

FROM THE THEATRE TO STAND BEFORE
GOD.

SIR,—Much deep, heart-felt sorrow has been the lot of a great nation, in which millions of other nations have joined; and it affords me great consolation to witness the deep, earnest sympathy manifested throughout Canada. This is just as it should be. For there can be no doubt that the late President was a great man, a good statesman, a faithful magistrate, and a true friend of human rights, and that he will appear on the page of history as a man of noble principles and heroic actions. But there is another view. I have not seen a word in all that has been said by ministers, or religious or other papers, in the States or Canada, about the fact that he went from the theatre to stand before God.

[If ever attendance at the theatre was harmless, we suppose it was in the case of President Lincoln, who went not to please himself, but to gratify the people; nevertheless, we think the example set by rulers, especially if great and good, in attending the theatre, is very injurious, inasmuch as it encourages theatre-going, than which there are few things more dangerous, especially for the young. The unusual respect for President Lincoln, and the great grief felt on account of his assassination, have prevented the religious press from expressing the sorrow felt by the religious public on account of his being in a theatre when murdered.—Ep.]

"SLAVERY AS RECOGNIZED IN THE
MOSAIC CIVIL LAW, &c," A DIS-
COURSE BY THE REV. STUART ROB-
INSON.

This sermon deserves to take its place with the Pope's Encyclical. It defends, with masterly adroitness and unblushing audacity, a system which is manifestly perishing under the judgments of God. Dr. Robinson finds, in the records of the Old Testament, that Abraham had servants born in his own house, and that the Mosaic law tolerated and regulated slavery, in regard to the Gentiles. He finds also that slaves in the early Christian Church were taught to obey their masters; and hence he infers that American slavery is consistent with God's law and with the spirit of Christianity. He does not indeed venture to apply the Biblical argument in the sermon itself to the defence of the peculiar institution, but reserves the application for an appendix. How will the *so-distant* anti-slavery men who asked the doctor to publish his discourse like this supplement?

It seems quite unnecessary, at the present day, to attempt a refutation of the argument in this sermon. Slavery will soon be as dead as the fabled system, and quite as incapable of resurrection. A great man once said to the writer of this notice, "that, whatever men might think about the principle of a church establishment, God was evidently working out the problem against establishments." So it is in regard to slavery. Laborious criticism and ingenious logic may defend the so-called right of the Master; but the system is doomed to perish. The fiat has gone forth, "Man shall not hold property in man. Man shall no longer rank as a chattel."

Dr. Robinson tries to show that the slave codes of the Southern States are just and equitable. But how can this be when it is lawful in the South for a man to sell his own child, and to abrogate the sanctity of marriage? Amalgamation is denounced by pro-slavery men in the North, but it is practised without restraint and for gain in the South. The staple trade of high-souled Virginia and proud Kentucky consisted of slaves, driven southward at the rate of 50,000 a year, the sales being equal to \$50,000,000 (fifty millions of dollars)! It was more gainful to raise slaves than hogs in the border states of slaverydom. Why should we speak of law, when it tolerated the wholesale traffic in the breeding and sale of human beings? The border states have been more guilty in this matter than the cotton States; and, therefore, the crushing weight of the war has fallen chiefly on them. Their fields have been devastated, their railroads destroyed, their cities laid waste, their slaves emancipated and armed against their masters.

But, besides, it may be asked whether the laws, which man intended to defend the slave, could really be carried into execution. The jury system is excellent; but it needs freedom to support it. Was the slave ever tried by a jury of his peers or equals? How could justice be expected from a court of slave masters, especially when no slave was admissible as a witness?—The writer knows a case in which a Kirk Session in South Carolina tried a church member for whipping a female slave to death; and though the facts were undeniable, the murderer was almost unanimously acquitted. Legree was no merely fictitious character, yet the law could not restrain even his atrocities. His victim could not bear witness before a Southern tribunal. But the cry of the oppressed has entered into the ears of the Lord of Sabaoth; and the guilty system, which tolerated such atrocities, has perished. It is not slavery in the abstract that we hate, but slavery which gives unrestrained licence, and legalizes inhuman wrongs.

The argument, which Dr. Robinson has so earnestly and ably built up for slavery, could be easily turned into an apology for despotism, or even for polygamy. Paul exhorted Christians to be subject to the powers that ruled in the Roman Empire. Did he therefore sanction the tyranny of Nero or Caligula?

The true state of the case is that our holy religion comes on the world just as the sunlight in the spring-time. The snow and ice of winter do not at once disappear before the sunbeams. The best gradually melts the earth and brings back vegetation. There is no sudden change produced; yet the process is sure and efficient. So does religion come on all human institutions. If they be truly good it love they grow and flourish under her influence; but if they spring

from the corruptions of our nature, they must wither. The family and the nation survive; but slavery dies accursed. W.H.

MONTRÉAL, May 4th, 1865.

Sir,—Is there any law prohibiting the sale of Doree (fish) at this season, if so, what has our Game Society been doing? Our markets continue to be filled with fish which are actually bursting with spawn, to the great disgrace of the Game Club. I further perceive that nothing effectual has yet been done to stop the destruction of small birds. The discharge of musketry on a Sunday afternoon about the neighborhood of the city continues as industriously as ever.

A SUBSCRIBER TO THE GAME SOCIETY.

COLPORTAGE.

DEAR SIR,—The Superintendent of Schools expends largesums of public money annually for the distribution of "prize books," of which a great proportion are intensely Roman Catholic. In one year alone, he thus expended two thousand and seventy dollars.

By what right or authority, does Mr. Chauveau thus convert the education office into a grand colportage society for the propagation of his "faith" or that of any other man or sect?

If the public money is to be used at all for the purchase and circulation of so-called "prize-books," they ought to be such as would be generally acceptable to persons of all races and creeds.

Suppose a Baptist were Superintendent of Education in Lower Canada, and he were to expend one or more hundred pounds a year in purchasing and circulating through his *facile* subordinate Inspectors two or three thousand "prize books" per annum on immersion as the only scriptural mode of baptism,—what would be the result? Unquestionably, a *quasi* rebellion among Protestants and Roman Catholics alike. And rightly too,—y't the supposed case is not so bad as that which actually exists.

Richmond, C. E.

(To the Editor of the Montreal Witness.)

DEAR SIR.—I was surprised to hear that the Grand Trunk Railway Company are endeavoring to delay the course of the court in the case of the Montreal cartage question. The carters agreed with the Board of Trade and the Corporation to stand or fall by a fair trial in a court of justice, and have awaited the result with patience, though at great loss.

After arguing the case for a week, the Grand Trunk lawyer asks for a new trial. I ask, is this justice to the merchants, the Carters, or the Grand Trunk Railway Company? If this case can be moved from court to court, it may last for years; then if the Railway Company lose the case, who will pay the costs? For the benefit of all, let this case go through the court at once, so as to avoid any more inconveniences to either merchants or carters;— strikes are alike inconvenient to both.

There must be something underneath all this Canadian business not yet fully understood in this country. The programme is breaking down in every direction. The Government of New Brunswick appealed to the people, and the people, whose delegates had accepted the Constitution, elected out of forty-one members thirty pledged to reject it. The Nova Scotians then drew back, and proposed a separate union of the maritime provinces. The population of Prince Edward's Island are known to be only restrained by their leaders from following the same course, and the Montreal papers now give the following as the true state of affairs:—Two colonies out of five have resolved to reject the scheme; a third will only yield on social compulsion. In Lower Canada the masses are opposed, and in Upper Canada the feeling in favor of it is rapidly dying away. We should have thought these statements were party exaggerations, dictated by dislike of Mr. Brown, the Anglo-Saxon advocate of the scheme. The telegraph reports that the "annexationist" feeling—the desire, that is, for annexation to the United States—as the easiest solution of many questions, has broken out again; and, in short, the programme has apparently gone to pieces.

What does it all mean? Is it possible the assertion of those who distrust the colonies is true, and that the colonists are perfectly willing to belong to Great Britain as long as Great Britain will protect them, but not willing if they are to be asked to help in protecting themselves? In that case, the sooner they come to a distinct understanding as to the worth of the alliance, the better for them and for the world, for without it they will most indubitably find themselves some day left in the lurch. Great Britain is perfectly willing to fight for the Canadians as if they were residents of Cornwall; but then they must exert themselves as the people of Cornwall would, pay taxes as high, submit if the matter comes to a struggle of life and death to a conscription, or, as we call it, a "ballot militia law" as severe as would be enforced in any English county. If they are not prepared for this they had better go at once, for exactly in proportion as their zeal slackens so will that of this country. Or is it that the colonies are simply trying to play the old game, and endeavoring to extort better terms from this country by threats of secession if their terms are refused? If they are, they are guilty of a political anachronism fatal to the reputation of their leaders for practical statesmanship. It is the deliberate opinion of the best political thinkers, and the most influential Cabinet Ministers to this country, that a time has arrived when the dependence of the Anglo-Saxon colonies must either cease, or merge in an alliance to be arranged by clear and carefully observed diplomatic agreement. Upon the whole, and with one or two reserves, they prefer the latter course.

so much prefer it that they are willing to undergo the risk of war and the certainty of very considerable expenses for defence, rather than adopt the safe but, as they consider, dishonourable expedient of cutting the colonies loose. But the preference is dependent entirely upon the readiness of the colonies to do all in their power to maintain the connection, and any threat of departure will be received with a serene "God-speed you," not, it may be, wholly unmixed with pleasure. If the Canadians, or New Brunswickers, or Nova Scotians deliberately prefer, and show that they prefer, the high taxation and free national life of the United States to the lower taxation and subordinate national life of a state allied with Great Britain, there is nothing more to be said. We shall not fight them for expressing that preference, and most assuredly we shall not attempt to bribe them. They have only to express their will by a Parliamentary vote, taken, of course, after an appeal to the people *ad hoc*; and this journal, for example, which almost alone among Liberal journals has pleaded for the value of their alliance, will acknowledge at once their right to independence, and the Parliamentary majority will be swifter still. We have earned the right to be heard by these American colonists, and we tell them distinctly that any pretension to dictate terms to the mother country is, in the present state of opinion, simply preposterous; that they have before them two alternatives—to form themselves into a nation in strict alliance with Great Britain, but with separate armaments, taxation, and expenditure, or to go free whither their energy or their destiny may lead them. They are free to choose either course—as free as the British Parliament—and for this once the mother country will abide by their choice, but there are no more alternatives than these.

We do not profess to know the inner mind of the Canadians either on the Confederation or the alliance with Great Britain; but this much seems to us certain—it is absolutely necessary for this country to know that inner mind. The very first thing to be done before we can move another step is to ascertain, precisely what the bulk of the colonists desire—if they themselves know—to assure them that they are at full liberty to vote themselves independent without incurring charges of treason, and, if they reject that offer, to submit to them in some intelligible form the conditions of our alliance. If they accept them, well; if they modify them in any endurable way, well also; but if they reject them, the rejection must be accepted as proof that they value their connection with Britain only for the pecuniary relief it affords, and the connection must end. Such a severance would be regarded by the majority of educated Englishmen with a feeling of bitter pain. It hurts their pride, breaks up their dream of an empire ringed round with a fence of Anglo-Saxon alliances, impairs their confidence in the policy which of late years has induced them to do justice to the colonies.

But it is impossible, in the present state of the world, that all the advantages of alliance should be on one side, and the colonists, as they have demanded the advantages of independence, must also accept its burdens. England is willing, as the vote in the House of Commons showed, to be faithful to them, but the contract is one of marriage, and the weaker side cannot break it and demand maintenance too.—*London Spectator*.

The foregoing article from the *Spectator*, an acknowledged leader of public opinion in Britain, is deserving of serious consideration in Canada, as it undoubtedly speaks the mind of a most influential class in the mother country concerning this colony. In this crisis of our affairs (for whatever the success of the confederation movement may be, there is no doubt it has brought on a crisis which must be faced), it is important to ascertain not only the state of opinion in Britain, but the principles upon which that opinion is founded. We shall, therefore, examine some of the *Spectator's* positions.

That Britain has been greatly deceived by the Quebec Conference and the subsequent proceedings of the advocates of Confederation is not surprising, for those gentlemen have been equally deceived themselves. They committed the most unusual blunder of thinking "*l'Etat c'est moi*," or in other words that they, seated in a cabinet in Quebec, were the British American Provinces, and that what they decided would be accepted by the people. Nor was this an unnatural supposition on their part. They had seen the majority of the people of their respective provinces willing to follow their lead through thick and thin, and expected to find the same readiness to enter upon a splendid new combination which would multiply seats of government, and offices, and expenditures,—which was to make honors and money plenty, and which was effectually to save us from Canada's "*bête noir*"—Annexation. But at this point, the people began to think for themselves, and their meditations have been growing deeper and deeper. They cannot see the highly painted picture through the rose-colored spectacles of their leaders, but they see many things which their leaders perhaps did not.

They see, for instance, that the cost of Confederation will be great on the one hand, but they fail to perceive the corresponding advantages on the other. A union with Provinces which do not need our lumber, oats, barley, &c., nor we theirs, does not appear a very great advantage in a commercial point of view; and to add a hundred per cent. to our frontiers, whilst we add less than fifty per cent. to our population, does not appear a great gain in a military point of view.

Each of the colonies has direct important relations with the mother country, which lead them

to regard Britain as their federal head, but they have no considerable relations with each other, and what need they have for a subordinate federal head is the question which puzzles them. Each of the colonies has direct and important business relations with the United States, to continue and extend which is, perhaps, their first commercial or pecuniary interest, and they fail to perceive how Confederation would help them in this respect.

So much for the position on this side of the water, and now for that of Britain. Time was when the mother country had the monopoly of our commerce, and quartered as many placemen upon us as she chose; when she parcelled out our lands among the hangers-on of the Governors she sent out, and really made something out of us, which was great to us but very little to her. Then, of course, there was no question whether to fight for us or not, or who should bear the expenses of the war. But all that is changed now. Canada keeps all her places for her own politicians and their hangers-on, and finds them all too few; she gives Britain no advantage whatever over the least favored nation in her tariff; she is ready to receive any amount of aid from the mother country, but to give none in return; British taxes may be spent here to any amount, but to send any proportion of Canadian taxes to Britain is a thing undreamed-of. Is it then wonderful that thinking men in the old country should question the benefit of the connection? They see that Canada is, in case of war, Britain's weak point, just as the Netherlands were the vulnerable point of Spain. They see that Irish Roman Catholics, whose allegiance to Britain is a negative quantity, are the favored race in the colony. They see that French Canadians, who would at any time side with France against Britain if it came to a push, have obtained the control of the Canadian government, and they may well ask what is the use of continuing a connection which is fraught with expense, annoyance, and danger, and from which they derive no compensating advantages. All this is clear enough, and will doubtless shape the future policy of Britain towards Canada.

But, we think, there is a great fallacy involved in the *Spectator's* comparison between Canada and Cornwall. To be pertinent, the circumstances should have some similarity. Cornwall is no more exposed in case of war than any other part of the coast of Britain; but Canada, Cornwall, if invaded, would have what force that county could bring into the field, backed in a few days by an army of 100,000 men. Canada could only get some 10,000 or 20,000 at most, and that after the lapse of weeks, during which all the mischief would be done. Cornwall could have a powerful fleet for her defence sent to her coast in two days; whilst Canada could have nothing of the kind above Montreal, except what gunboats may be placed by anticipation on the lakes. To call upon us for equal taxes and equal conscriptions with Cornwall, when we could reap little of the benefit from them that Cornwall reaps, appears, therefore, scarcely reasonable.

Neither is the simile of marriage more happy. Husband and wife must live together in order to the proper fulfilment of the marriage contract, and a permanent separation of three thousand miles would be rather an awkward element in the bond. Parent and child is a much better simile; but that relation has in it the elements of final separation in all but affection and mutual good offices. A father in Britain, whose son goes to America, may assist him in various ways, but he cannot control him nor protect him; and the analogy holds good in many respects between the mother country and a colony. The hope that England can protect us, or that we can protect ourselves, in case of war with the United States, has been dispelled by Col. Jervois's report, and it is impossible to resuscitate it. The policy of both countries should, therefore, be based for the future on some other foundation than the idea of military protection.

BRITAIN AND CANADA.—The *Methodist Recorder*, a very ably conducted, cheap paper, representing the Wesleyan body in England, makes the following comments on the recent defence of Canada debates in Parliament:

"The whole tendency of the discussion obviously is to show how our Colonies must, in the necessity of things, be more and more undered from the old country. Yet the question of defending Canada cannot be so summarily dismissed as might at first sight appear. On the one hand, it may be contended with great reason that a prosperous people like the Canadians ought to be able to defend themselves. But on the other side, it is alleged that to expect them to defend themselves and England too, is more than ought to be expected. Especially considering the enormous frontier of 3,000 miles, and the corresponding cost of defence. Canada probably would never be attacked for her own sake; but should war arise between America and England at any time, Canada would be sure to suffer.—Between these two views, which may be called respectively the home and the colonial view, it is not easy to decide; and we are not surprised at the length of the discussion. Public opinion in this country inclines to the home-alone policy. If a war with America should hereafter arise, it must be provided for as best the emergency may allow. But to undertake an elaborate series of

military works, extending throughout the long-
est frontier in the world, is to undertake what
after all can never be fully accomplished, and
had better be let alone. No doubt the great war
has entirely changed the aspects of the case.—
So long as the United States were a nation of
citizens without an army, little or no danger
was to be expected; but now that they have
suddenly been metamorphosed into a great mil-
itary power, the military spirit may not so easily
subside even after the present war shall have
ended. Such at least are the anticipations of
some. For our own part, we have no great fears
of the renewal of war after the present struggle
shall have ended."

The following are the names of the students who passed their primary examination in the faculty of medicine, and which includes anatomy, chemistry, materia medica, institutes of medicine, and botany or zoology, at the convocation of McGill University on Wednesday:—

Messrs. Jonas I. Hervey, Brockville, C.W.; Jas. B. Hall, Montreal, C.E.; Alex. Falkner, Lancaster, C.W.; Robert C. Blair, Ha-Ha Bay, C.E.; George Duncan, Montreal, do.; Jno. E. Mackie, Melbourne, do.; Thomas D. Lang, Owen Sound, C.W.; John G. Callen, Ottawa, do.; Benj. F. Burch, Fort Coddington, N.Y.; James Hays, Sincce, C.W.; Julius Lavitt, Melbourne, C.E.; Edmund Longie, Waterloo, C.E.; Chas. S. Parke, Quebec, C.E.; Wm. Wakeham, do.; Alexander C. Savage, Gloucester, C.W.; Edmund C. Walsh, Durham, C.E.; John Corran, Milwaukee, U.S.; George Ross, Montreal, C.E.; Sam. Campbell, Williamstown, C.W.; Chas. H. Cooke, Mt. Pleasant, do.; Alex. Anderson, Georgia, do.; John Burgess, Belleville, do.; Philip Barrows, Ottawa, do.; Patrick Robertson, St. Andrews, C.E.; Wm. Gardner, Beauharnois, do.; James A. Knowles, Cookstown, C.W.; James O. Irvine, Montreal, C.E.; Frank Cox, Charlotteville, Prince Edward Island; Cornelius J. R. Phelan, St. Columbin, C.E.; Chas. E. Hickey, East Williamsburgh, C.W.; Thomas Gendron, Quebec, C.E.; Alex. R. Ferguson, Williamstown, C.W.; Rufus S. Parker, Newport, N.S.; William Fuller, London, C.W.; John McGurdy, Chatham, N.E.

