

MONTREAL WITNESS.

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THE NEWS.

CANADA.

TWELFTH OF JULY AFFAIR.—Yesterday morning the following case was brought before the Recorder:—Andrew McElroy charged Patrick McGowan, a carter, with having, on Saturday last, snatched from the breast of his coat an orange lily. Complainant wished the Court to understand distinctly that he was not an Orangeman, and in wearing the orange lily did so from no party feeling whatever, not thinking that Saturday was any special day. He further stated that prisoner had not committed any assault on him further than taking the lily from his button-hole. Prisoner said he was an Irishman, and his feelings would not allow his country to be insulted, and therefore he pulled the orange lily from plaintiff's coat. He was fined 10s.—*Montreal Gazette*, 14th July.

MILITARY.—We learn that Lieut. General Sir William Eyre, K. C. B., will leave England, with his Staff, for his command, in the "Persia," on 12th July. Dr. Alexander, C. B., Inspector General of Hospitals, is appointed Head of the Medical Staff in Canada, and leaves England immediately. He has served throughout the whole of the Eastern campaign, and was Surgeon of the 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade, when stationed in this city.—*Quebec Chronicle*.

ELECTION IN NEW BRUNSWICK.—On Wednesday the City Election of St. Johns was decided in favor of Messrs. Harding and Lawrence, the state of the poll being:—Harding, 1216; Lawrence, 1198; Tilley, 1105; Reed, 1052. The latter Election was very severely contested, and strange to say its results seem almost to satisfy both the victors and the vanquished. The former are apparently pleased with their success, yet their satisfaction is somewhat tempered by the superior worth of the men who have been rejected, as compared with those who have been chosen, and we can well understand how respectable citizens, without becoming violent political partisans, can see little to exult in when Messrs. Harding and Lawrence are successful and Messrs. Tilley and Reed defeated. The vanquished on their part refer with complacency to the smallness of the numbers by which they have been overcome; to the extraordinary combination against them. Liquor dealers, Roman Catholics, Orangemen, and High-Churchmen, all with few exceptions combining against them. The *News* offers its warm congratulations on the alliance between the second and third of the parties above named and hopes that they will no longer fall out by the way. Mr. Tilley's friends also point with exultation to the fact that in the present contest he received 170 more votes than formerly.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND SUBMARINE CABLE.—The submarine electric telegraph cable for the New York, Newfoundland, and London Telegraph Company was successfully laid on the 10th July, from the steamship "Propontis," across the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between Cape Ray Cove, N. F., and Ashby Bay, C. B., a distance of eighty-five miles, in fifteen hours. Messages are now being freely and instantaneously transmitted from shore to shore. We understand that the Company have about 700 men at work at Newfoundland and on Cape Breton. The Newfoundland line from St. John's to the point where it intersects with the lines of the American Telegraph Company in Nova Scotia, will be about 600 miles in length, and it is confidently expected that the whole will be completed and in successful operation by the first of September.

WELLAND CANAL.—The *St. Catharines Journal* stated that in June, last year, 605 vessels passed through the Welland Canal, being the greatest number in any one month till the June now past, when the total was 640; of these, 395 were American, and 245 were Canadian.

EFFIGY BURNING.—We regret to learn that an instance of the very reprehensible practice of effigy burning took place at Yorkville, last Wednesday night. We think there is a more effectual way of expressing disapprobation of the misconduct of public men, than such senseless and disorderly proceedings.—*Christian Guardian*.

CENSORSHIP OF THE PRESS.—We lately noticed that some evil-disposed persons had thrown a quantity of type belonging to the *Paris Star* into the Grand River. The outrage, we learn, was committed in consequence of the opposition of the *Star* to Roman Catholic Separate Schools. It is further added that for the course the Editor pursued in this respect, he has been threatened with personal violence. We have no doubt, however, that the public will sustain the independent proprietor of the *Star* against all lawless attempts to do him harm, and convince his ignorant persecutors that outrages of the kind alluded to are not congenial to the climate of Upper Canada.—*Kingston paper*.

ROMANISTS AND SCHOOLS.—The following paragraph from the *Mirror* of last Friday, shows most conclusively that unless the Romanists of Upper Canada can get what they are demanding,—viz. the money of Protestants to support their schools, that they cannot much longer be maintained. When left to their own legitimate resources they find that Popish schools droop and finally die. The *Mirror* says of these schools:—"Several in the West are absolutely on the verge of discontinuance, while in Toronto it has been ascertained that owing to the frivolous and vexatious requirements of the law, out of a population of 2,000 or more rate payers, we are robbed of the taxes of 800! The Trustees have in consequence refused to avail themselves of the requirements of the law in regard to taxation, and have thrown themselves upon the voluntary contributions of the people."

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—According to the *Toronto Colonist*, the following candidates are spoken of:—M. O'Reilly, Esq., Burlington Division; Dr. Lowe, Queen's Division; Hon. Mr. Vankoughnet, Rideau Division; Hon. W. Robinson, Sauguen Division. Our contemporary adds: "For Trent Division we should be exceedingly glad to hear of Mr. Baldwin offering." Another paper says, there can be no doubt that the Legislative Council under its new constitution will be the most powerful division of our Parliament, and no effort must be spared to elect sound, capable men to fill the vacancies. Let it be remembered that they will sit eight years, and that in that view, a proper selection is of more importance even than in the case of members of Assembly.

TORONTO AND BERLIN SECTION OF THE GRAND TRUNK.—The patronage which has been bestowed up to this time upon the Toronto and Berlin section of the Grand Trunk Railway has surpassed the most sanguine expectations of all connected with the line. The passenger traffic from Berlin is steadily increasing, and before a month goes by, will be very respectable; and during last week over 2,000 passengers were carried from Guelph to Toronto. Messrs. Abraham & Waddell have already shipped a large quantity of prime Wheat from this place to the Toronto Market, and there can be little question that during the ensuing season Toronto will receive almost every bushel of Wheat grown between Berlin and Lake Huron.—*Berlin Chronicle*.

A NEW HARBOR OPENED.—A fine natural harbor on Lake Ontario, a few miles below Presque Isle, has been opened by a strange freak of nature, and Consec is now open to steamers of the largest class navigating the lake. This is no humbug, for the steamer "Chief Justice Robinson" made an exploring expedition on Saturday last to the thriving town of Consec, through the new outlet lately formed from Weller's Bay. As soon as the wharf is completed, which a spirited gentleman of Consec is now constructing, we believe it is the intention of Captain Young to call at the new port regularly on his trips between Cobourg and Oswego.—*Belleisle Intelligence*.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE CONTINENT

NAPLES.—A private letter from Naples of the 15th states that the political trials were being carried on with unflinching activity on the part of the Government jail purveyors. Among the persons accused is a lady, Mme. Antonietti di Pace, whose husband and son are now dying a slow death in the Castel del Nuovo. All the respectable part of the inhabitants are in a state of terror lest by some caprice of the prosecution they should be brought before the Monarchical "Tribunal Revolutionnaire," which completes the resemblance of King Ferdinand's rule with the

French reign of terror. The unfortunate inmates of the State prison are about to be subjected to a more rigorous treatment. Bianchini, the head of the police, who is suspected of leniency, is about to retire. The King loses no occasion of turning him into ridicule, and all sorts of tricks are played upon him by order of this crowned maniac. They even go the lengths of committing robberies, *par ordre*, close to his villa, by way of showing his inefficiency. This is almost too absurd to credit, but I am assured on good authority it is a well-authenticated fact.—*Paris Correspondent of Globe*.

GENERAL WILLIAMS.—A general order has been issued by the Field Marshal commanding upon the appointment of Sir W. F. Williams to the command at Woolwich. After paying a high tribute to the exertions of General Whynates, Lord Hardinge notifies the appointment of Sir W. F. Williams, and says:—"Viscount Hardinge has the greatest pleasure in notifying to the army this further mark of her Majesty's approbation of the conduct of so distinguished an officer. The foresight and skill which marked all his arrangements in preparing the defence of Kars—his heroic conduct in repelling the assault of a brave enemy—leading the gallant and faithful troops of her Majesty's ally the Sultan, aided by a small but devoted band of officers whose names will be a record in history—his constancy under sufferings and difficulties of the most appalling kind, his moral command over a large and famishing garrison, reduced at length to their last ration—have made the reputation of Sir Fenwick Williams, of Kars, a source of great pride to the artillery corps to which he belonged, to the army at large, and to his countrymen, who are equally loud in their admiration of his splendid achievements. The Field Marshal cannot resist on this occasion expressing the universal sentiment of respect felt throughout the British army toward General Mouravieff, for the generous treatment which Sir Fenwick Williams and his garrison received from that distinguished Russian commander."

AMERICAN SAILORS—RETRIBUTION.—About fifty American seamen, many of them coloured men, have deserted from American ships in the Tyne, and taken service with English ships, for the sake of higher wages. The American masters have applied to the Magistrates to know if they can help them to recover the sailors, but they cannot; there is no treaty between this country and the United States for the restoration of run-away seamen. Formerly, English mariners frequently deserted in American ports, and no doubt the Yankee thought it was a good thing to have no treaty on the subject: now, it seems, English service is better than American and the cute statesmen find the inconvenience caused by having no treaty.—*Glasgow Commercial Advertiser*.

PERMANENT RUSSIAN FORCE IN THE CRIMEA.—The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* writes:—"The Governments of Cherson, Ekaterinoslav, and Podolia are declared to be no longer under martial law; in the Crimea, however, it continues to exist, but it will also shortly be dispensed with; the force that is to be permanently stationed in the Crimean peninsula after its evacuation by the Allies is to be the third *armee corps*, under Gen. Wrangel, consisting of about 50,000 infantry and 8,000 cavalry."

ANOTHER WAR AT THE CAPE.—Information has been recently received from the Cape of Good Hope, which savours strongly of another war in that colony. The Caffres are again becoming discontented.—*United Service Gazette*.

RUSSIA.—An imperial ukase orders the issue of government bonds to the value of 12,000,000 silver roubles. Immense preparations are making at Moscow for the Czar's Coronation. The Emperor continues his severity against defaulters and contrabandists. Letters say that government seems inclined to modify its customs tariff, particularly as regards its raw produce, employed by foreign manufacturers.

PRESENT TO MADAME KOSSUTH.—The handloom wavers of Paisley have presented Madame Kossuth with a plaid, as a mark of their respect and sympathy for her husband.

THE PEERS AND THE PEERS.—Certainly, the way in which the civic monarch to the east of the Temple Bar dispenses his hospitalities is superb. This week he has been entertaining the Conservative Peers and Commoners and their ladies in right royal style. Lord Derby returned thanks on behalf of the upper branch of the Legislature, and showed how the old blood of the Peers was being constantly renewed by creations, the result of merit and individual energy. He stated a remarkable fact—that one-half of the existing peerages date from the time of George III. Mr. Disraeli, the lieutenant of the Conservative leader, spoke for the body to which he belonged, the Commoners, and his speech, his person, his position, must have convinced every hearer that in a free country brains will override blood. That he should be the exponent of the "gentleman of England" is a satire on hereditary talent, seeing the number of illustrious obscurities in the popular branch of the institutions who pay him fealty.

ACCIDENT TO THE PRINCESS ROYAL.—The Princess was engaged about midday in the boudoir, and was in the act of lighting a wax taper when a spark ignited the sleeve of a gauze dress worn by her Royal Highness. The flames spread rapidly, and in an instant the whole succeeded from the wrist to the shoulder and in a blaze. Her Royal Highness succeeded in extinguishing the flames before they had communicated with the body of the dress. The Princess's arm was much burnt.—*Post*.

THE LATE MR. SAMUEL GURNEY.—Funeral sermons were preached in all the churches and chapels at West Ham, Stratford, and Plaistow, on Sunday last, on the occasion of the death of this eminent philanthropist.

THE INUNDATION IN FRANCE.—In the *Moniteur* of Friday, the Prefect of the Seine announces that he has just received from the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of the City of London the announcement of a third payment of 100,000 francs, on the account of the subscription opened at London, on behalf of the sufferers by the inundations, and which subscription has already exceeded 450,000 francs. A list of subscribers published by the London Committee appears at length in the *Moniteur*. The amount of the French subscriptions, as far as have yet been published, has reached the sum of 4,033,500 francs.

MEETING OF THE IRISH ROMAN CATHOLIC PRELATES.—The Roman Catholic prelates, to the number of 27, are now sitting in secret synod. The Papal Delegate presides, and the conference lasts each day for several hours. The objects of the deliberations are known only to themselves, but it is generally understood that the question of Irish Catholic education, and of the maintenance of the new University in relation thereto, occupies considerable attention.—*Irish paper*.

EMIGRATION.—The *Baltimore Star* says:—"During the last week a large number of emigrants left this district for America. The spirit of emigration is still as fierce as ever. The lower classes, though unusually prosperous, are still discontented."

EMIGRATION FROM LIVERPOOL.—Eleven thousand four hundred and fifty-seven emigrants have left the port of Liverpool during the past month, more than two-thirds of whom, or upwards of 8600, have proceeded to the United States. Of these, nearly 6000 were Irish, a little more than 2000 English, the remainder being about equally divided between Scotch and Germans. The number of emigrants who have sailed to Quebec during the month was 1489, of whom 201 were English, 169 Scotch, 895 Irish, and 224 natives of other countries. To Australia there sailed, in five ships, 1518 emigrants, nearly all of whom have proceeded to Melbourne; 952 were English, 94 Scotch, 390 Irish, and 82 natives of other countries. The returns for the quarter ending this month have not yet been made up; but, including short ships, it will not very much exceed 43,560, against 44,292 in the corresponding quarter of 1855.

CHANGE IN THE POLICY OF FRANCE.—Several Paris Correspondents represent that the policy of the French Government appears to have undergone a decided change. It is said, that an opportunity will be found for him to have an interview with the Emperor of Austria. The cause of this closer union with Austria is said to be a sameness of view on the Italian question, and on the necessity of keeping the Danubian Principalities separated.

PREVENTION OF BOILER EXPLOSIONS.—On Monday a number of scientific gentlemen, boiler-makers, and others interested in the preservation of life and property by the prevention of boiler explosions, inspected a double-acting steam boiler float, at Baker and Co.'s, Tower-Street. The action is very simple, and consists in the addition of an extra float, which when the water begins to get low gives notice not only to the engineers and the men who generally attend to the boilers, but also to the employers and the workpeople. It has been inspected, we understand, by the directors of the Panopticon and Polytechnic institutions, and received their approbation.—*London paper*.

JEWISH DISABILITY BILL IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.—On the 23rd ult. Lord Lyndhurst moved the second reading of the Oath of Abjuration Bill, and in a long speech censured the retention of the words "on the true faith of a Christian" in an obsolete oath, for the purpose of effecting an object not originally contemplated. He advocated the claim of the Jews to sit in Parliament as a right, not as a favor, and suggested the impolicy of rejecting a measure, affecting the composition of the other House, which that House had passed six or seven times, and in favor of which thousands of petitions had been presented. After debate, the House, on a division, rejected the second reading of the bill by a majority of 32—the contents being 48, present, and 32 proxies—total, 78; and the non-contents, 66 present, and 44 proxies—total, 110.

RESIGNATION OF THE BISHOP OF LONDON.—We, *Morning Advertiser*, understand that Dr. Bloomfield has sent in his resignation, owing to continued ill-health, as Bishop of the Metropolitan diocese.

THE NEW CARDINALS.—The Pope nominated his six new Cardinals last week, of whom only three are Italians. The others are—Michael Lewicki, Archbishop of Leopold-Lemberg (Gallicia) and Kamenety (Poland), George Kanlik, Archbishop of Zagabria, in Croatia; and Alexandre Barnabo, Secretary of the Congregation for the Propagation of the Faith.

FATHER IGNATIUS.—We read in the German papers of a well-known eccentric: "A monk, whose name is Spencer, and who is a member of a noble family in England, is making a pilgrimage through Hungary with the permission of the Pope, his object being to establish praying societies, whose special task it will be to pray in chapels that the English nation may be converted, and return into the bosom of the true Church."

AUSTRALIA.—LIVERPOOL, Saturday.—The "Marco Polo," belonging to the Black Ball line of packets, arrived from Melbourne this afternoon, having on board 160 passengers, 750 tons of copper dross, a quantity of wool and general cargo, and £300,000 in sovereigns and specie. Her advices, which are to the 26th March, have been anticipated by the Overland Mail. Mr. Charles Gavan Duffy paid a visit to Sydney, a meeting was held some weeks since to raise a subscription to present him with a qualification—£2,000 in value—for a seat in the new Legislative Assembly. At Melbourne, the demand for gold for shipment was very great, and the price was £3 18s 6d.

ITALY.—We learn from letters dated Milan, the 21st instant, that a movement on a large scale, indeed, on the whole line of the Italian Peninsula, is in course of preparation. This movement is attributed to Mazzinian agency, in order to anticipate another movement of a more constitutional character. The Mazzinian party fear, no doubt, that Italy will be taken out of their hands, if the moderate leaders who look up to Sardinia for the liberation of their country, act before them; and they seem determined to strike a blow at once in their usual fashion. Copies of incendiary proclamations, exciting to pillage and assassination, are circulated throughout Italy.

