boston 90 tons of ore which realised \$150 per ton, or £3125; between two and three hundred tons are ready for shipment; and it is expected that as soon as suitable crushing machinery can be erected and got to work, twenty men will turn out one hundred tons of ore per week.

The average richness of English copper ores is between 6 and 7 per cent, the average value per ton £6 18s; the average value of Australian ore last year was £20 4s; of Chili £18 10s., and of Cuba £13 3s. The refuse of the Acton mine is richer than the English average of ore for smelting; and the value of the merchantable ore as rudely dressed is £37 10s. per ton.

During the last few days some beautiful specimens of metallic copper have been found permeating masses of ore, and exhibiting a sort of growth; also large quantities of gray sulphuretted silver, and some specimens of pure sulphuretted silver.

The Acton mine is in a few hands, and promises to make the fortunate adventurers rich men. It was purchased by Messrs. Dunkin & Davies and their associates from Mr. J. A. Cushing, who had for years vainly sought a purchaser for a small sum and a royalty of ten per cent. It has been since leased for three years to Mr. Sleeper, who is now working it at a royalty of one-third.

The copper-bearing rocks in which the Acton mine is found extend for a great distance, commencing with the Yamaska mountains and running through Upton, Acton, Wickham, Ascot, Inverness, Leeds, Megantic and some of the adjoining townships.

In Wickham, on a lot of land owned by Mr. Timmons, a mine occurs said to be equal to that at Acton; it has been lately purchased by Mr. J. D. Robinson of St. Hyacinthe, who proposes to commence operations this season.

In Upton a location with fine appearances has been purchased by a Mr. Kent from Quebec, who is also commencing operations. About a dozen other locations have also been taken up on royalty or purchased; so that it is probable that a large number of mines will be opened this year.

At Harvey's Hill, Megantic, the British and Canadian Mining Company are carrying on operations with a large number of men, very complete machinery and the best of mining skill; and although the location is inferior in surface show to several we have mentioned, they are likely to make a fine mine, and have already shipped a large amount of rich ore.

The river, which is the main drainage artery of the great mineral region of the Eastern Townships, is the Chaudiere, a wild and furious stream, tumbling and brawling through a rough and singular country, a stream subject to extraordinary freshets, and frequently rising twenty feet above its ordinary level. The Chaudiere and its tributaries flow over golden sands, in a formation corresponding with the richest gold regions of Australia and California. Test it where you will, from its mouth up to its source, and gold is found. Worked with the same machinery, experience and skill employed in Australia and California, and the Chaudiere would be as famous as the best gold regions of rival countries. Much of the Chaudiere gold is coarse, the nuggets weighing several ounces, while a great deal is exceedingly fine, being probably separated from auriferous pyrites, such as occur at Ascot, Leeds and other places in the vicinity—so fine indeed that it floats on water, and is hard to save by the ordinary processes.

Besides the individual gold-hunters who annually resort to the Chaudiere to search for themselves, a well-directed effort at streaming is now being prosecuted. Last year a Company of Upper Canadians, among whom were several returned Californians, encamped in the Chaudiere and commenced operations systematically. Proceeding with great secrecy and caution they met with sufficient success to induce them late in the season to construct a dam across the Black or Wolf River, a little above its confluence with the Chaudiere, and to cut a canal across an

alluvial point by which the water of the former river was diverted from its course, leaving the bed of the mouth of the river free for their operations. From this place they took a large amount of gold, before a heavy freshet carried away their dam, and destroyed their other works. Nothing discouraged, however, they have wintered on the spot, preserving the greatest possible secrecy, refusing all external assistance, purchasing their supplies in Quebec and conveying them to the scene of their operations themselves. When the water falls they will have a more substantial dam erected, and will, we have no doubt, earn a rich reward for their enterprise and caution.

Such are a few of the facts connected with mining in Lower Canada, the colouring of which has been rather repressed than heightened, because if the whole truth were told at once it would not be credited. Before many months are over, however, people will credit anything of the mineral wealth of Canada.

FREE PORTS, AND DIRECT TRADE WITH FRANCE.

(From the Morning Chronicle.)

EXTRACTS FROM MR. GALT'S SPEECH.

Hon. Mr. Galt spoke as follows:—

In moving the House into Committee on the Resolutions on the subject of encouraging direct Trade with France, and also on the subject of the establishment of Free Ports, one on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the other in the mining district on our shore of the Western Lakes, I desire to offer a few remarks in explanation of the objects which it is conceived will be attained by their adoption, and I will first allude to the Resolutions for the purpose of increasing our commercial relations with France. It must be evident to the House that circumstances have lately occurred which make it more necessary than ever that this Province should look abroad—should look, in fact, to the whole world, for a market for her produce. (Hear.) Without wishing to make any remarks as to the propriety of the course which the Chancellor of the Exchequer in England has taken, in removing the differential duties on Colonial timber which have hitherto favored us, I may state that it in a measure compels the important interests embarked in the Timber Trade here to look for other customers besides the British, if they would endeavor to maintain that Trade, which is of so much importance, if we wish to see the Country flourish. (Hear.) The Timber Trade has opened up to civilization the vast valley of the Ottawa; it has opened up parts of Lower Canada which but for it would not yet and perhaps never have been the homes of the agriculturist, and it must if possible, be guarded from anything that would paralyze it. The measure lately adopted by the Parliament of Great Britain, places the timber of this country on the same footing as that coming from the Baltic. Now as regards a large proportion of it, the abolition of the differential duties may make no difference. But as regards some part, it may and will. For our own protection, then, we must try to find in other countries a sale for it. If we go as far as Marseilles we shall find that freights thither from the Baltic are almost as high as from the St. Lawrence. And, indeed, in another respect, France ought to be a better market for our lumber than even England; it has been denuded of its timber. The means we propose to ask the House to sanction, are the reducing of the duties, under certain circumstances, on the articles we expect to import from France in exchange for the timber, potash and other bulky articles, the produce of Canada. (Hear.) The French duty on timber has lately been reduced to an almost nominal rate. In England, indeed, the duties are light—1s. per load on cubic timber, and 2s. on deals—but in France they are yet more inconsiderable, the French government having pursued a more liberal policy in respect to them. These duties are levied on the *stere*, which does not exactly correspond to our "load," but contains 29 French or 35 English cubic feet, whereas the load contains 50. Walnut lumber, imported in French vessels, is free, in foreign bottoms 15 centimes (1½ cents) per stere. Oak timber, in French vessels, is exempt; in others it pays 10 centimes (1 cent). Pine pays the same as Oak. Deals pay 5 centimes per kilometre in French vessels—1 franc in foreign. Masts, spars, knees, &c., are free, however imported. Staves pay 10 centimes per thousand in French vessels; 1½ francs in foreign.

FREE PORTS.

I will now proceed to make some remarks on the proposed Free Ports, which are based on the same desire of increasing our Trade and Commerce, as one means our people have of occupying their labor. And, as I before said, we must look our whole position straight in the face, and make the most of the natural facilities we possess. We have been becoming more and more impressed of late years, but we are not yet sufficiently impressed with the value of the Fisheries in our waters. It was formerly thought that the country below Quebec possessed no resources whatever, and its inhabitants were only heard of as the recipients of small bounties of grain, &c. They were never looked upon as contributors to the national wealth. And it is only of late that our attention has at all been directed towards them. It may perhaps on this account be especially interesting to the House to know the rapid increase which has taken place in the trade of the three Ports on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, both as to imports and exports. With the permission of the House I will give the figures, adding together the returns obtained from

Amherst, Gaspé, and New Carlisle—the only ports of entry and shipment in that region:—

EXPORTS OF THREE ARTICLES ONLY.

	Dried Fish.	Pickled Fish.	Fish Oil.
1855....	\$269,000	\$ 41,000	\$19,000
1856....	264,000	61,000	19,000
1857....	278,000	133,000	18,000
1858....	374,000	220,000	32,000
1859....	438,000	238,000	30,000

And with regard to the imports, and duties paid at those ports, the returns also show a great increase. These are:—

	Imports.	Duties.
1855.....	\$203,000	\$14,700
1856.....	216,000	15,900
1857.....	235,000	18,400
1858.....	224,000	20,500
1859.....	290,000	31,500

Thus, in 1859, the value of the exports was nearly three times as much as that of the imports—a statement which I am sure cannot be made with reference to any other section of the Province. One object of these resolutions is to ask the sanction of the House to establish Free Ports in the Gulf, and to set apart certain districts, attached to it, into which articles may be imported, free of duty, from which they may be forwarded for the use of the fishermen, but not exported to any other part of the Province, without paying duty. The results of this, it is thought, will be to attract to that point for commerce, large numbers of foreign fishing vessels, and those from the sister Provinces, which now frequent the St. Lawrence but only for taking fish. The number of vessels engaged in the trade is very large. There are 700 or 800 vessels of from 60 to 120 tons, which come through the Gut of Canso, and the Straits of St. Paul to fish in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. There are more than 600 schooners from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick which also come to the fishing grounds, and from 400 to 500 ships leave the different ports of France for St. Pierre and Miquelon; but few of these however, fish in the Gulf at present. Now it is well known that the vessels engaged in this trade—especially those of the Americans—obtain their supplies from ports on the Atlantic coast, in New Hampshire and Massachusetts. They make a long voyage, all round Nova Scotia, to get there, with the fish they take on the Labrador coast and near the Magdalen Islands. But it is expected that, with a Free Port at Gaspé, they will be able to obtain their supplies on Canadian territory at less cost than any where else, and that, instead of making two or three trips home, they will go to and fro between the Fishing grounds and Gaspé to deposit their catch of fish and purchase their supplies there. The result will be that a part of the Trade now carried on in a different class of vessels, much larger, between Boston, Nantucket, &c., and the Brazils or the Mediterranean will be attracted to the St. Lawrence port. Now, as to the proposed Free Port in the West. There we have a large mining district, subject to a great many difficulties. It has no communication in winter with the rest of the world. Its access to market is limited to the summer season. Yet the district is a very important one, and it is highly desirable that it should be settled. (Hear.) There are extensive mining districts on the South Shore of Lake Superior, belonging to our neighbors the Americans, and it is to be wished that our own should be at least as flourishing as these. (Hear.) There is also a trade to be opened up with the Red River country. It is very clear that the Americans are offering great inducements to carry on that trade through the United States, via St. Paul's, Minnesota. It can not be the object of this country, certainly not of the Empire, to encourage trade through that channel. (Hear.) As an illustration of the difficulties that exist in our own way, I may mention that at this moment the Hudson's Bay Company are paying £10,000 a year for the transport of their supplies through the United States to the Red River settlement. It is however hoped that, in a few months, the means of communication between Lake Superior and that settlement will be at least as good on our route as on that of the Americans, in which case, if ours be the better route, we shall get that freight. (Hear.) Something more is however required. To settle on our side, parties must have some inducements held out, to compensate for their separation from civilization. It is proposed therefore that the district on the Sault St. Marie, & the mining districts on the north shores of Lake Huron and Superior, shall be free from import duties for a certain term. This will encourage trade from this country for everything the miners require will be imported through Canada.

CANADIAN NEWS.

CATTLE FOR EASTER BEEF.—Yesterday a number of cattle, reared in the townships, were exhibited in the Upper and Lower Markets of the city. The display was wonderfully creditable to our Lower Canadian farmers, the specimens we saw yesterday plainly proving that in rearing cattle they are not a whit inferior to their confreres of Upper Canada; indeed there was one, an ox, exhibited at Mr. Tozer's stall, which was superior in many respects to any animal we have hitherto seen in Canada, or indeed anywhere else. It was 17 bands high, 12 feet long, and 9 feet in circumference—certainly a most respectable representative of the bovine tribe.—*Quebec Gazette.*

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL.—There is a report in town, that our energetic mayor is bringing forward our claims to the location in our city of the Provincial Agricultural School, which is becoming a necessity. Besides the immediate pecuniary advantages of such a school

to our city, it must be apparent that such an establishment would be of immense value, by forcing, through example, the better culture of lands in our vicinity, and through the whole District.—*Three Rivers Inquirer.*

CANADIAN MANUFACTURE.—A numerous attended meeting of farmers from Esquimes, Chinguacousy and Erin took place yesterday, the 5th inst., at Georgetown, when one of the promoters of the enterprise for erecting a flax mill, explained fully the method of cultivating and managing that crop, pointed out the advantages that would accrue to the farmer and the country at large were flax to be generally cultivated in this Province, and intimated that a flax mill would be erected in that neighbourhood, provided a sufficient quantity would be produced this season to warrant the parties interested in proceeding with the erection of a mill and making other necessary arrangements. The announcement was received with much satisfaction, and as a large number of those present gave their names to the Secretary of the meeting as being desirous of growing a few acres each this season, seed of the best quality will be furnished by James Young, Esq., Georgetown, and payment will be deferred until the crop has been harvested.—*U. C. Paper.*

GOOD TIMES REVIVED.—The traffic on the Great Western Railway is now rapidly increasing. Yesterday three cattle trains, amounting to 120 cars, containing about 2000 head of cattle, besides a very large amount of other freight, started from the Windsor station, for the eastern markets.—*Windsor Herald.*

THE LATE ROBERT FERRIE.—With deep regret we announce the death of Mr. Robert Ferrie, son of the Hon. Adam Ferrie, and member for South Waterloo in last Parliament. It is no exaggeration to say that our lamented friend was beloved and esteemed by all who knew him. He was remarkable for sound judgment and good sense, but more especially for his sterling uprightness of character. He never swerved from the strict line of duty. His word was as good as his bond, and he possessed an amiability which charmed all with whom he came in contact. He retired from Parliament at the last dissolution to attend to his affairs, to the great regret of his constituents. His disease was consumption. The Hon. Adam Ferrie, at the age of 86, survives all his sons save one, Mr. John Ferrie of Hamilton. A grandson, Mr. Adam Ferrie, Junr., was killed at the Desjardins' Bridge accident.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE we regard as one of the greatest inequities practised in all Canada. It is a waste of public money, furnishing a very comfortable birth for Puseyite Episcopal Ministers. We should heartily rejoice to see the whole establishment broken up, and the funds used to create, say three first class grammar schools; one at London, one at Kingston, and the other at Toronto. This would give each school over \$12,000 per annum, which would amply support them. Now some \$40,000 per annum are paid for the education of a few boys, whose parents are abundantly able to pay for their education. Or we should be better pleased still, if the proceeds of this College Endowment, were devoted to the higher education of females in Canada. In regard to University College, we have always said, let thorough investigation be made. Let Dr. Beaven be restored to his place of pensioner merely. He is certainly utterly unfit to teach either moral philosophy or ethics at public expense. We have often wondered that the Senate should allow so important a professorship (there are none in the University before it, in our estimation,) to be so poorly managed. But all this is a widely different affair from the endowment of denominational colleges. Against this we shall contend while we can drive a quill or utter a protest; and we are persuaded the Canadian people are with us on this point.—*Baptist Messenger.*

MISSIONARY MEETING.—The Anniversary Meeting of the Stamford Presbyterian Missionary Society was held in the United Presbyterian Church, Stamford, on Thursday evening, March 29th. This congregation is in connection with the United Presbyterian Church of America. The General Assembly of that body is not only engaged in supplying destitute portions of Western Canada and the western States with the Gospel, but has mission stations in Egypt, Syria, Trinidad, Northern India and China. The whole amount of funds collected was \$120,10.—*Thorold Gazette.*

UNION MEETINGS.—Our country readers will rejoice to hear that the noon-day prayer meetings in this city continue to be well attended, and have evidently been much blessed. The average attendance probably exceeds 120, and in this every Protestant denomination in the city is represented. We trust the brethren and sisters will persevere in these delightful exercises, which are also being much blessed in Carleton, and we doubt not that in answer to the prayer of faith, this city, too much given up to covetousness and worldly-mindedness, to say no more, will be visited with times of refreshing from the presence of the Lord.—*St. John Colonial Presbyterian.*

ORDINATION.—The Episcopal Church in this town, was, on last Sunday, the scene of an unusual and most interesting event, in the ordination, by the Lord Bishop of Huron, of Mr. Baldwin, of Trinity College, Toronto, to the office of Deacon. This gentleman is to assist the Rev. Dr. Caulfield in the duties of his extensive mission in which we learn there are five out-stations.—*St. Thomas Paper.*

—The *Globe* of last Wednesday proposes a grand ball as the most appropriate mode of receiving the Prince of Wales on his expected visit to Toronto. What next? This is certainly a brilliant idea to be gravely put forth by a leading journal of Canada, and one which professes to be on the side of morality and religion.

—Business seems to open briskly at Port Whitby this spring. The *Chronicle* reports the arrival of the *Maple Leaf*; and moreover states that the harbor there, with the exception of two days, remained open during the whole of the winter. 90,000 bushels of wheat, 20,000 bushels of peas, oats and barley, 30,000 barrels of flour, and upwards of two million feet of lumber, lie on the wharf ready for exportation.

—The Bank of Brantford has commenced operations. The bills issued are \$2's and \$4's. The former have a portrait of Her Majesty, the latter of Lord Elgin.

British Press.

