

THE DAILY WITNESS,

COMMERCIAL REVIEW & FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

Vol. II., No. 57.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 8, 1861.

PRICE ONE HALF-PENNY.

For Sale and to Let.

TO LET, at St. Catharine's, a Cottage opposite the water run, within 25 minutes walk of the city. Apply to H. ENNIS, No. 71 McGill Street. March 7th, 1861. 6-d 2 s.w. 1-w

TO LET ON A LEASE OF THREE YEARS, OR FOR SALE, THE COTTAGE residence and Grounds occupied by the Subscribers in Summer, situated on the summit of the Mountain, adjoining Mr. Davidson of the Bank of Montreal, and next to Mr. Ross's property. The view has been repeatedly acknowledged the finest in the Island, and everything about the Cottage is complete for a country gentleman. Terms for sale would be very liberal. For Lease \$200 per annum. JOHN LEEMING & CO. March 6.

FOR SALE, a most desirable detached family residence recently erected on McGill College property.—The House is substantially built, newly papered and painted, and in first rate order throughout; has excellent Stables and Outbuildings, and a never failing well of water. For terms and further particulars apply to LAW FORD & NELSON, Architects, Corner Place d'Armes and Notre Dame Street. March 6, 1861. 12 d

FOR SALE,—The TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, No. 2 Brunswick Street. The Lot is 55 feet front, by 88 feet deep, and now occupied by James Hutton, Esq. Terms easy. C. TUGGEY. March 5. Apply to 6-d

TO RENT, IN GREAT ST. JAMES ST., the Dwelling over the Store No. 66, now undergoing alterations, well adapted for Offices, having a spacious entrance from Great St. James Street. Also, TWO ROOMS in adjoining Building, one of them having a very large Sky-Light, well adapted for a Daguerrean Artist. And FOUR SMALL DWELLINGS in Alexander Street, from 4 to 5 minutes' walk from the Post Office,—built last summer. Out-Houses, &c., &c., to each. Also, the Upper Flat of a Dwelling in Busby Lane, off Craig Street. Apply to PROWSE & McFARLANE, No. 66 Great St. James Street. March 4. 1md.

TO RENT,—That comfortable TWO STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 71 St. Charles Baronne Street, papered and painted throughout, attic and basement well finished; Rent \$40 and taxes. Apply to JOHN J. ARNOLD, Auctioneer. March 1st.

TO RENT, for a term of years to a suitable tenant, the ground Store, floor and Basement, if required, for a Shop or Public Offices, No. 83 Great St. James Street. The plans for shop front and all other information can be obtained by making early application to H. MUNRO. d.t.f.b. February 26, 1861.

HOUSES TO LET,—Nos. 1 and 3 MTCALFE TERRACE, with Gardens and good Stabling. H. JOSEPH & CO. t-fb February 23.

TO LET, at POINT ST. CHARLES a Large HOUSE, containing 16 Rooms and Kitchen, with Cellars, Sheds, Stables, and Garden—well adapted for a respectable Boarding House. ALSO—Several neat COTTAGES, with GARDENS, and a CORNER BUSINESS STAND, with Shop and Gas Fixtures complete. Apply to FRANCIS MULLINS, 79 1/2 McGill Street. 1-mo February 21.

VALUABLE WHARF PROPERTY FOR SALE. Those well known premises, the STEAM BOAT WHARF at BROCKVILLE, C. W., with new STONE WAREHOUSE thereon, admirably adapted for Shipping or Wholesale Produce Business. Possession given first of April. Terms reasonable. Title indisputable. For particulars, address, (by letter post-paid,) SHERWOOD & STEELE, Brockville; C. T. PALSGRAVE, St. Elen St., Montreal; Or W. J. MACDONELL, Toronto. February 21, 1861.

WAREHOUSE TO LET. From the First of May next, that Commodious THREE-STORY STONE WAREHOUSE, No. 20 Grey Nun Street, belonging to the Estate of the late Wm. Lyman. Apply to JOHN CARTER. Montreal, Feb. 16, 1861. 30-d.

TO LET, the Residence, No. 1 VICTORIA TERRACE, Sherbrooke Street, at present occupied by Mrs. Cormack. Apply at No. 2, or to JOSEPH N. HALL & CO., Corner of St. Gabriel and St. Paul Streets. Feb. 7, 1861. t-fb

TO LET, TWO Two-Story BRICK HOUSES in Poplar Place, Mountain Street, with water and Gas. Rent low. Possession on first May next. Apply to C. TUGGEY. Montreal, Feb. 5, 1861.

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

TO LET, One of those First Class Two-Story CUT STONE HOUSES, No. 4 Portland Place, with every convenience—Water Closet, Bath, hot and cold water, &c., Possession on First May next, or sooner if required. Apply to C. TUGGEY. Montreal, Feb. 5, 1861.

TO LET, the SHOP & BACK STORE 154 Notre Dame Street (opposite Herbert's Music Store), at present occupied by Mr. D. McIntyre, Grocer. Apply to JOSEPH N. HALL & CO. t-fb February 4, 1861.

TO LET, the Residence No. 1 HAVELOCK TERRACE, Mountain Street, at present occupied by Thos. Macduff, Esq. Apply to C. TUGGEY. Montreal, Feb. 5, 1860.

TO LET,—That LARGE STONE HOUSE, Main Street, Quebec Suburbs, with Garden in front and rear, also excellent Out-houses—formerly the Engineer's Office. For size and airy situation it is well suited for a respectable Boarding House or School. COURT & MACINTOSH. d 3-t w t.f.b. February 1, 1861.

STORE TO LET—Specially suitable for the Wholesale Dry Goods business, with early possession if required. Apply at 272 ST. PAUL STREET.

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

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

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

Air Tight, and Indestructible, for Protecting and Preserving the Dead, suitable for Vaults, Transportation, Ordinary Interment, or Future Removal. Always on hand, SQUARE, OCTAGON and BRONZED PATTERN CASES highly polished and finished in the most superior style. Orders from a distance promptly attended to. Also connected with this Establishment a Superior first class HEARSE, CHILDS HEARSE, CRAPES, GLOVES, &c., &c. GEORGE ARMSTRONG. Dec. 22. 3-t-w-d-s-w-3m.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.—COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, and INFLUENZA, IRRITATION, SORENESS, or any affection of the Throat CURED, the HACKING COUGH in CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, ASTHMA, CATARRH, relieved by BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, or COUGH LOZENGES. A simple and elegant combination for COUGHS, &c. Dr. G. F. BIGELOW, Boston. "I have proved extremely serviceable for HOARSENESS." Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER. "I recommend their use to PUBLIC SPEAKERS." Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, New York. "Effectual in removing Hoarseness and Irritation of the Throat, so common with SPEAKERS and SINGERS." Prof. M. STACY JOHNSON, LaGrange, Ga. Teacher of Music, Southern Female College. "Two or three times I have been attacked by BRONCHITIS, so as to make me fear that I should be compelled to desist from ministerial labor, through disorder of the Throat. But from a moderate use of the 'Troches' I now find myself able to preach nightly, for weeks together, without the slightest inconvenience." Rev. E. B. RYCKMAN, A.B., Montreal, Wesleyan Minister.

Sold by S. J. LYMAN & Co., LYMAN, CLARE & Co., JOHN GARDNER, and all Druggists in Canada, at 25 cents per box. Montreal, Feb. 18, 1861. 3mo-d 3mo.s-w 3mo. w.

ELLIOTT'S DENTIFRICE, the best in use for Cleaning, Preserving, and Beautifying the TEETH AND GUMS. For recommendations from Dignitaries of the Church, the Bar, M.D.'s, and Dentists, see wrapper. Take only Elliott's Dentifrice, with the signature. For sale by all the Druggists. February 5. d-t-f.

MOCHRIE'S CONFECTIONERY, 130 NOTRE DAME STREET. FOR the Young Folks, a rich assortment of packages of Sweets, and other fine things; and, to meet the demand of the most moderate, a full supply of CANDIES IN WRAPPERS, assorted, viz.: Almond, Fig, Raisins, Cocoa Nut, Honey, Cream, &c., &c. 1s. 3d. PER POUND, which has been a saleable article all the year round. That the social circle might enjoy themselves, A VARIETY OF ORNAMENTED CAKES, Plum, Citron, Sultana, Sponge, Norwich and Scotch Buns, Short Bread and Fancy Cakes, with a variety of Fruits. Montreal, Feb. 23, 1861. 2m-d

Carpeting. JAMES BAYLIS, 74 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET, IMPORTER OF CARPETING, FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, RUGS, MATS, &c., &c. Offers to purchasers of the above, advantages unsurpassed by any House in the Province. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, MONTREAL: 74 Great St. James Street. TORONTO: 2 Commercial Buildings, Yonge Street. February 19, 1861.

CARPETING.—The Subscriber has on hand and is constantly receiving large supplies of NEW DESIGNS from the MOST CELEBRATED Manufacturers. J. BAYLIS. February 19, 1861.

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS of superior style and qualities cut to any dimensions. J. BAYLIS. February 19, 1861.