THE AUSTRIANS IN ITALY.—Affairs at Parma have taken a curious turn. It appears that the Austrian Military Commission endeavoured to take cognizance of acts anterior to the state of siege. The Dutchess Regent opposed this; the case was referred to Radetzky; and he replied, that, if the Regent interfered, she must be left to her fate. This does not seem to imply that the Austrians will march out; for, although the Dutchess caused the Commission to be dissolved and the persons in prison to be liberated, we do not hear that the Austrians have abandoned Parma.

UNITED STATES

THE BROOKS CASE IN CONGRESS.—Washington, July 9, 1856.—The Brooks case was taken up in the House to-day; Mr. Clingman leading off in a most extraordinary bludgeon speech, fully indorsing the outrage upon Mr. Sumner, and startling many of his Southern friends by his unwelcome ground. Mr. Brooks, not only committed a bold and manly speech taking countenance, but that a law should be passed making all such assaults punishable in the Penitentiary. Mr. Orr made a labored defence of Mr. Brooks, and said an attempt had been made to-day to print 100,000 copies of the report on the alleged assault, for electioneering purposes. Mr. Hickman of Pennsylvania said he voted to print that number, and if the gentleman from South Carolina said he did so for electioneering purposes, it was false. This remark created considerable fluttering, in the midst of which three men were observed holding Mr. Keitt, who seemed quite willing to be held; while Mr. Buffington of Massachusetts and others cried "Let him up." Mr. Hickman was perfectly cool. Quiet was restored, and Mr. Orr finished his speech.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

SLAVE TRAFFIC.—Two vessels have left the port of New York within the past few days fully equipped for the slave trade on the coast of Africa.—*Boston Times*.

ARRESTS FOR BEING ENGAGED IN THE SLAVE TRADE.—C. T. Baker, A. C. Baptista, Carlos Labradada, and Wm. Stabler were arrested in Baltimore, on 14th July, charged with being engaged in the slave trade. The schooner "C. F. Cole," it was alleged, purchased and fitted out by them for the coast of Africa, had landed a cargo of slaves at Havana, from whence she returned to the Chesapeake Bay, where it was the intention to scuttle and abandon her; but she was taken up and brought into port, and the parties above-named arrested. Baptista is the Portuguese Consul at this port.

THE COLLINGWOOD ROUTE.—This route is becoming more and more favorably known, in consequence of the quick transportation of produce through it, and its ability to shorten the distance between this city and Chicago. The boat "Waverley," of the Old Oswego Line, has brought a cargo of flour, which was but sixteen days coming from Chicago.—*New York Courier*.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

PRESENTATION.—The members of the Free Church, Embro, have presented their Pastor, the Rev. D. McKenzie, with a burgee worth £45, as a mark of their esteem, and due appreciation of his unremitting services, during a period of twenty years of unceasing labour among them.—*Woodstock Sentinel*.

DROGUES CONFERRED.—The *New York Observer* of the 10th inst., reports that the Council of the University of New York, at their last session, conferred the honorary degree of D. D. on the Rev. Robert Irvine, minister of Knox's Church, Hamilton, and on the Rev. A. Frazer, Free Church missionary, at Poonah, India.

CHURCH BURNED.—The Free Presbyterian Church of Collingwood, has been destroyed by fire. A subscription is about to be raised to assist the infant church in erecting another building.

NEW FREE CHURCH AT ELORA.—The New Church at Elora was opened on Sabbath, the 18th of May, by the Rev. Robert Irvine, of Knox's Church, Hamilton. Many of our readers are aware that this village, which is beautifully situated on the Grand River, about four miles below Fergus, and thirteen miles from Guelph, has risen very rapidly within the last few years. Six or eight years ago it consisted of a few houses, while now it contains a population of more than a thousand, and gives the fairest promise of becoming in a very short time, a place of considerable importance. In the immediate vicinity is the new Village of Salem, which is already almost a part of Elora. On Tuesday, the 3rd of June, the Presbytery of Hamilton met at Elora, for the ordination of the Rev. James Middlemiss to the pastoral charge of the New Congregation.—*Free Church Record*.

CONTEMPORARY PRESS.

THE COTTON WOOL TRADE OF AMERICA.

(From the Glasgow Commonwealth.)

If, as stated by Cowper, it be true that "the band of commerce was designed, To associate all the branches of mankind," never was there a more signal instance of this associative power, or in other words, mutual dependence and helpfulness, on the part of two great branches of the human family, than is to be found in the history of the cotton trade.

Table with 2 columns: Year, Quantity. Rows: 1785 (5 bags), 1786 (6 bags), 1855 (1,632,685 bags).

And the annual value of the cotton exported from the States is now equal to that of all the other articles taken together. Let us indicate a few of the early points of interest in the history of this branch of the cotton trade, the growth of which has been so remarkable.

Our readers may recollect that it was towards the close of last century that the inventions of Hargreaves, Arkwright, Crompton, and Cartwright were first successfully carried into operation. While these men were heroically struggling to get their respective machines into practical use, a struggle of a different sort (yet how intertwined the interest of one with that of the other!) was going on in a different quarter of the world.

A long range of small islands lies between George Town, in South Carolina, and St. Mary's, in Georgia, extending over a space of about 200 miles. These islands were at some former time the abode of a tribe of Indian fishermen, and the vast accumulation of shells, bones, and other calcareous matters left by them, had become intimately mixed with the original soil and produced a peculiar loam of a light and fertile nature.

Henceforth the short-stapled cotton began to be grown in all directions round Georgia as a common centre, north into the two Carolinas, west into the hill country, and into all the Southern States, accommodating itself to the different soils and climates of the interior, which the long-staple cotton would not do.

Table with 3 columns: Location, 1854 (Millions of lbs.), 1855 (Millions of lbs.). Rows: Brazil and other parts of South America, Egypt, East Indies, West Indies, United States.

As a general rule, the trade has been as profitable for the States as it is extensive. The cost of producing the material, and bringing it to market, is estimated at 6 1/2 cents per pound. But the average price realised by the planter has far exceeded that figure.

Table with 2 columns: Year, Price per lb. Rows: 1823 (10.0 cent), 1843 (9.6 cent), 1848 (8.0 cent), 1853 (9.5 cent).

In conclusion, to sum up in the fewest possible words and figures the magnitude of the cotton-growing interest in the States of America, it may be stated that the value to the growers of the crop brought

to market in 1852-3, could not be less than a hundred and twenty-eight millions of dollars! We should think that these States ought not to be over-anxious for a war with Great Britain. The idea of war is as preposterous as it is wicked.

AMERICAN RELATIONS WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

(From the New York Times.)

We are certainly most unfortunate in our diplomatic relations with Great Britain. The settlement of our differences upon subjects of real importance is continually postponed and embarrassed by paltry controversies upon the most insignificant points. The Central American difficulty is one of real magnitude. The issues it involves are of the utmost importance to the commerce of the world, and to the independence and safety of the United States.

We hope that these miserable and discreditable little controversies are now over, and that the earnest attention of the people and Governments of the two countries will be directed to the amicable adjustment of the Central American controversy. The subject is one of vast importance to both countries; and, if it is to be discussed in the heat of passion, or under the influence of resentments stimulated by other causes, we may well despair of a pacific solution.

The controversy turns upon the interpretation of the treaty made in 1850 under the Administration of President Taylor. The paramount object of that Treaty was to secure the neutrality of the Isthmus of Panama, so that the Canals or Railroads by which that Isthmus may hereafter be traversed, may not be subject to seizure or control by any great Power, but may, under all circumstances of Peace or War, be free and open to the commerce of the world.

Neither party will ever obtain or maintain for itself any exclusive control over the contemplated canal.

Neither will ever erect or maintain any fortification commanding the same or the vicinity thereof.

Neither will use any protection which either affords or may afford, or any alliance which either has or may have, to or with any State or people, for the purpose of erecting or maintaining any such fortifications, or of occupying or colonizing Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito Coast, or any part of Central America, or of assuming or exercising any dominion over the same.

Neither will take advantage of any intimacy, or use any alliance, connection or influence that either may possess with any State or people through whose territory the canal may pass for the purpose of acquiring or holding, directly or indirectly, for its own citizens or subjects, any unequal rights or advantages of commerce or navigation.

These are the provisions of the treaty. They declare that neither party will occupy, or colonize, or assume, or exercise any dominion, and that neither will use any protection for the purpose of occupying or colonizing any part of the territory which the treaty was intended to cover. The purpose of the treaty is apparent from its language. Under its stipulations the United States insists that Great Britain is bound to withdraw her authority from the Mosquito Coast, from the Bay Islands, and from other parts of Central America.

position held by Great Britain in that region,—if her possession of the Bay Islands and her protectorate of the Mosquito Coast,—are incompatible with the neutrality of the Isthmus, then Great Britain cannot in good faith claim, nor can the United States with safety concede, that this position should be maintained. And the people of both countries are interested alike in settling the controversy upon this basis.

"The parties declare that, besides the particular purpose of the treaty before started, they have the further and broader object to establish a general principle; and so they agree to extend their protection, by treaty stipulation, to any other practicable communications, whether by canal or railway, across the Isthmus, and especially to those contemplated to be made by the way of Tehuantepec and Panama."

This language leaves no room for dispute as to the intent and object of the treaty. If the two nations were sincere in this solemn protestation of their motives, and if they are still inclined to give them full and fair effect, there cannot be any insurmountable obstacle in the way of an adjustment. Let the common object of the two nations be kept steadily in view, and with due discretion and judgment the means of attaining it will be found.

Upon our part, we confess, the new negotiations open under great disadvantage. The minor differences which have engaged attention have been settled in our favor; but we have purchased these advantages at too dear a rate. We have touched the pride and irritated the feelings of the British people. We have impressed upon them the conviction that we are exacting in our demands, overbearing in our temper, rash and rude in our manners and insincere in our professions.

THE CONSUMMATION.

(From the N. Y. Times.)

The Conspirators are approaching the consummation of their work. They started two years ago to erect a new Slave State upon free soil belonging to the United States. Desperate as the undertaking seemed, it is upon the verge of success. Formidable as were the barriers which had been erected between Slavery and Kansas, they have all been prostrated. The solemn compact which the North and South had made, which all parties and all sections had respected, which thirty years had sanctified, was first repudiated. Outrage, murder, civil war have all been invoked to crush the will of the people of Kansas, and force Slavery upon that Territory against their wishes.

All this has been accomplished by the direct aid and countenance of the President of the United States. And now Toombs and Douglas, the ringleaders in this great conspiracy, step in to place in his hands the power to finish the work he has so well begun. Their bill, crowded with indecent haste through the Senate on Thursday morning last, empowers the President to name five commissioners who are to have absolute and irresponsible power in the affairs of this doomed Territory.

The whole scope and purpose of this new bill is to fasten Slavery upon Kansas. Douglas, Toombs, and their abettors have this in view. They know that their bill will accomplish this object; and that knowledge—the certainty of producing that result—has been their motive for pushing it through. It puts the Government and the fate of Kansas into the hands of President Pierce and the Senate of the United States;—and no man of common sense can doubt their determination to carry Slavery into Kansas, at any cost and at all hazards.

This bill has passed the Senate. Its fate now rests with the House of Representatives. Every Democrat in that body will vote for it, under fear of the Executive displeasure. The Fillmore cohort, with Haven and Whitney at its head and tail, will vote for it, to gratify their innate and malignant hatred of Free-Soil principles. Official patronage will be lavishly promised; bribes will be freely offered; threats, enticements, every possible appliance by which Power knows so well how to crush the Right, will be brought to bear in favor of its enactment.

This result will change, but not end, the contest. A new Congress is to be chosen this Fall;—and in every district of the Northern States, the issue will be distinctly made,—shall the conspiracy be ratified and confirmed? Shall Kansas, thus made a Slave State, be admitted as such into the Union? It will render tenfold more intense the agitation which now burns throughout the land. It will create an issue before which no doughface can stand an hour, and will render impossible the admission into the Union of any Slave State, through all time to come. The Conspirators have hitherto faced every danger, and dared all extremities, in pursuit of their end. If they can look calmly upon the public perils they now court,—if the slaveholders of the Southern States think they can afford thus to brave results which threaten them with ruin,—they cannot be far from that insanity which is said to be the divine premonition of sure destruction.

SELECTIONS.

GENERAL WALKER'S LATEST COUP D'ETAT IN NICARAGUA—IMPORTANT NEWS.

The news which we published yesterday from Nicaragua (in the shape of a telegraphic despatch from New Orleans, where the steamer "Daniel Webster" had arrived on Saturday,) is of the highest importance. It appears that "General Walker was elected President, June 24. Rivas and his Minister of War left Leon on the 12th, and afterwards appeared at Chinendago. They there collected six hundred natives, called in the outposts, and ordered the American troops to evacuate Leon. The order was obeyed, and Rivas took possession with 120 men. Most of the officers of the former Cabinet stand by Walker." What does all this mean? Putting the dates in their chronological order, we see that President Rivas and his Minister of War left Leon on the 12th, and that Walker was elected, twelve days afterwards, President of the republic—that in the meantime, Rivas having collected a body of six hundred natives, marched back upon Leon, and ordered the troops to evacuate it, which he did; and that thereupon Rivas took possession with one hundred and twenty men. General Walker, however, while obeying this order seems still to have had strength and authority enough, or boldness enough, to declare Rivas and his party traitors. The questions which naturally arise in connection with this curious and rather startling intelligence are these—Who elected Walker? His American soldiers, or the natives upon compulsion? Why did he evacuate Leon upon the approach of General Rivas, and what has become of all the troops of Walker? For surely they must be sadly diminished, or he would hardly have retreated without fighting, from a body of six hundred men denounced by him as traitors. Rivas, too, it will be remarked, with only one hundred and twenty men, took possession of Leon. His remaining four hundred and eighty men were, perhaps, held in reserve for the active business of the further pursuit of General Walker. In any aspect, this news wears an ugly complexion for "the gray-eyed man." It shows that, while he imagined that he was only using Rivas for temporary necessities, Rivas has had precisely the same estimate of the services of Walker, and that each has been deceiving the other. We suspect, however, that the wily native, all the time, has been anticipating and preparing for this move of Walker, and that Walker for once has trusted too much to the outside appearance of things. We await the details of this news by the "Daniel Webster." Perhaps, with all the particulars and all the circumstances in our possession, the situation of Walker may not appear so bad, as from the facts now before us we should judge it to be. It may be that his service has ceased to be attractive even to the filibusters, and that the constant reinforcements required from New York and San Francisco to keep his army on a war footing have suddenly failed. Finally, Walker may yet come out with flying colors, or he may next turn up as a gentleman at large in New York. Revolutions are very uncertain in their issues, especially in Central America.—*N. Y. Herald.*

A NEW CENSORSHIP.—A meeting of "gallant" Southerners has lately been held in Washington to take into consideration the practicability of organizing a "Commercial Association," the constitution of which shall require all the members to pledge themselves not to buy goods (on 24 months credit—the time usually taken,) of any Northern friend of free speech, or free soil. The plan is to establish an office in New York, where a record is kept of all those patriotic merchants who sell their principles, with their goods (on 24 months,) and also all those who believe in caoutchouc arguments in saving the Union. A capital idea that, in a commercial point of view. However, if in time, we would respectfully suggest that, instead of the proposed organization, a new bureau be added to the furniture of the White House, (with branch offices, of course, in New York, Lowell, Waterbury, and all other dangerous places where dry goods, wooden clocks, or rat traps, are either bought, sold or manufactured,) and that Frank Pierce be appointed Secretary-in-chief. Douglas (the Simon pure Arnold, we mean,) and Caoutchouc Brooks would doubtless be glad of office in this new department—the former to make the constitution and platform, and the latter to *Can* it into the heads of the people. As this new association should meet with favor with all our merchants, (who wish to sell goods, with their principles thrown in—at 24 months,) we would suggest that the *Journal of Commerce* call another Castle Garden meeting, inviting particularly all those who believe that cotton and caoutchouc are the chief instruments of prosperity, civilization and Christianity.

Attention merchants!!—*Right about face!!*—(Music,) Hail Columbia.—*N. Y. Independent.*

DIVING FOR THE 'ATLANTIC'S' SAFE.—Some interesting facts connected with the 'Atlantic,' have been furnished the *Cleveland Herald*, by Mr. E. P. Harrington, of Westfield, New York, the diver who went down to the vessel. From the lengthy statement we condense as follows:—In the undertaking there were associated with him Martin Quigley and Chas. O. Gardner, of Chautauque Co., N. Y., and Wm. Newton, of Detroit. They sailed in the schooner 'Fletcher' to the locality where the 'Atlantic' was sunk, arriving there June 18. The next day Mr. Harrington, encased in Wells & Gowan's sub-marine armor, made his first descent. This armor is made of two layers of canvas and one of india-rubber, the rubber occupying the middle. It is loose and flexible, and of course resists no pressure. From in front of the mouth proceeds a tube, composed of nine alternate layers of canvas and rubber, with a copper wire coiled inside to prevent collapse. This is flexible too, and being as long as the depth to which the diver goes, and the upper end being in the open air, secures proper respiration. The aperture is 1/8th of an inch in diameter. A wreck line had previously been dropped and rested against the side of the steamer. Dressed as above described, with leaden shoes, and with lead weights attached to his body amounting in all to 248 lbs., with a rope around his waist, by which he could be raised to the surface, and a check or signal line in his hand, the adventurous diver commenced his first descent. He was governed by the wreck line, and struck the promenade deck about forty feet aft the state-room where the Express Company's safe was, which was in the third state-room aft the wheelhouse on the larboard side. He remained on deck but one minute. After descending from 50 to 70 feet, depending upon the clearness of the air above, all is dark to the diver and he is governed entirely by feeling. During four days he made 18 descents to the 'Atlantic,' remaining on board of her periods of from four to eleven minutes each. It was not until the third day, upon which he made seven dives, that he succeeded in getting to the state-room, during which he succeeded in breaking a hole through the wood work and getting a line fast to the ring of the safe, but found the aperture too small to admit of the passage of the safe. The next day he, by the aid of a saw, managed to attach a rope to the panel work and casing, so that the workmen above detached it. The safe was then raised. The 'Atlantic' lies careened, her larboard side being 175 feet, and the water on her starboard 160 deep. The safe was about 175 feet from the surface. Upon her deck Mr. H. found a light sediment of three or four inches depth. He could, as we have said above, see nothing, and encountered nothing but the wood work, chains, glass, and the chest. The water was very chilly, and Mr. H's hands were so numb that he could not by mere feeling distinguish glass from wood. It was only by the former's breaking that he knew its material. He thinks his strength below not more than one-tenth that he has when in open air. He suffered but little from pressure, except two or three times when such was the rush of blood to the head, that as he says, he saw "bright flashes in his helmet, like electric sparks."