THE NORTH-EASTERN BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

The following reminiscences are brought up by the London *Times* as pertinent to the present Boundary dispute:—

At this conjuncture Sir Robert Peel came into power, and the settlement of the North-eastern Boundary dispute became a fixed principle of the British Cabinet. Lord Ashburton, presumably adapted for his conciliatory office by his general qualifications, was sent out on his well-known mission, and the excited tone of the Americans abated considerably at the news of his coming. On his putting himself in communication with Daniel Webster, the American Secretary of State, Mr. Grattan says, and the statement is most material, that "the admitted understanding between them was, that frankness and fair play were to be the basis of the negotiation; that subterfuge was to be discarded; that everything was to be done by conversation and not by writing, and, in short, that all honest means were to be taken for a prompt solution of the dispute and the conclusion of a reasonable treaty." Lord Ashburton acted sincerely on this understanding; but the upshot will show how completely it was ignored on the part of the American negotiators.

Seven commissioners were appointed by the States of Maine and Massachusetts to take part in the negotiations, and Grattan was invited to accompany them to Washington, as we have already mentioned, with the assent of Lord Ashburton. He himself states that he gave himself up to these commissioners; that he lived with them in the same hotel; that he "hopped in their walks, and gambled in their eyes;" that he listened patiently to all their statements, and lubricated them to the influence of reason, as in another way was attempted by Lord Ashburton's excellent cook. But the course of the negotiations involved a mystery which he was unable to fathom until some time after the treaty was finally concluded. Thus it came out immediately that Webster was pressing on the seven commissioners the acceptance of a line more favorable to England than even the rejected award of the King of the Netherlands. The commissioners, or at least some of them, were indignant at this pressure, and Mr. Grattan pretty clearly intimates that he himself suspected that Webster was influenced by some secret motive, which he hardly ventures to mention or estimate; but this motive was identified by the disclosure in the sequel.

It appeared that there was a map most material to the settlement of the question, and which was mentioned in one of the published letters of Dr. Franklin as having been sent by him to Mr. Jefferson at Washington, and as accurately tracing the boundary line. But some time before the Ashburton negotiation this map had mysteriously disappeared from the archives, and was nowhere to be found. Such a map, furnished soon after the signing of the Treaty of 1783 to the then Secretary of State by Franklin himself, the chief negotiator, would have carried a weight with it entirely official and reliable, and worth a dozen others, no matter of what pretensions. Mr. Grattan, therefore, made a journey from Boston to Washington expressly for the purpose of inspecting it, but was disappointed in his design for the reason above stated. On the other hand, as the negotiations went on, Webster continued to offer a compromise, though he solemnly "reiterated his own belief, and that of all the branches of the American Government, in the justice of their claim, and that that claim arose from an honest conviction that it was founded in truth, and that it accorded with the physical geography of the country, and the intentions of the negotiators of the Treaty of 1783." Lord Ashburton, however, availed himself of the inclination of the American negotiators, which, under the circumstances, were so inexplicably conciliatory, and the treaty of Washington was arranged in due course. Its effect was, that England was greatly advantaged in comparison with the award of the King of the Netherlands, but that it had nevertheless to give up a large tract of country within the boundary claimed as of right, and which claim the Franklin map, had it been forthcoming, would have vindicated.

The treaty was denounced by the Americans nevertheless, until it became doubtful whether even the Senate would ratify it. But its final consummation was suddenly effected, almost, it might be said, *per saltum*; the Senate coming to its decision by an unexpected majority of 30 to 9, after several days of secret debate. And it then came out that "during the whole of the negotiations at Washington, while the highest functionaries of the American Government were dealing with Lord Ashburton with seeming frankness and integrity, pledging their faith for a perfect conviction of the justice of their claim to the territory in dispute, Mr. Webster had in his possession, and had communicated to them all, President, Cabinet, Commissioners, and Senate, the highest evidence which the nature of the case admitted, that the United States had never had a shadow of right to any part of the territory which they had so pertinaciously claimed for nearly 50 years." This evidence was nothing

less than a copy of this map of Franklin's, presented by him to the Count de Vergennes on the 6th of December, 1782, (six days after the preliminaries of the Treaty of 1783 were signed), and which corresponded with another in London assigning the true boundary line.

Some eminent Americans, including Dr. Channing and Judge Story, shared the indignation of Mr. Grattan at this disclosure, an account of which he at once forwarded to Lord Aberdeen. Public attention being thus aroused, it was impossible to persevere in official concealment of this unfair dealing, the nature of which had oozed out before its time. The injunction of secrecy imposed by the Senate on its members was dissolved, and the publication of their speeches fully sustained the discreditable imputation. Mr. Calhoun admitted that "it would be idle to suppose that these disclosures would not weigh heavily against the United States in any future negotiation;" while a pamphlet-writer of our own Foreign-office described them as of "unparalleled importance." Sir Robert Peel, for obvious reasons, did his best to slur over the matter in Parliament, but if his speech implied that the suppression of truth and the false assertion of pretended rights, so infamous in private law suits, are allowable between nations, we are not disposed to give our own assent to such a principle, and we cannot complain if Mr. Grattan is somewhat plainspoken in re-stating the facts of this case for the information of the public. It really concerns the United States as well as ourselves, to know that such transactions are borne in mind, and to learn that we are indisposed to submit to a repetition of treatment so uncandid; while, on the other hand, if they will meet us in a spirit of equity, we may forget this transaction in the luxury of fair treatment henceforth, and settle the difficulties before us in a spirit of conciliation.

THE IRISH REVIVALS.

(From the Glasgow Commonwealth.)

Now that the first impulse has subsided, and experience has been able to gather materials for a deliberate judgment on the real nature of the movement that so deeply affected the North of Ireland, it becomes an interesting question to inquire how far the good and evil have mingled, and what the dispassionate judgment of dispassionate men now is regarding the revivals. It may be mentioned, in the first place, that the balance of opinion is decidedly and unquestionably on the favorable side. There are qualifications, modifications, limitations, and practical exceptions; but, on the whole, the balance of opinion leads undoubtedly to the belief that a great and good work has been going on, that numbers have reformed their lives, that the intemperate have become sober, that the licentious have abandoned their courses, that the reckless have been brought to consider, that many are now clothed and in their right minds who previously were noted for their breach of every moral law, and that, on the whole a powerful influence of some kind has really pervaded the districts where the revivals have taken place. Such are the opinions that seem to have become settled in the minds of those who have the best opportunity of judging. Whether they approve or disapprove of the outward manifestations—whether they do or do not admit that a certain amount of evil was walking like a shadow at the side of good—whether they took part or stood aloof during the period that the revivals were in active operation, they almost without exception, are agreed on this one point that society is better than it was, and that the people who were reached by the revival influence are not the same people that they were before. Let the explanation be what it may—let this or that theory be adopted—let the cause be natural or supernatural—divine or human—in the ordinary course or out of the ordinary course—one fact appears to be established beyond dispute, namely, that the good has been done—that whereas many before were blind, now they can see, do see and continue to see. This fact appears, after all, to be the important one. If it still were a disputed point whether the work was good or evil, it would be difficult to allege what the work was—how it should be classed—and upon what principles it should be examined, but as we are bound upon inquiry fully to admit that the work has been a good work, and belongs to the operation of Christianity on the hearts of men, we are able to look at it without suspicion, and to ask if there be any reasonable cause that might help to account for it. Whether or not an explanation can be found, it is in the highest degree satisfactory to know that the good is there.

So far, then as we have been able to ascertain, we feel disposed to regard these revivals—at least those that have taken place in Ireland—as an awakening of the lower orders of society to intellectual and spiritual consciousness. As a rule, the revivals have confined themselves to those classes that are at the bottom of society. Others have also experienced the influence, and some who had led moral lives, and who were actively engaged in work connected with churches—such as Sunday-schools—have also declared that they had come to a knowledge of Christian truth in a manner that was not previously the case. But these, probably, are the exceptions. We believe we are correct in stating that, as a rule, the poorer, the less educated, the more ignorant—and what are termed the lower classes are those in

whom the revivals have mainly wrought. They have been brought to see and understand that the Christian truths proclaimed day by day from the pulpit, apply to them as well as to others, and they have awoke suddenly, and in a mass, to realise the fact that they are intellectual and moral beings, that they have minds that require to be cultivated, and souls that require to be saved. They have, for the first time, grasped the truth that they are not merely labouring creatures, struggling for a maintenance of the things necessary for their bodies, and trusting, passively, that God will be merciful to them because they are poor. For the first time they have come to realise the fact that they, as much as any, are interested in the whole story of the gospel of Jesus Christ—that it was for them, quite as much as for others, that the gospel was intended—that they, as much as others, must come willingly, and of their own accord, out of the practical heathenism in which they lived, and that they, as much as others, must strive to enter in at the strait gate.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN NEWS.

THE POPE'S NOMINEE.—"The O'Conor Don has telegraphed from Rome to say that he is coming as fast as steam can convey him to contest the county of Roscommon in the name of the Pope against all aspirants for the vacant seat. His strongest claim upon the bulk of the electors is that he is at once the Chamberlain and nominee of His Holiness. Captain Goff is canvassing the electors. He has received abundant pledges of support, but the Priests are likely to redeem many of them in their own way." So far as our knowledge goes, this is quite a new thing. It is as much as if the "Holy Father" himself appeared on the hustings asking of the electors a seat in the Commons House of Parliament. Such a personage will very probably captivate his serfs in Roscommon, who will no doubt feel themselves prodigiously complimented by the appearance of so august a personage. But, whatever the result, we do trust the event will be allowed to speak its meaning in Protestant circles both Irish and British. It would seem as if the sword were drawn, and the scabbard thrown aside; there are no lengths to which Popery will not now proceed. It has been so long and so largely treated as a child, caressed and spoiled, that now it runs wild. The Pope is doubtless emboldened by the recent manifestations on his behalf in the Emerald Isle, and none the less that deeds have accompanied words. The *Freeman's Journal* announces that the collection in the Dublin archdiocese of Dr. Cullen now exceeds £15,000.—*British Standard*.

DWELLING-HOUSES FOR THE WORKING-CLASSES.—The first annual general meeting of the Edinburgh Rosemount Association, for providing dwelling-houses for the working-classes, was held on Monday afternoon, Mr. Charles Cowan, of Logan House, in the chair. The honorary secretary, Mr. T. Marshall, read a brief report of the operations of the Association from its origin to the present time, in the course of which he stated that so eagerly had the houses been sought after, that of the forty-six guaranteed to be finished by Whitsunday all but one had been let to most respectable tenants before even the walls were plastered or the floors laid down, and nine of the other fifty houses were taken without any guarantee as to time. With regard to the finances, he stated that all the expenses to be incurred were found to be only £100 more than the capital account of £10,500, whilst the annual revenue would be £864, or after deducting the proposed 5 per cent. of dividend, the large balance of £334 remained to meet contingent expenses and possible vacancies. He also stated that there still remained 136 shares not yet subscribed for. The chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, stated that he had regarded the movement with the greatest interest from the first, but that he had some doubts about the form and general arrangement of the then contemplated structure; but these have been completely removed by a visit he paid last Friday to the buildings now in progress. He thought they not only looked very well but possessed some peculiar features of great excellence. He was highly satisfied with the report now read, and thought the greatest credit was due to the originators and the architect of the scheme. He was sorry all the shares were not taken up. The object of the Association was a most excellent one, and for his part he would relieve the amount by increasing his subscription twofold or threefold if necessary.

THE NEW STEAMSHIP "CANADIAN."—This magnificent steamer of 1300 tons and 400 horse power, built by Messrs. Robert Steele & Co., and engaged by the Shaws Water Foundry Co., for the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company, will leave to-day for Gareloch, to adjust compasses. She will then make a trial of speed by running between the Lights, after which she will steam to Liverpool. The "Canadian" is a remarkably fine specimen of Clyde naval architecture, and her beautiful model and fine lines give promise of a high rate of speed. In addition to the requisites for swiftness, every attention has been paid by builders and owners to the comfort of all who may voyage in her across the Atlantic. The saloon cabin is panelled with mahogany, ornamented with gilt mouldings, and fully lighted by a skylight adorned with artistic paintings on glass, and the state rooms beneath are comfortably furnished and well lighted and ventilated. The fore and main cabins are heated by steam, and are furnished with baths and all others appliances for cleanliness. A deck house occupies the space between the poop and topgallant fore-castle, and is devoted to a galley containing cooking apparatus for 600 persons, and store-rooms of various kinds, and that portion liable to be exposed to heat is formed of iron. The vessel is fitted with all modern improvements, including steam winch, screw steering apparatus, &c., and she is amply provided with boats. These are eight in number all life-boats, each of which is provided with a steering compass, while four are fitted with Clifford's patent lowering apparatus. The lower fore and mainmasts are of iron, and serve as ventilators, in addition to those with which the ship is amply furnished. The carving is by Messrs. Peter Christie & Co., and the gilding by Messrs. Lawrie and Fleming. The "Canadian" will be manned by a crew of 100 men, commanded by Capt. Graham, a courteous and experienced navigator.

ENGLISH TREES AND BIRDS IN NEW ZEALAND.—I believe I was the first colonist that succeeded in importing the English pheasant, the golden pheasant, and the partridge into New Zealand. On Nov. 8, 1845 (he elsewhere says, "Birds should not be sent out between March and September: those sent in April or May are sure to pine away and die, it being their pairing season.") I left the St. Katherine's Dock, in the ship "Ralph Bernal," bound for Auckland, New Zealand, with thirty-six pheasants and partridges on board, and, after a long and disagreeable voyage of 261 days, landed in Auckland on Aug. 10, 1846, with the same number of pheasants and partridges as I left England with (thirty-six.) It is a pastime to cabin passengers going a long voyage to have some occupation to break the monotony of shipboard imprisonment. I therefore looked after my own birds, cleaned them out every morning, gave them fresh red gravel (coarse) every other day, supplied them bountifully with fresh water (not water caught on deck after a heavy rain, as there is a certain quantity of tar in it,) never allowed them a fresh water bath, fed them with buck-wheat, canary-seed, and hemp-seed alternately week and week about, kept them in wicker cages made on purpose, three feet long, two feet wide, and one foot high, and padded the top inside the lids of the cages, to protect their heads. These birds were kept on deck the whole of the voyage, with a canvas cover to protect them from the salt water in bad weather. Hence my success. The increase of my birds has amounted to tens of thousands. In the northern part of New Zealand they breed twice a year, and they have stocked the province of Auckland, 200 miles distant from the point where first sent adrift, which was upon one of my estates, near the North Cape of New Zealand. In the early part of 1859 I sent out 400 house and hedge-sparrows and yellow-hammers in the "Flying Fish" to Auckland; and I hope in September to send out 400 singing birds to the same port gratuitously. Since I have been in New Zealand I have imported into that colony no less than 140,000 English forest-trees from England, which have been planted from Invercargill, the southernmost settlement in the south island, to the northernmost part of the north island of New Zealand. It is quite useless for emigrants to take any further trouble in introducing the forest-trees of England into New Zealand, as they may obtain trees there of cuttings from the produce of the parent trees which have been imported.—*Letter from Mr. Brodie, Sussex, in Home News*.

DEATH OF MONS. JULLIEN, THE MUSICAL CONDUCTOR AND COMPOSER.—It is with sincere regret we have to record the death of the universally popular Mons. Jullien, which occurred on Wednesday evening, in the neighborhood of Paris. For some weeks past the exertion and anxiety consequent on the getting up of a new series of concerts, upon which he calculated establishing in the French capital the high reputation he had gained in the course of twenty years in England, was too much for a temperament at all times keenly sensitive and excitable, and loss of reason was the result. On Sunday last, M. Jullien's first concert was to be given, and the greatest curiosity and interest prevailed throughout Paris. That first concert was never destined to take place. Two days previously M. Jullien was conveyed to a private lunatic asylum, having exhibited the worst phases of madness, and his medical attendants entertained no hope whatever of a speedy cure. We have not ascertained particulars of his demise further than that, in consequence of some severe course of anti-phlogistic treatment, the patient caught a severe cold which fastened on his lungs, and terminated in inflammation. M. Jullien's reason returned some hours previous to his decease, and he passed away in perfect consciousness of what was passing around. The subscription which was advertised in a morning paper, and which in a few days amounted to a considerable sum, will, no doubt, be appropriated to his widow and family, and to the expenses attending his illness and death.—*London Morning Chronicle of March*.

GARIBALDI ON POPE.—Garibaldi, lately, in reply to the students of the University of Pavia, thus spoke of the cause of the country's ruin: "In the midst of Italy, at its very heart, there is a cancer called Popery—an imposture called Popery. Yes, young man, we still have a formidable enemy; the more formidable because it exists among the ignorant classes, where it rules by falsehood! because it is sacrilegiously covered with the cloak of religion. Its smile is the smile of Satan. This enemy, young men, is the priest, with few exceptions."

PRIZE ESSAYS ON REVIVALS OF RELIGION.—Two Manchester gentlemen have offered 100 guineas for the best, and fifty guineas for the second-best, Essay on Revivals of Religion. The following gentlemen have consented to become adjudicators—viz., the Rev. R. Burgess, D.D., Prebendary of St. Paul's; the Rev. Charles Stovel, Baptist; the Rev. F. A. West, Wesleyan; the Rev. John Stoughton, Independent; the Rev. W. Chalmers, M.A., Free Church; and George Smith, LL.D., F.A.S.

