

# MONTREAL WITNESS,

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## Canadian Press.

### ESTIMATE OF THE SERVICES FOR WHICH A VOTE OF THE LEGISLATURE IS REQUIRED.

**CIVIL GOVERNMENT.**—Governor General's Secretary's Office, \$810; Provincial Secretary's Office, 13246; Provincial Registrar's Office, 4817; Receiver General's Office, 11125; Finance Minister's Department, 14100; do Customs Branch, 11975; do Audit Branch, 5400; Executive Council Office, 9244; Department of Public Works, 18085; Bureau of Agriculture, 6100; Post Office Department, 22580; Crown Land do, 40570; Attorney and Solicitor General East, 2110; do West, 3550; Contingencies of Public Departments, 45000. Total, 208703. Administration of Justice, East, 127374. Administration of Justice, West, 43335.

**POLICE.**—Amount required to meet the expenses of the Water Police, Quebec, for the present year, \$3000; do for the expenses of the River Police, Montreal, for 1860, 11200, of which to be borne by the Harbour Commissioners 3700, balance required, 7500; do to meet the Pay and Contingencies of the Montreal Police Force, for December, 1859, 1000. Total, 11500.

**PENITENTIARY, REFORMATORIES, &c.**—For support of Provincial Penitentiary at Kingston, \$33901; do Reformatory Prisons, 24000; to meet balance due on account of Reformatory Prison, C.W., at end of 1859, 1789; for support of Rockwood Buildings, 21141; Inspection of Prisons and Asylums, 6500. Total, 93365.

**LEGISLATION.**—For Expenses of Printing and Binding the Laws, and distributing do, \$15000, do Printing for the Commission for the Revision of the Statutes, 20000; Grant to Parliamentary Library, 4000. Total, \$39000.

Legislative Council, \$77380.

Legislative Assembly, \$198240.

**EDUCATION.**—Additional Sum for the Common Schools of Upper and L. C., \$16000; (\$6000 of which out of the L. C. share to be applied to Normal Schools.) Aid towards Superior Education Income Fund Lower Canada, 20,000; Ditto ditto, Upper Canada, 20,000, (\$40,000); total \$200,000. Upper Canada College, Toronto, \$4444; Victoria College, Cobourg, 3000; Queen's College, Kingston, 3000; Regiopolis College, ditto, 3000; St. Michael's College, Toronto, 2000; Bytown College, Ottawa, 1400; Grammar School Fund, Upper Canada, 3155. Total, \$20,000.

**LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS.**—Aid to Medical Faculty, McGill College, Montreal, 1000; Ditto ditto Victoria College, 1000; Ditto School of Medicine, Montreal, 1000; Ditto ditto Kingston, 1000; Ditto ditto Toronto, 1000; Ditto Canadian Institute, ditto, 1000; Ditto Natural History Society, Montreal 1000; Ditto Historical Society, Quebec, 1000; Ditto Canadian Institute, Ottawa, 400; Ditto Athenaeum, ditto, 400; Observatory, Quebec, to defray expenses of, 2400; Ditto to enable Director to proceed to the coast of Labrador to observe Eclipse of the Sun, 500; Observatory, Toronto, to defray expenses of, 4800; Ditto Kingston, ditto 500; Ditto Isle Jesus, ditto 500; Ditto ditto for purchase of instruments 500. Total, \$18,000.

**HOSPITALS AND CHARITIES.**—Aid to the Toronto Hospital 8000; ditto ditto for County Patients 6000; ditto Toronto House of Industry 2800; ditto Protestant Orphans' Home and Female aid Society, Toronto 800; ditto Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Toronto 800; ditto Lying-in Hospital, Toronto, 600; ditto Deaf and Dumb Institution, Toronto 1000; ditto Public Nursery for Children of the Poor, Toronto 400; ditto House of Providence, Toronto 400; ditto to Marine and Emigrant Hospital, Quebec 6000; ditto Indigent Sick at Quebec 4000; ditto Asylum of the Good Shepherd, Quebec 600; ditto Hospice de la Maternite, ditto 600; ditto Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, ditto 600; ditto Managers of Protestant Female Orphan Asylum, Quebec 400; ditto Finlay Asylum, Quebec 400; ditto Male Orphan Asylum, Quebec, 400; ditto Destitute Emigrant Institution, Quebec, 400; ditto Protestant Orphan Asylum, Quebec, 400; ditto Canada Military Asylum for Widows and Orphans, Quebec 200; ditto Indigent Sick, Montreal 4000; ditto Corporation of General Hospital, Montreal 5000; ditto St. Patrick's Hospital, Montreal 2000; ditto Scours de la Providence, ditto 1400; ditto General Hospital des Scours de la Charité, Montreal 1000; ditto Bonaventure Street Asylum, Montreal 1000; ditto St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Montreal 800; ditto Protestant Orphan Asylum, Montreal 800; ditto House of Refuge, Montreal 600; ditto University Lying in Hospital, Montreal 600; ditto Lying-in Hospital under care of Sœurs de la Miséricorde, Montreal 1000; ditto Deaf and Dumb Institution, Montreal 600; ditto Ladies Benevolent Society for Widows and Orphans, Montreal 400; ditto Charitable Association of the Ladies of the Roman Catholic Asylum, Montreal 400; ditto Magdalen Asylum, (L. of Bon Pasteur,) Montreal 400; ditto Eye and Ear Institution, ditto 400; ditto Montreal Dispensary 400; ditto Montreal Home and School of Industry 400; ditto Kingston General Hospital 6000; ditto Indigent sick at Kingston 3000; ditto Hotel-Dieu Hospital, ditto 1000; ditto Orphan Asylum, ditto 800; ditto Hamilton Hospital 6000; ditto Orphan Asylum, Hamilton 800; ditto Roman Catholic, ditto ditto 800; ditto Indigent Sick, Three-Rivers 2800; ditto London Hospital 3000; ditto Protestant Hospital at Ottawa 1500; ditto R. C., ditto ditto 1500; ditto St. Hyacinthe Hospital 400; ditto Lunatic Asylum, Toronto, for 1860 70000; ditto ditto Malden, for 1860 23000; ditto Lunatic Asylum, Malden, to meet balance of Expenditure, for 1859 14306;

ditto Beauport, ditto Quebec 60000. Total, \$250906. Militia and Enrolled Force, \$106734.

**ARTS, AGRICULTURAL AND STATISTICS.**—Aid to the Board of Arts and Manufactures, Upper and Lower Canada, \$2000 each, \$4000; Towards the holding of a Great Exhibition of the Products of Canadian Industry in 1860, 20,000. Total, \$24000.

**AGRICULTURE SOCIETY.**—Aid to the Board of Agriculture, Upper and Lower Canada, at \$4000 each \$8000.

**EMIGRATION.**—Aid Towards Emigration Expenses for the present year, \$10000.

Pensions, \$2980.

Indian Annuities, \$4800.

**ROADS AND BRIDGES.**—Colonisation Roads, U.C., \$12500; do L.C., 12500. Total, 25000.

**OCEAN AND RIVER STEAM SERVICE.**—Tug Service, between Montreal and Kingston, \$24000.

**LIGHT HOUSES AND COAST SERVICE.**—Salaries of two keepers of Depots for Provisions at Anticosti, for the relief of Shipwrecked persons for 1860, at \$200 each, \$400; do do for half year, ending 31st December, 1859, 200. Total, \$600. For providing provisions for such Depots, \$1400. Allowance to Pierre Brochu, for residing at Lake Metapedia, on the Kempt Road, to assist travellers thereon, 100; do to Marcel Brochu, do at Petit Lac, do, 100; do to Jonathan Noble, do at La Fourche, do, 100; do to Thomas Evans, do at Assametsquan, do 100.—Total, 400. Proportion of the expenses of keeping up Light House, on Isles of St. Paul and Scatterie, in the Gulf, \$3000.

**FISHERIES.**—Expenses of protecting the Fisheries, in the Gulf, \$5000.

**MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.**—For subscription to, and advertising in Official Gazette, \$5000; for miscellaneous printing, 5000; to pay claims arising out of boundary line as determined by Ashburton Treaty, 2400; for expenses of Speaker of Legislative Assembly, on his visit to England, 2000; to meet miscellaneous petty expenses of the Public Service, 6000; Expenses of Commissioners appointed to enquire into matters connected with the Public Service, under Act 9 Vict Cap. 38, 6000. Towards expenses of Indian Department, 3000. Total, \$29400.

To make good various incidental expenses incurred during the year 1859, as detailed in Statement, No. 57, part second of the Public Accounts laid before the Legislature, \$281122.

### THE TORONTO UNIVERSITY COMMITTEE.

(From Quebec Cor. Montreal Herald.)

A great deal of evidence has been taken by the Committee appointed to investigate the state of the affairs of the Toronto University and the justice of the claims made by other Colleges to a division of its funds. The Methodist Clergy, with Dr. Ryerson, for their aid, are the chief leaders in the movement, on behalf of their College at Cobourg; but the Kirk of Scotland is also represented by Dr. Cooke, of Kingston, on behalf of the College there. The theory of these gentlemen is, that the University College is most extravagantly conducted, especially as to the huge pile of buildings erected in consonance with the desires of a distinguished individual, to whom, I suppose, they think that

"Some demon whispered, Gov'nor have a taste."

They further say that the surplus which might have accumulated but for the gratification of this taste, and other tastes of a more substantial and personal kind on the part of the Professors, would have gone far in support of the poor—that is, of the poor colleges; and they claim a careful economy on the part of the University authorities and a division of the savings.

The theory, however, rather seems to break down when its practical application is tested. Dr. Cook, on cross examination, could not tell what the surplus from University College should amount to; nor how many hungry mouths of poor colleges there would be to fill. It appeared, however, pretty clear that these would be legion, including Methodist, Presbyterian, Catholic and all others, and that the result of the plan of carving up would be that none of the smaller colleges would get anything worth having, and that the progress of the one really good and adequately endowed institution would be greatly impeded. Dr. Ryerson was on the rack, with Mr. Brown for Grand Inquisitor, yesterday. The Doctor's original statement announced his opinion that there was frightful extravagance in every branch of the College management. But yesterday, though he at the first recollected very little more of his conduct as member of the College Senate than the celebrated Italian witness at the Queen's trial, and in fact thought he had never been present at any discussion of financial questions at all, yet, on certain aid to his memory being adhibited, he began to have a faint idea that he had voted almost every item in the system of College expenditure on the present scale, and that he had warmly supported several, which most persons would think highly objectionable—especially two life pensions of £250 a piece granted to masters who had been discharged. The cross examination became, in the end, a little personal. The object was to ascertain how far the Doctor's opinion carried any authority with it, and, having first found that he had approved in detail of all that he now condemned in gross, Mr. Brown next proceeded to test the value of another opinion, which was that the expenses had increased too fast. This was done by asking how far the expenses in Dr. Ryerson's own office, especially his own salary, had increased during the time of the augmentation in the College charges, of which he complained. From the answers it appears that the Chief Superintendent for Upper Canada is bearing

the burden of £1,000 a year salary, instead of £450, the victim of law and the martyr of consistency. He said that it was not so much his salary, as that of the Superintendent of Education in Lower Canada which had been augmented. However, as the law said that the Superintendent of Education in Upper Canada, was to have the same salary, as that of the Superintendent of Lower Canada, neither the Government nor the incumbent could prevent the change, which no doubt Dr. Ryerson's self-denial would otherwise have shrunk from. He, however, laid down a new theory which seems likely to carry this martyrdom to consistency a little further. He thought his chief clerk, who he calls his Deputy, should receive the same salary as the Deputy in any other "Department" of the Government. The Doctor it will be thus perceived is at the head of a "Government Department," though he has not the trifling inconvenience of elections every four years, and when his Deputy gets the same salary as the other Deputies, it will be only a logical conclusion that the chief shall get the same as the other chiefs, £1000 per annum, plus £250—£1250. However, though I think the value of Dr. Ryerson's authority was reduced to nil, I am by no means sure that the facts are very creditable to the management of the College. Whoever approved, I do not think the public voice will applaud annuities of £250, given to men who were discharged for misconduct; and the other expenditures appear to be pitched at rates which suggest a great deal more care even for the superfluous comfort of the learned gentlemen concerned than an economical administration of a public trust. However, on this head the evidence taken has been to a great extent *ex parte*; and perhaps it may hereafter be explained.

### METHODISM IN THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS, C. E.

(To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.)

The Eastern Townships are situated in the southern part of Lower Canada, in the counties of Megantic, Drummond, Sherbrooke, Stanstead, Shefford, Brome and Missisquoi; they are more than 70 in number, each 10 miles square, containing a surface of 7,500 square miles, and a population of about 100,000 souls.

At an early period of its transatlantic history, Methodism was introduced into these townships by the self-denying labors of ministers from the United States. During the Revolutionary war, many loyalists fled from the States, and found an asylum in Canada, and after the cessation of hostilities between the mother country and her colonies, and the acknowledgement of the independence of the colonies, considerable numbers of people emigrated from the States and took up their abode in the luxuriant, but then uncultivated wilds of the Eastern Townships. These enterprising emigrants were soon followed by ministers not less enterprising than themselves, who came to seek, collect and feed the scattered sheep in the wilderness. Among these eminent servants of God, we find the eccentric Lorenzo Dow, and a young man of the name of Hedding, who, afterwards became the venerable Bishop Hedding, who a few years ago finished his earthly toil and entered into the rest of the people of God. It is now more than 60 years since these good men labored in the Durham, and adjacent circuits of the Eastern Townships; a few of our old members recollect them still. As to beauty of scenery, fertility of soil, salubrity of climate, these townships will favorably compare with any part of British North America; and the inhabitants are an honest enterprising and industrious people, not inferior in education and refinement to any rural population of the Anglo Saxon race. On their judgment and affections Methodism has a stronghold; they generally admire, love, and receive it as the work of God.

### CANADIAN NEWS.

**RECORDER'S COURT, THURSDAY, 19th April.**—The sheet this morning presented an array of sixteen names. Six of these were for protection, and the rest drunken and disorderly. An old offender, named Ann Murphy, who is the mother of a young child by means of which she trades upon the sympathy of the public, was charged with being drunk in Cemetery Street. She pleaded guilty, and also pleaded hard to be forgiven "this time," but the Recorder, to whom she has been introduced nearly fifty times, sent her down for a month, as the best place both for herself and her child. Another woman, named Mary Redmond, with two young children, applied to be committed for a month, and her request was complied with. In these two cases there are three children sent to gaol, not for the first time; and who can wonder if, in after life, they turn out bad? We have over and over again spoken of these matters, and now repeat: Cannot some other refuge than the gaol be found for mere infants, whose minds have to be trained either for their everlasting good or evil? Good impressions cannot, under any circumstances, be formed in a gaol. Dr. Watts says—"Just as the twig is bent the tree's inclined;" and such inclinations as these we have above recorded should at once be stopped.—*Montreal Transcript.*

**THE UNITED STATES COME TO MONTREAL FOR AYRSHIRE CATTLE.**—It speaks well for the encouragement given by our County Agricultural Society (by the importation of stock and otherwise) to the breeding of Ayrshire cattle, so celebrated for their dairy qualifications, that Montreal should now be resorted to from the United States for the purchase of breeding stock, as was the case last week, when some sixteen head were taken South by the Montreal and Champlain Railroad. Messrs. John Giles & Co., of Brooklyn, Conn., were the purchasers of one 2 year old bull, of

pure blood, from John Dodds, Esq., Petite Cote; two cows and two heifers from the pure blooded stock of Mr. Jas. Logan; nine head of various ages, mostly young, from Messrs. Dawes & Co., of Lachine; one cow from Mr. Fallen, of ditto; and one cow from Mr. Brodie, of ditto. All of these were handsome animals. Some of them could not be easily excelled, even in Scotland. Messrs. John Giles & Co., have shown excellent judgment in making the selection, and they deserve credit for the discrimination they have shown. This is, we believe, the first purchase of this nature made in Montreal by our enterprising and "wide-awake" neighbors across the frontier. We have not learnt all the prices paid, but Mr. Logan got \$200 each for his cows, and \$50 each for the yearlings. Our readers have already been informed of the great expense to which he has himself gone in sending agents to select and importing by the steamships the very choicest stock in Scotland. By such praiseworthy enterprise is the country improved and benefited, and we hope the importer may himself find adequate returns.—*Montreal Gazette.*

**IMPORTS AT PORT OF MONTREAL.**—We are in receipt of the Quarterly Statement in Imports at this port for the three months ending March 31st of 1859 and 1860. As we have already stated in a previous issue, the total imports for 1860 exceed those of 1859 by over \$100,000; the increase in duties collected being \$38,902. In Groceries, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, &c., there has been a very slight declension, while in Dry Goods, Woollens alone excepted, there has been a corresponding and counterbalancing increase. In General Hardware and Iron there has likewise been a marked increase in 1860.—*Gazette.*

**HOMESTEAD BILL.**—Our Perth (C.W.) correspondent writes us to say that "considerable feeling is beginning to be shown in reference to the Homestead Bill, now under the consideration of the Legislature, as it is understood to be retrospective and will cause a great amount of suffering."—*Gazette.*

**MAP OF CANADA.**—An excellent Government map of the Province has been published, having been commenced by Mr. Devine shortly before the meeting of the last session of Parliament. It embraces the country lying between the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Red River, and extends as far north as the 52nd degree of North latitude. It is drawn to a scale of 30 miles to an inch, and is five feet six inches in length, by two feet six inches in depth. It gives all the post offices in Upper and Lower Canada, and their respective positions, the counties, townships and parishes, and the railroads in operation in the Province, with the several stations and their intermediate distances in miles, and all the colonization and common roads. The recent explorations and surveys are also carefully represented.

