

# THE DAILY WITNESS,

COMMERCIAL REVIEW & FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

VOL. II., No. 26.

MONTREAL, THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 31, 1861.

PRICE ONE HALF-PENNY.

## For Sale and to Let.

**TO LET**—Two Stores in McGill Street, and several Offices in Subscriber's Block of Buildings on William Street.  
JOHN YOUNG.  
Montreal, January 29th, 1861. 5-d

**TO LET**, the residence No. 1 VICTORIA TERRACE, Sherbrooke Street, at present occupied by Mrs. Cornack. Apply at No. 2, or to  
JOSEPH N. HALL & CO.,  
Corner St. Gabriel and St. Paul Streets.  
January 29, 1861. 6-d

**TO LET**, that first-class DWELLING HOUSE, No. 3 Benny's Buildings, now occupied by H. Mathison, Esq.  
WALTER BENNY.  
January 28, 1861. d.t.f.b

**TO BE LET**, possession 1st May next, that First Class Four Story STONE STORE, No. 62 McGill Street, lately occupied by Messrs. James Patton & Co., Crockery Merchants. Apply to  
JOSEPH GOULD,  
Corner Grey Nun and William Streets;  
Or to  
JACOB DEWITT,  
Head of St. Margaret Street.  
January 28, 1861. d.t.f.b.

**TO LET**, POSSESSION 1ST MAY NEXT, That First-Class Three Story CUT STONE HOUSE, No. 68 Craig Street, occupied for the last four years by the late DR. HOLMES. It is in excellent order, and contains all the modern conveniences.

—ALSO—  
**THE SECOND FLAT** of that STONE HOUSE in Great St. James Street, situated between Messrs. Prowse & McFarlane's and the Mechanics' Institute. It contains seven fine rooms, well adapted for OFFICES. Possessions of five of the Apartments given at once, if required. Apply to  
R. CAMPBELL & CO.,  
31 and 32 St. Francois Xavier Street.  
Montreal, Jan. 25, 1861. 1 mo.

## FOR SALE OR TO LET.

**THE LARGE YARD** on Craig and George Streets, and Fortification Lane, now in possession of the Richelieu Steamboat Company. Possession given on the 1st May next. Apply to  
C. TUGGEY.  
Montreal, Jan. 28, 1861. d 3-t-w.

**TO LET**—THREE OF FOUR FIRST CLASS OFFICES in Union Buildings. Possession on 1st May next. Apply to  
C. TUGGEY.  
Montreal, January 28, 1860. d 3-t-w.

**FARM FOR SALE**—AT COTE DES NEIGES, adjoining the Catholic Cemetery, containing 40 acres, with about 10 acres of Garden, with Fruit trees, and Dwelling and Outbuildings thereon. Possession immediately. Apply to  
C. TUGGEY.  
January 28. 3 tw

**EASTERN TOWNSHIPS—DELIGHTFUL RESIDENCE & FARM** on the St. Francis River, near Melbourne. The Subscribers are authorized to offer for Sale a VERY HANDSOME HOUSE (built two years ago), in every way suitable for a Gentleman's Family, delightfully situated in the most beautiful part of the Eastern Townships—the Valley of the St. Francis—a short distance East of the Village of Melbourne; near the Railway Station at Richmond, and close to the Main Road to Sherbrooke. The FARM consists of about 130 Acres, half cleared and in fine cultivation, superior soil, and well watered; and the whole suitably supplied with Barns, Stables and Outhouses. The Residence, with about 5 Acres of Land, may be sold separately, if desired. Liberal Terms of payment may be arranged for. The Property is free from all claims and encumbrances, and is offered for Sale because the proprietor proposes to leave for England in Spring. It is seldom so desirable a place can be secured. For further particulars, apply to  
JOHN LEEMING & Co.  
January 23, 1860. 12-d 1-m-s-w

**HOUSE FOR SALE**—The Undersigned has been instructed to offer for sale a First-class House and Outbuildings, with a large Garden attached; the House commands a most beautiful view, well laid out, is painted and papered throughout, and fitted up in the most modern style. The Garden is well stocked with Trees and Shrubs, making it a beautiful Summer Residence, within a few minutes' walk of the Post Office. Terms Liberal. Apply to  
H. MUNRO,  
No. 214 Dorchester Street,  
or at the Mechanics' Institute.  
Montreal, Jan. 8, 1861. d t f b

**FOR SALE**—Three First Class Building Lots. No purchase-money required, but seven per cent interest. Property commuted. Enquire at this Office.  
January 7. 3m-d

**TO LET**, from the 1st May next, Store No. 225 St. Paul Street, at present occupied by Messrs. Tyre, Colquhoun & Co. Apply to  
THOMAS PECK & Co.  
Montreal, Jan. 12, 1860. t.f.b

**TO LET**, the New Cut Stone Houses, Nos. 17 and 19 Simon Street, finished in the best style, and now ready for occupation. Enquire of  
P. HENRY,  
At 175 St. Paul Street.  
Montreal, Jan. 12, 1861. d 3-t-w t f b

**STATUARY AND ITALIAN MARBLE CHIMNEY PIECES.**

THE above can be had as cheap as the Imitation, with every description of Marble Work for House or Cemetery, at the  
**FOUNTAIN MARBLE WORKS,**  
8 BONAVENTURE STREET, opposite Bonaventure Building.  
GEORGE THOMPSON.  
N.B.—Call and see the Prize Chimney-Piece.  
Montreal, Nov. 30, 1860 d-t.f.b

**West End Raisins.**

**JUST RECEIVED**, per S. S. "Nova Scotia," Finest Layer Raisins, put up for West End London Trade. Sultana Raisins. English Candied Peels. Mixed Spice.  
S. ENGLISH & CO.

**FRESH OYSTERS**, in kegs; Finnan Haddies, at  
S. ENGLISH & CO.,  
266 Notre Dame Street.  
December 14. d-t-f.t.

**CARPETING AND FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,**  
Just Received by the last steamers, a Large Addition of New Designs at  
**THE CARPET WAREHOUSE,**  
74 Great St. James Street,  
Forming an assortment unsurpassed in the Province. An inspection respectfully invited,  
**James Baylis,**  
MONTREAL: 74 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET,  
TORONTO: 2 COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS, YONGE STREET.  
Montreal, Nov. 16, 1860. t.f.b

**MONTREAL CARPET WAREHOUSE.**  
31 and 33 St. Francois Xavier Street.  
A Large Assortment of New Patterns in  
**TAPESTRY CARPETS,**  
"JOHN CROSSLEY & SON'S" MAKE;  
—AND ALSO,—  
NEW PATTERNS IN  
**FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,**  
"John Hare & Co's" and "Michael Nairn & Co's" Makes,  
JUST RECEIVED AT THE  
**MONTREAL CARPET WAREHOUSE,**  
31 & 33 St. Francois Xavier Street,  
**R. CAMPBELL & Co.**  
Montreal, Nov. 15, 1860. t.f.b.

**Notice! Notice!! Notice!!!**  
THE Subscriber begs leave to intimate that he has just received, per Grand Trunk Railroad, a large assortment of the most improved  
**COAL OIL LAMPS,**  
which he guarantees suitable for any description of Coal Oil.—Burning Fluid, Fluid Lamps, Chimnies, Wicks, &c.  
—ALSO,—  
Genuine Kerosene, Albertine, Beaver, or Double Refined, and Refined Coal Oil. The above Oils from 3s. 6d. to 6s. per Gallon, at  
W. McCONNELL'S,  
PEOPLE'S COAL OIL DEPOT,  
24 Great St. James Street.  
Montreal, Dec. 8, 1860. t.f.b.

**MOCHRIE'S CONFECTIONERY**  
130 Notre Dame Street,  
FOR the Young Folks, a rich assortment of packages of Sweets, and other fine things; and, to meet the demand of the most moderate, a full supply of  
**CANDIES IN WRAPPERS,**  
assorted, viz.: Almond, Fig, Raisin, Cocoa Nut, Honey, Cream, &c.,  
1s. 3d. PER POUND,  
which has been a saleable article all the year round. That the social circle might enjoy themselves,  
**A VARIETY OF ORNAMENTED CAKES,**  
Plum, Citron, Sultana, Sponge, Norwich and Scotch Bann. Short Bread and Fancy Cakes, with a variety of Fruits.  
Montreal, Dec. 5, 1860. 2 m. d.

**ACCOUNT BOOKS** ruled for Dollars and Cents, or £ s. d., all sizes, very cheap, at the  
**BOOK AND STATIONERY WAREHOUSE,**  
36 Great St. James Street, opposite Wesleyan Church.  
**REST FOR THE WEARY**—This beautiful song, and a number of other pieces of fine music, in Dadman's "Revival Melodies," price 9d, for sale at the  
**BOOK AND STATIONERY WAREHOUSE,**  
36 Great St. James Street, opposite Wesleyan Church.  
**FIVE QUIRES OF CREAM LAID NOTE PA- PER** for Twenty-Five cents. For Sale at the  
**BOOK AND STATIONERY WAREHOUSE,**  
36 Great St. James Street, opposite Wesleyan Church.

**LADY'S TUCK DAILY** Memorandum-Book for 1861 Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of 1s. 3d.  
**BOOK & STATIONERY WAREHOUSE,**  
36 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET,  
Opposite the Wesleyan Church.

## ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF MAILS AT MONTREAL.

MAILS.	DUE.	CLOSE.
Quebec, Danville, &c., (except Sundays)	8:00 A.M. 8:00 P.M.	7:00 A.M. 3:30 P.M.
North Shore (except Tuesday U. S., (except Portland)	9:00 A.M. 10:30 A.M.	2:45 P.M. 1:30 P.M.
St. Hyacinthe, Melbourne, &c.	12:00 P.M. 6:00 P.M.	7:00 A.M. 3:30 P.M.
Portland, Island Pond, &c.	12:00 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
St. Remi, Hemmingford, Plattsburg	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Canada West and Upper Ottawa	11:00 A.M. 11:00 P.M.	7:00 A.M. 4:30 P.M.
*Lower Provinces, . . . .	12:00 P.M.	3:00 P.M.

\*The mails for these Provinces are due on Saturdays and close on Wednesdays.  
Registered letters must be posted 15 minutes before the closing of each mail.

**DEATHS.**  
In this city, on the 30th inst., Elizabeth Barnard, eldest daughter of Mr. G. A. Sargison, aged 3 years and nine mos. Friends are requested to attend the funeral from 3 Cottage Row, City Councillor Street, on Friday next at two o'clock P.M., to Mount Royal Cemetery.  
North Georgetown—On the 28th inst., James Somerville, a native of Lanarkshire, Scotland, aged 82.

## Special Telegraph for Montreal Witness,

[BY MONTREAL LINE.]  
NEW YORK, Jan. 31, 1861.  
The President has signed the Bill for the admission of Kansas into the Union, and Mr. Conway has taken his seat as her representative in Congress.  
The Legislature of North Carolina has submitted the question of holding a Secession Convention to a popular vote, at an election to be held on the 28th of February.  
Ex-Secretary Floyd has been indicted by the Grand Jury at Washington for conspiracy to defraud the Government.  
An able speech from Mr. Conklin, of N. Y. State, against secession, attracted, to an unusual degree, the attention of the House of Representatives yesterday.  
Latest indications make it probable that the Union sentiment is in the ascendant in Tennessee.  
Apprehensions at Washington are entertained that the Mints in New Orleans and Dahlonega may be taken by the traitors.  
There are now collected at Washington about 500 efficient men, who are ready for any emergency.

## News by Telegraph.

WILMINGTON, N. C. Jan. 30.—A large and enthusiastic secession meeting was held here to-night at the theatre. They are a unit for the South.  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—A delegation of 33, representing 50,000 working men of Philadelphia, this morning waited on Senators Crittenden and Cameron, at their residences. The object of their visit was to testify to the appreciation of the Union by those they represented. They desire a settlement of our national difficulties on a satisfactory basis. The Senators feelingly and hopefully responded.

## MONTREAL CHARACTERISTICS.

(From the Edinburgh Evening Post and Scottish Record, Dec. 19, 1860.)  
The following extract is from a letter received from a young gentleman in Montreal, and may not be uninteresting to our readers:—  
In your last letter you ask for some account of how nights, days, months, and years are passed by young Canada, with reference more particularly to their habits of study and self-improvement.  
My experience is limited to the youth of Montreal, but I believe I can give you a pretty correct idea of their tastes and habits as a class; and, for an idea of how it is in other cities, you may blot out a few of the better features of the young men of Montreal, and exaggerate their looser characteristic, and I think the same account, with these alterations, will fit for the whole of North America.

One of the things that caught my attention most when I came to Canada, and got into company with a few young men of good standing in society, and considered in every way very respectable, was their non-reading habits. The young men with any disposition for reading, or, at least, with any reading habits, are so very few, that it may be safely stated that the normal condition of young men in Canada is non-reading. To you this will seem much stranger than it does to me now. When I came here first, a great part of my conversation and attention had always been directed to subjects connected with books and literature. This I found of no use, as not one in a hundred of those I was in the habit of meeting cared to talk to me on such subjects; and, since the time I landed till now, the process of assimilation has been gradually but steadily going on, and it is now but rarely that I think of books, and I am sorry to say, it is but few that I read.  
A question will very naturally suggest itself to your mind—If they don't read, what do they do? How can they spend their spare time without becoming the victims of ennui or something worse?  
This opens up the whole question of the manners and customs of the people, which might be made very easily to fill a volume, which, however, I have neither the ability, the leisure, nor the disposition to write; so I shall give you a few glimpses, merely leaving you to imagine the rest.  
The habits of the people are much more sociable—as it is flatteringly called—than in Scotland. Instead of private lodgings, all the young men congregate in boarding-houses. Householders have a mania for giving parties, which involve little expense, and serve to make the person giving the shines a chap of some importance in his own eyes, and also in the eyes of a great many others.  
If a young man is tolerably good looking, and can make himself at all agreeable, or of any use at a party, he need have no difficulty in being asked out every night, or at least, five nights out of the six. Some young men do this, and live in a continual round of gaiety, perfectly unfitting them for reading, or any other mental exercise. Some, again, prefer to go to billiard saloons, the theatre, or any of those more public resorts where they feel more at their ease, both as regards their appearance and their conversation.  
These, from their gregarious habits in associating only with others like themselves, become coarse and sensual in their pleasures and gratifications, and can find no attractions in the refined pleasures of an intellectual feast.  
It thus happens that a large class of young men here, from going too little into the society of ladies, become coarse and brutish; and another class, from going continually into society, unfit themselves for such exercises or pursuits of a personal and private character as require quiet and composure.

Instead of books, such subjects as women, dogs, horses, prize-fighting, &c., are discussed and commented upon, and the result of such conversations, at a table of from ten to thirty young men, you can easily imagine. There is always some black sheep in such a flock, who takes the lead in giving conversation certain turns, and the rest soon follow. There is a wide difference between Edinburgh and Montreal young men, not in favor of the latter.  
[If the above be a correct picture of the life and conversation of a class of young men in Montreal, as we fear it is, there is another class who are active in self-improvement and in doing good in Young Men's Christian Associations, Sabbath Schools and kindred efforts. Reader, which class is living most worthily? Which is most likely to succeed in life? Which has the best prospect for that future which is to have no end?—Ed. Wit.]

**IMPORTATION OF FRENCH CLERKS IN RUSSIA.**—The *Journal du Havre* says:—A number of clerks belonging to the great administrations of Paris, selected from among the most capable, are daily leaving for St. Petersburg, to be employed by the Russian Government in organizing, in the different ministries and their dependencies, a system of keeping accounts similar to that practiced in France, which is regarded throughout Europe as unequalled for simplicity and accuracy. It may here be remarked that this system of keeping the public accounts was introduced under the first empire, during the ministry of M. Modin. This minister, having heard of the extraordinary capacity of a clerk named Arrivez, in the office of the receiver of taxes at Auch (Gers), sent for him to Paris, and asked him to draw up a statement of his system. He did so, and his system, being approved by the minister and the Emperor, was immediately adopted. Since then numerous improvements have been made in the Arrivez method, but it is still the basis of the system which is now in operation from one end of the empire to the other. M. Arrivez remained at the head of an important department, in the ministry of finance till his death, which took place some years since.  
[Could our Canadian Government and Grand Trunk Company not import a few French Clerks too? We have no doubt the gain would be very great; for all public administrations, such as Railways, Custom-Houses, &c., are conducted very much better in France and Belgium than any where else we have seen.—Ed. Wit.]

**THE FRENCH BOOTY IN CHINA.**—The following appears in the *Journal du Havre*:—With regard to the booty made in China, inestimable conquests in an artistic point of view are spoken of. The part acquired by France would alone suffice for the formation of an immense Chinese museum. Among other things mentioned is a clock of wonderful workmanship, with carved figures representing the seasons; all the wardrobe of the Empress of China, &c. There has also fallen to the lot of the French an edition of Confucius, which belonged to the celebrated Emperor K'ang Di, the Napoleon I. of the Chinese, and having notes in his handwriting. Among the other objects found in the summer palace, and which are in the part reserved for France, is an elephant of natural size, in gilt and enamelled bronze, and most magnificent.  
[The French got first into the palace, and appropriated everything worth having before the English came, with whom they, however, professed to share and share alike like brothers. Had the English army refused any share of the plunder, the moral power of Britain in the East would have been more increased than by a hundred victories. As it is, they have all the disgrace of robbery with very little of the booty. We suspect this is the last time that British and French armies will fight in partnership.—Ed. Wit.]

**PRENTISS ON THE POSITION.**—Harper's *Weekly* publishes portraits of all the seceding South Carolina members of Congress. They are not as well executed as they ought to be.—*Louisville Journal*.  
We hope our good friend Mississippi won't let Great Britain hear that she is out of the Union. Britain might make her pay those repudiated bonds.—*Id.*  
Mississippi having seceded, we advise her to adopt the pelican flag, for ornithologists describe that bird as having a large, wide, and very much depressed bill.—*Id.*  
A paragraph of *The Cincinnati Commercial*, in relation to Gov. Pickens's seizure upon the money in the Charleston sub-treasury, is headed "Pickens and Stealings."—*Id.*  
—The American Bible Society has eleven colporteurs native Italians, engaged in Italy, and is said to be doing more in that interesting field at the present time, than any other Bible Society in the World. It acts through the Swiss Italian Committee, of which the celebrated Colonel Tronchin and Dr. Merle D'Aubigne are members. The Bibles are printed in Northern Italy, and have the double advantage of the Italian imprint and circulation through natives of the country.  
—A recent letter from Constantinople alludes very briefly to what may prove an important movement.—"Quite recently, it is said, 40,000 Armenians have proposed to form an Armeni-Episcopal Church. Dropping all the errors and superstitions which have crept into the Church, they propose to go back to Gregory, their patron saint, who flourished in the fifth century, and adopt the doctrines and rites current in the church of that early age.