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

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF MAILS AT MONTREAL.

MAILS.	DUE.	CLOSE.
Quebec, Danville, &c., (except Sundays)	8:00 A.M.	7:00 A.M.
North Shore (except Tuesday)	8:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
U. S., (except Portland)	10:30 A.M.	1:30 P.M.
St. Hyacinthe, Melbourn, Portland, Island Pond, &c.	8:00 A.M.	7:15 A.M.
St. Remi, Hemmingford, Plattsburg	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Canada West and Upper Ottawa	12:30 P.M.	6:00 A.M.
Lower Provinces, Wednesday	9:00 P.M.	3:45 P.M.
	12:00 P.M.	3:00 P.M.

Registered letters must be posted 15 minutes before the closing of each mail.

Special Telegraph for Montreal Witness.

New York, March 8.—The various Foreign Legations formally visited the President yesterday and expressed their desire that the relations now existing between their respective countries and the United States might continue. Mr. Lincoln reciprocated the cordial greeting. The new Cabinet had its first meeting yesterday. President Lincoln said to a Southern gentleman who asked how his inaugural was to be understood, that it meant peace. Capt. Hill, in command of the Federal force at Fort Brown, had been summoned to surrender by Capt. Nicholas, at the head of a body of Texans. Capt. Hill replied he would defend the Fort to the last, and denounced the demand as traitors, and sent to Fort Ringgold for 200 men. The Louisiana Convention yesterday passed an ordinance transferring to the Government of the Confederate States the \$536,000 lately belonging to the Federal Government, and seized by the State. A fire occurred in West 40th Street yesterday morning, consuming a dwelling and an entire family of 7 persons.

News by Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 7, 1861.—N. B. Judd, of Chicago, is nominated Minister to Berlin. Mr. Douglas yesterday said:—"The Inaugural shows Lincoln has nerve to say what is right, platform or no platform. I defend the Inaugural, believing it to be an emanation from the brain and heart of a Patriot." Mrs. Lincoln was yesterday presented with a span of magnificent black horses by certain New York gentlemen. The War Department to-day received letters from Major Anderson, dated the 4th. They contain nothing special. A most friendly feeling exists between him and the South Carolina authorities. The postal facilities are still open for him, and marketing to a limited extent continues. The New Orleans Picayune, of 2nd instant, contains Galveston, Texas, dates of 26th ultimo. Texas troops were being sent from Galveston to reinforce Colonel Ford, who was at Brownsville. DUNDEE, N. Y., March 7.—The second disastrous fire of the winter occurred in this place last night; over 50 buildings being destroyed, and only 1 store left in the town. The Baptist Church was destroyed. Total loss about \$150,000, on which there is not much insurance. Three or four persons have been arrested, suspected of being the incendiaries. NEW ORLEANS, March 6, 1861.—Texas has ratified the Ordinance of Secession, by 40,000 to 50,000 majority. It is reported Governor Houston resigns.

Arrival of the "BREMEN."

THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT DEFEATED ON THE INCOME TAX BILL. OPENING OF THE ITALIAN PARLIAMENT. NEW YORK, March 7, 1861.—The steamer "Bremen" arrived here this evening. A motion in the House of Commons on the 19th, for more equality in assessing and levying the Income Tax, was carried by a majority against the Government. The Italian Parliament was opened by Victor Emmanuel in person on the 18th. A Proclamation for the emancipation of the Serfs in Russia was to be issued on the 3rd. There is a direct transaction between the Banks of St. Petersburg and France for the exchange of 30 millions of francs in gold for a similar amount of silver. Fresh disturbances had commenced against the Christians in Cochin China. The "Etna" arrived out on the 19th. The demand for discount at the Bank was limited. In open market the terms were lower. COMMERCIAL. LONDON.—Consols 91½ to 91½ for money, and 92 to 92½ for account. LIVERPOOL.—Flour very dull, and offered 6d. to 1s. decline, without sales. Wheat dull and lower; rates irregular; red Chicago 11s. 1d. to 11s. 3d, red Southern 12s. 6d. to 13s, and white do 13s. to 15s. Corn quiet and 6d. lower; mixed 36s. 9d. to 37s, yellow 37s. to 37s. 9d, white 38s. 6d. to 39s. 3d. Pork dull. Lard do, and slightly lower; sales at 56s. to 57s. for fine.—Sugar steady. Pots steady at 29s; Pearls steady at 29s. 6d.

By Telegraph To-Day.

FURTHER BY THE "BREMEN." The "Niagara" arrived at Queenstown on the 17th; the "Arago" arrived at Cowes on the 15th; the "Etna" at Queenstown on the 19th. A despatch announces that the typhus fever is raging at Gaeta. The Giornale de Roma denies the rumor of an arrangement between the Holy See and Piedmont.

Francis II. and his Queen will leave Rome in a few days for Bavaria. Cialdini is to be made Duke of Gaeta. An attack was made on the palace of the Archbishop of Naples during the *fetes* on the occasion of the fall of Gaeta, and the windows of Spanish Consul's residence were smashed. A Bombay telegram of the 27th January says that the famine in the north-west provinces was very severe. The *Army and Navy Gazette* says:—"The Aldershot Camp is to be remodelled. The Chalons Camp will probably be selected as a type of the new Camp, and the troops will be put under canvas." It is finally decided that the armaments of the "Warrior" and "Black Prince" shall consist of the Armstrong guns; 100 pounders on the main deck, and 70 pounders on the upper deck. The *Daily News* says the "Great Eastern" was to leave England for Norfolk the first week in March, where she has been guaranteed a cargo, chiefly cotton, for England, the freight of which will amount to \$75,000. It appears that the bombardment of the 11th and 12th at Gaeta was of extreme violence, rendering rifled cannon useless. The King passed the Neapolitan troops in review before leaving, who wept on presenting arms to him. Royal honors were paid Francis II. as he embarked, and as the vessel left, a salute of 21 guns was fired and flags lowered, while the garrison shouted "Long live the King," though in presence of the Piedmontese who were already in possession. LATEST. TURIN, Feb. 20.—The number of troops made prisoners at Gaeta, was 11,000. The Sardinians found between 700 and 800 cannons and 60,000 muskets.—Three Generals accompanied Francis II. to Rome. 25 are prisoners. General Chaiברה has been ordered to summon the Commander of the fortress of Messina to surrender. MISCELLANEOUS NEWS. ANOTHER SAD DEATH.—On Wednesday week, says the St. Catharine's *Constitutional*, the body of a woman named Nancy Dolton was found on the slope of the mountain near Queenston. She was last seen alive on the previous Saturday, when she stopped for a short time in the house of Mr. William Walker, close by. She was then partially intoxicated; but Mr. Walker, having repeatedly seen her in a worse state, never doubted that she would reach her home in safety. It turned out otherwise, however; for she must have fallen or laid down soon after leaving his place, and probably fell asleep, to wake no more this side eternity. Her appearance when discovered would justify this conclusion; and hence the jury, convened by Coroner Hutt to investigate the cause of the death, returned a verdict of 'Died from exposure and intemperance.' She was a married woman, about 60 years of age, and leaves a husband and grown up family to lament her sad end. THE OIL SPRINGS AND RAILWAY EXTENSION.—The important announcement is made, that the Great Western Railway directors have in contemplation the construction of a branch in the shape of a tram road, from Wyoming station to the oil springs of Enniskillen. This probably supplies the best practical evidence that the springs are already productive; for it would be no common inducement which would bring the Board to such a determination in times like these.—*Herald*. UPPER CANADA BANK.—We learn from Toronto that the President and Cashier of this bank, Messrs. Proudfoot and Ridout, have resigned their offices. The Hon. William Cayley is, we understand, Mr. Ridout's successor as President, but no new Cashier has yet been chosen. Looking to Mr. Cayley's antecedents as a financier, we can scarcely congratulate the stockholders upon his appointment.—*Herald*. OPEN AIR BIBLE READERS IN LONDON.—An institution has just commenced operations whose object is "for reading aloud the word of God in the open air." A number of persons are employed with a sort of hand cart or barrow, something like a baker's barrow. This is filled with Bibles of different sorts and prices. The whole of the outside of the barrow is covered with large and attractive placards in regard to the Bible and with Bible truths. The person having it in charge moves about slowly in densely populated places, and when the noise is not too great stops often, and with the most serious tones and manner, reads aloud portions of the Scriptures, and then offers to sell to the people any of these Bibles. A considerable number of these men are now employed, it is said, with most encouraging success. A MEDIUM.—Mr. S.—, a prominent banker of St. John's Mich., somewhat skeptical upon the subject of spiritualism, prevailed upon a female "test medium" to give an entertainment at his residence. One of the "miraculous" performances was to cause the spirits to beat upon a drum suspended from the ceiling about six feet from the floor. The medium sat upon the floor directly under the drum, two stout men sitting upon her dress to prevent her from "ascending." The drumsticks were laid upon the floor in a remote corner of the room, and everything being in readiness the light was extinguished, when, sure enough, a violent beating was commenced upon the drum, and but for the curiosity of certain designing persons, the "test" would have been unanswerable. At this period of the performance the door was burst open and a light was quickly thrust into the room, and surprising as it may appear, the medium was standing upon her feet and beating the drum at a furious rate. It is needless to remark that the lady fainted and was "carried out." — A missionary in Madras relates an account of a beggar in India who had given a magnificent crown of gold, valued at \$15,000, to the god Vurtharajaloo. He obtained the money by begging, and made it a rule never on any day to eat food till he had obtained five dollars.