**THE CRYSTAL PALACE AT HAMILTON.**—The plan of this building, as we have seen it at the office of the architect, is in the form of the Greek Cross, the intersection terminating in an Octagon 75 feet in diameter. The extreme length of the building each way is 171 feet, and each of the four wings is 55 in width. The first storey is 16 feet high in the clear, and the second storey 15 feet to the springing or rooflines. The form of the roof inside is the segment of a circle rising to the height of 22 feet above the galleries. The roof to the octagon is spanned by a semi-circular arch, supporting a Cupola and Dome 25 feet in diameter and 40 feet in height; this dome is again surmounted with a lantern, and a flag staff 24 feet in height, making the whole height from the ground floor to the top of the flag staff 120 feet. The building is intended to be placed upon a stone foundation, and the frame work to be constructed of white oak; the whole of the timber work, to be wrought inside and out; the Galleries are continued round the wings as well as round the octagon.

**MR. DUNKIN SCUBBED.**—The Quebec correspondent of the Hamilton Spectator, alluding to Mr. Dunkin's whitewashing resolution in favour of Mr. Dufresne—for which, he it is observed, every Minister voted—says: "The Government were in an actual minority on an amendment that was moved by an indiscreet supporter of theirs, but nobody here thinks anything about that."

**EXEMPTION BILL.**—If the bill relating to Homestead exemptions passes in the shape it now is, before twelve months go round one-half the country merchants will be helpless. So far as relates to real estate, the provisions of the bill do not effect debts now existing, but personal property is to be exempt altogether, no matter when the debt was contracted. Merchants and others must, (should the bill pass) either not trust at all, or rely on the honour of the customer. We hope the bill will be altered to take away its retroactive effect.—*Brockville Recorder.*

**NEW PRESBYTERIAN FREE CHURCH.**—We are gratified to learn that the liberality of many gentlemen in the township as well as the town, will soon put the inhabitants of the first and second concessions of Elizabethtown in possession of a church. The amount of subscriptions already put down is \$1240. The Rev. Mr. Smith, of this town, preaches in the neighbourhood every fortnight at present.—*Brockville Recorder.*

**ORDINATION AT ST. THOMAS, C.W.**—On Sunday the 8th inst., the Lord Bishop of Huron ordained to the office of Deacon Mr. Baldwin, of Trinity College, Toronto. Mr. Baldwin is appointed to assist the Rev. Dr. Caulfield in the duties of his extensive mission, in which their are five out-stations. Dr. Caulfield is incumbent of the Church at St. Thomas.

**ONTARIO REVIEW.**—This is the title of a new Opposition paper just started in the North Riding of Ontario by Mr. E. Oliver. The Review is published at 'Prince Albert.'

—At the Assizes held at Perth last week, one man was condemned to death. He was a constable and shot a man who refused to go with him to give evidence. The jury in returning their verdict recommended the unfortunate man to mercy.

—A very valuable gold snuff box has been presented to Sheriff Rutman as the gift of a number of his American admirers, in token of their appreciation of his improvements in the ventilation of cars.

—His Honor Mr. Justice Guy died in this city on Monday evening.

## British Press.

## STATE OF GERMANY.

(From Correspondent Scottish Guardian.)

The Concordat in Wirtemberg is at last driving the Protestant Church to speak out in language which cannot be misunderstood. Hitherto it has been chiefly lawyers who have written against it, and they have, of course, taken up the legal view of the case. Matters have, however, now come so far that a regular system of espionage is kept up in the Protestant churches, to hear whether any minister in his sermon makes use of an expression offensive to Roman Catholics. The Roman Catholic newspapers protest against a Protestant pastor, in his sermon, referring to the Reformation, or making use of the word, as it implies a charge against their Church. A pamphlet has accordingly appeared, written by Pastor Voelter, in which he complains that in the Concordat the rights of the Protestant Church are completely ignored; the Council of Trent and the absolute will of the Pope are declared to be the law of the land in all matters pertaining to the Roman Catholic religion. Now, according to the Council of Trent, the heretics are also subject to the bishop, and we may soon see the day that the Roman Catholic Bishop calls on the civil power to help him in carrying out the principles of that Council, and crushing the heretics. If the Government refuse, we may see Austria, or France, or any Power subject to the Pope, ordered to interfere, and by force of arms carry out the Pope's behest. The author sees in the Concordat an apology for the Emperor of the French, if it should serve his own purposes, interfering in the domestic affairs of his German neighbours.

We have hitherto been in the habit of speaking of the young Emperor of Austria, but times like these soon make the hair turn grey. Those who have an opportunity of seeing him assert that he appears ten years older than he did last spring. Not only the war, and the finances, and the Jesuits, are crushing him—on all sides threatened rebellion—his generals incapable, and his greatest men not trustworthy—debts accumulating—corruption and dishonesty wherever he turns. What must be the state of the army when downright cheating to the amount of a million of florins would never have been discovered except by the merest accident? It is painful to see men so high in trust sink so low as to take their own life in prison to avoid a felon's doom. The character of the nation is sinking fast, and no cause tends more towards this downward course than the national lotteries. The spirit of gambling has for many years been growing, and the State loans, combined with lotteries, having proved a convenient way of raising the necessary funds, shortsighted statesmen thought lightly of the terrible temptations they were throwing in the way. Travelling lately in Austria, I was shocked to hear a most excellent Protestant minister boast of the number of lottery tickets he had sold to his parishioners in the course of the year—the increased sale of tickets being in his eyes an evidence of growing prosperity and patriotism.

## INDIA.

(From letter in Scottish Guardian.)

BOMBAY, Feb. 25, 1860.

The most prominent event during the last fortnight is the completion of the telegraphic communication betwixt Aden and Kurrachee. The line is not yet open to private and commercial communication, but by last account continues in efficient working order. By a telegram received yesterday from Aden, we learn that there is an interruption, which we may hope will only be temporary, betwixt Aden and Alexandria. The great submarine cable from England to India thus approaches its completion, there remaining only an interval of some three hundred miles betwixt Alexandria and Crete. The event is one that deserves to be noted—England and India drawn so near that this continent is scarcely more distant than a Mediterranean dependency. Providence is thus drawing closer the bonds that unite us to the mother country—first, politically, by the proclamation of the Queen; second, materially, by this wonderful discovery of science. May the day not be distant when a more endearing and uniting tie shall yet be formed by the progress and triumph of Christianity in India!

Another event of considerable importance to the West of India has just occurred, the opening of about forty miles of the Bombay and Buroda line from Surat to Broach. This will open up a considerable cotton growing and grain country, and will aid in reviving the commerce of Surat—a city that held a first rank in the early English occupation of India. Every effort is now to be made to carry out as speedily as possible the line from Bombay to Surat. While on this subject, it may be interesting to some of your readers to know the state of progress of the G. I. P. which is to connect Bombay with Madras and Central India. From a recent return, it appears that 194½ miles have been completed, and are making a return of upwards of five per cent. In addition, 376½ miles are under construction, and 557 are under contract, but not yet commenced. The gigantic works at the Bor Ghat are steadily advancing. This great engineering effort is intended to unite the high table

lands of the Deccan with the lower elevations of the Concan or shore district; and the plan adopted is a gradually ascending line, that rises to the summit somewhat after the fashion of the great Alpine passes. Mr. Ker, a Scotch Engineer, has had a large share in directing this great undertaking, and by his judicious management has, we believe, saved the company a very large expenditure.

Another recent event to which the attention of the Indian public is much directed is the financial statement given by Mr. Wilson at the Legislative Council, Calcutta, on the 18th inst. It is only by telegram as yet that the details are known and there are some discrepancies. But the following is, we believe, a correct general summary. There is a graduated income tax—2 per cent., or by other accounts 3 per cent., on incomes varying from £20 to £50 (two hundred to five hundred rupees) per annum. All incomes above that amount pay 4 per cent. Neither zemindars nor fund-holders are to be exempted from this tax. A small license tax, for trades and professions, ranging from one to ten rupees per annum, is to be imposed. As compensation for these, town and transit duties, and all frontier tolls are abolished; and all 20 per cent. duties are to be reduced to 10 per cent. except on tobacco. The following articles are to be added to the free list:—Imports—wool, flax, hemp, jute, maps, prints, works of art, and hides; exports—wool, flax, hemp, jute, hides, tea and coffee. On the other hand, cotton, thread twist, and yarn are raised to 10 per cent. The Finance Minister deprecated an English guarantee for the liabilities of India, and stated, that from the cash in the Treasury he did not anticipate the need of another loan. The European army is to be reduced.

## ROME'S LIVING SEPULCHRE—THE DUNDEE NUNS.

(From the London Telegraph.)

There is still, it seems, a despotism of ecclesiastical wizardry in Scotland. There is still in that region of long-descended liberty a system of religious dungeons and inquisitorial discipline.—The monstrous, unnatural, and unholy practice has not been extirpated from ground sacred to the blood of the Covenanters. Where lies the fault? It is not in the faltering spirit of the people, or in any abandonment of principle by the community of Great Britain generally, but in the law, which sanctions the existence of spiritual prisons, condemned cells, and tyranny. Some days since a tragedy—we cannot otherwise describe it—was enacted at Nethergate, Dundee. Two young girls—not more than seventeen years of age—took the veil in presence of a large Roman Catholic congregation. They went to the church as brides to the altar; crowns of flowers were on their heads; veils concealed their faces; poor children! they were garlanded for the sacrifice to which the besotted fanaticism of their parents had condemned them. The priest was there; the form of questioning was gone through; the cuckoo answers were given, and the wretched victims retired to put off their worldly garb.—When they re-appeared, bigotry had done all but its worst upon them—they came forth with cropped hair and swathed figures, ready for a living burial—for the tomb-like cell, the iron bedstead, the penal table, the solitary chair. With every wish to be just towards the Roman Catholic community of the United Kingdom, we must say that spectacles of this character are not creditable to our legislation. If we must have nuns, let them at least be twenty-one years of age before the yoke is forced upon their necks, before priestcraft can seduce them from domestic life, before superstition can number them among its irredeemable slaves. The convent gates are now closed on their forms for life; they no longer enjoy protection from the law or from public opinion. Within those precincts no magistrate or inspector has power to enter; the unsearched cells may contain implements of torture, scourges, and chains; but the law holds them sacred. The sisters may condemn their captive companions to illegal punishments—may confine, starve, and maltreat them, may fetter them to the floor, may condemn them to years of unbroken silence and solitude, may wear them out by superhuman cruelties designated as penances; yet the liberty of the British subject is, so far as they are concerned, a valueless fiction. It is difficult to understand how this Protestant nation has so long tolerated a system which is not many degrees removed from that of the Papal States or Spain.—Of recent years authentic reports of trials at our assize courts have laid bare the iniquities of the conventual system, and every time that the fresh victim is incarcerated we are reminded how complete is the power with which the priests and prioresses are entrusted. The two vestals of Dundee have now vanished from the public eye; contribution will be of no avail to them; their perpetual condemnation has been sealed; henceforth they are at the mercy of their disciplinarian protectors.

— A general meeting of the Canada Company was held on the 27th. Owing to the abundant harvest last year in Canada the prospects of the company have ameliorated, an increased quantity of land having been disposed of, while there have been improved collections of money. The returns received in London from the 1st of January to the 9th of March are still more encouraging. The report was adopted.

## BRITISH AND FOREIGN NEWS.

ROMAN CATHOLIC PROSELYTISM.—Recently there was a case in the north of Ireland where a Protestant, with several children, married a Roman Catholic. He died, and his father came for the children, that he might bring them up in his own house. The step-mother was quite willing to get rid of the burden of supporting them, and everything was arranged for their departure with their grandfather. They had arrived at the railway station, their seats were taken, and they were only waiting for the train, when the step-mother took them to get some refreshments. The grandfather never saw or heard of them since. If they were not about to be educated as Protestants they would have been left to grow up in poverty and ignorance, but to prevent the increase of Protestants in Ireland seems to be an object worthy of the most zealous efforts and the greatest sacrifices on the part of Roman Catholics. There is no lack of funds to carry out such objects. Those who have seen the bequests of the late Mr. James Murphy must be aware that there is a secret service money to any amount in the coffers of the Church. Many cases like this have occurred, and are occurring almost daily throughout the country.—*Dublin Daily Express*.

ABDUCTION OF FOUR CHILDREN BY A MONK.—A correspondent of the *Daily Express* says that a case of Romish kidnapping of orphan children had just occurred at Galway. Instructions had been forwarded to the Rev. James Macredy, rector of Spiddal, to receive at the terminus at Galway seven children, whose father had been killed on a voyage from the East Indies, and whose mother had gained for them an asylum at the school of Mr. Macredy. On the day fixed for transmitting the children, the mistress of the Spiddal school awaited for the arrival of the train for the purpose of meeting the orphans, but instead of receiving seven children only three arrived. It was afterwards found that a monk had been permitted by one of the porters to take away the children. This monk had travelled some distance in the same carriage with the children, and had found out where they were going. He took the four children to his bishop, who directed them to be concealed in a house till next morning, when they were conveyed to Tuam. Proceedings are being instituted to recover the children. Their mother is in despair at the circumstance.

RETURN OF THE POPE'S CHAMBERLAIN.—The O'Connor Don was on Monday returned for Roscommon without opposition. The hon. gentleman, whose pride it is to boast that he wears the livery of the Pope, as the Chamberlain of his Holiness, delivered a speech to the electors, according to the custom in such cases provided. He thus talked of his master:—"I sincerely think that the Holy Father should be left in possession of his dominions. (Cheers.) I wish that he should be free from all foreign intervention, and I would even go so far as to say—using the words of a certain gentleman in this county—that he should be left perfectly at liberty to wallop his own niggers." (Cheers.) I say so because I place implicit reliance upon the benevolence and kindness of one of the most paternal rulers in Europe. (Hear, hear.) But even if I did not place that confidence and reliance upon the Pope, I should still, I think, adhere to that opinion, because, to tell you the truth, I believe that a little walloping would do the said niggers no great harm."

ANOTHER ROMISH MIRACLE.—A letter from Vienna, of date March 21, states that "last week, in an adjoining village, the box set apart for the reception of contributions to the Pope was stolen from the church where it had been placed. The day after the sacrilegious deed the identical box was replaced in its old position with the money in it untouched.—The occurrence is now being trumpeted forth as the latest miracle wrought either by the immediate interference of the Holy Virgin, or by her powerful agency upon the conscience of the criminal."

THE MIDNIGHT MISSION.—The example of the St. James's Hall (London) meetings is being followed at Manchester by the agents of the Town Mission.—At a meeting held on Wednesday night seventy-four young women came. Their behaviour was all that could be desired. There were two prayers and three short addresses. There was the deepest seriousness and some demonstration in weeping, and several stopped for private conversation with the female missionary, and at three o'clock A.M. eight went off to an institution open to receive them. Others said they would come to an adjourned meeting for conversation, eight came, and four of these went also to the institution; one other has gone to get her own living in respectable lodgings, and four more are expected to come for arrangements to go after the others.—They were all young and in full fashion, and have returned their dresses, &c., to their former mistresses.

THE NEW SOUTH WALES STATE-AID QUESTION.—On the 13th of December a debate arose in the Assembly on a motion to place a sum on the estimates for the support of chaplains on the gold-fields, which opened up the whole question of state-aid to religion. The ministers, who are pledged antagonists to religious endowments, opposed the motion, which, they contended, was adverse to the deliberate opinion of a majority of the people, as expressed by the withdrawal by the late Assembly of £14,000 of the support formerly given by the state to religion. The motion was negatived by a majority of 28 to 23.

REVIVAL IN BOHEMIA.—It is said, in La Buona Novella, that a grand religious movement is going on in Prague and other cities of Bohemia. The conversions to the gospel have been numerous. Roman Catholic parish priests preach the pure gospel. The Bible is extensively circulated. The people demand with earnestness the celebration of worship in the vulgar tongue. All events seem to show that Bohemia, that ancient focus of reform, where four centuries of persecution have not been sufficient to put out the light of the gospel, is about to make a new advance in Christian truth.

PRAYER MEETINGS IN TURKEY.—It is pleasing to know that there are weekly, and in some cases daily prayer meetings at Pera, Galata, Haskuty, Constantinople proper, and Bebec, for foreign residents, besides those for the native Protestants. All these places may be regarded as parts or suburbs of Constantinople.

THE BISHOP OF MELBOURNE ON THE MAURICE THEOLOGY.—The writings of Mr. Maurice having obtained some admirers in our Australian colonies, the Bishop of Melbourne (Dr. Perry) has uttered a

timely warning by a publication entitled "The Character of the Writings of the Rev. F. D. Maurice, shown by an examination of his Sermon on the 'Sacrifices of Cain and Abel.'" The Bishop regards them as opposed to the gospel.

DEPLORABLE STATE OF VENICE, ROME, AND NAPLES.—All the letters from Venice, Rome, and Naples give a lamentable description of the state to which the people are reduced by the unrelenting tyranny of these Governments. At Naples the streets are crowded day and night with horse and foot patrols, so that many of the citizens remain comparative prisoners in their houses rather than subject themselves to the insolent bearing of the spies and police that beset every part of the city. The city at the present moment is in the greatest state of excitement, which is considerably increased as the moment approaches for the arrival of the result of the late election in Central Italy; and it is only kept from bursting into the most determined revolution by the defenceless state of the people and the overwhelming force by which they are hemmed in on all sides. The military preparations and movement of troops still continue, which induce many persons to believe that the King will be mad enough to support the Pope, in the event of the Papal Government commencing an attack against the army of the League. Our latest news from Sicily describes that country as in a state of the greatest agitation, which, it is feared, must sooner or later finish in a general revolt. The emigration from Venetia of able-bodied men now exceeds 100,000.