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**Terms of Advertising in the "Daily Witness."**

For Advertisements not exceeding 2 lines, 12½ cent. each insertion.

For Advertisements not exceeding 5 lines, 25 cents each insertion.

Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths charged on the above terms.

**THE WITNESS.**

MONTREAL, THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 31.

**NEW ADVERTISEMENTS THIS DAY.**

To Let, Upper part of a two-story Brick House. Shop to Let.—E. G. Penny.  
For Sale, 2 neat Cottages.—C. Tuggey.  
Three Houses for Sale or to Let.—F. E. Dorion.  
First-class Retail Grocery for Sale.  
Wanted.—A Good Gardener.  
Concert of the Oratorio Society to-morrow evening.

**EDITORIAL ITEMS.**

— Rev. Lachlan Taylor's Fifth Lecture on the Holy Land will be given to-night in the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute.

— The young ladies of the Visiting School Committee of the Benevolent Institution, intend having their half-yearly examination of the children on Friday next, (to-morrow,) at three o'clock. They request the presence of the clergy and all who are interested in the institution.

— The attendance of all practical members of the Montreal Oratorio Society is requested at this evening's special rehearsal of Mozart's Twelfth Mass, in the Normal School, Belmont Street, when they will receive their tickets for to-morrow (Friday) evening's concert.

— Rev. Mr. O'Farrell is announced for a lecture to-morrow night at Bonaventure Hall. Subject: "The Pope's Irish Brigade."

— Parties wishing to leave their present Stores or Houses on 1st May next, are bound by law, we believe, to give three months' notice; consequently, that notice must be given before 1st February.

— We have received a circular stating that the electors of the West Ward will be waited upon forthwith for their signatures to a requisition to Mr. Corse to present himself for re-election.

— In consequence of the snow-storm of Tuesday night and yesterday, the railway trains have all been delayed. No mail from the South yesterday; and the Western mail due on Tuesday evening came in late last night. The G. T. cars for Portland, which left Montreal on Tuesday, arrived at St. Hilaire next morning, and got to Richmond in 18 hours.

— The Charitable Committee of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society, earnestly solicit aid from the Irish Protestants of Montreal, to enable them to afford relief to the poor having claims on them, during the remainder of the winter. The society are now giving assistance in money and fuel to upwards of 30 individuals, at a cost of over \$50 per week. The funds are entirely exhausted, except a small sum invested at different times as a reserve in case of a serious emergency, and a portion of this has already been realised. Contributions will be thankfully received by Mr. Richard Holland, Notre Dame Street, Mr. John McClellan, Wellington Bridge, or any member of the Committee.

— The Herald this morning has a "Jenkins"-ian account of the "Active Force" Ball of Tuesday last, in which the writer speaks, evidently *con amore*, of the potables, sparkling Champagne, nutty Sherry, and bitter Bass,—concluding by saying that the whole affair will long remain green in the memory, &c.

— The Advertiser of this morning says:—"Previous to Wednesday 25 men were employed in clearing away the ice by blasting and otherwise from the Tail Race, close to the Pumping House, but in consequence of the difficulty of fishing up the blocks of ice on being dislodged, the work had to be abandoned, as it was found no material progress in clearing the channel could be made while they floated under masses of snow and ice farther down. There is at present, however, sufficient pumping force to keep up the city supply of water."

— The Pilot of yesterday very properly calls the attention of the City Surveyor and Chief of Police to the danger to pedestrians in the streets, from ice and snow thrown from the roofs of houses. Another point in that connection is, the manifest impropriety of allowing boys to go out upon house-tops to shovel snow. On Saturday last, we understand, a juvenile so occupied fell from the roof of a dwelling, striking upon a fence, and was very seriously injured.

— The ceremonial services on the occasion of the translation of the bodies of the deceased Sisters of the Hotel-Dieu of Montreal, are in progress to-day. The Herald says:—"During the past two days the coffins, twenty-three in number, in which the remains were placed, have been exposed in the chapel of the Hotel-Dieu, on St. Paul Street. The chapel was draped with black, and the coffins, also black, were piled up in a pyramidal form in the centre. Wax tapers were burning around the pile. The place was left open, and was visited by numbers of the relatives of the deceased, who offered up prayers kneeling on the floor of the chapel." This morning a great crowd, principally females, was collected round the building, and the procession, in which the Mayor took part, moved off, preceded by hearses containing the coffins.

— There were further investigations and depositions made yesterday at the Police Court in reference to the body-snatching case, which will be made public by-and-by.

— There were 3 prisoners before the Recorder yesterday, 3 for drunkenness. Gilbert Harrison, a tavern-keeper, was fined \$10 or two months' imprisonment for beating his wife.

— The young man, Cazineau, who died in consequence of the injury received last week at the works of Messrs. Bartley and Gilbert, was buried yesterday with military honors. The funeral cortege included a large number of the Montreal Field Battery, of which the deceased was a member. The firing party was from the Foot Company of Artillery.

— The Prototype says a daring robbery took place in London about 8 o'clock on Friday evening. As Mr. Clovin, dry goods merchant, was entering the gate leading to his house, on North Street, after leaving the store, having with him his cash box, containing about \$100, he was seized by two persons, one of whom partially choked him, while the other secured the box. Both ran off and escaped.

— The Michigan Legislature have a bill under consideration designed to enable the Grand Trunk Railway to ferry their cars across the river at Port Huron, and run through to Detroit both passengers and freight without changing. This would make Detroit the western terminus of the Grand Trunk.

— The Reformatory institutions in Britain have had a happy effect in diminishing juvenile crime. In the United States also, similar institutions have been the means of rescuing hundreds from a life of crime. How long is Canada to remain in the back-ground? There are scores of boys and girls about the streets of our towns and cities who should be placed in institutions where their moral and religious welfare would be looked after.

**PETITION IN LONDON.**—The London Star, of January 11th, publishes a memorial "To His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, Secretary of State for the Colonies," referring to the decision of the Canadian Judges, and requesting him to take "the promptest measures for securing the personal safety of Anderson, and for obtaining a reference of his case to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, in order that the point which has been raised may be discussed by the highest legal tribunal of the realm, whose decision, it may be confidently anticipated, will be in accordance with those strict principles of humanity and light, which are the foundation of the British constitution, of the personal rights of every individual dwelling under its protection."

The Star says the petition was being extensively signed, and adds:—

"We would venture to suggest whether a similar step might not be taken by the various Chambers of Commerce throughout the country.

"We understand that the committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society have taken the requisite steps to obtain by a writ of *habeas corpus*, the transference of the case to the Court of Queen's Bench in England. The proceeding is a very unusual one, but there exists a precedent for it, in the case of the "Queen vs. Lees," which was decided in favor of the defendant. Up to that period it was the almost unanimous opinion of the English bar that a writ of *habeas corpus* could not be issued to a colony."

The Press and the people of Britain appear to be unanimous in taking the same view of this question that has been taken by the several public meetings held in Canada; and the excitement there even exceeds the excitement here. Great Britain seems determined that the honor of the empire shall not be sacrificed by a Canadian Magistrate, a Canadian Attorney-General, and two Canadian Judges.

**ADVERTISING.**—This is a matter of the first importance to many besides the conductors of the advertising medium; therefore, we consider it a proper subject to present before business men. A contemporary says:—

There are but few people who understand the law of advertising. The few who do understand it invariably succeed and amass fortunes. There is not a solitary exception to this rule. Advertising to be successful as a means of business, should not be spasmodic or intermittent, but continuous. Persevered in, it always yields reward. There is no such word as fail to the persistent advertiser. And he who expects results from a single advertisement which has had but two or three insertions, and is then withdrawn, is no more reasonable than a man would be to expect favorable results from taking his shutters down three days in a month, and keeping the shutters closed the remainder of the time; or than the man who shrouds his sign of business, except on particular days and at long intervals of time.

One of the most successful business men of England, who has risen from a small retail trade to extensive business connections; who has become a man of large wealth; the proprietor of a large domain, and whose experiments and success in agricultural improvements and in developing the capacity of the soil under intelligent culture, has made his name known throughout the United Kingdom, and extensively known in the United States—Alderman Mechi, of London—has written the following sensible words on the virtues and advantages of advertising:—

"Allow me to say a few words on the subject of advertising, because I think there is a false delicacy among some people on this matter. In my opinion advertising is a legitimate means of making known the wants and wishes of both buyers and sellers, whether they be for an estate worth half a million of money, or for a pair of 'Mechi's best razors.' It is merely making an extension of your shop front in the newspapers whether the article be seen there or in the window; in both cases its qualities remain to be tested. It never can answer to advertise a bad article. By advertising a good one, you enlarge your connection, which might be limited by the number and class of people who happened to pass your door, and their connections. For my own part, my spirit likes a wide range; and I remember once receiving an order through the Hudson's Bay Company, from poor Mr. Simpson, in his Polar Expedition, whilst almost at the same time I was supplying a missionary from the Sandwich Islands."

We would add to the above that not only should the name of an advertiser be kept constantly and favorably before the public, but that the matter of advertisements should be always new, as old standing ones are not likely to be often re-read.