A CONCERT OF SACRED MUSIC
IN AID OF THE BUILDING FUND
 OF THE
FREE DAY-SCHOOL, GRIFFINTOWN,
 IN CONNECTION WITH THE
AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
 OF THIS CITY,
 Will be given on THURSDAY evening, the 14th of March,
 AT THE
AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
 Corner of Great St. James Street and Victoria Square.

PROGRAMME.
 PART I.
 1st. Organ Voluntary.—"The night is departing."—(Arranged for the Organ, from the "Hymn of Praise")—Mendelssohn.
 2nd. Why do the heathen rage?—Anthem.—Kent.
 3rd. O God our Father, hear.—Trio.—Dr. J. P. Clarke.
 4th. Possent Numi.—Solo and Quartette.—"Magic Flute."—Mozart.
 5th. Et Incarnatus.—Solo and Chorus.—"3rd Mass."—Haydn.
 6th. Jerusalem, thou that killest the prophets.—"St. Paul."—Mendelssohn.
 7th. Sanctus.—Chorus.—"12th Mass."—Mozart.

PART II.
 1st. The marvellous work.—Solo and Chorus.—"Creation."—Haydn.
 2nd. There is a calm for those that weep.—Duett, two-part Song.—Mendelssohn.
 3rd. In native worth.—Solo.—"Creation."—Haydn.
 4th. Happy and blest are they.—Chorus.—"St. Paul."—Mendelssohn.
 5th. Pity, O Saviour!—Solo.—Stradella.
 6th. Morning Prayer.—Double Quartette—Four-part Song.—Mendelssohn.
 7th. An i the Glory of the Lord.—Chorus.—"Messiah."—Handel.
 PRICE OF ADMISSION:—Single Tickets, 50 cents; to admit Two, 75c.; to admit Three, \$1.
 Tickets to be had at Messrs. A. & S. Nordheimer's, Messrs. B. Dawson & Son's, and at the door.
 Doors open at a quarter-past Seven; Concert to commence at EIGHT o'clock, precisely.
 Montreal, March 8th, 1861.

THE WITNESS.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 8.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS THIS DAY.

To Let, a Dwelling in Notre-Dame Street—Court & Macintosh.
 Wanted, a Situation in a Wholesale Store.—Address "Z," at this office.
 Wanted, a Situation as Governess.—Address A. H. M., at this office.
 Wanted, 2 Single Rooms.—Address T. C. M., at this office.
 Lost or Stolen, £400.—\$200 reward.
 Pew for sale.—Apply to Chas. G. Geddes.
 Montreal Horticultural Society.—Opening of Green-Houses.
AUCTION SALE.
 Sale of Medical Books.—H. J. Shaw.

EDITORIAL ITEMS.

— We would call attention to the Sale of Medical Books, to take place on Saturday evening by Mr. Shaw. We understand, his Sales, which have been going on for some time, are largely attended, and the books are going off rapidly.

— The Rifles Band will practice as usual to-morrow afternoon. The selections are from Verdi, D'Albert, Herzog, and Wallace, together with a selection of Scotch airs.

— The Rev. Mr. Green, the Agent of the Montreal Bible Society, informs us that he has had to contend with very great difficulties in travelling. Day by day, through the severest cold, the hardest storms, and the severest drifts, has he had to force his way to keep his appointments. At many places no meetings were held, as the people were unable to turn out; as a consequence, the collections for the Society show a falling off as compared with some years. Will not the friends of the Bible in these places, where meetings were not held, or where the audience was small, make an effort, by collecting, to bring the subscriptions up, or even beyond any former year?

— The inquest in the case of Walsb, who was found dead in a sleigh at the Beauport Lake toll-gate, Quebec, has terminated in a verdict of death from congestion of the lungs.

— The Lower Canada Jurist for February gives the following cases:—Bernier vs. Beauchemin, wherein it was judged that the sale by the inventor of the article invented by him before his application for letters patent renders the patent null. Brown et al. vs. Hartigan; Beaufield et al. vs. Wheeler, and several minor cases.

— A subscriber draws our attention to a lottery scheme in Delaware, the projectors of which are sending their circulars, unpaid, to all parts of this Province. Our informant was charged ten cents for postage, which the Post Office department, we think, should have refused. Any person who sells these lottery tickets, or who in any way aids to promote the illegal scheme, exposes himself to the penalties of the law against lotteries.

— The N. Y. Tribune describes a newspaper addressing machine which it has had in use for about a year. The machine requires the name and address to be stamped on wood. Each piece of wood is about two inches in length, and the letters are sunk in, the impression on the newspaper is a black ground with white letters. From an examination of the machine in Boston, we give the preference to Mr. Spencer's machine on the score of speed, neatness and cheapness. Mr. Spencer's is a most useful invention, which we hope will be more generally used.

— Six daily prayer meetings are now maintained in New York City.

MR. SHARPLEY'S DECLARATION.—On Tuesday afternoon we received the declaration of Mr. Sharpley, setting forth his grievances against the *Witness*, which, being a public document, we inserted in our next issue. It would, of course, be out of place to reply in any way to it here; but we may, with propriety, draw from it a general lesson concerning the sensitiveness of the liquor traffic. No good business feels sore at imputations upon its character, for they are known to be perfectly harmless. The *Witness*, for instance, has often been most soundly abused, and the very term complained of by Mr. S. has been over and over again applied to it by secular newspapers; but we neither felt "anguish of mind" ourselves, nor were we "damned" by such an epithet in the opinion of others; still less did we seek a solatium from a Court of Law. What constitutes the difference? Let those engaged in the liquor traffic say. For be it observed, the wholesale dealer supplies the saloon-keeper, and is necessarily partner with him in all the well-known and usual consequences of his business. We once incurred great wrath and almost an action of damages, for styling a so-called *Restaurant* a drinking place. The proprietor, pale with rage, said we had no right to apply that term, for he sold food also. But if any one had styled the *Witness* Office a reading place, we certainly should not have felt aggrieved, although stationery is also sold at it. What, again we ask, constitutes the difference? Is it not the inherent immorality of the liquor business? And will not respectable parties engaged in it, consider this patent fact and its bearings? If an individual who himself sells intoxicating drinks, considered it so very disgraceful to have it supposed that he sold nothing else, does it not show conclusively that the business is known, even by those engaged in it, to be wrong?

There is just one other thought in connection with this question to which we invite attention at this time. A year or two ago the *Westminster Review* in an elaborated scientific article proved to its own satisfaction and the satisfaction of a numerous class of its readers, that temperance men were all wrong about intoxicating drinks. The Reviewer, indeed, admitted alcohol to be a narcotic poison, but maintained that by the processes of digestion, &c., it was changed so as to become nourishment and strength for the body. This was the old theory which has produced such a fearful crop of ills stamped with the certificate of science, and made to pass current again to an alarming extent. The article was quoted and copied with great alacrity and delight, by many papers which have never given their readers to understand that it has since been completely recanted, and proved to be fallacious by the *Westminster Review* itself. The Reviewer admits that more recent and careful scientific investigations show that alcohol as it goes into the body a poison, so remains and continues all the time it is there; and never becomes food or nourishment, a fact which we think all who alluded to the former article should fully make known.

We hope it will not be considered as stepping out of our legitimate sphere, if we respectfully ask Churches what position they occupy with regard to the sale, as a beverage, of this insidious and destructive poison—this tempter which drives multitudes to utter ruin, here and hereafter!—this cause of nearly all the disturbances in society? Are they sheltering and shielding it in their bosoms, and throwing the mantle of their respectability around it?—or are they taking the same ground respecting this traffic here, that they think Churches should take, with respect to Slavery and Polygamy in the lands where these evils prevail?

RURAL DEANERIES.—In compliance with certain recommendations, the Right Rev. Bp. Fulford has arranged for the formation of four rural Deaneries which will comprise respectively the following Parishes and Missions:—

- Deanery of Bedford.—Abbotsford and Rougemont; Bedford; Brome (Knowlton); Cowansville and Sweetburgh; Dunham; Farnham West; Freighsburg; Frost Village; Granby; Milton; Phillipsburg; Pottin; Stanbridge, East; Stukely, South; Waterloo.
 - Deanery of Hochelaga.—Berthier; Coteau du Lac; New Glasgow and Kilkenny; Lachine; Laprairie and Longueuil; Mascouche and Terrebonne; Rawdon and Kildare; Sorel; St. Martin; St. Therese.
 - Deanery of Iberville.—Chambly; Christieville; Clarenceville; Edwardstown; Hemmingford; Huntingdon; Isle-aux-Noix; Lacombe; Napierville; Durham (Orms-town); Russelltown; St. Johns; Sabrevois; Sherrington.
 - Deanery of St. Andreus.—Aylmer and Hull; Buckingham; Clarendon; Gore of Chatham; Grenville; Ouslow; Portage du Fort; St. Andrews; Vaudreuil.
- The Rev. G. Slack, M.A., Incumbent of Milton, has accepted the office of Rural Dean for the Deanery of Bedford;—the Rev. E. Duvernet, M.A., Incumbent of Hemmingford, that of Iberville;—the Rev. G. de C. O'Grady, M.A., Incumbent of Mascouche, that of Hochelaga;—and the Rev. R. Lonsdell, M.A., Rector of St. Andrew's, that of St. Andrew's.