A LESSON.—It may surprise some persons, but it is, nevertheless, true that Tom Sayers and the Benicia Boy furnish at the present moment an example which deserves to be generally imitated. For what, let us ask, is the course of training which these champions must undergo at their country quarters during the weeks which precede the fight? The first principle to be observed is "to keep the body in temperance, soberness, and chastity." The boxer knows that he is nothing without training, and accordingly he trains diligently. But, as the *Oracle of the Ring* puts it, "the mass of mankind, who indulge in excesses of every kind—in too much eating, drinking, sleep, sloth, smoking, &c.—would go through the task of life, would discharge their respective duties much better, far quicker, and with vastly greater ease to themselves did they submit to training." We believe this is true of every one of life's duties; but it is in an eminent degree true of a duty which many men have lately undertaken to perform—we mean the duty of Volunteer Rifleman. A great part of the doubt which veteran officers entertain as to the utility of Volunteers would be dissipated if the precepts laid down for general training in *Fistiana* were diligently acted upon during the next three months. We should then see bodies of active, patient volunteer soldiers, ready to bear at least as much fatigue as any regiment of the line, and to bear it with much cheerfulness. "It is not demanded of professional men that they should train rigidly like the boxer. Their occupation would not permit it; but to imitate his mode of training as far as circumstances will allow."—*Saturday Review*.

— A return has been issued by the Board of Trade of the value of the imports into the United Kingdom during the past year. The aggregate augmentation was £14,751,149, or nearly nine per cent. Our own possessions continue to supply about 22 per cent. of the whole, exclusive of the gold from Australia. The declared value of our exports during the year amounted to £130,440,427, and this is £38,934,554 less than the amount of imports the difference must be considered to represent market profits and receipts for freight, the specie movements of the year outward and homeward having been nearly equal. Reckoning exports and imports and including specie of all kinds, the external trade of Great Britain may probably now be estimated at £400,000,000 sterling per annum.

— At the annual meeting of the British American Land Company, on the 26th, the report mentioned that the instalments received show an amount collected in 1859, on account of land sold, of £8758 sterling, being £1275 more than in 1858. The commissioner considers the general progress of the country "very satisfactory." He also represents the farmers as satisfied with their present condition and future prospects. The company's profits for 1859 are stated at £4185 sterling, and the surplus of assets over liabilities, on the 31st December last, at £37,256. The director's report was adopted. No dividend was declared on this occasion.

— The advices from India continue to express general approbation of Mr. Wilson's budget. The main point to which exception is still earnestly taken is the doubling of the import duty on cotton twist. A considerable decrease is apprehended in trade in this article, the remarkable growth of which is shown in that the quantity of twists imported into Bombay in the year 1859 was no less than 14,372,508 lbs. against 8,013,159 lbs. in 1857, and 3,899,153 lbs. in 1858.

— The *Times*, in a leader on the dreadful system of oppression and cruelty in Naples, and the blindness and obstinacy of the King in not endeavouring to follow the example of the King of Sardinia, remarks that it would be a libel on humanity to suppose that his Government can remain unchanged. The day of retribution is probably at hand, and another Royal fugitive may soon give that warning to kings which has been so often repeated in our times.

— The *Daily News* says—"The securities of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada sustained a considerable fall on the 28th in consequence of the issue of the report of the London directors, which states that £1,500,000 must be raised without delay to pay off existing liabilities, and to provide for the increase of the rolling stock and approved accommodation."

— The "High Lutherans" of Mecklenburgh have disgracefully distinguished themselves by relentless persecution of the Baptists, repeatedly inflicting upon them fines and imprisonment. These "Protestants!" are now, according to the *Nord*, exhibiting themselves in another fashion—sending contributions to the Pope.

— A number of undergraduates of Oxford have signed an address of sympathy with Mr. Bryan King; another proof of the state of feeling among the future clergymen of the Establishment.

— An Address, signed by 52,360 persons, has been forwarded from the diocese of Liverpool to Rome, to be presented to His Holiness the Sovereign Pontiff.

**American Press.**

**THE CARNIVAL AT ROME.**

BY MRS. H. BEECHER STOWE.

Well—Carnival is over, and Lent is begun. And such a Carnival one fancies Rome never saw before. Spite of all the power and interest of the Pontifical Court, not sparingly exerted; spite of the presence of French soldiers; spite of the efforts of French, Germans, English, and Russians—all anxious to have their part in the Italian holiday—it has been a virtual failure—so poor as hardly to be worth engaging a balcony for.

The Liberal party, consisting of all grave, thoughtful, respectable people not in the interest of the Papal Court, have taken every occasion to manifest and make entirely evident that they would have nothing to do with it. An incident which comes now and then to our ears shows that this dissent has been in face of every interest of the parties, and at the risk of patronage where patronage is of vital account. It has come to our knowledge through the family of a friend, that a respectable shopkeeper on the Corso, who had taken no part in the carnival received a notice from a Cardinal on one of the last days, that his wife and servants would be expected to ride in the Corso, and that a carriage would be graciously put at their disposal; and so, sorely against their will, they went. How many similar cases there have been, with more or less firmness, one can imagine. This little chink suffices to let us see behind the scenes. For all that, the last day of carnival which is generally the gayest, was, as compared with former years, almost a complete failure. Instead of the two lines of carriages blocking up the Corso, and moving in close packed lines, the vehicles were few and far between. Riding with a party of young people, who were curious to see for the first and last time what it was like, we made a progress through the whole length of the Corso.

The absence of the whole substantial and respectable portion of the people left only a most ragged and miserable populace, many of whom had not the slightest pretense of holiday finery, and who seemed not even hilarious. In some parts of the way the carriage was blocked up by these ragged, gaunt figures, with screaming, hooting boys, dancing round and snatching one's bouquets from one's hand; and really, in these places, the general feeling that one had was that of being mixed up with something scarcely respectable. The day had been rainy, the bouquets that were vigorously tossed from carriages and balcony fell and were drabbled in mud, and picked up as they were, were hurled at the heads and faces of the unfortunates in carriages, with a violence that threatened to endanger the eyes, notwithstanding the wire gauze mask which protected our faces.

Nevertheless, to some of the younger actors the scene was not without its interest, from the presence in the balconies of acquaintances who threw down bouquets and bonbons. In fact, this year the balconies were altogether a much safer and more desirable way of seeing the sight than a ride in the procession.

One could fancy, that with a happy people, in prosperous circumstances, in pleasant weather, this Carnival exercise might be a most charming thing. Universal liberty to express admiration and good-will to any person one might meet without breach of decorum—tossing a bouquet here, a bonbon there, to some bright face which you see for the first or last time of your life, is something which opens one's heart pleasantly.

**THE STATE OF EUROPE.**

(From Correspondence of N. Y. Tribune.)

LONDON, March 30, 1860.

So we are at last to have a Congress to arrange the question of the neutralized portions of the Northern Savoy, as it is said, but in fact to tear the treaties of 1815 to pieces. Napoleon has long had the greatest desire for such a Congress; in fact, it was one of the great objects for which he strove for a considerable period, and we have more than once been on the threshold of such a consummation. Still, in 1859, when Russia proposed it, before the Italian campaign, France would have gone at a disadvantage into such a meeting; the question of the annexation of the Duchies to Sardinia, which at a later period was to be submitted to the great European Arcopagus, also seemed inconvenient to Napoleon, since the principle of Legitimacy would have formed the chief argument of Austria against the intended change, and Russia and Prussia would have probably sided with her. Therefore a new dodge had to be sought, which would force the conservative Powers into the Congress without embarrassing Napoleon by principles against which he is the strongest living protest. Had he, as was originally intended at Plombières, simply taken Nice and two-thirds of Savoy, the slopes toward Switzerland being joined to Switzerland, Europe would have feebly protested, and left matters to take their regular course. It was upon this supposition that Mr. Kinglake's motion in Parliament was quietly discussed and adjourned by Lord J. Russell and the old English Cabinet, when suddenly the French Emperor declared he could not partition Savoy, and, therefore, claimed

Chablais and Faucigny; thus alarming Switzerland and all Europe—since, by the possession of these two valleys, he gets the strategical command of Lake Leman, and through it of all the western parts of the Republic to the Lake of Constance, which opens upon Southern Germany. At this Prussia was peculiarly irritated. She saw in the annexation of Savoy the first symptom of a claim upon the Rhine Provinces. The Whigs in England, influenced by the strong feelings of the Queen for her daughter's welfare, suddenly said they had at last found out the slippery character, and the bad faith of Napoleon, who, they say, threatens Belgium as well as the Rhine. Lord John Russell makes use of strong words in Parliament, and Lord Palmerston pens for him so strong a dispatch, that Lord Cowley, the Ambassador in France, delays its communication to M. Thouvenel until he gets new instructions. Just at the nick of time, however, we hear that the Emperor is not disinclined to submit this question to a Congress of the Powers which signed the treaties of 1815, and since the general alarm has seriously disturbed all the Continental Princes, we scarcely doubt that the representatives of the great Powers, together with the Ambassador of Switzerland, will soon assemble at London, for the purpose of "defeating Napoleon's schemes of conquest," though they will sanction the transfer of Nice and Southern Savoy; rescind the famous clauses which exclude the House of Bonaparte from the throne of France; acknowledge the territorial changes in Italy, and probably enter on the discussion of a French scheme for readjusting the territorial settlement of Europe. Napoleon intends to propose the cession of Venetia to the Upper Italian Kingdom, in consideration of the indemnification of Austria by the Turkish Principalities, and a handsome consideration in money, but this proposition will be simply rejected at the present time, to be brought forward at a future emergency.

The Italian difficulties in relation to the Pope are said to be in the way of a fair arrangement. The excommunication of Victor Emanuel already resolved upon at the Vatican, will not be published, since French counsels have at last met with some favor at Rome, and Pius IX., reminded that the necessary result of an excommunication would be a schism in Italy, now desires to avoid such an extreme step. He has given in, and is ready to acknowledge Victor Emanuel a naughty son of the Church, hereditary Vicar of the Romagna for a handsome tribute and the transfer of a portion of the Papal debt. The only difficulty, namely, the fear that the Sardinian principles should spread into Umbria and the Marches, will be obviated by making the King of Naples Vicar of those provinces, while Rome and the immediate neighborhood will be guarded by the Papal army, under the command of Gen. Lamoricière. The Orleanist hero has already set out for Rome, to inspect the Papal forces, and, in case he should find them serviceable, to take the command-in-chief. Strange as this arrangement may appear, it becomes still stranger when we remember that Naples is on the verge of a revolution, and that the mad career of the young King may at any moment be brought to an end by a Muratist insurrection. Austria feels all these dangers, and therefore is preparing for war; but Germany is quarrelling all the while about the Hessian Constitution; Prussia is snubbed at the Frankfort Diet, and still everybody is convinced that the question of the Rhine frontiers is only a question of time, and that Germany, unless she unites, must be defeated by France.

**QUEBEC AND VICINITY IN WINTER.**

The editor of the Michigan, Grand Haven, *Clarion* has been on his travels, and sends him the following editorial communication:—

At Richmond we took the northern branch of the road for Quebec, and soon became cognizant of the fact that we were in the land of long winters and deep snows. Each side of the road is protected by fences fifteen or twenty feet high to keep off the drifting snow. Winter here is king six months of the year, and reigns with a fierce and lordly sway. About twenty miles before reaching Point Levi, the terminus of the railroad, the cars were entered by several enterprising French Canadians, who, with a persuasive politeness peculiar to the race, solicited the ferrriage of the passengers across the St. Lawrence, which is here a little over a mile wide.

At Point Levi upwards of fifty of these canoesmen awaited the arrival of the cars, each vociferating at the top of his voice in his own native *patois*. The scene was indescribably curious. We felt happy and secure, with our sole property, consisting of a small valise and carpet bag, which we could protect, notwithstanding the urgent solicitations to have it taken care of.

Our less fortunate brethren and sisters who had come to Quebec with half a score of trunks and hand-boxes to enable them to attend the Governor-General's levees *comme il faut*, were completely confounded; their baggage was carried off before their eyes in spite of combative English demonstrations of resistance, which the polite Canadians, who did not understand a word of mother saxon, construed into willingness. It is but just to say that every one found his baggage on the other side of the river. We were carried in sleighs from the Depot about half a

mile to a suitable starting place; this varies considerably according to the appearance of the ice. After taking our seats in the bottom of the canoe and wrapping ourselves in warm buffalorobes, (a very necessary precaution, as we found before we had got many yards out,) the boat was dragged across the smooth snow and shore ice, into the river which it entered with a splurge.

The canoes are from twenty to thirty feet long and three to four feet deep with an average of seven men to paddle and guide them. They make it a point to keep as near together as possible, so as to aid each other in the time of danger. Besides fifteen passengers we had a quantity of baggage and a crew of eight men. The St. Lawrence was full of ice, broken more or less by the rising and falling tides, which at this season rises from twenty-five to thirty feet. Immense cakes of ice rolled past with a crashing noise, piling one mass upon another, and threatening, to our unexperienced eyes, to crush our frail bark each moment. Every now and then we came to a stand still, the ice closed round us in an impenetrable phalanx, with no opening for egress. In this dilemma the crew got out on the ice, and fearless of danger pulled the boat with them shouting, *en allons! tout ensemble!* with a gaiety and energy that kept up the courage of the party. After two hours arduous labor we reached the base of the abrupt cliff, upon which is built the most picturesque and strongly fortified city in the world—Quebec. Another short sleigh ride and we found ourselves comfortably ensconced at the Russell House.

Quebec has more to interest the tourist than any other city in America. Its situation, at the junction of the rivers St. Charles and St. Lawrence, is pre-eminently imposing, the views of mountain and river from the Upper Town, or still better, that obtained from the Citadel, being one of the finest on this continent. The Upper Town is surrounded by walls of great strength after the manner of ancient cities: the streets are tolerably well paved and clean, though narrow and steep. The old town which lies wholly without the walls is filthy in the extreme, with an old decayed appearance altogether unlike American cities generally. The public edifices are built of stone, as are the chief part of the houses, and have more of the substantial than elegant in their construction. Every building is supplied with double windows and inner and outer doors, to keep out the cold which, for several months is of Russian intensity—the thermometer frequently descending to 30° below zero. On the other hand the heat in summer is just as great, exceeding that of the West Indies, by many degrees, and strange to say, notwithstanding these extremes, no city is more healthy. We could not help remarking on the contrast presented by the beautiful but pale-faced daughters of New York and Boston, and the healthy, rosy-cheeked belles, in jaunty fur caps, which we met here out sleighing. We would recommend our consumptive friends to try the bracing effects of a Quebec winter, to going to the debilitating glades of Florida and the West Indies.

We visited the Heights of Abraham where General Wolfe fell in the moment of victory: a plain shaft surmounted by a cap of liberty, marks the spot where he died—bearing this inscription: "Here died Wolfe, victorious, Sept. 13th, 1759."

In the city is erected a large and more elegant monument to Montcalm, who was mortally wounded at the same engagement and died soon after.

About eight miles from Quebec are the Falls of Montmorency, which all lovers of nature visit—the drive is remarkable for its beauty, and the Falls would repay any amount of trouble to reach them. They are somewhat higher than Niagara and fall into a gorge which opens into the St. Charles. The spray arising from the waters in winter forms an immense steep cone of ice, about one hundred feet high, immediately at the base of the falls. This is converted into a source of much amusement to venturesome visitors. The Canadians take up hand sleighs to the top of the cone, by means of steps cut in the ice. The driver seats himself in front and takes the passenger behind then descends the cone with almost the velocity of lightening, driving up the snow and almost blinding both himself and companions for a time; the impetus given to the sleigh by the downward process, sends it flying over the smooth ice of the St. Charles for half a mile. We freely paid a quarter for an experiment in this novel exercise. W. T.

**AMERICAN NEWS.**

ONE OF THE TWINS STRANGLER.—The House of Representatives has decided to abolish polygamy in Utah by a vote of 160 to 60. It has thus set the example not only of legislating in the territories, but of legislating in regard to a domestic institution. Douglas's doctrine that the people of the territories should be free to establish whatever social relations may please them, is by this vote hit directly in the forehead. Popular sovereignty becomes nonsense, and the supremacy of Congress is established beyond a doubt. More important than this, the vote breaks the taboo with which the existence of slavery in the territories has lately been invested in Congressional opinion. What is there to recommend slavery to exemption from interference, which cannot be urged with equal force in behalf of polygamy? Both are ancient institutions, having prevailed in nearly every age and nation, from the days of Noah to the days of Brigham Young, and from the plains of Iran to the plains of Salt Lake. Both are sanctioned by the prac-

tices of the patriarchs, who are nowhere directly rebuked in the Old Testament for their indulgences in wives or slaves. The same reasoning by which Mr. Hunter proves that slavery is the true and humane condition of society may be adduced to show that polygamy is the normal condition of the family. It is therefore just as wrong for Congress to step into Brigham Young's styes and to say that he shall not entertain more than one wife, as it would be for Congress to enter the cabins of the slaveholder, and say that he shall not buy and sell men. When the Republican Convention of 1856 pronounced slavery and polygamy "twin relics of barbarism," it spoke the truth, for they have had their origin in the same circumstances, are equally repugnant to the moral law, and alike in their social influences. No objection can be urged against polygamy which is not valid against slavery, and as institutions they deserve to share the same fate. Mr. Nelson, of Tennessee, argues that slaves are held by a right of property, while the marrying of more than one wife, is a criminal act; but where the practice of polygamy obtains, wives are also regarded as a species of property, while the act is no more criminal in one case than in the other. Moreover, it is not true that under the laws of nature, or the laws of nations, the right of property in slaves is recognised. It is an exceptional "right" altogether, which can only be established in Utah with the same sanctions, and the title of the Later-Day Saints to their wives is just as legitimate as the title of our latter-day sinners to their men.—N. Y. Post.