[The account of the diver meeting with a bowing lady and other bodies on the wreck, which we incautiously copied from an American paper, turns out to be a hoax.—*Ed. Wit.*]

MR. SUMNER'S HEALTH.—CIRCULATION OF HIS SPEECH.—Mr. S. on 7th inst. left Washington for some quiet retreat between here and Philadelphia, where he will be wholly removed from political or any other excitement which may impede his recovery. He is certainly in worse health now than in the first week after the assault. His flesh has fallen off, and his muscular and nervous system appears most seriously impaired. Instead of the active vigorous movement, the long, rapid stride that formerly belonged to him, he now has the tottering step and the general feebleness of a man of ninety. He is only comfortable when lying on his bed. Since the healing of his wounds his friends have been much concerned by an occasional numbness on the top of his head, which alternates with an unpleasant dull throbbing, a reminiscence of the original blows. Some administration journals effect to discredit the reports of Mr. Sumner's illness, but no one who has seen him could have any desire or excuse for doubting. In the same way they ridiculed the stories of the Kansas evils, until forced to admit their existence. The demand for Sumner's speech, meanwhile, continues without abatement. Not seven weeks have elapsed since its delivery, and, at least, a million copies must have been issued. Editions have been published in most of our large cities, and the printer in Washington had, on Thursday last, received orders for 225,000. It is also incorporated entire as part of the Congressional Report on the Brooks outrage, of which, probably, one hundred thousand extra copies will be printed. On the whole, it well deserves the name of the Uncle Tom of Speeches.—*American Paper.*

THE SUMNER ASSAULT CASE.—The trial of Brooks for the dastardly assault upon Senator Sumner has resulted, as we fully expected it would, in the mere mockery of justice being meted out to the offender. A paltry fine of \$300 was imposed for an assault of the most aggravated character! It is idle to speak of this sentence as a punishment. Mr. Brooks is a wealthy man and would throw away double the amount of his fine upon a champagne supper without feeling the expenditure. If the fine had been \$3,000 instead of \$300, his admiring constituents would have raised the amount and presented it to him as a token of their approval of his chivalry. Nothing short of imprisonment would have been a punishment at all commensurate with the magnitude of the offence, but this the court had not the courage or independence to inflict. It is thus that the courts at Washington partake of the prevailing demoralization. Great offenders go "unwhipped of justice." Crimes are committed in high places with impunity, and those scenes are tolerated if not encouraged, which have made our national Legislature a reproach at home and abroad, and a disgrace to the nation.—*Boston Journal.*

A SLAVE CASE.—The case of the hardship of slavery to which I alluded in my last, is as follows:—A noble specimen of mulatto manhood became providentially acquainted with me. He is some thirty-eight or forty years of age, and has upon his physiognomy the stamp of intellectual power, if it was properly cultivated. He is a deeply devoted Christian, and has won the confidence of a large circle, both white and colored, who have made his acquaintance, and who appreciate his worth. From him I learned the following facts in his history. He was born a slave in Virginia, the land of Jefferson, and the burial-place of Washington. His mistress emancipated him by will, but the heirs, by the aid of Virginia law, broke the will, and the sun of his freedom set again in the dark night of slavery. Through the influence of friends and his own courage he paid five hundred dollars of tribute money to despotism, and became the undisputed owner of his own body, soul, and labor. But his wife and children were born slaves, and went to the market for sale. A man of wealth and standing in that vicinity purchased the wife and children, paying the sum of "six hundred dollars for the lot," in slave-selling parlance. He was and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and one of its leading officers. At the time of the purchase, he made this statement and offer to the husband and father of his purchased chattels: that he did not buy them for the purpose of speculation, but if at any time subsequent to the purchase the man should be able to redeem his wife and children, he should have them at the same price. Thirteen years have passed away, and while by its labor it has pressed heavily upon my sable friend, yet he has strove manfully, inspired by a strong faith that his family would yet be gathered in freedom by his own hands. Thirteen years has this member of a Christian church reaped the unpaid toil of this man's wife and children, and now, at the age of seventy years or upwards, with God's righteous judgment-seat but a step in advance of him, he coolly crushes the hopes, and annihilates his Christian word of trust, by asking this brother of the same communion and church *four thousand dollars* for his family! When I looked in the sad face of my friend, and saw despair cast the shadow of its raven wing upon it as his hopes were thus unexpectedly blasted, my heart said, Is God just? and will he avenge his children? Is it possible that a Gospel believer can practice such an abomination, and stifle his conscience to such an extent as to believe himself a disciple of Him who came to set the oppressed free, and to break every yoke?—*Wash. Cor. N. Y. Independent.*

THE COSTUME QUESTION AND THAT YELLOW WAISTCOAT.—It must be especially gratifying to our indomitable Premier, Marcy, that, notwithstanding all the ridicule, mockery and contempt with which his official circulars on diplomatic costume have been treated at home and abroad, at last he has achieved a signal victory upon this initial point in his foreign policy. This victory is over Victoria herself, and in the person of that mysterious West Point professor in the frock coat, black cravat, and yellow waistcoat. * * * However that may be, it appears that when the Queen was informed that Mr. Dallas was present with an American constituent in the costume described, her Majesty, with her usual good sense and courtesy, ordered that they be admitted, notwithstanding the rules and regulations of such occasions. Said she, (but she was too late,) "I shall be happy to see the gentleman in any costume." What better proof could we have of the restoration of the *entente cordiale* between John Bull and Brother Jonathan? "He is an American, and whether in a dress or a frock coat, or with or without a yellow waistcoat, or however dressed, or clean or dirty, let him come along. We accept his visit *bona fide*." Such is the fair interpretation of Queen Victoria's queenly and lady-like remark. And we are indebted for this manifestation of her sincere desire for peace and good will between the two countries, to that happy experiment of Mr. Dallas with the mysterious gentleman in the yellow waistcoat.—Say what we please, we have among us the greatest tuft-hunters and toadies in the world. A smile from a lord will penetrate the soul of the most independent free-born American humbug. Our greatest heiresses give away all their possessions to titled husbands; in short, our redhot, unappeasable indignation—such a fine staple in the newspapers, at public meetings, in bar-rooms, and just before a Presidential election—is often cooled down in the twinkling of an eye by the very first sprinkle of condescension from the foreign nobility. Thus some of our countrymen make the veriest fools of themselves abroad by their absurd conduct and bad manners—pretended democrats in words, but petty aristocrats in reality. A rebuff once in a while will do no harm to these illustrious Jonathans while on their wonderful travels by sea and by land. How Mr. Dallas came to make such a blunder as to attempt to introduce the West Pointer in a military dress—for it was nothing more—we are unable to conjecture. He had experience of courts, and should have known better. Without a dress sword and a regulation chapeau, the *attaché* could not be said to be *en regle*, even here, much less in the drawing room. He was treated as he deserved, and he has now something to lecture about. We presume there will be no war; we hope not, for the sake of the bulls in Wall street, whose horns have lately been quite exalted—for the sake of Pierce and Marcy, particularly the latter, whose eminent career has been endangered three several times by a succession of sartorial events. No matter, he has achieved a triumph. Victoria has yielded to American diplomacy and the rights of man.—*N. Y. Herald.*

MIRICKVILLE MURDER.—This matter has been cleared up, so far as Mr. Stewart is concerned, the real parties in the "Jessie Thomson" affair having been brought to light. It appears that a person named Alexander Adams is the real culprit in the mysterious movements of Jessie Thomson, whose proper name is Jessie McEwan. It is also said that she is niece to Adams, and has been seduced by her brate of an uncle. Nay more, the *Mirickville Chronicle* affirms that the unfortunate Jessie is the second niece the man Adams has seduced. If this be true, we can find no language strong enough in which to paint so foul a deed. These poor girls, daughters of his own sister, now dead, were no doubt pure as snow, till contaminated by their black-hearted uncle. Left to his charge, and afraid of throwing themselves upon the world, they succumbed to the infernal designs of a brute in the garb of a man. Instead of protecting them, he debased them. He has embittered their lives forever. There is one hope left, their minds may not yet be so far degraded as to preclude them from living virtuously for the future—God is merciful and on him as their saviour they ought to be taught to rely. The case ought to call forth the Christian sympathy of the people of the neighbourhood. Jessie and the other girl, if alive, should at once be rescued from the vile influence of their fiendish uncle, while he ought to be shunned and detested by every man, woman and child in the country. Let him wander forth another Cain, that he may find no rest, till he has truly and sincerely repented of the foul crime he has committed against the best interests of society. The people living on the road, as well as the inhabitants of Perth and Smith's Falls, (Adams lives about seven and a half miles from Smith's Falls on the Perth road) should take some action in the matter. Adams ought not for a moment longer to be allowed to hold control over his nieces. Prompt measures should be taken to remove them from his power. If this is not done the people in the vicinity will, in a manner, be partakers of his sin.—*Brockville Recorder.*

TUGS FOR THE RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.—We had yesterday the privilege of inspecting two very fine vessels, built by Messrs. Robert Napier and Sons and at present lying in their dock at Lancefield. They are tugs which were contracted for by Mr. Baby of Quebec on the part of the Provincial Government of Canada, and are intended to be used for towing vessels engaged in the Canadian trade from the Island of Anticosti up to Quebec. As they are without exception, the finest vessels of their class ever built, a few particulars regarding them will not be uninteresting. They are built of iron, the plates being much thicker than those used in the construction of the Edinburgh. Their length of keel is 170 feet, breadth of beam 30 feet, and their depth 17 1/2 feet. They are each 730 tons burthen, and will be propelled by a screw, driven by a pair of oscillating engines of about 400 horse-power. We saw one pair of the engines, and were struck with their remarkable strength and solidity. A party experienced in engineering assured us that better engines never left the Clyde. Both vessels are schooner rigged and fitted with four water tight bulkheads. The chains and anchors are in accordance with the rules of the Admiralty. Cabins, commodious and highly finished, sufficient to accommodate upwards of a dozen of passengers, have been fitted up, and when completed instead of resembling a tug such as our readers are in the habit of seeing on the Clyde, these vessels will in many respects outstrip some of our first-class ocean steamers. They are named the "Queen Victoria" and "Napoleon III," and have been built under the superintendence of Captain Davidson, a gentleman of much experience. As soon as completed, the Victoria will proceed at once to Quebec, and will, we believe, take out fourteen cabin passengers, and about one hundred tons of measurement of light goods, for which she has ample accommodation. She is expected to make the passage in eleven days, and when her size and the immense power of her engines are considered, this is not an over estimate. The "Napoleon III," goes to Havre direct, where she will take on board five lanterns for lighthouses on the Straits of Belleisle, and the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The "Queen Victoria" will be commanded by Captain Davidson, and the "Napoleon III." by Captain McKay.—*North British Mail June 25.*

THE POLITICAL TRIALS AT NAPLES.—The number of the accused is 11. They are accused of having conspired to overthrow and change the actual government. Their names are:—Nicola Mignona, a barrister; Raffaele Ruggiero, an Augustine monk; Angelantonio de Cicco, a priest; Carlo de Angelis; Raffaello Mauro; Gennaro Mortali; Basilio Palmieri, a lawyer; Danjello Ventre; Giuseppe Avitabile Antonietta de Pau, a nun; Benjamin de Rosa, a priest. The accuser of these persons is one Domenico Francesco Pierro, of Naples, who (so says the act), "stung by remorse, revealed the designs of his fellow conspirators." In consequence of the revelations of Pierro, who is a noted spy by profession, 39 persons were arrested, and after a long imprisonment, nothing being proved against them, they were all liberated with the exception of the above-mentioned 11. From the evidence which has been adduced it will be difficult to convict them of a conspiracy, of which they deny any knowledge. The accused Mignona has publicly declared that while in prison, under accusation, he as well as others received the bastinado with a view to compel him to confess a crime of which he never was guilty. The priest de Rosa declared that he had to submit to blows and other indignities against which he protested both as a man and as a priest. In a fit of rage one day the Governor of the Bagno di Proccida ordered 72 of the prisoners to receive 100 lashes each, and the order was carried out to the letter. A Government which can sanction such infamous acts cannot escape the opprobrium attached to them; and in the name of justice and outraged humanity every man should stand forth to denounce them. It is needless to add that the proceedings of this trial are eagerly watched by all classes. It is difficult to understand why the King ordered it to take place. Was it with a view to brave public opinion, or to convince England and France that his throne is menaced by continual attempts at conspiracy and revolt? The future will clear up this incomprehensible mystery.—The statute law of 1848, which was a spontaneous act of the King, and solemnly sworn to by him, has never been abrogated. That statute abolished for ever special criminal courts; consequently the present trial and the sentences that may be pronounced are illegal.—*European Times.*

ROME'S INTEREST IN AMERICAN AFFAIRS.—Rome, May 1, 1856.—The monthly organ of the church (*Cirilla Cattolica*) denounces the anti-Catholic Know-Nothing movement in the United States, and especially certain proceedings in the Legislature of Massachusetts and New York, touching church property, schools, &c., as a gross violation of the Federal Constitution. The introduction of such influence in the National Legislature also provokes severe comment; and it is said, in reference to certain disorders in the elections at Louisville, St. Louis and New Orleans, that the victories of the order are baptized in blood. In view of the possible prevalence of such a spirit, in a country which boasts of toleration above all others, the *Cattolica* commends the suggestions of founding an asylum for the oppressed somewhere in the bosom of the forests of Canada or the United States. Such a colony would, it is said, secure the Irish Catholics, so numerous in the new world, the privilege of worship according to their ancient faith, and the proper training of their children, now subjected to the worst influences of prejudice and persecution. It is, perhaps, not unnatural that the writer should see other evils in the working of our political system. Reference is made to the slavery question, and some recent proposition to increase the power of the Mayor of the City of New York—the metropolitan of the vices, as of the commerce of the new world—suggests the remark that "democracy seems practicable only where the plebs are slaves."

PAPAL STATES.—A note has been received by the French Government from Rome, the tone of which is very haughty and independent. The Pope is organising a militia in considerable numbers, but is said to shrink from a forced conscription.

NOTICES.

PRESBYTERY OF MONTREAL.—(Free Church).—This Court will hold its ordinary quarterly meeting, (D. V.), at Quebec, on Wednesday, 6th August, at 10 A. M. A Presbyterial visitation will be held within Chalmers' Church, Quebec, on the evening of the same day, the Rev. D. Fraser to preach and preside.

— We have received a prospectus of the St. Francis College, of which Institution, Thomas Tall, Esq., of Melbourne, is President; and Rev. E. Cleveland, Rev. Dr. Falloon, and Dr. Webber are Professors. The College is pleasantly located at Richmond, the junction of the Quebec, Montreal, and Portland Railroads. Information about the Institution may be obtained from any of the above named gentlemen.

— Messrs. Salter & Ross have issued a well executed wood-cut, to commemorate the reception given to the 39th Regiment on its arrival from the Crimea. The engraving represents the Regiment passing through the triumphal arch, near the Bank of Montreal. The cut is accompanied with a description of the reception.

— See Advertisement of the Perseverance Tent Pleasure Excursion to Sorel, which is to take place on Wednesday morning.

ARTICLES ON INSIDE PAGES.

Table listing articles on inside pages with categories like 'Cotemporary Press', 'Young Men', and 'The Advantages of Literary Associations'.

THE WITNESS.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1856.

EDITORIAL REVIEW.

— The "Niagara's" mail was received here on the 18th inst. The Prince and Princess of Prussia are expected to visit England shortly. — The King of the Belgians is now on a visit to the Queen. It is thought that the object of his visit is to secure the influence of Britain in favor of his son being made King of Greece, as it is supposed there must be a change in the dynasty. — The students of Trinity College, Dublin, have presented Lieut. Massy—better known as Redan Massy—with a sword. — The citizens of Glasgow have presented Sir Colin Campbell with the freedom of the city and with a sword. The gathering on the occasion was a most enthusiastic one. It is said that it is Her Majesty's intention to confer upon the gallant hero the rank of Lieut.-General. — The city of London has presented the freedom of the city, and a sword worth 100 guineas, to General Williams, the Hero of Kars. — Affairs in Naples approach a crisis. A letter from Paris states, that should King Bomba give an unfavorable reply to the remonstrance of France and England, that a combined fleet will enter the Bay of Naples. — The Sultan has presented Miss Nightingale with a magnificent bracelet.