BEAR CREEK POISONING CASE.—The trial of Thomas Simpson and Dr. Thom for the alleged poisoning of Clark, will take place in Sarnia on the 14th March instant. Mr. Mackintosh, the attorney for the prisoners, has retained Mr. Eccles, Queen's Counsel, of Toronto, for the defence. The case elicited much interest during the course of the preliminary examination of the accused, and will no doubt do so to a great extent on the coming trial. We understand, says the *Sarnia Observer*, Dr. Croft, of Toronto, will be present, to testify as to the state of the stomach and its contents when analyzed by him.

COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

MONTREAL, Friday, March 8, 1861.
 Since Monday the weather became steadily colder until yesterday morning, when a thermometer near the mountain indicated 12° below zero, and at Hochelaga 9° below. This morning in the city the temperature was 9° above, at 7 a.m.; at noon, 18° above. At Hochelaga, in the course of the night, 4° below; at 7 a.m., zero; barometer, at same hour, 30.70.
 Trade is moderately active again; and the country merchants and farmers are taking advantage of the favorable turn in the weather. A week or two of hard frost now would be a great blessing to the Province.

THE MAILS.—The Postmaster announces that the British Mail will be closed at the office here to-day, at 6 p.m. for letters, and at 5 p.m. for newspapers and price-currents. For the remainder of the Winter, so long as the Canadian Steamers depart from Portland, the hour of closing the English mails is permanently fixed at 6 p.m. Train to leave Point St. Charles at 8 o'clock every Friday night, the steamer leaving Portland immediately on arrival of mail and passengers.

Our attention has been called to the fact, that under the present Grand Trunk arrangement for the arrival of mails from the West, even when the track is clear, the letters are rarely delivered before 2.30 p.m., sometimes later, which for business and banking purposes is about as bad as if they did not come in till next morning. Montreal is the commercial centre of Canada, and may surely claim such an arrangement at the hands of the Postmaster General and the G. T. Railway, as will enable business men to reply to Western correspondence on the day it is received. No fault is found with the departures; but at present the chief Western mail closes at 3.45 p.m., allowing even when the trains are on time, too brief a period for writing per return mail. Of course, the blocking-up of the road by snow-storms is beyond ordinary control, but an effort should be made to arrange the arrival of the principal mails in ordinary circumstances from the West, at not later than 8 or 9 o'clock a.m.; and perhaps the readiest way to secure a remedy for the serious inconvenience would be for the Board of Trade to look into the matter.

BREADSTUFFS.—The markets in the Western States for Flour and Wheat are inactive and drooping. The indications of an early opening of navigation on Lake Michigan were causing shippers to hold off; no new freight engagements were making at Chicago, and very few sales.

Our latest advices from Toronto and London, C.W., indicate a slightly firmer tone in the market, but not much doing. "No. 1" Flour, was held on Tuesday at Toronto at \$4.75 f.o.b.

The Montreal market for Flour is dull, and we quote lower than on last Tuesday, with little doing either for present or future delivery. There is not much Wheat on the market, and sales are readily effected on the spot; but there is a difference between the views of buyers and sellers for future delivery. The British news by the "Bremen" has given further depression to Flour.

HOGS AND PROVISIONS.—The weather in Cincinnati and Chicago has been very mild, and the arrival of dressed Hogs had nearly ceased at the close of last week; \$5.75 to \$6 were the prices paid in the latter market, for good to choice carcasses; Mess Pork on 1st inst., bringing \$16.25 to \$16.50. There had been sales of Mess, at Cincinnati on the 2d, at \$17.

At Detroit, on 2d inst., dressed Hogs were plentiful at \$5.50, and Mess Pork quiet but firm at \$16.50. Provisions here are very dull; and the hog-market is lower with many lots offering. Our quotations are the prices of yesterday and to-day.

GROCERIES.—Teas retain all their firmness, with a still upward tendency for Green. The lowest price quoted in the New York market for Twankays and low Young Hysons is 43c., equal to 50c. here. Black is also improving. Sugars are without any change of consequence, but the turn is upward.

ASHES.—The market continues firm. The following statement is for the week ending 6th inst.:

Receipts.....	275	Pots.....	36
Shipments.....	316	Pearls.....	36
In Store.....	2,492		1,125

The receipts for the month of February were 528 barrels of Pots and 75 barrels of Pearls less than for the corresponding period of 1860.

FURS.—According to recent advices some of the great English Fur Sales had taken place. On January 23d and 24th, over a million of musk-rats were sold, but at an advance not worth mentioning on the prices of last autumn. The Leipzig sales were to take place shortly, when the value of all staple furs would be fixed for the year. We make no change in our quotations.

— Messrs. Taylor Bros., in their circular of 7th inst., quote as follows:—

STOCKS.—Bank of Montreal—Transactions at 118½ to 119, and now firm at latter price. City Bank—Sales at 108 to 108½, and now offering at former price. Commercial Bank—Latest sales at 108. La Banque du Peuple—Obtainable at 112, ex dividend. Molson's Bank—Asked for at 115. Ontario Bank—may be quoted at 106 to 106½; and Bank of Toronto, 103½. Bank of Upper Canada—Sellers at 64, but no buyers. In Railway, Mining, Telegraph, and Gas Stocks, there is nothing to quote.

BONDS AND DEBENTURES.—Government Bonds: asked for, but not obtainable. Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund Debentures: taken at par. In Harbor, City and Water works we are not aware of transactions this week.

EXCHANGE.—Bank rate on London 108 to 108½; obtainable outside lower. Merchants bills, 60 days, 105 to 106.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKET.

FLOUR.—The market is lower to-day. We quote for Fine, \$4 to \$4.30; Superfine, No. 2, \$4.90 to \$5.05; Do. No. 1, \$5.30 to \$5.35, transactions at the latter figures, and freely offered to-day at \$5.30. Fall Wheat Flour continues nominal; Fancy, \$5.60 to \$5.70; Extra, \$6 to \$6.25; Superior Extra, \$6.50 to \$7.

— Superfine, No. 1, for May delivery sold yesterday at \$5.60, and \$5.65 was offered for June.

BAG-FLOUR.—In steady demand; best quality selling at \$2.80 to \$2.85 to-day.

WHEAT.—Good samples of U. C. Spring have been sold at \$1.16, ex cars.

PEAS.—Sales ex-cars at 75c. per 66 lbs.

BUTTER.—Dull; no export demand; some good lots from the country sold in market at 12½c. and 13c.—Store-packed is quoted at 12c. to 13½c., and good dairy 15c. to 16c.

ASHES.—Pots, \$5.77½ to \$5.82½; Pearls, \$6.10.

PROVISIONS.—Beef neglected. Transactions in Mess Pork by dealers at \$18.50; Prime Mess, at \$13.50.

POULTRY.—There have been sales of Chickens and Turkeys in lots at 6c.

TEA.—Twankays may be quoted at 47 to 50c.; Young Hysons, 47 to 65c.

SUGAR.—We quote as before, 6½ to 7c., and no large transactions.

OILS.—Pale Seal is scarce; but the general use of Coal Oil has reduced the demand for this article. Ood Oil is 60 to 65c.

FISH.—Good Split Herrings are \$4.50 to \$5. White Fish, \$7 to \$7.25.

DRESSED HOGS.—There were a number of sales since Tuesday, and large offerings; and in one or two instances there have been transactions at very low figures. The range of the market is from \$5.50 to \$6; averages of 250 lbs. have brought \$5.50 and \$6; a choice small lot, but not good looking, \$5.75; one lot averaging over 300 lbs. \$6.12½; and another choice one, about same average, \$6.25. The tendency to-day is downward.

FUR.—Prices remain as before:—
 Musk Rats.....\$0.08 to \$0.10
 Red Fox.....\$1.25 to \$1.50
 Mink.....2.00 to 2.50
 Beaver, per lb., 1.00 to 0.00
 Martin.....1.25 to 1.75
 Coon.....0.25 to 0.60
 Northern do., 3.00 to 6.00
 Lynx.....1.50 to 2.00
 Fisher.....3.00 to 5.00

JOHN DOUGALL, COMMISSION MERCHANT.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

March 7.—By G. T. Railway.—Ashes, 19 barrels; Flour, 980 barrels; Wheat, 2,807 bushels; Dressed Hogs, 21; Peas, 350 bushels; Butter, 67 kegs; Bacon, 13 boxes.