THE LEMMON SLAVE CASE.—By far the most important decision made by the Court of Appeals at the term which has just concluded, was the affirmation of the judgment of the Supreme Court in the Lemmon case, a result indeed which everybody expected. This Mr. Lemmon, it will be recollected, brought a number of slaves to this city for the purpose of embarking with them for Texas; but upon being brought before the late Judge Bayne on habeas corpus, he pronounced them free, on the ground that the owner had voluntarily brought them into this State. To appease the wounded sensibilities of their Southern customers, a number of New-York merchants subscribed and paid over to Mr. Lemmon a sum larger than the value of his liberated slaves. But the State of Virginia took up the case and caused the present suit to be instituted, in hopes by a decision in Lemmon's favor to establish the principle that a Southern slaveholder has the right to hold slaves in this State if not brought here not for the purpose of remaining here, but of passing along to another Slave State. The Supreme Court first, and now the Court of Appeals has denied any such right. The case, however is yet to go up to the Supreme Court at Washington, and there are great grounds of apprehension as to what the decision there may be. Since the Dred Scott case there is hardly any extravagance in favor of Slavery not to be expected from that court. Should the approaching Presidential election result in the choice of the Sham-Democratic Pro-Slavery candidate, we shall expect to see gangs of slaves, male and female, on their way to a Southern market, driven hand-cuffed and with whips cracking about their ears, through the city under authority of a new decision on the part of Judge Taney and his Pro-Slavery associates. This would be the next thing to the fulfillment of the anticipation ascribed to Mr. Toombs of some day calling the roll of his slaves under the shadow of Bunker Hill. Indeed, after such a decision, Mr. Toombs might easily do that by passing Bunker Hill on his way to New-Orleans and a market.—N. Y. Tribune.

—A special dispatch to the *Cincinnati Gazette* of April 6, says that the annual conference of the new organization of the Mormons has been in session in Amboy. Many of the high priests and officials were present, including young Joe Smith, who was inducted into the office of President of the high priests. This organization is very sanguine that they can induce young "Joe" to assume the Presidency and Seership. This result will supersede the necessity of a conference to depose Brigham Young, as the Presidency of young Smith is acknowledged, even in Utah. Such a conference had been proposed.—Much bitterness of feeling is manifested against Brigham Young and his party in Utah. Throughout the proceedings, and in the course of private conversation, Young and his counselors were denounced as having separated themselves from the church, and the people in Utah are to be preached to, in order to convince them that they have "given heed to seducing spirits and doctrines of devils." Polygamy, as a doctrine, was severely criticised, its practice denounced, and practitioners are under anathema.

—The *Christian Intelligencer* says that Mr. Bronson is warning his Roman Catholic brethren, in his Review, that "the Church" must decline in this country, and dwindle into insignificance, unless it can attain a greater intellectual power. He says that the Church is not growing by conversions half as rapidly as it is diminishing by perverts; that it cannot hope to maintain its ground by immigration from abroad; and that very soon some of its great cathedrals will be without congregations. He says the Roman Catholics must humble the Protestant pride of intellect in this country by proving themselves superior. And of this he sees but little present hope, as the intellectuality of the Roman Catholics of America is now so near zero, that, among all their hundreds of thousands, no work of any merit from the best Papal pens can command more than 2000 or 2500 sales of copies.

—All Burmah is open to us up to the borders of China, and invites to use all the agencies we have. Here are four great races, Burmans, Karens, Shans and Khyens, and all are looking to American Baptists for God's Word. An empire is open for labors. If men think at all, how is it possible to retrograde in the great work of evangelizing an empire and planting Christian churches from the seashore up to the Himalayas?—*Baptist Missionary Magazine*.

—The Macedonian says 600 communicants, 40 pastors, and 20 home missionaries were present at the last annual meeting of the Karen Association, in Bassein, Burmah. The contributions of the churches the past year to the various benevolent objects, had been more abundant than in former years. The temporal condition of the Karen people is rapidly improving, and a corresponding benevolence appears to keep pace with their advance.

—The cattle distemper is spreading fearfully and fatally in North Brookfield and vicinity, and the excitement upon the subject is daily increasing.

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MONTREAL, SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 21.

NOTICE.—Subscribers whose term expires with this month will find an asterisk (\*) after their names on the address. They are requested to renew their subscriptions, and if they could send an additional name or two with their own, they would greatly oblige us.

CONTENTS OF INSIDE PAGES.—Second page:—"State of Germany." "India." "Rome's Living Sepulchre—The Dundee Nuns."

Third page:—"The Carnival at Rome." "The State of Europe." "Quebec and Vicinity in Winter."

Sixth and Seventh pages:—"Mixed Education."—"Good Friday in Rome." "Sunday Night." "Haste to the Rescue." "Good Resolutions." "The Great Social Evil—Midnight Meeting in Southwark." "Christian Treasury."

THE SAVOY QUESTION.—The newspapers of Britain, France and the United States are largely occupied with this question, especially since Lord John Russell's remarkable speech on the subject in Parliament, which, coming from the British Foreign Secretary, sounded like the death-knell of the French alliance and the beginning of a new policy.

Others, going to the other extreme, say that Britain has nothing to do with the transfer of Savoy, as it does not in any way affect her interest—they would, therefore, have no interruption of the French alliance. These persons, however, seem to forget that Britain is a party to treaties, guaranteeing the neutrality of Northern Savoy, and therefore has, as a covenant-keeping nation, a direct interest in the matter.

THE LATE LOAN.

The Gazette courteously informs us that we do not begin to understand Mr. Galt's financial operation in London, which is exactly what we have all along admitted and deplored. We, in common with many others, want to understand it, and are not content with the superficial knowledge which appears to satisfy the Gazette.

1st. That the loan was disposed of by private contract at a discount of 2 1/2 per cent.

2nd. That the par value could have been got for it at the time by public advertisement for tenders, as was shown by the very great competition for the loan, and by actual sales made immediately afterwards by the lucky allottees.

3rd. That the patriotism of the Gazette is of a kind that is satisfied with and defends such transactions.

Now, we will put very plainly the points we wish to understand:—

1st. Why was a rate for the loan, equal to 9 1/4 per cent, fixed upon by a person who was acting in trust for others, instead of the rate that could be obtained by public tender? All the explanations we have seen on this point appear to us only like words to darken counsel. Courts of Law never allow Sheriffs or Bailiffs to fix the price of property they sell; and they are right. The British Government does not allow Commissariat officers to make any private contracts; everything must be bought by public advertisement for sealed tenders, and sold in the same way, or by public auction. And however high the character of Commissariat Officers may be, the British Government is right. Now, shall the safeguard which the mother country

throws around the purchase of boxes of candles and barrels of flour, and which the Courts of Law throw around the sale of farms or furniture, be disregarded by the Financial Minister of Canada in a loan of twelve millions of dollars? A general chorus of papers proclaiming that this is all right, will not make it so.

2nd. The Financial Agents of Canada who advised this mode of sale got, we are informed, about two millions and a-half of dollars of this good bargain; but who were the lucky allottee of the rest, and upon what principle was it divided? We were told that tenders for some three or four times the amount were sent in; and we want to know if each got a share at the 9 1/4, or was the whole divided among favored parties? and if so, who were these parties, and who favored them? Who were the actual gainers of the premium which the loan bore as soon as it was issued?

Let the country have light upon these points, which involve much higher interests than those that are merely pecuniary.

MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Herald of the Baptist Missionary Society for April is devoted mainly to intelligence from India. In several villages near Calcutta there are now about 250 families, embracing about one thousand souls, connected with the mission. There are 200 Church members. Educational institutions are also prosperous.—In other places in India the missionaries are indefatigable in their labors and much encouraged.—At Delhi, where there were only four members when the mission was recommended last June, there are now ninety-eight. In Delhi, or immediately surrounding it, there are three missionaries, three native preachers—thirteen schoolmasters and Scripture-readers, and twenty-five preaching stations. The missionaries earnestly call for more help.—The natives of Northern India appear to be very favorably disposed towards the missionaries.—The Church at Hayti, West Indies, is growing in numbers and usefulness. One of its members, a young man, who has been instrumental in the conversion of eight souls, is about to be employed as colporteur.—The Rev. Mr. Jenkins, Missionary in France, has organized a new church in the town of Angers.—The Baptists of that country are about to commence a periodical of their own.

The Wesleyan Missionary Notices for March 26th state that the expenditure of the year has been met by the receipts, and that provision has been made for the outfit and passage of ten additional missionaries for India.—The gracious influence which is reviving the churches of Europe and America appears to be moving in India, where bishops, chaplains, missionaries and native teachers appear to be laboring with great zeal and diligence.—The Notices give copious extracts from a missionary's journal, showing the extent of his labors and the interest which the natives of India are taking in the preaching of the Gospel.—Among the Fejees, an island with about 3,000 inhabitants, has been lost for the present to Protestantism. The natives were wanting a teacher, but there was none to send. Romish priests went to the island, and their influence is now so great that, when recently Protestant teachers went, they were ordered off the island.—Twelve Romish priests, with a Cardinal at their head, are now seeking to do among the Fejeeans what they did at Tabita some years ago.—The Wesleyan missionaries call for more laborers. Cannot the Wesleyan Church of Canada furnish men for the Foreign Mission field?

PARLIAMENTARY.

On the discussion of the Cities Electoral Bill, Messrs. Dorion and McGee, Brown and Laberge opposed the measure. Mr. Dorion was opposed to the Bill chiefly because in Montreal one section of the city with only 1100 voters elected a member, whilst another section with 5,000 voters only had one member. Mr. Rose said the division was impartial. He thought that wealth should be represented as well as numbers. The opposition ought not to complain of the division, as the Western district gave a majority at last election against the Government of 703 votes. The Bill passed through the committee with slight amendments.

Government announced its determination to carry through the Bank of Issue measure. This is rather presumptuous in face of the objections to it from the Banking and mercantile interests of the Province.

On Wednesday evening Mr. Galt introduced his financial statement.

He said it was not proposed to increase, in any respect, the burdens of the country, and that appropriations affecting the Agricultural community, which had been discontinued last year, would be now renewed. The deficiency in the Revenue, he was happy to say, had been reduced from \$2,535,000 to \$451,000 and there had been a decrease in charge of the Civil Government, Collection of Revenues, &c., of \$194,000. The different financial measures of last Session had, he said, been highly successful. Under the Municipal Loan Fund Act \$1,346,785 has been received this year, while in 1858 it was only \$297,000. The Northern Railway had repaid the advances of last year and the year previous, and it had been raised from a position which threatened to drive it into Bankruptcy, to one which promised future prosperity. In reference to the tariff of last year, the Canadian Government had been remonstrated with by the Imperial Government, but its correspondence would show the Imperial Government had been forced to retreat from the position which it took, and admit that the Colonial Government had a right to regulate its own tariff, even if it did conflict somewhat with Imperial interests. Notwithstanding the increase of duty upon articles which entered into general consumption, the importation of 1859, with one exception, had greatly exceeded that of 1857 or 1858.

In the Legislative Council, Mr. Morris's Bill to legalize the marriage of a deceased wife's sister was

thrown out by a large majority. There ought to be a law to make the marriage of blood relatives illegal.

Mr. Vankoughnet opposed a Bill for appointing a commission to inquire into the alleged mismanagement of the St. Roch's Savings' Bank, on the ground that it would be a bad precedent. A commission was, however, appointed in the case of the Montreal Savings' Bank, and we do not see why the St. Roch's Bank should escape an investigation because it has been under the control of a religious corporation.

Government has now three days a-week for its own measures. There is nothing of interest in the debates.

THE REVIVAL IN SCOTLAND.

We give below a few items respecting the most delightful revival of religion now going on in Scotland. Let the Christians of Canada persevere in prayer, and they will yet see a time of refreshing from the Lord's presence here:—

"A middle-aged man, a flesher (i.e., butcher), who has for many years been notorious for his wickedness, even in the neighborhood of the Bridegate where he resides, spoke a few words at the prayer-meeting in the Religious Institution Rooms, on Friday. For forty-seven years, he stated, he had never seen the Lord's Supper dispensed; but he had been lately brought to the knowledge of the truth at the Wynd Church, and is seeking to bring others to the same happy experience. He is in the habit of going to villages round about Glasgow to hold revival meetings, and it is said that his labors have been remarkably blessed. He has only begun to acquire the first elements of education, reading and writing.

TOUGHILHEAD.

The revival movement has burst out with renewed vigour here, under the preaching of the Rev. Mr. M'Pherson, of Kilean, who is lecturing every night in the Free Church to crowded audiences; indeed, the building is not able to contain the crowds of people who throng to it long ere the appointed hour, eager to procure seats. It is almost impossible to describe the impressions produced upon the people nightly. Suffice it to say, that the outward physical signs observed in other places where the revival movement has taken place are realized here to the full.—West Highland Journal.

BIGGAR.

The awakenings which took place in this neighborhood some three or four weeks ago continue to increase, though now more silently. Prayer-meetings are multiplied by tens and twenties, and union meetings are also held two and three times every week, all well attended, and apparently productive of much good. In the town, however, beyond increased attention to public worship, the work has made little progress. Each of the congregations has its own meeting, and, though an effort has been made to form a union meeting, it has but partially succeeded.

BERVIE.

There are at present twenty-eight meetings held every week in Bervie and Gourdon for religious purposes, including Sabbath Schools and the ordinary services of the sanctuary. The time of refreshing recently granted to Bervie has been succeeded by a similar season of revival at Gourdon. A spirit of inquiry, which had been gradually extending and deepening there, has been much promoted during the last six weeks by the labors of the coast missionary, who has held meetings almost every evening, assisted, as other avocations permitted, by the Free Church minister. A visible change has come over the place. Many of the most careless have been deeply impressed, and not a few of those who have been more or less recently awakened are now rejoicing in hope and walking in the light.

MORAYSHIRE.

The extraordinary religious movement still continues in the villages of Hopeman, Burghhead, and Lossiemouth. The general tenor of our reports indicates that there is greatly less external excitement in all the three places than what appeared in Hopeman in the previous week; but those who have most closely watched the proceedings are generally agreed in this, that an intense earnestness in religion, and an extraordinary anxiety in spiritual matters, pervade the mass of the population. It appears that the fishing population are most deeply affected. We subjoin separate notices of the state of matters in the different villages: Hopeman.—Since the evening of Wednesday week, no case of bodily prostration has occurred, and the people have been induced, partially, to return to their ordinary vocations, which, during the heat of the excitement, had been totally suspended, time being scarcely taken to attend to the simplest necessities of nature. The Rev. Messrs. Corbet, the minister of the place, Mackenzie, from Nairn, and Bain, from Garioch have been unremitting in their attention to the spiritual wants of the people. An extraordinary tendency to assemble for religious exercises is still manifested.—Meetings conducted by the ministers are held twice a-day, and are characterized by the most intense earnestness. The forenoon meeting, which takes place at twelve o'clock, generally lasts till about four, and that in the evening, at six o'clock, seldom separates before ten or eleven, and occasionally twelve o'clock. The ministers preside on these occasions, which are devoted to short addresses and exhortations, and praise and prayer. Saturday night last was very solemnizing.—Instead of rioting and drunkenness, the praises of God resounded in every street. Household visitation has been vigilantly carried on.

THE COLLEGE QUESTION.

Evidence of the Sentiment of the Methodist Laity on this Subject.—The Distribution of the College Endowment among the Denominations not contemplated—Are Methodist Ministers acting the part of Political Meddlers?

(To the Editor of the Montreal Witness.)

DEAR SIR,—When I wrote you my last letter, it was my intention, as I stated, not to trouble you again; but when I see misrepresentations continued—the people still sought to be misled on a grave, national question, and everything hastily laid hold of and inserted in your columns calculated to damage us, as a body of Christian ministers, in the public estimation, I am impelled to write you a few more lines, and to solicit, through your columns, a further hearing of those before whom, from time to time, you have thought proper to arraign us.

1. In reply to all you and your correspondents have advanced to throw discredit upon our District Conventions, and to make it appear that the most important and the great bulk of our people are still opposed to the Conference movement, I beg to submit, for the consideration of all whom it may concern, the follow-

ing facts, viz.:—That all our quarterly meetings, from one end of the country to the other, with the exception of two or three, have declared themselves in favor of and as one with the Conference in this matter; that these quarterly meetings are composed of our most pious, intelligent and influential lay friends; that they represent and express the general feeling and sentiments of our entire people, and that the District Conventions were composed of delegates duly elected by these several quarterly meetings. Let none, therefore, deceive themselves on this point; especially we hope that the members of the Legislature will not allow themselves to be deceived. The evils of which we complain are so manifestly unjust and scandalous, that they can neither be denied nor defended. They must be remedied. Right and justice, education and religion, the best interests of the country demand it. Let the Government look to it.

2. But what we object to in this case, you affirm, in your issue of February 4th, is "not merely sectarian teaching, but the transferring of public property to denominational control." A few days after reading this we sent you a note, by way of correction, to say that we neither contemplated nor proposed any such thing; yet, you neither published my note, nor made any allusion to the error I sought to correct. The people had been misinformed, and, to accomplish an object, they are allowed to remain so. What are we to conclude? Either you design to mislead your readers, or you do not. If you do not, why refuse to correct a misrepresentation? The Conference Memorial, which is the duly authorized document, expressive of our views and of what it is we do propose, and by the reading of which the people of Canada can alone form an independent and truly enlightened judgment, you have carefully declined inserting in your paper to this day. Now, this withholding of necessary information from your readers may be very politic and shrewd, but is it honest, Sir? Is it fair? Is it proper? Is this being "open and above-board?"