The following are the names of the students presented for the degree of M. D. C. M., their residences, and their theses:—

Robt. C. Blair, Ha-Ha Bay, C. E., Acute Pleurisy; J. P. Hurd, Eaton, C. E., Bright's Disease; J. O. Jones, Maitland, C. W., Scabies; M. R. Meigs, Bedford, C. E., Delirium Tremens; S. J. Bower, Kemptville, C. W., Acute Pleurisy; Stuart Clifton, Prescott, C. W., Typhus Fever; J. A. Robertson, Georgetown, P. E. I., Malaria; Coxarius; John B. Christie, Oxford, C. W., Pneumonia; John McVean, Montague, C. W., Stricture of Urethra; George C. Butler, Brighton, C. W., Diabetes Mellitus; A. Codd Ottawa, C. W., Acute Bronchitis; H. W. Wood, Danham, C. E., Injuries by Cold; James Fitzgerald, Fenton Falls, C. W., Acute Peritonitis; Richd. T. Langrell, Ottawa, C. W., the Respiration of Plants and Animals; A. C. Godfrey, Montreal, C. E., Diphtheria; W. J. M. Gill McInnes, Victoria, C. W., Diphtheria; H. L. Varcoe, Sparta, C. W., Jaundice; Alfred Beaudet, Coteau-du-Lac, Synphilitic Ophitis; Napoleon Mongensia, Rigaud, C. E., Lobular Pneumonia in the Adult; T. A. Dufort, St. Marks, C. E., Observations on Fractures; G. Sherk, Selkirk, C. W., Carcinoma Uteri; R. Switzer, Enewagon, C. W., Pulmonary Tubercle; John F. Cassidy, Goderich, C. W., Chemistry—its application to Medicine; A. C. Ruge, Compton, C. E., Inflammation; John B. Mackie, Melbourne, C. E., Chronic Valvular Disease of Heart; John W. Bligh, Quebec, C. E., Digitalis Purpura; J. C. Anderson, Sorel, C. E., Rabies and Hydrophobia; Cornelius J. R. Phelan, Montreal, Doctrine of Morbid Elements in its therapeutic application to various types of continued fever; Gilbert Prout Girwood, Asbestos-Sargeon Grenadier Guards, Montreal, Aneurism; Jas. A. Temple, Quebec, C. E., Uterine Hemorrhage; John R. Richardson, Quebec, C. E., Tobacco; Prosper Baudet, C. E., Aconitum Napellus.

J. T. J. Holiday, Vernonville, C. W., Circulation of the Blood in the Adult, and Charles E. Graham, Ottawa, C. W., Acute Rheumatism, have passed their examination for graduation, but, not being of age, cannot receive their degrees until the next convocation.

GARIBOLDI ON THE ROMISH PRIESTHOOD—We give the following extract from a letter, as it appears in a contemporary, from the renowned Italian patriot, on the subject of the Romish priesthood and monkish establishments, in which we heartily coincide:—"You have the right to demand, once for all, that an end be put to all these dark dens (seminaries and cloisters) of a false religion, where conspiracies against the country and the human conscience are hatched; where nature, which is life, is condemned to sterility; where love is profaned; where paradise is sold in handbreadth in exchange for vast and rich earthly possessions; and where ignorance is preached as a doctrine, though it has been the mother of misery and despair, of all curses of the world. Remember that, of all the religious corporations, the most numerous, the most powerful, the most harmful, is that of the priests."

H. W. VIRGINIA THANKED GOD.—In the colonial days the English government addressed certain questions to the American colonies respecting their condition. In answer to one of these, the Governor of Connecticut replied that one-fourth of her income was expended in the maintenance of public schools. The Governor of Virginia replied, "I thank God that there are no free schools nor printing, and I hope we shall not have them these hundred years." The fruits has been like the planting. In 1860, three-fourths of the children of Connecticut were attending public schools, while nine-tenths of the children of Virginia were suffered by the state to grow up in ignorance. In the same year the free states of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois sent seven-ninths of their children to the common schools, while the slave state of Kentucky, but just across the border, out of 651,000 children, educated but 97,000, or a little over one-fifth.

Contemporary Press.

THE ST. ALBANS RAIDERS ONCE MORE
(From the London Times.)

The telegraph assures us that 'considerable excitement' prevailed at Montreal during the first week of this month on the subject of the St. Albans raiders. Nor is this, we fear, the only subject on which the Canadian mind is just now in an unsettled state. The question of fortification, of Confederation, and of commercial intercourse with the Western States have all contributed to excite party feeling, and to aggravate the permanent dualism of Upper and Lower Canada. All these questions involve a conflict of material interests between the two Provinces, and in most colonies material interests have a paramount tendency to govern political principles. It is curious, however, to see the same antagonism on what ought to be a dry problem of law. The Bench of Upper Canada decreed the extradition of Lieutenant Burley on grounds which, if not identical with, were very similar to those rejected by Mr Justice Smith in deciding against the extradition of Lieutenant Young. Hereupon Montreal is divided against Toronto, the citizens of the former—or, at least, the noisier part of them—vociferously applauded the doctrines of their own Court, and being furious at the report that the demand for extradition would be renewed before the Toronto Judges. We even hear of a threatened attempt to rescue the raiders although legally remanded on another charge, and the efforts of the Executive Government to procure a conviction have been indignantly denounced by a portion of the Montreal Press. Until we know what course has actually been adopted by Lord Monck and his advisers, it would be premature to comment upon it, but we may venture to express a hope that the law may not be unduly strained with the laudable object of promoting the ends of justice.

It may be worth while, in the meantime, to recall attention to a judgment which appears to us as incoherent in reasoning as it is unmethodical in arrangement. Our readers will remember that the Judge, regarding his own functions as analogous to those of a coroner, and inferring from the evidence that the defendants were commissioned officers of the Confederate States, held himself estopped from any further cognizance of violence committed by them. This was his main position, and a more startling one has seldom been laid down in a court of justice. If it were good law, then, as one of our Montreal contemporaries suggests, "Napoleon might have commissioned a ruffian to proceed to Windsor and assassinate George III, as he took his airing on the slopes, and the production of the murderer's commission would have been full warrant for his discharge from any other inconvenience than incarceration, till exchange or the end of hostilities as a prisoner of war." Such an illustration, if, as here, it be strictly apposite, is worth all the precedents and citations in the world. It is too monstrous to be true that a military commission covers every enormity in time of war, which would otherwise be criminal. If, therefore, Judge Smith were justified, as he probably would have been in allowing a formal commission to be put in evidence, it by no means follows that he would have been justified in treating it as a conclusive answer irrespective of circumstances. Still less does it follow that he was justified in admitting constructive evidence of a commission without going further and ascertaining whether the acts alleged were such as could be done innocently under its authority. This would have involved the essential question whether, being breaches of our neutrality, they were not *ultra vires* of any commission. This question was, in fact, handled quite superficially by the Judge, but in such a way as to indicate great confusion of thought. He appears to have argued that because the United States cannot properly claim redress for a violation of our neutrality—as, for instance, for an evasion of the Foreign Enlistment Act without laches on our part—therefore our own Courts are bound to condone it where the subjects of the belligerent thus abusing our territory might suffer by the contrary rule. We cannot admit this for a moment. A person is charged with robbery, and claimed under an Extradition Treaty; he pleads that the alleged crime was an act of war authorized by his military superiors—is the Court, which takes judicial notice of the fact to shut its eyes to the fact of his having deliberately infringed the first duty of belligerents towards neutrals? There is really very little connection between this case and that of either the Alabama or the Caroline, both of which Judge Smith adduces as parallels. Had the Alabama been fully equipped at Liverpool, captured a vessel in St. George's Channel, and returned with her prize to the Mersey, and had the surrender of her crew for piracy then been demanded, the analogy would have been nearer, though still incomplete. Had the Caroline case arisen under an Extradition Treaty at all, it might have borne some resemblance, which it now wants, to that of the St. Albans raiders. Perhaps, however, the least logical passages of this judgment are those which relate to the Ashburton Treaty. Not content with suggesting that, for reasons which we are unable to appreciate, that treaty is practically obsolete, the Judge laboured very gratuitously to show that political offenders do not fall within its operation. This is self-evident, but what conceivable relation have political offences to robbery at common law. It was on a charge of robbery and not of treason, that Young's party were arrested and that extradition was claimed, and to this charge the Court ought surely to have confined itself. What right can it have to penetrate the motives of the claimant Government, and to say whether truly or falsely, that robbery by Confederate Officers is treason from a Federal point of view? A Canadian Judge must look at the matter exclusively from an English point of view, and from that point of view not only was no political offence alleged against the defendants, but they were incapable of committing one against the United States by virtue of that very act on which the Judge himself lays so much stress—the recognition of the South as a belligerent.

It is very unfortunate that a decision so unsatisfactory should be subject to no appeal. Had the prisoners been committed, it would have been open to them to apply for a writ of *habeas corpus*, and the case might have been ultimately brought before the full Court, and although no consideration of this kind could properly influence the discretion of a Judge, the finality of the course which he took aggravates its mischievous effects. If his exposition of the law were to be accepted, Canada would be the first coun-

try to suffer. To elegate an outrage from the jurisdiction of municipal to that of international law is to give a pretext for reprisals. Happily, the conciliatory disposition shown by the Canadian Government, and reciprocated by that of the United States, is likely to avert any such result, even if the Confederates were in a position to renew these nefarious attempts. Finding that the expedition had really originated in Canada, that the orders for it were given to Lieutenant Young by Confederate agents, the necessary funds provided, and the booty deposited on Canadian soil, the Colonial Government and Executive made prompt reparation. In so doing they acted in strict accordance with international law, as well as with sound policy. This proof of good faith, has done a great deal to pacify angry feelings in the Northern States, and we should deeply regret if this better understanding were disturbed by the *obiter dicta* of Mr. Justice Smith. The withdrawal of the demand for extradition by Mr. Seward would be highly honourable to the United States, but whether or not this step has been taken, the duty of the Canadian authorities to enforce the law without fear or favour remains precisely the same.

THE REVENUE

Each succeeding quarterly return of the Revenue gives occasion for uttering the same words of congratulation. Since the present quarter is that which immediately precedes the financial statement, the return is more than usually interesting, as affording the means of predicting with tolerable accuracy the tenor of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's address. It is natural to desire totals and results, so we may say at once that the gross produce of the Revenue for the year ending March 31, 1865, was no less than £70,813,436, against £70,208,936 for the year preceding, and that this amount has been raised in spite of the large remission of taxation which was made last year. The different heads of taxation show the means which have achieved this result. In spite of a reduction amounting to more than £1,300,000 last year, the Customs for the year ending Friday amount to £22,572,000 against £23,282,000 for the year before. The Excise, which is a still better test of the general well-being of the people, has risen from £18,207,000 to £19,558,000, and thus by itself puts an increased sum of £1,351,000 into the national purse. Stamps are buoyant; Taxes also show an increase. The Property-tax yields wonderfully; and it is a sign of the advancing wealth of the country that, whereas the estimate used to be a million sterling for every penny of the tax, a sixpenny tax now produces £7,958,000. When it is remembered that the whole mass of the labouring classes, the artisans, and even the very small tradesmen, are free from this impost, and that it only affects a comparatively small section of the community, the sum of nearly eight millions produced by a tax of sixpence in the pound is certainly an astonishing result. Another and still more gratifying proof of the progress of the country is afforded by the returns of the Post-office, which have risen in a single year from £3,810,000 to £4,109,000. What an advance in knowledge, enterprise, and general happiness, is indicated by these figures! All but a small portion is collected in pennies affixed to letters sent within the limits of the United Kingdom, but on the funds of the Post-office is depending the cost of transmitting letters to every part of the globe by means of subsidies to the various lines of Ocean steamers. Yet, even with this heavy burden, which makes, as it were, the inland letter-writer pay for the correspondence of him who sends letters to India or the Colonies, the Post-office gives a considerable surplus to the country. The total result of the year is that there is a decrease of £680,000 on the Customs, caused by the diminution in the sugar duties; an increase of £1,351,000 on the Excise; a decrease of £1,126,000 from the lowering of the Property-tax; an increase of £290,000 on the Post-office through the rapid growth of the national prosperity and enlightenment. This statement certainly gives ground for cheerful anticipations with regard to the forthcoming Budget. Last year Mr. Gladstone estimated the revenue of the year 1864-65 at £69,460,000, and the total expenditure at £66,890,000, leaving a surplus of £2,570,000. With this surplus he dealt by reducing the sugar duties, taking off a penny in the Property-tax, and lowering the fire insurance duty. The effect of this abatement of the revenue was to reduce the surplus from £2,570,000 to £238,000; and, if the country had remained stationary, the Revenue for the year would have been a little above sixty-seven millions. Such, however, has been its elasticity, owing to the general prosperity and the absence of any commotion on the Continent of Europe, that the total Revenue is actually £70,813,436. Mr. Gladstone last year stated that the average advance of the Revenue for the preceding ten or twelve years had been from a million to twelve hundred thousand pounds a year—that is, the national income would have increased at that rate if no financial changes had been made. But this estimate seems now likely to be exceeded. The Revenue of the country is growing, and is likely to grow, at a greater rate than during that period of wars and rumors of wars—the ten years from 1853 to 1863. If the country will continue to preserve its neutral and peaceful attitude, will resist the instigation of alarmists to excessive armaments, and of busy statesmen to a meddlesome policy, relief from financial burdens will come through a double operation—through the decrease of the national expenditure, and through the steady advance of the Revenue by means of the increasing comforts of a prosperous people.—*London Times*.

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION VS. THE FENIANS' AND THE PRIESTS, CANDIDATE VS. IRISH TENANTS.

When Mr. Justice O'Hagan was raised to the Bench and bade adieu to the electors of Tralee, The O'Donoghue, for reasons best known to himself, accepted the Chiltern Hundreds, and offered his services to the good folk of the capital of Kerry. A vacancy was therefore left in Tipperary, and a grand effort was made by the National League and the Fenian Brotherhood to obtain the seat for a certain Mr. Gill, who edits a newspaper in the county. Now, the National Association had then recently started into existence. Mr. Peter Paul M'Sweeney had arranged with Dr. Cullen the programme of the Association, and constructed the platform of three planks from which the country was to be agitated. It was necessary to try the stability of the platform and the influence of the society in Tipperary. It was a capital opportunity for a battle between priestcraft and Fenianism.—The Fenian has broken with the political priest, and the political priest must do his utmost to recover his lost ground. The official priest has

no love for E. gland. He holds the opinions of that pious Father from Clare, the Rev. Mr. Vaughan, who, in the course of his address at the National League, on Tuesday, said:— "The hour would surely arrive when England would come to rack and ruin as a judgment for the innocent blood she had shed in Ireland. England had murdered a million of the Irish people; and to the Power that had decreed their race he never would pay willing obedience. He hoped the time would soon come when he would hear the voice of the millions of their exiled countrymen coming across the Atlantic—a voice that would reach the tomb of Ireland, awaken her from her death-sleep, and tell her, the Lazarus, to cast off her grave-clothes and come forth. Being a weak and prelate nation, they should act with discretion, but when the good God gave them the opportunity that guided the hand of the heroic woman of Bethulia who smote the tyrant of her country to the earth—when the occasion would be legitimate before God and man, he hoped they would not be indifferent to the instincts that that great and good God would give them, and they would dare to do what would be right in the emergency."

It is a matter of the first necessity to retain a hold of the people, and the Tipperary election gave the priests a grand opportunity of testing their strength. They put up Mr. Moore, of Moorefort, on the principles of the National Association, one of which is comprised in the phrase Tenant-right, not as we understand it and apply it in the North, but as the Tenant-League of old advocated it through the land. Mr. Gill fought the country, and in spite of the influence of every priest within its boundaries polled a large number of votes, though he was beaten in the end by a considerable majority. It is comical to find that, since the election, Mr. Charles Moore has been denounced far and near as a hard landlord, who has a habit of evicting tenants, and does not respect those vague and undefined "rights" which the peasantry associate with the agitation of this most dangerous subject. To find the member returned by Peter Paul M'Sweeney and the priests assailed for being himself a violator of the principles he was returned to Parliament to maintain, is certainly a lively incident in the career of the National Association.

These charges against Mr. Moore have been reiterated so frequently, and seem to have gained so much acceptance that that gentleman has taken the very unusual course of defending himself by public advertisement in the Roman Catholic newspapers. Addressing the electors as "Rev. and dear Sirs and gentlemen"—which, as the priests in reality returned him, is a very proper form of address—he says:

"During the excitement of a contested election many things are uttered which may well be left without notice or refutation. If that course is departed from in the present instance, it is because calumnies of a grave nature have been widely and persistently circulated for the unworthy purpose of prejudicing me in the eyes of the electors of Tipperary. In order to set myself right with those whose good opinion I value, I beg to make the following statement, which cannot be called in question in a single particular—I have been represented in general terms as a cruel and extortionate landlord, and guilty of such acts of inhumanity as should disqualify me from seeking the suffrages of any constituency."

Having thus opened the subject, he proceeds to take the cases one by one, and we are bound to say, so far as his statement goes, he completely exonerates himself from the charges brought against him. One of the charges, for example, is comprised in the following question: "What did he do with poor Mrs. Glasheen, of Banah, and her husband lying on his sick-bed?" To this he makes the following answer:—"As to Mrs. Glasheen and her husband, I reply I did nothing but what was right and merciful. She rents a farm valuation, out of which I was paid no rent since 1861 up to the present day. On the 1st of May next she will be owing four years' rent. About two years ago an agreement was served for non-payment of rent, but out of mercy was not proceeded with, though no rent was paid. Another was subsequently served and not since acted upon. She had many advantageous offers from her neighbours to purchase her interest in the holding, but would not accept any. She could not pay a year's rent, and she never would pay any rent, and she has kept her word. I may also mention that my agent sent her £10 more than three years ago, for the purpose (as she said) of buying a cow. The cow was never bought, and the £10 is still due."

The number of tenants on the property is about 200, and the whole estate comprises 12,000 acres. During the last fourteen years Mr. Moore says that he "actually evicted" only three tenants. The first case is that of Roddy Grogan, and it is as follows:—"Roddy Grogan (yearly tenant) held twenty-four acres at a rent nearly equal to Griffith's valuation. He had no family to provide for, and in November, 1863, owing three years' rent, amounting £97, he was ejected. For three years previous to his being ejected, he had sold hay and straw off the land to the value of £90, and yet never paid a penny of rent. I offered, notwithstanding his ill-usage of my farm, to take the arrears by yearly instalments on his giving one of his brothers' security. His two brothers, both tenants of mine (and wealthy), declined to help him in any way. After a long time, and several months of possession, I allowed him to sell his Tenant-right, for which he got, I believe, £160."

This is a bad case enough; but the other cases are still worse. "Roddy Ryan, held nineteen acres of the best land on the estate, at 2s. an acre, of which a portion was underlet by him, and he received rent two years in advance for it, and would not pay even a penny of it. He had no stock, and owed at the time he was ejected two years' rent, making in all £94 12s. 2d. About a month after his eviction he broke into the house, was summoned to Banah, and at the intercession of one of the priests was forgiven on promising to leave, which he did, but not until again summoned. About two months after, he got out the mowdow, drew some turf, put stock on his farm, turned off the cattle of his cousin, to whom Mr. Whitaker had let the grazing."