NEW YORK MARKETS.—[By Telegraph]—March 7.

Flour—Receipts 2,549 bbls; sales 8,500 bbls. State and Western a little more active, but prices without important change; super State \$5 to \$5.10; extra \$5.15 to \$5.25. Canadian steady; sales 800 bbls at \$6.20 to \$6.75 for extra.

Grain—Wheat quiet and steady; sales 25,000 bush; Milwaukee club afloat \$1.25; white Western \$1.40.—Corn rather more steady; sales 40,000 bushels; old mixed Western 66c in store; 57½ to 58c for new at railroad depot. Oats dull; Southern and Jersey 30 to 32c; Northern and Western 32½ to 35c.

Provisions—Pork dull; sales small; mess \$17.12 to \$17.25; prime \$12.50 to \$12.75. Lard dull; sales small at 9½ to 10c.

Groceries—Coffee firm and quiet. Sugars firm. Molasses quiet. By auction 1,449 bbls New Orleans sold at 28 to 34c.

Money and Exchange unchanged.
 Stocks firm, higher and materially active.

New York, March 8.

Flour quiet and a shade easier; receipts 4,707 barrels. Wheat quiet, prices without material change; receipts, 2,400 bushels. Corn dull, and scarcely so firm; receipts, 4,718 bushels. Rye steady at 68 to 70c. Pork quiet. Lard steady. Ashes steady. Pots, \$5.25. Pearls, \$5.25. Oats dull at 32 to 35c. for Western, Canadian and State. Barley quiet, at 74 to 80c. Peas dull, at 74 to 75c.

New Advertisements.

TO LET.—The DWELLING above SHOP, on Corner of Notre Dame and St. Lambert Streets, at present occupied by Mr. A. Murray, Stationer.
 Apply to
COURT & MACINTOSH.
 March 8. 12d, 3 t a w.

WANTED.—By a young person from England, a situation as Nursery Governess and Teacher, where the Children are young, in or near this city. Apply to A. H. M., at this Office. Good references will be given.
 March 8. 3d.

WANTED. for the 1st of May next, a situation in a Wholesale Store or Office, by a young man who has had four years' experience in the Retail Grocery business.—Best city references as to character and ability can be furnished.
 Address Z. WITNESS OFFICE.
 March 8. 6 d.

WANTED.—Two Single Rooms, or one Double-bedded, without Board. Terms must be moderate. Address, stating terms, T. C. H., Witness Office.
 March 8th. 3d.

\$200 REWARD!—LOST OR STOLEN LAST NIGHT, (Thursday), between the hours of 8 and 10 o'clock, between Notre Dame Street and the Montreal House, the sum of FOUR HUNDRED POUNDS, all in \$10 Bills of the Bank of Montreal. The money was in a Black Wallet, the edges of which were newly sewed with black thread, and tied with white tape. The numbers of the bills are known. The above reward will be paid to any person bringing the money to Mr. Coleman, Montreal House, or who may give such information as will lead to its recovery.
 Montreal, March 8.

FOR SALE. Pew No. 33, Christ Church Cathedral—half way up the nave. Apply to
CHARLES G. GEDDES,
 2 Merchants' Exchange.
 March 8. d-t.f.b.

MONTREAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—OPENING OF TWO GREENHOUSES.—The Greenhouses of Messrs. James Ferrier, Jr., and Harrison Stephens, Esq., will be open to members on Saturday afternoon, 9th March. The Collections are the finest in the Province, and the Azaleas, Camellias, Roses, Cinerarias, Hyacinths, &c., are in full bloom, and present a fine show of flowers. Admission to both Greenhouses 12½c. Proceeds in aid of the funds of the Society.
 J. THAYER, Jr.,
 Secretary.
 March 8.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—50 barrels of the above, in prime shipping order, for sale by
ALFRED SAVAGE,
 22 Lemoine Street.
 Montreal, March 7, 1861. d-0

MILLINERY AND DRESS-MAKING.—Mrs. MIDDLTON, Branch of Mme. Demorest's Megeis des Modes, has received a new and elegant assortment of Patterns, also Mme. Demorest's quarterly illustrated Mirror of Paris and New York Fashions. Millinery and Dress-making done in the most Fashionable Styles and on shortest possible notice. Mrs. M. is prepared to give instruction in Mme. Demorest's New System of Dress-Cutting, for the small sum of \$2. Also, Ladies wishing to be their own dress-makers can have their waist-pattern cut for 25c.
 MRS. MIDDLETON,
 No. 266 NOTRE DAME ST.
 Entrance on St. Alex. St.
 March 7. 6 d

NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Partnership hitherto subsisting between the undersigned in Montreal, under the firm of DAVIDSON & CLARKIN, will be Dissolved on the 30th instant. All persons having Claims on the firm are requested to send in the same; and all persons indebted to the firm will be called upon for the liquidation of their accounts on or before the 15th.
 D. S. DAVIDSON,
 E. CLARKIN.
 N.B.—From this date they will Sell, for Cash only, what Goods they have in Stock, 25 per cent cheaper than heretofore.
 Montreal, March 7, 1861.

THE business heretofore carried on under the name and firm of D. & C., will in future be continued by the Subscriber on his own account in the same place, 303 Notre Dame Street.
EDWARD CLARKIN.

LEATHER.—The subscriber having a separate department in his Commission business, managed by an Experienced Leather Salesman, begs leave to invite consignments of the various kinds of Leather manufactured in Canada, which will be realized to the best advantage this Market will permit.
 The attention of Purchasers of Leather is also invited to the consignments which he is receiving of the various kinds of Leather manufactured in Canada.
JOHN DOUGALL,
 272 St. Paul Street.
 March 7.

Dry Goods, &c.

DRESS GOODS.—Go to LAZARE'S for cheap Spring and Summer Dress Goods; an immense variety at 74d a yard, worth double.

SPRING AND SUMMER MANTLES.—At LAZARE'S you will find Cloth and Silk Mantles for less than half-price.

PARASOLS.—Last year's Parasols at a great sacrifice, at LAZARE'S Bankrupt Stock.

NEW SPRING GOODS ARE CONSTANTLY ARRIVING at the CLOTH HALL, next to Messrs. J. Morrison & Co.

RUBBERS! RUBBERS!! J. & T. BELL beg to inform their friends and the public that they have now received a full assortment of the celebrated

FORD & CO'S GOSSAMER RUBBERS FROM NEW YORK. —ALSO— LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S LONG RUBBER BOOTS,

Suitable for the season, at LOW PRICES. CATHEDRAL BLOCK, Notre Dame Street.

BLACK CHENILLE NETS, BEST QUALITY CHENILLE NETS. CLOSELY NETTED CHENILLE NETS.

BLACK LACE VEILS, BLACK MALTESE LACE VEILS, BLACK SPRING VEILS, In Great Variety,

AT J. PARKIN'S, AT J. PARKIN'S, AT J. PARKIN'S, 168 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

STRAW BONNETS. AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT OF STRAW BONNETS, LEFT FROM LAZARE'S BANKRUPT STOCK,

SELLING AT TWENTY-FIVE CENTS EACH. CATHEDRAL BLOCK, NOTRE DAME STREET.

BUCHANAN'S CELEBRATED BEEF AND BACON HAMS. FLITCHED BACON, REFINED LARD,

GLASGOW HAM WAREHOUSE, 40 MCGILL ST., Opposite the St. Ann's Market.

ROOM PAPER.—100,000 Pieces Fine and Common Room Paper for sale, Wholesale and Retail, at reduced prices, by

HOISTING MACHINES.—Improved Pattern, Double and Single Power; Store Trucks, all sizes; Wheel Barrows, Garden & Fire Engines, Pumps of all kinds, Garden Tools, &c., for sale by

BARGE FOR SALE!—A First Class BARGE, now building at Quebec, (Capacity about 25,000 Bushels,) will be ready to launch first open water.

FRESH TOMATOES in tins. Fresh Bottled Fruits, for Tarts, &c. For Sale at

GORGONA ANCHOVIES, Sardines in oil, Fresh Mackerel in tins. For Sale at

ENAMELLED WROUGHT IRON DISHES.—The Subscribers have just received a full assortment of the above plain, White and Printed.

FOR SALE ON VERY FAVORABLE TERMS.—A 7 Octave Rosewood Piano. Has been very little used, and is one of the best in the city.

COUNTERS AND GAS FIXTURES FOR SALE.—One of the Counters is fitted up with good drawers, suitable for either the Grocery or Dry Goods business.

WET FEET.—Not the slightest use in submitting to such an infliction, when you can easily and cheaply fence yourself against the chief discomfort of the season,

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day entered into Co-partnership as Commission Merchants and Produce Brokers, under the name and style of JAMES WILLIAMSON & Co.

ECROYD & CASTLE, Manufacturers of Black and Colored Morocco, Fancy Leather, Colored Sheep Skins, &c., Corner of Shaw and Dorchester Streets, Montreal, C.E.