**ROMISH BOOKS IN PROTESTANT SCHOOLS.**—There have been frequent complaints of School Inspectors giving Romish books to children in Protestant schools. Roman Catholic publishers sometimes publish books by Protestant authors, with a preface by a Roman Catholic writer. The following is an extract from the preface of a book given to a boy attending the Protestant Dissident School at St. Eustache by the School Inspector:—

"May the dew of Mary's holy prayer have robed them in unfading verdure and holiness; may they, thus sanctified, thus hallowed, have nourished you in holy love and tender charity, and have you to that land where you may fondly gaze, adore and love him."

The above extract is mere sentiment, without sense or good grammar.

**PERSECUTION IN SPAIN.**—Dr. Tregelles, who has just returned from travelling in Spain, writes the following respecting the Spanish persecutions:—

"The manner in which the press in this country has noticed the imprisonment of Alhama and Matamoros, and the fact of the deputation to Lord John Russell on the subject, have had considerable moral effect in Spain. It is right that this should be known, and also that in Spain it is felt, both by the Protestants and by their opposers, that there is in this country a full feeling of sympathy with those who are enduring much because of the convictions which they have formed as

based on the Word of God. Matamoros, from whom we heard a few days ago, left Barcelona on the 26th ult., on his way to Granada to be tried. The destitute mother of Matamoros and the wife and little children of Alhama are cast on us, as it were, not only for sympathy, but also for aid."

This is the way Popery treats the readers of God's Word wherever she has the power. We hope the day is not distant when the Bible will be as openly sold in Spain as it is in Florence and Naples.

**BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE** for January.—"The Political Year,"—a review of 1860. "The Purist Prayer-Book." It is laughable, if it were not pitiable, to see an article on a religious subject by one who has not the first glimmering idea of what religion really is, but who thinks he knows all about it. "Uncivilized Man." An article showing the cruelty, heartlessness, misery and abominations of savage life, wherever it is examined; and consequently upsetting the plausible theories of infidel writers respecting the excellence and happiness of nations living without the Gospel. "English Embassies to China." An interesting and well-timed article. "Horror, a True Tale." "Norman Sinclair,"—part XII. "A Merry Christmas." "The Indian Civil Service: its Rise and Fall." A subject on which Blackwood has always been very well informed.

— Messrs. Fullarton & Co., of Edinburgh, are issuing the posthumous works of the Rev. Dr. Wardlaw, edited by his son, the Rev. J. S. Wardlaw.

**RELIGIOUS ITEMS.**

— An anonymous benefactor has presented the Bishop of Salisbury with a donation sufficiently large to purchase a commodious house in Salisbury, to be converted into a theological college for training candidates for the ministry.

— The American Tract Society, Boston, has commenced the New Year with encouraging prospects. The Tract Journal, an excellent periodical, has a large circulation. The "Child at Home," a beautifully illustrated paper for the young, has proved a success. We hope both these publications will be largely circulated in Canada.

— The missionaries sent by the London Missionary Society into the country discovered by Dr. Livingstone, in the interior of Africa, have been sorely tried. The fever has been more violent than usual, prostrating nearly the whole of the missionaries. Mr. and Mrs. Helmore sank under it. These Christian laborers have been in Africa for about 21 years. Mr. Moffat writes that the Makololo were a good deal soured at the non-appearance of Dr. Livingstone and the natives who accompanied him to the coast. The Doctor's arrival at Linyanti, it is hoped, will remove all causes of discontent.

— A person writing in the *American Presbyterian* on length in prayer, speaks of a New England deacon, who, at a one-hour prayer-meeting would take up 15 minutes with the opening hymn and reading of Scriptures, and he would then be sure to occupy the remaining forty-five minutes in prayer. There is a little more brevity in such meetings in this city, though we have known of several instances of late where the leader of a prayer-meeting of one hour has occupied just one-half of it with the opening exercises. As a consequence, other individuals who took part in the meeting were lengthy in their remarks or prayers. In a prayer-meeting occupying one hour, at least 10 or 12 individuals should take part in the exercises.

— It is believed that there are in New York city nearly half-a-million of non-church-going persons. There are church buildings enough, but many of these are not half-filled; so that to reach the perishing masses, something must be done beyond providing church accommodation. An Evangelical Alliance has been formed in New York to meet the spiritual destitution which exists there. The Committee say: "We intend to do this by the preaching of the Gospel to the neglected masses, with the use of such other means as Providence shall direct. To do this by the aid of such clergymen and laymen as can be secured, and whose talents are adapted to this special class. Every member of the Alliance also will be expected to labor in some way in this great work."

— The last number of the *American Presbyterian* gives some account from Dr. Jenkins' sermon on "Seven years' labor and its fruits," in Calvary Church, Philadelphia. The facts will be interesting to many of our readers to whom Dr. Jenkins is so well known. The membership numbers 360, of which 152 were added on profession. The missionary history of the Church has been remarkable and encouraging. Five years ago a few of the members commenced a mission in a very much neglected quarter of the city. A Sabbath School was commenced in a house. This prospered. A missionary was employed, a chapel built, and an Industrial School established; and, as a result, Olivet Church was formed, with an efficient Sunday-school supporting a missionary in the West, and an active church organization, comprehending two hundred and fifty members, one hundred and seventy-five of whom have been received on profession. In 1857 a similar work was commenced in another part of the city, which has resulted in the formation of Tabor Church, with 132 members received on profession of faith, and the establishment of a Sabbath School, with 325 scholars.—Calvary Church has contributed, during the seven years, for denominational and catholic efforts, about \$150,000. The work accomplished by this Church is one which every Christian Church should aim at affecting in its neighborhood.

**MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.**

**THE COLLEGE QUESTION.**—Whatever doubt there may be as to the character of the college at Cobourg and University College, there can be little doubt as to the character of the movement now agitated with respect to the Provincial University. The organization of the Methodist body has been made the means of a propaganda of opinion against the Toronto institution, and the memorial of the Wesleyan Conference is in itself a church document. Nor should it be disguised that the motives which have given rise to the movement are selfish in their nature. There is no stigma intended in applying this word—indeed we have a sufficient respect for the selfish philosophy to be aware that it is an important incentive to progress and reform. It is self-interest which actuates most individuals in private as well as public undertakings, and the Methodist body have been undoubtedly influenced in their conduct of this agitation by a sense that important interests deeply affecting themselves were at stake. The trustees of Queen's College, together with the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Canada, in connection with the

Church of Scotland, have imitated the Wesleys in bringing their influence to bear upon the question, for the same reason that their interests are affected in the matter.—*Kingston News*.

**EXTRAORDINARY CONDUCT.**—In the report of the proceedings at the Grand Trunk Railway Meeting in London, we came upon the following words, attributed to Mr. John Hillyard Cameron:—"Standing as I do in an entirely independent position in the Legislature, I am quite ready to do all in my power so far as the resources of the country will go, and as we can do with due regard to the public creditor, to assist the Company." Conceiving that the reporter had mis-understood Mr. Cameron, and had inferred that he spoke of his position in the Legislature, not between contending parties in the country, from his illusions to his former votes against that Company in Parliament, and his somewhat magnificent promises of what he would do now, we took the liberty of altering the phrase so as not to make Mr. Cameron play the part of an impostor. But we find that another report sent to the *Toronto Globe*, coming, as we have reason to believe, from an entirely independent source, attributes the same assertion to him, and we are compelled to ask ourselves with some amazement, if he really did palm himself off on the meeting as a member of the Canadian Parliament.—*Montreal Gazette*.

**THE EXTRADITION CASE.**—The *Toronto Leader* of Tuesday says: "There is some prospect that this case will settle itself. Anderson is demanded as an alleged violator of Missouri law; and if Missouri should leave the Union, as is possible, would not the treaty of extradition, so far as the seceding states are concerned, be annulled? The moment the independence of the Southern confederation, having Missouri for one of its members, was acknowledged, that moment the treaty would fall to the ground; and there would be an end of the case. We fancy it would be a relief to the Courts and all concerned, if the case were thus to dispose of itself."

**THE NEXT SESSION.**—The Governor General will be back a week before February ends. The Hon. John Ross will return with him. Most of the other ministers are now in town, busy making up their reports and so finishing up last year's business as to have it in a fit state for Parliament to scrutinize. All these circumstances justify us, in expressing a belief that the next session will commence in about a month from this date.—*Quebec Chronicle*.

**PUBLIC LAND SALES.**—The *Canada Gazette* announces that public lands in the following places will be offered for sale on the days undermentioned:—

At Sandwich, on Friday the 22nd February.  
At Chatham, on Tuesday the 26th February.  
At London, on Friday the 1st March.  
At Toronto, on Tuesday the 5th March.  
At Barrie, on Friday the 8th March.  
At Sarnia, on Wednesday the 13th March.

**SUDDEN DEATH.**—The *Sherbrooke Gazette* of 26th inst., says:—"We learn that on Monday, last week, a man at Island Pond was attending a steam sawing machine, used for cutting the Grand Trunk wood, when the saw suddenly broke and a piece of it was driven quite through his heart, killing him instantly."

**LADY HESTER STANHOPE.**—Among the mountains of Lebanon lies buried the body of Lady Hester Stanhope, the celebrated niece of William Pitt. She who shone in the salons of that great man retired in disgust to this lovely spot; and created around her a paradise of floral beauty, in which every rarity and luxury was to be found. She had thirty-seven servants around her, who attended and watched her every motion, ready to start at the glance of her eagle eye. But death came to her thus surrounded; and all these servants loaded themselves with whatever plunder they could lay their hands upon, and disappeared. When the British Consul heard of her death, and visited her abode, not a soul was there to attend the dead beauty; and everything was plundered; but the rings on her fingers were not touched, as if even in death they stood so much in awe of her, that they would not venture to touch her. She was buried in a lonely grave. Sir John Moore was her first and only love; and there was somewhat of a similarity in their two burials. You have only to recollect the words,—

"Not a drum was heard, nor a funeral note,  
As his corse to the ramparts we hurried."