— The 17th Regiment has arrived at Quebec from the Crimea. — The Gazette states, that His Excellency the Governor-General is expected in Montreal on Thursday next.

— The glaring inaccuracy of the last census, with regard to the number of various religious bodies, was made the subject of an overture from the Presbytery of Montreal to the Synod of the Church of Scotland in Canada, which was ably supported by Mr. Alexander Morris. A Committee was appointed to prepare a remonstrance to the Executive, which we hope will be the means of securing greater accuracy in future.

— In the last session of Parliament, Mr. Brown introduced a bill for closing the Post-offices and St. Lawrence Canals on the Sabbath. What has become of it? Hundreds of petitions, with thousands of signatures were sent to the Legislature in support of the measure, yet honorable members, Mr. Brown included, seem to have forgotten the whole matter. We wait for an explanation of this extraordinary conduct.

— It is stated in La Patrie, that a ministerial berth is provided for Mr. Drummond in the Seigniorial Commission, with which he is to be connected as legal adviser, on a salary of £1,200 a year. — Such, it is said, is to be the price of his support to the Government, the new situation being entirely a sinecure, while the whole Commission is one of the grossest jobs yet palmed upon the country. No satisfactory explanation can be given of the vast expense incurred by the four lawyers who form the Commission, and whose labors are yet without result.

— An Act was passed in the last session of Parliament, which provides that the following articles shall in Upper Canada weigh a specified number of pounds to the bushel:—Potatoes, Turnips, Carrots, Beets, and Onions 56 lbs.; Flax Seed 46 lbs.; Hemp Seed 44 lbs.; Blue Grass Seed 14 lbs.; Castor Beans 40 lbs.; Salt 56 lbs.; Dried Apples 24 lbs.; Dried Peaches 33 lbs.

— The twelfth of July appears to have been more generally observed in Canada than heretofore. The processions of Orangemen in many places were very large. At Toronto, the Rev. Dr. Lett preached a sermon in the open air, and the audience then paraded the city, halting before the Government House to present an address to the Governor-General. At Guelph, the Orange procession was attacked by some rowdies, and several men were severely injured. So serious did matters appear that the Riot act was read. At Belleville also, we believe, there was a slight disturbance. The True Witness is greatly offended at the Governor for receiving an address from Orangemen, and urges Roman Catholics to petition the Queen to recall him. A meeting of the Roman Catholics of this city has been called for the purpose.

— Judge Duval lately addressing the Grand Jury at Quebec, exhorted them "to bring to the examination of all charges laid before them, a state of mind unprejudiced, impartial and dispassionate, so that confidence in the administration of justice might not be shaken." This does not come with very good grace, after the Judge's charge in favor of those accused of the murder of Corrigan, when the evidence so clearly implicated them.

— We understand that the priests last Sunday earnestly warned their hearers against circuses and similar dangerous amusements. We honor them for this faithfulness, and hope their admonitions may be remembered.

— Previous to the rejection of the Maine law bill in our late Legislature, a "stringent license law" was introduced; but, after the rejection of the former bill, we have heard nothing further of the stringent license law. A bill was also introduced "to provide for the care of habitual drunkards, and the custody and disposal of their effects," which bill, we believe, did not reach a second reading. This looks as though the House had no sincere desire to do anything to stem the torrent of intemperance which is sweeping over the land.

— A gentleman, who has recently left a part of Canada, where unhappily intemperance is greatly on the increase, for Iowa, where a prohibitory law is to a great extent carried out, says,—"I was surprised and delighted. I have been in Iowa for more than a month without having met one person the worse of liquor."

— At the recent Simcoe assizes, a man was sentenced to three years confinement in the Penitentiary, for placing an obstruction on

the track of the Ontario and Huron Railroad Company. The Barrie Advance states that the prisoner

"When asked if he had anything to say why sentence of the Court should not be passed upon him—although of stern countenance and herculean frame—instead of exculpating himself, said he trusted that all who heard him, old and young, would take warning by his fate, and avoid bad company and intoxicating drink, which had placed him in the disgraceful situation in which he then stood—that he was once respectable, and respected, and attended to his business, until led away by bad company, which he advised all to avoid, and attend to their own business. 'What,' said he, 'must my parents and my brothers and sisters feel, when they learn that I have been sent to the Penitentiary; and every person will shun me when I come out; but I hope it will be a lesson and warning to me through life.'"

Yes, young men beware! Strong drink and evil associates have ruined thousands, and will you take the former, and go with the latter? It is mournful to think that so many young men throughout Canada are grieving friends, blasting character, and rushing headlong to perdition, and all the time thinking that they are only a little gay. As we pass through the streets of this city, an involuntary sigh escapes, as we meet young men, respectably connected, who, through their intemperate and dissolute habits, are fitting themselves for certain and early destruction. A few days since we met one, the son of religious parents, whose dissipated looks, led us to ask a friend, what can be done for that poor young man? and the reply was, "Nothing, he is past hope."

— A man of the name of Longwood has been arrested in Toronto, on a charge of murder committed several years ago near Dublin, Ireland. He was committed to jail. This man is said to have been in the Montreal Police until recently.

— The New York police have been active of late in breaking up prize fights and their activity will, probably, send the fighters to other places. We see our walls disfigured by placards announcing some sparring to come off in some place in this city. Has the Chief of Police no power to put a stop to all such disgraceful nuisances? If not, he ought to have.

— The Official Gazette contains an advertisement, stating, that the section of the Montreal and Bytown Railway Company, from Carillon to Grenville, will be sold by auction on the 13th of November next.

— The propellor 'Tinto,' belonging to Messrs. Gibb & Ross, of Quebec, was burned to the water's edge a few miles above Kingston, on the 17th inst. The Captain, the Engineer, Mr. Henderson, of Sorel, and fifteen others were drowned. Another steamer, the 'Northern Indiana,' was burned about the same time, on Lake Erie, near Point Pelee. The vessel was burned to the water's edge in fifty minutes. About fifty persons are supposed to be lost. These calamities, with the terrible destruction of life in Philadelphia, cast a gloom over the public mind last week, and the most careless could not help thinking that he might be hurried as speedily into eternity as the victims of these catastrophies.

— An event has occurred in Toronto which is calculated to excite apprehension for the future of Canada. A porter, or clerk, in the Education office having, contrary to a rule of that department, walked in a public orange procession on the 12th inst., was threatened with dismissal. We shall not here discuss the question, whether the rule or the threat were correct, though there can be no doubt that any servant of the whole public who makes himself conspicuous in a procession which is offensive to half of the public, such as that of the 14th of July on the one side, or of the Fete Dieu on the other, commits a very grave indiscretion. Be that as it may, the individual in question, if he thought himself aggrieved might have, very properly in the last resort, petitioned the Governor in Council to be reinstated, but, without even waiting to be dismissed or appealing to any authority known to the law, he lays his complaint before Ogle R. Gowan, late Grand Master of the Orangemen of Upper Canada, who proceeds at once to bully the Education Department and the Government into abject submission, to his and the Clerk's views, and, not even content with this triumph, holds a public indignation meeting over the affair. Now, we tell our Government that if it thus submits to be conspired by secret and irresponsible societies of whatever kind, whether Synods of Romish Bishops or Lodges of Orangemen, it will speedily lose public respect and very seriously damage its efficiency. It is unendurable that one of the most unscrupulous men in Canada—a man who under pretence of ultra-protestantism is playing into the hands of Bishop Charbonnel—should have the power to coerce the Government of the country in this fashion.

— The Agricultural Society of Middlesex are determined to make a report upon the state of the crops in the county, with a view to awarding prizes for the best; and the judges of the Society were accompanied by a Reporter from the Free Press, who states that the wheat harvest will set in at South Dorchester in about two weeks, but the yield will not be as abundant as in former years. The bearded wheat has suffered more than the other kinds from the severity of the winter. The corn crop is poor indeed; the yield will be considerable. Potatoes look well. Turnips are not, generally speaking, sufficiently advanced to prevent the possibility of an attack from the fly; but a good breadth has been sown. The hay crop will be up to the average, and the scythe is busy at work. The fruit will not be abundant. The St. Thomas Despatch states that great complaints are made about the weevil in that neighbourhood. The Free Press correspondent also states that within a mile of Delaware the weevil was found in sufficient numbers to cause apprehensions, and also a species of insect which, in some fields, had caused nine-tenths of the stalks to decay and fall down. Unlike the "fly," this insect confines its ravages to the lowermost part of the stem. The farmers, generally speaking, were unaware of the presence of the weevil; they appear to have regarded the crop as beyond the reach of danger. The "rust" was also observed; neither rust nor fly is as formidable an enemy to the farmer as the weevil, which will be carried into the barn and continue its ravages until the setting in of winter, where it becomes a chrysalis. The severity of the winter, the presence of the weevil, rust, and the insects, as well as thin sowing, compel the judges to state that the farmers in the sections traversed must not be over sanguine of large and heavy crops. London township bears the evidence that its inhabitants are fond of agricultural pursuits, and follow them with success.—Upper Canada Paper.

— The palace of the Queen of Spain is reported to be in a state of consternation, on account of the disappearance of some old relics, encased in diamonds, which were stolen while her Majesty was absent riding. Eleven officials of the palace are under arrest, while the Queen is said to have wept bitterly at her loss.

— About a dozen years since, the French Government of that time—doubtless at the instigation of Rome—assumed the protectorate of Tahiti,—which meant the Sovereignty of the Island,—and now we find from a letter in the Wesleyan Missionary notices, that an American commander is following the example of the French captains. A missionary on the Island of Bau writes:—"This is a very critical period in the history of Bau. An American frigate has compelled Tha-Kourban (the chief) to give a promissory note for 45,000 dollars; all will be understood when you hear that her commander is a Papist and a Southerner. I do not give particulars, as the end is not yet. What a pity that those who have no sympathy with the black races are sent to 'protect' American interests in Polynesia!"

— The London Times, and a few other English papers, have given vent to a good deal of declamation in reference to an American who sought admission to the Levee of the Queen without the usual Court dress. The facts are, that an American arrived at the palace, in company with Mr. Dallas, the American Minister, dressed in black trousers, frock coat and white vest, and was refused admission by the master of ceremonies. Mr. Dallas also left

the palace with the rejected visitor. The latter turns out to be Prof. Mahan, of West Point, who adopted, for the occasion of waiting upon Her Majesty, the dress he was accustomed to wear when appearing before his military superiors. Mr. Mahan has since written to the Times, that in adopting that dress, he was ignorant of any breach of Court etiquette. The same cannot be said, however, by Mr. Dallas.

— A short time ago we were startled by the news that California was in a state of revolution,—that the better portion of society had risen in arms against the gamblers and rowdies who, by means of ballot boxes with false bottoms and sides, previously stuffed with ballots, had elected their own representatives to every office, and, consequently, felt quite safe in that commission of any crime. Two of the most notorious of these scoundrels, named Casey and Cora, the Vigilance Committee hanged; and another named Sullivan, committed suicide to escape a public execution. All of these men had been gamblers, drunkards, and rowdies, and their fate presents a fearful lesson to those who commence a career of vice. The saloon—the theatre—the circus—the race course—the cockpit—the gaming table—are the high roads to the gallows and to hell. As it so happened that all these men were Roman Catholics, and that most of a list of twenty more who were ordered by the Vigilance Committee to quit the State, never to return, were nominally of the same faith, this movement of purification was invested with a sort of Protestant character, but without reason. These scoundrels were hanged and banished, not because they were Roman Catholics, but because they were the worst and most dangerous men in the country. At the latest accounts the Vigilance Committee was still sustained by the people, and refused to submit to the authorities elected by the stuffed ballot box of Casey and Yankee Sullivan. The Governor had issued very threatening proclamations, and the remaining gamblers, drunkards, and black legs, were arming on the side of law and order, as they term it, or of law and murder, as it was called by the friends of the Vigilance Committee, who were enrolled for its defence in overwhelming numbers. This unnatural state of things would, it was feared, continue till the September elections.

— The Kansas Legislature, which was elected by the people—not that elected by Missouri ruffians—met at Topeka on the 4th July, and was turned out by Col. Sumner, backed by dragoons and cannon, which he assured the speakers he would use by orders of the President of the United States if they did not disperse. At the latest dates companies of free State emigrants were arriving through Iowa,—the Missouri River route being so beset with ruffians that several companies of emigrants from free States had been disarmed, plundered, and turned back.

— The Washington House of Representatives voted to expel Brooks for his assault on Senator Sumner,—Yeas 121, Nees 95, but as two thirds are required for expulsion the motion was lost. Brooks however, seeing the majority against him resigned and intimated his purpose of appealing to his constituents. A similar vote with a similar result, has passed upon Keit who accompanied and abetted Brooks in the assault.

— A dreadful railway accident occurred near Philadelphia on the 17th inst. The children of a Roman Catholic Sabbath school in Philadelphia were taking an excursion, the train was behind time in starting, and was run at full speed to reach a station before the down train arrived, unhappily the latter arrived at the station first, and the excursion train not being there, the down train moved slowly towards Philadelphia. On reaching a part of the line where there were two curves, the two trains came into collision so violently that both engines rose on end, and six passenger cars were crushed to pieces. Hundreds of persons were buried beneath the shattered and burning cars, for the latter took fire.—The number killed on the spot was 39, and at least twice as many were seriously injured. This fearful catastrophe was occasioned by an act which cannot be too severely condemned, namely, passing a station at which an up train was expected, and the time of its arrival had passed. It is to be hoped that strict injunctions are given upon Canadian railroads, that no train shall pass a station, at which another train is due, till it is ascertained that the line is clear, and the next station master notified not to allow trains to pass.

— Herbert who brutally murdered an Irish waiter in Washington, turns out to be one of the California bullies who was elected by stuffed ballot boxes. He has been tried for the murder before a Washington jury, which stood, ten for acquittal, and only two for conviction! The jury was therefore discharged, and the accommodating judge—the same who fined Brooks \$300—set down the new trial for next day, so as not to incommode a member of Congress by inconvenient detention. Washington is fast acquiring a reputation in the States, which will lead, we think, either to the removal of the Seat of Government, or, more likely, the abolition of slavery in the district of Columbia.

— The arrival of a fugitive slave in Boston one day last week produced great excitement. The man had secreted himself on board a vessel at Mobile, and on arriving at Boston, jumped overboard. He was arrested and taken before Judge Metcalf. No claim was made to the man, and the Judge ordered his discharge. This decision was received with cheers, and the man was at once sent off northward.

— Mrs. Stow has published a new novel, the design of which is to illustrate the unspeakable degradation of the poor whites in the Slave States. The specimens we have seen are as interesting as Uncle Tom's Cabin.

PROTESTANT CHILDREN IN POPISH SCHOOLS.

From a correspondence between Rev. Mr. Flanagan, of Lachine, and Mr. Fitzgibbon, his Church Warden, we regret to learn that the first named gentleman sends his daughters to a Nunnery school in this city. Mr. Fitzgibbon sought the advice of the Bishop on the matter, at the same time, informing Mr. Flanagan of having done so. To this, Mr. Flanagan replied that, had he known sending his children to a Convent, to learn French, would have given offence to any of his people, he would, in all probability, have withdrawn them from the school; but, as Mr. Fitzgibbon had referred the matter to the Bishop, he should await his Lordship's decision. The Bishop does not reply by letter, but visits Mr. Fitzgibbon, to state that he had no authority to control Mr. Flanagan in the matter, and considered that any interference would be inexpedient. Mr. Fitzgibbon then resigns his office of Church Warden, and retires from a ministry he deems so dangerous.

The inconsistency of Protestant parents, in sending their children to Romish schools, has been often pointed out, and there have not been wanting many cases to show the risk to which children are exposed under the training of priests and nuns, who so well know how to bring the attractions of Rome to bear upon the unsuspecting and confiding mind of youth. Probably, no better way could be devised to lead the young to Popery, or at least to make them indifferent about Protestant principles, than to place them in Romish schools. When this is done by parents who are merely nominal Protestants, the thing is inconsistent enough; but what shall we think of a Minister of an Evangelical Protestant Church, who commits his daughters to the care of Romish nuns? Mr. F. appears to have no idea that there is any principle involved in this

matter, but merely the question of giving offence to his flock, and it yet remains to be seen whether his respect for their feelings, as Protestants, will induce him to withdraw his daughters from the Nunnery.

There can, evidently, be no justification for sending children to Romish institutions to learn any branch of knowledge, however useful; for it were better that they should never learn French or fancy needle work, if these accomplishments can only be acquired at the expense of principle, or at the risk of losing their souls. But there are Protestant institutions where young ladies may acquire all needful accomplishments quite as well, though, perhaps, not quite so cheaply as in richly endowed Convents, which, being independent of fees, make cheap education the lure to their limed twigs for catching souls.

ARCHBISHOP CHARBONNEL AND THE ROUGES.

Our intimation that the Romish Church in Canada was jilting her political saints, Cauchon, Taché and Co., and coquetting with the Rouges of the Lower Province, is growing every day more evident and certain. Her first and cautious approaches through the official organ of Bishop Charbonnel, the Toronto *Mirror*, having scarcely been responded to, although not spurned, new and more decided advances of the same character are now being made. All the offensive epithets denoting "bad Catholics," which, till the other day were unsparingly applied by the priesthood to our French Democrats, are now served up in the same manner to the Ministerialists, while the odor of sanctity, so long monopolized by the latter, is suddenly transferred through infallible hands, to their younger opponents, so long the execration of Rome.