REMARKABLE DONATION.—News has been received from Bombay, of a contribution of 5,000 rupees, to be distributed amongst four missionary societies laboring in China, from a late inspector of opium, in the Malwa district, being part of the proceeds of his former employment, which he had resigned in consequence of conscientious objection at having been connected with supplying the Chinese with so pernicious a drug.

REMARKABLE FEAT IN ARCHERY.—At the Leeds Archery Ground, on Saturday, during the practice at 100 yards a sparrow was observed upon the target. Two gentlemen took aim at the intruder, and the arrow of the captain (Mr. Wauchop) passed through the bird's body.

COAL.—Mr. Vivian, in Parliament being intimately acquainted with the South Wales coalfield, gave data from which he estimated that that field alone would be fully equal to supply England, at her present rate of consumption, for upwards of 600 years. The other coalfields in England and Scotland could furnish an almost fabulous quantity.

COLOR BLINDNESS.—Professor G. Wilson states that out of eleven hundred and fifty-four persons of all occupations he found one in fifty-five color-blind, that is, unable to distinguish the colors, red, brown, green, and blue.

A TAX ON COLONIAL SHIPS.—The last mail from England brought the intelligence, that the Imperial authorities have resolved hereafter to levy a tax of one shilling sterling a ton, on Colonial and Foreign vessels obtaining a register in the United Kingdom.

American Press.

THE LEGATIONS—THE MARCHES OF ANCONA.

(From an American Paper.)

These words occur very frequently in the newspapers, and perhaps are not well understood by all classes of readers. We will explain them in as few words as we can.

The use of the word *Legation*, to signify a Province or District of country, is confined, so far as we know, in these times, to the States of the Church, or, in other words, the Kingdom of the Pope. Within comparatively a short period that little kingdom has been divided up into seventeen districts called *Legations*—simply because each is governed by a *Legate*, who is ordinarily a *Cardinal*, in the case at least of the most important of them. These Legations commonly take their names from the chief cities in them, or from some old district. Those east of the Apennines have been considered the most important, especially those of Bologna, Urbino, Ferrara, &c. Rome and the districts immediately around are not under the government of a *Legate*, but under the direct government of the Pope, and are therefore not included in the seventeen Legations.

We may add that the country called *Romagna* in these days includes at least three or four of the Trans-Apennine Legations, and it is estimated that the population is 900,000, if not a million of souls. It is the loss of this country that is so much lamented by the Pope and his adherents. And yet the adherents of His Holiness lost it repeatedly in times gone by; the present calamity is therefore not without precedent. Nevertheless, Romagna is a very fair portion of the States of the Church, and the city of Bologna is next in point of size to Rome itself of all the cities of the "Patrimony of St. Peter" but which the Apostle never owned!

The word *Legate* is therefore equivalent to the word *Deputy* when used in the sense just explained. But it is often used—in a sense almost equivalent to the word *Ambassador*, or *Ministry Plenipotentiary*. There is great difference, however, namely, that a *Legate* from the Pope to a foreign Country may be charged with the duty of looking after and regulating some great interest of the Roman Catholic Church in that country, as well as with the transaction of political business with the government to which he is accredited. The Court of Rome, which is a mixture of both an ecclesiastical and a political government, has three classes of Legates:—

1. *Legate a Latere*, who is the highest in rank, and is always, we believe, a distinguished Cardinal; 2. *Legate de Latere* who is generally a Cardinal, but may be an Archbishop; and 3. The *Legate*, in consequence of the high post he holds, called *Legatus natus*. There are a few Archbishops, such as those of *Arles* and *Rheims*, both in France, who hold this rank, because of the antiquity and early importance of the *bishoprics* which they fill. Legates of this class are inferior in rank to the other two.

MARCHES OF ANCONA.

The word *March*, when employed to denote a District of country, anciently signified a *frontier district*, from the Latin word *Marca*, which means *frontier*. The *Marches of Ancona* simply signifies the country about that city which formed a part of the frontier of the States of the Church on the North, when the Greek Emperor, whilst they held the Ex-Archate of Ravenna, and after them the Emperors of Germany, held, directly or by means of their Allies, the country that is now called Romagna, and which lies northward from Ancona. There is, indeed, no political or civil district that, strictly speaking, is called the *Marches of Ancona*, but the Italians often use the old distinctions of territory just as the French do. It is well known that France was formerly and for ages divided into about forty Provinces, which one still sees on the old maps of that country. But during the great revolution of 1789-93 a new division of the country was made. And now there are eighty-six (and including Algeria eighty-seven) *Departments* in France. And yet the French refer continually, both in speech and in print, to the old divisions. For instance, if a gentleman goes from Paris down to *Rouen*, his friends will be likely to say that he has gone to *Normandy*, of which Rouen was the capital city in former times; if he has gone to *Nismes* or its neighbourhood, they will say that he has gone into *Languedoc*; if to *Amiens*, he has gone to *Picardy*, &c. Strictly speaking, there is no such country as the *Marches of Ancona* in these days, but there used to be.

The word *March* in English, and *Mark* in German, were formerly used in the same sense as *Marca* in Latin, and are derived from it. There were the *Marches of Wales*, the *Marches of Scotland*, and the military or civil officer who was appointed to the government of such *frontier districts* was called in process of time a *Marquis*, and his wife a *Marchioness*. This was the origin of these words, which now are but titles of honour in England, having long ceased to convey the idea of territorial possessions. In Germany the word *Mark*, or *Frontier District*, gave origin to *Margraf*, equivalent to the English *Marquis*; but in that country, in some cases at least, a *Margraf* is one who still holds territorial possessions.

Our readers will do well just to remember that the *Marches of Ancona* signify simply the Southern end of the Eastern, or trans-Apennine, part of the States of the Church; whilst *Romagna* comprises the northern end.

MISS KATHERINE MARSH.

(From Vermont Chronicle.)

Miss Marsh first became known to the public through her "Memoirs of Hedley Vicars." She has since published "English Hearts and Hands," and "The Victory Won,"—both warm with the same evangelical and kindly spirit. These last grew out of her Christian labors of a novel kind, among a very neglected class of working men. She is a lady of refined and cultivated mind, and whose social position, as the daughter of a clergyman of the Church of England, is among highly cultivated circles. But she has become another Mrs. Fry,—only the more remarkable, as devoting herself more laboriously to the work, and as belonging to the Church, while Mrs. F. was a member of the Society of Friends, among whom women often preach. Miss Marsh's work, also, is among rough, uncultivated men, while Mrs. Fry addressed herself chiefly to depraved women.

Miss Marsh began her work, tremblingly, at her own home, and under the eye of her family and friends. She has lately visited London, and a letter, quoted in the *N. Y. Observer*, furnishes the following notice of her appearance there:—

LONDON, February 12, 1860:—"I had the great pleasure of attending one of Miss Marsh's meetings, and heard her address the working men. It was held in a large shop, beneath the railway arch. The place was crowded, and had a sprinkling of those who were not working men and their wives. Miss Marsh is a noble, fine-looking woman. The first sentence she uttered, which was only thanking them for their attendance, was accompanied with such power, that two men near us were completely overcome. She prayed the second time, before speaking; also closed with prayer and the benediction.

"She does not speak in churches, but in shops, barns, and such places. She presses upon the audience a present salvation. She sits while speaking. Her language is beautiful, but simple, and very persuasive. Oh! it was a great treat to be permitted to listen to her. Her principal field of usefulness is among the young men of the navy and the working men. The night before, she addressed 700 young men of the navy at Portsmouth. She is engaged for three weeks to come. Women are doing a great work in this day."

SWINDLING PARTNERSHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: The recent exposure of the proceedings of some enterprising partnership advertisements in this city, ought to have, and no doubt has, been of service, as a warning to the unwary. Perhaps the following narrative of an experience among that distinguished fraternity may not be without use as an additional caution:—In the month of February, 1857, there appeared in the columns of a New York evening journal, a specious advertisement for a partner in "a splendid manufacturing business"—"profits large," "sales unlimited"—capital required under three thousand dollars. A friend of mine, then just arrived from Europe, possessed of a few thousand dollars, anxious to embark in business, and altogether ignorant of the "traps and tricks of New York City," unfortunately for himself, had his attention directed to this interesting announcement. He sought an interview with the advertiser, and found him as plausible as the advertisement—only more so. The "splendid" business was to consist in the purchase at a very high price of a patent for this State, and the establishment of a manufactory under that patent of an article in general use. The advertiser has been out of business for some time—was desirous of resuming operations forthwith—had investigated many of the chances daily offered to enterprising business men, and had selected this as the most promising of them all. He had half the requisite capital at command—the figures ready showing the extent of prospective sales, and the enormous profits to accrue therefrom, and his references "all out and dried." Truth, it is said, must be sought in a well. In this case the modern *Edwards* was discoverable in a Pump.

Plausible, however, as the advertiser was, and satisfactory as his figures appeared to be, my friend was not quite green enough to take the alleged facts and figures for granted. But, the references? Well, they were seen, every man of them—and their united testimony to the high character of the advertiser; to his business ability, his honesty, his perfect reliability, his unimpeachable veracity, was, as Mr. Peggoty would say, "onecommon." The result was, my friend became fully persuaded that, if his future partner was not exactly an angel, he was at least, next door to a cherubim, and was taken in and done for accordingly. His money was invested, and the patent bought of another "smart" genius, closely associated with the advertiser; but whether the latter ever really paid one cent of his supposed share of the purchase money is exceedingly doubtful.

Operations then commenced, and the truth speedily dawned upon the mind of my friend—that the patent and the "splendid business" were alike worthless; that his money was irrecoverably lost, and he himself associated with a sharper.

Of course, this was a connection to be terminated at all hazards, and at any cost.

But how? The patent was unsaleable at any price, save to the advertising partner, who had nothing to offer in exchange except Western lands, which might, or might not be a myth. Then followed a further display of his ingenuity. Lie upon lie, trick upon trick, were had recourse to, to obtain possession of the patent, fixtures, and stock, either without any payment, or for paper that would not sell on Wall street at six per cent. Ultimately, after trouble and annoyance apparently interminable, my friend, feeling assured that the patent was utterly valueless, and that the Western lands might be better and could not be worse, accepted what purported to be a deed for a considerable tract of the latter, and thus got rid of his exemplary partner, the invaluable patent, and the "splendid" business, at once and forever.

Subsequent investigation showed that the Western land referred to had been already located for forty years; that the title-deed was not worth the parchment it was written upon; and that possession of the tract conveyed by my friend was as likely to be obtained as possession of a tract in the moon.

Legal advice was taken, but no redress could be had, except at a considerable further sacrifice of money and time, and the result then uncertain. Potent to protect the worthless carcass of this unprincipled knave from the just vengeance he had provoked, the law was powerless to redress the wrong, or punish the wrongdoer.

Successful in making this ruse, the same impudent scamp is now advertising for a partner in another business—plausible, as before—snug and safe business. Safe to swallow every cent invested in it. Very little capital required; only the small fry need apply—wants "the man more than the money." Some three months ago, a loan of \$50 was "wanted," in vain, from a man as poor, but not as dishonest, as the advertiser himself. Comment is superfluous. All that can be done is for those who have suffered to put the unwary on their guard. But ignorance and inexperience abound, and knaves wander to and fro seeking whom they may devour. The only remedy for vermin of this description would appear to be

New-York, March 26, 1860.

COLLECTION OF DEBTS.

(From Commercial Article in N. Y. Independent.)

The very best security for the collection of debts is to have no legal sanction for making them; leaving the payment of debt to the simple conscience or sense of honor or of interest of the debtor.

This is a growing opinion among the large merchants of this city.

Laws for the enforcement of the payment of debts are a perfect delusion. They are only now paid where honesty or interest sways men to do so.

The cost of collecting debts from debtors warring in their dishonesty is considerable.

More dependence is now placed than formerly on men's character for honesty and prudence combined than on apparent means; hence the great success of mercantile agencies, where information is bought at a large price.

We therefore incline to the opinion that laws for the enforced payment of debts had better be dispensed with, and creditors left to depend on their own vigilance, and shrewdness of judgment in giving credit.

We are led to these remarks by the introduction of a bill into the Legislature for the protection of the debtor from the payment of his debts whenever it does not suit him to do so. It proposes an insolvent debtor's law, the provisions of which are all in favor of the debtor, and not compelling him to declare or divide his assets.

The legislation of the Western States is very imperfect in this regard. It is too lax to insure redress to *bona fide* creditors against dishonest debtors. It is becoming, therefore, the rule already not to rely on the laws, but on a previous scrutiny of character of the debtor to be trusted.

Country merchants should bear in mind that already many sets of books in New York are daily posted up with their reputations for responsibility, sobriety, industry, and capacity.

The hundreds of clerks in the offices of the mercantile agencies are wholly employed in this task, and habits more or less immoral, which weaken or destroy in their subjects any of the cardinal virtues of trade, are transmitted duly by the daily post and recorded faithfully in their books, to be given to the creditor who is willing to pay for the information. What are laws good for? To the honest they are useless, as they are a law to themselves, and to the dishonest they are mainly useless. Besides, it is a wrong to tempt men by extending to them too large a credit. It is better for both debtor and creditor that the latter should be compelled to hold tight the reins and limit credit—which will prevent many a loss to both.

—A bill to license gambling is before the Legislature of Louisiana, but the New Orleans papers very strongly reprobate it. The ground for the attempt is to put it on the same footing now occupied by the sale of liquors—as something that cannot be suppressed and needs to be regulated.

THE PREMIUM-QUESTIONS.

1. Is it wrong to sell human beings, guiltless of crime?
2. Is it wrong to hold human beings as property, subject to be bought and sold?
3. Is it wrong to separate by force or law, husbands and wives, parents and children, when neither crime, nor vice, nor insanity in either of the parties calls for such separation?
4. Have slaves an equal right with other persons to marry according to their own choice, and should such marriage, when contracted, be held sacred and inviolable?
5. Has a slave woman an absolute right to her chastity, and is the master who violates that chastity guilty of a crime?
6. Have slaves a right to read the Bible, and is it a crime to forbid them to be taught to read?
7. Is the system of slavery as it exists in the Southern states a blessing to the country, which should be cherished and perpetuated by national legislation?
8. Is the system of slavery as by law established in the Southern states, morally right?

Each of these questions admits of a direct categorical answer. If the *N. Y. Observer* will transfer these questions to its columns, and answer each of them by a simple Yes or No, then for each and every such explicit answer, we will pay over to A. Merwin, Esq., for the American Board, Twenty-Five dollars.—*N. Y. Independent*.

SNUFF DIPPING.—A Miss Gibson died recently in Arkansas from the effect of snuff dipping. She fell asleep with the "mop" in her mouth, and was found dead some hours after. A post mortem examination revealed the fact that she had swallowed the juice, which was converted into nicotine, a deadly poison; her lips, cheeks and breast were smeared with the foul stuff in her dying struggles, alone in her room. An article in the *Journal of Commerce* says:—"The practice prevails to a greater or less extent among all classes of females throughout the States of North Carolina, and in portions of Virginia, Alabama, and several other Southern States,—in the parlor, on the public conveyances, on the promenade, at social gatherings, and in daily domestic duties. On all occasions the indispensable box and mop, or bottle and swab, are present, and constantly active, drawn from the pocket for private use, or passed to present company by way of etiquette.

THE FIRST JAPANESE VESSEL IN SAN FRANCISCO.—The Japanese steam corvette "Candiamarrak" arrived here on Saturday the 17th, in 40 days from Jeddo. She comes to announce that the Japanese Embassy to the United States would leave by the steamer "Powhattan" on the 11th of February, via Sandwich Islands and San Francisco. She is the first armed vessel belonging to Japan, that has ever been permitted to leave the shores of that nation. She brings the officers and a portion of the crew of the U. S. schooner "Fenimore Cooper" recently wrecked. The chief Admiral of the Japanese Navy comes in this vessel.—*San Francisco paper*.

THE "SITLL HOUR," by Prof. Phelps, is having an extraordinary sale. Twenty-two thousand copies has been issued in two months, and the demand is increasing. The publishers, Gould & Lincoln, have received orders to furnish for the Ohio school libraries 15,000 copies of *the Camel*, by Hon. Geo. P. Marsh; 1,000 of *Excellent Women*, by W. B. Sprague, D. D.; 1,000 of the *footsteps of our Forefathers*, by Rev. J. G. Miall; and 1,000 of the *Life of Amos Lawrence*.

LENGTH OF SERMONS.—The *Atlantic Monthly* for March says; "How long ought a sermon to be?—As long as you can read in the eye of seven-eighths of your audience, 'Pray go on.' If you cannot read that, you are mistaken in your vocation; you were never called to the ministry."

REDUCING SCHOOL HOURS.—The subject of over-tasking children in schools has been considerably discussed in Salem, Mass. As a consequence, the Committee of the Classical and High Schools have reduced the number of daily recitations from four to three. Thus far, the change has worked beneficially to the school.