And so he proceeds through a long catalogue of Roddy Ryan's offences. Yet this man and the others are held up as martyrs in Tipperary, and Mr. Moore is denounced as an exterminator for daring to exercise concerning them the rights of property. Can anything be more convincing than this of the falsehood of the outcry against landlords in Ireland? Here is a gentleman who has expended £15,000 on his estate, who employs from 100 to 150 laborers, who deals with his tenants with the utmost generosity, and yet he is subjected to a virulent and persistent attack if he turns out three exceedingly bad tenants. Is it any wonder we should have absentee landlords under these circumstances? And let the priests who stood by Mr. Moore—nay, let Mr. Moore himself, who became their tool—learn from this the wretched fruits of a dishonest agitation. In nine cases out of ten, the outcry against landlords is as causeless as this outcry against Mr. Moore. Can we wonder that Conservatives and Protestants are vilified when the nominee of Peter Paul M'Sweeney and the favorite of the priests is subjected to an attack so gross and so improper?—*Belfast News*.

"GONE OVER"—A contemporary is responsible for the following:—"The Rev. Mr. Cameron of the Church of England, the gentleman who proceeded to Richmond last winter for the purpose of obtaining the documents necessary for the defence of the St. Albans raiders, has made a public profession of the Roman Catholic faith, before Vicar-General Casrau, of the Diocese of Quebec, Messrs. Battersworth and Moses being witnesses to his admission into the R. C. Church."—*Quebec Chronicle*.

SURRATT

The following paragraph respecting this person appeared in the Montreal Gazette:—"Since we last wrote on this subject we have had information to lead us to think that the man Surraat has been in Canada. We are quite ignorant as to whether or not he is now here. But we can have no hesitation in stating that it is the duty of the Canadian Government and people to use all exertions to afford the Federal authorities aid in finding out the fact; and to afford them facility which the law, or treaties, or the comity of nations, may require at our hands. This is a point too plain for discussion. There can be no second opinion respecting it. But as to the alleged conspiracy here among the Southern refugees, we shall require evidence before we believe it. We attach weight to the statement which Brig-Genl. Lee made to us, as to his ignorance of any such conspiracy; and had there been any of the nature alleged, he would likely have heard of it. That officer, as a Southern gentleman, repudiated sympathy with the assassination as indignantly as could any man who lives. What is unfair these are accusations against a class of gentlemen without specification."

When a few days ago we stated, on information which was of a public character, supported, however, by knowledge of some facts which we did not and have not made public, that this assassin, or supposed assassin, had made his way to Canada, it was said by our contemporary, we think, that we were conjuring up fictions for the purpose of creating ill-feeling between this country and the United States. Having fortunately for ourselves, no friends who are likely to be acquainted with the whereabouts of a murderer without bringing him instantly to justice, we could not pretend to that intimate knowledge of the truth which we readily imagined was open to the Gazette, provided only that there was no object in deceiving its conductors. But we must say that the persistency with which the Southern organs here have denied every fact connected with the plots contrived within our territory until the truth was too glaring to make it impossible longer to refuse to believe, affords great room to doubt either their perspicacity or their truthfulness. The extreme anxiety manifested by our contemporary to save his Southern friends here from suspicion is no doubt laudable enough in its way; but the constant return to the same subject, when no individuals have been yet indicted as special subjects of suspicion, looks like a nervousness as to the truth, which like other consciousness makes repose impossible.—*Herald 4th inst.*

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

New York, 3rd.—The address delivered to the President by the delegation of Swiss residents contained a hope that the glorious success of the Union will bear on the preservation of all other republics on the American continent. To the great astonishment and indignation of the delegates, the acting Secretary of State, to whom a copy of the address was communicated previous to its delivery, struck out, as being irrelevant, the above-mentioned paragraph.

New York, May 3.—The Tribune's special says, it is understood that the whole system of giving cotton permits and trade permits to a certain class of favorites, was thoroughly ventilated and denounced; and, although there were strong and decided differences of opinion as to the latitude which should be given to commercial intercourse with the States, so recently in rebellion, there was a decided preponderance in favor of opening trade in all parts of the South now subject to the Union authority. It is believed, as the result of this protracted sitting, that every facility will be extended by the government for all proper commercial transactions, and, as a consequence of this fact, cotton-permits are at a heavy decline in this market to-night.

WASHINGTON, 3rd.—Proclamation.—Whereas it appears from evidence in the Bureau of Military Justice, that the atrocious murder of the late President, Abraham Lincoln, and the attempted assassination of the Hon. W.H. Seward, Secretary of State, was incited, concerted, and procured by and between Jefferson Davis, late of Richmond, Va., and Jacob Thompson, Clement O. Clay, Beverly Tucker, George N. Sanders, W.C. Cleary, and other rebels and traitors against the Government of the U.S. harbored in Canada; now, therefore, to the end that justice may be done, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the U.S. do offer, and promise, for the arrest of said persons, or either of them, within the limits of the U.S., so that they can be brought to trial, the following rewards: \$100,000 for the arrest of Jefferson Davis; \$25,000 for the arrest of Clement O. Clay; \$25,000 for the arrest of Jacob Thompson, late of Mississippi; \$25,000 for the arrest of Geo. N. Sanders; \$25,000 for the arrest of Beverly Tucker; and \$10,000 for the arrest of W.C. Cleary late clerk of Clement O. Clay. The Provost Marshal General of the U.S. is directed to cause a description of said persons, with notice of the above rewards, to be published. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the U.S. to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington, the 2nd day of May, in the year of our Lord 1865, and of the independence of the U.S. of America the 89th.—ANDREW JOHNSON.—By the President W. HUNTER, Acting Secretary of State.

New York, 3rd.—The Richmond *Whig* of the 2nd said that Morey took leave of his men at Salem, Faquier Co., telling them to disband and return home, that he was bound for Texas, and did not want them to accompany him, as it might put their necks into the halter. He then rode off with some of his old companions.

A steamer was loading at Richmond with tobacco for Baltimore.

The retail Treasury notes are quoted at \$3 to \$5 per \$1,000 as souvenirs.

Many burglaries are reported as occurring in Richmond.

Mrs. R. A. Spencer, Agent of the State of New York for the relief of sick and wounded soldiers, has opened an office in Richmond.

Surgeon General's Office, Washington, 3rd, 9 a.m.—To Hon. E. M. Stanton.—Sir, I have the honor to report that the Secretary of State has had a comparatively comfortable night, the apparatus not producing as much inconvenience as was anticipated. Mr. F. Seward has gained strength the past 24 hours.

9 p.m.—Sir, I have the honor to report that the Secretary of State has taken a drive to-day and is free from pain and stronger. Mr. F. Seward is somewhat better, perfectly conscious and only complains of the irksomeness of the prescribed quiet.—Very respectfully your obedient servant. J. K. BARNES, Surgeon-General.

WASHINGTON, 3rd.—Information has been received at the Navy Department of the capture of

the blockade-running steamer "Cora," on the 25th ult., by the steamer "Quaker City," 13 miles east of Brazos, Texas. The "Cora" was bound from Corpus Christi, Texas, to Bagdad, Mexico, with a cargo of lumber.

New York, May 3.—A Washington despatch to the Boston *Advertiser* says: Considerable interest is manifested among military men to know what commands will be included in the expedition which rumours say is shortly to set out from here to complete the demolition of the rebellion by the occupation of Texas. It is thought probable that some of the troops now massed so heavily about Washington and Alexandria will be employed for this purpose.

The vexed question as to the disposal of the remains of John Wilkes Booth is at length settled by a statement which may be regarded as final. After the head and ears, which have been deposited in the Army Medical Museum in this city, had been removed, the corpse was placed in charge of two men, who, after various movements, calculated to baffle impertinent curiosity, dug a grave in a little spot of ground close to the Penitentiary, where, for some years, felons have been buried. Booth's body was deposited here, and the earth over it was smoothed and carefully sodded over. Other graves of less infamous felons had previously been levelled, and a strong guard is now in charge of the spot, and will continue to keep it undisturbed until grass has grown so thickly over it that no one will ever be able to distinguish the place where the assassin's corpse was interred from the other nameless graves around it.

About midnight last Saturday the steamer "Keyport" was ordered to the navy-yard. She received from the monitors "Saugus" and "Montauk" the persons who have been arrested as directly concerned in the conspiracy to murder simultaneously the President and other Union leaders, and who number fifteen men and one woman. The prisoners were all heavily ironed with ball and chain on each leg, and handcuffed in such a manner as to keep their hands several inches apart; some of them had their hands fastened behind their backs. A sack covered the head and face of each, so as to prevent their recognition by each other or any one else. A special sentinel was in charge of each prisoner. As the signal was given for the "Keyport" to start, the steamer's bell rang slowly, and nearly all the muffled pigeons gave a convulsive start at the sound, evidently thinking that their hour of retribution had come. They were transferred to the District Prison, adjoining the arsenal, where cells had been arranged for them. Two prisoners occupy each cell, but the sentinel in charge of each man prevents any conversation.

WASHINGTON, 3rd.—The Executive order of Nov. 21, 1863, prohibiting the exportation of arms and ammunition from the U.S., and the Executive order of May 13, 1863, prohibiting the exportation of horses, mules, and live stock, being no longer required by public necessity, the aforesaid orders are hereby rescinded and annulled by order of the President.—E. M. STANTON, Sec. of War.

SYRACUSE, 3rd.—Hon. Mr. Barton, of this city, was shot by an assassin about 1 o'clock this morning, and will not probably live the night out. The murderer, in order to fire at his victim, broke out a pane of glass and as Mr. Barton stepped in his night-dresses to a door adjoining that of the broken glass, fired, the ball striking the right breast about the nipple, and passing through the lung.

Mallory, late Secretary of the rebel navy, surrendered on the 29th ult.

Gen. Grant was at Burlington, N. J., with his family last night.

The Tribune's Washington special has the following:—"The court-room for the trial of the Presidential assassins has been fitted up at the arsenal building, and trials will proceed without delay. The number likely to be put on trial is about 40, and others now in custody will probably be discharged as the case progresses, and their testimony is given in. The rebel Colonel Clarke, who was captured by one of our scouting parties while endeavoring to escape from Richmond on one of the last trains from the doomed city, asserts that he was in charge of all the specie which was removed from Richmond; that when his train broke down, and he found it impossible to get it on the track and away again, and seeing our forces approaching, he ordered it to be set on fire; that all his efforts to save the specie were unavailing; and that the soldiers broke open the kegs and, amid the consequent excitement and tumult, the soldiers and the citizens appropriated all there was. He asserts that he knows that no other amounts of specie, net in the pockets of its owners, were taken from Richmond, and that this lot was all stolen. He states further, that the amount has been vastly over estimated, and confirms the statement heretofore made by Gen. Grant that it amounted only to about \$200,000."

BALTIMORE, May 3.—There were b.ought here to-day, in charge of a guard, two citizens of Calvert county, named Dr. N. W. Browne and Wm. Cochran, and 3 other men, on a charge of being concerned in the recent assassination of Union soldiers stationed there. Cochran acknowledged that he had been for a month in a starving condition, which being known to Browne and others, he was offered large sums of money to take the lives of certain soldiers. He accepted the terrible bribe, and deliberately assassinated 2 soldiers, whilst doing picket duty. Cochran received \$175 for killing the first soldier, and was to have \$500 for the murder of the other, but was apprehended before the money was paid. The parties charged with these terrible crimes, were taken to Washington this p.m., under guard, and are now confined in the old capitol prison. An examination will soon be held.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 3rd.—The remains of the President have very much changed since they left Washington. The tears have ate at the depth of the grief which affects the hearts of those who were so well acquainted with the martyred citizen. During the day upwards of 5000 persons visited the former residence of President Lincoln. To-morrow there will be a grand military and civic procession to escort the remains of the late President to their last resting place.

New York, April 4th.—The steamer "Arago," from Port Royal, 30th ult., has arrived. Gen. Jeffries and Long are passengers. The capture of Macon, Ga., by Gen. Wilson, is confirmed. Gov. Brown is at Augusta, endeavoring to get up a State Convention to bring back Georgia to her allegiance to the Union. The crops in Georgia, including cotton, promise well.

The Tribune editorially says, Davis, if we may believe the dispatch which comes to us from the highest authority, is penniless as well as a wanderer

The Richmond *Whig* of the 3rd has authentic information from South-western Virginia. No portion of Gen. Thomas's force came east of Bristol. The only U. S. force that penetrated into Virginia was a portion of Stoneman's command. As before stated, General Echols, commanding the rebels in South-western Virginia, from 8,000 to 4,000 in number, has disbanded his troops. Those living contiguously returned to their homes. Colonel Gilmer's cavalry surrendered to the U. S. authorities on the terms accorded to Lee.

Gen. Early is confined to his bed at Lynchburg with rheumatism.

A report at Richmond said that all the silver-plate taken from the people of Richmond in the last hours of the Confederacy, has been captured by our forces beyond Farm Valley.

A rumor also said that Major Thomas P. Turner, the scoundrel who commanded at Libby prison under the rebel régime, has been captured following in Jeff. Davis's track, and is on his way to Fort Warren for confinement.

The rebel General Rosser was captured on the 2nd in Hanover County, Va., where his wife resides.

WASHINGTON, 4th, 9 a.m.—Hon. E. M. Stanton.—Sir, I have the honor to report that the Secretary of State has passed a restless night, but his strength has not been affected by it. Mr. F. Seward continues to gain slowly, and pronounces himself much better.—J. K. BARNES.

9 p.m.—Hon. E. M. Stanton.—Sir, I have the honor to report that the condition of the Secretary of State and Mr. F. Seward is quite as favorable as at last report.—J. K. BARNES.

New York, 4th.—The *World's* Washington special says:—It is currently reported to-day to open all of the Southern States to general trade, and suspend all trade regulations in force by order of the Treasury Department. If this be confirmed by proclamation of the President, it will be a most important step toward the restoration of peace.

The *Herald's* Washington correspondent says, a second expedition was sent to Garrett's plantation, where Booth was found on Saturday, and returned yesterday, bringing in the paroled rebel prisoner Jett, who took Booth and Harold to Garrett's, and a number of others. It appears Jett introduced Booth to Garrett as a rebel soldier named Bond, and wanted him taken care of by Garrett for a few days, when he would be taken away. These facts Garrett has endeavored to prevail upon Jett to certify to.

New York, 4th.—The *Herald's* Washington correspondent says there are 21, and perhaps 23, persons concerned in the assassination who will certainly suffer the death penalty.

The *Commercial's* special says, Jeff. Davis and several leading rebels will be included in the bill of indictment before the court for the trial of the murderers now in custody, and yet to be captured.

The mails received by the Navy Department this morning were laden with the resignations of Volunteer officers in the naval service, in obedience to the new orders of the Government for the reduction of the service.

A despatch from Tennessee gives some hope that the arch rebel Jeff. Davis may yet be caught. Gen. Stoneman's cavalry are looking after him. They have orders to follow him as long as there is a horse to be had.

New York, 5th.—Yesterday the body of our late President was deposited in the vault at Oak Ridge Cemetery, near Springfield.

President Johnson is said to be exceedingly annoyed at the attacks upon Sherman, and will take an early opportunity to express his high appreciation of his achievements.

Colored troops are employed in burying the Union dead who have laid exposed on the battle-field around Richmond for a year past.

Gen. Sherman was at Point Lookout yesterday, on his way to Washington.

Memphis, Tenn., 3rd.—Jeff. Thornton surrendered his whole army yesterday to Captain Mitchell of the U. S. N. Business will be generally suspended to-morrow in accordance with the proclamation of Governor Brownlow.

New York, 5th.—The *Tribune's* special Washington despatch says, Washington has been in a *furor* of delight over the rumor which gains general credence that Jeff. Davis and his body-guard had been captured by Stoneman.

Special to the New York *Post*—Washington, May 5th.—Additional arrests have been made to-day and further information obtained, throwing more light upon the conspiracy to assassinate the President, Vice-President, and Secretary of State.

New York, April 5th.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* says, the confession of Harold and documentary evidence found on Booth's body fasten, beyond cavil, the plot and its fall sanction upon Jeff. Davis and his Canada Commissioners.

The Richmond *Whig* of the 4th states that R. Ould, late Confederate Commissioner of Exchange, and W. H. Hatch, his Assistant, and several other attaches of the Bureau, have been arrested on an order from Washington, upon a charge connected with the administration of affairs devolving upon them.

Gov. Pierpont is expected in Richmond within a few days, and several other Governors are expected to accompany him.

The emancipated negroes, it is said, each take a horse or mule from their former masters, carry them to Richmond, and sell them.

An order from Gen. Halleck allows all persons, without regard to rank or employment, in the civil or military service of the late rebel Government, to take the amnesty oath and receive the corresponding certificate. Those excluded from the benefit of such oath can make application for pardon and restoration to civil rights, which applications will be received and forwarded to proper hands for the action of the President of the U. S. The fact that such persons have voluntarily come forward and taken the oath of allegiance will be evidence of their intention to resume the status of loyal citizens, and constitute claim for Executive clemency.

General Meade had arrived in Richmond.

The van of the army of the Potomac reached Manchester on the night of the 3rd from City Point, en route for Washington. The heavy equipments and paraphernalia go round by water.

It was thought that both Bragg and Hampton accompanied Jeff. Davis for Paris unknown, the latter in command of the escort.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The trial of the assassins will commence here next week, and it is generally understood to be on Monday, although circumstances may compel a postponement until the middle of the week. The Court will be selected of gentlemen of superior ability, and the trials will be rapidly pushed forward. Extensive arrangements have been made by the Government for the report of the proceedings, six stenographers being engaged. It is supposed

The Savannah correspondent of the *Times* says, Wilson captured Selma on the 2nd of April, with 2,700 prisoners, and more than 100 guns; and Columbus on the 16th, with 1,200 prisoners. Altogether, the expedition had captured 330 guns, about 500 prisoners, and an immense amount of stores, besides destroying more than half the resources of the rebels, for manufacturing arms and munitions of war.

It is ordered by the Secretary of War that the resignations of general, field, and staff officers will be received until the 15th of this month. After that date the Adjutant-General is directed to commence mustering out of the service all officers above mentioned who are unemployed, or whose service is no longer needed.