—*Lachlan Taylor*.

**TINNEVELLY.**—It appears from a history of this ancient mission field which Rev. Dr. Caldwell has lately given to the newspapers, that it has previously been the scene of some of the mightiest of the Spirit's operations in India. Dr. C. says:—"In 1820, Rhenius, one of the ablest, most clear-sighted and most zealous missionaries India has ever seen, was sent by the Church Missionary Society to carry on the mission which Hough had recently founded, and ere long his energetic labors produced abundant fruit. The new mission far outstripped the old; and at the close of Rhenius' connexion with the Church Missionary Society, after sixteen years of labor, the number of souls rescued from heathenism by him, or by the various agencies set on foot by him, and enrolled under his pastoral care, amounted to more than ten thousand. "Though Rhenius was by birth and education a Lutheran, his views of church government and worship were in general those of the English Dissenters; in consequence of which, some years before his death his connexion with the Church Missionary Society ceased, and it became necessary to re-organize the mission he founded in some important particulars. Notwithstanding this, his system of working was, as a whole, greatly superior to that of the older missionaries, Swartz himself, included, and the Tinnevelly Missions are in a great measure indebted to him for the progressive element apparent in their history. He was the first missionary connected with the Church of England Missions in India, by whom caste was in any degree practically repressed, female education systematically promoted, or societies established amongst native Christians for religious and charitable purposes."

**SACRILEGE BY A PRIEST.**—The Italian journals state that a few evenings back the discovery was made in the famous shrine of Loretto, in the Papal States, that in the course of the night a box for the reception of the offerings of the faithful had been opened by means of a false key, and the money in it, supposed to be about 1,000 crowns, abstracted. Strange to say, however, the thieves did not take a jewel worth 80,000 crowns which is suspended from the neck of the statue; neither did they steal any other of the many articles of value in the place. The robbery turned out to have been committed by a priest attached to the chapel.

— A Jamaica paper, in giving a programme of impending change in the Governors of the British Colonies, assigns the Governorship of that important island to Mr. F. Hincks, at present Governor-in-Chief of the Windward Islands. The place is worth £10,000

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL, Thursday, January 31, 1861.

Morning frosty and pleasant; thermometer in the city at 7 1/2 a.m., 15° above zero; at noon, 20°. At Hochelaga, in course of the night the temperature was 2° above; at 7 1/2 a.m., 7° above.

There was no activity in the wholesale market here yesterday.

SNOW-STORMS AND THE G. T. RAILWAY.—The Gazette of this morning says:—"Severe frosts and continued snow storms for the last month have had a most disastrous effect upon the traffic of the Grand Trunk Railway. No such long interruptions have occurred since the first portion of the road was opened (now twelve years.) For three weeks the Freight Trains have been brought to a stand-still which has caused an immense accumulation of freight at every station between Sarnia and Island Pond. We are informed that a few days ago the quantity had reached ten thousand tons, consisting of Wheat, Flour, Pork, Lard, Ashes, Dressed Hogs, Butter, &c., principally for Montreal and Portland. At the early part of this week the weather was milder and Freight Trains began to move again, but they were once more interrupted by the storm of yesterday. In fact there has been for more than a month scarcely time to get the snow of one storm cleared away ere another came down. Persons engaged in the grain trade are very much cramped by these disasters. It has been the custom of shippers at the West to draw against the parcels sent at short dates, say seven or ten days—and under ordinarily favorable circumstances the grain or produce could be placed in the market within the time; but now that is impossible and those who have been forced to honor their short drafts find themselves woefully out of pocket, and drawn close at their bankers."

The Toronto market on Tuesday was well supplied with grain, which sold readily. Fall Wheat ranged from \$1.10 to \$1.18, the average was \$1.15; Spring, 97c. to \$1.04, and in one case \$1.05, the average being \$1. Flour was firm at \$4.85 to \$4.95 for Superfine; Fancy nominal at \$5.10 to \$5.25; Extra \$5.37 1/2 to \$5.50; Double Extra \$5.75 to \$6.25.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKET.

Flour.—Rather inactive; a lot of 400 bags brought \$2.85 yesterday.

Wheat.—The recent decline in the English market has been sensibly felt here. Wheat that was sold for May delivery at \$1.26 and was held as high as \$1.30, has recently been sold at \$1.22.

Ashes.—Pots firm at \$5.50; Pearls very scarce and advancing, some holders asking \$6; \$5.95 was paid yesterday.

Dressed Hogs.—Supply light; no change to quote, although there is a little more activity. We hear of sales at \$6 and \$6.12 1/2 for light ones; and \$6.25, \$6.30, and \$6.37 1/2 for good to choice.

Statement of Flour Inspected for the week ending Jan. 26th.

Table with 2 columns: Flour type and quantity. Includes Superior Extra, Extra Superfine, Fancy Superfine, Superfine No. 2, Fine, Middlings, Pollards.

NEW YORK MARKETS.—JAN. 30.—By Telegraph.

Flour.—Sales 6000 bbls; State and Western dull, and in favor of buyers; Super \$5.10 to 5.25, Extra \$5.30 to 5.40. Canadian dull and heavy; sales 300 bbls Extra at \$5.15 to 7.25.

Grain.—Wheat quiet, and prices favor purchasers. Corn dull and heavy; sales 10,000 bush; 70c for mixed Western delivered, 72c for round yellow do. Oats quiet; Southern and Jersey 30 to 35c, Northern and Western 36 to 37 1/2c.

Provisions.—Pork dull; sales small; Mess \$17.75 to 17.87, Prime \$13.00. Lard steady at 9 1/2 to 10 1/2c.

Groceries.—Coffee unchanged; sales 600 bags; Rio 12 1/2 to 13c. Sugars dull; 350 hds Cuba at 5c. Molasses quiet, pending auction sale. Tobacco.—Sales quite spirited, and brought full prices. Money and Exchange unchanged.

Stocks dull, but, since the favorable advices from Europe, firmer.

New York, Jan. 31.

Flour without material change; receipts, 9,896 bbls. Grain.—Wheat steady with moderate export demand. Corn steady. Rye dull, 67c. to 70c. Oats quiet, 36c. to 37 1/2c. Barley quiet, 60c. to 80c. Peas dull, 72c. to 75c.

Pork dull. Ashes steady. Pots \$5. Pearls \$5.25.

New Advertisements.

TO LET.—The Upper Part of a Two Story Brick House, situated in a healthy part of the city, consisting of Four Apartments. Rent low. Apply at 255 St. Joseph Street.

TO LET.—The SHOP at the Corner of Wellington and Dalhousie Streets, now in the possession of Mrs. McHale. Enquire of EDWARD GOFF PENNY.

FOR SALE.—Two neat COTTAGES, one Brick and one Wood, situate in Aylmer Street, Nos. 41 and 43, fitted up with Gas and Water. Will be sold cheap. Terms easy. C. TUGGEY.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—CANADIAN TERRACE.—Three Houses in the above Terrace, will be sold on moderate and very easy terms of payment, only a small part of the money down, the balance within ten years, and only six per centum per annum charged on the balance remaining due; thus making a very low rent to parties buying.

In point of comfort and finish, they will compare favorably with any houses in the city. They can be visited any day, and all information had by applying to the undersigned, on the premises, or to Alexander Molson, Esq., 68 St. Francois Xavier Street.

FOR SALE.—A First Class Retail Grocery Establishment in Notre Dame St., doing a large Business. It is seldom so favorable an opportunity of securing an Established and profitable Business is offered.

WANTED.—A Good Practical Gardener. Enquire at this office.

THE MONTREAL ORATORIO SOCIETY will give their Fourth Concert of the Season, in NORDHEIMER'S MUSIC HALL, On FRIDAY, the 1st of FEBRUARY, at Eight o'clock, when MOZART'S TWELFTH MASS will be performed.

Tickets for sale at Messrs. Dawson's, Pickups', Prince's, and Nordheimer's Stores.

Wanted.

WANTED.—An Apprentice in a Retail Drug Store. For information apply at this Office.

WANTED. A well qualified ASSISTANT CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. Apply at this Office.

ROOMS, WITH PRIVATE TABLE, for a Family or Two Gentlemen. Apply at this Office.

BOARDING.—A few gentlemen can be accommodated with Board and Lodging at MRS. HALL'S, No. 71 St. Antoine Street.

CROCKERY AT REDUCED PRICES.—The Subscribers will sell their well assorted Stock of China, Glass and Earthenware, which comprises every article suitable for domestic use, at greatly Reduced Prices. Also, a nice assortment of Kerosene Lamps, very cheap; Chimneys, Wicks, &c.

FINNAN HADDIES! FINNAN HADDIES!!—McEwan's Celebrated FINNAN HADDIES daily receiving and for Sale, Wholesale and Retail.

PRairie Chickens & Quails.—Fresh Consignments just received, and for Sale low.

WHITE SHIRTING FOR FAMILY USE.—We have just received ONE HUNDRED Pieces of Fine White Shirtings, which we are offering at 1 1/2 cents per yard.

Clearing out Present Stock of Coal Oil Lamps at Cost Prices. G. Grinton & Co., 258 Notre Dame Street.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES AND BREEDERS.—For sale, the following choice Stock, imported from one of the first breeders in England:

1 Pure Durham Bull, 4 years.

1 " Ayrshire " 4 "

1 " " 1 year.