3. As to the article you inserted from the Picton Gazette, and the grave charges therein contained against us as a body of ministers, the writer of that article insinuated as follows:—"That the Methodist Conference were acting in this College matter the part of political priests; that we were using our ecclesiastical organization for mercenary and political objects, and tampering with the affections of our people, and besieging the Legislature for like selfish and improper purposes. And you, Mr. Editor, by inserting and commending the article endorsed all this. We do, however, most emphatically and indignantly deny these foul allegations. Is it a mere temporal, mercenary or political object to seek to influence the Legislature to secure for the youth of Canada a religious collegiate training, in opposition to a system that is practically, and may become theoretically, infidel? Is it an abuse of our ecclesiastical organization to employ it with reference to such an object? And are we abusing the confidence and affection of our people because we urge them to move in such a matter—a matter involving the religious interests of the country to an extent that cannot be estimated. We do not think so. We are likewise happy to know our people do not think so. Nor do we believe that any unprejudiced person, duly informed upon the subject, will think so. Disappointed, vexed, and mistaken men, who secretly hate Methodism and Methodist Ministers as they do Romanism and the priests, may allow their imaginations to be distorted and affirm what they please; but they are mistaken altogether, if they suppose that the Methodist people are to be frightened by their illusions, or deterred from duty by senseless cries, whether of "Politics!" or "Popery!" And, with all due deference to the diction of such gentlemen, we take the liberty to affirm that Methodists and Methodist Ministers have as perfect a right to act together to influence the Legislature for any good purpose as editors of papers have to write for a similar object.

Let our opponents shew, by fair and clear arguments, that the objects we are contemplating in this College movement are bad, and that they do not involve the moral and religious interests of the country. Until they do this, all talk about organizations, politics and political priests, &c., will be regarded only as another alarm-screed of the cunning bird, designed simply to beguile and deceive.

Yours truly, G. H. DAVIS. March 27, 1860.

REPLY.

(1.) We have over and over again admitted that so far as outward demonstrations go, the people appear to be with the Conference in this matter; but we do not believe, if the question were becoming a test one at elections, that Methodist laymen would, in order to receive Government support for their College, vote for any candidate for whom they would not have voted at any rate. We think their sympathies are all opposed to any union of church and state, or ecclesiastical dictation in matters political—an opinion which may be taken for what it is worth.

(2.) Mr. Davis is unjust to us in this paragraph. He must know that Conference aims at obtaining, in some shape, a share of the Provincial endowment of Toronto University. Indeed, the whole controversy hangs upon this one patent fact, and any denial of it must be mere playing upon words. This conviction made us think Mr. Davis's note, above referred to, either a joke or something worse. We would long ago have published the Conference Memorial had we not given up so much space to Mr. Davis, in which we supposed he had ably embodied its substance, and explained and advocated its object.

(3.) Mr Davis's third paragraph appears to require no reply. The facts are before the public, who will form their own opinions on them.

PRAYER FOR THE KING OF SARDINIA.

(To the Editor of the Montreal Witness.)

SIR,—Is it not fit, now that Victor Emmanuel has been "cast out of the Synagogue" of Rome, that prayer should be made for him by all who are concerned for the spread of the Gospel? He enjoys the perilous distinction of being the only Sovereign in Europe, beside our own, who maintains real religious liberty.

I have felt ashamed that in this city of Toronto there has been a meeting to "sym-athize" with the oppressor, and not one—either of Protestants, Liberals, Reformers, or all put together—to utter a word for the resurrection of down-trodden Italy. It is well that, under such circumstances, we can do something better and mightier than even holding meetings and making speeches; and I trust it will not be forgotten.

ENSENADA.

Toronto, 17th April, 1860.

EDITORIAL NOTICES.

We remind our city readers of the Union Prayer Meeting on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at the Rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association; also, of the Religious Temperance Meeting, in Bonaventure hall, at 4 o'clock, and of the Daily Afternoon Meetings at 4 o'clock, in the Mechanics' Hall. The Meeting on Saturday afternoon at the Mechanics' Hall is for the young, and is usually very interesting. Schools are invited to attend.

The Prayer-Meeting on the afternoons of Tuesday and Thursday, from half-past 3 to half-past 4 o'clock, continues very interesting. It is held in Zion Church under the management of the Ministerial Association.

Rev. Mr. Goadby, of St. Helen Street Baptist Church, will deliver the fourth of a series of lectures on Temperance, in Bonaventure Hall, on Monday evening next, 23rd inst. These lectures are well attended, and we hope they will be sustained as the importance of the subject demands.

The officers and teachers of the Griffintown Wesleyan Sabbath School on Thursday evening presented Mr. F. Carlisle with a beautiful plated tea service.

We call attention to two important communications which we have been obliged, on account of press of matter, to place on the sixth page. Mr. Cather's speech comes very opportunely, and the account of Good Friday in Rome is of deep interest.

Attention is directed to the advertisement of Mr. Shaw's Weekly Sales of Household Furniture, Pianos, Carpets, &c., and general Household goods, which are held at his store, St. Francois Xavier Street, every Monday and Thursday.

One of the most respectable gentlemen in Montreal called upon us, some months ago, with the advertisement of the Great Western Insurance Company of Philadelphia, saying that he and his brother Directors had sent a special deputy to investigate the affairs of the Company, and they had found them most correct and satisfactory; whereupon we took the advertisement and stated the respectability of the Montreal Directors who vouched for the Company. But alas! it now turns out that the Company has broken and assigned. Policy-holders will of course have to re-insure.

The Hochelaga Cattle Show, held in this city on Tuesday last, was a very poor one. The animals exhibited were good, but few in number.

The "Arago," from Havre and Southampton, arrived at New York on the 18th inst. The "North American" arrived at Portland on the 19th. News will be found under telegraphic head.

In looking over the proceedings of the Canadian Parliament now, and contrasting them with those of the old Lower Canada Parliament, we are struck with one strong argument in favor of the old plan. So long as the revenue is chiefly raised from Upper Canada, the French Canadian Members, with a few honorable exceptions, will vote for any and every kind of extravagance and corruption; whereas, if they had only the money raised from themselves to come and go upon, there would be no legislators in the world more careful and economical.

At a social meeting recently held at the Base Line of Whitby, of the friends of Rev. Mr. Byrne, the sum of \$41 was realized and presented to that Minister as a slight testimonial to the kindness of Mr. Byrne in preaching gratuitously in that neighborhood for nearly a year.

The receipts of the Wesleyan Missionary Society for the year just closed amount to nearly one hundred and forty thousand pounds sterling. This is an increase of about £11,000 over the income of the preceding year. The amount includes a legacy of £9,000.

At a recent donation visit at Westmeath the Rev. W. Morton, Wesleyan Minister, was presented with the sum of \$72.

The examination of Dr. Ryerson before the University Inquiry Committee has elicited from that gentleman the confession that he had almost in every instance assented to those measures, the expenditures of which he now complains as abuses.

The London Prototype states that Mr. W. H. Gilbert, the ostensible proprietor of Child's Boot & Shoe Store in that town, had suddenly decamped, it is believed to California. A few mornings ago the store was found closed, and a piece of black crape hanging at the door. A creditor discovered that the stock had been removed; search was made, and the missing goods were found, packed in thirteen cases, at the Grand Trunk Station, addressed to various parties in Montreal. The Prototype adds: 'Gilbert was considered a fast young man.'

The Brantford Courier says:—"Mr. Vankoughnet has so simplified the management of the Crown Land offices, that it is now a pleasure to discharge business in them, both to the overseers and the applicants." Respecting the Post-Office Department the same paper says:—"To render our Canadian Line useful and favorable to the Imperial Government it must be shown that it is not a mere rival to the Cunard boats, therefore our authorities have determined to sail from a Northern instead of a Southern Irish port. The Cunard boats go the South; ours are to touch upon the North of that island. To secure a good northern port is the business which has now taken Mr. Smith home; and we doubt not his mission will be crowned with success, for not only will he stand a good chance to get Imperial aid, but will most assuredly increase the postal and passenger business for our steamships."

The Legislature of Nova Scotia has passed a Decimal Currency Bill.

Nassau Street, which was once the Paternoster Row of New York, is rapidly being forsaken by the book publishers, who are congregating in and about Broadway, nearly a mile above the City Hall. The Spring trade book sales have been unusually good. Nearly 3,000 copies of Spurgeon's Sermons, 400 copies of Beecher's Lectures to Young Men, and 450 copies of Downing's Fruit Trees of America, were sold.

A very valuable work of Archbishop Whately's has just been reprinted in New York, on the 'Rise, Progress, and Corruptions of Christianity.'

From experiments made in the United States, it appears that silicate of soda has been successfully applied as a coating to prevent wood exposed to a great heat from taking fire. Deal boards, with two coatings of the silicate, were placed with other boards on red hot ashes. The boards without the solution speedily ignited, whilst the others were uncharred.

New Books.—Harper & Bros. have just issued the first volume of Parke Godwin's History of France, and also a Translation of the Satires of Juvenal, Persius, &c. These books are for sale by Dawson & Son.

TEMPERANCE ODES AND MISCELLANEOUS POEMS. By Archibald McKillop, author of Prize Poem on the Achievements of the Highland Brigade. Quebec: Thompson & Co.

This collection of original poems occupies 96 pages of a neatly-printed little tractate, four copies of which will be sent by mail for one dollar. Orders to be addressed to the author, at North Inverness, Megantic. The tone of religious and temperance sentiment which runs through these poems is worthy of all praise, and we hope the author, who suffers under the misfortune of being blind, will obtain extensive sale for his little book. The poems display much descriptive power.

MORE DEVELOPMENTS.—As was intimated yesterday, in speaking of the defalcation and flight of the Rev. Cleman Frachon, President of L'Assomption College at Sandwich, the mere embezzlement of the funds of the institution were but a small portion of the crimes of which that individual was guilty. By an examination of the pupils of the institution, all males, it appears that unmentionable crimes have been committed with them, though to how great an extent has not been ascertained. There is every reason to believe that a large sum of money was in Frachon's hands at the time, as he had lately received from the pupils a considerable instalment for board and tuition. The exact amount is uncertain, but probably is not far from \$1,000. Frachon, in a hasty note addressed to the Bishop, acknowledged that he had taken \$60, which he said was to pay his travelling expenses. He very coolly requested the Bishop to accept his books as a compensation for this money. The above facts we obtained from the Vicar General. Rumor adds to the catalogue of this man's misdeeds by charging him with taking improper liberties with the female servants employed about the establishment. This is not by any means improbable with a person so far degraded and lost to all sense of morality as to be guilty of the unmentionable crimes proven against him. In support of this rumor it has just transpired that the females have all been dismissed from the college.—Detroit Free Press.

The debate on the Slavery question, which for several days has occupied the Methodist Episcopal Conference, continued through the whole of yesterday, and was brought to a close last evening by a vote on the substitute resolutions offered by the Rev. Wm. H. Ferris. These resolutions were lost by the vote of 89 to 91. Two more ballots would have carried the question for those who believe that "slaveholding for mercenary or selfish purposes," is sinful, and should exclude the slaveholder from the fellowship of the Church. The "Erie Resolutions"—which, it will be remembered, call upon the General Conference to so change the Rule of Discipline that all slaveholding shall be cause for excommunication—were then negatived by the decisive vote of 123 to 43. The election of delegates to the General Conference is the order of the day for 10 o'clock this morning.

THE CONTUMACY ON JOHN BROWN, JR.—By the report of the Marshal of Ohio it would seem that the inhabitants of Ashtabula County, Ohio, are ready to take arms to resist the authority of the Senate for bringing John Brown, jr., before the Committee of Investigation of the Harper's Ferry affair.

An exchange paper states that about twenty thousand Swedes and Norwegians, will, in all likelihood, emigrate to this country next summer.

COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

MONTREAL, April 20, 1860.

The weather is dry, but cold and backward. The demand for imported goods, which was moderately brisk a fortnight ago, has somewhat slackened, and fears are entertained of overstocks. Most of the buyers, however, are expected back again in May. Much will depend on sales in the country in the meantime.

Money continues scarce throughout the country, owing to the aversion of the bank agencies to discount local paper. Renewals are, therefore, more frequently sought than suits the Montreal merchants, upon whom the burden of financing for their customers is, to a considerable extent, thrown.

It seems, from the Toronto Leader, that Government is going to push through the Bank of Issue, in spite of the remonstrances of the business public and commercial press. This will be one of the most reckless measures ever passed by a legislature. It is, in the first place, unprecedented,—nothing on the same plan being known. In the second place, it is not asked for by the country, but on the contrary, so far as ascertained, has been opposed by all who know anything of such matters. Thirdly, a measure of such importance should be well weighed and examined before it is passed, but this has been sprung upon the

country by surprise, and if passed this session, must be passed hurriedly. There can be no reason for such haste that we can imagine, except to enable the Executive, by a loan of the provincial bills, to prop up some existing institution. Fourthly, money thus loaned by Government to a bank would take precedence of all other claims upon it, so that depositors or holders of bank exchange would get nothing in event of failure. Was ever a more unjust plan devised? If this Bank go into operation, Canada has, we fear, seen only the beginning of her financial troubles and increased taxation. A Bank of Issue would make all the banks of the country in a great measure dependent on the government of the day.

Owing to some vessels loading in port for St. John's, N. F., there has been some activity in the produce market within the last day or two.

WHEAT.—A shipping parcel has been sold at \$1.22. FLOUR has been sold to some extent for the Lower Ports at \$5.25 for Superfine, notwithstanding a declining tendency in New York. By retail the price is 10 cents higher. Double Extra has also been sold for the American market at \$6.75. We hear of no sales of other qualities.

TIMOTHY SEED is in active demand, and the price has advanced to \$3 to \$3.50. Clover Seed remains at about 7 to 9 cents.

BUTTER continues without alteration, and exceedingly difficult of sale. Considerable shipments of what had been previously bought are now making to the Lower Ports, which will diminish the stock held in this city.

PORK.—The Pork market is firm in Cincinnati, where the price of Mess is \$17 to \$17½. In New York it is also firm. Holders in this market will not sell under \$19½. The lower grades do not participate in this firmness. Prime is worth \$12 to \$12.50; Prime Mess, \$13½ to \$14.

ASHES.—Pots continue at \$6.12½ to \$6.15. Pearls—no change from previous quotations, viz.: \$6.40 to \$6.50.

SUGAR in fair demand at previous quotations, viz.: 7½ to 8½ cents.

FISH & OIL unchanged.

SALT 65 to 70 cents.

COAL.—Smiths' Coal, \$6 to \$7; Lehigh, \$7.50.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE for the week:—757 bbls. Pork, 906 bushels Pease, 105 packages Butter, 1,541 bushels Wheat, 90 bushels Grass Seed, 48 bushels Oats, 39 packages Eggs, 1,403 bushels Potatoes, 3,208 bbls. and 741 bags Flour, 34 bushels Clover Seed. Receipts of Ashes: 241 barrels Pots and 36 barrels Pearls,—in all, 277 barrels.

The following report of the Stock Market is from Messrs. Taylor Brothers' Circular.—

STOCKS.—Bank of Montreal—Sales at 118 to 118½. Commercial Bank—Inactive at 113. City Bank—Transactions at 111 to 111½ since our last, but now heavy. Bank of Upper Canada—Offering at 86 to 87½. La Banque du Peuple—May be quoted 110 to 110½, and inquired for. Molson's Bank—111. Bank of Toronto—98 to 99. Ontario Bank—100 to 101.

In Railway Stocks and Debentures, Mining Shares, Telegraph and Gas Stocks, there is, we believe, very little doing.

BONDS AND DEBENTURES.—CON. M. L. F. Debentures: A few sales at par. Government Debentures saleable at ¼ per cent. per annum premium. Montreal Harbour Bonds, 1 per cent. per annum premium. Montreal Water Works' Bonds: Sales at 98.

EXCHANGE.—Bank Bills on London, (counter rates,) 110 to 110½; on New York, 100½ to 100½; street rates 109½ on London and 100½ on New York. Little doing in private Exchange.

MONTREAL MARKET REPORT.

(Corrected by Clerks of Bonsecours and St. Ann's Markets, Friday, April 20.)

Oats, 2s. to 2s. 2d. Barley, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d. Indian Corn, 5s. to 5s. 6d. Peas, 3s. 9d. to 4s. Buckwheat, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d. Flax Seed, 6s. to 6s. 6d. Timothy Seed, 14s. to 15s. Clover Seed, 6d to 6½d per lb. Bag Flour, 14s. to 15s. Oatmeal, 10s. 6d to 11s. Dressed Hogs, \$6.50 to \$7. Eggs, 8d. to 9d. Potatoes, 3s. 9d. to 4s. 6d. Hay, \$8 to \$12; Straw, \$3 to \$4.50.

NEW YORK MARKETS.—APRIL 20—[By Telegraph.]

Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull, and nominally favors buyers. Rye firm at 86 cents. Corn steady. Barley dull and heavy at 70 to 82 cents. Oats plentiful and dull at 43 to 44½ cents. Peas dull at 78 to 80 cents. Ashes steady—sales moderate; Pots \$5.25, Pearls \$5.62.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.—Statement of Traffic Receipts for Week ending April 7, 1860:—

Table with columns: No., Amount, Tons, Miles. Rows include Local Passengers, Foreign do, Emigrants, Mails, Express, &c., Local Freight and Live Stock, Timber and Lumber, Firewood, Foreign Freight and Live Stock, Total, Week ending April 9, 1859, Increase, Total Traffic from July 1, 1859, Do. for same period last year.

Montreal, April 7, 1860.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—Traffic for the week ending 13th of April, 1860:—

Table with columns: Passengers, Freight and Live Stock, Mails and Sundries, Total, Corresponding week of last year, Increase. Includes name HENRY SHACKELL, Auditor.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ARRIVAL OF THE "ARAGO."