New York, 14th.—The *Herald's* Savannah correspondent, writing on the 29th, says:—Gen. Wilson's famous raiding expedition arrived here yesterday from Macon. The following is a condensed history of the trip:—Gen. Wilson left Chickasaw, Ala., on the 22nd of March. It is not proper to give any hint of his force. Ebenezer Church, near Plantersville, Alabama, was taken after a short engagement with a cavalry force. Three hundred prisoners were captured and 3 guns. Forrest's forces were driven to the west of the Cahawba River and separated. A column was sent to Tuscaloosa, which captured and destroyed much government property. Selma, 241 miles from the base, was captured on the 2nd of April, with 2,700 prisoners, 32 guns in position, and 75 in arsenal. We destroyed 3 rolling-mills with fixtures, a very large naval foundry, an arsenal (the second in importance in the Confederacy), powder-works, magazines, and large numbers of cars. We remained at Selma eight days. The Alabama River was bridged 850 feet, the operation occupying 6 days,—from the 5th to the 10th. The next place attacked was Montgomery, 50 miles distant, destroying all the bridges on the Alabama and Tennessee rivers. The enemy destroyed 25,000 bales of cotton. Montgomery surrendered without assault. Five guns fell into our hands. We destroyed 2 rolling mills and foundries, 2 magazines, 1 locomotive, 63 cars, 5 steamboats (captured on the river near Wetumpka), and nitre-works. The rebels burned eight thousand five hundred bales of cotton before evacuating. Columbus, Ga., 85 miles distant, was taken by assault by Gen. Upton after dark on the 16th. 1200 prisoners were captured. 53 guns, 7 large cotton-factories, 100,000 bales cotton, immense quantities of ordnance, quartermaster, and commissary stores, a large arsenal, a pistol-factory, an accountment-factory, a naval foundry, a rolling-mill foundry, an arsenal-foundry, 13 locomotives, over 100 cars, depots, machine shops, &c., were destroyed. A gunboat, mounting six 7 inch rifled guns, now called the "Jackson," but the name of which has been recently changed, was captured here. A detour to West Point was made by Lagrange's brigade, who attacked the works and carried them by storm, capturing the garrison (350 in number) and 4 guns, and killing the rebel Gen. Tyler in command. Fifteen locomotives, two hundred cars, two bridges, and two large factories in the vicinity were destroyed. We destroyed large quantities of quartermaster and commissary stores at Griffin, and the railroad bridges on the Selma and Montgomery railroad. We captured along the road five guns. Macon was taken without opposition. It has not been necessary as yet to destroy any property. We captured Generals H. Cobb, G. W. Smith (formerly street inspector of N. Y. city), Robertson, Mercer, and McCall. The captures are 132 guns in position in field and by assault, and 200 guns in arsenals and in store, with immense amounts of ordnance, quartermaster, and commissary stores, cotton, machinery, railroad stores &c.

The *Herald's* Jacksonville, Fla., correspondent says, about 1500 of the Union soldiers formerly imprisoned at Andersonville, Ga., were on the morning of the 28th ult. transported by the rebels down the Florida Central Railroad to within 10 miles of Jacksonville, where they were unconditionally released and left to make their way to the Union lines, which several hundred of them reached before night. All presented a pitiful appearance and many were barely able to walk, but their joy was great on finding themselves once again under the protection of the old flag.

The *Herald's* Hilton Head correspondent says of the arrest of Ex-Governor Aiken:—"Governor Aiken claims to be an original Union man, an opposer of nullification in Calhoun's time, and a friend of the Union and the constitution ever since. But there are reports contradictory to this, and, among other, he is accused of furnishing a portion of the brain which enabled the rebels to hold out four years, and of having held advisory interviews with Jeff. Davis. These are only reports, but the War-department must have had some foundation for its action against him. G. B. Lamar, a prominent citizen of Savannah, has also been arrested. He is an avowed enemy of the Union. He was a nullification man, and has been one of the most industrious and successful aiders and abettors of the rebel cause in Georgia. He makes no secret, even now, of his bitter hostility to the Union. It is understood that the prisoners are charged with treason and will be regularly tried therefor."

The *Herald's* Mobile despatch, dated 19th, says, an officer on Gen. Richard Taylor's staff, arrived just now with a flag of truce at Gen. Canby's Headquarters, to make terms for the surrender of himself and the men under his command. Nothing is yet known of what has transpired between the General and Taylor's aide-de-camp.

The New Orleans papers give a lengthy letter from A. O. P. Pickens, late Captain of Co. B, 2nd Louisiana cavalry, in which the writer makes an earnest appeal to the citizens of his native State and beseeches them to return to their allegiance. He recounts at length the sufferings and abuses heaped upon the people by the rebel authorities, asks for the return of peace and the close of the unholy warfare, and states that the cause of Jeff. Davis is hopeless.

Hon. A. Burwell, of Mississippi, has made a similar appeal to the residents of his State, and suggested the election of delegates from every county to attend a convention to be held in the city of Vicksburg on the first Monday of June.

The *Post's* special says \$40,000,000 of certificates of indebtedness were redeemed in April. Applications for National Banks at Richmond, Savannah, Petersburg, and Charleston, have been made to the Treasury Department.

New York 3rd.—There are twenty-two hundred troops at Ryker's Island who will be mustered out of service this week.

The *Post's* special says, Marylanders charged with harboring Booth, and aiding and abetting his escape have been arrested and lodged in jail in Washington.

that the trials will take place at the arsenal at the foot of Four-and-a-half street, where the assassins are now in custody, closely guarded by a regiment.

The sick and wounded troops from City Point are being rapidly shipped to Washington. The hospitals at City Point will be abandoned as soon as possible. Many of the volunteer officers of Admiral Porter's late flag-ship, the "Malvern," now lying here, have resigned. Large numbers of naval officers are rapidly sending in their resignations, seeing that the war is over, and desirous to engage at once in civil pursuits. Steamers are daily arriving here towing chartered vessels, which are brought up to be discharged from the Government service. The work of retrenchment goes on in all quarters.

New York, 5th.—The *Herald's* correspondent with Washburn's expedition, furnishes additional details of the march through Alabama and Georgia. Of the battle at Ebenezer Church he says:—This engagement took place at a point called Ebenezer Church, about twenty-five miles from Selma. The rebels were entrenched in the woods, and had 161 pieces of artillery in position. They were about 5000 strong, commanded by Forrest, Chalmers, Armstrong, and Adams. After considerable firing on both sides, two companies of the 17th Indiana, led by Capt. Taylor, charged them with the sabre, driving the guns from the guns, capturing one battery of three guns, and scattering the enemy in all directions. And while they were thus demoralizing the rebels, the 2nd brigade of the 4th division, which had been sent on a road to the left, arrived, charged and completely routed the enemy. Our loss in this engagement was about 30 in killed and wounded. We captured over 300 rebels; and their loss in killed and wounded was heavier than ours. We also captured 4 pieces of artillery and many small arms. Captain Taylor was killed after having wounded General Forrest in the arm with a cut of his sabre. Our troops arrived in front of the fortifications at Selma, at about 4 p.m., April 2nd. They were immediately formed in line of battle, the 2nd division occupying the right of the centre of the works, and the 4th division the extreme left. The fortifications consisted of a double line of earthworks in a semi-circle from bank to bank of the Alabama River. In front of the first line was a row of palisades six feet high, which, together with the marshy nature of the ground over which the charge was made, rendered the earthwork very difficult of access. The works were defended by 7,000 men, with some 30 pieces of artillery. As previously stated, the 2nd division formed line, dismounted, and a skirmish line formed. A brisk fire was kept up between our skirmishers and the rebels until about 5 o'clock, when, at a signal from the Chicago Trade battery, our forces charged down on the breastworks, yelling like demons. The rebels poured a murderous fire of musketry and artillery into the ranks; but, nothing daunted, our troops bore steadily forward, and within fifteen minutes had scaled the works, and were driving the enemy towards the river in a terribly demoralized condition. Many of them were drowned in attempting to cross the river, although a few succeeded in crossing and escaped.

We captured 2,400 prisoners and 82 pieces of artillery in line, besides over 70 pieces in the arsenals. Our loss was 320 killed, wounded, and missing; and that of the enemy equally heavy. Montgomery was surrendered without a fight. At Columbus the enemy made a stubborn resistance, but our men scaled their works and captured 2000 prisoners and over 70 pieces of artillery. Here all government property, arsenals, factories, and railroad stock were destroyed. 14 miles out of Macon the rebel General Robertson sent a message from Gen. Howell Corbett saying here had been a suspension of hostilities granted by Sherman. General Manby replied he knew nothing of it, and, suspecting a ruse, sent word to Robertson that he must retire to Macon while he sent the message to Gen. Wilson, who was in the rear. Gen. Manby ordered his advance to move forward five minutes after delivering this answer to the rebel Gen. Robertson. The advance was made, and Robertson and his command did not go out of the way; they were all captured. Macon was taken possession of, and here General Wilson received official information of the armistice. The result of the campaign may be summed up as follows:—The capture and occupation of four of the most important cities in the Confederacy, 6000 prisoners, over 200 guns, and a large supply of small arms, devastation of the country, and destruction of at least 500 millions of dollars' worth of property, directly and indirectly belonging to the Rebel Government. The casualties of the campaign, we have not as yet been able to learn, but do not think they will exceed 450 killed, wounded, and missing.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN NEWS.

At a meeting held on Wednesday week, in Liverpool, under the presidency of the Mayor, it was resolved to form a "Young Women's Christian Association," for the benefit of young ladies engaged in business in that town.

The Emperor Napoleon will, it is said, shortly invite all the foreign ambassadors at Paris to Fontainebleau, to confer with him on the European questions now pending, thus attempting by indirect means to carry out his favorite idea of a Congress.

A company has been formed in England to work the great petroleum lake and naphtha springs of Trinidad. Operations have already commenced and shipments are expected to reach at once half a million gallons a month. The supply is really inexhaustible; the cost of gathering is very trifling, and the lake is within a mile of a shipping place.

DREADFUL PUNISHMENT.—A letter in the *Levant Herald*, dated Tunis, March 15, says:—Two days ago Sidj Rusan, who is in command of one of the camps now collecting the fines imposed on the lately-revolted districts, sent in 250 prisoners. The Bey's first impulse was to behead the whole, but the Khannadar interfered and obtained the *aman*, on the rather severe terms, however, of 180 of the wretches receiving 500 blows of the "stick" each, and the remaining seventy 1,000 each. This measure of cruelty has had a bad effect, and is in every way to be regretted.

ITALY AND GARIBALDI.—If we had registered all the addresses to and all the *fêtes* held in honour of Gen. Garibaldi on the day of San Giuseppe, our paper would have been for days filled with such records taken from the press of every part of Italy. National aspirations are not to be curbed either by conventions or diplomatic intrigue. This year the demonstrations made in favour of the General are more general and

more deeply rooted than ever. They were, too, suggested by a matured and profound conviction. In him the people perceive a man who never treats with the enemies or the frightened friends of Italian unity and Italian liberty. His name is worshipped because it is unstained by cowardice or servility. And why is it that popular faith in him is never weakened? Because the people know that with him there is no fear of a Villafranca peace, an abandonment of Viterbo, of concessions of Italian territory, of hesitations with the Bourbons, or of a convention of September 15. If Pa-hament had had faith in Garibaldi, the vote which proclaimed "Rome the capital" would not have been repealed. The *fêtes*—unofficial, spontaneous—of the 19th March, prove that Italy is ever in the same mind, and is in a word, firm in its faith in Garibaldi.—*Diritto*.

THE PRITCHARD CASE.—The completed report from Dr. MacLagan was received by the authorities here this morning. In the report the death of both Mrs. Taylor and Mrs. Pritchard is ascribed to the action of antimony.—*Glasgow Mail*, April 15.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Two troops of cavalry recruited in Massachusetts for service on the Canadian frontier are daily expected at Ogdensburg.

The colored people of Washington have organized an association for the erection of a building to the memory of President Lincoln, to be devoted to God, literature, science, and art, and the education of colored people as teachers and missionaries.

They are coming at the Philadelphia mint the new three-cent piece, which are made of nickel, and are a little larger than the five-cent silver pieces of yore. These new coins will soon be in circulation.

It is a significant fact that the popular subscriptions to the Seven-Thirty Loan have been marked by a steady progress to which there has been scarcely an intermission. The daily aggregate was first two, then three, and for a week past, four millions. Yesterday the enormous amount of \$5,175,900 was subscribed—and this in the face of a crime that would have shaken any old world monarchy to its centre. Who shall measure the strength of a Government thus sustained?—*New York Tribune*, May 2.

The proclamation of President Johnson, printed in our last, opening to trade in all the Southern States the ports now under the flag of the Union (that is, nearly or quite every port this side of Texas), will prove not less wise than liberal. The rebellion is crushed; our armies, no longer recruited, are being rapidly reduced; and the ports may with safety be opened to trade in everything but contraband. And we hear with great pleasure that a still more important proclamation, setting forth the terms whereon those who have been heartily or constructively in revolt may return to loyalty and security, will soon appear. Our new President is nobly fulfilling the highest hopes of his friends.—*New York Tribune*, May 2.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Messrs. Galt and Cartier arrived in Liverpool on the 23rd ult. Both were in good health.—*Quebec Daily News*.

The sum of \$160 was contributed by the village of Lachine towards the relief of the sufferers by the flood at Sorel.

The building and contents of Mr. J. E. Mallin & Co.'s distillery, at Lacaprairie, were entirely consumed by fire on Thursday night last.

The *Nor. Wester*, we are glad to say, has resumed publication. The first number issued since the destruction of the office by fire bears date the 30th of March. Its news is unimportant.

The iron-foundry and shop of McArthur & Co., Platteville, were destroyed by fire on the morning of the 2nd inst. Loss about \$1,000. No insurance. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Mr. Dunkin's Temperance Bill has been adopted in Bruce township by a majority of 75; yeas 84, nays 9.

Mr. John McNab, an old and respected resident of Osgoode, suddenly dropped dead on Daly street, Ottawa, on the 3rd inst.

A young girl named Watson, while crossing the aqueduct at W.-land, on the 24th ult., fell into the creek below, and was drowned.

The Commercial Hotel in Oshawa was burned to the ground on the night of the 1st. The building and furniture were insured for \$3,500.

The child of a boatman named Raymond was drowned lately in the river opposite St. Johns. It had been left a moment on deck by its mother, when it fell overboard.

The Peterborough *Review* learns that two men, named respectively Collins and Cardinal, were drowned at Long Rapids, Burnt River, on Saturday, the 22nd ult.

Mr. Henri Julien, of the *Canada Gazette*, has invented an addressing press which is highly spoken of by the Quebec newspaper proprietors. It can be worked by steam, and prints 2,000 addresses within the hour.

A block of rough-cast buildings, on the corner of Hunter and Queen streets, Peterborough, was destroyed by fire on the 27th ult. The *Review* says the block consisted of two large buildings, one only of which was insured in the Western at \$1,200.

Two men named Jordan and Campbell disputed in Kingston the other day about the piling of wood on one of the wharves, when the former drew a pistol and fired at the latter, the ball passing through the fleshy part of the thigh of Campbell's son. The wound is not considered dangerous. Jordan was arrested.

A sharper, representing himself as the Rev. Charles Fairchild, from Mount Pleasant, arrived lately in Hamilton, and disposed of a stylish horse and buggy, which he drove, to a lively stable keeper in that city, at a moderate price; thereupon proceeding on his journey to Mount Pleasant. Soon after, Mr. Mink, a well-known lively stable keeper in Toronto, arrived in Hamilton in search of the "rig," which had been transferred from the first purchaser to a hotel keeper, at a handsome profit. Mr. Mink having substantiated the legitimacy of his claim, returned with his property to Toronto.

The Hamilton *Times* states that on the evening of the 29th, while Mr. John Jones, a well-to-do farmer of Boverly, was leading his team through the gate of his yard, his head was caught between the cross-beam of a hay-rack which was on the wagon and the gate-post, and crushed in so shocking a manner that death must have speedily ensued. The team was stopped by the contact, and the body of the unfortunate man remained suspended in the

position in which he was caught until next morning.

The *Pembroke Observer* says that on the 8th instant, while a number of men were engaged putting up a building near Rockcliffe, one of the last logs fell and seriously injured three men, two of them having limbs broken and one being dangerously injured in the head. Near the same place and about the same time, one man was killed and another seriously injured, while working on a jam of timber. The name of the unfortunate man who was killed is not known. He was a Canadian from Lower Canada.

The *Welland Telegraph*, speaking of the late Mr. Burwell says:—Mr. Burwell was a man of iron will, of sound judgment, and straightforward in all his transactions. His advice was much sought after, and his opinion was seldom astray. In 1862 he became conspicuous as the writer of a series of letters in which, with much force, he urged the abolishment of Grand Juries. His writings on the subject were severely criticised at the time, but strange to say, the views then advocated by him, are now being urged by a large class of writers.

A large and influential meeting was held at Strathroy on the 1st, for the purpose of forming a joint-stock company to prospect and bore for oil in Middlesex. It was decided that the company should be organized under the name of "the Metcalf Union Oil Company," and that the capital should be \$3,000, being 300 shares at \$10 each. On the stocks being opened, 50 shares, (\$500), were immediately taken.

The *Toronto Globe* states that Mr. Wm. McKee has absconded with large sums of money over which he had control as Secretary and Treasurer of the Toronto Permanent Building Society, Secretary of the City Passenger Railway, and general broker.

The *Ontario Observer* states that the grist-mill and shingle factory at Port Perry, belonging to John Cameron, Esq., ex-M.P.P. for Victoria, were burned down on the 25th ult. The shingle factory was occupied by Mr. Morris, whose loss is estimated at about \$400. Mr. Cameron's loss is over \$20,000.

During the past few days we have noticed many fields of fall grain, from which the snow has quite disappeared, and never do remember to have seen the grain in a finer and healthier condition. The grass also presents a beautiful green appearance.—*Napanee Standard*.

The Spring begins its opening career with great promise both to the farmer and tradesman. Never did the fall wheat look so well, and so full of promise as it does in this section of the country, this spring.—*St. Thomas Journal*.

Last week we were through the greater part of the townships of Blenheim, Blandford, and East Zorra; and the appearance of the fall crops is highly gratifying to the farmers in that part of the country.—*Stratford Beacon*.

AN EXODUS.—Large numbers of our young men are leaving Hamilton at present for the United States, in search of employment, and the surplus of workmen in all the mechanical branches is being rapidly thinned out. The movement seems to extend to all sections of the Province.—*Hamilton Times*.

ALARMING DISEASE AMONG CATTLE.—A fatal disease, of a contagious nature, has lately appeared in certain localities in the township of Barton, and has been the occasion of serious loss to farmers. Alexander A. Secord, residing near the Albion Mills, states that during the present week he has lost five valuable cows, all dying within forty-eight hours. The malady is very speedy in its effects, and the animals expire within a short time, after exhibiting symptoms of derangement.—*Hamilton Paper*.

WEATHER AND CROPS.—A correspondent of the *Stratford Beacon* says:—Last week we were through the greater part of the townships of Blenheim, Blandford, and East Zorra, and the appearance of the fall crop is highly gratifying to the farmers in that part of the country. In some places the winter wheat completely covers the ground with its beautiful mantle of green, and is so long as to be waving in the breeze.

THE CROPS.—In this locality most of our farmers are through with their Spring sowing, and the barley, where it begins to show, presents a fine healthy appearance. The fall wheat was somewhat injured by the weight of last winter's snow in places, but we have seen many fields that promise a large return for the time and labor expended upon them.—*Goderich Signal*.

THE WEATHER AND THE WHEAT.—The warm showers and fine growing weather with which we have lately been visited, has advanced vegetation rapidly; fall wheat looks really beautiful, and at present gives every promise of being an abundant crop.—*Berlin Telegraph*.

CLAIMS OF BRITISH COMPANIES.—The joint American and British Commission for the adjustment of the claims of the Hudson Bay Co. and Puget Sound Agricultural Co., have now got the respective amounts claimed by each finally submitted. The Bay Company's claims foot up about \$400,000. The Agricultural Co., \$1,100,000.—*Herald*.