14 Durham and Ayrshire cows and Heifers. Imported Leicestershire Sheep.

Apply to JAMES HEMPSTEAD, St. Francois Xavier St.

SALT.—1,000 Bags LIVERPOOL COARSE SALT. 200 Bags do STOVED do. 50 Bags ASHTON'S do do.

For sale by J. & D. MCBURNEY, 130 Commissioners' Street.

BIRDS! BIRDS!!—Just arrived from Germany, 200 Singing Canaries, 50 Goldfinches, Linnets, Larks, Blackbirds, Thrushes; a general assortment of European and other Birds, Parrots, &c.; Fancy Metallic Cages of all patterns. In this lot are some of the best Singing Birds ever imported into Canada, and must be disposed of in a short time at prices which defy competition, at the old stand, 46 Great St. James Street.

BUCKWHEAT.—A Consignment of Superior Buckwheat Flour, for sale by the Subscriber.

Clearing out Present Stock of Coal Oil Lamps at Cost Prices. G. Grinton & Co., 258 Notre Dame Street.

DINNER & EVENING PARTIES.

NEW GOLD TARTAN, LACE AND MUSLIN DRESSES, BLACK AND WHITE LACE FLOUNCINGS.

HEAD-DRESSES, WREATHS, & C.

BLACK AND WHITE ZOUAVE LACE JACKETS, ZOUAVE CLOTH AND CASSIMERE JACKETS, & C.

GENTLEMEN'S WARM HAWICK UNDER-CLOTHING, IN DRAWERS, JACKETS AND SKIRT, KNITTED JACKETS, SCARFS.

JOHN AITKEN, SON & CO. Ladies' and Children's Warm Woolen Underclothing, of all sorts.

Baby Linens, Ladies' Underclothing, Ladies' Dressing Gowns, Stays, Caps, Crinolines.

ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, INCORPORATED 1819.

PAID UP CAPITAL, \$1,500,000. CASH VALUE OF ASSETS, \$2,265,000.

THIS old and well-known Company is now Licensed by the Government of Canada, and is authorized to carry on Business under the Provincial Statute 23 Vic, Chap. 33, and has complied with all the requirements of said Act.

A. DAVIDSON PARKER, Secretary, Canada. OFFICE, No. 9 Great St. James Street, Montreal, 16th January, 1861.

FIRE INSURANCE. SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY. PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the Scottish Provincial Assurance Company has obtained from the Minister of Finance of this Province a LICENSE to carry on Business under the Provincial Statute 23 Vic, Chap. 33, and has complied with all the requirements of said Act.

A. DAVIDSON PARKER, Secretary, Canada. OFFICE, No. 9 Great St. James Street, Montreal, 16th January, 1861.

FAMILY BIBLE.—M'PHUN'S NATIONAL COMPREHENSIVE FAMILY BIBLE, with the commentary of Scott and Henry, and containing also many thousand Critical and Explanatory Notes selected from the great standard authors of Europe and America. The commentaries condensed, and the whole edited by the Rev. John Eadie, D.D., L.L.D., Professor of Biblical Literature to the United Presbyterian Church. Price strongly bound in leather, six dollars.

Apply to ALEX. WALKER, St. Peter St.

BOOK AND STATIONERY WAREHOUSE, 36 Great St. James Street, (Nearly opposite the Wesleyan Church.)

Auction Sales.

BY JOHN LEEMING & CO., IMPORTANT SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN THE CITY OF MONTREAL.

THE Subscribers have been favored with instructions from the EXECUTORS of the late SIR GEORGE SIMPSON, to offer, by PUBLIC AUCTION, on THURSDAY, 7TH FEBRUARY next, the following exceedingly valuable Properties, viz.:

THREE HOUSES, NOS. 3, 4 AND 5, IN CORNWALL TERRACE, Well known as among the largest, most commodious first-class residences in the city. These will be sold separately.

FOUR FIRST CLASS WAREHOUSES, in Commissioners Street, fronting the river, and now occupied by Messrs. REDPATH, MOLSON and MILNOR. The Warehouses are opposite the new wharf at which the "Ocean Monarch," a vessel of 1832 tons burden, loading down to 20 feet draught of water, was recently berthed and front the very centre of the Harbour of Montreal. This Property will be sold in ONE LOT.

The Four remaining BUILDING LOTS in rear of the Prince of Wales Terrace, Sherbrooke Street.

HOUSE AND LOT in the Village of Lachine, rented as a Tavern to —, Boulogne.

HOUSE AND LOT in the Village of Lachine, now occupied as the Post Office.

The above Properties are commuted, free of all encumbrances, and have perfect Titles.

The terms of payment will be liberal. Sale at ELEVEN o'clock

Jan. 14. JOHN LEEMING & CO., Auctioneers.

AGENCY PORTLAND KEROSENE OIL.—The Subscribers (sole Agents in Canada for the Company) continue to receive the above Oil in 5, 20 and 40 gallon packages. This Oil is admitted by all who have used it to be superior to any other Coal Oil in use.

A few hhds Superior Rape Lubricating Oil And a quantity of Rosin Oil in barrels Paraffine Candles in cases

A large assortment of Kerosene Oil Lamps

COAL. Newcastle-Wallsend House Coal, (warranted the best quality imported)

Wallsend Bakers' Nut Coal Scotch and English Steam Coal Sydney House Coal

A small quantity very fine Kendall Coal And 200 to 300 tons Chestnut sized Lehigh Coals for Railway Coal Burners

English and American Fireclay Ramsay and Grangemouth Firebricks

JANES & Co., 236 St. Paul Street.

NOTICE. NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership hitherto subsisting between the undersigned in Montreal, under the firm of CLARK, WINKS & Co., has this day been dissolved by limitation.

All Debts due by or to the said firm will be settled by James P. Clark, at his office, on the premises occupied by the late firm.

Boyer's Block, } JAMES P. CLARK, No. 1, Custom House Square. } GEORGE WINKS. Montreal, Jan. 18th. d sw

REFERRING to the above, the Undersigned have this day entered into PARTNERSHIP, and will continue to carry on the business of DRY GOODS MERCHANTS, under the style and firm of GEORGE WINKS & Co. in the premises occupied by the late firm of CLARK, WINKS & Co.

GEORGE WINKS, WILLIAM MACDOUGALL. Montreal, Jan. 18, 1861. d & sw

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the firm of JAMES, OLIVER & Co., is this day Dissolved by mutual consent.

D. P. JAMES, R. S. OLIVER, P. G. BURNS. Montreal, 12th Jan., 1861. d-3-w

REFERRING to the above, the undersigned have this day entered into PARTNERSHIP, and will continue the Business of COMMISSION MERCHANTS and FLOUR DEALERS, under the same style and Firm of JAMES, OLIVER & Co.

D. P. JAMES, R. S. OLIVER, WM. P. McLAREN. Montreal, 15th Jan., 1861. d-3-w

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—WE, the undersigned, have entered into Co-partnership as Manufacturing Chemists, under the name and style of "BURNS, COWAN & CO." JOHN BURNS, R. L. COWAN.

WITH reference to the above, the Subscribers intimate that the Montreal Branch of their Works, corner of William and Thomas Streets, will be active operation early in January.

CANADA CHEMICAL WORKS. Office 27, Lemoinne Street. Montreal, Dec. 28.

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

FISK'S PATENT METALLIC BURIAL CASES. Air Tight, and Indestructible, for Protecting and Preserving the Dead, suitable for Vaults, Transportation, Ordinary Interment, or Future Removal.

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

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

CITY MUFFIN BAKER.—Try Watson's Celebrated English Muffins. Orders received at Alexander's Confectionery Store, to be delivered at any part of the city. Orders must be left before 3 o'clock, to be delivered that evening. Tea parties supplied at moderate prices. Stores supplied wholesale.

THE BEST STARCH in the world, is the "Silver Glass Starch," made by the Canada Starch Company, at Edwarsburgh, C. W., to be had of all respectable Grocers.

BURNS.—Injuries from Burns or Frost, Chapped Hands and Face, Roughness of Skin, relieved immediately by the use of S. J. LYMAN & Co's Winter Cream of Roses.

RELIEF FOR COUGHS AND HOARSENESS.—Fletcher's Hoarhound Candy and Ipecacuanha Lozenges, manufactured at G. MOGRIE'S Confectionery, 130 Notre Dame St., nearly opposite the Court House.

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

Apply to ALEX. WALKER, St. Peter St. d sw-t-f-b

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

GILMORE & CO., 43 St. Peter Street. d s w

MESS PORK.—The Subscriber has several consignments of Mess Pork, (Montreal Inspection) for Sale, at market prices.

JOHN DOUGALL, Commission Merchant.

Educational.

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

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

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Fifty cents additional per term for Stationery and fifty cents for Fuel. There will not be any extra charges. The Spring term will commence Monday, 28th January next. Pupils will be received as Boarders by the Professors. Pupils are admitted during any part of a term. The ordinary School duties will commence on Wednesday the 3rd January, 1860. For further particulars, apply to the

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BIBLIOTHECA SACRA, AND BIBLICAL REPOSITORY for January. Contents:—Theodore Parker—The Theology of Sophocles—The Philosophy of Sir Wm. Hamilton—The Christian Law of Self-Sacrifice—Palmer's History of New England—Book Notices.

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January 28. d sw

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TO THE MONTREAL VOLUNTEER COMPANIES.—Just received, a supply of CRIMEA FUR HATS. Apply to JOHN DOUGALL, Commission Merchant, 270 & 272 St. Paul Street. Jan. 19.