DEATH IN THE BALL ROOM.—At Taberg, N. Y., a short time since, Miss Helen Pike, aged about eighteen, was attending a dance at Gillet's Hotel, and whilst on the ball-room floor; she complained of feeling faint, and almost immediately fell. She did not speak again, but died instantly!

SALOONS AND GAMBLING.—A large number of young men were recently brought before a court in Springfield, Mass., upon the charge of gambling on the Sabbath. They were caught in saloons open for the purpose, and in some instances had won and lost considerable money.

—An entire block of sixteen brick and stone buildings, 320 feet long, and from 90 to 140 feet deep, was raised last week by means of screws in Chicago. The buildings covered an acre of ground, and weighed over twenty-five thousand tons. They were raised a distance of four feet ten inches by means of six thousand screws placed beneath. The operation probably has never been performed to so great an extent before. It was accomplished at the rate of about one foot per day. None of the houses were less than four stories high, one was six stories, and eight were five.

—Rev. H. Ballou, of the Universalist denomination, mourns over the great fecundity of Universalism. "It has hatched out," he says, "a brood of ministerial Mesmerists, Biologists, Fourierites, and Necromancers;" and in conclusion he asserts that "We (the Universalists) must put a stop to this fecundity, or it will put a stop to us."

—A merchant at Baton Rouge, La., and who was once worth \$150,000, was arrested for vagrancy last week, having in five years gambled away his entire fortune. He must have played well to make it last so long.

—An act exempting from attachment one sewing machine, of a value not exceeding \$100, in actual use by the debtor or the family of the debtor, has passed both branches of the Legislature and received the approval of the Governor of Massachusetts.

—Mr. J. H. Brown, who supports fifty-two young Baptist theological students at Howard College, Ala., at an annual cost of \$13,000, has recently endowed a theological chair in that College by a contribution of \$25,000.

At that moment a gray-haired, tall and stout man

entered the open door and said, "I arrest you, Mr. Sanborn." "By what authority," said I, "and what is your name?" "He gave no name, but said, 'I am from the U. S. Marshal's Office' or something of that sort. 'What is your authority—your warrant?' repeated I. 'We have a warrant,' said some one—for by this time two more men appeared. 'Show it—read it,' said I. A small man calling himself Freeman (afterward,) for none would give their names, began to read a paper, but had only got through a few lines when the gray-haired ruffian took a pair of handcuffs from his pocket and proceeded to put them on my wrists, I standing in my own house, without a hat or boots, only in slippers or cloth.

A whistle was given; some men rushed in, none of them known to me, and carried me by force to the street, where stood a carriage with two horses. They lifted me from the ground, and tried to put me in the carriage. I resisted with my feet, for my hands were fast in the manacles. They tried two or three times without success, breaking the carriage, but the horses started and they could not get me in. In the mean time my cries and those of my sister had called my neighbors from their homes, who surrounded the ruffians and prevented them from carrying me off.

I stood in the street in my slippers half an hour, wearing the handcuffs, until Deputy-Sheriff Moore took me by force from the ruffians' hands under a writ of habeas corpus, issued by Judge Hoar. Their names, given after a long time and reluctantly, were Silas Carlton, — Coolidge, — Tarleton, and — Freeman. There were two or three others whose names I have not learned.

Fifteen minutes after I was handcuffed, standing in the street, Freeman read me a warrant signed by Vice President Breckinridge for my arrest, with an indorsement from McNair, Sergeant-at-Arms of the United States Senate, authorizing Silas Carlton to seize me. How he did it I have said. People of Massachusetts act as it seems to you best in this case!

F. B. SANBORN.

THE UNSATISFACTORY STATE OF EUROPE.

The question of most immediate interest in Europe is how the allied powers, which, by the treaties of 1815, guaranteed the neutrality of Northern or Upper Savoy as virtually a portion of Switzerland, will act upon the absorption of that territory by France. The following article from the *Liverpool Courier* of the 21st shows the view taken of this question by the conservative party of Britain, and probably by the governments of Europe generally. If France be allowed quietly to annex the territory in question, it will, we think, only be through fear of its army:—

SWITZERLAND THREATENED.

Switzerland has protested against the annexation of what is called Haute Savoy, or the districts of Chablais and Faucigny, to France. These districts run up between Geneva and the Valais to the Lake of Geneva, one side of which they overlap. If France succeeds in gaining this territory, she will have Geneva embraced all round, and will be continuous with Switzerland on the side of the Valais. When France seized Savoy, in 1792, her next step was to seize Switzerland. The cycle of history in all points seem to be returning again, and the events of the first empire are for the second time marching steadily to the alarm of Europe. There is no disguising the fact that Switzerland, by this annexation, will be entirely at the mercy of France. Two hours' sail across the Lake of Geneva can place French armies in the very heart of Switzerland.

Compacts are often based on compromises in private life. Both parties may have to sacrifice something of what they consider to be their rights to avoid litigation; yet when once a question of this kind is solemnly settled no one dreams of disturbing it, and the courts of law uphold the validity of written documents.—Otherwise nothing would be settled, and family arrangements would form an unending source of litigation.

And so in treaties, "natural boundaries" may be overstepped, affinities of language may be neglected, an aggressive state may be confined to limits over which it may have marched victoriously; still, the states of Europe loyally abide by the faith of treaties, knowing that if a violation of them be permitted to a successful adventurer, no treaty would be of more than temporary continuance.

There are four distinct treaties which guarantee the independence of Switzerland by guaranteeing the neutrality of Chablais and Faucigny. By the first, made on the 26th of March, 1815, Sardinia binds herself to "comprise Chablais and Faucigny in her neutrality," as guaranteed by all the powers." The second treaty is one to which Sardinia, Austria, Russia, Prussia, and France are parties. It was signed on the 20th of May, 1815, and declares "that the territories in question form part of the neutrality of Switzerland," as recognised and guaranteed by all the powers." The third is the definitive treaty of the Peace of Paris, made between Austria, Great Britain, Prussia, and Russia on the one side, and France on the other. This "recognises and guarantees the inviolability and neutrality of the territories." And the fourth is a treaty to the same effect made between Sardinia, Switzerland, and the canton of Geneva, in particular, as being locally the most interested parties. There is no getting out of this with honour. We are bound by treaty to protect the neutrality of these places, and all our treaties are worthless if we permit this one to be violated without the assent of every party to them. Mr. Bright may cry, "Perish Chablais!" or "Perish Switzerland!" as readily as "Perish Savoy!" but Englishmen are not represented by Mr. Bright; and if we desire that Europe should be at peace, we must steadily resist the first aggression.

The agents of the French Emperor tell us that he will formally declare that he has no designs upon Belgium or the Rhénish provinces, and has given up that pretty idea enunciated in his speech respecting natural boundaries. What is meant by a formal declaration? Is it not a statement made by his authorized Minister, in his name, to other nations? Well, we can estimate the value of these formal declarations which come so frequently from France. On the 5th of February M. Thouvenel formally stated to Lord Cowley that France, in seeking guarantees for her own safety, had no intention of violating those guarantees which Europe had thought it necessary to take for her own safety, and that "in the opinion of the French Government it would be well that the districts of Faucigny and Chablais should be permanently united to Switzerland." Here is a formal declaration, yet the last despatch of M. Thouvenel asserts that Chablais and Faucigny must belong to France. Can any dependence be placed upon diplomatic so hollow and insincere as this? Would we trust our capital to a merchant whose principles were so exhaustive of treachery? What means the host of French agents throughout Belgium continually employed in preaching up annexation to France? What mean the journals, supported by France, which continually

lament the severance of Belgium from Gaul? To-day we hear that the innocent Louis Napoleon never turns a longing eye in the direction of Belgium; he is not afraid of Prussia so close to his frontiers; he is only alarmed by the proximity of formidable Sardinia, and promises not to covet his neighbour's territory on the North, while seizing that of his neighbour on the South. But who can trust such declarations, even for a day? A demonstration may readily be got up by French Agency and French money in some two or three towns of Belgium, and then there are 80,000 men in camp at Lisle, and France is the self-appointed guardian of discontented nationalities. Savoy and Nice to-day, Switzerland to-morrow, then Belgium and the Rhénish provinces. Europe may prepare herself for a succession of demands, each more extensive than the other, and a tacit acquiescence in the first will be a precedent for all.

And that a succession of demands will be made may be inferred from the ruling motive of them. In seizing Savoy, it is not the possession of 700,000 men, or a romantic but unproductive region, that Louis Napoleon desires. His object is to extirpate liberty and constitutional government from his frontiers. Savoy had a free press and parliamentary government. Mr. Bright consents that she should perish, and with her both—Switzerland, too, must be "influenced," or "invited," and in case of refusal, "coerced," to curb her Helvetic democracy and remodel her institutions, for exiled Frenchmen breathe the free air of her mountains, and write the narratives of their oppression. Belgium, too, has a free press, a constitutional Parliament, and she, too, is a home for the refugee. To all of these the maxim of Tacitus is applicable, "*Profuturum, si ubique e conspectu libertas tolleretur.*"

Every concession to France renders her more rapacious in her demands and more capable of effecting them. If Europe, through apathy or division, or love of mammon, tolerate this unprincipled aggression her peace will not be of long duration. "*Principiis obsta*" is a wise maxim, and as fitted to be used of national policy as of individual error. If Europe will not combine to check this first stride in the steps of the old empire, she will have to do so when her means are less and her enemy more powerful.

— A subscriber, writing from Kingston, informs us that a person in that city has patented a fluid for making wood fire-proof.

— The Rev. J. C. Usher, Episcopal Minister of Brantford, C. W., has published "an apology for accepting the invitation to United Prayer in all lands."

— Two schooners arrived at this port yesterday.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY FOR APRIL.—The character of the "Atlantic" is steadily rising, and this is the best number we have seen. It contains as much matter that we care to read as any of the British Magazines, for in all there is a good deal of what may be called trash. The articles in this number to which we would specially invite attention, are:—

"Hunting a Pass."—This gives an interesting account of Fonseca Bay, on the Pacific side of Honduras, and the effort to find a pass through the Cordilleras for a railroad to connect that Bay with the Bay of Honduras, on the Gulf side.

"Kepler."—This article shows, first, the almost superhuman intuitions or guesses after truth of one of the most remarkable men the world ever produced; and second, that a slavish adherence to the inductive method of Bacon has, to a great extent, stifled and starved British scientific genius for two centuries. The writer is strongly in favor of combining deduction with induction in scientific researches, and thinks that man is only yet at the threshold of scientific knowledge.

"The Mexicans and their Country."—In the present state of affairs, this well-written article has a peculiar interest.

There are several other good articles, and some very poor, among which we reckon the Professor's Story. In fact, the admission of the writings of a man so sneering and so assuming as Professor Holmes into the Magazine, must, we should think, very considerably circumscribe its circulation.

PARLIAMENTARY.—The following is a return of the several sums paid from the public chest, since the union for the aid or maintenance of police in Upper and Lower Canada respectively:—Upper Canada, \$2,760 29, Lower Canada, \$373,715 93.

April 5th.—There is quite a hubbub here to-day in consequence of the Quebec Election Committee having adjourned without leave of the House. By Vic. 22, chap. 7, sec. 79 of the consolidated statutes, they cannot adjourn 24 hours without authority of the house, and a special reason must be assigned according to a proviso sec. 79. They can only adjourn to the day appointed for the meeting of the House if they have occasion to apply or report. It seems most probably that the committee has taken upon itself to violate the law without any regard to the consequences. If so, they will be liable to be taken in custody by the sergeant-at-arms, to be censured or imprisoned, or required to make satisfaction to the interested parties, as the House may direct. The chairman, W. F. Powell, left yesterday. Two other members, Messrs Ferguson and Dionne, have likewise gone. Mr Dufresne is about to-day, looking quite cheerful.

[He was sick as long as Parliament was sitting so that no report could be made]

I am informed upon good authority that the Rev. gentlemen from the west who gave evidence before the University Committee endeavored to influence the chairman, Hon. M. Cameron, to prevent their discharge as witnesses. They were anxious to be retained at the public expense, in order to lobby among members of the Legislature against the University! Of course Cameron turned a cold shoulder to the gentlemen.—*Cor. Kingston News.*

THE ST. ROCH'S SAVINGS' BANK CASE.—Chief Justice Bowen gave judgment in favor of the plaintiff in this case, on Thursday last, in the Superior Court, thus making the Directors personally answerable to the depositors for the liabilities of the "Caisse d'Economie de St. Roch." The proceedings in this suit and the decision of His Honor may be useful to the Committee of the Legislative Council appointed to enquire into the affairs of the Bank.

SALT MAKING IN GODEFRICH.—On Saturday last we paid a visit to the salt works in this town to ascertain the latest developments in that line. We found the superintendent, Dr. Potter, with his assistants, actively engaged in hauling out from a couple of boiling cal-

drons, shovel-fuls of the clearest, whitest, and most beautiful common salt we ever have seen. At the time of our visit we should judge two or three bushels of salt had been taken out, and more to come. Quite a number of citizens and strangers were present, witnessing the first satisfactory and successful manufacturing of salt at this place, and each visitor carried away a specimen of the products—a lump of the most positive evidence of what had been done.—*Signal.*

THE POPULATION OF VICTORIA.—A correspondent of the *Globe* thus writes of this town: "A census has just been taken of Victoria, from which it appears that our present population, exclusive of Indians and sailors in the harbor, is 2,020. This includes 50 soldiers quartered at the government house, prisoners in jail, and the police force. Many persons will doubtless be surprised to find, after the flaming accounts that have gone abroad, that we have only two thousand inhabitants. But sober facts are the best data to go upon."

COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

MONTREAL, April 10.

The weather is more Spring-like, and out-door operations are commencing.

— The summer tariff by the Grand Trunk went into operation on the 9th, reducing considerably the rates charged in winter.

— The advices from Britain to 21st March show no improvement in prices. Canadian Superfine Flour continues 27s. to 27s. 6d. in Liverpool, which would net over 24s. to 24s. 9d. currency. Ashes continue at 29s. Old and 30s. New for Pots; Pearls 32s. 3d. to 33s.

— There is some little activity in this market in anticipation of the opening of the navigation.

WHEAT.—The price of Spring Wheat has advanced in Toronto about four cents from the lowest point, being now quoted at \$1 to \$1.05, the latter, doubtless, for seed wheat. There is very little wheat coming to this market, and we have no transactions to quote.

LOUR.—The market is rather unsettled; \$5.15 is the highest price offered by buyers, and some are holding off till Flour falls, but sellers generally ask \$5.20, and some lots are limited to \$5.25, and even higher. The other grades are unaltered. No. 2 is worth \$5.

ASHES.—Pots 30s. 3d. to 30s. 6d., Pearls 32s. 3d. to 32s. 6d.

PORK is quite inactive, but without any marked change. Bacon and Cut Meats generally are very slow of sale, and we hear of some consignments being forced off at very low rates.

BUTTER is still depressed. There are orders in town from the Lower Ports, but buyers offer very low prices.

JOHN DOUGALL,
COMMISSION MERCHANT.

MONTREAL MARKET REPORT.

(Corrected by Clerks of Bonsecours and St. Ann's Markets, Tuesday, April 10.)

Oats, 2s. to 2s. 2d. Barley, 3s. 6d. to 4s. Indian Corn, 5s. to 6s. Peas, 3s. 9d. to 4s. Buckwheat, 3s. 3d. to 3s. 6d. Flax Seed, 6s. to 6s. 6d. Timothy Seed, 14s. 6d. to 15s. Bag Flour, 14s. 6d. to 15s. Oatmeal, 11s. to 11s. 6d. Dressed Hogs, \$8 to \$8.75. Butter—Fresh, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d.; Salt, 8d. to 9d. Eggs, 8d. to 9d. Potatoes, 3s. 9d. to 4s. 6d. Maple Sugar, 5d. to 5½d. Hay, \$8 to \$11; Straw, \$3 to \$4.50.

REMARKS.—There was a small attendance of farmers and a poor supply of produce. Very little Hay and Straw in the market.

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET.

[WEEK ENDING APRIL 10.]

Cattle, Extra, \$8; First Quality, \$7 to \$7½; Second and Third, \$5 to \$6½; Milk Cows, \$15, \$20, to \$35 for Extra; Sheep, \$3½ to \$4½ for Ordinary, and \$8 to \$10 for Extra; Lambs, \$2½ to \$3½; Hogs, \$7 to \$7½; Hides, \$6 to \$6½; Pelts, \$1 to \$1.50; Tallow, 7c.

REMARKS.—Markets dull, which is usual after Easter for two or three weeks.

NEW YORK MARKETS—APRIL 10—[By Telegraph.]

Flour is a shade firmer, with more export demand. Wheat buoyant, with a good enquiry. Rye dull at 80c. to 82c. Corn is a shade better. Pork dull. Lard steady. Ashes quiet—Pots \$5.20, Pearls \$5.68. Barley dull—70c. to 85c. Oats firm. Peas quiet.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ARRIVAL OF THE "KANGAROO."

The "Kangaroo" arrived at New York, April 6. The annexation of Savoy to France was definitely settled by France and Sardinia. Treaty signed.

The proposition in favor of the ballot was rejected by large majorities in both Houses of the British Parliament.