The simple-minded faithful will be able to account for the sudden change, unless through unheeded of apostacies amongst saints, and wonderful instantaneous conversions amongst infidels and red socialists. Yet no one has heard that the slightest change of heart for the better or the worse has taken place recently amongst a single one of these politicians of either camp. Only a political vote has taken place in the Legislature, the affair of an instant, and after this, there is a vision of fallen angels and sanctified devils, such as the country never witnessed before, and which nothing can explain but the magical power in the wand of a Romish Bishop. Unfortunate Parades, worthy of all commiseration, who can thus be turned from Paradise to Hell and vice versa, at the whim of an ambitious and unscrupulous priest. But thanks to God this is not Christianity, and the freedom of the Gospel has nothing in common with the despotism of these self-styled successors to the Apostles, whose assumed power of the keys of the kingdom of Heaven, consists merely "in shutting it up against men, so that they neither go in themselves, neither suffer them that are entering to go in."—Matthew xxiii. 13.

But let us transcribe a few of the compliments which the Church of Rome pays to the Rouges, through her advanced sentinel and, at present, official organ, the *Mirror*. In an article headed the "Lower Canada Opposition," that paper has undertaken a rehabilitation of the Rouges so complete, that their sanctity is now exalted even above that of their most devout predecessors in the political service of the Church. The terrible accusation of socialism which has been so pertinaciously brought against the Rouges by the Romish press, and from which they have derived their unpopular appellation, is very easily disposed of in the following way:—

"Socialism, is a terrible cry when, as in France, it has a meaning, but in this country it is the merest bombast, raised by the same clique that used to cry 'Irish Rebel' in former times in order to deceive the people into mute submission, beneath degrading laws."

This is precisely the answer given repeatedly for years by the Lower Canadian Democrats, to the heinous charge of Socialism and Rouge-ism fostered against them by the priests and their organs.—This plea of justification could not be accepted then, it was repudiated as falsehood, but it is truth now; admire the virtue of infallibility! And then what a nice episcopal slap to the *True Witness*, the *Minerve*, the *Journal de Quebec*, etc., etc., to call their zealous and indefatigable advocacy of good principles, against the supposed most dangerous enemies of the church in the Province, "the merest bombast." Is this the reward of years of devout toil in the cause of Romanism? Our poor contemporaries seem struck dumb since the discomfiture of their patron political saints; they dare not venture to say anything of their own at present for or against the Rouges, they have to be content with taking the watchword from their leader in Toronto, and transcribing his articles, while the *Catholic Citizen*, more independent, laughs at them, and asks mischievously, his confrere of the *True Witness*, who recently wrote a homily on editorial obedience to the clergy, When he will receive "permission" to write on these dangerous points?

But let us give a further extract from the *Mirror*. After praising the politics of the French Opposition, which he puts on a par with that of O'Connell, who was also a democrat, and after asserting that they have falsely been taxed with being revolutionists and annexationists, he comes to refute the accusation, which no one we believe has made, that "the 12 Rouges of the Opposition are Protestants of the most fanatical and bigotted stamp." He says:—

So far from these gentlemen being Protestants, they are as good attendants to the duties of the religion of their ancestors as any of their opponent; nay more, we have ourselves frequently observed them kneeling at the rails before the altar with the humblest citizen and partaking of the highest favor which the church confers upon the laity. We can bear testimony also to another fact which however disagreeable, must be told in this connection, viz.,—that very few of the gentlemen on the Treasury benches were ever seen in a similar honorable position. Indeed it began to be matter of astonishment that so few of the familiar faces on the right of the Speakers's chair were to be seen in any more exalted position than in the vicinity of the Parliament buildings, and we well remember the astonishment evinced by those who knew him, when a certain Honourable Gentleman for the first time, condescended to enter St. Michael's Cathedral for a quarter of an hour on good Friday. The fact is if any portion of the French Canadians have neglected their religious duties, or become ashamed of their religion since the removal of the Seat of Government to Toronto, it is certainly not the Opposition members. On the contrary with two exceptions, they have proved themselves to be possessed of the devout, but free spirit of the companions of Jacques Cartier.

After this, the Irish Romanists in the Province must be well convinced that the Rouges are, and have always been, holy men much slandered; and they will be fully prepared for the next step of the Church in giving them her political patronage. Elsewhere the *Mirror* publishes a letter of Mr. Marchildon, M.P., in behalf of

Separate Schools, with the remark:—"It will be remembered that he is one of the much calumniated and mis-called Rouges. It will be refreshing to some of our friends to see how Lower Canadians despise the men who have betrayed us."

Now, what more advances can be made towards the Rouges. All the calumnies of the priesthood against them for years are taken back, declared null and void; they are whitewashed before the country, and their piety publicly extolled amongst the faithful sons of Erin. All obstacles to a reconciliation are freely and spontaneously removed, and Mother Church extends her arms lovingly, offering power and emolument to our French Democrats. But they do not stir yet; they echo willingly all the unexpected praises bestowed upon them, and are not slow in making political capital out of them. Moreover, what secret transactions may be, and are probably taking place between the Hierarchy and the leaders of the party, we know not; but it is evident an arrangement is not yet finally concluded. The organs of the party hesitate, and seem to mistrust the Church. What if all these advances were made with a double policy; having in view to frighten the Ministerialists into submission, and exact from them more abject terms, by the fearful perspective of the young Democrats riding into power behind a crozier! What if the Democrats were to be left in the lurch, and made a laughing stock to their enemies!

The Rouges, before committing themselves to the priests, seem resolved to try another policy, namely,—a resort to a General Election. Now, evidently, would be the their best opportunity at French Canadian polls. Ministerialists could scarcely show their faces to a devout people, who are told by their spiritual masters that they are traitors to the Church. The Democrats could record in their favor their late votes in Parliament, and the retractions just made by the priesthood of all the calumnies uttered against them. If successful at elections, the Democrats would come into power pretty independent of the Hierarchy, and without surrendering principle—and this, we trust, they will at least attempt to do. But Rome understands perfectly well this game, and will probably use her influence with the Government against a General Election, until she has at least exacted a pledge from the young party she is now courting.

As to Bishop Charbonnel, he has just gone to breathe the sea air,—the refreshing coolness of which must be much needed by him after the late ebullitions of his bilious temperament. And, as a reward for the persecutions and the martyrdom he has endured in the cause of papacy, he is likely to return soon as Archbishop of Upper Canada. This at least might safely be inferred from the following paragraph of his organ:—"His Lordship goes by France and Ireland to the Eternal City, and it is believed that if his well known humility does not prevent it, he will return with the pallium as Archbishop of Upper Canada." For ourselves we entertain no fears of his humility standing in the way of the long-coveted Archbishopric.

[FOR THE MONTREAL WITNESS.

LA CHUTE DE MONT-A-PEINE.

The day was dry and the sun strong, but a slight breeze served to moderate the oppressiveness, as we walked along the road which traverses the back of the mountains of De Ramsay. The ground in this part of the country is undulating and the soil not very good.—As we proceeded the road became less and less marked, until it terminated in a single track leading to the last house, and thence passing down the side of an almost perpendicular bank into the woodland beneath. Here the soil is black and damp, and the vegetation thick; while here and there a majestic elm shoots upward through the verdure, bearing its majestic head high above those of the more humble denizens of the forest. We followed a winding path, which followed a still more winding ruisseau, to the Assumption River, a distance of nearly three-quarters of a mile, and continued our course through the wood and along the side of a hill, by a path which required almost the agility of a chamois to follow, and then turning down almost perpendicularly to the river, our eyes were met by just above well reward ten times the labor. The Assumption is what above this point joined by the Riviere Noir, and their united waters flow with fury over the rocks into an immense foaming cauldron beneath our feet, where the troubled water never ceases to roar, as if for very pain, whilst down it pours in a never ceasing torrent, intent on filling up its bottomless reservoir.

We had got a firm footing on a ledge of rocks, which stretched along the foot of the hill, as if intended for the benefit of spectators; and from this stand, the dashing waterfall, combined with the beautiful and romantic scenery, were exquisitely picturesque. Ascending the hill, and going a few steps further down the river, we again went down, and after clambering over several rocks we found a similar stand at the foot of another fall, which, although it was perpendicular, was not so beautiful as the former. The river forms a beautiful placid basin above the falls, where

"Je trouvais l'eau si belle

Que je me suis baigné."

This fall lies about 26 miles north-west of Berthier, and is well worth a visit. The road through the French country is good, but the woods near the fall are full of black flies, mosquitoes and nettles.

De Ramsay, L.C., 14th July 1856.

FROM OUR TORONTO CORRESPONDENT.

DESTRUCTION OF JACQUES & HAY'S FACTORY—LONDON—ST. MARY'S RAILROAD—MORNING ON LAKE SUPERIOR, AC.

TORONTO, July 18, 1856.

The total destruction by fire of Jacques & Hay's furniture factory is a calamity which will be felt by thousands in this city, and the event affords a striking instance of the uncertain tenure of human prosperity. But yesterday nearly four hundred mechanics plied their busy vocation in a stately building, replete with every contrivance that skill could devise for the perfecting of articles of comfort and utility—lathes were turning, saws revolving, straps connecting, lumber drying, machines of elaborate workmanship, propelled by steam, were performing their tasks, immense piles of lumber close by; all was bustle and life and activity. Then in an evil hour, fire broke out, and the cry of alarm resounded from story to story, when in an instant tools were dropped, work was given up, machines left unattended, and every man fled for his life. For the fire was rushing through the building like a whirlwind; it licked up the debris of every floor; it passes from foundation to roof with a rapidity inconceivable, and oh! woe to the men in the upper story,—ere they can escape the devouring flame has met them and cut of their retreat. Some rush forward still, and vainly endeavour to penetrate through smoke and flame—but alas! there is no hope—they are caught by the fire and die. Others in despair leap from the high windows—from the second story, from the third story,—yes, even from the fourth,—and this after being badly burnt, and yet most of them escape with marvellously little hurt. Meanwhile, the fire makes way; floor after floor, with all its costly machinery, gives way, and now it has reached the roof, and bursts high up into the open face of heaven. The vast building is a mass of fire. The flames roar and crackle as if laughing in hideous glee over the banquet of destruction; while now and then the heavy dead sound of walls falling, like distant cannon, breaks upon the ear. Now the engines begin to play, but the mass of flame mocks their effort; the piles of lumber on the wharf catch fire, and speedily are destroyed. On the other side the flames spread to the adjoining Brewery, to the dwelling house of Mr. Jacques, and to the stocks

of sawn lumber just by. By this time the factory is gutted, the flames have subsided within the walls, and the firemen make most vigorous efforts to save what is left. To a very small extent they succeed. The Brewery is not wholly destroyed, and the dwelling house still stands. All else is gone, save the blackened and ruined walls of the factory, and the massive engine chimney. The latter presents a singular appearance. It stands perfect as ever, amid the surrounding desolation; the very smell of fire does not seem to have passed upon it; not a brick seems displaced; not a stone discolored. This no doubt is owing to the rapidity of the work of destruction, for, from the time that the fire broke out to the time that the factory was gutted, little more than half an hour had elapsed. I was on the spot about an hour after the fire bell first rang. Nothing then remained of the principal building but the ruined walls, and the flames were smouldering fiercely amongst the masses of rubbish on the ground. It is sad to record that five men perished in the flames—three of them married—two leaving fatherless children. Nine others were bruised and burnt, more or less; some having limbs fractured by leaping from windows; and one of them has since died, and another is in a precarious state.

Amidst such dire calamity, it is gratifying to notice the prompt and generous sympathy which it has called forth. The destruction of this factory was felt to be a public misfortune, and a requisition was presented, and instantly responded to by the Mayor, for a public meeting to devise measures for relief. The case was urgent. About three hundred and fifty men are suddenly thrown out of employment; many children are left orphans; scores of families are without provision; most of the workmen have lost tools, and no time is to be lost. The meeting was large and enthusiastic. Men of all creeds united in it. The Mayor presided; and Bishop Strachan spoke with his accustomed energy. A subscription was immediately commenced for the relief of the families of the workmen, and this has already reached about £700. It was felt, also, that something must be done towards replacing their tools, the stock in trade of the mechanic, and they will receive attention. But the principal object was to devise means for assisting the enterprising men upon whom the blow falls most heavily, Messrs. Jacques & Hay, that their factory may be rebuilt and their business resumed. The meeting was unanimous in the opinion that the business must not be allowed to go down, and as its continuance will be a public benefit, it was felt that the authorities of the city might be very properly appealed to for aid. A resolution was therefore agreed to, that the Corporation should be asked to loan £25,000 to Messrs. Jacques & Hay, to be secured on mortgage, and repaid with interest; this sum being the estimated amount of loss, over and above what was covered by insurance. The meeting pledged itself to support the Corporation in granting this assistance, and the Mayor will call a special meeting of the Council to consider the matter.

From a conversation yesterday, I gather that there may be difficulties in the way of the Corporation doing this that cannot be got over. It is said that such a loan would be illegal, and that in the event of any one rate-payer objecting to it the vote of the council would be nullified. For this reason it is doubtful whether assistance can be afforded in this manner, but of this I am confident, that by some means or other the necessary funds will be raised and the business be saved to Toronto. No two men are more respected than the proprietors, and the people of Toronto are determined to support them.

The enterprising inhabitants of London are determined that their city of the forest shall be placed in the very front rank in point of facilities of railway communication. They are in the centre of the Great Western line. Their line to Port Stanley is in a fair way of being built, and now they are making sure of a connection with the Grand Trunk. A meeting was held last Monday for the purpose of opening a subscription to the stock of the London and St. Mary's road, and the requisite amount, £100,000, was subscribed at once. The deposit of 10 per cent has been paid thereon, and a meeting for the election of Directors is shortly to take place, and we shall soon see this line a *fait accompli*. No one can doubt that a very large proportion of the emigrant travel of the Grand Trunk will pass over it, and that the St. Mary's road will be mutually beneficial to it and to the city.

The obscurity of the official regulations, with respect to exploration of mines on Lake Superior has just been pointed out by a correspondent of one of our daily papers. He states that while every facility is offered for exploration on the American side, the regulations in force on the British seem to have been expressly invented to throw obstacles in the way. As a natural consequence the produce of the American shore has been large, the exports since 1846 amounting to £3,000,000, while, on the Canadian side, with at least as rich indications, they have been absolutely nothing. Whence then, he observes, this difference:—

"The success of the Americans, and our failure, may be attributed to three causes: the extraordinary belief of the British Company, that success could only be attained by a large expenditure; our want of practical skill, as compared with our neighbours; and, lastly, to the injudicious regulations of the Government.

The Americans had not money to spend lavishly,—but they had plain common sense; they saw copper in the ground—went to work, in their own practical way, to get it out—and they got it, and made money by it. The pre-emptive right to as small a quantity of land as a sixteenth part of a section (40 acres) can be obtained by a poor man, without the payment of a shilling in advance, by simply registering, or, as it is called, 'entering,' his claim at the Land Office, Sault Ste. Marie. At the next annual land sale at the Sault, all he has to do is to prove up his claim, (or, if he finds the land worthless, abandon it,) pay the purchase-money (\$14 per acre,) and obtain a certificate to that effect from the Commissioner on the spot, which is equivalent to a patent, for he can sell it, and convey a good title by it. On the production of this certificate at Washington by a land-agent, a patent, signed by the President, is obtained at once.

How different is the mode of proceeding of our government! Indeed if the Executive Council had sat down at table to devise a plan by which mining enterprise in Canada would be checked, they could hardly have succeeded better than by the regulations of 1846 and 1853. By the former a person was compelled to purchase an enormous tract of 6,400 acres of land at 4s per acre, amounting to £1,280, to pay down at once £150 of that sum, and then examine his land to ascertain if it was worth it. The consequence of this compulsion to buy in the dark was, that out of about 40 locations sold in 1847 and 1848, on each of which £150 was paid, 36 or 37 were afterwards abandoned. The government got the locations back again, kept the money, and made a profit out of the Mining Companies of upwards of £5,000.

By the regulations of 1853 a party on paying down £25 is furnished with a license authorising him to explore the waste lands of the Crown during the space of two years, and if he finds a mine to take possession of 400 acres; but he must report his discovery and selection within six months from the date of his license, so that the two years' authority is squeezed into six months.

But who ever heard of anything so ridiculous as that a subject of her Majesty may enjoy the privilege of walking over the Crown Lands in search of a farm, a grove of timber or a mine on paying £25 for it, and if he does not find what he wants his £25 becomes forfeited to the Crown.

What then is the remedy? Simply to adopt the American plan. Have the district surveyed, and laid off for six miles back into townships. Open it for sale at a low price, and in lots as small as 40 acres, if desired. Give facilities for pre-emption rights. Keep a register of such, and of actual purchases, and when a purchase is made let the whole money be paid down on patent issue at once. Explorers will speedily pour in, and the products of the mine in Canada may soon assume an importance equal to those of the field and the forest.