SANDY HOOK, April 18. The "Arago," from Havre and Southampton 4th instant, has arrived off this point. The "America" arrived on the 2nd, and the "Australasian" on the 3rd; the "City of Baltimore" on the 3rd, and the "Vanderbilt" on the 4th. A revolutionary movement was on foot in Spain. General Ortega with 3000 men had proclaimed Don Carlos King. Austria had solemnly protested against the annexation of the Italian States to Sardinia. There was a better supply of money in London discount market. Consols 94½ to 94½ for both money and account. LIVERPOOL.—Flour dull, but steady: Philadelphia and Baltimore, 26s to 27s, Ohio 27s 6d to 29s. Wheat quiet, but steady: Red 10s 3d to 10s 9d, White 10s 9d to 12s 3d. Corn quiet: Yellow 32s 6d to 34s, White 35s to 37s. Pork firm. Lard heavy and nominal.—Pots quiet at 29s 6d. Pearls quiet.

ARRIVAL OF THE "NORTH AMERICAN."

PORTLAND, April 19.—The "North American" arrived at 8 this evening. Consols 94½ to 94½ for money and 94½ for account. Money—Supply liberal, but high rates continue; little business below 4½ to 5. Shocking revelations in the Coolie trade had taken place at the Southern ports of China. Information had been derived from the depositions of 105 men, taken from the Coolie receiving ships. Enquiry ordered by the allied commander-in-chief. Three Coolie ships, two American and an Oldenburgh barque, had kidnapped Coolies under nominal consent, under 8 years engagement for Cuba, wrung from them by horrible torture. NAPLES, 4th.—Factionous persons attacked the troops at Palermo, but were dispersed; city tranquil. MADRID, 4th.—When the troops found General Ortega had deceived them as to the object of their movements. The General took to flight, and was pursued by his own troops. Hopes are entertained that he will be captured. The troops he had misled made submission to the Queen. Tranquillity reigns. All the Deputies at Madrid had presented an address of devotion to the Queen. SWITZERLAND.—In the National Council 106 against 3 votes, and in the Council of State it was unanimously voted to give the extraordinary powers demanded by the Federal Council.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALE OF FINE FURNITURE.—Two Pianos, Brussels and Tapestry Carpets, Mahogany Sofas, Sideboards and Chairs, Iron and Mahogany Bedsteads, Silver Plated Fruit Stands, Forks and Spoons, Table Cutlery, Beds and Bedding, &c.—The Subscriber will sell at his Stores, St. Francois Xavier Street, on Monday, the 23rd inst., a large quantity of the above articles, with a great variety of other household goods. Sale at 10 o'clock. HENRY J. SHAW.

NOTICE.—MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS.—REGULAR SALES.—The Subscriber will hold two regular sales every week, until the end of May, of Household Furniture, Carpets, China and Glassware, Pianos, Gasellers, &c., &c. The sales will take place regularly at the Stores of the Subscriber, St. Francois Xavier Street, every Monday and Thursday, commencing at 10 o'clock in the morning. These sales, and a description of the goods offered, will be extensively advertised in the city papers, at the Auctioneer's expense, and parties having Goods sold can have the proceeds the succeeding day. The popularity which these Sales have attained, and the large attendance of purchasers, render them the best market in the city for the purchase or disposal of Household Furniture, Carpets, Pianos, Gasellers, or general Household Goods. HENRY J. SHAW, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT SALE OF RELIGIOUS AND OTHER BOOKS, BY AUCTION.—The Subscribers will sell, at the Depot of the Montreal Book and Tract Society, 43 Great St. James Street, on Wednesday next, 25th instant, about 1000 Volumes, among which are to be found many valuable Standard Works in Theological Literature.—Also, THE LIBRARY OF A DECEASED CLERGYMAN. Catalogues will be prepared, and may be had at the Depository. The Sale will commence at Two o'clock in the Afternoon, and will be continued at Seven in the Evening. JOHN LEEMING & CO., Auctioneers.

CARPETS.—SPRING IMPORTATIONS.—New Designs Carpeting, Floor Oil Cloths, &c., Wholesale and Retail.—The Subscriber respectfully invites the attention of Purchasers to his extensive Stock, chiefly made to order for himself, and lately received from the most celebrated manufacturers of Britain, consisting in part of Tournay, Velvet, Tapestry, Brussels, three Ply Imperial, Kidderminster, Scotch, Dutch, and magnificent Medallion Carpets, amongst which will be found the most beautiful productions of the celebrated looms of JOHN CROSLY & SONS. FLOOR OIL CLOTHS from the best British and American makers, including the unrivalled fabrics of J. HARE & Co., of Bristol, which can be cut to any dimensions. In confining his attention to this branch of business, importing extensively and selling chiefly for Cash, he can offer purchasers unusual advantages, and while prepared to offer as liberal terms, his stock will be found unsurpassed in extent or choice of selection by any other house in the Province.

JAMES BAYLIS, IMPORTER, 74 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL, AND COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS, YONGE ST., TORONTO. Montreal, April 20, 1860.

FIRST PRIZE COOKING STOVES.—The Subscribers are manufacturing the "Queen's Choice," "Pearl" and "Woodland" Cooking Stoves, and will supply them, wholesale and retail, at as low, or lower prices than American Stoves, and they will be warranted to give satisfaction. Purchasers will please call at the Sample Room of the Works, 91 William Street. WILLIAM RODDEN & CO. Montreal, April 20, 1860.

ACCOUNT BOOKS of all sizes, ruled for Dollars and Cents, and £ s. d., for sale cheap. Country buyers are invited to call. "WITNESS" OFFICE, 36 Great St. James Street.

FLAX AND HEMP: THEIR CULTURE AND MANUFACTURE. Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of 1s. 6d. "WITNESS" OFFICE, 36, Great St. James Street.

WASHING WANTED, either for families or single gentlemen, on moderate terms. Apply to MRS. MATCHER, No. 10 Aylmer Street, at the head of Beaver Hall.

## Literary Extracts.

## MIXED EDUCATION.

(To the Editor of the Montreal Witness.)

SIR,—From the London Watchman and Wesleyan Advertiser, of Wednesday, March 21, 1860, I take the following extracts from a speech delivered by the Rev. Robert G. Cather, a Wesleyan Minister so high in the estimation of the Irish Conference as to have been deputed by them to the Methodist Church in the United States four years ago:—

At a large public meeting in Londonderry, on the question of Mixed Education in Ireland, and in support of the National Board, the resolutions to this effect being carried with unanimity and enthusiasm, the Rev. R. G. Cather moved the following resolution:—

"That it is the duty and interest of the State, to inspect all Schools receiving public aid—to determine what shall be the secular instruction imparted in them—to retain in its own hands the entire disposal of the funds voted for educational purposes, and in the particular circumstances of this country, to refuse all Denominational Grants."

The Rev. Gentleman said—Mr. Chairman, in the Resolution entrusted to me there are two points of importance, to each of which I shall address myself for a moment. The first is, the circumstances of this country with regard to the question of National Education. The Resolution affirms, and our meeting here to-day implies, that they are peculiar. What then are the circumstances which have brought us together? 1. The education of the people has been, as we have just heard, for nearly thirty years under the direction of the State; and, although extreme parties in the country have been dissatisfied with the system of National education, it has for the very reasons which have displeased them, secured the growing confidence and support of the moderate and liberal-minded of all Denominations and parties. 2. Of late years, Ultramontanism has been increasingly in the ascendant in the direction of the Romish Church in this country, and it has at length made an open and desperate attempt upon the National Board of Education—hoping, not only to retain the lion's share of the spoils—that is, eighty per cent. of the grants for education and of the schools under the Board—but effectually to exclude from the control of this large number of schools the Government of the country. 3. The Government has nobly refused this audacious claim, and thereby entitled itself to the warm thanks and strenuous support of all who do not wish to see the education of the country perverted from a national into an anti-national channel. Under these circumstances we are met here to-day. The second point in my resolution is, that in these circumstances of the country it is the duty of the Government to maintain in its integrity the existing system of education, and to refuse all denominational grants. \* \* \* \* \*

Sir, the question may be asked, why has the Wesleyan Body, after having so long stood out against the National Board, at length joined it? \* \* \* my own answer is, that misapprehension was the chief cause, and also that the political and ecclesiastical sympathies of the body being with the Established Church, has kept the Wesleyans aloof. To my individual feelings, this has been for nearly twenty years a subject of regret, and I am quite sure that our body now feels that it has been sadly misled, and a serious loser by the course which it has pursued, in imitation of others who are but little grateful for it. There is one consolation which I feel under the circumstances, and that is, that our (Irish) Conference, so early as June last, after long investigation and years of anxious discussion, came, by an all but unanimous vote, to the Resolution to accept the grants of the National Board to non-vested schools. This was before the letter of the hierarchy was heard of; and it was on that account all the more valuable as a support to the principles of United Education, inasmuch as it could not be regarded as a mere political expedient, under the apprehension of a worse system of education. And, Mr. Chairman, I have a strong conviction that the adhesion of the Wesleyans, whose character for attachment to the Scriptures and to vital religion cannot be questioned, has saved the National Board, or been the chief instrument, under Providence, in emboldening the Government to reject the audacious attack of the hierarchy which came so soon after; whilst the concurrence of the English Wesleyans in our decision, and the subsequent adhesion of the venerable Primate, have demonstrated the soundness of our course. But, this is not a mere Denominational question at all; it is, as I regard it, one of Christian statesmanship. It seems to me to involve the gravest and greatest interest of this Christian commonwealth. And it is in this spirit that I feel it ought to be dealt with. We are not met here, although belonging to all the sections of Protestants, as members or Ministers of various Denominations, but as Christian citizens, to look in the spirit of Christian equity and wisdom at this great and absorbing question. I should be ashamed of myself, if I did not, when speaking upon such a subject as National Education, embrace all my fellow-citizens in my good wishes and counsels.

Looking then, at the subject in this broad and comprehensive light, I have no hesitation in saying that I prefer the National Education system

of Ireland to all others—that is, to the Denominational system of England; to the compulsory national system of America, and to the State machinery system of the Continent. It is, perhaps, the best in the whole world. Let us now look for a moment steadily at the operation of the system. In vested schools, united secular and separate religious education seems to me the simple recognition and embodiment, in fact, of the existing state of things in society. Roman Catholic customers buy freely from Protestant merchants, and vice versa; Roman Catholic work-people serve Protestant employers, and vice versa; Roman Catholic tenants pay rent to Protestant landlords, and vice versa; Roman Catholic voters elect Protestant members of Parliament, and vice versa; but in their religious duties they are perfectly separate. Why then find fault with the Government for carrying out in the National Board what obtains in all secular life around us? In non-vested schools, the Government has wisely conceeded to those who, having built their own school-houses and keeping them in repair, are nevertheless anxious to have their inspection, and admirable school requisites, their grants, without interfering with the management of these schools, further than to secure the maintenance of the essential right of liberty of conscience to all subjects of the crown. On the whole, the present system of the National Board seems to me to be eminently worthy of our support on the following great and general grounds:—(1.) It recognizes and preserves the unity of the nation against the attempt of those who would withdraw the education of the large majority of the people of Ireland from State inspection and control, and thereby seek to divide, if not alienate, their allegiance from the throne and institutions of our country. (2.) It defends and maintains the liberty of the nation, against the designs of those who claim and exercise, by the espionage of the Confessional and the terrors of superstition, the almost absolute control of the consciences and actions of their priest-ridden followers. Even intelligent Roman Catholics have strongly protested against the tremendous power grasped at by the hierarchy in their late pastoral. Sir Robert Kane, President of the Queen's College, Cork, himself a Roman Catholic, publicly said "that although anything proceeding from such a venerable quarter must be received by Catholics with respect, yet that the ideal monastic seclusion which the Pastoral advocated was utterly inconsistent with the practical duties of life, which they as fathers and as citizens of a constitutional country had to discharge." For the sake, then, of the dearest rights of British citizens, even those of parents over the education of their children, and of children with the concurrence of their parents, to learn the Word of God and whatever else they choose, let us heartily maintain the principles of the National Board. (3.) It promotes the material interests of the nation, by developing the natural intelligence of the people, and exercising their understanding, it has effectually stimulated the industry, and augmented the means of the masses of the people. It is also effecting a rapid social revolution, so that the Irish will, ere long, be no longer the worst fed, worst clothed, and worst housed nation in Europe and the disgrace of the empire. On the contrary, Ireland is now fast becoming one of the most improved and improving countries in the world. (4.) It is favourable to the Christian salvation of the people—much more favourable than any substitute which is practicable; and I am persuaded, that if the Government steadily maintain it, the result will be that the greatness of the country—including the unity, the liberty, and the material wealth and prosperity of the people—will so increase, that the spirit of the nation will eventually rise superior to all the attempts of Jesuits and Ultramontanists to bind and fetter it, and that priestcraft, the curse and blight of this fair land, will, as in America, die a natural death in Ireland, even never to have a resurrection. And when priestcraft dies in Ireland, Popery will not long survive throughout the world.

Such have been the views, for years, of the most enlightened Wesleyans of Ireland, as I can testify from personal intercourse with not a few of them, including the Rev. R. G. Cather himself; and as to University education, they are freely and thankfully availing themselves of the Queen's University and Queen's Colleges in Ireland,—institutions on the same non-denominational basis with University College and the University of Toronto in Canada.

JOHN K. JOHNSTON.

Toronto, 13th April, 1860.

[For the "Montreal Witness."]

## GOOD FRIDAY IN ROME.

Good Friday is the great day which the Roman Catholics profess to devote to the deepest mourning and grief, in commemoration of the passion and death of our Saviour; and certainly in externals at least, a great difference is made between this and other days. Black is the prevailing color in the trappings of the altar and the vestments of the clergy; candles are not lighted, much ringing of bells and many of the other adjuncts of the services are omitted; but whether "the Church" really presents "the spectacle of the abstract of Majestic Woe," as the manual of ceremonies hath it, seems somewhat questionable.

Wishing to see the grand rite of the day,—the Adoration of the Cross,—we took our places early at the Sistine Chapel, and awaited impatiently the appearance of the Pontiff. At length he came, but no less magnificently attired than on other occasions. Had we inquired the significance of the robes of crimson, we should probably have been told that it typified the shed blood of the Redeemer; but we were tired of such explanations, and made it a rule not to ask such questions. The Pope knelt down before the altar for some time, then rose up again, and after that the usual pious evolutions were gone through, and the lesson read in the most drawing and drowsiest of tones. The whole affair resembled more a got-up spectacle, where each performed his part, than a sincere expression of piety and praise. The theatrical effect was heightened by the manner in which the choir chanted the Passion of our Saviour, as narrated in St. John. The arrangement reminded us strikingly of the form of the Greek Tragedy. The narrative of the Gospel was sustained by a tenor voice; the words of our Saviour were given by a bass, and the utterances of any other character by a contralto, while the full choir took up the interrupting cries of the multitude. Some of these choruses, especially the "Crucifixatur" and the "Hail, King of the Jews," were given with a fierce energy truly thrilling; but they would have been more appropriate in a Theatre than in a Temple. A Latin sermon followed the chant, under the infliction of which many of the Cardinals began to nod, and then intercessory prayers were offered up both for "the Church's erring children" and for those "who had wandered from the fold." I could not help comparing the "tenderly maternal" language of these prayers with the exceedingly maternal zeal of "the Church" in rescuing the youthful Mortara from the arms of his unbelieving parents. The requisite number of prayers having been despatched, the officiating Cardinal stepped up to the altar, and, after a good deal of dumb show, ventured to lift the corner of the purple veil that covered the cross; then, as if suddenly struck with awe at what he saw, let it fall again; went through numberless genuflexions, and again taking hold of the veil, drew it aside, this time exposing the whole crucifix to view, while the choir sang "Venite adoremus," and most of the spectators knelt down, (not all, however, as the Romans are less strict in compelling others to follow their example than their co-religionists elsewhere). The only thing that can render this puerile mummery tolerable to the Protestant spectator is the beauty of the music that accompanies it. The choir of the Sistine in the field of sacred music has no rival on earth; and though counting only eight voices, it requires no instrumental accompaniment. During the Adoration of the Cross, the "Improperia" or Reproaches of our Saviour, according to *Palestrina's* celebrated setting, were performed,—one division of four voices chanting the Greek Responses, "*Agios Theos, Agios Athanatos,*" in tones of most deep and fervent reverence, which thrill upon the ear with a singular effect, while the other four take up the mournful and tenderly reproachful accents of the "*Popule meus,*"—the words in which the Saviour addressed the Jews. After the reproaches, a hymn was sung by the whole choir, in praise of the Cross; but to me the almost blasphemous idolatry of the words was scarcely compensated by the beautiful and awful antithesis expressed in the music. A slight pause now took place, and then a procession was formed, in which the Pope walked for once without canopy or covering. He crossed the *Sala Regia*, with his train, exactly as he had done the day before, and then entered the Pauline Chapel to bring back the host, which had been deposited the day before. We had had enough of "Chapel" for that day, and so we resolved to await the return of the procession in the *Sala Regia*. Soon it appeared, amid clouds of incense; and as His Holiness—now enveloped in a magnificent robe of white and gold, and carrying the rich Chalice which enclosed the Holy Wafer—passed by, the spectators knelt down and the guards presented arms. Is not the homage paid to this senseless object much more offensive to a rightly-constituted mind than the reverence done by the Greeks to the nobly ideal statues of their Deities? We hurried away from the scene, and as we passed through the long arched corridor, the majestic strains of that noble hymn which Fortunatus composed in honor of the Triumphs of the Cross, and which unites, in so high a degree, the high idealism of true poetry with the depth of religious sentiment, were borne to our ears upon the quiet air, producing, as they gradually died away in the increasing distance, an effect at once unique and pleasing. The hymn itself begins thus:—"*Vexilla regis prodeunt,*" which has been rendered thus:—"The banner of the King goes forth,—the Cross, the radiant mystery." The ending is peculiarly beautiful in the striking antithesis it contains: "Since death the *Life himself* thus bore, and by that death *our life* restored." Fortunatus lived about the end of the sixth century, just at the time when superstition and corruption were beginning to neutralize the earnest spirituality and destroy the simplicity of early Christianity. Still, even his hymns despite the manifest tendency to substitute the Cross itself, for the sacrifice it bore possess a deep-stirring pathos and a sort