BUTTER.—Several parcels of Store packed and Dairy, for Sale by

Auction Sales.

BY HENRY J. SHAW.

MEDICAL BOOKS.—A Large and Valuable Collection of Medical Books will be sold by Mr. Shaw on SATURDAY Evening, at 183 Notre Dame Street, to which Medical Gentlemen and others are invited.

Continuation of Sale this Evening. EXTENSIVE AND IMPORTANT SALE OF

56 CASES OF VALUABLE BOOKS, DIRECT from the celebrated Publishing Houses of England and America, and comprising the most extensive and valuable consignment ever offered at Auction in this city.

Among the collection will be found several hundred quarto and other Bibles, Webster's quarto and other Dictionaries, Encyclopedias, complete sets of Standard English and American Authors, Commentaries, Poetical, Historical, Biographical, Medical, Legal, and other Works, all in beautiful and substantial binding, and of the latest and most perfect editions.

The Subscriber has much pleasure in calling the attention of the reading public to this extensive Book Sale, which embraces so great a variety of Literary, Religious and Scientific Volumes.

Board &c.

PRIVATE BOARDING-HOUSE, No. 81 CRAIG STREET.—One or two Gentlemen can be accommodated with Board and Lodging at Mrs. DRYSDALE'S Boarding-House.

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

BOARD.—A Gentleman and his wife, or two Gentlemen who will room together, will find Board at No. 14 & 32, Beaver Hall Terrace.

BOARD FOR GENTLEMEN.—A Widow Lady wishes to obtain two or three Gentlemen to Board in a first class family house, where no other boarders are kept. They will have the use of the Dining and Drawing Rooms for themselves. The Bed Rooms are large and airy. There is an Orchard and Flower Garden attached to the house.

Wanted.

WANTED, an Apprentice to the Druggist business. For information apply at this office.

WANTED, a competent Young Woman (a Protestant) to take charge of two children under 10 years of age.

WANTED.—A Gardener. No one need apply who is not thoroughly competent.

Business Cards.

S. & H. FILER, MANUFACTURERS OF WAX, GRAIN & BUFF LEATHER, SPLITS, CALFSKINS, &c., ST. MARY'S TANNERY, (COLBORNE AVENUE,) Montreal Feb. 27.

ROBERT MITCHELL, Produce, Stock and Exchange Broker, and Commission Merchant, 32 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal.

DR. W. E. BOWMAN, MCGILL STREET, MONTREAL.

DYE-STUFFS.—Logwood, Redwood, Fustic Camwood, Madder, Extract of Logwood, Terra Japonica, and all kinds of Dye-Stuffs,—for sale by

GLASGOW BROSE MEAL for sale. ALEX. MCGIBBON.

DRIED PEACHES AND APPLES for sale. ALEX. MCGIBBON.

PICKLES!—PICKLES!!—100 dozen Crosse & Blackwell's Pickles; 50 dozen Batty & Co's, for sale.

NO. 1 MACKEREL, LOCHFINE HERRINGS, No. 1 Mackerel, in Kits. LoCHFINE HERRINGS, in Firkins, for sale.

FINNAN HADDIES, (McEwan's curing)—Extra supplies receiving daily at THE DEPOT, corner of Notre Dame and St. Gabriel Streets.

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

DRY GOODS.—The attention of Wholesale Merchants is respectfully invited to our new and improved Hoisting Machines and our Patent Power Press for Packing, now coming into extensive use in this city.

CANADA CORN STARCH.—The Canada Corn Starch Company, Edwardsburgh, C. W., are prepared to supply the following qualities of Starch at lower prices than they can be imported:—

Pure Starch, in 42 lb. boxes—6 parcels. Blue do. Silver Gloss, in pounds, half-pounds and quarter-pounds. Prepared Corn for Puddings, &c., in 1 lb. packages.

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

Auction Sales.

BY JOHN LEEMING & CO.

SIX BRICK HOUSES, SUITABLE FOR MECHANICS, NEAR THE MANUFACTORIES—INVESTMENT SURE TO PAY.

THE Subscribers are authorized to Sell by Auction, on Tuesday, the 19th instant, SIX EXCELLENT BRICK HOUSES, in St. Joseph Street, (nearly opposite Roy's Cut Stone Houses), covered with Slate, always sure of tenants, from being near the numerous manufactories on the Canal, &c., and in the most rapidly increasing part of the City.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—The Subscribers are instructed by General Evans, C.B., to offer for Sale by auction at their Rooms, on

1.—A Lot of Ground on Bleury Street, 81 feet in front by about 271 feet in depth, with the large Two Story Brick House, Stables, Sheds, &c., and Garden attached, now occupied by Samuel Ogden, Esq. Possession 1st May next.

2.—The large Lot of Land in the Quebec Suburbs, now leased by the COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT as a wood yard, fronting on Water, Barclay, and Brook Streets. This lot has a frontage of 250 feet on the river bank, and can be laid out advantageously into a number of Building Lots, as may be seen on the plan. The situation is commanding and healthy, and as the wharf extension is being made in that vicinity, the property will be enhanced in value.

3.—A Lot of Land in the Town of Sherbrooke, as described in the deed from the B. A. Land Co., containing 3 1/2 acres.

4.—A Farm Lot, situate in the Township of Orford, near Sherbrooke, known as the North half of Lot seven in the second range, containing 100 acres, with the improvements thereon.

Titles indisputable. For further particulars apply to Messrs. Court & Macintosh, or to the Subscribers.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF BUILDING LOTS IN A MOST IMPORTANT PART OF THE CITY.

THE Subscribers are authorized to submit for public competition on WEDNESDAY, the 13th MARCH next, that extensive and most desirable Property belonging to

FRONTING ON SHERBROOKE, ST. URBAIN, ST. CHARLES BAROMEK and ST. LAWRENCE STREETS, DIVIDED INTO THIRTY-EIGHT LARGE BUILDING LOTS,

As may be seen on the Lithographed Plans which are now prepared. This valuable Property will be sold commuted and on an exceedingly Liberal Terms, and with such inducements as will ensure the Sale of the whole or part.

For Particulars apply to Messrs COURT & MACINTOSH, or to the Subscribers.

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

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

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

SPARROW'S WASHING CRYSTAL.—100 Boxes Just Received at ALEX. MCGIBBON'S.

FRESH GOODS, JUST RECEIVED.—Sugars (Muscovado) Hhds. Extra fine Gun Powder Tea, in half-chests.

FIRE INSURANCE. SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

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

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. ESTABLISHED 1846—CONSTITUTED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

EDINBURGH (HEAD OFFICE) 5 GEORGE STREET; LONDON, 81 LOMBARD ST.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS IN MONTREAL.

Hon. Jus. McCord, Chairman. Hon. H. LeMoine, Cashier of "La Banque du Peuple."

UNCONDITIONAL ASSURANCE. NO RESTRICTIONS TO RESIDENCE.

THE Directors of the Colonial Life Assurance Company being satisfied that it is unnecessary, in the case of Policies opened in British North America, to place a restriction on the residence of persons assured who are settled in life, and have no intention of proceeding to an unhealthy climate, are prepared to issue Policies without the usual Conditions as to residence in such cases at the ordinary Rates.

Cases from the Books showing the Benefits of Life Assurance:

On 4th March, 1860, A. B., aged 35, died, having effected an Assurance of his life, on 26th December, 1856, for £500, at an Annual Premium of £12 13s. Only four Premiums were paid to the Company.

On 1st March, 1859, C. D., aged 32, died, having effected an Assurance on his life, on 24th March, 1858, for £300, at an Annual Premium of £7 11s. 9d. He paid only one Premium to the Company.

The following cases will illustrate the benefits of Assurance, in reference more particularly to Participation in the Profits of the Company:—

On 2nd September, 1859, G. H. died, aged 60, having effected an Assurance on his life, in 1849, for £1000 0 0. And there was added by the Company, from the Profits, £175 0 0.

On 26th August, 1859, M. L. died, aged 49, having effected an Assurance on his life, in 1849, for £400 0 0. And there was added by the Company, from the profits, £70 0 0.

Many more such examples might be quoted, but the above cases are sufficient to illustrate the perfect and satisfactory nature of an Assurance Provision from the date of the Policy being effected.

By Order of the Directors. JAMES G. DICKSON, 19 Great St. James Street, Manager for Canada.

February 23.

Partnerships.

NOTICE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Coal, Coal Oil, &c.

COAL OIL LAMPS, &c.—Very cheap. JAMES FAIRIE, Genuine Coal Oil & Lamp Depot, 55 St. Francois Xavier Street, a few doors below Notre Dame Street.

COAL! COAL! COAL!—J. G. BEARD & CO., dealers in ALL KINDS OF COAL.—YARDS—Corner of McGill and Wellington Streets and Grey Nun Street.

The subscribers beg to inform the Public that they have now on hand, at their Coal yards, a full supply of LEHIGH, SCRANTON, and LACKAWANNA COAL, of all sizes.