A very unnecessary piece of fuss has been made by some of the more zealous Orangemen about the dismissal of a man employed in the Education Office, for walking in an Orange procession on the 12th July. There is a regulation of the Department that no person employed in it shall appear in any party demonstration; yet, the man knowing this rule, was foolish enough to break it. A hint of dismissal it seems was given him, whereupon a furious demonstration was got up against Dr. Ryerson, for interfering with the privileges of a British subject, &c., &c. A meeting was held last night about it, (though the man had not been dismissed after all,) and Mr. Gowan informed those present that the Executive Government had ordered that the man be restored to his situation without pledge, promise or compromise of any description,—a piece of condescension on their part which cannot fail to be appreciated.

The supply of wheat has fallen off very materially and business is rather dull, the prospects of harvest were never better,—the weather is splendid, a very great breadth of land is under seed, and though there is a talk of the fly in the Niagara District, the crops on the whole promises exceedingly well.

Mothers and Children.

"PLEASE NOT BE RICH ANY MORE."

It is the duty of mothers to sustain the reverses of fortune.—Frequent and sudden as they have been in our own country, it is important that young females should possess some employment by which they might obtain a livelihood in case they should be reduced to the necessity of supporting themselves. When females are unexpectedly reduced from affluence to poverty, how pitifully contemptible it is to see the mother desponding or helpless, and permitting her daughters to embarrass those whom it is their duty to assist and cheer. "I have lost my whole fortune," said a merchant, as he returned one evening to his home. "We can no longer keep our carriage. We must leave this large house. The children can no longer go to expensive schools.—Yesterday I was a rich man; to-day there is nothing I can call my own."

"Dear husband," said the wife, "we are still rich in each other and our children. Money may pass away, but God has given us a better treasure in those active hands and loving hearts."

"Dear father," said the children, "do not look so sober. We will help you to get a living."

"What can you do, poor things?" said he.

"You shall see! you shall see!" answered several voices.—

"It is a pity if we have been to school for nothing. How can the father of eight children be poor? We shall work and make you rich again."

The heart of the husband and father, which had sunk in his bosom like a stone, was lifted up. The sweet enthusiasm of the scene cheered him, and his nightly prayer was like a song of praise.

"Pay every debt," said his wife. "Let no one suffer through us, and we may be happy."

He rented a neat cottage and a small piece of ground a few miles from the city. With the aid of his son, he cultivated vegetables for the market. He viewed with delight and astonishment the economy of his wife, nurtured, as she had been, in wealth; and the efficiency which his daughters soon acquired under her training. The eldest one instructed in the household, and also assisted the younger children; besides, they executed various works which they had learned as accomplishments, but which they found could be disposed of to advantage. They embroidered with taste some of the ornamental parts of female apparel, which were readily sold to a merchant in the city. They cultivated flowers; sent bouquets to market in the cart that conveyed the vegetables; they plaited straw, they painted maps, they executed plain needle-work. Every one was at her post, busy and cheerful. The little cottage was like a bee-hive.

"I never enjoyed such health before," said the father.

"And I was never so happy before," said the mother.

"We never knew how many things we could do when we lived in the great house," said the children, "and we love each other a great deal better here. You call us your little bees."

"Yes," replied the father, "and you make just such honey as the heart likes to feed on."

Economy as well as industry was strictly observed. Nothing was wasted; nothing unnecessary was purchased. The eldest daughter became assistant teacher in a distinguished female seminary, and the second took her place as instructress to the family. The dwelling, which had always been kept neat, they were soon able to beautify. Its construction was improved, and the vines and flowering trees were replanted around it. The merchant was happier under his wood-bine-covered porch on a summer's evening, than he had been in his showy dressing-room. "We are now thriving and prosperous," said he; "shall we return to the city?"

"Oh, no," was the unanimous reply.

"Let us remain," said the wife, "where we have found health and contentment."

"Father," said the youngest, "all we children hope you are not going to be rich again; for then," she added, "we little ones were shut up in the nursery, and did not see much of you or mother. Now we all live together, and sister, who loves us, teaches us, and we learn to be industrious and useful. We were none of us happy when we were rich and did not work. So, father, please not be a rich man any more."

THE POLITE CHILD.—Mrs. Leslie was writing at her table. It was evening. The three boys were in George's room. The two elder were reading. Eddy was looking at pictures in George's magazine. Pretty soon he came to his mother, and laid his book upon her table. In a moment he raised his eyes to hers, and inquired:

"Do I disturb you, mother?"

"Not at all," she replied.

Occasionally he asked questions about the pictures, and Mrs. Leslie herself became so much interested, that she laid down her pen, and read to him, for he cannot read rapidly himself, in any book more difficult than 'Susy's Six Birthdays.'

"I am going to bed now," said Eddy. He then closed the book, and seated himself for a few minutes in his mother's lap. He put his arms around her neck, and gave such a loving embrace that I fear her collar did not look quite so smooth afterward, as it did before.

Mrs. Leslie was particularly happy to hold Eddy and talk with him, because he had been so truly polite in inquiring if he disturbed her. No one ever loses anything by politeness. Even little children are great gainers when they treat others with courtesy. Eddy's mother loved him more than ever that evening and kissed him with increased affection, when she bade him "good night." He was very happy too, for he had been mindful of his mother's convenience. True politeness is benevolence in small things. If Eddy had been selfish he would not have feared he should disturb his mother, but would have thought only of his own pleasure.

RECOGNITION IN HEAVEN.—I must confess, as the experience of my own soul, that the expectation of loving my friends in heaven principally kindles my love to them while on earth. If I thought I should never know them, and consequently never love them after this life is ended, I should number them with temporal things, and love them as such; but I now delightfully converse with my pious friends, in a firm persuasion that I shall converse with them forever; and I take comfort in those that are dead or absent, believing that I shall shortly meet them in heaven, and love them with a heavenly love.—*Baxter.*

Young Men's Department.

[For the "Montreal Witness,"]

THE ADVANTAGES OF LITERARY ASSOCIATIONS.

Many people may be inclined to regard those associations, which have of late years risen up throughout the length and breadth of the land, as futile or of little value, while others look upon them as mere puerile pastimes, by no means worthy of the notice of men of talent and ability. This is a mistake, into which none can possibly fall, but those who have deigned to bestow little or no attention on the subject. All men, however deficient themselves, in the brilliant qualities of the mind, cannot but be sensible of the advantages of literary pursuits. It may be that even in this enlightened age, there are still some discontented cavillers, who, like the well remembered dog in the manger, neither partake themselves of the fruits of literature, nor wish their fellow men, whose appetites for learning are keener than their own, to approach them. Again, there is another class of men, who are sunk in apathetic indifference as to everything that does not immediately concern themselves, who, wrapped up in selfishness and self-sufficiency, pass their time without one care for those around them, so wholly occupied are their minds in promoting the interests of their ignoble selves.

There are among us men of worth, men of moral and intellectual force, and of known philanthropy, who are ever ready to sacrifice time, talents, and money to promote the welfare of the community. The intellectual advancement of the people is an object, which, every person of unbiassed mind should endeavour to promote. How, then, can this object be better accomplished than by mutual improvement. The pursuit of knowledge among individuals is at all times laudable; nothing can be more interesting to a reflecting man, than to see the student, who, day after day, devotes the surplus of his time to the acquisition of useful knowledge; but when whole communities stand up and unite heart and hand to propagate truth and religion, and to crush superstition and error, the event will prove the strength of their union. Let them work unanimously and perseveringly, and let them carry on the work without flinching, let their motto be,—'application and industry,'—and the certainty of conquest is ensured by determination to conquer.

Let all work together. Let the man of force and judgment and the man of refined feeling and delicate taste unite for the purpose of mental and moral culture. Let the man of steady undaunted resolution go hand in hand with him of brighter but more irregular genius; and I have no doubt that the results will keep pace with the most sanguine hopes.

Some well-meaning but ill-judging men think that we want no more than sustenance to keep us alive, and clothes to cover us, as if the human mind did not require nourishment as well as the body, and to be drawn off, at times, from worldly affairs to the contemplation of truth and virtue. Must not the cravings of intellect be satisfied, and the thirsty soul quenched at the clear fountains of wisdom?

Man is possessed of far higher aspirations than the mere wants of an animal nature. Born a rational and contemplative being, the pleasures of the understanding tend to ennoble his character, and seldom fail to spread a salutary influence over all his actions.—As the body needs proper food and salubrious air, so does the human mind demand constant supplies from the rich stores of wisdom.

These associations then may be called, some of the granaries from which these supplies are procured. In them may be had an ample feast of rich and entertaining knowledge. Here the young and ardent student may become acquainted with the illustrious dead, those bright luminaries who have from time to time lit up the earth, and the brightness of whose names shall never die.

Many a promising youth, with fair talents and desirous of improvement, whose powers of mind have long lain dormant or but feebly developed, may, by this means, be brought forward in a most favorable light, and after a while, become a sparkling ornament to society. Many a young man who has long been wavering between a course of honorable exertion and listless indolence may, by the same agency be awakened to a sense of the duty he owes to society and to himself.

We cannot form any idea of the abundance and variety of good that may be derived from these simple but important societies; only let us work, "work all at once, with a will," and let a manly spirit of emulation urge us on to ever-increasing exertion, and this course, if rigidly pursued, will surely lead to some great and good end.

INSTABILITY—ITS REMEDIES.—There must be reflection—a serious consideration on the one hand of the wrong and the woes of instability, and on the other of the duty and the advantages of steadfastness—devout meditation on the great end and meaning of life, on its earnest duties and its solemn trusts, on its tremendous issues and its eternal consequences, and on the necessity of bending all one's energies to the work of preparation for its eternal results. Let those principles be pondered, which, if adopted, and acted upon, will be as an anchor holding the soul fast amid the swellings and sinkings of a fickle sea—those rules which, if observed, will preserve from inconstancy, and secure stability of opinion, firmness of purpose, and constancy of conduct. Then let there be resolution—resolution to keep in view the meaning and end, the duties and trusts, the bearings and results of one's being here—resolution to act from principle, and not from impulse—resolution to adopt such principles, and obey such laws, as will secure a reliable steadfastness in all things—resolution to make the most and best of life, accomplishing the utmost possible for God and man, by moving constantly and faithfully on in one's chosen or appointed sphere. Then let there be watchfulness. There is need of it always, and with all. He who is most firmly grounded and settled, needs it. He that is most sure that he standeth, has occasion to take heed lest he fall. We are all open to the tempter's wiles. We should be often on the watch-tower. The man of conscious fickleness has special need, special obligation in this regard. Yet, all this reflection, resolution, and watchfulness, will be ineffectual, except as Heaven gives it efficacy. Let there be prayer, therefore. By the grace of God, the greatest moral victories may be achieved. It is an enlightener, a restrainer, a governor, a sanctifier. It makes holy, useful, happy. But it comes not unsought. It is secured only by prayer. And a prayerful use of the remedies named, by securing the aids of grace, will secure to the most unstable a large measure of that stability, without which life is but a blank.—*Congregationalist.*

Agriculture and Horticulture.

CLOVER HAY—HAY-CAPS.

In answer to questions sent out from the United States Patent Office, various persons have given their opinions of clover hay. In several instances it is stated that the article is more valuable than it has generally been allowed to be, and is not justly chargeable with the objections which have often been made to it in reference to unwholesomeness for some kinds of stock. The low estimate in which clover hay is often held, has long been a matter of surprise to us, and can only be accounted for on the ground that it is seldom cured in such a way as to preserve it in perfection. A very common prejudice against it has been, that it occasions cough in horses—a result which is doubtless very common from the use of the miserable stuff which passes under the name of clover hay. It is little else than a mass of musty stems and dust. An animal must be starved before he will eat any of it, and in making the attempt the action of his respiratory organs is deranged, and if he is long confined to such food, the organs themselves are injured. In Europe, clover hay is reckoned of the best quality. Hence Boussingault considers eight pounds of that which was cut in bloom equal to ten pounds of hay from common grasses. We have no doubt the comparison is fair. We have used clover hay which for making beef, mutton, milk, or butter, was at least equal to any other hay, and better than that made of timothy or herds-grass and redtop. It is true that for feeding horses designed for quick action, long continued, it is not so good; not because of its deficiency in nutriment, but on account of its keeping the bowels in too loose a state. But how shall clover be managed to produce the best hay? In the first place it must be cut at the right time. If the crop stands up, this will be when the greatest number of heads are in bloom. If the crop is thick and lodges down, the stalks at the bottom may turn yellow and loose their leaves; so that whatever may be the stage of growth, there may be more loss than gain by letting it stand, and it should therefore be cut. Our mode has been this:—Cut the clover, if practicable, when free from wet. Leave the swaths unspread for three or four hours; then, with forks put the mown clover into cocks which will make each about 50 lbs. of dry hay, —taking care to lay it up in flakes, and rounding off the tops so as to give the greatest protection against rain. The process of curing will advance according to the state of the weather. By examination from day to day, a good judge can tell when it is cured, or how much more time it will require. When it is so near dry that it may be finished in one day, if the weather is fair, turn the cocks bottom upward, after the dew is off, and lighten the damp part as much as seems necessary, being careful not to dry it so much that it will powder in handling. With tolerable weather in making, clover hay, made by this mode, will "come out" free from dust, nearly every head and leaf preserved, and as fragrant as good black tea. Hay-caps are useful in hay-making generally, but particularly so in making clover, because it does not shed rain so well. They are made of two breadths of common white cotton cloth, sewed together and hemmed. They are commonly used without any oil or paint; but a coating of cheap paint renders them more perfect in turning water, and makes them very durable. A set well made in this way will last a farmer as long as he has occasion to make hay, unless he lives much longer than men generally do "in these degenerate days." Loops are attached to the corners, through which pins, a foot long, are passed into the hay thus securing the caps against being blown off.—*Boston Cultivator.*

DON'T BE A POOR FARMER.

No poor man can afford to be a poor farmer. When I have recommended agricultural improvements, I have been told, "this expensive farming will do well enough for rich people, but we who are in moderate circumstances can't afford it." Now, it is not ornamental farming that I recommend, but profitable farming. It is true that the amount of man's capital must fix the limit of his business; in agriculture as in everything else. But however poor you may be, you can afford to cultivate land well, if you afford to cultivate it at all. It may be out of your power to keep a large farm in a high state of cultivation, but you should sell a part of it, and cultivate a small one. If you are a poor man you cannot afford to raise small crops; you cannot afford to accept half a crop from land capable of yielding a whole one. If you are a poor man you cannot afford to fence two acres to secure the crop you ought to grow on one; you cannot afford to pay or lose the interest on the cost of 100 acres of land. No man can afford to raise 20 bushels of corn per acre, not even if the land were given him, for 20 bushels per acre will not pay the cost of the miserable cultivation that produces it.

No poor man can afford to cultivate his land in such a manner as will cause it to deteriorate in value. Good farming improves the value of the land—and the farmer who manages his farm so as to get the largest crop it is capable of yielding, increases its value every year.

No farmer can afford to produce weeds. They grow to be sure, without cultivation; they spring up spontaneously on all land, and especially rich land; but though they cost no toil, a farmer cannot afford to raise them; the same element that feeds them, would with proper cultivation, nourish a crop, and no farmer can afford to spend on weeds the natural wealth which was bestowed by Providence to fill his granaries.—*Horace Greeley.*

THE FECUNDITY OF CORN.—A single plant of corn, either wheat, barley, or oats, by being allowed proper time and ample space for the full development of its roots, leaves, and branches, is naturally capable of producing 80 ears or 4,000 fold. Anomalous, however, as this may appear, yet it is certain, and as strictly true, that not 50 fold, or one perfect ear, is obtained from each grain planted throughout the entire breadth of the United Kingdom; and it would require a countless number of ifs, ands, and buts, to prove the contrary, though but few words to substantiate the truth of this assertion, namely—"That were it so, as a necessary consequence, 100 bushels per acre would be an average crop! viz., 50 times as much as is sown, say at two bushels only per acre as seed for wheat, barley, and oats; but it is a fact not too much to affirm, that scarcely half thus much (incredible as it may appear at first sight) is actually obtained; about 32 to 50 bushels per acre being a fair average crop of all kinds of grain, as estimated by the most able and trustworthy statisticians of the present day.—*Hardy's Essay on the Cultivation of Corn.*

THE MISCELLANY.

LICENSE LAW.

BY THE REV. JOHN PIERPONT.

"For so much gold, we license thee,
So say our laws, "a draught to sell,
That binds the strong, enslaves the free,
And opens wide the gates of hell;
For public good requires that some,
Since many die, should live by them."

Ye civic fathers! while the foes
Of this destroyer seize their swords,
And heaven's own hail is in the blows
They're dealing, will ye cut the cords
That round the falling fiend they draw,
And o'er him hold your shield of Law.

And will ye give to man a bill
Divorcing him from heaven's high sway,
And while God says, "Thou shalt not kill,"
Say ye, "For gold ye may, ye may?"
Compare the body with the soul!
Compare the bullet with the bowl!

In which is felt the fiercer blast
Of the destroying angel's breath?
Which binds its victim the more fast?
Which kills him with the deadlier death?
Will ye the felon fox restrain,
And yet take off the tiger's chain?

The living to the rotten dead,
The God-contemning Tuscan tied;
Till by the way, or on the bed,
The poor corpse-carrier dropped and died:
Lashed hand to hand, and face to face,
In fatal and in loathe embrace.

Less cutting, think ye, is the thong,
That to a breathing corpse for life,
Lashes, in torture loathed and long,
The drunkard's child, the drunkard's wife?
To clasp that clay, to breathe that breath,
And no escape? O that is death!