of sentimental idealism, so to say, which now and then reminds us of the more earnest strains of the earlier Christian lyrics. When, however, this beautiful music and poetry is employed as a mere gilding to the nauseous ceremonial pill, the Protestant spectator is very apt to confound the one with the other, and to turn away in disgust from the whole affair. Satiated as we now were with ceremony-seeing, we wished, for variety's sake, to hear a specimen of the preaching at this season. We had been recommended, for this purpose, to attend what is called the "devotion of the three hours" (*le tre ore*)—a service which professes to commemorate the three hours of our Saviour's agony upon the Cross. It is usually performed on the afternoon of Good Friday in several of the Roman churches; and on this occasion we resolved to attend at the Church of *San Marcello* in the Corso. As we went along the crowded streets, we were continually meeting dark mysterious processions of religious brotherhoods and sisterhoods going to worship at the Sepulchre in St. Peter's, as is the custom on this day. Each procession was preceded by a Cross Bearer, holding aloft a veiled Crucifix—and some of the brotherhoods were attired in that singular dress—better known in connection with Florentine brothers of the *Misericordia*—consisting of a black pall thrown over the whole head and body, and broken only by a pair of glazed openings for the eyes. At last we reached the Church of *San Marcello*, and with some difficulty managed to get in. The building was densely crowded and the air exceedingly close. The first thing that attracted our attention was a most vivid representation of the Crucifixion by means of wax figures nailed to crosses, which had been erected on a sort of stage. At one side a Capuchin friar, in his brown serge robe, was preaching and gesticulating in a most vehement manner. His text was professedly the Seven Utterances of our Saviour while on the Cross; but, to all intents, his discourse was made up of alternate lamentation over Christ's agony on the Cross and denunciation of the sins and hard-heartedness of his hearers. His fervour seemed to be contagious, for the whole congregation was in a state of the greatest agitation, and at every pause loud groans and sobs were distinctly audible, and big tears might be seen rolling down the rugged cheeks of many a strong grown man. Whenever the preacher retired from the pulpit, apparently exhausted by his exertions, the Choir struck up a hymn, grounded on some circumstance of the Crucifixion, and set to a solemn dirge-like music. The devotion of the *tre ore* was succeeded by that called *della desolata*—in memory of the hours of desolation of the Virgin Mary as she (is supposed to have) watched beside the Cross. We only remained to hear the performance of Rossini's *Stabat Mater Dolorosa*, with which the service opened, and then hurried away. The beauty of the sentiment embodied in the hymn, and the deep pathos of both music and words, were almost enough to make us forget the semi-idolatry which they express; but the theatrical character of the whole service contributed much to mar the effect. But even after I had retired for the night, the strains of that golden hymn kept ringing in my ears and mingling with my dreams. I. M. SUEVIA.

THE STEREOSCOPE.—Wheatstone's invention of the Stereoscope is one of the marvels of genuine science, more startling than the Kaleidoscope, and destined to become as popular as the Daguerreotype. It has already obtained an immense currency in every city in the Union, and will ultimately find its way into every farmhouse where the merest modicum of appreciation of the beautiful in art exists, elevating and refining the public taste, and proving itself the cheap and correct teacher to an embryo artist. The word Stereoscope means the method of seeing objects *solid*, instead of *plane*. As Wheatstone first constructed it, it was an arrangement of duplicate pictures, taken just as do the human eyes, from positions slightly different from each other. These, placed inside a box, were reflected in mirrors in such a manner that the light proceeding from them would seem to the eyes to emanate from the same spot. We see that these pictures are all flat, yet the wonderful transformation was effected of reproducing them solid. Hence the indescribable perfection of the perspective, as shown in some of the slides representing statuary, ruins, caves, and waterfalls. To give the rationale of this beautiful invention would occupy too much space. But in the department of fine arts, it may be pronounced the most wonderful achievement since that of Daguerre. As an ornament to the parlor table or the delight of an evening party, it has no rival. Its cheapness, too, is surprising. They are already sold, with a dozen views, as low as \$3, while American ingenuity immediately added valuable improvements to the instrument. It has given a prodigious stimulus to art all over the world. Painters are now traversing all countries in search of new views of remarkable places and objects, and the production of pictures has suddenly grown into a business employing hundreds of female artists. But the Stereoscope, beautiful as it came from the mind of its inventor, may yet be considered to be in its infancy. It will yet be greatly modified and improved in the hands of the world of ingenious men to whose admiring fancies it has been so charming a contribution.

The Miscellany.

SUNDAY NIGHT.

Who shall know a man by nature?  
Who shall know him by his dress?  
Paupers may be fit for princes—  
Princes fit for something less.  
Crumpled shirt and dirty jacket  
May beclothe the golden ore  
Of the deepest thought and feeling,—  
Silken vest could do no more.  
There are springs of purest crystal  
Ever welling out of stone;  
There are purple buds and golden  
Hidden, crushed and overgrown.  
God who counts by souls, not dresses,  
Loves and prospers you and me,  
While he values thrones the highest  
But as pebbles in the sea.

Man upraised above his fellows  
Oft forgets his fellows then;  
Masters, rulers, lords, remember  
That your meanest kind are men—  
Men of labor, men of feeling,  
Men of thought and men of fame,  
Claiming equal rights to sunshine  
In a man's ennobling name.  
There are foam-embroidered oceans,  
There are little weed-clad rills,  
There are feeble inch-high saplings,  
There are cedars on the hills.  
God who counts by souls, not stations,  
Loves and prospers you and me;  
For to him all vain distinctions  
Are as pebbles in the sea.

Toiling hands alone are builders  
Of a nation's wealth and fame;  
Titled laziness is pensioned,  
Fed and fattened on the same  
By the sweat of other's foreheads,  
Living only to rejoice,  
While the poor man's outraged freedom  
Vainly lifteth up its voice.  
Truth and justice are eternal,  
Born with loveliness and light;  
Secret wrongs shall never prosper  
While there is a Sunday Night.  
God, whose world-heard voice is singing  
Boundless love to you and me,  
Sinks oppression with its titles  
As the pebbles in the sea.

"HASTE TO THE RESCUE."

(By a Clergyman's Wife.)

HOW THE WORK WAS BEGUN.

FEBRUARY 6, 1858.

We met at E—'s, the sweep, on Sunday, and found him true to his word—the room in wonderful order for my reception, so clean and nice. To my great satisfaction, on entering, I found a gathering of people; they had brought their chairs and stools, camp fashion, and were quietly awaiting my arrival. My subject was I John iii. 1-3. To get hold of an audience who never attend any place of worship, was it not a precious opportunity to speak of God's love in Christ? The words, "Behold what manner of love the Father hath bestowed upon us, that we should be called the sons of God," did indeed seem invested with wonderful glory. I could hardly get on for emotion. I saw J. D— wipe away a tear, and heard a choking sound proceed from A—. As we all knelt in prayer, it was almost too much for me, the men looked so solemnized as they walked out of the room; eight married women were present.

On Tuesday, Feb. 2, at eight o'clock in the evening, I met the people at R—'s house. It was bitterly cold, the snow thawing, all slippery under foot. There were present twenty-five persons. I took for my subject, "I am the resurrection and the life," making the glorious hope of resurrection-glory a strong plea for living to God. It was touching to see those men, some of whom I knew to be drunkards, listening to God's truth with profound attention, especially when Christ's claim to the whole man, body, soul, and spirit, was urged; and it was pressed upon them that our bodies must not be defiled by drunkenness, uncleanness, or any other impurity, for "we are bought with a price," &c. The solemn tone of the meeting was most striking. We sang, "Come, Holy Spirit," in which all joined heartily.

Next day I heard that A— and B— worked five miles off, starting at five o'clock daily, and getting home tired by half-past seven. It touched me to think of these men having come to the eight o'clock reading without my asking them. I took an early opportunity of calling at their homes at night to tell them that I thought much of their attending under such circumstances. B— looked "right proud" to see me—"If you had had them meetings every night I'd come." He spoke of his own accord of his habit of drinking on his pay-nights.

"Well, I know your temptations are many, but take heart—let the past suffice. 'The blood of Jesus Christ cleanseth from all sin.' If you will come heartily to Christ, his blood will wipe all the past away, and forever." I then recommended the pledge—"Will you sign it to please me?"

"Oh no! I can't do that; but yet I believe if I did it would be a good job for me, it would save six or seven pounds a year, or more than that."

"What a shame, my friend, that the publicans should swallow up so much of your honest earnings! What do they care for you?"

"Nothing at all," said his wife, who had remained hitherto silent; "I wanted a drop of

barm the other day, and for all they get so much out of him, not a drop would they let me have, just because I hadn't the pence at hand! I do think that was shameful."

I asked B— if he had ever read "The Fool's Pence."

"Yes; and its a very true tract."

I again spoke of the pledge, adding, however, "Now, my friends, I don't attach any importance to it as giving strength, or supplying a motive, but it is useful as an excuse for refusing drink when you are treated to it; do try it, if only for six months."

"Well, I don't say that I won't, but I will think on't. Will you please to call again soon, ma'am, about it?"

"Oh yes, gladly."

As I was leaving he added, "Well, if I sign the pledge, and keep it six months, I'll never touch a drop of their stuff no more, I promise you, ma'am."

[It is due to B— to mention that he did sign a few days after, and still continues faithful to his promise.]

When I called at A—'s house, his wife feigned an errand, and vanished with her children, winter's night as it was, for the sake of leaving me alone with her husband. He had been a very great drinker and fighter for years, a tall, strong, powerful man. The youngest child ran back from her mother, crying; I held out my arms, so she climbed my knees and soon nestled herself to her heart's content whilst I spoke to her father about Christ, and the glorious future in store for those who come heartily to Him, and learn of Him to forsake sin. I told him that our salvation hinged on our doing so—that our past sins may be all washed away in His blood, if we would but come, and He would give us strength for the future to live differently. He was very subdued and gentle, listened with interest, and spoke as if he felt what he said.

Next day his wife said to me, "Oh, ma'am, he cried so last night, and talked after he was in bed, again afore he went to work this morning, and said, 'She was so kind; its them kind words of hers that's got over me—she spoke to me as if she wanted me to be saved. I'll go to church on Sunday morning, and to her meeting at three o'clock, and again to church at night—I will.'" But I said to him, "Oh, A—, but your Sunday clothes is in pawn;" and he said, "Then I'll get them out on pay-night."

I lifted up my heart in thankfulness for this fresh instance of His presence and blessing.

A— kept his word. On the 10th he took me by surprise, by accompanying B— to sign the pledge; and, on receiving his wages, he paid 10s. 6d. to get his Sunday clothes out of pawn, and to my great satisfaction appeared at church for morning service.

MONDAY, March 1.

We awoke upon a snowy scene; the labourers and bricklayers were unable to work. We thought this a good opportunity to encourage the men who had regularly attended my readings by giving them a little treat in the form of a social supper. Twelve names were accordingly put down; of these only six had then signed the pledge. Whilst we were making our plans, Mrs. — called with her husband's watch. "He sets great store by this watch, ma'am; if you will lend him 10s. on it, he would like to sign the pledge to-day, but he can't otherwise, for he says he must first pay off what he has borrowed for drink. You see, ma'am, when he's short of money, he borrows sixpence of one, two shillings off another, and so on. They all lend willingly, for they know he'll pay them all back. He can't bear to sign the teetotal till he gets this straight." Of course, I took the watch and paid the money. [It was called for, and the money returned to me the same week.] I called on — a few hours after this transaction, and found him "very comfortable like," having paid all his debts. At his request, I knelt down and prayed with him that he might have grace given him to keep from his besetting sin, and to cleave to Jesus with his whole heart. He then signed the pledge. "For how long do you sign?" "For life, I trust."

The subsequent history of this man is most touching. He had suffered dreadfully at times from *delirium tremens*, and was subject to fits of depression. In one of these, some time after signing the pledge, he was sorely tempted to break it; but he betook himself to prayer, and so long as he continued to do this he held out firmly. At last, one Friday he became so low and desponding that he could not bear it any longer. He suddenly went out, telling his wife, "I shall only be out half an he—" Without any fixed plan, he went to the railway station, and seeing a train ready to start, he took a ticket to —, about fifty miles off, and stayed there till the following Tuesday, when he came home much better, and without having broken the pledge. Some weeks after he had a similar attack, but unhappily started off to a liquor-vault, and came home very much intoxicated. This did not continue long. Hopeless as the case seemed, he returned, signed again, and still continues on my list, a true man and a sincere, humble Christian, never absenting himself from any means of grace, and what is very remarkable, having no return of those low desponding attacks.

Owing to the death and funeral of Sarah Stedman, our supper for the men was delayed

till the following Monday. They arrived punctually at eight o'clock, P. M. The teetotalers were placed to my right and left. A charming button-hole bouquet of snowdrops, tied with green ribbon, was laid on each plate (a hint taken from the Beckenham *tea-drinkings* for the navvies.) No gentlemen could have conducted themselves better than these men did. There were cold meats, mashed potatoes, bread and butter, cake, tea and coffee. After the table was cleared, we were amazed to find the cloth unsullied by a single spot. We then amused the men by showing them some pictures, "Ratray's Afghan Scenes," "The Phenomena of Nature," published by the Christian Knowledge Society, &c. My husband and his curate addressed them afterwards. We sang a hymn; and at ten o'clock, when we separated, each man had a currant cake given him for his children. The next day I called, according to promise, at all their homes, to give them tickets of admission to a lecture on "Sir Thomas More," by Mr. Vince. Nearly all the men were at work, but the remarks made about the preceding evening by the wives amused and gratified us much.

(To be Continued.)

[For the "Montreal Witness."]

GOOD RESOLUTIONS.

Did you ever count, reader, how many good resolutions you made when the last reforming fit was on you? for this visitation (what else shall I call it?) seems, like the blossoming of the trees, to have with most people certain stated seasons at which it regularly recurs, though too often like the tree, in Spring, covered with beautiful, promising blossoms, yet when Autumn comes it shows no corresponding fruit.

We often think that there are many more people in the world that act in practice, although they would be ashamed to confess it as a principle, like the poor drunkard at whom we all laugh so heartily, who, after vainly trying to resist the temptation of getting his morning glass of spirits at a tavern which he was obliged to pass every morning on his way to his work, being earnestly remonstrated with on his thus allowing himself to be so miserably the slave of appetite and habit, firmly resolved that, whether wet or dry, cold or hot, next morning he would not cross the tavern door,—a resolution which he strengthened by a glass on starting. With his resolution on his lips, which he kept constantly repeating to himself lest he should forget, he approached the scene of his temptation, with determination written on his brow, and boldly passed, not deigning to notice the tavern-keeper's astonished look and pleasant good-morning, resisting, also, the inviting fumes of the liquor which proceeded from the open windows and doors.

But scarcely had he passed when the muscles of his face began to relax, and after retracing his steps about a hundred yards, stopped, and facing about, exclaimed, "Well done, resolution! thou shalt have a glass-and-a-half at the next for that!"

Now, does it not often happen with our resolutions that, having fulfilled, or at least partly kept them for one day, or perhaps two, on the strength of that we give ourselves some license or indulgence, and before the next fit comes on are worse than before? Now, we ought always to remember that we cannot with impunity thus break our oath to ourselves,—that for every time when we thus make and break them they are getting to have less and less power to bind us at all. Better for the tone of our character, our moral nature, to make only one good resolution in a year and keep it, than to make half a score and break them all.

How thoroughly we despise men on whose word we can have no reliance,—who seem to make promises only for the sake of breaking them; and surely we are wanting in self-respect if we do not think it worth our while to keep our words to ourselves.

Men of business, do not get up in the morning and resolve that in no way whatsoever will you unfairly take advantage of your neighbors or customers, and then, when the first opportunity occurs in which you can materially advance your own interests at their expense, excuse yourself with "it's only for this time," and resolve again, only to repeat the same demoralizing process.

Mother, as you sit glancing over the columns of the *Witness*, and see there an advice or warning on the folly and mischief of giving way to your temper before your husband and children, do not resolve that you will keep your temper perfectly even and have a warm, smiling welcome for your husband when he comes home, and then, if Freddy should quite accidentally knock down one of the centre-table vases, or Mary come home with her new dress all muddy and torn because she fell, do not get up in a passion and scold, and say that you really think nobody ever was so bothered with their children as you are, and privately think that those who write so nicely in the papers know nothing about it, and are, likely, themselves no better than other folks.

And one and all, remember, when the next resolving fit comes on you, first to be sure you will make no resolutions but what you can keep, and are worth keeping; and then be sure that you do keep them to the letter,—not by promising yourself an extra allowance afterwards, though.

ISABELLA M.

THE GREAT SOCIAL EVIL—MIDNIGHT MEETING IN SOUTHWARK.