MILITARY OFFENDER FLOGGED.—A private of the 1st battalion, 17th Regt., convicted before a military tribunal for theft, and known as an incorrigible bad character, underwent the severe and somewhat unusual punishment of flogging yesterday forenoon. He received fifty lashes in the barrack square.—*Quebec Chronicle*, 2nd.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On the 29th, W. F. Marshall, a private in the New Hampshire Infantry Co., Capt. Goodman, was accidentally shot through the head, by a comrade named Wm. Campbell, whilst practicing at a target in the woods. The unfortunate man died in about an hour and a half after the accident.—*Toronto Leader*.

THE ENGLISH PRESS ON JUDGE SMITH'S DECISION.—So far as we can see there is not a single English newspaper which ventures to say that the dismissal of the St. Albans raiders was justified in law. Among those which have condemned the judgment—and they are legion—perhaps the most remarkable, considering its strong Southern sympathies, is the *Saturday Review*, an able paper, though to our thinking, no great authority; but that one must be regarded as of high value by those persons in Canada who have maintained that the judgment was well founded.—*Herald*, this morning.

DELAY ON THE GRAND TRUNK.—On the Grand Trunk west, between Shantz and Guelph, through freight No. 17, East, ran off the track on Tuesday morning, from a broken axle in one of the cars, and blocked up the road for nine or ten hours. Passengers from the east and west had accordingly to be transferred when they reached the part of the road where the accident occurred.—*Toronto Globe*, 4th.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

We respectfully request subscribers who find the figure 5 after their names to observe, that their subscription expires with this month; and, that all papers, of which the subscription is not renewed, are necessarily, according to our system, discontinued. They are, therefore, requested to remit in time, and they will confer a great favor by endeavoring each to send another name or two with his own.

THE

WITNESS.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1865.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—A telegram reports that a formal demand for the surrender of assassination conspirators in Canada has been made upon the Provincial Government by that of the United States.

—It is reported that Mr. Davis and his body-guard have been captured by Stoneman.

—A French company has secured the exclusive right to construct a canal across the Panama Isthmus.

—South America is sadly disturbed by political squabbles. A rupture is feared between Chili and Spain; a new revolution has broken out in Bolivia; and the southern part of Peru is in a state of revolution.

—The rumor that Mr. Adams has been recalled to become U.S. Secretary of State is contradicted.

—A Philadelphia Press correspondent says that indisputable evidence fastens the assassination plot upon Mr. Davis and his commissioners in Canada. On the other hand, Cleary, one of the number, writing in Toronto, denies all cognizance of the matter, so far as he is personally concerned. A similar statement is made in Montreal by Beverly Tucker, through the *Gazette*. Sanders and Tucker, writing in the *Gazette*, challenge the President to select any nine out of a list of twenty-five generals named, including Scott, Grant, Sherman, Meade, Burnside, Hancock, &c., to form a court-martial for their trial, to be convened at the U.S. fort at Rouse's Point or any other locality on the frontier. Both deny any and all acquaintance or intercourse with Booth.

—The "Hibernian," with news to the 23d ult., arrived at Quebec on the 8th inst.

—The investigation at St. Georges, Bermuda, into the attempt of Dr. Blackburn, alias Tumblety, to introduce yellow fever into the large Federal cities, conclusively proves his guilt.

—The notorious Dr. Tumblety, alias Blackburn, has been arrested in St. Louis, charged with complicity in the assassination of President Lincoln.

—A Washington telegram states that strong measures will be adopted by the Federal government to force the extradition of the proscribed Confederates by the government of Canada.

—The "America" has arrived.

—The news of the assassination of Mr. Lincoln has excited in England the strongest feelings of sympathy, indignation, and horror. In the large commercial circles business was all but totally suspended; even in Liverpool, where the "scotch" element has so largely manifested itself, the indignant excitement has rarely been exceeded. The House of Commons immediately and unanimously signed an address of condolence which was presented to the American Minister in London. The press of Great Britain, whether of Northern or Southern proclivities and sympathies, pays a general tribute of admiration and of respect to the late chief magistrate of the United States.

—In Italy, the Chamber of Deputies has by a large majority approved of the bill for the suppression of religious corporations. Important concessions have been made by the Pope, with respect to episcopal appointments. He admits the right of Victor Emmanuel to appoint Lombardic and Piedmontese bishops, and consents to allow others, appointed in former Papal dominions, to assume office without the oath of allegiance.

—The *Times* says the Federal army is entitled to rank amongst those of the very first military nations.

—The Czarowitz is dead.

—King Leopold is dangerously ill.

—The Atlantic cable approaches to completion; 1,400 miles of it are on board the "Great Eastern."

—Among Gen. Johnston's officers is the notorious Capt. Semmes, of the "Alabama."

—It is claimed that the President's proclamation for the arrest of Mr. Davis was not issued upon Mr. Johnson's personal opinion as to Davis's guilt, but was published upon proper legal authority,—that of the Judge-Advocate General, who expressed the opinion, based on evidence, that Davis was connected with the inception and execution of the plot.

—The "Stonewall" is reported off the Florida coast.

—The prompt and appropriate action of the members of the British House of Commons when they heard of the assassination of President Lincoln will be grateful to every British heart in the world. There is no sympathy with assassination there.

EDITORIAL ITEMS.

—A correspondent in Admaston asks for a description of the signs or indications of oil lands; thinking that as there are numerous salt springs of an offensive odor in his neighborhood, there may be mineral oil also. Will any one acquainted with the character and indications of oil lands describe them?

—The *Globe* says that the Toronto Permanent Building Society has come to the conclusion that their Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. William McKee, has absconded with large sums of money. He appears to have managed very astutely.

—One of the most striking evidences to us of the closing of the slaveholders' rebellion, is an addition which has just appeared to our exchange list, namely, the *Mobile Daily News*. This paper seems to take about ten days to come through, so that postal arrangements cannot yet be completely restored; and as it is a very small sheet (about one-fourth of the size of the *Daily Witness*), sold at 10 cents per copy, it is evident that paper is not yet obtainable at a reasonable rate in that city. Indeed the very poor quality of the paper shows it to be of Southern manufacture during the confederation.

—Governor Dallas, of Red River, is being sued in London by Rev. G. O. Corbett, formerly missionary of the Church of England there, for false imprisonment. The missionary was tried for a felony in the Hudson Bay Company's Court at Fort Garry, and, being convicted, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, from which he was released by mob-law. Mr. Corbett asserted his innocence; maintained that the prosecution originated in political spite, on account of his opposing the pretensions of the H. B. Co.; alleges that the authorities who tried him had no legal jurisdiction; and means to make the Company, through Governor Dallas, pay for the wrongs to which, he thinks, he has been subjected. The report of Mr. Corbett's trial, which filled the *Nor-West* for some weeks, was one of the most disagreeable records we remember to have seen.

—The funeral services and procession of the late President Lincoln were renewed in every city from Washington to Springfield, Illinois, where he has been at last laid to rest in a lot purchased by subscription for the purpose in the heart of the city from whence he was called to fill the Presidential chair. This lot, which contains eight acres, and cost \$53,000, is to be beautified, and in its centre a national monument is to be erected to the illustrious dead. The funeral ceremonies just completed have been, we presume, participated in by more cities, and a greater number of people, than took part in any previous funeral on record, and the grief could be no more general and deep.

—Terrible as is the guilt of the leaders of the slaveholders' rebellion, upon whom lies the blood of hundreds of thousands of human beings, we are loath to believe them guilty of assassination, especially as the rebellion was not likely to gain anything by such a crime. Still the dark spirit of slavery has often proved itself to be capable of any atrocity; and these men, after knowingly and deliberately destroying many thousands of Union prisoners by starvation and exposure, were not likely to be particular as to the means they employed to weaken the national government. We shall, doubtless, have the evidence reported by telegraph as fast as it transpires at the trial, which is about to take place, and will lose no time in publishing it.

—We have a long letter from a municipality in Canada West, explaining the difficulties that are thrown in the way of working the Temperance Act, even where adopted by a large majority. In that municipality, it is said, two taverns continue to sell on the sly; and an information laid against one of them is laid past, in the peace office, the magistrates not being able to decide how to proceed with the case. The revenue inspector is equally remiss, and endeavors to avoid doing his duty under the act, on one plea or another; so that five houses are going on selling drink without a license in an adjoining municipality. Nevertheless, with all these difficulties, the adoption of Mr. Dunkin's bill has greatly diminished drunkenness in that neighborhood.

—WONDERS WILL NEVER CEASE.—The Pope has written a friendly letter to the excommunicated King of Italy, and Victor Emmanuel has responded in the warmest style. It remains to be seen what will come out of this unforeseen move.

HISTORY OF CANADA AND OF THE OTHER BRITISH PROVINCES.—Mr. Lovell's series of school-books has already attained a well-deserved popularity, and the volume just published under the above title will undoubtedly prove as successful as the former publications. It is written by J. George Hodgins, LL.B., F.R.G.S., who is also the compiler of Lovell's General Geography, and it contains in less than 300 pages a large amount of general information, fitting it to become a book of reference to the older student, as well as to serve the purpose originally designed. In it is to be found a summary of the history of each of the British Provinces, including the Hudson Bay Territory, Vancouver Island, and British Columbia. Besides the history, several chapters are devoted to such subjects as the political constitution, manufactures and commerce, municipal and educational institutions, public improvements, &c., of the various Provinces. We find a chapter, too, on the Indian tribes, and another on the famous Canadian

battle-grounds. Many subjects are rendered more easy of reference by being placed in a tabular form, and the labors of the teacher are facilitated by questions at the foot of each page. There are 66 illustrations, including maps of various localities, plans of forts, &c., and many valuable biographical notes. There is also a very complete index in four parts, and a table giving the pronunciation of the more difficult names found in the history.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.—The constitutional amendment abolishing slavery has now been ratified by 18 States, concerning whose vote there is no question, and by three others, viz., Louisiana, Tennessee, and Arkansas, whose action may or may not be considered sufficient, as they were imperfectly organized at the time. There is no doubt that five States which have not yet voted will ratify the amendment, namely, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Iowa, Oregon, and California; making 23 States in all for freedom, and only one more is required to abolish slavery constitutionally in all the States and Territories of the United States. This one must be sought among the recently subjugated slave States, for it appears there is no hope that Delaware and New Jersey will share in the general wish to rid the land of slavery.

THE NAVAL POWER OF PRUSSIA.—The territories of Prussia are scattered here and there over the north of Germany; and if she would exist as a great power, it is necessary for her to aggrandize herself by the absorption and assimilation of the neighboring states. It is this which she is now striving to do; but, to accomplish this, in order that she may rule from the Baltic to the river Rhine, she must be a naval power. In 1840 she possessed only an insignificant flotilla, and had not a single port where a frigate could anchor. Since then her progress has been rapid. In 1851 she had the port Swinemunde constructed, which can receive vessels of fifty guns. In 1853 she acquired the territory of Jade, on the North Sea. In 1863, when the great conflict between Germany and Denmark arose, Prussia had 74 vessels of war at her disposal, of which 22 were ready for sea. The negotiations which followed the Danish war show her ardent desire for a great naval force; and it is for this object that she strives with so much energy and pertinacity for the annexation of the Duchies, that she may have ports on the Baltic. Circumstances, moreover, have greatly favored her designs. The revolution which has taken place in naval art allows any nation which has money suddenly to become a naval power; for, with iron-clad steamships, there is not the same necessity of raising up a seafaring class. Prussia has accordingly already bought some iron-clad vessels, and ordered others. It is stated in a French paper that a Bordeaux deputy has received an order to build ten or twelve of these large vessels of war; and it is asserted that, when these are completed, the Prussian fleet will rank about third in Europe, coming after the English and French fleets, and being on a footing with that of Russia.

THE WAR IN BHOOTAN.—Bhootan is a wild and inaccessible country on the southern slope of the Himalaya Mountains, where the roads are mountain passes, and the rivers rush down to the Brahmapootra in a series of cataracts. The inhabitants, who partake of the traditional character of mountaineers generally, make descents upon the rich plains below for purposes of pillage, and the government of British India was on the point of sending an expedition to reduce these troublesome neighbors to reason when the great mutiny broke out. The call for some effort of this kind has, it appears, become even more urgent since, and avowed as the Indian government is to war, especially with rude hill tribes, an envoy was sent to Bhootan to demand satisfaction. Instead of meeting this ambassador in a friendly spirit, he was barbarously insulted, and no alternative was left but to send an armed force to occupy the country. This expedition, consisting almost wholly of native irregulars, as being best suited for such service, has proved inadequate, having, after temporary success, been repulsed with the loss of two Armstrong guns. A stronger force will, therefore, doubtless be sent, with the same result which has followed in all similar cases.

THE GRAND TRUNK ON THE RAIDERS AND CONFEDERATION.

The view which, in their official report, the directors of the Grand Trunk take of political questions which have been controverted here, is of much interest to Canadians. Without naming the raiders, they confess to the fact, that great injury has been caused by them to the Grand Trunk Company, and to the country in general, by raising difficulties with the neighboring States, and causing a ruinous system of passports to be introduced. They say:—

"Much of the past half-year has been marked by extreme difficulty. The consequences of the depreciation and fluctuation of the American currency have been aggravated by a serious rise in the price of labor and materials on the Company's lines in the United States; all commercial affairs have been injuriously influenced by the long period of dear money in England; and, more recently, the restrictions on intercourse, viz., passports, consular certificates for goods in transit, &c., adopted by the Government of Washington, have added a new and more serious cause of embarrassment. This latter difficulty has especially affected credit. Thus all Canadian securities have largely and unduly declined in price. Payments due to the company have been

less promptly made, and banking accommodation in like manner has been restricted."

The report does not state, however, the fact that the Grand Trunk supported with its patronage, and granted through its new-contractor, special and exclusive privileges on its line at all its stations, to that press most actively engaged in abetting the raiders and exciting international irritation. Perhaps Mr. Seward was aware of the course that had been pursued by the G. T. managers, when he issued the order which so damaged the interests of our great national corporation at the expense of British capitalists.

The report of the Grand Trunk favors us elsewhere with the view of the company in reference to our greatest political question. The directors have pronounced for confederation, because it is the interest of the company to have it. They say:—

"The proposed confederation of the British North American Provinces, now under discussion, is a measure of the deepest moment, and if carried out successfully, must tend to increase the security and value of all Canadian investments. Again, if the confederation proceeds, the Intercolonial Railway will be at once commenced. Thus it is, that in the midst of temporary discouragement, there are features of hope in the early future, which may, even sooner than at present appears possible, restore the progress of the Grand Trunk Railway."

The Grand Trunk, it will be seen from the above, is bound to have confederation, because that implies the international railway; and that again, they think, insures the prosperity of the Grand Trunk. There can be no doubt, after this official statement, of the intimate connection between the Grand Trunk interests and the policy of the Government. This powerful corporation has its political schemes which our coalition ministry carries out. By a clever compact, mutual favors are exchanged, and reciprocal support granted. The Government grants public money to the railroad in the shape of postal subsidy; and the Grand Trunk, in turn, throws all its influence at the polls and otherwise in behalf of the accommodating gentlemen in power.

HONESTY THE BEST POLICY.

Who would have thought that the quality of inflexible honesty should have been the means of raising a low-born and obscure man to the foremost position in all this fallen world? Yet such was the case with Abraham Lincoln. It was his scrupulous honesty which raised him at the bar, and the same quality which made him President of the United States, and the same quality still which made him the greatest of presidents, and the most prominent man of this age. Read the following extract of a letter to New York *Independent*, by Rev. E. M. Hatfield, of Chicago:—

"In this city, and throughout the state, where Mr. Lincoln was well known, the sorrow and indignation of the people at his assassination are indescribable. It was one of the peculiarities of this rare man that he was most loved and admired by those who had known him longest and most intimately. Lawyers, who had been associated with him at the bar for a quarter of a century, will tell you that he was so thoroughly honest that, in stating the case of an opponent, he invariably did it in such a manner as to bring out its best points with all their force and clearness. He refused to undertake the management of a cause that he could not conduct with a good conscience, and when he was unwittingly drawn into such cases, his great powers signally failed him. In the words of a brother lawyer, 'He was good for nothing in such a case.' In political life he scorned the arts of the demagogue. No consideration could induce him to treat an antagonist unfairly, or to mislead the people by sophistical arguments, or a concealment or distortion of facts. Through and through, to the innermost fiber of his soul, he was an honest man. He was singularly free from ambition, or rather, he was ambitious only in the highest and best sense of that much abused word. No man, not even Washington himself, was a purer or more unselfish patriot than Abraham Lincoln. And I venture the assertion that, take him all in all, he was the greatest man our country has yet produced. We can hardly claim for him the symmetrical proportions of Washington, nor that he was equal to Marshall or Jay as a jurist. He had not the sheer intellectual force of Webster, nor the power to use winged and fiery words like Patrick Henry and Henry Clay. But a fair estimate of what he was, and of what he accomplished, places him so high in the temple of fame, that any of these great men might be proud to have a niche by his side."

"LA REVUE CANADIENNE" AND CHURCH PROPERTY.

The number for April contains the continuation of the story, "Oae Let, Two Found," by Mr. DeBoucherville; "The Mexican Question," by Mr. DeBellefeuille; "Our Country Houses," by Mr. LeMoine; "The Even's of the Month," by Mr. Bourassa; "The Remembrance," a piece of poetry, by E. Blain; "Observations on the meeting held in Montreal for the protection of Protestant educational interests," by Mr. DeBellefeuille.

The latter writer passes a severe judgment upon the Emperor Maximilian for refusing to restore to the clergy the secularized church-property. The question is one of great importance to Lower Canada, where ecclesiastical corporations held so much land in mortmain. Mr. DeBellefeuille points out to his countrymen the alleged immense advantages which result to the people from the wealth of the church and of the convents. Unfortunately for his cause, Catholic countries will no longer be persuaded; they epura these wanted blessings, and, in the name of public weal, secularize church-property. The French of Lower Canada will some day be also of that opinion, although every chance will be afforded the clergy to avert and postpone such

a settlement. Protestants, at any rate, will not interfere, as their action might be misconstrued as one of intolerance. They will wait until the Catholic people themselves press for the change.

It is urged in behalf of religious endowments that thereby the education of the poorer classes is secured at the expense of the church. This plea, however, cannot avail in Lower Canada where we have school taxes. Another principal argument is the relief of the poor, which, it is stated, is best secured by the charity of the convents, and Mr. DeBellefeuille repeats the stale accusation, that pauperism did not exist in Europe before the reformation, and is a legitimate offspring of Protestantism. This gentleman evidently needs travelling. He will find pauperism in its most vicious aspect and most degrading condition in Rome, where there is proportionately more church property, and more beggars than in any other country. Naples was in a similar condition, and its lazy and helpless lazzaroni are being reclaimed only as fast as the secularization of convents proceeds. In Mexico the Protestants have no voice in the change, the confiscation of church property has been sanctioned by the public opinion of a people long surrendered exclusively to the influence and training of their priests, and it is remarkable to see such a devoted and enlightened Catholic as Maximilian convinced that the welfare of his people demands the measure, which is being carried on in spite of excommunication. When all the Catholic countries of the world have become of that opinion, it is not likely that Lower Canada will long lag behind in the track of civilization, although it would have been more creditable not to be the last in acknowledging the danger of locking up property in the hands of religious corporations.

LITERARY NOTICES.