Are ye not fathers? When your sons
Look to you for their daily bread,
Dare ye, in mockery, load with stones
The table that for them ye spread?
How can ye hope your sons will live,
If ye for fish a serpent give?

Oh, holy God! let light divine
Break forth more broadly from above,
Till we conform our laws to thine,
The perfect law of Truth and Love:
For truth and love alone can save
Thy children from a hopeless grave.

THE NODDING CONGREGATION.

It cannot be doubted that hearers are often made victims to the dullness of speakers. Moderate gifts in the pulpit sometimes exercise the grace of patience in the pew. But the case is sometimes reversed; as may have happened in the following instance, which is snatched from the diary of Rev. Mr. ———.

"Exchanged this afternoon with brother P.; felt in good spirits for preaching; in order to speak with more spirit, took sermon No. 527, which I had enjoyed so much in the morning, when there was an evident interest on the part of the people, as I judged from the attitude of some who leaned forward as if eager for every word.

As I looked around my afternoon audience, the prospect was rather discouraging. The house was thin. Vacant pews stared at me. The scattered worshippers had a negative look, as if they promised but little sympathy between the pew and the pulpit.

As the service progressed, four plate-carriers shot out from their seats with an energy which rather encouraged me. There thought I, are at least four wakeful hearers. There was beside a very serious looking woman sitting almost alone by the side of the pulpit, from whom I promised myself a good share of attention. And then in the centre of the church were two faces, which on the whole promised more than any other two in the house. They both seemed to be ministers. One especially had that clerical aspect imparted by gold spectacles, an ample neck-tie of snowy whiteness, with a good measure of benevolence expressed in the countenance.

Counting mainly upon these few as pretty sure to respond to my address by an intelligent attention, and resolved to preach just as the church was full, I named my text, and began the discourse. I soon found that the curiosity to learn my subject had subsided into the most serene confidence that I was orthodox, and not likely to do any injury by my discourse. Indeed, some very soon evinced their composure by beginning to nod. But I pressed on, thinking of my sober faced female hearer in the corner, of my four plate-carriers, and two ministers; I was sure of seven hearers at least.

By and by an irresistible spell began to come over me. Some unfriendly spirit whispered, "See how sleepy they are, you are dull!" I started with pain, and endeavored to throw my whole soul into the discourse. I had overcome such influences before, and meant to do so again. But alas, it was impossible. The old lady began to nod. My four plate-carriers, whom I took to be deacons, had settled down in the corner of their pews, as if they were in a night-train on the Erie road. And what was my consternation (it was nothing less) to see one of my clerical hearers, the one with the white cravat and spectacles, my main reliance, nodding backwards as if seized with apoplexy!

Cold quivers began to creep through my frame. I thought myself a dunce. I prayed for deliverance. I exhausted my faith, and every Christian principle. I pressed on as vigorously as if I were in search of the North-west passage. I finished; I dismissed the people, and came home wondering. The same sermon had interested a large congregation in the morning. In the afternoon, it proved more potent than poppies."

This sly peep into that minister's diary may afford one or two lessons worth noting: They shall be addressed to hearers.

1. Remember how vastly the preacher may be helped, or hindered by your mode of listening. Take heed therefore how ye hear. Look the preacher in the face as if you knew that he is addressing you; and as if you meant to hear him. He speaks to you as personally as if he stood in the drawing-room. He is influenced by your attitude and manner. Hardly a movement of yours will escape his notice. You

ought not only to be interested, but to show that you are. Do this, and you bestow the highest favor which a hearer can confer upon the speaker.

2. Know the heart of a stranger: and when a preacher from abroad enters your pulpit, do your best to make him feel at home, so that he will wish to come again. Let him carry away pleasant impressions of your attention, and devotional attitudes. Politeness is one element of Christianity which should surely be found in the house of God.—*New York Observer.*

NEW AND OLD.—There is no more striking instance of the silent and imperceptible changes brought about by what is called "time," than that of a language becoming dead. To point out the precise period at which Greek or Latin ceased to be a living language, would be as impossible as to say when a man becomes old. And much confusion of thought, and many important practical results arise from not attending to this. For example, many persons have never reflected on the circumstances that one of the earliest translations of the Scriptures into a vernacular tongue, was made by the Church of Rome. The Latin *Vulgate* was so called from its being in the vulgar, *i. e.*, the popular language then spoken in Italy and the neighboring countries; and that version was evidently made on purpose that the Scriptures might be intelligibly read by, or read to, the mass of the people. But gradually and imperceptibly Latin was superseded by the languages derived from it—Italian, Spanish, and French, while the Scriptures were still left in Latin, and when it was proposed to translate them into modern tongues, this was regarded as a perilous innovation, though it is plain that the real innovation was that which had taken place imperceptibly, since the very object proposed by the vulgar version was, that the Scriptures might not be left in an unknown tongue. Yet you will meet with many among the fiercest declaimers against the Church of Rome, who earnestly deprecate any of the slightest changes in our authorised version, and cannot endure even the gradual substitution of other words for such as have become quite obsolete, for fear of unsettling men's minds. It never occurs to them that it was this very dread that kept the Scriptures in the Latin tongue, when that gradually became a dead language. But, universally, the removal at once of the accumulated effects gradually produced in a very long time is apt to strike the vulgar as a novelty, when, in truth, it is only a restoration of things to their original state. For example, suppose a clock to lose only one minute and a few seconds in the week, and to be left uncorrected for a year; it will then have lost a whole hour; and any one who then sets it right, will appear to the ignorant to have suddenly robbed them of that amount of time. This case is precisely analogous to that of the change of style. There was, in what is called the Julian Calendar (that fixed by Julius Cæsar,) a minute error, which made every fourth year a trifle too long; in the course of centuries the error amounted to eleven days; and when, about a century ago, we rectified this (as had been done in Roman Catholic countries a century earlier,) this mode of reckoning was called "the new style." The Russians, who still use what is called "the old style," are not now eleven, but twelve days wrong; that is, they are one day further from the original position of the days of the month, as fixed in the time of Julius Cæsar: and this they call *adhering* to the Julian Calendar. So, also, to reject the religious practices and doctrines that have crept in by little and little since the days of the apostles, and thus to restore Christianity to what it was under them, appears to the unthinking to be forsaking the old religion and bringing in a new.—*Archbishop Whately.*

ASCENDANCY OF THE CROSS OVER THE CRESCENT.—A great revolution was going on in the affairs of the world when France was the theatre of these convulsive throes. From the contest of the European States with each other, emerged a power which soon came to overshadow all the other countries of the world. Ever since the date of the fall of Napoleon, all the great conquests of nations were those of the Christians over the Mahomedans; from the infidelity of the French Revolution arose the lasting superiority of the Cross over the Crescent. In 1816, Algerine slavery was terminated by the cannon of Lord Exmouth; in 1829, Turkey narrowly escaped subjugation at the hands of the Muscovites; in 1830, the power of France was permanently established on the coast of Africa; in 1832, the Grand Seignior was only saved from destruction at the hand of his rebellious vassal by the dangerous protection of the Russians; in 1840, that very vassal was driven, by the broadsides of the English, delivered at the foot of the Lebanon, within his own dominion. Hardly had the sound of the French cannon ceased to re-echo in the mountains of the Atlas, when the British guns were heard in the Kyber Pass, amid the Himalaya snows, and their standards were seen in Ghuznee, the cradle of Mahomedan power in Central Asia. Subsequent events have not belied these appearances; all the interests of the world are now wound up in the East. The greatest strife which modern Europe has witnessed has occurred on the shores of the Euxine, between powers contending for the protection of the decrepit Mahomedan conquerors of the East. There is something in these marvellous events succeeding one another so rapidly, and so different from the former balance of the Cross and the Crescent, which cannot be ascribed to chance; they betoken a decided step in the Divine administration. The tide of conquest, which long flowed east to west, has now set in in an opposite direction. Civilisation is returning to the land of its birth, and the descendants of Japhet, in the words of primeval prophecy, are about to "dwell in the tents of Shem."—*Alison's History of Europe. Vol. V.*

A LOSS AND A GAIN.—This is the first heavy loss which you have ever experienced; hereafter the bitterness of the cup will have passed away, and you will then perceive its wholesomeness. This world is all to us till we suffer some such loss, and every such loss is a transfer of so much of our hearts and hopes to the next; and they who live long enough to see most of their friends go before them, feel that they have more to recover by death than to lose by it. This is not the mere speculation of a mind at ease. Almost all who were about me in my childhood have been removed. I have brothers, sisters, friends, father, mother, and child, in another state of existence, assuredly I regard death with very different feelings than I should have done if none of my affections were fixed beyond the grave. To dwell upon the circumstance which, in this case, lessens the evil of separation would be idle; at present you acknowledge, and in time will feel them.—*Selections from the Letters of Robert Southey.*

WHY DID THE RUSSIANS LOSE THE BATTLE OF INKERMAN?—What was it, then, that prevented the complete success of the Russian attack? The bravery and steadiness of the English! This unquestionably deserves to be recorded; it was remarkable, and the British soldier fought in a manner worthy of his most glorious days. Yet the Russians did not fight less bravely, and bravery alone decided nothing. Was it the superiority of the English arms, the use of the Minie rifle, that "queen of weapons," as the English call it? No doubt the effect of this was important, inasmuch as it occasioned great loss to the Russians, who were mortally struck at a distance of 1,500 paces; and, deprived of their leaders and commanders, their movements became crippled and confused. Yet the Russian sharpshooters, without Minies, and few in number (only ninety-six in each regiment), with muskets that only reached their opponents at 1,000 paces, killed and wounded as many English officers, and more generals. Was it the wrong direction taken by Soimonoff with his columns? This had most damaging results, because it contracted the space for the movements of the troops, and their crowded masses presented too favourable a mark for the English fire. From this cause as well as from Soimonoff's death, this column was soon put "hors de combat," and shared no more in the progress of the battle. A second disadvantageous consequence was, that on account of the limited extent of the battle-field, the two columns could not attack simultaneously, but only one after the other. The well-known fable of the bundle of sticks, which together could not be broken, but easily when separate, has of old been employed to illustrate the evils of a divided attack. All these circumstances worked very prejudicially for the Russians; but what was really ruinous to them was the mismanagement of the sham attacks, at least of one of them, which did not prevent Bosquet's rendering the assistance which decided the fate of the day.—*Russian Accounts of the Battle of Inkerman.*

EGYPTIAN LENTILE POTTAGE.—Beyond the fish market was the market for fruit and vegetables, in which an Arab woman was crying her wares with the very tone, voice, and air of one of the cries which I have heard and seen a hundred or a thousand times from one of her class in London. The resemblance was so complete that I was carried back to England by it in a moment. Amongst the vegetables there were abundance of lentiles, that esculent which Herodotus says formed the principal food of the labourers who built the pyramids, and of which also the red pottage was made for which Esau sold his birthright. I have more than once tasted this pottage of lentiles since my coming here, and though my opinion does not stand high in such matters, I can pronounce it excellent; then there were tomatoes in large quantities, bedding the fruit of a species of egg plant, but shaped like a cucumber, and of a green and purple colour, which has been recently introduced into Covent-Garden market. Here it is such a universal favourite, and can be cooked in such a vast variety of ways, that it is said to be sufficient cause for an Arab to divorce his wife if she asks him what he will have for dinner when the bedding-jean is in season; then barmes, a very useful esculent, which I wish we had in England; vegetable marrows, some large like ours, and others not larger than a finger, very delicate, which they cook whole with the skin on; while onions, large and small, were as plentiful as in the days when Israel, from the wilderness looked back with regret to the vegetables of Egypt.—(Num. xi. 5.) Of fruits there were grapes, figs, both green and purple, delicious bananas and plantains, dates, pomegranates, which, both in fruit and blossom, are the subject of frequent allusion in Scripture; lemons, limes, and many varieties of melons. A man who had a horse and carriage to sell, drove it backward and forward in the market-place, proclaiming in a loud voice that it was for sale, and announcing, from time to time, the price which had been offered.—*Journey in the East.*

CHEMISTRY AND MATERIALISM.—The renowned Liebig lately delivered a public lecture on "Animal Chemistry" at Munich, in which he took occasion to declare, from his position as chemist and naturalist, his opposition to the widely spread views of Moleschott, Vogt, Buclmer, and others of the most rugged materialism. He pronounced himself, with dignity and energy, against the "deniers of mind and vital power," and illustrated and combated from his profound conviction, their erroneous theories on pure scientific ground. He showed how impossible it is to explain, on chemical principles, the existence of even the lowest connecting parts of an organism—of a cell or a muscular fibre—and how much more so to account for the mysterious process of life and thinking by a change of matter. He demonstrated how unable materialists were to distinguish organic combinations from those purely chemical. Nothing, he said, was more absurd than to derive the process of thinking and willing from a phosphorescence of the brain, as Moleschott had done. How much more of thinking stuff than (material of thinking), would there be contained in bones, which have four hundred times more phosphorus than the brain?—*English paper.*

CHRISTIAN TREASURY.

"Their strength is to sit still."—Isaiah xxx. 7.

THE STAY OF THE SAINT.—Vain is the help of man. To go to Egypt or Assyria for help—that is, to the Lord's enemies for strength to fight his battles—is to sin against the Holy One. When troubles come and danger lours, far better to be still, and know that He is God, than to trust in princes or men's sons, in whom there is no stay. Is sin assailing us with some strong temptation, and threatening to sweep every good thing in the soul before it? Then stand still, my soul, but stand in faith, and thou shalt see the salvation of our God. Or have the effects of sin come upon us like a flood? Are we like the Hebrews of old at Pi-hahiroth, when the rocks hemmed them in on either side, while Pharaoh was behind, and the Red Sea before? Still a believer's strength is to sit still: if he sit still in faith, God will work, and none shall hinder. The extremity of His people is the time for Him to rise and show that he is God indeed—even their God, to rescue and shield. Or is the aged pilgrim near the close of his journey? Does he see the vista of this weary life closed by an open grave—the portals of eternity? Then also man's strength is to sit still, for "they that wait upon the Lord shall renew their strength; they shall not be weary; they shall walk and not faint." Wait on the Lord, then; be of good courage, and he shall strengthen thine heart: wait, I say, upon the Lord. In patience possess your soul, and all that can impede a believer's heavenward progress will either be taken out of the way, or made to minister to his progress. As burnishing brightens steel, and the crucible tests the gold, so trials and temptations teach the child of God where his strength is found.—*Wonders of Redeeming Love.*

COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

FLOUR AND WHEAT.—The last advices from Britain state, that the fine weather had broken, and speculators in grain were firm. It was thought the farmers in Britain had nearly sold out, and it was believed that crops in Prussia would be deficient. In New York, prices, after receding last week about 50 cents, and on some sorts 75 cents, are again advancing, there being a rise within a day or two of about three cents a bushel on wheat, and ten cents a barrel on flour. The price here has not varied much for a week, though the tendency has been downward. There has been a scarcity of Spring wheat or bag flour in this market, and the price has advanced considerably; a fortnight ago the quotation was 15s 6d to 16s per cwt., but sales have been made since as high as 18s 6d, bags returned.

CORN which was as low as 28 cents in Chicago this season has, owing to a deficiency in the expected supplies, risen considerably. There is not, however, a proportionate rise here, partly owing to the difficulty of preserving it in the hot weather.

PORK, which had reached a very unusual figure, viz., \$23 for Mess, has begun to recede a little in New York, and the price has fallen about a dollar here.—The quantity of Pork in the West last Fall was enormous, and low prices were consequently expected, but it seems that owing to the facilities offered by railroads, a very large quantity was sent forward last Winter in the carcass to New York and other cities, where much of it was consumed fresh. This of course diminished the supply of barrel pork, and that supply, owing to the low prices at the opening of the season, was rapidly taken off. Our farmers in Canada felt the competition with the western States in the Toronto market last Winter, and will, doubtless, have the same competition in the Montreal market this Winter, as the Grand Trunk is to be completed between the two places this Fall.—But the chief effect of this change in the trade will be, we think, to transfer packing establishments from the western States to the sea-board. Hogs can be brought down in the carcass in Winter for a less freight than if they were barrelled, for there are in the former case no barrels, salt, or water to pay freight upon, and salt and labor can be had cheaper in Montreal or New York than Chicago or Cincinnati. Then again, pork packed here under the superintendence of an Inspector, would bring something more than pork packed in the interior, and it would require no reinspection, which costs about 4s per barrel. From a dollar to a dollar and a quarter per barrel would therefore be saved in the cost, whilst the price would, probably, be half a dollar higher.—Should our expectations respecting this effect of railways be realized, some of the best English and Irish packers should come out here, and pack pork in the style suitable for the British navy; a style which pays better than pork packed in the American fashion. A business of enormous magnitude might thus legitimately grow up in Montreal, greatly to the benefit of all concerned.

Wool, since the new clip began to come in has somewhat receded; washed Leicester is offered at 1s 6d, unwashed is bought in small quantities at 1s 3d per lb.

There is no animation whatever in the butter market. We know of one parcel of fair quality sold under peremptory orders at 8d, and another at 8½d. The best is held at 9½d, but it would have to be sold considerably less if forced off.

The stocks of Sugar in New York are large, and prices less firm. Cuba has been sold at auction at 51s to 52s in this market last week, and Porto Rico may be quoted at 52s 6d to 53s 9d. There is, however, a disposition to realize.