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THE CIRCULAR published by the Undersigned on every Friday, for the English Steamer, is obtainable at their Office.

Arrangements are made for the printing of the names of Merchants on such number of Circulars as may be specially and in quantity subscribed for.

TAYLOR BROS., Brokers. Aug. 13, 1860.

ECROYD & CASTLE, Manufacturers of Black and Colored Morocco, Fancy Leather, Colored Sheep Skins, &c., Corner of Shaw and Dorchester Streets, Montreal, C.E. Book binders' Trunk and Pocket-book Makers' Stock manufactured to order.

Jan. 3, 1861. d 3m

GOOD MIXED TEA at 2s. 6d. per lb., for sale, by E. E. SHELTON.

M. R. J. DUNLOP, ADVOCATE, No. 46, LITTLE ST. JAMES STREET.

DR. W. E. BOWMAN, MCGILL STREET, MONTREAL. d-1

## The Miscellany.

## "THE BEGINNING OF THE END."

BY I. M.—CHAP. V.

(Continued.)

The gorgeously lighted saloon made itself visible a long way off, and made the street at midnight clear as if it were noon-day. A ready waiter sprang to the door as the carriage stopped; but the lady had already instructed her coachman, and leaned back out of observation. The coachman requested the waiter "to find out if Charles Grahame were within, and if he were, to inform him that a friend wished to speak to him on urgent business." Not having noticed the lady, the waiter of course concluded that Cameron was the friend, and accordingly informed Grahame, that "a gentleman wished to speak with him."

When the waiter disappeared, Cameron sprang from the box, and took leave of the lady, as he did not wish to have anything more to do with the painful affair. We may here mention, that the following morning he received a fifty-pound note, "as Mrs. Seton's acknowledgment of his services,"—though very much to that lady's surprise the note was respectfully returned.

Had Grahame been told that a lady wished to see him, he was still sufficiently conscious of his own state to evade a meeting, for as the lady had well surmised, he had been drinking deeply to forget the annoyance he felt, at the unexpected delay of his marriage. Wholly unconscious, therefore, that Mrs. Seton's eyes were keenly watching him, he approached with slightly unsteady steps and loud voice, talking to the waiters, to the door. The sight of the carriage partially sobered him, for he recognized it as the Benner Hall carriage, and eagerly he glanced in; but the dazzling light was still in his eyes—and the lady had leant back into the shade, and he supposed it unoccupied.

The coachman then appeared, and said: "My lady is dangerously ill, and wishes to see you immediately."

Had he been sober, he would have known that it was very unlikely that Miss Benner should have sent for him to a saloon, but as it was, he only heard she was ill—for Cameron was right. If cupidity prompted his wooing first, love had now rendered any other matter unnecessary. He would have been less than man to know Vere Benner intimately, as he had done, and not love her.

"Ill! did you say? Poor Vere ill, and me not with her! Dangerously ill, did you say? I—hiccup—must go immediately," and yet, the thought of his state struck him; "I can't go now, I'll go in an hour or two."

"Oh! no, you must come now," urged the coachman. "She sent the carriage for you, and said I must bring you; she'll never know you've been tasting if you only take care of yourself," he whispered.

"Oh! I can't go. Poor Vere! I can't. I must not," urged the miserable man, still allowing himself to be helped up in front—the coachman by a dexterous movement evading his attempt to get inside—and so they drove off; the miserable man allowing himself to be hurled away, and yet, pleading the impossibility. At length he quieted himself by saying, "I won't see her—I'll just hear how she is," over and over again.

In a darkly shaded room in Benner Hall, Mrs. Seton sat, in an easy chair by the cheerful fire, waiting the waking of her niece; for the physicians had predicted that her consciousness would probably return about that hour; for since that sad eventful night, that witnessed Grahame's entrance to Benner Hall, intoxicated, she had been in a raging delirium. Even Mrs. Seton found time to question the propriety of the course she had adopted, as her life hung for days in the balance; and her alternate wallings for Grahame and pleadings to take him away, would have melted a heart of stone. Though exceedingly repulsive to her selfish worldly nature, she had taken upon herself the office of nurse, that menials might not be able to repeat aught she might reveal in her ravings; for her family pride was very sensitive. She could not bear that the kitchen should discuss the sorrow of their mistress, but in spite of her precautions they knew just as much as she did, and many a curse was heaped on the head of the blackguard that brought such sorrow on their gentle mistress. Nor was Mrs. Seton herself spared, for her unfeeling part in the affair.

At last, the pale sufferer unclosed her eyes, resting them on Mrs. Seton. That lady, weary watching, had fallen asleep. With a strange look of painful recollection, as if trying to remember something, but could not, she fixed them on her aunt, as if the sight of her would aid her. At last, "Grahame," came from the pale, thin lips; and at that word, as if an overwhelming blow had been struck, came the recollections of that night's painful scene. A low groan, as she hid her face, awoke her aunt, who saw how matters were, and wisely forbore offering sympathy at present. And that was the last time his name crossed her lips, though it was long ere her foot was seen in its accustomed walks; and at her own desire, whenever her strength permitted, her cousin Alice accompanied her on a tour through the continent, where she endeavoured, and finally succeeded—at least partially—in forgetting the

very painful experience she had passed through. Poor Vere!

"She had made an idol and found it clay,  
And wailed its worship."

The banks were of course apprized to stop any future payments to Grahame, but the money he had already secured, was left quietly in his possession, and it sufficed to pay the debts he had already contracted. And so quietly was the affair hushed, that he ventured to apply for license to preach the Gospel, when the Board of Examination sat; but some reports had reached their ears, and it was first postponed and finally refused him. A letter of apology he sent to Miss Benner was returned unopened. Fortune's tide was ebbing with him now.

(To be continued.)

## THE DEATH OF BARON BUNSEN.

(From the Revue Chrétienne of December 15, 1860.)

All adherents to the cause of full liberty of conscience must deeply mourn the loss of one of its most illustrious defenders. Not alone by this title, but by many others of equal importance to us, do we lament the death of Baron Bunsen. All those who have had the privilege of knowing him, and of receiving the warm expressions of his expansive friendship—all who have seen that noble countenance, lighted up in old age with the fire of inward youth, regret him as a personal friend before regretting him as one of the most distinguished representatives of European Protestantism. Never was any man's heart less chilled by science than that of Baron Bunsen. His extraordinary activity had embraced the highest functions of diplomacy as well as the labours of a man of consummate erudition, at the same time that he never failed to throw in a word for liberty amid the conflicts of ecclesiastical and political parties.

It would be impossible in a few words to trace the noble and varied career of Baron Bunsen. The services which he rendered to his country in the high posts which he filled cannot be noticed here. We may, however, be permitted to say that liberty taken in its highest sense, never had more fervent support. This aged diplomatist had a warmth of enthusiasm for every great cause rarely met with in our young men. Thus it was that he espoused with a generous passion the cause of Italian liberty. Having long resided in the centre of clerical despotism, and in a position which enabled him to see things from a near point of view, he longed with juvenile ardour for the resurrection of Italy. Before one even could anticipate success, at the commencement of the crisis, he wrote to us, "Let us ask of God, my friend, the triumph of justice!" He was under no illusion as to the difficulties of the situation, and he well knew that chains long leave their impress on the limbs that have worn them, and that there will be much to forgive in those who have not received the hardy education of freedom. The events accomplished on the other side of the Alps, and, above all, the prospects thereby opened, were a source of joy to him in his last days.

We cannot enter into any detail regarding his immense literary labours. A few days before his death he was correcting the proofs of a new edition of his great work on *Egypt*. The book which he wrote with Platner on the *Antiquities of Rome*, is the best guide any one can have who would travel not merely over ground but over time, and retrace past ages in traversing the city of ruins. The part devoted to Christian antiquities is treated in a superior manner, and his monography on the ancient Basilicas leaves nothing more to be said on the subject. Recently he published a vast work on the idea of *God in History*, presenting in an extended development the general views summed up in his *Hippolytus*. He was pursuing with indefatigable zeal his translation of the Bible with comments, and these gigantic labours did not prevent him from stirring all Germany, a few years ago, by his eloquent book on the *Signs of the Times*,—a book which inaugurated, with striking effect, the salutary reaction against the incorrigible and bigoted party of old Lutheranism, and which stated with a precision very uncommon on that side of the Rhine, the great principles of Church liberty. He passed through the great theological crisis of the times, and many of his ideas were affected by it, but at the bottom of his heart, and in the essence of his piety, he remained ever the same. He continued to be the man of fervent, mystic piety, who collected with such delight the most beautiful hymns of the Church of his country, and who never wearied of hearing them. His conversation, so rich, so animated, and so elevating, was completely imbued with that Christian salt, the strong savour of which cannot be imitated. I shall never forget the last interview I had with him last year, when I saw him in Paris so full of moral youth under his crown of hoary hairs. Alas! we shall see him, we shall hear him no more! or rather let us acknowledge with gladness that we have lost nothing, that all we possessed in him we still possess. How doubt it, when one has read the account of his death which we have from a reliable source. We are happy in being authorized to record the recollection of it.