—We have just received from Messrs. Murray & Co., booksellers and stationers, a series of six little books, entitled "Questions for our Sunday Tea-table." Each contains 70 or 80 questions upon such subjects as "The Women of the Bible," "The Mountains, Valleys and Rivers of the Bible," &c., with a key at the end giving the chapter and verse where the answer may be found. Questions of this sort are well calculated to interest the family circle or the Bible-class, in the investigation of Scripture History, and will prove useful, provided they are not permitted to usurp the place of more practical teaching.

"SUNDAY QUESTIONS."—This is intended to serve much the same purpose as the "Questions for the Sunday Tea-table." It is a box of variegated slips of paper, on each of which is printed a question involving some important Biblical fact. It was originally prepared by an English lady to meet the wants of her own family, but it has been used with good effect in juvenile Bible-classes, &c. That real benefit may be derived from either of these plans much will depend on the teacher's skill in directing the conversation, and suggesting practical applications of the truth. We have also received a game of Quizzes, embracing the monarchs of England and their contemporaries down to the present time. This game is too well-known to require description. It is well calculated to impart information in a pleasing manner, and to combine instruction with recreation.

INTENDED STREET IMPROVEMENTS—GRANITE PAVEMENTS AND FLAGGED SIDEWALKS.

One of the most interesting subjects in the annual report of the City Surveyor for the present year is that portion of it which refers to the city sidewalks and the paving of the streets. The wooden sidewalks, when new, are pleasant enough to walk upon, but the rapidity of their decay prevents that they should be kept in thorough repair, except at an annual renewal out of all reason, and the state of our street roadways for traffic is a well-grounded cause of chronic complaint, not to drivers merely, but to the community, who, when the snow is gone, suffer alternately under varying periods of mud and dust. This complaint is too old to make it desirable to longer harp upon it, and we gladly turn to some prospect of an "amendment of our ways." Any future repair of the sidewalks of the East, Centre, and West Wards, also of the leading thoroughfares, will be done in stone, and a contract has been taken out for flagging portions of these wards. It is true that the first cost of flagging will be six times as much as that of planking, but the vastly greater duration of the former will make that mode eventually the cheaper of the two. A sidewalk of Coaticook flagstones might, it is presumed, last upwards of fifty years.

But the great nuisance of dust arising from the street can be abated only by means of laying down granite block pavements, instead of the depositing of frequent layers of limestone from the vicinity of the reservoir, to be ground to an impalpable powder, and annoy all who walk the streets or live in the neighborhood. A small quantity of Farness English granite is now lying on the wharf, and will be used during the coming summer to pave either St. Salpe et. or Notre Dame, between St. Lambert st. and Place d'Armer. Granite exists in Lower Canada, and it is to be hoped that quarries of such will be opened, and the city council adopt its employment as street paving. Economy and convenience alike call for this change, for it appears from the report of Mr. Newland, Borough Engineer of Liverpool, England, that the cost of maintaining macadam is 16 times as great as the cost of maintaining granite blocks under similar circumstances.

THE ANNUAL EXAMINATION OF THE MISSION SCHOOLS AT POINTE-AUX-TREMBLES.

This annual fête was even more largely attended than heretofore, the steamer which conveyed the passengers being so crowded that some preferred to go by land. The afternoon is a much more convenient time than the morning for starting, as many can give a half-day, who cannot spare a whole one, a consideration which may partly account for the increased attendance.

At the Mission-House, which was reached about half-past two, all was in readiness, and the examination, or, more properly speaking, exhibition, proceeded immediately. The real examination, which was very satisfactory, had taken place two weeks ago, when Rev. Dr. Wilkes, Rev. Mr. Kemp and others connected with the mission spent a day in examining the classes.

After the opening exercises of prayer by Rev. Dr. Wilkes, and singing by the pupils, led by Mr. Rivard, the most advanced class of young men passed a brief examination in French grammar. The girls were then examined by their teacher, Mademoiselle Plumen, in the same important study, and here it may be remarked that owing to the structure and peculiarities of the French language, the study of grammar is of much greater importance in French than English. After the singing of another piece (and all the singing was carried on in parts with artistic precision and effect), the examination in scripture of both schools, was conducted by Rev. Mr. Vernon, the principal of the boys' school.

He asked the pupils if God had revealed his will to man, and how that revelation had been made, if it was a proper object for study, and if all, even children should study it? These questions and many more were answered by appropriate quotations from scripture, or reference to scriptural examples, such as Timothy. They were asked if men conformed to God's revealed will, and, if not, how could they obtain pardon and salvation. If there were more than one expiation or more than one mediator. They were questioned on the various offices of Christ, the object of Jewish sacrifices, &c., &c., and to all questions, the passages repeated by the whole class were most apposite answers. Some of the ministers present also put questions to which satisfactory replies were elicited. Madlle. Plumen then examined the girls' school upon the connection of profane and sacred history, bringing out intelligent replies concerning Cyrus, Augustus, and other heathen rulers to whom allusion is made in the sacred volume. The last exercises were short recitations and dialogues by pupils of both schools, which evinced training of the powers of the voice and good pronunciation of the language. At the close of the examination, appropriate resolutions were passed, and short addresses made, the report of which we take from the Montreal Herald:

The chairman called upon Principal Dawson to move the first resolution, which was as follows:—

"That believing the education here communicated, having for its basis the word of God, as the best means under the Divine blessing to promote the highest interest of the French Canadian people, this meeting recommends to the friends of the R. d'emer increasing liberality in the support of this institution."

He said it was the first visit he had been able to pay as the examination usually happened when he himself was very busy. He had seen and heard with much pleasure the proceedings of to-day. None who desired to promote the true progress of the country would doubt that these schools were founded on the true basis. A right method of education was of special importance, and the Protestant people of Lower Canada were doing the best thing for its interests by promoting sound Protestant education in this country.

Rev. Mr. BONAR seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Rev. Dr. WILKES moved the second resolution, which was in these terms:—

"That this meeting expressed its gratification at the progress made by the pupils and its increasing confidence in those who direct their studies."

He said that those present had not had time to mark the extent of the progress made by the pupils. He had been deputed a fortnight ago to visit the Institution, and, after having examined the classes minutely, he had arrived at the conclusion that the results were most satisfactory. All they could learn to-day was some little knowledge of the acquirements in Divine truth, shown by Mr. Vernon's and Mr. Rivard's classes. The Committee's confidence was increasing, that their friends, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Rivard, and Miss Plumen, were devoting themselves to their work. He had the conviction that Dr. Dawson was right,—that no more valuable work could be done in Canada than the imparting of sound knowledge.

Rev. Mr. McVICAR seconded the resolution, with which he fully agreed. The Institution was rising in importance, and he hoped that, ere long, those of Anglo-Saxon race would be relieved of the entire work of this Mission, by the Missionaries assuming greater responsibility. It must not be overlooked that the French Mission was an established fact, having six settled Congregations and twenty-two stations, conducted at an expense of \$13,000 a year. He was glad to find it assuming more of a national character, and continuing to be entitled to their confidence. The resolution was carried unanimously.

The Rev. Mr. LAFLEUR addressed the pupils in French on the great responsibility which rested upon them as Christians and as patriots. He exhorted them to value the education they were there receiving. It was of essential benefit to themselves and should be communicated to those amongst whom they were to live. He stated that, while a good education might be obtained by French Canadians in cities and large towns, by the University, Seminary, and Convent schools, it was very different in the country parts, where the education in the primary schools was of the lowest description, and the schools of the religious orders prevented the spread of superior education. The British were great colonizers, and so were the French.—They had both founded colonies and maintained them. But this was a work which should be peculiarly a French Canadian work. The Committee had begun it, but themselves must continue it. And in the work of evangelization, he hoped that, while the young

men would be active abroad, the girls would keep alight the torch of truth in the bosom of the family. But they must look for their reward in another world. In one of the recitations the swallow was represented as preparing its flight for a warmer climate when the cold wind and storms threatened, feeling that there was a better world to which it could flee away. They must have the same faith. They might feel the world trembling under their feet, like the branches trembling beneath the weight of the swallow, but as she was not afraid, knowing that her wings would bear her aloft unharmed, so true faith would enable us to rise above the fears and troubles of earth.

John Redpath, Esq., was sure that the visitors had been much gratified with their visit. The boys and girls had answered well. Their intimate knowledge of scripture showed them to be well grounded in the word of God. He called upon the Rev. Mr. Duclos to close the proceedings with prayer, after which the company partook of refreshments previous to leaving.

A table covered with ladies work, was laid out in one of the side rooms. The articles were contributed by a number of young ladies in the city, the funds realized being intended for the support of one of the girls in the school. A good deal was disposed of.

The number of pupils during the last session was 89, of whom 54 were boys and 35 were girls. From want of funds, applications for admission have constantly to be refused.

The chair was occupied by John Redpath, Esq., supported by Dr. Wilkes and Rev. Messrs. Bonar, and McVicar, Corresponding-Secretaries, and Mr. Court, Treasurer. The following ministers were also present, viz., Rev. Dr. Hamilton, Rev. Messrs. Muir, Gibson, Watson, Cornish, Ladleur, Mauny, and Duclos. The exercises were closed with prayer by Mr. Duclos and the doxology; and after partaking of a cup of coffee, &c., the company embarked about half-past five, and reached the city a little after seven.

CITY ITEMS.

—Number of prisoners tried in the Recorder's Court for offences during the week ending 6th May, 209.

—The carter's case will be proceeded with about the 22nd inst. In either the Court of Appeals or the Court of Review.

—The Secretary of War has struck Matthew Hawkins off the pension list. Hawkins was lately convicted in the Police Court of assisting a soldier to desert. He is also the same Hawkins who was so disreputably mixed up with the alleged Redpath abduction affair.

—The following gentlemen have been elected officers-bearers of the McGill University Society for the ensuing year:—President, B. Chamberlin, M.A., B.C.L.; 1st Vice-President, W. Hingston, M.D., R.C.S.E.; 2nd Vice-President, E. H. Trenholme, M.D., D.M.; Secretary and Treasurer, C. P. Davidson, B.A., B.C.L.; Council, W. Squire, M.A., M.D., D. Leach, B.C.L., J. Bothwell, B.A., D. R. McLeod, B.A.

—The steamer "Pinero," of which we gave some account a few months ago, is lying at the wharf, and will most likely leave here this week. The vessel was built by Mr. Cantin for parties in Havana.

—The block of buildings on the north-east corner of Place d'Armes and Notre Dame street, including Davidson's late drug store, is being taken down as part of the section of Notre Dame street to be widened by order of the corporation during the present year. The front of the block lately occupied by Mr. Musson's dry goods establishment, on the corner of Notre Dame and St. Lambert streets, has been already taken down for the same purpose.

—We understand that the Board of Military Officers of which Col. Pilon is President, will assemble on Tuesday, the 19th instant, to examine candidates for appointment and promotion in the volunteer cavalry of Canada. The Board will meet at the City Hall at 10 o'clock. Several candidates have passed their examination in the Military School of Montreal, for second class certificates. The following candidates were admitted to that school on the first instant: Arthur N. Bradford Montreal; Charles F. Bouthillier, Montreal; G. L. Marchand, of St. Paul L'Ermitte; John Bangman, Masconche; Narcisse Chaput, Victor Chaput, St. Hyacinthe; O. Dupuis, St. Helen, County of Bagot; F. L. Monaghan, Iberville, O. E.; L. P. Desilets, Montreal.

—We noticed some time ago that Mr. G. D. Redpath, of Montreal, had carried off the highest prize for sculling on the river at the University of Cambridge. But it seems that he trained not only his muscle but his brain also; for we notice that in the last examinations he went out with honors in the classical tripos. Although Cambridge has its chief renommée with the outside world for mathematical studies, we believe it is an error to suppose that honors in the classical tripos are not as hardly earned there as at Oxford, or as the honors in mathematics at Cambridge itself. A disadvantage of our Canadian or of American students in competing for classical honors in either of the great English Universities, is the lack of thorough training in all or nearly all of our schools in Latin verification, which counts for a great deal at both Universities. Spite of this Mr. Redpath went in for honors and won them. To show how boating and study go together, we see it noticed that the man who took the highest double honors at Cambridge this year—being 18th wrangler and high up in the classical tripos as well—rowed No. 2 in the University boat at the recent contest between Oxford and Cambridge. It is the old maxim proved—*Mens sana in sano corpore*.—*Montreal Gazette*.

CITY IMPROVEMENTS.—The old American Church will soon have disappeared, and on its site will be erected by Mr. H. Stephens, and occupied by Messrs. Henry Morgan & Co., a magnificent store in the Italian style, four stories high, the whole in Ohio stone, similar to that which is now being used for Molson's bank. The stone will, of course, face on both St. James and McGill streets, having a nearly equal frontage on each, and be sixty feet elevation. Iron and plate-glass will be liberally used, and the structure will, in appearance, be worthy of the prominence and improving nature of the situation.

THE SORREL SUFFERERS.—On Friday evening the third meeting of the Relief Committee for the sufferers by the flood at Sorrel took place, and delegates were present from the different suffering localities, their object being to advise with the committee as to the distribution of the amount that has been collected. It would seem from their report that there were 150 families in

Chenal du Moine, Isle de Grace, Isle Madame, Isle aux Ours, and Isle Ronde, in destitute circumstances, for whom a sum of \$88,494 would be required. In Isle du Pas, there are 12 families requiring immediate assistance to the amount of \$5,112. The sum for Barthelemy is estimated at \$22,000, and for St. Barthelemy at \$6,000. It was agreed that a sum of \$5,000, as the first contribution from Montreal, should be divided among the following localities in proportion to their losses:—Sorrel, \$3,500; Isle du Pas, \$260; Barthelemy, \$1,180; St. Barthelemy, \$310. It was resolved to request the Outes of these parishes to take charge of the distribution of the funds, the committee desiring it to be understood that the money was to be given to the most necessitous, and that they rely upon them using both zeal and discretion in carrying out this object. The Secretary was instructed to write to the various flooded districts, requesting them to remit the amounts which they had received from different parts of Lower Canada. Next week there will be a meeting of the committee called for the purpose of receiving the final report.

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL WITNESS OFFICE.
Tuesday morning, May 9, 1865.

The season is still unusually backward,—the weather being for the most part dull and chilly.

—The authorized discount on American Invoices is 29 per cent at the Custom House here, for week ending Friday 12th inst.

—Brokers are buying Greenbacks at 31 dis. and selling them at 29. Silver is being bought at 31 and sold at 31.

FINANCIAL.—New York, May 9; 10:30 a.m. Gold, 137½; Exchange, 91. At 11 a.m. Gold, 135½ to 136. Exchange 91.

DIFFICULTIES OF COMMERCIAL MANUFACTURES.

—With cheap water-power, cheap labor, cheap raw material, and a protection of 20 per cent, domestic manufactures do not appear to thrive in Canada, and it is an interesting question to ascertain the reason. In the first place, capital is scarce and dear. The necessary amount to establish a good factory is difficult to find, and the pressure of working upon inadequate capital or borrowed money is, especially in times of financial depression, ruinously burdensome. In the second place, no one can imagine the difficulties of carrying on a branch of business in a factory distant from manufacturing centres. If an important operative dies or goes away another has to be sought, probably in the States. If a loom or piece of machinery breaks, or something is required to be renewed or added, an order has to be sent to Massachusetts, and perhaps the wrong article is received in return. Thus delays and difficulties occur which would be avoided were all the requisites for the manufacture in question grouped together, as they are in places where manufactures are established. The tendency, therefore, of manufactures, except of the simplest kind, is not to scatter, but to concentrate; not to be created suddenly by capital, but to grow up by degrees, creating the necessary capital themselves. In Britain, with all its capital, particular manufactures, have particular sites, from which they cannot be changed to other places, except it may be very gradually.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—The demand for the United States 7-30 loan has been constantly increasing for the past few months, affording a striking evidence of the value of the security and the power of judicious advertising. This loan languished until Jay Cook undertook to bring it before the public by a series of explanatory advertisements, when the subscriptions for it gradually rose from one or two millions a day to three, four, and even five millions a day; and, later, on account of the extensive demand created for it and the favorable turn public affairs were taking, it has gone up to six millions; and on the last day reported the enormous sum of seven millions was subscribed. This loan has been most extensively taken by the American people, and it and all other American securities are in increasing demand in Europe.

Germany, which did not share in the secession sympathies of Britain and France, will make a very large amount by American securities. The Germans were not dependent on *Times*' correspondents for their opinions concerning the war, but got letters from their own friends in the States, and were not misled as the British public have systematically been.—They consequently purchased largely of the loans of the United States when gold was at an average of about 250 per cent. premium, thus securing \$100 of stock, yielding \$7 per annum in gold, and the principal payable in from 5 to 20 years also in gold, for \$100 of greenbacks which were bought with \$40 in gold. Thus the German got about sixteen per cent. interest, whilst, owing to the fall in gold, he can now get about \$70 for what cost him \$40, and the prospect is that he will soon get \$100. All this Englishmen missed by believing the *Times*' correspondents and similar writers, but they invested pretty deeply in Confederate loans, which are not worth one cent on the hundred dollars. Some Canadian papers labored to show their English exchanges that they were being deceived in the grossest manner, but all to no purpose.

THE MARKETS.—Eggs are being packed up in large quantities for the American market, and butchers' meat ranges high, being from sixpence to tenpence per pound. The highest European prices in the latter article, will most probably obtain during the summer. Wood continues to arrive, and is being piled on the wharf, six dollars a cord being asked for maple, and five and a half for birch.

PRICES CURENT OF LEATHER.

MONTREAL, May 9, 1865.

The quantities of Leather inspected in the city during the week ending May 6, were:—Sides No. 1, 1,527; Sides No. 2, 493; Sides No. 3, 31;—total, 2,067 sides. The following are current prices:—

	Cents.
Hemlock Spanish Sole No. 1 (b.b.) per lb.	17 to 18
Hemlock Spanish Sole No. 2.....	15 to 16
Do do No. 1 (ordinary).....	15 to 17
Do do No. 2, do.....	14 to 15
Hemlock Slaughter, No. 1.....	17 to 19
Do do No. 2.....	15 to 16
Waxed Upper, light and medium.....	24 to 27½
Grained do.....	23 to 24
Splits do.....	30 to 33
Do do, large.....	18 to 22
Do do, small.....	13 to 16
Kips, City Slaughter, ex. quality (whole).....	37½ to 45
Do ordinary.....	30 to 35
Calf Skin (27 to 28 lbs per doz.).....	55 to 62½
Do (18 to 20 lbs per doz.).....	50 to 55
Sheep Skin (14 lbs).....	22½ to 27½
Harness.....	17 to 20
Skirting.....	27½ to 29
Buffed Cow per foot.....	11 to 12
Enamelled Cow do.....	14 to 15
Patent Cow do.....	16 to 17
Pebbled Cow do.....	12½ to 13½

TANNING MATERIAL.

Palermo Sumac, per bag of 160 lbs..... \$7 60

Spanish Sole.—Since the date of our last report there has been in this description more than the usual movement, as, in addition to an improved inquiry for the local trade, we learn that a pretty large amount of stock has passed into the hands of an American firm, for shipment across the lines. In prices there is but little change to notice.

Slaughter Sole has been coming forward in limited quantities, and barely sufficient to supply the moderate demand. Rates, as quoted, are steady.

Harness Leather does not accumulate, the demand being fully equal to arrivals, and at pretty steady prices.

Waxed Upper has experienced some inquiry, and sales have been effected, but at prices considerably under the late nominal quotations.