In the dry goods business all is buoyancy. Spring importations were never better sold out, and considerable parcels of Fall goods are beginning to arrive already. Complaint, however, is made that prices in Europe are very high, in some cases 25 per cent above previous rates. The Hardware business is steady and good. The Shoe business continues active, so that manufacturers find it difficult to accumulate Stock for the Fall Trade.

A very singular fact, for which it is somewhat difficult to account, has been brought to our notice, as developed in the recently published Bank statements; namely, that the whole circulation of the Banks had diminished since the month of November last, to the extent of £1,800,000, a diminution greater than the aggregate circulation of all the Banks some six years ago. As discounts must necessarily bear a proportion to the means of the Banks, of which their circulation forms a considerable part, this fact alone accounts for the stringency of our money market for the period mentioned, but it is more difficult to account for the fact itself. This diminished circulation, may be partly attributed to the general dulness of business in the Winter season, partly to the farmers keeping their grain through the Winter rather than exchange it for Bank notes, partly to the large payments made to companies and Government for lands, all of which return upon the Banks immediately, and partly to the practice so generally resorted to of each Bank trying to obtain as many of the notes of other Banks as it can in order to send them in for specie or exchange. The course of business this Fall, however, if we mistake not, will require all the notes the Banks are authorized to issue.

The Bank of Toronto, a new Institution, has just gone into operation. Mr. Chewet, President, and Mr. Gamble, Vice President.

Shipments of produce and lumber have supplied the Exchange market freely with drafts, both in Britain and the States, so that the rate is rather drooping.

JOHN DOUGALL, COMMISSION MERCHANT.

Montreal, July 22nd, 1856

THE CROPS.

(Compiled for the Montreal Witness.)

The showery weather of the past week has had a very beneficial effect upon the crops in Lower Canada. From the reports we have heard from various parts of the Province, the harvest promises to be a good one. Hay has not looked so well for several years. In Megantic, and in the country around Quebec, the wheat and other crops give promise of an abundant harvest. In the western part of Canada, haying is pretty well over. The crop is an unusually fine one, clover especially being very heavy. There are complaints in some quarters of the fly having attacked the wheat, but on the whole, the yield is expected to be above the average. In the Niagara district the fly has been very destructive. The attention of Agricultural Societies should be directed to devising means for checking the increase of the weevil and midge, as Upper Canadian farmers say these pests are becoming more common each year. In the vicinity of Galt, it is said, the wheat does not promise well, but an average yield is expected. The Whitty Reporter says, that in that region there is the prospect of a profuse harvest.

We learn from a miller at the head of Lake Ontario, that the breadth of wheat sown in that region never was so great, and the yield never promised better. He thinks that the wheat crop of '56 will be unrivalled both in point of quantity and quality.

From Lanark we learn that the crops had suffered much from drought, and that in consequence, hay and straw would be light. Fine rains had, however, lately improved the prospects of the farmers.

A letter from Sherbrooke states that the crops look well in the Eastern Townships, which are fast recovering from their long depression.

A letter from Otanabee says,—"Our winter wheat harvest has commenced, and will be general next week. Crop and quality likely to be very good."

From Hemmingford we learn that the crops have suffered somewhat from drought, and that hay will be light, recent showers had, however, done a great deal of good.

We have enquired of parties exclusively engaged in the French Canadian Trade and find that the reports from all parts of the country concerning the crops are exceedingly favorable, and that there was never a better prospect for a large and sound Fall business than this year.

Concerning the rich region of the Bear Creek, we learn from the Lambton Observer,—"The wheat in this section promises to be a fair crop, although from appearance, the weevil or fly may destroy about one-fourth of it. We have had some fine showers of late. Spring grain is very promising and hay an average crop. No appearance of the potato disease, as yet. Orchards have suffered from the late frost; apples will be scarce, and peach trees are mostly killed. People are generally healthy. Kent is much disappointed in not getting a slice of the county."

NEW WHEAT.—On Wednesday last, Mr. William Hall brought into the mill of Daniel Manley, Esq., in this village, a grist new wheat. It was cut on Wednesday morning, and we are informed that the wheat was very plump and well ripened. Mr. Hall has engaged cutting the rest of his wheat crop during the week.—Agr Observer.

SMIPPING.—The following are the arrivals of vessels at Quebec for the past week, with passengers and general cargoes. The passenger vessels are:—"The America," from Liverpool, 291 pass.; "Christiana," from Faksen, 29 pass.; the "Culloden," from Liverpool, 593 pass.; the "May Queen," from Hamburg. The vessels with general cargoes are:—"The Saga," from Hamburg; the "Glencairn," from Liverpool; steam ship "Canadian," 170 pass.—The Steamer "North American," sailed from Quebec for Liverpool on Saturday, with 105 passengers.

BROKERS' CIRCULAR—WHOLESALE MARKETS.

MONTREAL, 19th July, 1856.

Flour.—The market is almost bare, but as there is no shipping demand the price has declined upon the week 9d. to 1s. per barrel. We quote good Superfine at 32s. 6d. to 33s. 3d., and Fancy at 34s., and saleable, while Extra at 36s. 3d. to 37s. 6d. is neglected. American Superfines are difficult of sale at 29s. to 31s. per barrel.

Wheat.—The sale of the week are not large, not over 50,000 bushels, at 7s. to 6s. 9d. for Chicago Spring; 7s. 3d. to 7s. for Milwaukee, 7s. 3d. for Illinois River (Winter); and 8s. for U. C. Mixed per 60 lbs. There is not much demand on the market; at the same time there is but little demand.

Peas.—We note sales of some 10,000 bushels at 4s. 3d. to 4s. 4½d.

Corn.—Only one transaction in Corn has transpired during the week, 15,000 bushels at 2s. 6d. per 56 lbs

Barley.—Asked for, but scarce. There is the prospect of a large crop, and its soon coming to market.

Oats.—No sales in quantity. Our quotations apply to farmers' prices 1s 8d to 1s 10½d.

Provisions.—Very little doing in Pork, which being nearly all in one hand is held at full prices, viz., Mess 110s. to 112s. 6d. P. M. 100s. Prime 57s. 6d. In Beef and Butter we have nothing to report. Butter is 8½d. to 9d.

Asbes.—Both sorts have continued in good demand, and have slightly advanced. We quote Pots 34s. 6d. to 34s. 9d., and Pearls 39s. to 39s. 3d. per ton.

Freights.—Tonnage is scarce, but as there is but little demand for it rates are rather lower. To London and Glasgow there is none open. To Liverpool it may be had to a small extent at 3s. 6d. for Flour, and 9s. for Grain. Tonnage for Grain is again becomes scarce.

Stocks.—Bank of Montreal.—Enquired for at 10½ premium, but not procurable; holders ask 10½ for both New and Old. Bank of British North America.—No quotation. There has been none offered in this market for some months. Commercial Bank, M. D.—Remain steady at 10 per cent. premium,—transactions very limited. City Bank.—New has been placed to some extent at ½ to 1 per cent. premium, and Old at par to ½ premium. There are no sellers at these rates to-day. Bank of U. Canada.—Offering at 3 per cent. discount, without attracting buyers. Banque du Peuple.—Saleable at par; demand light. Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad, and Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad.—(7 per cent 2nd Mortgage Bond.) Both are without animation,—no business to report. Great Western of Canada.—Not procurable in this market. Grand Trunk Railroad.—Nothing doing. Montreal Mining Consols.—Have been taken at 9s. 6d. to 9s. 9d., holders looking for 10s. Montreal Telegraph Company.—Has been placed at 3½ premium, since the dividend in the early part of the month. It is held firmly at 5 premium. In other Stocks.—Nothing doing, which is 10½d per cent for 60 days dfts on London and ½ per cent for 3 days dfts. on New York Exchange.—No alteration in Bank rate—but with a large amount of private offering, the market rules rather dull.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET.

Bonsecours Market, July 22nd, 1856.

Table with columns for Flour, Oatmeal, Indian Meal, Wheat, Oats, Barley, Pease, Buckwheat, Rye, Flax Seed, Indian Corn, Onions, Beans, Butter (fresh, per lb, salt), Eggs, Cheese, Turkeys, Geese, Poultry, Potatoes, Turnips, Apples, Cattle on foot, Sheep, Pork, Mutton, Hay, Straw.

—Eggs, owing to a brisk demand from the States, have advanced to 10d, at which they are sought after for exportation.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

JULY 21.—Flour \$5 90 @ 6 05 for common to straight state, \$6 15 @ 6 30 for extra ditto, \$6 @ 6 80 for common superfine to good extra; Wheat \$1 35 for Chicago Spring; \$1 52 for good; Winter; Milwaukee \$1 70 @ 1 80 for good white Canadian; Corn—Western mixed at 56 @ 61½c. Pork \$20 44 @ 20 50 for Mess; \$15 79 for prime; Lard 12½ @ 12; Money more plenty and in good demand at 6 per cent on call.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

Beeves.—The prices to-day per pound will not average 9c. First quality, 9½; medium, 9c. Sheep and Lambs—Common Sheep, \$2 50 @ \$5; extra Sheep, \$7 @ 8; Lambs, \$2 @ 5. Swine—Western Hogs, corn-fed, large, first quality, live weight, 6½ @ 6¾c; dead weight, 7½ @ 8c.; small size do., live weight, 6½c; dead weight, 8c.

CAMBRIDGE CATTLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, July 16.—Market Beef—per cwt., \$7 @ \$8 50; Hides, ½ cwt., \$7. Tallow, \$7 50 @ \$8. Peltis, 50 @ 75c. Calfskins, 12½c ½ lb. Veal Calves, \$4, \$5, \$8, \$10; 5½ at market. Stores—Working Oxen, \$125 @ 215. Cows and Calves, \$32 @ 66. Three Years Old, \$32 @ 61. Sheep and Lambs—Extra, \$7 @ 12, by lot, \$2 25 @ 4 75.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

JULY 4.—Canada Wheat Mixed to White 10s 2d @ 10s 8d; Red 9s 6d @ 10s; Flour—No. 1 Superfine 34s 6d @ 35s 6d; Fancy 36s; Extra 37s @ 37s 6d; Peas 40s nominal; Indian Corn, Yellow and Mixed 29s; White 30s; Ashes, Pots 35s 6d; Pearls 44s; Quebec Yellow Pine 1s 5d @ 1s 7d; Red do 1s 8d @ 1s 10d; Elm 2s @ 2s 2d; Oak 2s 3d @ 2s 6d; Quebec Pine Deals, 1sts £14 @ 15; 2nds £10 10s @ 11; 3rds £8 @ 8 10s; Pun. Staves £13 @ 18; Pipe do £50 @ 60.

FORSYTH BELL & CO'S. PRICES CURRENT OF TIMBER, DEALS, &c.

QUEBEC, July 15, 1856.

Table with columns for White Pine, Elm, Tamarac, Staves, Do. W. O. Puncture, Deals, Do. floated, Do. Spruce.

REMARKS.—During the last week the arrivals from sea have been numerous, upwards of sixty within twenty-four hours, and altogether the amount of tonnage to this date is about the average of the four years preceding 1855. A good number of the vessels are still due, and by the statement annexed it will be seen 200 vessels have sailed for this Port and are still to arrive, though many sailed only three weeks ago. Notwithstanding the amount of tonnage our market exhibits very little buoyancy, which in a great manner is occasioned by the dull and stagnant nature of the trade in London and Liverpool, the two great markets for our Wood Goods, and though money is becoming easier and prospects of the coming harvest good, consumption is slow and it may take time (perhaps a long time) ere the same activity prevails that was experienced before the war, for consumption of every article of produce once checked, as ours has been, takes a long time to recover. We are indebted to Mr. Walsh for a statement of Exports made up to the 15th instant, which will be of interest to many, and which has been compiled with great care. The quantity of Red Pine measured by the Supervisor is large, and although much of it inferior it has an effect on the market, and small timber is dull and difficult of sale. Large averages have been sold at 9d with Culls out, and several rafts have changed hands at prices varying from 5½d to 8½, measured off, while small inferior timber has been placed at from 4d to 5½. A dood deal has been purchased within the last few days. Red Pine is very dull and feels the want of enquiry in England occasioned by the large import there of Baltic Timber. Oak has been shipped largely this season, and a better demand is experienced of late than during any period since 1854. Sales to a considerable extent have been made at 17d to 18d measured off, for Lake St. Clair. Elm, owing to the prices ruling high in England as well as to large contracts made during the past winter maintains the value, and our extreme quotation of 22d has been realized for 40 feet in shipping order. Under 40 feet the price drops considerably, and a good deal of 35 feet in shipping order has been sold at 16d. Old stocks of mixed Elm are fast disappearing, and from present appearance all that is fit for shipment will be exported. The shipments up to this date are unusually large, being nearly equal to the aggregate of 1854, and 1855 to a corresponding period, and trebling last years export. Tamarac is in good demand for square of large size,—but flat is difficult of sale. Ash sells well in Liverpool, but we question if it is safe to calculate on its maintaining its price if shipments are large, for the demand is never very great. Staves are not arriving in large quantities, and although they are by no means plenty, parties are averse to giving the high rates asked. We reduce our quotations to £60 for lots in market by the Orib, although by

the Bateau load £62 10s is still obtained. West India are selling at £15 @ 16.

Deals have up to the within week been held at nominal rates parties wanting them in small lots being compelled to pay extreme prices, but no buyers of large lots. They are dull in London, and as freights advance they have to give way, and sales of floated have been made at £11 10s and £12; 3rds and 4rd for Seconds and Thirds and Bright, £12 10s @ 13, with a like proportionate rate for Second and Thirds. Spruce for fresh cut are scarce and maintain their price. Freights are better, and 31s 6d for Liverpool has been given, and 34s for Swansea. We do not hear of any very late engagement except for the latter Port, but we believe parties who have Ships to offer ask 32s @ 32s 6d, for Liverpool.

FORSYTH BELL & CO.

Statement of Exports of Timber from Quebec, up to the 15th July, '54, '55, and '56.

Table with columns for White Pine, Red Pine, Elm, Tamarac, Birch & Ash, Oak, Standard Deals, Deal Ends, Lathwood Cords, Tamarac Sleepers, Standard Staves, W. O. W. I. Staves.

SUPERVISOR OF CULLERS' OFFICE.

QUEBEC, 19th July, 1856.

Comparative Statement of Timber, Staves, Masts, Bowsprits, and Spars measured and Culled to date:

Table with columns for White Pine, Red Pine, Oak, Elm, Ash, Basswood, Butternut, Tamarac, Birch & Maple, Masts & Bowsprits, Spars, Sid. Staves, W. I. Staves, Barrel Staves.

Comparative Statement of arrivals and Tonnage at this Port, in the years 1855 and 1856, to the 18th July, is as follows:—

Table with columns for 1855, 1856, More this year.

Return of the number of Passengers arrived at the Port of Quebec, from the opening of the Navigation to this and corresponding date, 1855:—

Table with columns for Whence, 1855, 1856, Increase, Decrease.

Increase, 1856, 753. Emigration Department, Quebec, July 18, 1855. Chief Agent.

BIRTHS.

Montreal—19th inst., Mrs. Alexr. Henderson, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Montreal—15th inst., by the Rev. John McLoud, Mr. J. W. Shaw, to Maria F., third daughter of S. R. Warren, Esq., of this city. 17th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Taylor, Mr. David Steel, to Susan McGinnis, both of St. John's, C. E.

Ayr—19th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Ritchie, the Rev. Mr. Cavin, of St. Mary's, to Margaret daughter of John Goldie, Esq.

Potsdam, N. Y.—7th inst., by the Rev. E. W. Plumb, Mr. Julius Scriber, of Hemmingford, to Francis M., youngest daughter of Mr. Jonathan Stevens, of the former place.

DEATHS.

Montreal—20th inst., Annie Louisa, youngest child of the late James R. Hutchins, aged one year and 8 months. 21st inst., Accidentally killed at the Grand Trunk Works, Mr. Ryerdon P. Crimmins, aged 25 years. Argenteuil—9th inst., James, son of the late Mr. James McCrea, aged 26 years and 9 months. Lochiel—15th inst., in her 19th year, Jessie, eldest daughter of W. Denovan.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXCURSION TO SOREL.—PERSEVERANCE TENT I. O. R.—The committee have engaged the commodious and comfortable Steamers IRON DUKE and PRINCE ALBERT for an EXCURSION TO SOREL, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, leaving the ISLAND WHARF at Half-past SEVEN, A.M., returning at Eight o'clock.—NUNN'S CORNET BAND will be in attendance.—Tickets 2s 6d each.—May be had at S. J. Lyman's and Lamplough & Campbell's, Notre Dame Street; E. Pickup's News Depot; Brother Black's, St. Antoine St.; W. Malone's, St. Mary Street; at the Steamboat Office, Commissioners' Street, and R. Irwin's, McGill Street. Refreshments may be had on board, at reasonable rates.—The Officers of the Tent will do their utmost to make the Trip one of pleasure and enjoyment. July 14

S. M. BASSETT, Professor of Music, Teacher of Vocal Music, Pianofort and Thorough Bass. A good second hand Pianofort for sale. 64 Bonaventure Street, Montreal.

TEACHER WANTED, for Elementary School, No. 2, in the Municipality of Hinchinbrook. To a teacher thoroughly qualified a salary of £75 per annum will be given. Applications to be made by letter, post paid to GEORGE SANDILANDS, Chairman. Board of School Commissioners. Huntingdon, July 15th, 1856.

J. C. BACKER, Printer, No. 38, Great St. James St.