Another of those extraordinary meetings in connexion with the important question of the great social evil (a movement which it will be remembered was originated in the early part of last month, by the committees of numerous refugees, reformatory homes, and other societies,) was held on Monday night, at the lecture hall, opposite the sessions house, in Newingtoncauseway, Southwark, and the circumstances attending the proceedings were even of a more peculiar character than those which have taken place at St. James's restaurant, Regent-street, for the reclaiming of the fallen sisterhood of the more fashionable neighbourhood of the west end. We may say, however, that the meeting held in the borough was convened under the auspices of the gentlemen by whom the movement was set on foot in February. The meetings which have been held at St. James's hall have been convened for twelve o'clock, that being a time at which the dancing saloons, cafés, &c., in the neighbourhood draw the larger number of "unfortunates," but it was thought desirable to call this meeting for an earlier hour. Ten o'clock was fixed upon, and a large number of signed tickets of invitation, stating "We shall be glad to see you at Dunn's lecture hall, Newington-causeway (opposite the sessions house), to-night, March 19, 1860; tea and coffee will be provided free at ten o'clock," were distributed in the surrounding locality, in addition to which a large number of gentlemen were scouring the neighbourhood, and bringing in every girl or woman of the class that would be induced to accompany them. However there were very few present up to 11 o'clock, when the attendance began to become very satisfactory. Two long rows of tables were ranged down the hall, and these were bountifully supplied with different sorts of cake, bread and butter, &c.; while there was an abundance of good tea and coffee ready to be served. On a platform at the end of the hall were assembled the numerous gentlemen and clergymen who were to take part in the proceedings. The Rev. Hugh Allen, M.A. (the newly-appointed rector of the parish of St. George-the-Martyr), presided; and amongst those present were the Rev. Mr. Robinson, the Rev. J. D. Carey, the Rev. J. B. Courtney, the Rev. J. E. Sinyauki (late a missionary in Palestine and Syria), J. F. Fortescue, Esq., Ernest Hart, Esq., Mr. D. Cooper (of the Rescue Society), Mr. Hornbrook (Trinity house), Mr. Thomas (London Female Prevention and Reformatory Institution), &c., &c. The class of females who attended the meeting were certainly not of that fashionable appearance as those who were present at the west-end meetings, still the character of the assembly was of a more respectable description than might have been expected in the district. At 12 o'clock, there were about 150 persons present (including the promoters of the meeting).

GOOD ADVICE.—Lord St. Leonard, in his "Hand book on Property Law," says:—"I am unwilling to give you any instructions for making your will without the assistance of your professional adviser; and I would particularly warn you against the use of printed forms, which have misled many men. They are as dangerous as the country schoolmaster or the vestry clerk. It is quite shocking to reflect upon the litigation which has been occasioned by men making their own wills, or employing incompetent persons to do so." To save a small amount in their lifetime, men leave behind them a will which it may cost hundreds to have expounded by the Courts before the various claimants will desist from litigation.

CHRISTIAN TREASURY.

"I am he that liveth, and was dead; and, behold, I am alive for evermore."—Rev. 1. 18.

COME, FOR HE LIVES FOR SINNERS.—It is not more true that Jesus died for sinners, than it is true that he lives for them. He lives in heaven to save sinners upon earth. He is in the presence of God for us.—The blood he shed for us here, he presents, and pleads for us there. "Wherefore he is able also to save them to the uttermost, that come unto God by him, seeing he ever liveth to make intercession for them."

Jesus takes up your case the moment you come to him. He undertakes for the pardon of all your sins, the justification of your person, the sanctification of your nature, and the complete salvation of your soul.

Jesus lives for every coming sinner. Lives to hear his prayers. Lives to sympathise with his sorrows. Lives to subdue his iniquities. Lives to conquer his foes. Lives to secure his perseverance. Lives to introduce him to everlasting glory. Jesus did not think it enough to die for sinners, as a sacrifice on earth, but he must live for them, as a glorious intercessor in heaven.

Sinner, come to Jesus, he will plead your cause with God. He will reply to all your accusers. He will silence all your enemies. He will introduce you to God, and secure your acceptance with God. O what encouragement is this? Jesus lives for thee, and while he lives for thee, he loves thee; and while he loves thee, he will rejoice over thee to do thee good. What hast thou to fear?

Why do you keep back? Jesus died for thee, come to him and thou shalt live: Jesus lives for thee, come to him, and thou shalt live for ever. He hath made intercession for transgressors, he still makes intercession for believers; come at his bidding, and he will make intercession for you.

"Who is he that condemneth? It is Christ that died, yea rather, that is risen again, who is even at the right hand of God, who also maketh intercession for us."—Rom. viii. 34.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES & DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Quebec—15th inst., Mrs. Edmund Barrow, of a daughter.
St. Anicet—25th ult., Mrs. Hugh McManus, of a son.
Toronto—16th inst., Mrs. H. F. Tuck, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Abbottsford—11th inst., by the Rev. F. Robinson, M.A., Mr. Andrew Murray Fisk, of Boscobel, to Miss Mary Edmunds.
Aylmer—By the Rev. Mr. Scales, Mr. Isaac Hetherington, to Miss Elizabeth Harvey, both of Hull, C.E.
5th inst., by the same, John, son of C. Symmes, Esq., to Harriet, eldest daughter of the late S. Grimes, Esq.
Prince Albert—5th inst., by the Rev. R. Monteath, Mr. John McLean, to Miss Jane McFarlane, of Reach.
7th inst., by the same Mr. John McIlrairie, to Miss Jane McLachlan, of Reach.

DEATHS.

Montreal—16th inst., the Honorable Hypolite Guy, aged 59 years.
19th inst., James Aitkin, son of Mr. George McDougall, aged 4 years and 6 weeks.
19th inst., Euphemia, youngest daughter of William Oowler, aged 1 year and 10 days.
Township of Sidney—11th inst., Hannah Marie, youngest daughter of the Rev. John Black, aged 22 years.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

LAND SCRIP for sale, applicable for payment of Government Lands purchased after 9th May last. COURT & MACINTOSH. Montreal, April 17th, 1860.

ICE.—Terms for supplying ICE during the year 1860, to be delivered daily, (double supply on Saturday for Sunday's use), from the first Monday in May to the 1st October:
10 lbs. per day for the season - - - \$1 00
20 " do. do. do. - - - 6 00
30 " do. do. do. - - - 8 00
20 " do. for one month - - - 1 25
20 " do. do. do. - - - 2 00

Parties living beyond the undermentioned limits will be charged extra, according to the distance of their residences, viz:—Ri-hmond Square, North West of Sherbrooke Street; Cote a Barron and Papineau Square.
Complaints against the driver, for neglect or any other cause, will be promptly attended to.
Payments as usual—cash in advance.

LAMPLOUGH & CAMPBELL, Apothecaries' Hall. Montreal, April 17th, 1860.

POT-ASH KETTLES.—The undersigned will supply Pot Ash Kettles and Coolers of very superior Canadian manufacture. Orders should describe whether light or heavy kettles are wanted.
JOHN DOUGALL, COMMISSION MERCHANT, 270 and 272 St. Paul Street. April 17.

BUTTER TUBS.—The subscriber offers to packers, on account of the Sherbrooke Pail Factory, Nests of Butter Tubs, containing 3 each. Price 80 cents per Nest.
JOHN DOUGALL, COMMISSION MERCHANT, 270 and 272 St. Paul Street. April 17.

COMMISSION BUSINESS.—The undersigned continues to offer his services, as heretofore, for the sale of Wheat, Flour, Ashes, Pork, Butter and other produce; as also Raw Furs, Leather and Domestic Manufactures. He aims to obtain the highest market price—to keep charges low, and to remit promptly. Drafts against bill lading may be authorized by special arrangement.
JOHN DOUGALL, COMMISSION MERCHANT, 270 St. Paul Street, Montreal. March, 1860.

PATENT WIRE FENCING.—The attention of Ornamental Gardeners, Farmers, and others, is requested to this strong and elegant kind of Wire Fencing. It is made by Patent Machinery, and its Cheapness and Durability have led to its being extensively substituted for Rail and Board Fences in the United States.
Prices range from 6 to 20 cents per running foot. Samples now on view.
W. R. HIBBARD, LAMP DEPOT, 161 St. Paul Street. April 17.

CORN AND CORN MEAL.—Daily expected, a consignment of INDIAN CORN; also, CORN MEAL in bags.
JOHN DOUGALL, COMMISSION MERCHANT, 270 and 272 St. Paul Street. April 17.

BANK OF TORONTO. OFFICE, MONTREAL ASSURANCE COMPANY'S BUILDINGS. Great St. James' Street. April 17.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The Co-partnership which was entered into between the undersigned in 1855, under the style and firm of Lyman, Savage & Co., expired by limitation on the 1st of January last. The business of the late firm will be wound up by their successors, Messrs. Lyman, Clare & Co.
BENJAMIN LYMAN, HENRY LYMAN, ALFRED SAVAGE. Montreal, April 13th, 1860.

NOTICE.—With reference to the above, the undersigned beg to intimate that they have formed a Co-partnership for the purpose of carrying on the business of Druggists and Manufacturers of Lined Oil, Fat, &c., in this city, under the style of Lyman, Clare & Co.
BENJAMIN LYMAN, HENRY LYMAN, WILLIAM H. CLARE. Montreal, April 13th, 1860.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.—GALBRAITH & BROWN, Tailors and Clothiers, Mechanics' Building, Great St. James Street, have just received a very fine assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of Fancy Tweeds, Duckings and Coatings.
A liberal discount on all cash purchases given. Montreal, April 13, 1860.

DRY GOODS.—The Subscribers beg to invite the attention of Western buyers to their Stock of Dry Goods, which they are prepared to sell upon the very best terms and at the lowest possible prices. They respectfully solicit a call before purchasing.
ROSS, NIELD & CO., 255 St. Paul Street. Montreal, 13th April, 1860.

HATS, CLOTH CAPS, &c.—C. ATKINSON & Co., (late Wm. Thompson & Sons,) 297 Notre Dame Street, have now on hand one of the largest and best assorted Stocks of HATS, CLOTH CAPS, &c., to be found in the city. Our Silk Hats are manufactured on the premises, and are warranted. They consist of English, French and American styles. Our assortment of French Felt Hats, manufactured expressly for us in France, has just arrived. The Cloth Cap Department is unusually large this season, owing to the increased demand it received last year. Children's Fancy French Felt Hats just arrived. Our premises being the most extensive in the city, and being well stocked in every department, we are satisfied that all can be suited who may give us a call.
Country merchants would do well to examine our Stock, as we have some cheap lots, bought at the late trade sales in New York.
297 NOTRE DAME STREET, (West End.) Montreal, April 13th, 1860.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS.—On and after the 25th inst. the Office of the subscribers will be at No. 235 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 Officer, 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. BRAYSON & CO., Auctioneers and Commission Merchants. Montreal, April 10th, 1860.

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.

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.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.—1860.—LEWIS, RAY & 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. ST. LAWRENCE HOUSE. J. PAPE & CO., 93 McGill and 298 1/2 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 Lustrous, Figured Lustrous, Fancy Dresses, (magnificent assortment), Delaines, (French, various), De laines, (English and Scotch, 500 pieces), Mu-lin 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 298 1/2 Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL. April 7.

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 repicte with every description of Black Silks, Velvets, Crapes, Para mattas, 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. Montreal, April 4th, 1860.

FLOWER ROOTS.—Just received per steamer from France—2000 Gladiolus of various names and colors 750 Italian Tuberoses, 500 Ranunculus, also 500 Anemone.
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, 84.
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.

ALBERTINE OIL.—The Subscribers have just received and offer for Sale 50 Bbls Albertine Oil. LYMAN, SAVAGE & CO. March 30.

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 is deemed worthy the inspection of good men and close buyers. All such are respectfully invited to examine and compare qualities and prices.
224 St. PAUL STREET, Next door to Lyman, Savage & Co. Montreal, March 27th, 1860.

ON SALE.—Spanish Sole. Kip Sole. Selected Whole Kips. London Veals. Cordovan. Horse Butts.
GOD OIL.—50 Barrels
MILLER & CO., LEATHER DEALERS, Corner of St. Peter and Le-Moine 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.

NEW ENGLAND TEMPERANCE HOUSE, 23, 25, 27 & 29 College Street, [DIRECTLY OPPOSITE COLLEGE GARDEN,] MONTREAL. T. E. WOODBURY, PROPRIETOR. Price of Board, \$1 per Day. Free Carriages to and from the Cars.

EDUCATION.—SCHOLASTIC DEPARTMENTS of the THOMAS MOLSON COLLEGE, Quebec Suburbs, Montreal, 1859-60.
YOUNG GENTLEMEN'S DEPARTMENT: The fourth term of the Third Session will commence on the 10th April, 1860, and terminate on the 28th June, 1860. The Session is divided into four equal Terms. The Course of Study will include the Greek, Latin, French and English Languages, Mathematics, History, Geography, Natural Philosophy, Arithmetic, Writing, Drawing, and Vocal and Instrumental Music.
TERMS: Autumnal Term from the 24th Aug. to the 4th Nov., 1859; Winter do, from the 7th Nov. to 3rd Feb., 1860. Spring do, from 6th Feb. to 13th April, 1860. Summer do, from 16th April to 28th June, 1860.
FEES: First Class, \$8 per term; Second Class, \$7 per term; Third Class, \$6 per term; Fourth Class, \$5 per term; Fifth Class, \$4 per term; Sixth Class, \$3 per term. In addition to which, 50 cents per term will be charged for Stationery, and 50 cents per term for Fuel. The whole payable in advance.
YOUNG LADIES' DEPARTMENT: The Session and Terms will be the same as those of the Young Gentlemen's Department; and the Course of Study will include the Latin, French, and English Languages, History, Geography, Natural Philosophy, Arithmetic, Writing, Drawing, Vocal and Instrumental Music, Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, &c.
FEES: First Class, \$6 per term; Second Class, \$5 per term; Third Class, \$4 per term; Fourth Class, \$2 per term. Fifty cents additional per term for Stationery, and 50 cents for Fuel.
Applications for admission must be made to the Rev. Alfred Stone, No. 3 Molson Terrace. The Professors have accommodations for Boarders.
Pupils are received during any part of the Term, and are requested to attend only those places of Worship which their Parents prefer.
April 13.

HIGH SCHOOL DEPARTMENT OF M'GILL COLLEGE.—THE SUMMER TERM of this Institution opens on the 16th of April. Application for admission may be made to the Rector or the Undersigned. The Class Rooms are open to the Public during the whole Session. W. C. BAYNES, Secretary. Burnside Hall, April 13, 1860.

EDUCATION.—MRS. SIMPSON'S ESTABLISHMENT for the Board and Education of Young Ladies, 4 & 5 In-kermann Terrace, Montreal. The Spring Term will commence on Tuesday, the 10th, April. For Prospectus, apply to Messrs. B. Dawson & Son, 23 Great St. James' Street; or at the school. Montreal, March 30th, 1860.

EDUCATION.—Mrs. George Wilkes' Establishment for the Board and Education of Young Ladies, Chateauguay Place, 434 Lagachetiere Street, Montreal. References: Rev. Canon Leach, LL.D., Rev. Wm. Bond, M.A., Rev. Henry Wilkes, D.D., &c.

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.

COFFEE.—THE PURE MOUNTAIN PEA 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 Main Street. Montreal, April 4th, 1860.

SPRING MEDICINES.—MEDICAL HALL, opposite the Post Office.—Urquhart's Fluid Extract of Jamaica Sarsaparilla, Tilden's Fluid Extract of Dandelion, Clarke's Alterative Syrup, Unalterable 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 Linsed Oil, of their own make. 500 kegs and tins Pure White Paint, of their own make. 200 kegs and tins assorted Paints. 20 tons Putty, in bladder. 20 brls. Spirits Turpentine. All of which they offer to the Trade on liberal terms. LYMAN, SAVAGE & CO., 225 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.

LOT AT HOHELAGA.—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. SEAVER, Point Fortune, C. E. March 15.

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.

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. 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.

BOOTS AND SHOES WHOLESALE at 95 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., 95 McGill Street. Montreal, April 4th, 1860.

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

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.

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. Bear 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 (13,580); Dam, Maud, by Gauntlet, (10,200). Price \$400. Also, several young Bulls and Suffolk Pigs. Address W. H. Harrison, Morley, St. Lawrence County, New York.

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 \$20 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.

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.

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: Thomson, Claxton Co. Lyman, Savage & Co. Binmore, Brodie & Co. Chas. J. Cusack. Montreal, 28 St. Nicholas Street.

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. BORLAND
ANGLO-SAXON - - - - - Capt. BALLANTINE
NORTH-AMERICAN - - - - - Capt. AYTON
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, - - - Saturd., 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 \$66 00 to 80.00 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.

PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Lombard street and Charing Cross, London. ESTABLISHED IN 1782. GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & Co., Agents for Canada. JAMES DAVISON, Manager.
Insurances against Loss by Fire are effected on the most favorable Terms, and Losses paid without reference to the Board in London. No charge made for Policies.
Head Agency office, Montreal, 12th May, 1859.

SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.—(Established 1825.) Incorporated by Act of Parliament. CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING. CANADA: Head Office, Montreal, 9 Great St. James Street. DIRECTORS:—HUGH TAYLOR, Esq., Advocate; R. D. COLLIS, Esq., Merchant; WM. EDMONSTONE, Esq., Merchant; W. B. LAMBE, Esq., Advocate. Medical Adviser, WM. FRAZER, M.D.; Legal Adviser, Messrs. BETHUNE & DUNKIN; Secretary for Canada, A. DAVIDSON PARKER.
LIFE DEPARTMENT. The SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY prosecutes the business of LIFE ASSURANCE in all its branches. All business transactions finally concluded in Canada.
FIRE DEPARTMENT. Insurances effected at moderate rates of Premium, and losses paid on establishment of claim without reference to Parent Office. A. DAVIDSON PARKER, Secretary.

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.

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, 38, Little St. James Street, MONTREAL. JOHN HENRY EVANS, IMPORTER of IRON and HARDWARE.—Stores and Warehouse: Iron Yard; St. Nicholas Street; Office and Warehouse: St. Paul Street, MONTREAL. December 1, 1859.

HERBERT MORTIMER, STOCK BROKER, Notary Public, Land and General Agent, No. 82, King Street, East, Toronto.

The "MONTREAL WITNESS" is printed and published by JOHN DOUGALL, Proprietor, at 36 Great St. James Street. House, head of Drummond Street, Montreal.