A large quantity of GRATE COAL, of a very superior quality, which they offer for sale at LOW PRICES.

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

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

A large assortment of Kerosene Oil Lamps COAL. Newcastle-Wallsend House Coal, (warranted the best quality imported)

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

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

English and American Fireclay Ramsay and Grangemouth Firebricks

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February 27th, 1861.

The Miscellany.

A MARVELOUS ESCAPE.

Nearly eighty years ago two Moravian missionaries, who were stationed in Labrador, at a place called Nain, set out on a journey in a sledge, over the ice, to one of their settlements farther north.

They started early in the morning. The weather was all that could be wished to favor their journey. In those northern regions the air is clear and biting, to an extent never known in more temperate climates. The members of the party were each wrapped up warmly, and anticipated a pleasant drive. Their sledge was drawn by dogs driven by an Esquimaux Indian. Another sledge followed, in which were other natives who were friends of the missionaries, and among them was a woman and her child.

The whole party were in high spirits. They had one hundred and fifty miles to go, which they expected to accomplish in about two days, as most of the way was over the frozen sea, and the sledges ran with ease, and the dogs were fresh and in full vigor.

After they had journeyed some hours and were a long distance from the shore, upon the clear, glistening ocean, they met a sledge containing some strange Esquimaux Indians. These natives were hastening for the land as rapidly as possible. They barely stopped a moment, and advised the missionaries to return at once to the shore. They gave no reasons for their advice, and as the missionaries could see no cause for returning, it was not heeded by them. The weather was fair. Hardly a cloud was seen in the sky. The frozen ocean, as far as the eye could reach, was as motionless as though the treacherous waves beneath were chained forever. Not many moments passed, however, before their driver thought he perceived what is called a ground swell, under the ice. He jumped from his sledge. Lying down, he placed his ear upon the frozen surface. He then distinctly heard a hollow grating and roaring noise that seemed as if ascending from the abyss beneath.

The travellers now quickened the pace of their dogs. Soon the motion of the sea under the ice was more perceptible. The drivers turned for the shore, and urged their dogs to their utmost speed. The wind soon began to blow, and dark clouds seemed to rise up as if by magic from the horizon. The ice began to break. It opened here and there, in fissure and cracks one or two feet wide. These were rapidly crossed by the frightened company, and still they urged forward their dogs on their perilous way.

But now the warning signs increased. As the sun descended towards the west, the wind rose to a storm. The snow upon the rocks and mountainous ledges of the coast, was violently driven up by occasional gusts, and filled the atmosphere. The ground-swell increased so much, that the vast body of ice, upheaved by a troubled ocean beneath, heaved fearfully in many places, and rose slowly like gathering waves. The sledges no longer moved swiftly and smoothly along, but could, with difficulty, be preserved from overturning. Loud noises, too, were heard in the distance, resembling discharges of cannon, occasioned by the breaking up of the ice.

The Esquimaux eagerly strove to gain the shore; but it soon appeared evident that the ice would burst midway between them and the land. As they neared the coast the prospect before them was truly terrific. The ice was grinding and breaking into a thousand pieces against the precipices, with a tremendous noise, which, added to the raging of the wind, and the snow storms driving about in the air, utterly prevented their hearing or seeing anything distinctly. It was with the utmost difficulty the terrified dogs could be urged onward, amid the rising and the falling of the icy sea. The drivers paused a few seconds, in a sort of mute despair. Then, seizing the critical moment when the trembling mass dashed wildly to the level of the coast, they drove their sledges furiously along it, and succeeded in their hazardous attempt.

They had hardly time to look around them after gaining the land, when that part of the ice from which they had just made their escape, burst asunder, and the water forced itself from below. In an instant, the whole frozen mass, in the wildest imaginable ruin, broke loose. The vast surface, as far as the eye could reach, was crumbling, crushing, piling, and tossing itself madly, amidst a clamor utterly indescribable, and through which the braying of a thousand trumpets could no more have been heard than the puny voice of a child.

The missionaries were overwhelmed with amazement at their marvelous escape, and even the pagan Esquimaux expressed gratitude to God on account of their deliverance.

Their first care was to build a snow-house about thirty paces from the beach, and very glad were they to creep into its shelter, thanking God for this place of refuge from the stormy wind and cold, which were so violent as to deprive them almost of breath and vital warmth. Having sung a hymn, the whole party lay down and composed themselves to rest. The natives were all soon asleep, but the missionary Liebisch could not repose, owing in part to the dreadful roaring and tumult of the elements without, and he also suffered severe pain from sore-throat. His watchfulness saved the party from death in another form.

About two o'clock in the morning he perceived salt water dropping from the snow roof. He was just about to give the alarm when a tremendous serf broke close to the hut, and carried away the slab of snow placed before the entrance. He instantly awoke the sleepers. One of the Esquimaux, with his knife, cut a passage through the side of the house; and each of the others, seizing a part of the baggage, rushed out. The poor woman with her child fled in terror to a neighboring eminence, whither they all followed, and took shelter behind a rock, which they had scarcely done when a second wave swept away the snow-hut. Cutting holes in the snow they tried to find a partial covert, but during the remainder of the night they suffered much on account of the wind, sleet, and snow. As soon as the miserable hours of darkness were passed, they gazed around, and saw not a vestige of ice remaining. All before them was open sea. As soon as possible the Esquimaux built a second hut, eight feet square, and six feet high; but now another terrible calamity pressed upon them. Famine, a fiercer enemy than cold, came on apace; their slender stock of provisions, they doled out in pittances, could not possibly last long, and there was no prospect of their being able soon to quit this dreary place, and reach the home they had left.

Only two ways were left for escape; either to attempt the passage over the wild and unfrequented mountain, Kiglapit, or wait for the sea to freeze again; a biscuit and a half a day was the allowance for each. The poor natives were soon sorely pinched with hunger that they devoured an old sack made of fish-skins. While they were at this strange meal, they kept singing, in a low tone,—"You were a sack but a little while ago, and now you are food for us." Their spirits, too began to sink, but happily, they found refuge from their miseries in sleep, as they possess the convenient faculty of being able to go to rest whenever they please, and can, if necessary, sleep for days and nights together.

Meanwhile, the Moravians kept sad and anxious watch, looking forth wistfully from their snowy shelter, over the wide waste around. The poor dogs had now fasted four days; and another source of disquiet was occasioned by the mildness of the air, which thawed the roof so that their clothes were thoroughly soaked, and they had not a dry place to lie on. At length after remaining six days in this miserable place, they resolved to attempt to return to Nain. There was no way to effect this but one; and their Esquimaux driver ran forward as a sort of pioneer to find the track. The brethren followed with their sledge. It was a weary, fearful journey. They made a last meal of the remainder of their provisions, and by dint of boldness and skill arrived at Nain, to the great joy of the whole settlement, and especially of their own families, who had been reduced almost to despair of ever beholding them again. This is but one of the numerous perils and escapes of which the Moravians speak in the simple annals of their mission to Labrador.

BRICK AND DRAIN TILE.

(To the Editor of the Montreal Gazette.)

SIR,—Among the improvements that I have witnessed on the banks of the Ottawa, none will render greater service to Canada than the introduction of drain tiles. On coming down the Ottawa recently, I observed a drain tile machine sent by Messrs. Foxley & Son, of Ottawa City, to be put in operation immediately. These gentlemen are large contractors for making bricks, &c., for Government buildings, and have their steam engine in operation for that purpose. Mr. Foxley, sen., visited Treadwell last week, and found a superior article of clay there, and immediately sent down his drain tile machine, and he expects to supply two inch tiles at a much lower rate than they can be imported, (we are told at about one-third less,) delivered on the banks of the Ottawa, with water communication to any part of Canada. This is a pleasing feature, considering that it has been the great expense of obtaining tiles that has prevented their general introduction into Canadian agriculture long since. It is needless to enumerate any of the advantages arising from their use, to those who have already availed themselves of the benefit of them; but to others entirely unacquainted with them, it may not be uninteresting to say something in their favor. They permit to the farmer sowing and planting two months earlier in the spring, and to plough two weeks later in the fall; in fact giving to the farmer considerably more time for his farming operations in spring, summer and autumn, during which season he may plough all the time, except prevented by the hard frost.

It is an admitted fact that two fields adjoining each other of the same soil, one under-drained and the other not, that the under-drained field could produce about double of the other, and it is confidently asserted that the under-draining of the land will allow of the farmer growing fall wheat, without its being destroyed by the frosts in spring. And it has been ascertained by Scotch farmers that our farms would be worth double their present value if fall wheat could be produced in this section of Canada.

It renders summer fallows unnecessary, as the root crop cleans the ground, and gives a good crop each year in every field, without one field lying idle and unworked, and requiring at the same time, a large amount of labor. The introduction of the drain tile machine is not the only improvement

that we have noticed at Treadwell, and the enterprising proprietor is certainly entitled to the encouragement he merits. OTTAWA.