Waxed Calfskins.—There has been some call for heavy boot-skins, say from 34 to 36 lbs., per dozen, but of such the supply is very limited. The inquiry for light skins is limited.

Enamelled and Patent Cow are selling in a small way at about quotations.

Buffed Cow is in very limited demand.

Sheepskin Linings are arriving freely, and prices are weaker.

JOHN DOUGALL & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
270 and 272 St. Paul Street.

WHOLESALE GROCERY MARKET.

MONTREAL, Friday, May 5, 1865.

First arrivals in port from sea this week. A fair amount of the moderate wholesale trade has been done to regular, buyers but nothing to speak of in the way of heavy transactions for the West. A large amount of operations in Tea &c. for U.S. markets, chiefly for New York, have been made.

Teas are in good demand mainly, for United States; several thousand packages have been disposed of at some advance on previous week's prices. Last accounts from England show a firm market for Greens at enhanced prices. The losses in the China trade have been very heavy in England and may in part be thus explained. Up to about 1860 Green Teas were so low that the Chinese merchants did not mix to put up prices, and low-grade Young Hysons that had been sold at about 20 cents in this country ran up to 40 to 50 cents last year. The American war, and the war tax on all imports after a certain date in 1861, so put up prices in New York that Teas could not be purchased there. Then attention was turned to England, and the London market was soon pretty well cleared of Green Teas for Canada and the United States. This unusual state of things stimulated English importers, and orders went out to China, there, however, to meet the enhanced views of the Chinese. Heavy imports were made at first, as Teas had gone up very high everywhere. These paid the importers. Further imports were not so successful, and the imports of the last season, if not the two last seasons, generally resulted disastrously, so that some in the China trade may almost number their losses by millions. This state of things is now changing, and the turn is perhaps taken, as, per last English advices, as noted, prices had advanced. It is expected that the withholding of American orders in China will, to some extent, so influence prices as to make it possible to import and sell at our current prices without at least making a loss.—This is so far satisfactory as tending to a healthy state of trade. On the other hand, as disturbed is the condition of political affairs in that country even at very latest accounts, that this element must not be forgotten in examination of this trade as one likely to have a serious influence. We quote Twankys 32½ to 47c; Hysons 57½ to 75c; Young Hysons 42½ to 50c; cargo grade, 55c to 65c fair to good, and 70c to 82½ fine to finest; Gunpowders and Imperials 55c to 85c; Japans, uncolored, 42½ to 65c, colored 50c to 60c; Bouchongs and Congous 33c to 75c.

SCAGERS.—A cargo of Porto Rico sold on private terms. We quote Cubas and Porto Ricos 8½ to 9c.

MOLASSES, 29c to 37½c.

COFFEES.—The lower qualities are in good demand Rio, Cape, Laguayras, and Maracaibo, 10c to 2½c. B. I. Coffees, 24c to 26c.

RICE.—Firm at advanced prices. Stocks are getting reduced, and some holders ask a considerable advance. Sales have been made at \$3 20, but \$3 50 may be called now current lowest value for any kind good; \$3 55 to \$3 65 for Extra. Some considerable sales have been made to arrive. Last reports from England note an advance of 63 stg. per cwt. No doubt can reasonably exist but that the high price of Cotton has stimulated its growth in the East Indies to the neglect of the staple food of the country.

FRUITS.—Laver Raisins, \$2 10 to \$2 15; M. R's, \$1 95 to \$2. Currants, 5½c to 6½c.

SPICES.—The languid feeling in this market has been somewhat removed; still, not a great deal doing at former prices.

OILS.—Pale Seal, 95c. asked for lots. Cod, 70c to 73c cts.

SALT.—Very dull; prices quite nominal. About 50c. might be considered the value for Coarse in lots; Fine, 80c to 90c.

MONEY MARKET.—Money is a drug. Loans are making as low as 3 to 4 per cent. to first-class houses, but still the surplus funds cannot find placement. This surplus abundance has already led to a heavy speculation in railroad and fancy stocks, under which prices have greatly advanced only to fall again, however, as gold has declined, it is de-litioing still, and will de-litio until it reaches a much lower point. On Mon-

day it fell to 142 per cent. The advices from Europe show a large advance in the price of United States securities, and orders keep coming out by every steamer. The 5-20 year 6 per cents. are especially wanted, and the price of these favorites has advanced to 106, May dividend off. The proclamation of the President removing restrictions on trade in and with the South will liberate large quantities of cotton, tobacco, and other Southern staples, which must operate favorably on the exchanges. Gold will not be wanted for export, only for duties, and the imports are light. Foreign exchange is dull and heavy. Sterling 60-day bills are 109½ per cent in gold, bankers' names. The re-opening of canal navigation is giving efficiency to trade by a liberal increase of supplies. The future is full of promise.—*N. Y. Independent, 4th May*.

DAY GOODS.—Trade has become very active. The lateness of the season has induced dealers to make their usual purchases, and the reduced stocks has led to some reaction in prices. Prints of desirable style have become scarce, especially light spring styles. Prices have advanced and are firm. The demand is very brisk. Brown and bleached goods have also advanced. The unexpected advance in the raw material combines with the improved demand to render prices buoyant. Denims, stripes, and ticks are all higher and active.—The advance recently obtained is not likely to be permanent, as a turn in the price of cotton will again send prices downward. The quantity of cotton coming forward is very large. Great activity has prevailed in woollens, but with great steadiness in prices. Delaines have been especially active, and prices are a little higher.—*N. Y. Independent*.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—The past week has been a perfect contrast to the rough and wintry character of March. All nature has been waking up into life, the trees have been recovering their verdure, the dormant seed has been pushing its way through the soil, and some of the early fruit buds have been bursting into blossom. The sowing of spring corn has been vigorously followed up, and should the same genial temperature continue, its rapid germination and growth will recover much of the hitherto lost time. The young Wheat on the clays and heavy soils has gone through the change well, and the damage done on the light lands appears to have been over-estimated, though there has certainly been much local mischief, which possibly might have been lessened by the timely use of the roller or otherwise. Although the change on the Continent has not been so complete, it has been generally fine throughout Europe, and we may now expect a general opening of the ports, and as Consumption may find a ready placement if sellers consent to accept present rates. The improved prospects regarding the crops have not been without influence. Prices, which were gradually rising, have received a check; but as farmers have been occupied in the fields, supplies have somewhat lessened, and no general decline was noted.—*Mark Lane Express 10th April*.

COMMERCIAL CIRCULAR.

Kenneth Dowle & Co.'s Circular, under date April 19, states:—There has been another week of the finest summer-like weather ever seen at this time of the year, and the effect upon vegetation seems almost tropical, and the young Wheat plant looks remarkably well. At our Corn-market yesterday there was but a poor attendance, but holders of Wheat were generally firm, and the finest Amber Spring and Winter sold at 1d per cental over the rate of that day week, other sorts were without change in value. Indian Corn was in good demand at 1s to 1s 3d per quarter, advance. Yellow Galt being sold at 29s 3d per 480 lbs. Canadian, Mixed and White 8s 9d to 9s 3d per cental. Spring Red and Golden Drop, 8s 3d to 8s 1d. The business done in Flour was small at previous figures; Canadian No 1 Superfine 22s to 23s per barrel; Fancy, 23s 6d to 24s. *Asbes*.—The sales during the week amount to about 200 bbls. The market closes flat; Pots, 29s 6d to 29s 9d per cwt; Pearls 29s to 29s 6d.

CORN EXCHANGE REPORTS.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE PRICES.

Published by the Corn Exchange exclusively for the Witness.
MONTREAL CORN EXCHANGE, May 9, 1865.

Flour, per brl. of 196 lbs.—Superior Extra, \$5 50 to \$5 70, Extra, \$5 30 to \$5 35; Fancy, \$5 10 to \$5 12½; City-Brands of Super, \$4 80 to \$4 90; Superfine from Canada Wheat, \$4 80 to \$5 00; Super. from Western Wheat, \$4 80 to \$4 85; Super No. 2, \$4 45 to \$4 60; Fine, \$4 20 to \$4 35; Middlings, \$3 75 to \$4 00; Pollards, \$3 40 to \$3 60; Bag-Flour, \$2 75 to \$2 80 per 112 lbs. When the telegraphic reports of market news from Great Britain came to be understood, yesterday, there was seen to be an advance of 6d per barrel on Flour in Liverpool, and 2d per cental on Wheat. The Flour market here is active and prices have improved,—there being a little anxiety manifested by some buyers. Superior Extra was sold at an extreme rate.—Extra brought \$5 32½ for a lot of 1000 barrels, and a round lot of Fancy was sold at \$5 12½. Superfine from Canada Wheat was sold at \$4 85, \$4 87½, and \$4 90,—some lots withheld, holders asking 10c per barrel more than latter figure. Several sales of lower grades. A lot of Bag-Flour—200—brought \$2 89 per 112 lbs.

OATMEAL, per brl. of 200 lbs.—\$4 65 to \$5 00, according to quality.

WHEAT, per bu of 60 lbs.—A cargo of Milwaukee Spring to arrive changed hands on private terms; and a lot of 19,000 bush. at \$1.

CORN, per 56 lbs.—A cargo, to arrive, was sold at 66c.

PEAS, per 60 lbs.—A cargo, about 10,000, changed hands at 95c,—equal to about 86½c per 60 lbs.

ASHES, per 100 lbs.—Market firm; First Pots, \$5 2½ to \$5 25; Inferiors, \$5 40 to \$5 45. Pearls nominal, at \$5 50.

PORK, per brl.—All grades are scarce; unspectated Mess brought \$21, and a lot of Prime Mess \$17.

BUTTER, per lb.—No sales reported.

CHEESE, per lb.—Choice Dairy would be taken for shipment at 10c to 11c.

FINANCIAL.—Sterling Exchange steady; Bankers' 60-day bank drafts, cash-rate 9½ to 10 prem.; counter-rate 11 to 11½ prem. Private 8½ to 9 prem.; little offering. Bank demands on New York, about 26½ dis.

LATEST WESTERN ADVICES.—The following are the latest Western advices received by telegraph at the Corn Exchange:—

MILWAUKEE, May 8.—Wheat \$1 19½ f.o.b.; Reapings 17,000 bu. Flour \$5 75. Mess Pork \$28 00. Grain-Freights to Kingston 13c. Chicago, May 8.—Wheat \$1 17½ f.o.b. Corn 68c f.o.b.

Family Reading.

[For the WITNESS.]

"SEEK JESUS! SEEK JESUS!"

In solemn hour of dissolution lies
A faithful minister of God and wise,
Who breathes to those around him ere he dies,
"Seek Jesus! Seek Jesus!"

Of those sweet words he had been said,
And oft the Spirit's rays around them shed,
Whilst with his flock he earnestly had pled,
"Seek Jesus! Seek Jesus!"

Unconscious, yet his lingering spirit staid,
Till by his side his little child is laid;
His weeping friends still think of what he bade—
"Seek Jesus! Seek Jesus!"

An instant consciousness returns, he smiled,
And fix'd his eyes upon his darling child,
Expiring, faintly said, in accents mild,
"Seek Jesus! Seek Jesus!"

That voice is now forever hushed, and he
Gone to his mansion in eternity,
But list! the child now answers wondrously,
"Seek Jesus! Seek Jesus!"

From her the younger still the word up-caught,
Who silently the youngest infant sought,
And list'd those words the dying father taught,
"Seek Jesus! Seek Jesus!"

Now hark ye what is heard from day to day:
From room to room, and even at their play,
In whispers earnestly they lisping say,
"Seek Jesus! Seek Jesus!"

From babes and sucklings God doth perfect praise,
Then let us listen to the hymn they raise,
And join with them in solemn earnest lays,
"Seek Jesus! Seek Jesus!"

While in the business of our lives each day,
Be this our greatest business still to say
In loving whispers to all those who stray,
"Seek Jesus! Seek Jesus!"

The spirit and the bride unite to call;
Let him that heareth leave each sinful thrall,
And echo forth to him that thirsts—to all,
"Seek Jesus! Seek Jesus!"

Unfathomable source of love and grace,
Help me to lead my friends to seek thy face,
And may those words descend from race to race,
"Seek Jesus! Seek Jesus!"

[For the WITNESS.]

ENID.

Sleeping sweetly on my arm,
Nestling closely to my heart,
O my baby, what a charm
All unconsciously thou art!

Breathing quickly, as in haste,
For some phantom in a dream,
Thou already, darling, play'st
Such a game as life will seem.

Ah, thou sighest; has there burst
Bubble bright, on gentlest touch?
Or has spell felt sweet at first
Changed to almost demon's clutch?

Now thou smilest; whence the joy
Blooming thus upon thy face?
Do kind spirits with thee toy,
And thy smiles their pleasure trace?

All unknown thou art to me
In the secrets of thy heart;
But I think of years to be,
And with deepest yearning start.

God of mercy! in Thy love
Take the gift Thou hast made mine;
Let Thy everlasting dove
Rest upon it, make it Thine.

Thine amid temptation's power,
Thine when duty should be done,
Thine when life runs out its hour,
Thine beyond both night and sun;
Southwold. J. M. S.

DIARY OF MRS. KITTY TREVILYAN.
—A STORY OF THE TIMES OF
WHITEFIELD AND THE WESLEYS

[Continued.]

"Maybe, Mrs. Kitty," said Betty, "but I've spoke my mind to Mrs. Evelyn, and she's spoke her mind to me. And I hope she'll be the better for it, for I think I shall."

By this I knew that Betty and Cousin Evelyn had had a passage at arms, the usual title to such rights of citizenship as Betty can confer.

In the evening we had a long talk, Evelyn and I, in my chamber, before we went to bed. Mother had furnished up an old state bed with faded tapestry hangings representing Herodias with John Baptist's head in a charger, and had placed it in one of the rooms which have been cleared out and whitewashed for us. But Cousin Evelyn treated not to be put into such ghostly company again.

The first night she slept there alone, and she declared that as the wood fire flickered on the livid antique forms, they glowed and stirred in the strangest way, and that she should never be able to tell whether an unnatural glare that came over the countenance of Herodias, just as she was going to sleep, was merely the dying flicker of the embers, or that princess herself revived and scowling on her with murderous eyes. Accordingly she has taken refuge with me.

Evelyn told me to day she had had a conversation with Betty on ecclesiastical history, in reference to the great multitude of Cornish saints—St. Just, St. Noot, St. Perran, St. Ives. Betty, it seems, has a theory that they were the John Wesleys and the John Nelsons of those days, sent by the Almighty to wake the folks up; and she wonders if the Methodists will ever fall asleep again, as the converts of the old saints must have done, so that it will be needful for fresh saints to be sent again to awake them.

We have had a charming little excursion round part of the coast. Father, and Evelyn, and I, and on our way home we were present at one of Mr. Wesley's great field-preachings at Gwennap Pit; and as it came in our way, so that Mother would not be grieved, I am so glad we were there. Because I would not go for the world anywhere to grieve Mother, for a religious pleasure, more than for any other pleasure.

We started on two horses, I on a pillion behind Father; Evelyn dressed in as sober attire as she could find in her wardrobe, not to attract too much attention. This, as it happened, was a great comfort (for I must confess Cousin Evelyn's first appearance at our church, in her large straw hat trimmed with flowers, her rich violet silk dress, festooned over her green brocade petticoat, her Paduasoy mantle, scarlet stockings, and leopard-skin muff, did considerably distract the congregation); and I should not at all have enjoyed her appearing in any such dainty attire under Mr. Wesley's penetrating eyes at Gwennap.

How little the ancient miners thought, as they cut deep and wide into the lonely hill-side of Carn Math, how they were excavating a church for tens of thousands. When we arrived at the place thousands of people were there already, standing about in groups conversing eagerly, or sitting on the rocks and turf in silence, waiting the arrival of the preacher. Still more and more continued to stream in—whole families in lonely cottages on the moors, the mother carrying the baby, and the father leading the little ones, leaving the house empty; companies of miners, with grim faces and clothes, from the mines; fishermen, with rough weather-beaten faces, from the shores. Few of the countenances were dull; many of them were wild, with dark, dishevelled hair, eager dark eyes, and rugged, expressive features. Evelyn whispered,—

"If I were Mr. Wesley, I would infinitely rather preach to this wild-looking congregation than to a collection of the stony, stolid faces of the midland counties, or to a smooth-faced London audience. There is some fire to be struck out of these eyes. How historical the rugged faces are, Cousin Kitty!—Dark stories, I think, written on all, I should have thought John Nelson would have done better than Mr. John Wesley here."

He appeared in his blameless clerical black, with the large silver buckles on his shoes—the little compact man with the placid benevolent face. As he stood, the object of the eager gaze of those untutored thousands, so self-possessed, and clerical, and calm, I almost agreed with Evelyn, and longed for the sturdy Yorkshireman, with his stalwart frame, his ready wit, his plain, pointed sense, his rugged eloquence.

But when he began to speak, that wish immediately ceased, the calm, gentlemanly voice, the self-possessed demeanour, made every word come with the force of a word of command. In a few moments every stir was hushed throughout that great assembly.

Before the prayer and preaching began I had been thinking how small a space even these thousands of human beings occupied in the great sweep of the hilly moorland. But when the sermon began, and I looked round on the amphitheatre of earnest, intent faces, not the great hills only but the sky and earth seemed to grow insignificant in comparison with any one of the listening, deathless spirits gathered there.

Before Mr. Wesley had uttered many sentences I ceased to look at the audience. My eyes also were riveted on his benevolent face. And before I had thus looked and listened long I forgot Mr. Wesley himself altogether in the overwhelming love and grace of the pardon he proclaimed.

It was the old, inexhaustible good news, that all men being lost and wandering sheep (and probably not one present needed to have this proved to them), the Good Shepherd had come to seek and to save that which was lost; that all men being under sentence of death, He that might have claimed the forfeit had paid the ransom; that the way to eternal joy, once closed by sin and the flaming sword of justice, was now for ever open to all, the sword having been buried in the heart of Him who willingly offered up himself for us, the flames quenched in His precious blood. The way was open to all; and most earnestly Mr. Wesley invited all to return back to God by this "new and living way" then and there.

[To be continued.]

MARY GLEASON'S FAITH.

"Look here, Mary; I wouldn't gather the beans now. Let them hang and ripen if they will; for if we don't have rain soon there'll certainly be famine." And Farmer Gleason took off his hat and wiped his brow, which was not only damp but dark. Mrs. Gleason set down her basket beside the tall cedar poles, and walked slowly towards her husband, talking as she went.

"You are so fond of shelled beans, Myron, I thought I would cook some for dinner; but no matter, we can do very well without them. We do need rain," she added, looking around.

"Need it! we are almost perishing for need of it! Just look at that corn all rolling up! everything is spoiling—spoiling." His tone was most despondent.

"There are two or three rows on that little ridge that look rather wilted to be sure; but I do not see as that a little beyond is injured. What a dark rich color! Doesn't it look well?"

"Tolerably; but I tell you, Mary, if we don't have rain before three days, I will give up all hope of raising anything. There must be famine!"

"Oh I guess not! In damp and wet places there will be good crops. We are promised seed time and harvest—I'm not afraid to trust God, Myron." She looked so hopeful, and her tone was so cheery, it was evident she did not share her husband's anxiety. In truth, he was irritated by her calmness.