The Christian father in his gentle dignity, the ardent friend of the German fatherland, the devoted partizan of liberty in the whole world, especially the Christian world, the Christian whose faith is being changed into life, each spoke

by turns through his mouth in the midst of cruel sufferings. Baron Bunsen desired his existence to be prolonged in order to accomplish the labours he had commenced. One night he understood this not to be the will of God, and rising from his arm-chair, he exclaimed, "O God, I commit my spirit into Thy hands." He then summoned all his family, and said to them, "A great change has taken place in my thoughts, not with regard to my immortal soul; not with regard to Christ my only Saviour; but with regard to my body. I feel that I am dying." After having blessed his children, and expressed his grateful affection for the faithful partner of his life in the most touching terms, saying that he had loved in her that which was eternal ("In dir liebe ich das Ewige"), "May God," he exclaimed, "bless my friends: May my country be blessed, Italy and her liberty! May Prussia be blessed, Germany, England, the whole world! I desire every blessing for the Prince and Princess of Prussia! Gratitude to Niebuhr." It was Niebuhr, as is known, who introduced Baron Bunsen into the career he so worthily fulfilled.

After having thanked his servant for his care with the truest affection, he continued, with a heavenly expression on his countenance,—"Notwithstanding all my weaknesses and shortcomings, I have desired, I have sought for that which is noble here below! But my best experience is that of having known Jesus Christ. I leave this world without hating any one. No, no hatred—hatred is an accursed thing. Oh! how good it is to look upon life from this elevation. One then perceives what an obscure existence we have led upon earth. Upward! Upward! It becomes not darker, but always brighter, brighter. I am now in the kingdom of God. Till now it was only an anticipation. O my God, how beautiful are Thy tabernacles!"

The 29th of October, as his attention was directed to a brilliant sunset, "Yes," he said in English, "that is beautiful. The love of God is in everything." "May God bless you eternally," he added in French. "Let us part in Jesus Christ. God is life, love—love that wills; will that loves. (*Wollendes Lieben, liebendes Wollen.*) *Christus recognoscitur victor, Christus est, est Christus victor.* With him to be is to conquer. Those who live in Christ, those who live in loving Him, those are His. Those who do not live by His life do not belong to Him, by whatever name they may call themselves, and whatever confession of faith they may sign. Belonging to a Church or sect is nothing. I see clearly that we are all sinners. We have only Christ in God. We only exist in so far as we exist in God and have eternal life. We have lived in this eternal life in proportion as we have lived in God. All else is nothing. Christ is the Son of God, and we are His children only when the spirit of love which was in Christ is in us."

There is the last utterance of that long and brilliant life. To love God in Christ is all; the rest is nothing. There is the theology of the deathbed, there is the science of the Christian's last agony!

We all need to learn to die, and these grand lessons are especially needed by those who are devoted to the absorbing pursuits of letters and science, and who are intoxicated with the most enviable of the glories of earth. They must learn to know that this glory is that vain smoke that darkens heaven, where we cannot enter, as into an academy, inhaling the incense of human praise, but by confessing, after the example of this great and noble spirit, that those only knew how to live and die who have loved the Crucified One.

Nothing could be more touching than were the obsequies of Baron Bunsen. His coffin, borne by his sons, then by the students of the University of Bonn, covered with wreaths of flowers, according to German custom, was accompanied through the town by the religious notes of those national hymns he had so much loved. This faith remains as the effectual consolation of all those who knew and loved Baron Bunsen, for they repeat what he said with so much energy, "There is a resurrection!"

E. DE PRESSE.

—A Southern paper perpetrates the following:—"A cave has been discovered in Alachua county, Florida, which is described as larger than the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, and as having an ancient Latin inscription on the walls, which state that a party of Danes had visited this cave in the year 1050, and that a priest who accompanied them had left this memorial of their visit. The name of the priest was Marcus Poleus. It is also stated that these bold navigators had embarked on a voyage of exploration, and had been driven far south, also that they had visited many large islands, and finally had landed in a thickly populated country, where the people had received them kindly, thinking them superior beings; that several of their number together with some Greek artisans and two priests, had been left there as a colony.

AN INFIDEL.—After having in vain preached to a circle of ladies, he attempted to avenge himself by saying:

"Pardon my error, ladies. I did not imagine that in a house where wit lives with grace, I alone should have the honor of not believing in God."

"You are not alone, sir," answered the mistress of the house, "my horse, my dog, my cat, share the honor with you; only these poor brutes have the good sense not to boast of it."

## QUARRELS AMONG ITALIAN PRIESTS.

(Correspondence of N. Y. Observer.)

MONTAUBAN, (Tarn and Garonne,) December 7, 1860.—It is not easy to fathom the hearts of the Italian clergy. The leaders of the sacerdotal hierarchy take care to conceal their internal dissensions. Still, some facts come to light, and it is indisputable that several ecclesiastics of the Romish church defend the noble cause of independence beyond the Alps.

I will not speak of the differences of opinion which exist among the cardinals, within even the Vatican itself. This is still involved in mystery. It would seem that the privy councillors of Pius IX. form two distinct parties. The one, comparatively liberal, are disposed to make certain concessions to the national spirit, and to enter into an arrangement with Victor Emmanuel. The other, more under the influence of the Jesuits, obstinately refuse to make the least conciliation. The poor Pope, who lacks firmness, fluctuates between these opposite counsels. But we wait for fuller information.

There are quarrels among the Italian clergy which are more public. Thus the Canon *Paolo Spinucci*, Vicar-General and Professor of Sacred Eloquence at *Pesaro*, in the pontifical province of *Marches*, has sent a letter to his bishop, *Monsignor Clemente Jares*, resigning all his ecclesiastical offices. "I have debated long with myself," says he, "before deciding upon this resolution; but the pressing cry of love to the country has moved my heart more than all worldly considerations."

This letter was dated 3rd November. The next day M. Paolo Spinucci said aloud, while dropping his vote into the ballot box of the universal suffrage: "I reject the temporal power of Popes, as opposed to the spirit and letter of the Gospel, as pernicious to the interests of religion. Temporal Popery is unable to contribute to the public prosperity, and is a constant hindrance to the freedom of Italy. I vote then for Victor Emmanuel, great and noble King,—the only King worthy of Italy."

This declaration, published in all the journals of the Peninsula, produced a deep sensation; for the Canon Paolo Spinucci is universally esteemed, and a number of ecclesiastics followed his example.

The following affair also deserves mentioning to your readers. When King Victor Emmanuel passed through the pontifical provinces, after the battle of *Castelfidardo*, he visited the famous shrine of *Notre-Dame de Lorette*, or of *Santa-Casa*, which attracted formerly more than 100,000 pilgrims every year. This *Santa-Casa* (holy house), is represented by the Romish tradition as the very abode of Mary and Jesus at Nazareth, which was transported by angels, in the thirteenth century, from Palestine to Italy. Absurd imposture!

The ecclesiastics of this sanctuary, six in number,—two canons and four priests,—received the King of Piedmont with great respect. They chanted mass in his presence, and rendered him the honors due to a crowned head. This excited the anger of the Bishop of *Lorette*, *Juan Francesco*. He addressed, the 14th November, a severe letter to those six ecclesiastics: "It is my duty," says he, "to inform you that, for reasons known to you and the public as well as to myself, you have incurred excommunications which suspend you a *divinis*; that is, you are forbidden to receive and administer the sacraments. This prohibition is founded upon the canonical laws, and the sovereign pontiff can alone release you from it."

The two canons and the four priests, so rudely deprived of their spiritual privileges, replied to the bishop: "After examining our consciences, we do not find ourselves guilty of the enormous crimes which incur such ecclesiastical censure. It is then necessary that your most Reverend Excellency should give us some explanation: if not, at the end of thirty days, we will resume the celebration of the Holy Supper."

The ultramontane Press pretends that this reply is *disgraceful and insolent*. In any case, we see here fresh signs of the serious embarrassment and decline of Romanism in Italy.

Accept &amp;c., G. DE F.

—You will, perhaps, be amazed when I tell you that it is not so necessary to watch against great crimes, as against faults which may appear to us small and indifferent.—*Chrysostom*.

## CHRISTIAN TREASURY.

"If any man sin, we have an advocate with the Father, Jesus Christ the righteous."—1 John ii. 1.

JESUS OUR ADVOCATE.—Intercession is daily necessary, and therefore Jesus daily intercedes. But an advocate, is only required on special occasions, when we are dragged into the law court, and then Jesus appears for us. He replies to and confounds Satan, the accuser of the brethren. He pleads his own obedience and blood-shedding on our behalf, and so secures our acquittal and freedom from condemnation. In case of any one falling into temptation, or into the snare of the devil, the ever-blessed Jesus has undertaken to fill the office of an advocate in the court of heaven. This is for the comfort of his people, and for the confusion of Satan. My soul, rejoice in this, that thy God has provided for all contingencies. He has made provision for thy restoration, consolation, and complete salvation. Jesus is all thou canst need. Thy cause is in his hand, and he will carry it honourably through the court of justice. He will meet and silence thy accuser. He will obtain pardon for all thy sins. He will secure thy eternal justification before God. Therefore look to Christ Alone. In all seasons of darkness, in all times of temptation, and even when thou hast fallen into sin, look to Jesus, and apply to him as thy Advocate. He will listen to thy cry, he will receive thy confession, he will undertake thy cause, and he will bring thee out of darkness and the shadow of death. Precious Lord Jesus, thou gracious Advocate of thy people, as thou hast ever pleaded the causes of thy erring ones, do thou plead my cause, and so undertake for me as to bring me through my difficulties and dangers, to enjoy thy Father's presence for ever! Holy Spirit, unfold this glorious office of Jesus to my soul!

"For Christ is not entered into the holy places made with hands, which are the figures of the true; but into heaven itself, now to appear in the presence of God for us."—Hebrews ix. 24.

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