A Squadron of four vessels, headed by the screw steamer "Hero," are to convey the Prince of Wales to Canada. The *Times* strongly recommends that he make a tour to the United States, and feels sure a visit to the President will be appreciated.

Miss Florence Nightingale is seriously ill, and prayers are offered in the Garrison Chapels for her.

The Municipal Council of Nice voted against annexation to France, and sent a deputation to Turin on the subject.

Commercial Treaty between England and France is in full operation.

Paris Bourse closed flat at 67 to 90.

Signor Farini presented to the King of Sardinia votes of Emilian Provinces in favor of annexation. The King, in reply, is said to have accepted the vote, as also that of Romagna, but at the same time he would not fail in deep devotedness to the Pope. The latter had addressed a monitory to the King, breaking off all relations, and excommunicated him.

It is reported Sardinia wants a Loan of 150 million francs.

Austria declines to renew diplomatic relations with Sardinia, owing to flagrant violations of the Treaty of Zurich.

London markets checked yesterday, owing to the universal distrust of the grasping policy of Napoleon.

The Shah of Persia is dead.

The *Patrie* states that 50,000 men were about to be levied in Tuscany, and 25,000 in the Omelina provinces, thereby increasing the Sardinian army to nearly 300,000 men.

Le Nord says the moment the Pope's Bull is ful-

minated, the cities of Milan, Genoa, Leghorn, Turin, Bologna and Florence have agreed to illuminate and give character of a national celebration to the event.

It was said at Vienna that the French troops at Rome would retire to Civita Vecchia if the Pope excommunicated Victor Emanuel.

INDIA.—An invasion of Kakees had taken place at Tipperah; 1,000 persons were murdered. A report was current of treason at Indoor, the capital of Holkar.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.—In the last engagement, before reported, the Spaniards had 250 killed and wounded. The Moors numbered 15,000, and the action lasted seven hours. There was another severe fight on the 7th, when the Spaniards were victorious. Tangier was expected to be attacked in a few days. The whole Spanish fleet had left Gibraltar for Tetuan.

AUSTRIA.—It is stated that the French Ambassador had informed the Austrian Government of the approaching evacuation of Lombardy by the French troops, and in the name of his Government expressed a wish that Austria would continue to observe non-interference in the affairs of Central Italy. An Austrian note says that since the interview at Villa Franca the Emperor has made too many sacrifices for the maintenance of peace to be able to recommence a European war. But, although keeping a merely observant attitude, Austria desires, nevertheless, to draw the attention of France to the secret intrigues of Sardinian agents in Venetia, and repeats most distinctly that Francis Joseph would not hesitate to make the greatest sacrifice in defence of his rights in Venetia.

ARRIVAL OF THE "NIAGARA."

The "Niagara" arrived at Boston on the 9th inst.

The *Paris Patrie* says the Sardinian troops had commenced the evacuation of Savoy, and the first detachment of French troops returning from Lombardy would arrive at Savoy on the 25th March. The *Times* admits that the annexation must be quietly allowed, but denounces the act as one of spoliation and wrong, and in principle as bad as a march upon the Rhine, or a sudden attempt upon Antwerp, and must leave upon all minds the conviction that there is no safety except in continental watchfulness and armed preparation against the aggressions of a sovereign who thus seizes upon the possessions of a friendly power.

Continued agitation in Hungary, and numerous arrests in Pesth.

LIVERPOOL.—Flour firm; holders demanding an advance of 6d; Ohio 27s to 29s; Philadelphia and Baltimore 25s to 26s 8d.; Wheat firm, but quiet; Red 10s 2d to 10s 8d; White 10s 6d to 12s 6d; Corn dull; Yellow 33s; White 37s; Pork—More enquiry; Lard heavy at 57s to 60s.; Ashes—Pots quiet at 29s to 29s 6d; Pearls 33s.

LONDON.—Money unchanged. Consols 94½ to 94½ for money, and 94½ for account. Bullion increased £76,400.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MONTREAL TOOL STORE.—The subscriber acknowledges thankfully the patronage with which the above establishment has been so long favored, and begs to say, that having determined to give his exclusive attention to the Auction and Commission Business, all retail sales will be discontinued on the 24th instant.

The Wholesale Agency of Dawson's Planes continued as heretofore. ALEX. BRYSON.

Montreal, April 10th, 1860.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS.—On and after the 25th instant, the Office of the subscribers will be at No. 275 St. Paul Street, (at present the Montreal Tool Store,) and next door to the one they now occupy. They return thanks for the business confided to them during the past year, and beg to intimate to their friends and the public, that they have engaged an able and experienced Crier, and having very extensive and convenient store and yard premises connected with the office, they will be able to execute satisfactorily all matters entrusted to them in the way of consignments, whether of Dry Goods, Groceries or Hardware.

Their charges will be low, and every exertion used to merit a continuance and extension of commands in their line.

Sales of Real Estate and Furniture solicited, and will be attentively managed.

Consignments from manufacturers and shippers of Hardware will have the benefit of ample experience, and no pains spared to make a good account of them.

ALEX. BRYSON & CO.,
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants.

Montreal, April 10th, 1860.

POSTPONEMENT.—Owing to several extensive additional consignments being offered to the subscribers for next month, they have deemed it advisable to postpone the Catalogue Sale of Hardware announced for 17th instant until Tuesday, the 15th May, when a large assortment of Goods, including First class Tools from the stock of the Montreal Tool Store, will be sold without reserve.

ALEX. BRYSON & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Montreal, April 10th, 1860.

WANTED.—A Matron for the Ladies' Protestant Home at Quebec. She must be without incumbrances, understand the cutting out and arranging of needle-work, and possess the highest testimonials as to Christian character and capacity for the situation. Address Miss Griffin, Secretary L. P. H., 24 Esplanade, Quebec.

OPERA GLASSES, STEREOSCOPES, &c.—SAVAGE & LYMAN have received an assortment of Opera Glasses, in Japanned, Ivory and Pearl; also, a large variety of Stereoscopes, from one dollar upwards; views of all countries, instantaneous views of Niagara, New York, Montreal, Quebec, &c., by Notman, at the reduced price of \$4.50 per dozen. Thompson's unrivalled Glass or Transparent Views of Niagara, Lake George and Champlain, in great variety.

CATHEDRAL BLOCK.

Montreal, April 10th, 1860.

EDUCATION.—Mrs. George Wilkes' Establishment for the board and education of young ladies, Chateauguay Place, 433 LaGauchetière Street, Montreal.

References: Rev. Canon Leach, LL.D., Rev. Wm. Bond, M.A., Rev. Henry Wilkes, D.D. &c., &c.

BAZAAR.—The Ladies of the Wesleyan Church will hold a sale of fancy and useful articles in the store No. 37 Great St. James Street, adjoining the Wesleyan Church, on Thursday and Friday, the 12th and 13th instants.

Doors open each day from 12 till 6 o'clock, and from 7 till 10. Admission free during the day, 12½ cents in the evening. Lunch will be provided each day from 12 till 2 o'clock. Prince's Band will be in attendance each evening.

WASHING.—MRS. MITCHELL, No. 16 Aylmer Street, will take in washing for families or single gentlemen.

Montreal, April 10th, 1860.

Mothers and Children.

THE ROOT OF THE SOCIAL EVIL.

The root of the Social Evil is the undervaluing of the virtue of chastity in man by the women of England. If the mother and daughter demanded, on the part of the suitor, that chastity which is absolutely required by the other sex, the Social Evil would have received its death-wound. A few words will explain and establish these propositions. "An Englishwoman," writing to the *Times*, proposes a midnight meeting on behalf of the men whose position in respect of chastity is parallel to that of the women who met Mr. Noel and Mr. Brock. She declares that if the demand ceased, the supply would also fall off. In one respect, she hardly does justice to her sex. We might infer from her words that the number of outcast women and of depraved men is about equal. The fact is, that the number of profligate men is beyond comparison greater than that of fallen women. Were the number of unchaste men in London reduced to that of the unchaste women, almost the entire number of the latter would disappear from our streets. The taint in the one sex is confined to a particular portion among whom it breaks out in a glaring, comprehensive, and hideous form; in the other, it is, to a great extent pervasive. Confine it in the one sex as you confine it in the other, and it will soon be all but annihilated. And *how* is the vice of unchastity confined within boundaries so rigid in the case of the female sex? "An Englishwoman" will find it worth while to ponder that question and its answer. Putting aside minor causes, it is because men estimate chastity in women highly; it is because a fallen woman has ruined her prospects; it is because *even an unchaste man will marry none but a chaste woman*. Do women thus check immorality in the other sex? Do they address to men the demand which men so inflexibly address to them? No. For five, ten, fifteen years a man is a rake and a profligate. The thing is notorious. His friends at the club know it; it is known in the families where he visits. During all those years he may be a seducer, a frequenter of vile haunts, a gentleman who "protects" an unfortunate female. But he has gold. He has, perhaps, rank. At all events he is in a position to marry. Does his notorious unchastity stand in his way when he finds that step convenient? Not a bit. He finds the marriage market open. A mother who would herself shrink with horror from the thought of unchastity welcomes him to her house; a daughter who is herself pure as a flower accompanies him to the altar; he takes his place in society as one who has sown his wild oats, and is henceforth respectable. Fathers and brothers are of course in these cases not without fault; but mothers are pre-eminently the family match-makers, and daughters are themselves the victims; and most persons will agree with us in the opinion that when there is a feeling of repulsion or disgust experienced by any of the parties concerned, it is on the part of the male, not the female branches of family. Now *that* is the grand stem-root of the Social Evil! Let women in England look upon a proposal of marriage from a profligate man as men in England would regard a proposal of marriage with a Haymarket outcast. Let every pure-minded girl shrink with contempt and loathing from the advances of a rake. Let every mother close her doors against the known profligate. There will then be hope for those outcast wanderers. It is the women who give the tone to society. It is the women who fix the laws of etiquette. Let them set the ban of society upon the unchaste man; let him be turned out to those dens and to those companions to which his brutish tastes have assigned him, and to which men doom the unchaste woman. He is now permitted to alternate the haunt of infamy with the drawing-room. He can bestow a parting kiss on the lip of his harlot, and proceed to conduct his bride to church. Let him only know that this is no longer possible—let him feel sternly stamped upon him the brand of social exclusion and unchastity in men will become as rare as it is in women.—*Dial*.

HOUSE REMEDY FOR SCARLET FEVER.—We find the following paragraph in some of our most intelligent exchanges, in reference to Scarlet Fever—a disease which is somewhat prevalent in our city at the present time:—

Parents should be very careful about their children when this devouring plague seizes them, and every good mother should be prepared for it with the following good remedies:—

1st. When a child is taken with the fever, give it a dose of castor oil; if the body shows a flush color, have a pot of saffron tea made and give it to the child to drink. This will drive the eruption out.

2nd. Have warm baths for their feet; keep warm, and the room under a proper temperature.

3rd. When the eruption is out, grease the whole body with bacon fat, and keep the body open. Then call for a doctor if the throat should get sore.

To this the stolid old *National Intelligencer* adds:—"Better begin with the doctor first." Not bad advice—but then mothers can do a good deal themselves, if they have a good stock of common sense. To keep the body well oiled, however, is a treatment which ought not to be neglected in any case.—*Exchange paper*.

CHILDREN FASHIONABLY DRESSED.—The absurd fashion of exposing children of tender years to the keen outdoor air with but half the necessary protection which their little arms and legs require, is still so prevalent as to require a word of comment. It is true, fond mother, that your chubby, three-year old boy is finely modeled as the Cupid of Canova; but the pleasure you derive in knowing that other people admire the graceful roundness of those limbs, will never compensate you for the anguish and watchings which you will experience when he is attacked with croup or the terrible scarlet fever. Strong men find it almost impossible to spend half their time in the heated houses of civilized society, and then go out of doors with thinly clad extremities, without catching all the cramps and ills that flesh is heir to. No one but a Highlander, used to the sky for a canopy and the heather for a bed, can go bare-legged with impunity in these northern latitudes and Spring and Fall seasons. Yet we daily see little boys and girls dressed in the shortest of clothes, with knees and arms reddened and chapped by the cold. Hundreds of innocents yearly die in New-York from this cause alone. Will not all mothers who read this, heed the warning?—*N. Y. Tribune*.

WHAT A DEAR LITTLE SISTER.—How sad and touching, yet how beautiful, is the loving, exculpation of this little sister: "On Friday afternoon a fatal accident happened to a little girl, daughter of Mrs. Cole, residing seven miles south of this city, on the Horn Lake road. This little girl, whose age was seven years, was playing in the house with her twin-brother, when he, in the wantonness of sport, seized a gun, and fired at her, seventeen buckshot, taking effect in her throat. She immediately ran toward the door, where, meeting her mother, she exclaimed, 'Brother didn't go to do it, and died almost instantaneously.'

Young Men's Department.

DIFFERENCE IN HUSBANDS THE CAUSE OF DIFFERENCE IN WIVES.

Mary A. was married at the age of twenty to one whom, if she did not love better than herself, she loved as well. She was the daughter of a kind, judicious mother, whom she had obeyed from her childhood; not with a servile spirit, but with the cheerful alacrity of the tenderest filial love. This yielding and loving disposition she carried with her to her husband's home. George Lee must have seemed less than human, had he not loved her. He did love her, and that love had a powerful influence in restraining some wrong tendencies of his. For a few years he found his happiness at home; that home where he reigned supreme; not with the exercise of an arbitrary power, but with the gentle sway of love; and Mary was so happy! Then she would have followed her husband around the earth, had interest or health demanded. Much as she loved her mother, and fondly as she clung to her children's home, she would unhesitatingly have yielded all, had he asked the sacrifice. But there came a change. The deep under-current of self-love in the heart of George Lee gradually broke through the silken barriers of domestic love and happiness, and he began to seek gratification away from the fire-side, leaving his wife to her own sad thoughts. Yet for a long time she did not complain, but redoubled her efforts to make home pleasant to him. For a time he was scrupulously kind when he was at home, as though he would have atoned for his long absences. Night after night he would remain away, from the close of day till midnight, and sometimes for two or three hours later. At those times Mary was usually too timid to sleep, especially as she had not even the protection of a locked door between her and the street; for George Lee had not that, at present, fashionable convenience, a night-key. So Mary would sit and sew, hour after hour, into the lonely night, until overcome by weariness, she could do so no longer; then she would walk with silent tread, listening for every step, when at last he came, she would retire without a reproachful word. She used to think that she could not live so a great while; but she did not know how much she could bear. Years passed in this way, when at one time she was sick; and as she had no help or society but her children, who were too young to sit up late at night, she particularly needed the presence of her husband; and she thought he surely would not leave her alone now. She was mistaken. Immediately after taking his evening meal, he went away as usual; but so confident did she feel that he would not leave her so entirely helpless and unprotected, to a late hour, that she was comparatively calm and cheerful, until the evening was far advanced. Ten o'clock came ere she was aware of the lapse of time; but the next hour dragged heavily. Eleven came, but with it arrived not her husband. She lay there ill and helpless, too feeble to seek even the poor relief of pacing the floor; yet striving to be calm and hopeful; but unable to close her eyes, and thinking how very dark it was, when suddenly a light flashed across the window, which was succeeded in a few moments by a peal of distant thunder. In childhood, Mary had always been afraid in a thunder storm. In more mature years, reason had to some extent overcome her fears; but now weak and utterly alone she could not help feeling a thrill of terror at the prospect before her. The cloud came up

rapidly and the tempest was terrific. Flashes of vivid, blinding light were almost simultaneously accompanied by crashing peals of thunder. She could no longer be calm, but freely crept from her bed, while a groan of irrepressible anguish burst from her lips. She was unable to walk more than a few steps, but was compelled to return to her couch, upon which she sank almost fainting. When she recovered, she reproached herself for her want of trust in God, commended her household to His protection, and tried to school herself to calmness. The storm passed, and soon the clock told the hour of midnight. Another hour passed, and yet another, and then her husband came. Poor Mary! her terror had given place to indignation, and who shall dare condemn her, if for once she uttered words of reproof. Her words were not bitter she only said,

"George, do you think it is right to leave me alone all this time when I am so ill? I have been so frightened."

"You are a terrible love," was his coarse reply; "I had better not have come at all, if there is no peace here."

Mary had all her life-time been used to submission, and she could not contend; but there was a weight upon her heart, and a rankling thorn planted there, that for many a weary year was not extracted. The night seemed very long, but morning came at last; and before the sun had reached his meridian George Lee had again left his home, and all the rest of that day, and through the long night that followed, Mary watched and waited for her husband, but watched and waited in vain. None but God knew the bitter, concentrated anguish that was crowded into those two nights; but when about the middle of the afternoon succeeding, he returned, she suffered no reproach to escape her lips.

Weeks passed, and she never again alluded to the subject. He still continued the practice of being out late at nights, but returning health gave her strength to endure.

In the meantime, some of the people were preparing to emigrate to the West, and one day George said to his wife,

"Mary, Mr. A. and Mr. B. and several others are going West, and I think we had better go."

"Mary replied quietly, but firmly, 'you can go if you wish to do so, but I shall not.'"

"And why not?"

"Well, I do not expect that my life will be very long, and I shall not leave every friend that cares for me here, to go away and die among strangers."