"DRAINAGE DEEPENS THE SOIL."—A Western New-York farmer had a wet soil thoroughly under-drained with tile—a field of forty acres. It had always been very hard and difficult to plow in summer, taking a strong force of teams, and wearing out the plows very rapidly, and still the work was done in a very imperfect manner. After draining he concluded to plow it once after harvest for wheat, as it had lain for some time in clover. He went on it with his triple teams and large plows, but found that a single team could turn a furrow ten inches deep with perfect ease. The land plowed up as mellow as any loam, where, previous to draining, at that season it would have broken up in lumps as large as the heads of his horses. To drainage he attributed the change, and we have no doubt that the deep mellow state of the soil resulted entirely from "lowering the line of standing water;" from affording it opportunity for filtering rapidly through the soil, instead of rising slowly as evaporated by the heat of summer.

DISEASE PRODUCED BY PHOSPHORUS.—The evil results which attend a prolonged continuance in establishments for the manufacture of phosphorus matches are so general, that but few of the operatives thus employed enjoy unimpaired health. An affection ensues which is so insidious in its nature that it is at first supposed to be common toothache, and a most serious disease of the jaw is produced before the patient is fully aware of his condition. The disease gradually creeps on until the sufferer becomes a miserable and loathsome object. It appears from a work published in Germany on this subject, that out of sixty-eight cases to which attention had been called, fifteen deaths had occurred, fifteen had recovered—some, however, with the loss of the jaw-bone, fifteen remained under treatment, and the issue of the remaining cases was unknown. It is stated that the diseased bone has a spongy, cellular appearance, with excrescences of a similar character adhering to it; that the teeth generally continue to be sound and white, while the jaw which contains them is altered in texture, dead and discolored. The disease spares neither age nor sex, nor does it require any very long exposure to produce its effects, for these have been developed in a marked form in cases where the persons did not touch the matches, but were engaged in adjoining rooms preparing the wood or making the boxes.

AN EVIL CONSCIENCE.—When Professor Webster was awaiting his trial, he brought against his fellow-prisoners the charge of insulting him through the walls of his cell, and screaming to him, "You are a bloody man!" On examination it was found that the charge was wholly groundless, and that these accusing voices were imaginary, being but the echo of a guilty conscience. If such things can be done in earth's prisons, what are sinners to look for in a future world? O, what taunts and curses shall pierce the ears of those who lie down in hell! Conscience will have a terrific power of starting such accusations, and then an ear of keen sensibility to receive the echoes as they roll back upon the soul. What an occupation for eternity! What inconceivable agony to be shut up with the ghostly memories of past sin, and to hear, through long centuries of gloom and despair, only the uttered and echoed curses which sin brings down upon the soul! O, for that grace which sprinkles our hearts from an evil conscience!—*Presbyterian*.

NO ESCAPE FROM PUNISHMENT.—A correspondent of the Portland *Argus* writing from Wisconsin, at the residence of Gen. Jones who acted as second in the Cilley duel, says, "learning I was from Maine, the Gen. alluded to the affair, expressed admiration for Mr. Cilley, and deep regret for the unhappy termination of the issue. It may not be generally known that the latter portion of the life of the murderer was unhappy in the extreme. Graves died the victim to regrets and the most horrible of horrors. Two years he passed in sleepless nights, with rooms lighted and with watching friends, whom he was unwilling to have from him a moment leave his presence. He consumed the hours of night in walking to and fro, in frightful starts, in moans and groans and tears, and in wild exclamations. At length, worn out with mental anguish, grief unmitigated, and wasting watchfulness, the unhappy man expired. Thus I had it from the lips of a clergyman, his neighbor and thus was the manes of the murdered Cilley."

COLORADO—NEVADA—DAKOTA.

(From the N. Y. Tribune.)

As the telegraph has already announced, the bills organizing the Territories of Colorado, Nevada, and Dakota have passed both Houses of Congress, and have been signed by the President. This increases the number of the Territories of the United States to seven, including the previously existing ones of Washington, Nebraska, Utah, and New-Mexico.

The first of these Territories, Colorado, includes parts of Kansas, Nebraska, and Eastern Utah. Its boundaries run as follows: Beginning at a point where the 102d degree of West longitude from Greenwich crosses the 37th parallel of North latitude, thence north along said 102d parallel to where it intersects the 41st degree of North latitude, thence west along said line to the 109th degree of West

longitude, thence south along said line to the 37th degree of North latitude, thence east along the 37th degree of North latitude, to the place of beginning. The Territory contains about 100,000 square miles, and at this time a population of some 25,000 persons. The Rocky Mountains divide the Territory into two parts, westward from them flowing a large number of rivers, tributary to the Colorado, and eastward others equally numerous and large, tributary to the Arkansas and South Fork Platte Rivers. It includes the famous mining region, Pike's Peak, rich in gold and other metals, cut off by deserts from the more fertile Western States, but destined to be the home of advancing civilization, and to give up its treasures at the summons of enlightened toil.

Nevada is taken from Western Utah and California. Its boundaries are as follows: Beginning at the point of intersection of the 42d degree of North latitude with the 39th degree of longitude West from Washington; thence running south on the line of this 116th degree West longitude, until it intersects the northern boundary of the Territory of New-Mexico; thence due west to the dividing ridge separating the waters of Carson Valley from those that flow into the Pacific; thence on this dividing ridge northwardly to the 41st degree North latitude; thence due north to the southern boundary line of the State of Oregon; thence due east to the place of beginning. That portion of the Territory within the present limits of the State of California is not to be included within Nevada, until the State of California shall assent to the same by an act irrevocable without the consent of the United States. The Territory includes the lovely Carson Valley, the memory of whose beauty lingers with the traveller in his journey through arid plains and over rugged mountains, and whose wondrous fertility, even under the rudest cultivation, shows what may be expected there when intelligent industry has free course. Great mineral wealth, especially of silver, in which it is richer than any other part of the world, and unlimited capacity for the raising of agricultural products, will combine at an early day to transform this region into a rich and populous State.

In general terms, Dakota lies between lat. 42° 30' and 49° north, and long. 96° 30' and 103° west. It is bounded on the north by British America, east by the States of Minnesota and Iowa, south and west by Nebraska. Its length from north to south is 450 miles, its average breadth is almost 200 miles, and it has an area of 70,000 square miles. It was formerly a part of the territory of Minnesota, but was detached when that became a State. The Indians belonging to the Yankton, Sisseton, and Sioux tribes are numerous, and live chiefly by the chase. The territory includes open, grassy plains, high-rolling prairies, a great number of lakes and ponds, and very numerous valuable rivers. The climate of the south is mild; that of the north severe, though less so than might be expected from its high latitude. The land is well timbered, and the valleys are highly productive. Coal abounds in some parts, and other minerals add wealth to the region. The game is plentiful, and of great value for its furs.

The eager thirst for the precious metals, which has opened these far Western regions to the white man, already modified by the discovery that the labor necessary to obtain the metal will yield more satisfactory returns when expended in tilling the soil and developing the natural resources of the country, will soon exert only its proper influence; then the natural vigor of free labor, assisted by the intelligently fostering care of an enlightened Government, will soon redeem these noble territories from their wildness, and legitimately extend by so much the real area of Freedom.

ACTION OF THE CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

(Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.)

MONTGOMERY, March 3, 1861.—The Congress of the Confederate States now in session here comprises the ablest and most conservative men of the Cotton States. It is seldom that men of such character and such calibre are found at the head of a revolution.

The prevailing sentiment is an earnest desire for peace with the United States, and for an amicable adjustment of all questions relating to fortifications, custom-houses, mints, and all other national property, upon principles of justice, and with entire regard to the obligations of national good faith.

At the same time there is a fixed and immovable determination to maintain the permanency of the Confederation at all hazards, at whatever cost, and without sticking at any extremity to which circumstances may render it necessary to go for that purpose.

The propositions of the Washington Peace Congress will not even be taken into consideration here; and in no event will the rule of Lincoln be submitted to.

The permanent Constitution of the Confederacy is now being elaborated, in order to be submitted to the Congress and to the States. I am enabled, in advance, to state some of its more important features. It will provide that South of Kansas and Utah slavery shall be established beyond the power of Congress or of the Northern States ever to abolish it, or in any way interfere with the rights it confers.

The idea which has prevailed to some extent in South Carolina, that only Slave States will be admitted to the Confederacy, is repudiated by the controlling men, and by the majority of the Congress. The Constitution will provide for the admission of Free States, of course with suitable guarantees.

Full powers will be given to Congress to levy duties on imports and exports. The tariff recently enacted will immediately be amended, and will probably be made to impose an export duty of one per cent. on cotton, tobacco and rice. The duties on most imports will be fixed at ten per cent., and these rates will be made to take effect on January 1, 1861. Meats, breadstuffs, tea, coffee and jewelry will be admitted free.

— A Church of England mission to Italians resident in the metropolis has been opened, with the sanction and approval of the Bishop of London, who has nominated the Rev. P. Leonini to conduct it. It is stated that there are 20,000 Italians resident in the metropolis. An effort will be made to secure one of the City churches for the use of the mission, but no arrangements have yet been completed.

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