"Why, Mary, don't I care for you?"

"You could leave me without aid or protection, to suffer alone when I was sick and helpless. Was that proof of your regard for me?"

"George Lee said not another word. His conscience spoke, and that sufficed. From that time the subject was never mentioned. Mary toiled on for years, faithfully performing her duty to her husband, doing the work for a large family, having no help excepting when she was sick, and then for the shortest possible period.

She might have had aid and companionship at those times to which we have referred, but she could not do it without exposing her husband's errors, and that she never did if she could avoid it.

Did he appreciate her generous performance? Aye, when the life that had been devoted to him was yielded up, when, after her long day of unceasing labor, she laid her down to rest; to sleep a long night of dreamless sleep; then he knew her value.—*Home Monthly*.

Agriculture.

THINK TWICE BEFORE YOU MOVE.

Multitudes are contemplating a move *somewhere* in the coming spring, or as soon as they can sell out, reckless of the old maxim: "A rolling stone gathers no moss." They have just got their farms cleared up, and taken a few crops from the virgin soil, or they are situated upon the old homestead, with a hundred acres of poor, hard cropped land. They have good neighbors, good schools, and good markets, but they are not making money quite so fast as they wish to, and mean to try their fortunes in a new place.

If a man is already settled and has pleasant associations around him, the probability is, that he will lose money by moving. If there is nothing else wrong but the land, pluck and industry will bring that right. There may be more wealth in the old farm than its owner dreams, and a better management may enable him to unlock its treasures.

Perhaps deeper plowing is needed to break up the hard-pan formed by running the plow-nose four inches below the surface for a century. Perhaps two-thirds of the manure is wasted, and there may be a loud call to stop the leaks. Perhaps the cattle are foddered at the stack all winter, and there is a dead loss, in the extra consumption of hay, of ten dollars for every head of stock. Perhaps the best part of that farm is still under water for half the year, and it only needs a little draining to turn a waste into a fruitful meadow.

A few changes of this kind in the management of a farm make all the difference between success and failure, riches and poverty. As a rule, it is much better for the farmer to change his location. We have observed many of the

latter kind of changes and seldom found them profitable, but the other kind pay well. Our advice, then, is to drive down the stakes a little deeper where you are, and persevere until you conquer. Such a conquest is glorious. We had rather take such a man by the hand than the Governor of a State, or a member of Congress. He has the stuff in him to rule an empire, for, as a successful farmer, he has already conquered a small one.—*Agriculturist*.

SOW THE SPRING CROPS EARLY.

A great deal of the farmer's success depends upon his being early in the field, and prepared to take advantage of fine weather, and the proper condition of the soil, to deposit the seed. We have already remarked that a late crop of oats was never good for anything, being always light and chaffy. The oats which weighs heaviest per measured bushel, and yields the greatest number of bushels per acre, is always produced by an early crop. Early Spring wheat always ripens sooner and produces better than that which has been sown late, and the grain of the former is always the brightest and best.

Potatoes also require to be put into the soil early. If they are neglected until the tubers have sprouted, the strength of the seed will be very much exhausted, and the plants that grow from them will not be near so strong as those which spring from undamaged seed. By preparing the ground early for potatoes and planting as soon as there is no danger of having the leaves cut down by frost, the tubers will be ripe before the rot appears, and it has been remarked that late, unripe crops are generally destroyed in seasons of blight.

The parsnip is a slow grower and requires to be sown early in the spring in order that it may have the full benefit of the summer and fall to come to perfection, and the carrot should also be put in early, as it grows slowly in the commencement, but it increases rapidly during the summer, and generally ripens before the parsnip. Both these crops require deep tillage, thorough pulverization of the soil, and abundance of short manure or rich compost.

Every spring crop in field or garden should be sown or planted early, in order that it may have the benefit of the whole season for coming to perfection, but no crop of any kind should be committed to the ground until the soil has been well prepared to receive it.

SOWING GOOD SEED.—The proprietor of the *American Agriculturist* fairly deserves the honorable title of "National Seed Sower." Tree, fruit, flower, and vegetable seeds he has scattered with a liberal hand broadcast over the country—distributing free to his subscribers during a few years past more packets and of far greater value than the United States Government through its Patent Office machinery has ever done. Not wearying in this good work, he has just added to his already large list free seeds of the New Rochelle Blackberry, a most delicious fruit, the best variety known. But the *American Agriculturist* itself is, after all, the best seed he has to distribute; always practical, reliable, and comprehensive, and better still, pervaded by the high moral tone that might be expected from a man noted for works of active Christian charity and Church usefulness. Farmers and their wives and children have no safer or better friend among publishers than Orange Judd, and no more useful and entertaining magazine than the *American Agriculturist*.

RAISING CALVES—A NEW METHOD.—While on a short visit to the farm of Mr. D. M. Crowell, of this town, a few days ago, our attention was drawn to a plan of raising calves for early sale, which, to us in this section of the country, has the appearance of novelty, and seems worthy of the consideration of stock growers. Mr. Crowell took ten calves (all heifers) last spring, and commenced feeding them on sour milk at a few days old, keeping them on the same kind of food during the summer, taking good care to feed them uniformly, but not very abundantly, so as to keep them growing thriftily, without forcing too rapidly. In the fall they were put in stables, and fed on hay, and a little meal, increasing the quantity of the latter gradually, with a view of fitting them for Beef in the spring, at one year old or a little under. These ten calves now look like young oxen, and are estimated to weigh about 500 lbs. each, alive.—*N. Y. Farmer*.

CATTLE IN SPRING.—It is bad policy to allow cattle to roam over grass lands in Spring. They undoubtedly enjoy the freedom, and relish the first tender bits of the fresh grass, and it is a pleasant sight to see them in the fields again; but they do more harm to the grass than they get of good. In meadows that have become somewhat run out, more seed of herds-grass and clover should be sown, the surface well harrowed both ways, and afterwards rolled. This treatment sometimes doubles the crop. Two tons per acre cost little more than one.—*American Agriculturist*.

—By sowing nitrate of soda in small quantities, in showery weather, under the trees, a most beautiful verdure will be obtained. I sowed it in the long grass in the plantations, which cattle could never eat heretofore, but is now preferred by them to the other parts of the field.

The Miscellany.

A SCENE IN INDIA.

They rushed, those Indian Sepoys,
Like tigers on their prey,
Where one undaunted warrior
Alone had barred their way.

With terrible cries, with uplifted swords,
On rushed they in fury, those savage hordes;
Their sabres red with the blood of the slain—
Of women who pleaded for mercy in vain.
Still the soldier stood firm,—the courage high
Of his own brave island flashed from his eye;
Before him a pile of the slain lay crushed,
But on o'er that rampart the wild hordes rushed.
He saw it was vain,—he turned in despair
To gaze on a lovely form kneeling there—
With lips half parted, and upturned eye,
Asking of God but "the strength to die!"
And now she rose, nerved by holy faith,
With a woman's deep trust to encounter death;
She turned to her loved one,—a vision bright
Passed swift as a dream o'er her spirit's sight
Of her English home, of her mother's bower,
And the holy hymn sung at evening's hour—
Her young sister's laughter—the bridal band,
When she gave to her love both hand and hand,—
He who now gazed, in his agony wild,
On his cherished wife and his infant child.
Ah! then, with those hallowed memories, came
Strength to the young heart and trembling frame;
She spoke—sad but calm was her gentle tone,
As the bars of the gate crashed one by one.

"Grieve not for us, my husband,
I do not shrink from death;
I'll tread the darksome valley,
Upheld by conquering faith;
And our bright, smiling darling
Shall, in unbroken rest,
Be borne on angel's pinions
To the Good Shepherd's breast!
But leave us not to perish,
My love, by other hands,—
By wild and fearful tortures,
Amid those ruthless bands!
Oh! clasp me to thy bosom,—
My place of happy rest,—
Then draw thy sword, beloved,
And sheath it in my breast!"

He clasped to his bosom once more his love,
As he raised an appealing look above;
He pressed one last kiss on his baby's brow,—
His task was done well! All is silence now!
The Sepoys rushed in to torture and slay,
But untouched, the fearless had passed away;
O'er their lifeless forms the warm sunlight shone,
And victory, even in death was won!

Westport, C.W. TERRESSA D—.

MISSION SABBATH SCHOOLS.

The Sabbath School organized by Robert Raikes, who was the first to hit upon the idea of a Sabbath School, was pre-eminently a mission school. Its object was to gather in those children, who, in the manufacturing cities of England, were employed during the week in factories, and there to teach them to read, with the ultimate purpose of instilling religious truth into their minds. In this way it was hoped to save many from ignorance, dissipation and crime.

In this country, however, it rarely happens that children must be taught to read in the Sabbath School; so this feature of Raikes's school necessarily disappears. And as most schools have been carried on in connection with churches, the idea of ministering to the wants of those otherwise unprovided for, has had quite too little prominence. Religious parents have been careful to put their children into the Sabbath School, while they have not been duly vigilant to provide for the children of the irreligious. Thus many who have had no religious instruction at home, have grown up in utter ignorance of the Bible—and, what is still worse, Christians have too often come to regard the Sabbath School as a substitute for, rather than an auxiliary to, home instruction. No one can fail to see, I think, that so far as Sabbath Schools have failed to reach the children of the irreligious, and have at the same time been regarded as an ample substitute for faithful home culture, thus far they have been an evil, rather than a blessing.

The *mission Sabbath school* of the present day restores, as nearly as the changed condition of things requires, the original idea of a Sabbath School. It seeks out the self-neglected, the poor and ignorant, and aims to provide for them food, clothing, secular and religious instruction, each in due proportion.

It is gratifying to observe that this branch of the Sabbath-School work is assuming a more important position in the affections and efforts of Christians. There is now scarcely a city church but has its mission school or schools, where the money and direct, self-denying efforts of the church may be expended in saving those who must otherwise be given up to abject ignorance and ruin. Many schools there are, besides, supported by Societies organized for the purpose, or by individuals. The worst places have been entered by the Sabbath-School, armed with its varied weapons of warfare—with charming results.

Three things have contributed largely to the success of these mission schools in the city:—First, attractive religious reading—especially illustrated papers. These have excited a taste for reading, and have sowed broadcast much precious seed, which has often reached the parents as well as the children.

Secondly, short, off-hand speeches, filled with vivid and stirring incidents, calculated to impress religious truth indelibly upon the mind.

But the greatest power over the wild street boys and girls of the city has been found to lie in music. When everything else fails to secure

good order and attention this is successful. A perfect bedlam of confusion is often transformed in a few moments into quiet and good order. Music has a charm for all. The worst boys or girls, (for the girls are much worse than the boys,) those who would enter into a fight on suitable provocation in the midst of school exercises, would drop everything, even their quarrel to sing. They love to sing—they have come to the school to sing more than for any other purpose. It may be this is because singing helps them to give vent to their boisterous exuberance, yet those verses which they now so thoughtlessly repeat, associated as they are with sweet strains of music, never can fade from the memory. It is an encouraging thought to the faltering laborer in these schools, that years hence, if not now, the seed thus sown, watered by sober reflection, and warmed by the Spirit of God, will bear abundant fruit.

In the country, the destitution not being so great, there has been little or no stimulus to form these mission schools, or to devise ways in which to make them attractive. The destitution that really exists is not seen or felt. So the country is decidedly behind the city in the Sabbath School movement. In schools that exist the proper interest does not prevail. Singing, in which the children engage, and adapted to their capacity, is comparatively unknown. Extemporaneous speeches are little thought of in making the Sabbath School interesting. And when a Sabbath School celebration is held, where, if anywhere, the children should be not only entertained, but *delighted*, with off-hand speeches—quite as likely as not, some old fogey is engaged as orator, who delivers a written oration of an hour's length, which taxes the maturest mind fully to appreciate, and of which the children have no recollection—except the dignified appearance of the speaker and their own anxiety to see him sit down.

Still much is being done in the country. Reading is very general, though children's papers are not circulated as largely as they should be. Here and there, too, a mission school is started by some earnest Christian worker.

In Vermont something has been done by different societies during the past two years to increase the interest and efficiency of Sabbath Schools. Still much remains to be done. During the coming summer it is the design of the Sunday School Union to send missionaries into all parts of the State to make a beginning at least of this work.

At another time I will speak at length of this projected work of the Union.—*Vermont Chronicle*.

SAYINGS.

If a man empties his purse into his head, no man can take it away from him. An investment in knowledge always pays the best interest.—*Franklin*.

Save, save, spare, scrape, stint, starve; do anything but steal, to educate your children!—*Edward Everett*.

When I am assailed with heavy tribulations, I rush out among my pigs rather than remain alone by myself. The human heart is like a millstone in a mill; when you put wheat under it, it turns and bruises the wheat to flour; if you put no wheat in it, it still grinds on; but then it is itself it grinds and wears away.—*Luther*.

Scarf not at the natural defects of any which are not in their power to amend. O! it is cruelty to beat a cripple with his own crutches.—*Thomas Fuller*.

Carlyle says: Nine-tenths of the miseries and vices of manhood proceed from idleness; with men of quick minds, to whom it is especially pernicious, this habit is commonly the fruit of many disappointments and schemes oft baffled; and men fail in their schemes not so much for the want of strength, as from the ill direction of it.

Man courts happiness in a thousand shapes; and the faster he follows it, the swifter it flies from him. Almost everything promiseth happiness to us at a distance, such a step of honor, such a pitch of estate, such a fortune or match for a child; but when we come nearer to it, either we fall short of it, or it falls short of our expectation; and it is hard to say which of these is the greatest disappointment. Our hopes are usually bigger than the enjoyment can satisfy; and an evil long feared, besides that it may never come, is many times more painful and troublesome than the evil itself when it comes.—*Tillotson*.

No man is more miserable than he that hath no adversity; that man is not tried whether he be good or bad; and God never crowns those virtues which are only faculties and dispositions; but every act of virtue is an ingredient into reward—God so dresses us for Heaven.—*Jeremy Taylor*.

—Applied to the richest gifts of God and the highest interest of man, hope reaches from earth to heaven, and fastens the anchor of the soul within the veil, where it is sure and steadfast, so that the expectation of eternal rest may enable the weary to bear with patience the tossings of time's troubled sea. But, remember, "he never had a hope who never had a fear." Hope is the tenant, not of a heart that was never broken, but of a heart that has been broken and healed again. A pure, bright star fixed high in heaven, it reaches with its rays the uplifted eye of the weary pilgrim; but stars shine not in the day; the darkness brings them out. So grief summons

hope in the aid of the sufferer. When the ransomed rise from the sleep of the grave, and open their eyes on the dawning of an everlasting day, this gentle star, which had often soothed them in the night of their pilgrimage, will nowhere be found in all the upper firmament; for, in the presence of the Sun of Righteousness, hope, no longer needed, no more appears.—*Roots and Fruits of the Christian Life*.—*Rev. W. Arnot*.

—An indolent, earthly selfishness, under pretence of humility, like Satan in an angel's dress, cunningly suggests the distinction between a common ungifted man and the great apostle of the Gentiles. He was a worthy witness; but what could we do, although we did our best? If you are a sinner forgiven through the blood of Christ, in the greatest things Paul and you are equal; unequal only in the least. In the things that reach up to heaven and through eternity, there is no perceptible difference between you; the distinction is confined to the earth and time. You, a lost sinner, get pardon and eternal life in God's dear Son, and what does he get more?—Getting as much from your Lord, you may love your Lord as much. In the economy of grace a shallower vessel serves nearly every purpose as well as a deeper, if both are full of Christ. In nature, the shallowest lake, provided it be full, sends up as many clouds to heaven as the deepest, for the same sunlight beams equally on both their bosoms. This law may often be seen at work in the spiritual kingdom. "Glory to God in the highest" rises in a stream as strong and pure from a sinner saved who lays out one talent in a lowly sphere, as from a sinner saved who wields ten talents in the sight of an applauding world. Nay, more; as a lake within the tropics, though shallow, gives more incense to the sky than a polar ocean of unfathomable depth, so a Christian of few gifts, whose heart lies open, fair and long to the Sun of Righteousness, is a more effectual witness than a man of greater capacity who lies not so near, and looks not so constantly to Jesus.—*Ibid*.

THE LUXURIOUS CHRISTIAN.—A *luxurious* Christian prays, in the good set phrases of devotion, for a spirit of self-denial; that he may endure hardness as a good soldier of Christ; that he may take up the cross and follow Christ; that he may be ready to forsake all that he hath and be Christ's disciple; that he may not live unto himself; that he may imitate Him who went about doing good—who became poor that we might be rich, and who wept over lost souls. In such a prayer there may be, consciously, no insincerity, but a pleasurable sympathy, rather, with the grand thoughts and the grander feeling which the language portrays. The heart is buoyant with its gaseous distension to the bounds of its great swelling words. This lover of the pride of life does not discover his self-inflation till conscience pricks him with such goads as these: "Are you living for the things you are praying for?" "What one thing are you doing for Christ which costs you self-denial?" "Are you seeking for opportunities to deny yourself, to save souls?" "Are you willing to be like Him who had not where to lay his head?"

A SNUG ROOM WITH A GOOD "OLD ENGLISH FIRE."—All the doors and windows closed as rigidly as the state of the joinery will permit, with sometimes the addition of corded string and sand bags. Now, first, the fire, to be kept burning, must have air—oxygen. The inmates must have air—oxygen also. Every known source of supply being cut off, what is the consequence? Great pressure is exerted by the cold air outside, and draughts, thin little corkscrews, gimletty currents of concentrated cold air, find their way in, in spite of the elaborate attempts made to keep them out, and strike us, and wind themselves about us, making the shrillest music the while, asserting their prerogative in the most unmistakable manner, as in the case in any instance where it is sought to subvert the working of a natural law by barricades, or any other popular description of impediment. It will thus be readily seen that ventilation of buildings is of the utmost importance, as tending not only to the comfort of the inmates, but as an *imperative sanitary duty*—indeed, as much a necessity as good drainage or abundance of light.—*Builder*.

A VALUABLE AMERICAN MOUNTAIN.—Mr. J. V. Phillips, of St. Louis, in a Report to the Iron Mountain Railway Company, states that the country is made up principally of the lower Silurian limestones and sandstones, and these in the Iron Mountain regions being cut up by numerous mountains, mounds, ridges, dykes, and veins of porphyry, granite, and trap rocks. The Iron Mountain and Pilot Knob are among the greatest natural curiosities on the surface of the globe, and 1500 feet above tide-water, 1000 feet above the Mississippi river, and nearly in the geographical centre of the Continent. On the north and west of this great iron centre are found lead, copper, and zinc fields. On the south and east are copper, argentiferous lead, cobalt, and nickel districts. Gold and silver have been discovered, and recently platinum. Lead and copper mining have barely commenced; the out crop of beds of ores and backs of veins only have been worked. The depth of the lead-bearing rocks and extent of the surface area are greater in this State than any other portion of the globe, and the same may be said of the copper fields. The marble from which part of the mantles in the new Capitol, at Washington, were made, was from a quarry near

Pilot Knob; this marble is of superior quality, and inexhaustible.—*Mining Journal*.

STONE OIL IN PENNSYLVANIA.—This oil is undoubtedly the real petroleum, which is a viscid variety of bitumen, flowing from beds associated with coal strata. It is found, we believe, in other parts of this country and in Europe, but chiefly in Asia. In some of our Western States where it exists, it is called Seneca or Genesee oil. It is found also in the island of Barbadoes. It is generally of a dark reddish-brown color, is slightly translucent, and its odor is bituminous. That of Barbadoes, however, is greenish, and resembles tar; and there it supplies the place of pitch as well as of lamp-oil. In general it is used for all the common purposes of oil. The famous petroleum wells of Birmah produce some half a million hogsheads of oil annually. The wells are upwards of five hundred in number and occupy altogether a space of about sixteen square miles. The wells or pits from which the petroleum is obtained, are artificial perpendicular shafts, commonly from 200 to 250 feet deep. At the bottom of the pits the liquid seems to boil; but whether from the emission of gaseous fluids or simply from the escape of the oil itself from the ground, is not known. The oil is taken in earthen pots. At first it is thin, but grows thicker, and in cold weather it coagulates. It has a pungent aromatic odor. It is an article of export, but immense quantities are used in the Birman empire. It is not only used in lamps, but is used for smearing timber, to protect it against insects, especially the white ant, which will not approach it. The country near these petroleum wells is remarkable for its petrified wood and its fossil bones.

SINGULAR STATISTICS OF TOBACCO.—In 1856, 33,000,000 lbs. of tobacco were consumed in England, at an expense of £8,000,000, £5,220,000 of which went in duty. In 1851 the average was 11.70 oz. per head per annum. In 1852 it had risen to 16.36, and in 1853 to 19 ozs. We hear of 20,000 hds. of tobacco in the bonding-houses in London at one time. There are 90 tobacco manufacturers in London, 1,569 tobacco shops, 82 clay pipe makers, 7,380 workmen engaged in the different branches of the business, and no less than 252,048 tobacco shops in the United Kingdom. In France much more tobacco is consumed, in proportion to the population, than in England. The Emperor clears 100,000,000f. annually by the Government monopoly. At St. Omer 11,000 tons of clay are used in making 45,000,000 tobacco pipes. In the city of Hamburg 40,000 cigars are consumed daily, although the population is not over 150,000; 10,000 persons, many of them women and children, are engaged in their manufacture; 150,000 cigars are supplied annually, and the business represents £4,000,000. In Denmark the annual consumption reaches the enormous average of 70 oz. per head of the whole population; and in Belgium even more—to 73 oz., or 43.5lb per head. In America the average is vastly higher. It is calculated that the entire world of smokers and snuff-takers consume 2,000,000 tons annually or 4,480,000,000lbs., as much in tonnage as the corn consumed by 10,000,000 Englishmen, and actually at a cost sufficient to pay for all the bread-corn eaten in Great Britain. Five million and a half of acres are occupied in its growth, chiefly cultivated by slave labour, the product of which, at 2d. per pound, would yield £37,000,000. Time would fail to tell of the vast amount of smoking in Turkey and Persia. In India all classes and both sexes indulge in this practice; the Siamese both chew and smoke. In Burmah all ages practice it, children of three years old, and of both sexes. China equally contributes to the mania; and the advocates of the habit boast that about one-fourth of the human race are their clients, or that there are certainly one hundred millions of smokers.

CHRISTIAN TREASURY.

"It pleased the Father that in him should all fulness dwell."—Col. 1. 19.

COME, FOR HE JUST SUITS YOU.—Jesus is in every sense suited to the sinner, because he has all he needs, and has done all that is required for his justification. Not only so, but he has the heart to give what he has, and to make over what he has done, to all who apply to him in faith. Is your heart hard? He can soften it. Is your conscience guilty? He can cleanse it from guilt. Are your fears distressing? He can dissipate them. Is your unbelief strong? He can conquer it. Is your heart weak? He can give you strength.

He has a fountain, in which to cleanse you—a robe, with which to adorn you—wealth, with which to enrich you—and a glorious heaven, to which he will introduce you. He can supply every want, he can heal every disease, he can rectify every mistake. Come then to Jesus, he will give you grace and glory.

We need not enter minutely into any one's case or circumstances, the one question is, Are you a sinner? If so, Jesus is exactly suited to your case.—Are you desiring to be saved? He is able to save you. Are you willing to be saved by him? Then he is willing to save you.

He has the mercy, the merit, and the power that are necessary to save sinners; and he delights to manifest his mercy, impart his merit, and exert his power. He needs no inducement, he has that in his own gracious nature.

He asks for no recommendation, for he gladly receives, and perfectly saves the vilest of the vile. None can be too vile for Jesus. None can be too weak for Jesus. None can be too empty for Jesus. The viler, the weaker, the emptier the sinner—the more welcome to Jesus. The lost sinner is just suited to the Saviour; and Jesus the Saviour is just suited to the lost sinner.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES & DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Montreal—8th inst., Mrs. Frederick Carlisle, of a son.
9th inst., Mrs. John Louson, of a daughter.
9th inst., Mrs. Arthur, of a son.
Lachine—9th inst., Mrs. A. N. Rennie, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Clarendon—8th ult., by the Rev. Wm. T. Hewitt, Mr. Samuel Fraser, to Miss Margaret Armatage.
29th ult., by the same, Mr. John Prendergrast, to Miss Matilda Caldwell.
Edwardsburgh—22nd ult., by the Rev. Andrew Melville, Mr. Andrew Graham, to Sarah Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. John Montgomery.
28th ult., by the same, James Stephenson, M.D., to Mary, eldest daughter of James Keeler, Esq.

DEATHS.

Montreal—2nd inst., James, son of the late Mr. John Veitch, aged 10 years.
7th inst., Mr. Henry Baylis, of Cote des Neiges aged 75 years.
Sherbrooke—31st ult., Elizabeth, daughter of the late Horace Barber, Jr., aged 5 1/2 years.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPRING TRADE SALE.—On Thursday, 12th April, will be sold, on account of the Manufacturers, at the Store of Mr. John Duggan, No. 272 St. Paul Street, (adjoining his present premises, and recently occupied by Messrs. Jos. Mackay & Bros.,) a variety of Canadian Manufactures, comprising:—

TWEEDS, SATINETS, ETOFFES.
WADDING AND BATTING.
WRAPPING PAPER, and other Goods.

Terms Liberal.

Sale at TWO o'clock.
BENNING & BARSALOU,
AUCTIONEERS.

CARD.—The Subscriber having received encouragement to commence business as an AUCTIONEER in this city, offers his services in that capacity during the ensuing season.

Having possessed peculiar advantages during a period of ten years, in the employ of John Leeming, Esq., for obtaining an intimate acquaintance with this business in all its details, he feels confident of his ability to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their support.
OFFICE—No. 35 St. Francois Xavier Street.
JOHN J. ARNTON.

Montreal, April 2nd, 1860.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.—1860.—LEWIS, KAY & Co., having received per "Bohemian," just arrived, Duplicates of their Goods lost on the "Hungarian," have now on hand a complete assortment of FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS.

Buyers are solicited to call and inspect their Stock.
242 St. Paul Street. Premises recently occupied by James Johnston & Co.
Montreal, April 6, 1860.

1860. NEW SPRING GOODS. 1860.

J. PAPE & Co., 93 McGill and 284 Notre Dame Street, beg to inform the Ladies of Montreal and Province generally, that they have opened up, and are daily receiving an immense and superb assortment of Spring and Summer Novelties, comprising:—Ribbons, Flowers, Bonnets, Laces, Parasols, Plain Lustres, Figured Lustres, Fancy Dresses, (magnificent assortment), Delaines, (French, various), Delaines, (English and Scotch, 500 pieces), Muslin Dresses, (Plain and Flounced, beautiful display), Barages Dresses, (Plain, Printed and Flounced, largest and best assortment in the city.)

Have just marked off a rich and brilliant collection of Tissue Scarf Shawls, Cashmere do., Filled do. Together with the latest novelties in French Mantles of various textures.
All Goods marked in plain figures. Sales made for Cash only.

NO SECOND PRICE.

P.S.—Mourning or other orders attended to at customers' private residence by a properly qualified person.
Verbal or written orders carefully attended to.
Patterns sent post-free to any part of the country.
Any lady purchasing material for a Mantle, can have a paper shape of any Mantle she may select, free of charge.
Constantly on hand, a large assortment of Children's Mantles.
We are in constant communication with the British and Foreign Markets, and receive fresh and new supplies of Goods per Steamer every week.
Goods delivered to any part within the city limits at 11 o'clock A.M., 3 P.M., and 7 P.M.

ST. LAWRENCE HOUSE,
93 McGill and 284 Notre Dame Street,
MONTREAL.

April 7.

EDUCATION.—MISS LYMAN'S Classes will recommence on Monday, April 16. There are a few vacancies in the Junior Class.
Côté House, April 4th, 1860.

CITY MOURNING WAREHOUSE.—McDUNNOUGH, MUIR & Co. gratefully acknowledge the liberal patronage they have received in this department of their business, and would assure their friends and the public that a large and complete assortment of Family and Complimentary Mourning Goods will be constantly kept by them, and that great care in the selection will continue to be exercised, in order to maintain the high reputation of their establishment. Their Show Rooms are replete with every description of Black Silks, Velvets, Grapes, Paramatias, Henriettas, French Merinos, Coburgs, Delaines, Dresses, Shawls, Caps and Bonnets, Mantles, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Millinery and Fancy articles.
Orders promptly executed, and despatched without delay by express. Terms Cash.
McDUNNOUGH, MUIR & Co.,
185 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

April 4th, 1860.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.—OGILVY & Co.—The Subscribers having now received their usual Spring Supplies of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, particularly invite the attention of Buyers to their large and well selected Stock, now opened at their Stores, Nos. 11 and 13 Little St. Joseph St.
OGILVY & Co.
Montreal, April 4th, 1860.

FLOWER ROOTS.—Just received per steamer from France—
2500 Gladioli of various names and colors
700 Italian Tuberoses, 500 Ranunculus, also 500 Anemones.

—ALSO—

A large assortment of Flower Seeds, of which 12 choicest sorts for 2s. 6d. for hotbeds; 12 Hardy for 2s. 6d., to plant in open ground; 25 do., 5s.; 100 sorts, including many new and choice kinds, sent free to any part of Canada, &c.
A complete assortment of Garden and Flower Seeds for \$10, sent free by express.
S. J. LYMAN & Co.,
Place d'Armes.

Montreal, April 4, 1860.

CLOVER SEED.—For sale—
20 lbs. Long Clover Seed
20 " Short " Do.
Just received, per Grand Trunk Railway, from Prince Edward District.
CUVILLIER & Co.,
St. Peter Street.
Montreal, April 4th, 1860.

BOOTS AND SHOES WHOLESALE at 96 McGill Street.—The subscribers invite the attention of town and country dealers to their present well assorted stock of BOOTS & SHOES, carefully manufactured with best materials and workmanship.
GEORGE SMYTH & Co.,
Montreal, April 4th, 1860.

COFFEE.—The PURE MOUNTAIN PEAK BERRY CEYLON COFFEE.—Just received, a further supply of this beautiful Coffee, ground three times a day. Price, 1s. 3d. per lb.
—ALSO—
FINE GREEN & BLACK TEAS.—It being now so difficult to get a really Good Tea, parties wanting such will do well to call and buy those now received by
W. D. STROUD,
33 St. Lawrence Malu Street.
Montreal, April 4th, 1860.

ALBERTINE OIL.—The Subscribers have just received and offer for Sale 50 Bbls Albertine Oil.
LYMANS, SAVAGE & CO.

March 30.

SAW MILL TO LET. with CIRCULAR SAW, &c., all newly fitted up; also, a CARBING MILL, in same building, with pace and power for Planing and Grooving Machines, &c., &c., situated at St. Ann's Island of Montreal, having the advantage of direct communication with Montreal, both by railway and by water, and a supply of Timber from the Ottawa. Apply to
EDWARD THOS. JONES.
Carillon, March, 1860.

PARTNERSHIP.—The Subscribers have this day entered into Co partnership for the purpose of carrying on the Mercantile business, under the style and firm of J. H. HOLDEN & BROTHER. The business will be conducted in the Store formerly occupied by C. HOLDEN.

J. H. HOLDEN,
H. HOLDEN.

Mirickville, 28th March, 1860.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.—THOMSON, CLAXTON & Co invite the attention of the trade to their Spring Importations, now nearly complete, by arrival of recent steamers. The "North Briton," just in, and the "Bohemian," due early next week, will bring additions to their stock, which are deemed worthy the inspection of good men and close buyers. All such are respectfully invited to examine and compare qualities and prices.
228 St. PAUL STREET,
Next door to LYMANS, SAVAGE & Co.
Montreal, March 27th 1860.

ON SALE.

LEATHER.—Spanish Sole.
Kip Sole.
Selected Whole Kips.
London Vends.
Cordovan.
Horse Butts.
COD OIL.—50 Barrels.
MILLER & Co.,
LEATHER DEALERS,
Corner of St. Peter and Lemoine Streets.
(Depot, St. Pie Tannery.)
Montreal, March 27th, 1860.

REMOVAL.—MILLER & Co. will remove in a few days to the store immediately opposite to the premises they now occupy.

REMOVAL.—N. S. WHITNEY has removed to those new, large and convenient premises, 74 McGill Street.
Montreal, March 27th, 1860.

COMMUNION PLATE, STEREOSCOPES &c.—SAVAGE & LYMAN have just received an assortment of Electro-plated and Britannia Metal Communion services in Flagon, Cup, Plate and Patterns.
A large variety of Stereoscopes, with views from all countries, especially instantaneous views of Niagara, New York and Montreal by Notman, and Marine Opera Glasses, of every style and quality. Microscopes, Spectacles, in gold, silver and steel, with pebble eyes.
March 27th. CATHEDRAL BLOCK.

SPRING MEDICINES.—MEDICAL HALL, opposite the Post Office.—Urquhart's Fluid Extract of Jamaica Sarsaparilla, Tilden's Fluid Extract of Dandelion, Clarke's Alternative Syrup, Unaltered Syrup of Iodide of Iron, Effervescent Citrate of Magnesia, &c., &c.
For sale at the
MEDICAL HALL,
7 Great St. James Street.
March 27th, 1860.

PAINTS, OILS AND COLOURS.—The Subscribers offer for sale—
40,000 gallons Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil, of their own make.
500 kegs and tins Pure White Paint, of their own make.
50 kegs (1 and 2 cwt.) do do
2,000 kegs and tins assorted Paints.
20 tons Putty, in bladder.
20 bbls. Spirits Turpentine.
All of which they offer to the Trade on liberal terms.
LYMANS, SAVAGE & Co.,
228 St. Paul Street.
March 25.

WHOLESALE CONFECTIONERY, 243 NOTRE DAME STREET.—CHAS. ALEXANDER respectfully intimates that he is daily manufacturing Confectionery of all kinds, and has a constant supply always on hand of every article in his line.—TERMS, CASH.
Manufacturer of Gum Drops, Conversation Lozenges, Jujube Paste, &c., &c.
Country Orders, with Cash Remittances, punctually supplied.
CHARLES ALEXANDER.

WANTED.—By a Young Man in the Country, who can furnish the most unexceptionable references and recommendations as to character and ability, a Situation as Salesman or Book Keeper. Those who require the services of an active and efficient hand, will find in the applicant no disappointment.
Address, reference in Town, S. J. Y., Witness Office, who will give full information.

CLARK, WINKS & CO., have received and opened up bulk of their Spring Importations, comprising all the novelties of the season, and will continue to receive by each steamer the latest designs in the different materials, as produced in the British and Foreign markets.
Town and country buyers invited to examine the stock at Boyer's Block, Custom-House Square. Each department will be found complete in itself.
Montreal, March 23rd, 1860.

PIANO-FORTES FOR SALE.—Superior tone and highly finished rosewood cases, with all the modern improvements, low for cash or approved credit, at the manufacturer's, D. MCLEAN, 64 St. Elizabeth, near Dorchester Street.
Montreal, March 23rd, 1860.

NOTICE.—The Subscribers have closed their Retail Store, No. 18 1/2 St. Paul Street. The Retail Department of their Business will in future be confined to their Notre Dame Street Store, (No. 298, West), two doors from McGill Street.
March 21. FERRIER & Co.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A steady, sober man to take charge of a Bakeshop. None need apply but one who thoroughly understands his business.

LOT AT HOCHELAGA.—For sale, that lot of land known as the site of the hotel formerly kept by Madam Anna Stark, containing one hundred feet front, by two hundred and fifty feet in depth, with the ruins of the old hotel. Price low and Terms liberal.
Also, several other lots belonging to the Estate of the late Herman Seaver. Apply, by letter, to
W. R. SEAYER,
Point Fortune, C. E.

STRAW AND FELT HATS, ALSO STRAW AND FANCY BONNETS of all sorts Cleaned and Altered to latest style by
MRS. WEBBER,
No. 8, St. Lawrence Main Street.

REMOVAL.—The subscribers have removed from Custom House Square, to No. 274 St. Paul Street, premises formerly occupied by Wm. Stephen & Co.
BURRITT, LONSDALE & TOWNER.
March 20.

FRANK MILLER'S LEATHER PRESERVATIVE AND WATER-PROOF OIL BLACKING.—A branch manufactory of this article has been established in Canada, and it can now be obtained at as low price here as in the States, where it is so deservedly popular, and where its sales have been so extensive for more than twenty years.
For sale, in Montreal, by
BROWN & CHILDS.

DRY GOODS.—ST. LAWRENCE HOUSE, 93 McGill Street, second door from Notre Dame Street. John Pape & Co. have just received a large assortment of BALMORAL SKIRTS.
Montreal Oct. 21.

TO THE LADIES OF CANADA.—Will they be kind enough to observe that CLARK & Co., of Paisley, whose Cable Laid Thread has been for Fifty years domesticated in every home, have succeeded in producing a
NEW POLISHED THREAD.
It is silk-like in its Smoothness, Elasticity, and Beauty, while in Strength it rivals Flax.
Observe—All their reels are marked simply "CLARK & CO'S," without Christian name or Initial Letter.

WINDSOR NURSERIES.—The Stock of FRUIT TREES—more especially APPLES and PEARS, both Standard and Dwarf—is larger and finer than heretofore, and will be sold exceedingly low for Cash.

APPLE TREES.—Extra Sized, 7 to 9 feet high, with fine heads; will bear the year after planting; 25c. each, \$11 for 50, or \$30 per 100.

APPLE TREES.—Fine, 5 to 7 feet high; 20c. each, \$8 for 50, or \$5 per 100.

DWARF APPLES.—Very Fine, 3 to 4 years; \$4 1/2 per dozen.

DWARF APPLES.—Good, 2 years; 37 1/2c. each, \$3 1/2 per dozen.

STANDARD PEARS.—Very Extra, in a bearing state, 7 to 9 feet high; \$6 per dozen, \$40 per 100.

STANDARD PEARS.—Fine, 6 to 7 feet, 3 years; \$5 per dozen, \$30 per 100.

STANDARD PEARS.—Good, 5 to 7 feet, 2 years; \$4 per dozen, \$25 per 100.

DWARF PEARS.—Very Fine, 3 to 4 years, with blossom buds; \$6 per dozen, \$35 per 100.

DWARF PEARS.—Very Extra, 2 to 3 years; \$4 1/2 per dozen, \$30 per 100.

DWARF PEARS.—Good, 2 years, and Extra, 1 year; \$3 per dozen, \$20 per 100.

Together with a large stock of other articles in the Nursery line, both Fruit and Ornamental.

ROSES.—Attention is called to the stock of Hybrid, Perpetual, Moss and other Hardy Roses, which is large and select, at from \$3 to \$4 1/2 per dozen for very Strong Plants, according to size and variety.

WEeping TREES.—Extra-Sized, 10 to 12 feet high, Weeping Elm, Weeping Mountain Ash, and Weeping English Ash; \$1 each, \$8 per dozen. Weeping Willows, Fine; 25c. each, \$2 per dozen.

A small extra charge made for Packing, which will be carefully done so as to insure carrying safely any distance.

CATALOGUES sent on application. Orders, accompanied with the cash or proper references where the parties are unknown, will be promptly attended to and sent as directed, after which the Trees will be at risk of purchaser. Orders should be sent early.

The Nurseries, being in an exposed situation and on heavy soil of moderate fertility, the Trees will be found very hardy and more suitable for cold, Northern localities than those raised in the generality of Nurseries, where they are forced on too fast.
JAMES DOUGALL.
Windsor, 20th March, 1860.

STARCH.—ENCOURAGE HOME MANUFACTURE.—S. COLONIAL PATENT STARCH, manufactured by the Canada Starch Company, Montreal. This excellent Starch is superior to any imported, and only requires one trial to place it in universal use in every family.
January 13.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, used in the Royal Laundry, and pronounced by HER MAJESTY'S LAUNDRESS, to be the finest Starch she ever used. When you ask for GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, see that you get it, as inferior kinds are often substituted. Sold by all Grocers, &c., &c.

EDUCATION.—Preparatory Establishment for Young Gentlemen, conducted by MRS. ALEXANDER ROSS, 101 St. Antoine Street, Montreal. The chief objects in the care of her young charge are to instill Christian principles, and cultivate habits of obedience and gentlemanly conduct. French is spoken in the Establishment, to which there are Grounds attached.
Pupils over Ten years of age are sent to the High School, and carefully assisted in preparing their lessons.
References to parents of Pupils; also, to the R. R. Lord Bishop of Montreal, Rev. Canon Leach, Vice-Principal of McGill College, Rev. Henry Wilkes, D.D., Rev. William Bond.

EDUCATION.—MRS. SIMPSON'S ESTABLISHMENT for the Board and Education of YOUNG LADIES, 4 & 5 Inverness Terrace, Montreal. The Spring Term will commence on Tuesday, the 16th, April. For Prospectus, apply to Messrs. B. Dawson & Son, 23 Great St. James' Street; or at the School.
Montreal, March 30th, 1860.

FRENCH BOARDING SCHOOL.—MONS. & MAD. AMARON, from Switzerland, assisted by their daughters, continue to receive as boarders, a few young ladies desirous of acquiring the French language. They have taken a comfortable house in the village of Berthier, 45 miles from Montreal, on the North Shore of the St. Lawrence, and easily accessible by steamer in summer and stage in winter. French will be taught grammatically, and is the only language spoken in the family.
Terms for board and tuition, (washing included,) \$15 a month, payable in advance. One dollar a month extra for use of Piano.
Instruction in the English branches of education and in music can be obtained in the village.
For reference, apply to Rev. W. C. Merrick, M.A., Berthier; or Rev. P. Wolff, Secretary of the French Canadian Missionary Society, Montreal. Address Madame D. Amaron, Berthier, (en haut,) Canada East.

EDUCATION.—A lady who has had much experience in teaching, desires to meet with an engagement in a Ladies' School. She is competent to instruct in the higher branches of English education, or French, or Music.
Apply at Montreal "Witness" Office.
References can be given.

VICTORIA BRIDGE.—Forwarded, free of postage to any part of the country, a large Engraving of Montreal, giving a correct View and Description of the Bridge.
Prices:—5c. for three copies; \$1 for fifteen; Printed on very fine paper, and colored, \$1 for three copies; per dozen, \$3. Address, post paid,
SALTER & ROSS, Montreal.

TEA.—2,000 packages selected for family use; 1,000 packages in lead cases containing 3, 4 and 5 lbs. of Tea each, and boxes containing 12 to 17 lbs. each.
Residents in the country sending their orders to the Tea Establishment, 27 Great St. James Street, accompanied by a remittance, can purchase the following first-class Teas, possessing very great strength and pure flavor:—
Souchong, the best imported, 3s. per lb., and a superior quality at 2s. 6d. and 2s. 8d. per lb. recommended.
The best Green Teas imported—Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Gunpowder, Imperial, 3s. per lb.; very superior quality at 2s. 6d. and 2s. 9d. per lb. recommended.
Other descriptions of Tea at 1s. 3d. to 2s. 6d. per lb.

The best Coffee imported, very fine quality, at 1s. 3d. per lb. Chocolate, Rock Cocoa, Ground Cocoa, Soluble Cocoa, Broma in packages, Cocoa Shells, Cocoa Nuts and Cocoa Nibs.
EDWARD GEE & Co.,
Tea and Coffee Dealers,
27 Great St. James Street.
Montreal, March 13th, 1860.

COACH VARNISHES, of very superior quality, manufactured by a gentleman from London, England, for Sale by
J. & R. C. JAMIESON,
No. 20 Lemoine Street.
Montreal, Dec. 13, 1859.

ST. MAURICE WARES.—For Sale: Ash Coolers, Ash Do, with Horns; Potash Kettles, 5 to 9 cwt.; Camp Ovens, 1 to 6 cwt.; Sock Plates, Horse Shoe Iron, Cart Wheel Boxes.
CUVILLIER & Co.,
St. Peter Street.
March 30.

FARMERS!—MECHANICS!—MILLERS!!—PORTABLE AND STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS, and all kinds of Machinery and Castings, at low prices, and warranted, at the
EAGLE FOUNDRY,
King and Queen Streets, Montreal.

SHORT-HORN BULLS FOR SALE.—Barrington, white, 4 years old, bred by Noel J. Becar of Long Island; Sire, Romeo (13,619); Dam, Lady Barrington 12th, by 4th Duke of York, (10,167). Price \$600.
Cheltenham, red, 3 years old, bred by F. W. Stone of Guelph; Sire, John o'Gaunt, 2nd (13,089); Dam, Maud, by Gauntlet, (10,260). Price \$400.

Also, several young Bulls and Suffolk Pigs.
Address W. H. Harrison, Morley, St. Lawrence County, New York.

INSURANCE NOTICE.—THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY continues to insure Property on most favorable terms, and at the lowest rates charged by any good English Company.
OFFICE:—15 Water Street, on the Wharf.
H. L. ROUTH, AGENT.
Montreal, Sept. 24, 1859.

1860.—FRESH SEEDS.—1860.—LYMANS SAVAGE & CO., have just received, per Canadian Steamers via Portland, their usual extensive supplies of GARDEN, FIELD and FLOWER SEEDS, which they offer to Country Merchants, Farmers and Gardeners upon liberal terms. (The Seeds are the growth of 1859, imported from the first houses in Europe, and are warranted true to their names. Amongst them are the following:—

500 lbs. Blood Beet,
100 lbs. Sugar Beet,
600 lbs. Long Orange Carrot,
400 lbs. White Belgian do.
100 lbs. Altringham do.
500 lbs. Long Red Mangold Wurtzel,
200 lbs. Yellow Globe do.
200 lbs. Early York Cabbage,
200 lbs. Drumhead do.
100 lbs. Low Dutch do.
50 lb. Large French York Cabbage,
50 lbs. St. Denis Cabbage,
25 lbs. Red Dutch Pickling,
20 lbs. Assorted Paris Cauliflower,
200 lbs. Early Frame Cucumber,
100 lbs. Long Green do.
4000 lbs. Red American Onion,
200 lbs. Yellow do. do.
100 lbs. White do. do.
50 bushels Assorted Garden Peas,
10 do. do. Radish,
20 do. do. Yellow Aberdeen Turnip,
40 do. do. White do. do.
20 do. do. White Globe do.
10 do. do. Early Stone do.
200 do. do. Indian Corn, various kinds,
—ALSO—
Long Vermont Clover,
Do. Rawdon do.
Do. Red Dutch do.
White Dutch do.
Canada West do.
Lucerne, Timothy,
English Lawn Grass,
Hemp, Canary and Rape Seeds, &c., &c., &c.
Montreal, Feb. 17, 1860.

MONTREAL OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY. WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.—1860.
This Company's LINE is composed of the following First Class powerful Steamers:—

BOHEMIAN	-	Capt. MCMASTER
NORTH-BRITON	-	Capt. GRANGE
NOVA-SCOTIAN	-	Capt. BOKLAND
ANGLO-SAXON	-	Capt. BALLANTINE
NORTH-AMERICAN	-	Capt. AITON
CANADIAN	-	

CARRYING THE CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES MAILS, sailing from LIVERPOOL every WEDNESDAY and from PORTLAND every SATURDAY, as follows:—
BOHEMIAN, - - - Saturday, 7th April.
CANADIAN, - - - Saturday, 14th "
ANGLO-SAXON, - - - Saturday, 21st "
NORTH-AMERICAN, - - - Saturday, 28th "
NOVA SCOTIAN, - - - Saturday, 5th May.

The Steamer sails from Portland immediately after the arrival of the Train of the previous day from Montreal.

RATES OF SEA PASSAGE FROM PORTLAND TO LIVERPOOL: CABIN, (according to accommodation) from \$26.00 to \$8.00. STERAGE (including Cooked Provisions) \$30.00. Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon is carried on each vessel.

Apply to
EDMONSTONE, ALLAN & CO.,
Corner of Youville and Common Streets.
Montreal, April 4, 1860.

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

Orders promptly attended to.
AGENTS:—
London, 35 Milk Street, Cheapside - Hill, Son & Meadows
150 Leadenhall Street - E. W. Wheatly & Co.
24 Regent's Circus - Messrs. Chaplin.
Manchester, Market Street - J. Hinselwood.
Sheffield, 80 Market Place - E. F. Jackson.
Huddersfield, 4 Cross Church Street T. H. Broadbent & Co.
Edinburgh, 40 North Bridge Street - W. Crouch.
Glasgow, 17 Miller Street - J. Hinselwood.
Dublin, 12 Eden Quay - A. Warrington.
Cork, 29 Patrick's Hill, - J. Bernard.
Belfast, 22 Warring Street - J. E. Richards.
Paris, 6 Rue Montpensier - G. W. Yapp.
Portland - J. E. Prindle.
Quebec - D. T. McGie.
Montreal - D. T. McGie.
PACKAGES delivered to any Railway Company in the United Kingdom, addressed care of B. & A. EXPRESS COMPANY, 22 Water Street, Liverpool, will be promptly forwarded. Pre-payment optional.
Further information may be had of any of our Agents.
J. W. HOWES, Manager.
Montreal, Nov. 15, 1859.

TWINE'S! TWINE'S!!—The Subscriber being appointed Agent for Messrs. J. & W. Stewart, Patent Net and Twine Manufacturers, Musselburgh, Scotland, has received a large consignment, warranted to be made from the finest Polish Rhine Hemp, and now offers for Sale Twines and Nets, of any size required, cheaper than anything before offered in Canada.
Leather from different Tanneries constantly on hand.
Flour in bags and barrels daily arriving, as also every sort of country produce.
A. S. MCLENNAN,
General Commission Merchant,
Young's Buildings.
April 4th, 1860.

COMMISSION BUSINESS.—WILLIAM & THOMAS LEEMING, (sons and successors to the late Joseph Leeming,) Commission Merchants for the purchase and sale of Groceries and Produce, Custom House Agents.—Goods consigned to our care to be forwarded, will meet with prompt attention.
W. & T. L. also succeed their late father as sole agents for the well-known house of William Collins, Wholesale Stationer and Publisher, Glasgow, Scotland.

REFERENCES:—
David Torrance & Co. Thomson, Claxton Co.
John Leeming & Co. Lyman, Savage & Co.
Blinmore, Brodie & Co. Chas. J. Cusack
Montreal, 28 st. Nicholas Street.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.—The undersigned offers his services to Country Merchants or others at a distance from Market, as Salesman for the disposal of Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Hides, Felts, and Dead Poultry, or any other Market Produce.
Parties sending Stock to market should send advice by Mail or Telegraph, in advance, to ensure their being taken care of on arrival.
Commission from 2 1/2 to 5 per cent, according to amount of account sales.
Remittances promptly made by Bank Draft, or as advised.
WM. MASTERMAN,
St. Ann's Market, Montreal, Sept. 23.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day entered into Co partnership for a term of years, and will carry on business at St. Pie and Montreal, as Tanners, Curriers and Leather Dealers, under the name of MILLER & CO.
JAMES MILLER,
JOHN MILLER,
JAMES SCULTHORP.
Montreal, 3rd March, 1860.

BUSINESS CARDS

JOHN L. MORRIS, ADVOCATE,
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