"You don't seem to realize, Mary, how things are suffering. Look there, the ground is like ashes." As he spoke, he struck his toe into the parched soil, and scattered it around, like ashes, surely.

"Yes, dear, I do fully realize the great need of rain; but, Myron, don't we know that a good God reigns over all?"

"I don't know about God's being good to withhold rain."

"Why, Myron, don't say so! Does not the goodness of God endure continually?"

Are we not repeatedly assured that 'his mercy endureth forever'?"

Mr. Gleason leaned heavily on his hoe, and seemed to be recalling the assurances to which his wife had referred; for he was a constant reader of the Bible, and in prosperity his faith was lively and constant, but adversity weakened his love, and troublous waves of doubt swept over him. Suddenly, he raised his head and looked into the calm, peaceful face before him, watching every shade of expression as he asked, "Mary, do you really feel that it is kind and merciful for God to withhold rain?"

"I certainly do."

"And you love him just as ardently, and feel to praise him all the same?"

"Most certainly I do!" and she took a step forward, and laid her hand lightly on his. "Most certainly I do. Why, Myron, are we not as 'clay in the hands of the potter,' and is it not just for God to give or withhold, as seemeth him good? What have we done to deserve blessings from his bounteous hand? Do we not sin against him continually? Do we not grieve the Holy Spirit, and forget to follow the example of the Lamb? Dear husband, I know that God is just and merciful and holy. I can trust him forever and ever."

"What if he send famine upon the earth, Mary?"

"Then welcome famine."

"And are you willing to die by starvation?"

"I certainly am, if that is my Father's way to take me from this life."

He gazed at her a moment with admiration. Her glowing faith seemed to have fanned to light his own faint taper, but it flickered still. His eyes fell sadly, and his voice sank to a humble cadence. "I don't feel as you do; my faith is weak, all too weak; but—I want to trust God—I want a spirit of reconciliation."

"Then, Myron dear, let your will conform to 'Our Father's.' Lose your own will, your own desires, in His. Let us renounce our own strength, our own wisdom, giving ourselves wholly to Him, and if the union is entire, we shall feel no spirit of rebellion. Faith repels any suggestion of God's injustice. Faith lifts us to an appreciation of His truth and wisdom, and relying upon that, we need have no fear but to disobey. I cannot question his goodness, Myron; my poor finite mind may not comprehend the necessity for adversity; but it accepts it meekly, confident that all chastening 'yieldeth the peaceable fruit of righteousness.'"

"I wish I could feel as you do, Mary."

"You do sometimes, you know."

"Hardly. Sometimes I think I love my Maker and am willing to submit to his will, but my faith is weak and fluctuating. However, it is stronger now than it was a half-hour since; so come, let me help you gather the beans!"

She gave him a quick, demurring glance; but he smiled, and led her back to the basket. As they quickly snipped the pretty striped pods from the vines, Mary said,

"Myron, have you ever thought, since the drought, of any of God's warnings to the Israelites about rain?"

"No; do you remember any?"

"I have read them several times within a week; but I cannot repeat Scripture like my dear father could. They were charged, I know, in order to ensure the blessing, to 'fear the Lord! Him shalt thou serve, and to him shalt thou cleave. Thou shalt love the Lord thy God and keep his charge and his statutes and his judgments always.' Do we ever think that obedience to God's laws is necessary in order for us to expect the great blessing of rain? 'If you shall hearken diligently unto my commandments which I command you this day, to love the Lord your God, and to serve him with all your heart, and with all your soul, then I will give you the rain of your land in his due season, that thou mayest gather in thy corn and thy wine and thine oil. Take heed to yourselves, that your hearts be not deceived, and ye turn aside and serve other gods and worship them; and then the Lord's wrath be kindled against you, and he shut up the heaven that there be no rain and that the land yield not her fruit.'—A. E. M. in Congregationalist.

FEMALE EVANGELISTS IN PARIS.

In the apostolic times the wisdom of appointing female helpers, or deaconesses, for district labour was proved by their success; and in later times faithful women of the church have wrought more good than any other class of evangelists, other things being equal.

Our readers have heard, perhaps, of the English Bible women. The following illustrates their manner of working, and describes the labours of a similar class of female evangelists in Paris, as well as the character of the people with whom they come in contact.

They visit families at their homes, and the washerwomen in their flapping wash-bouses, and find such access as women only can find. Labours of this sort are not without difficulty and discouragement. In the din and haste, and distractions of mind, of such a city as Paris, it is no small undertaking to draw attention to the great matters of eternity.

And yet missionary labour in Paris, as well as everywhere else, finds a preparation made in the consciences of men, out of which there comes a strong rebuke, to the apathy and unbelief of Christians. An unhappy woman, miserable for her abandoned life, frequented the little circle for Bible reading, and confessed to the female evangelist that she had a fear of death, and that she heard an interior voice which reproached her for her sin, and notwithstanding the anguish which this occasioned her, she did not wish this voice to be hushed. One of these fallen women put this pungent question to the visitor.

"Why is it that so few persons busy themselves with the good things which you urge upon me? Go among the rich or the poor, you don't hear them mentioned!"

What a lesson is this to all Christians that they let their light shine, and speak to others of the things which they profess to love!

These evangelists find great access to the papists. It is a remarkable thing, they say, that the bible should be such an unknown

book: that in the midst of a people who bear the name of Christian, and in the city where the cross glitters on the fronts of all the temples, and is met with in all the houses, the Evangel of Jesus Christ should be a novelty—a thing unknown. But when the Bible gets access, it is appreciated in a remarkable manner. A woman near the Bastille said:

"My husband and I spend all our evenings in reading the Bible, and not long since he passed the whole night in reading it to a dying person."

"I must confess," said a 'sergent de ville,' "that the Bible is a Divine Book, and therefore one cannot stop reading it; when you have read a romance it is finished, and you do not care to take it again, but it is entirely different with the Bible."

AN ANXIOUS TEACHER.

A teacher had been thinking all the week about his class, and felt discouraged, just as many others have done. He had labored long among them, but none were converted. That was the burden of his anxiety. He wished to see some fruits of his seed sown. He felt that something was wanting in his instructions, and prayed that he might be made a more efficient laborer. As a natural result of the matter being so much upon his heart, he felt a greater anxiety when he met his class than he had ever done before. He spoke to them very feelingly of his wishes for them, and then asked his scholars to pray for him every day through the week, that his labors might be blessed to their conversion.

"Our teacher seemed to feel a good deal of interest in us to-day," said one boy to another, as they walked thoughtfully down a retired road.

"Yes," said the other, "and he asked us to pray for him. I promised to, and I mean to do it."

"Why can't we pray together?" asked the other, whose soul was deeply touched. The two boys turned aside to a secluded place, and there prayed earnestly that God would bless their teacher and bless them. It was not long before these two lads were hopefully converted, and a long life of consistent walk as Christian men showed that their hope had not been a delusion. All of the other members of the class were eventually converted.

Oh, who should be faithful if not a Sabbath school teacher? A gentleman once remarked to a captain, who was taking great care in time of danger to prevent any accident, "I am glad to see we have so careful a commander." To which the captain replied:

"It is necessary I should be careful. I have souls on board."—S. S. Times.

A VERMONT AMONG THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.—Extract of a letter from D. Dean Chamberlin, Virginia City, Montana Territory, formerly of Royalton and West Randolph, Vermont. "I am no longer a resident of Idaho, the 'Gem of the mountains,' although I must say that I am partial to mountain life, but the mountains of Idaho had become old in my view. So about the middle of September, having arranged my affairs in Lewiston, I left to find me a new home in the newest of the territories. It was quite an undertaking to leave entirely alone as I did, with no companion except my favorite saddle horse, 'Charging Thunder' (as the Indians called him), on a journey of six hundred miles through a country inhabited only by Indians and wild animals, but the excitement connected with a trip of this character, I have learned to love, and never have I enjoyed myself better than on the 20th of September when I stood on the summit of the Rocky mountains, where I could see the waters running one way to the Pacific, the other to the Atlantic. I had stood on the highest mountains in the West Indies and Central America; had clambered up the ice-bound glaciers in Patagonia; I had stood high on the spur of the Andes in Chili and Peru; had crossed the Sierra Nevadas in California; the Cascades in Oregon; and the Bitter Root in Idaho; but never before had I beheld a sight so grand."—Vermont Chronicle.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

THE BOY THAT LOVED HIS MOTHER.

Sometimes, when I have been visiting the sick people, I have seen a little girl watching beside her mother's bed, and arranging her pillows, or stealing about on tiptoe to fetch anything she wanted, so fearful lest she should disturb her, and make her headache. But more interesting still is it to see a little boy fulfilling such kind offices as he can for a dear sick mother. Nursing is a part of a woman's work, and God gives her, for the most part, even in childhood, a gentle hand and a quiet step to point out the work he means her to do. But boys are mostly noisy and thoughtless; so that I think it is much harder work for them to control their high spirits and creep about in a sick room.

But love, you know, makes even hard things easy; and I am going to tell you how a little boy not only watched over his sick mother, but was the means of saving her life.

First of all, you must know that in a small town of France, about a hundred years ago, there lived a miser. He was a man who loved money so much that he denied himself the common necessities of life in order to save it. A miserable, unhappy man was Master Lombard; for that was his name. He was by trade a chemist, and he had made a great deal of money; but he lived just like a beggar. He had no wife nor children, nor even friends; he never showed anybody any kindness.

At night, when he shut up his shop, he would sit by the smallest scrap of fire, and eat a dry crust for his supper, then he would bring out his gold pieces and count them over and over to himself. Alas! of what use were they hoarded up like that? I think if Master Lombard had ever tried the delight of doing good to others with even one of those gold pieces, he would have found counting them up a very poor pleasure in comparison. But

he never did try it; he never gave anything away; he never made anybody happier. I do not know whether he ever read the blessed Bible words, "He that hath pity upon the poor lendeth to the Lord, and that which he layeth out will he pay him again." If he did they never reached his heart. He lent money to other people, to bring him in a profit; but he never tried the better profit of lending it to the Lord.

One cold winter's night he was sitting as usual in his back parlor, cold and shivering, with nothing in all the world to comfort him but his bags of gold, when he heard a knock at the outer door. He did not trouble himself to get up to answer it at first, for he thought perhaps it was only a foolish boy playing him a trick, and that, if it really were a customer, he would be sure to knock again. Presently the knock did come again, and then Master Lombard slowly rose from his seat, passed through the shop, unbarred the door, and looked out into the street. The ground was covered with snow, and all was still and silent; so that he was about to close the door again, angry at having been disturbed for nothing, when a thinly-clad boy stepped out of the shadow of the doorway.

"Please you, good Master Lombard, it is me."

"Me! and who dares disturb me at this time of night? who says I never give to those who want? they speak falsely. You want a thrashing; and you shall have it," and he seized the trembling child to fulfil his threat. He struggled from his grasp, and again began to tell his tale.

"Please, Master Lombard, I only want some medicine for my mother." Lombard would again have interrupted him, but he continued, "She is ill, sir—she is dying, partly from want of food; but this medicine may save her, if you will only give it me. Look, it is in Latin, but you can read it."

The apothecary took the paper from the boy's hand, and, stepping back into the shop, put on his spectacles to read it. When he had finished, the boy told of his mother's affliction, and asked anxiously whether the remedy were a good one.

"Yes," said Lombard, "the remedy is good, but it is dear; it will cost a good deal of money."

"Oh, what shall I do? for I have only five-pence," and the boy thought of his sick and dying mother, with an agony of distress. The miser looked on in cold unconcern. Well does the Bible say, "The love of money is the root of all evil." He had gold in plenty, but he never thought of giving it to save a fellow-creature's life. "It is not an affair of mine," muttered he.

"Oh, if you will only let me have the medicine," again signed the child.

"Bring the money, and you shall have it; but not a drop without, I tell you," was the hard reply.

"Oh, Master Lombard, give me but the medicine for my mother, and I will be your servant, your slave; I will work for you night and day; I will do anything, go anywhere—only save my mother."

The hard and cruel miser began to relent. "I want a boy," he thought to himself; "I know this one to be steady and clever; I can work him hard, feed him little; it would answer my purpose. Yes, I will take the boy—I might have done worse;" and, having come to this conclusion, he made up the medicine, and then returned to his cold, solitary parlor to meditate over his bargain.

The grateful boy meanwhile hastened home to his mother. He gave her the coveted draught, which had cost him so much to earn, and then all through the night he watched beside the sick bed. It was cold and cheerless; but what mattered that? Others were sleeping, he was watching; others had comforts around them, he had none; but he cared not: his whole soul was absorbed in the one hope for his mother's life; and if that was spared to him, all else seemed as nothing. His brave young heart rose even in the prospect of the difficult path to which he had bound himself, if only God would spare his mother.

And God did reward such love as this. When the morning dawned, she opened her eyes, she spoke to him, she was better: the medicine had worked its desired end. When she was well enough to hear his story, how sad and grieved she was to hear of the hard lot before him, and yet how she thanked God for having given her such a son. She was a widow, in sickness and poverty, yet how rich she felt in the possession of this better gift than worldly goods!

In due time she recovered, and the boy entered upon his duties at Lombard's shop. Hard indeed they were, and very difficult he was to please; the food was bad, the lodging worse, yet he never complained; and more than this, he prospered. The lad was clever—God had given him talents; better still, he was pains-taking and industrious. As the years passed on, he grew rapidly in knowledge, and in the good opinion of others; so that at last the poor fatherless boy, the miser's apprentice, became a wealthy and a celebrated man, the chemist Parmentier.

God does fulfil his own promise, and, even in this world, rewards and prospers those who honor their parents. There is only one commandment to which an earthly reward is attached; and when God promises we may be quite sure he means what he says—"Honor thy father and thy mother, that thy days may be long upon the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee." Not that length of days may be exactly the shape the blessing may take to us; you know, to the Jew, length of days was the very best of earthly blessings, because each one hoped he might, by living a long time, live to see the promised Messiah; and so God in this commandment graciously appeals to this very feeling of their heart. But to us it is different, and it does not follow that the blessing will come to us in the form of a long life; but in some way God will show that he is especially pleased with those who honor their father and mother.—Child's Companion.

The Miscellany.

WAYFARING.

I knocked in vain at the rich man's door;
A farthing is all he gives to the poor.
Gently I tapped at Affliction's gate:
The others were wooing—I was too late.
Fain would I approach Honor's castle abode,
No spurs had I won, no palfrey I rode.
Where Industry toiled, a pittance to gain,
I met only rage, starvation, and pain.
Through life I have sought the abode of Content;
It beckoned, but vanished when nearer I went.
One cottage I found—'twas grassy and low;
Thither for refuge at last I may go.
Its portals are open to welcome each guest;
There many before me in silence sought rest.
—From the German.

THE SUPPRESSED PAMPHLET ON THE EMPEROR'S "JULIUS CÆSAR."

The pamphlet which has been suppressed in France, and on account of which the author has been condemned to five years' imprisonment, and been obliged to fly to Belgium, opens thus:—

This happened in the seventh year after Christ, in the thirty-eighth year of the reign of Augustus. . . . The "people king" had a master.

Having slowly come out from the vapour of blood which had reddened it on first appearing, the star of Julius was rising, and shed a soft light on the silent forum. It was a fine time. The Curia was silent. . . . There were no longer plebs, no longer elections, no longer disorder, no longer any army of the Republic: everywhere Roman peace obtained over the Romans; there was only one tribune, Augustus; only one army, the army of Augustus; only one will, his; only one consul, he; only one censor, he again; only one leader, he—and he always. Eloquence, proscribed, had gone to die in the shadow of the schools; literature was expiring under the protection of Mæcenas; Livy ceased to write, Labeo to speak. . . . As for glory, they had it in such a way as is proper for an empire which respects itself. There had been a little fighting everywhere; people had been beaten in the north and in the south, to the right and to the left, quite sufficiently; there were names to put up at the corners of the streets and on triumphal arches; they had conquered peoples to chain in bas-reliefs. . . . There had been one of those wars even in which the Emperor had commanded and been wounded in person, which is the height of glory for a great nation. . . .

It was a fine time for amusements. The only embarrassment was which to choose. There were theatres, gladiators, the amphitheatre, circuses, races, hunts, and athletic games. Never had the Roman people amused themselves so much. . . .

There was, it is true, here and there some shade in the picture; there had been a dozen plots, as many seditions, and that spoils a reign; it was the Republicans who tried to come back. They had killed as many as they could at Actium, Alexandria, and in Sicily, for Roman liberty died hard; no less than seven butcheries, *en masse*, had been requisite to disable it; legions had seemed to rise from the earth, and these ever-returning Republicans, had been conscientiously killed—but how many? Three hundred thousand, perhaps, at the most; that was good, but it was not enough, and there were still some of them left. Hence the life of this great man was not free from some little vexations. In the Senate he was obliged to wear a cuirass and a sword under his robe (which is inconvenient, especially in hot countries), and to surround himself with ten stout fellows whom he called his friends, but who nevertheless were a nuisance to him. . . .

There was also a certain distant expedition, of which there was no great reason to be proud; the unfortunate Varus had stupidly been beaten with three legions over the Rhine. This had a bad effect. War is like all good things—it must not be abused. It has the merit of being the most absorbing spectacle, the most engaging diversion, but it is a resource which must be husbanded. This terrible game must not be played too often, as it may turn against him who plays it; and when one is a saviour, he must not send the people whom he has saved too often to be butchered. This might have been said, but who thought of such a thing? Only 20,000 mothers? And what is that in a great empire? Glory, it is well known, does not give her favours for nothing, and Rome was rich enough in blood and money to pay for them. . . .

Lollius, moreover, had lost an eagle, but it could be done without; and as for the finances, a new era had just opened, administration had just been invented, and the world was going to be administered. The monster empire had a hundred million hands and one belly; unity was founded! . . .

If this system brought some abuses with it, it was only a cloud to the sunshine of the universal joy—a discordant note, which was lost in the concert of the public gratitude—and all these little ills which now and then ruffled the surface of the empire were in reality only happy contrasts and piquant diversions to a people happy in their good fortune, to give them rest from happiness and time to breathe; they were like seasoning to a dish—just enough to prevent monotony in success, to temper hilarity and avert satiety. People were stifling with prosperity; for there are benefits which overwhelm and joys which kill.

Who, then, in that golden age, who could complain? Tacitus says, seven years later, at the death of Augustus, that but few citizens remained who had seen the Republic; there remained still fewer who had served it; they had been carried off by civil wars or proscriptions, by summary execution, assassination, imprisonment, or exile, want or despair—time had done the rest. . . .

At this time lived Labienus. Do you know who Labienus was? He was a strange man. Just imagine, he persisted in remaining a citizen in a city where there was no longer any-

thing but subjects. Is this comprehensible? *Civis Romanus sum*, he would say, and no one could get him out of the habit. He wished like Cicero, to die free in a free country: imagine the absurdity of the man! Citizen and free—the madman! No doubt he said this without knowing what he was talking about. The truth was, his poor head was cracked; he had a dangerous affection of the brain—at least this was the opinion of the doctor of Augustus, who called this kind of madness reasoning monomania, and who had prescribed its being treated with imprisonment. Labienus had not taken this prescription, and hence he was not cured, as you will see.

Old Labienus was one of those who had seen the Republic—that was not his fault—but he was foolish enough to remember it, and that was the mistake. He was under a great reign, and he was not satisfied. There are some people who never are. Sad amidst universal joy, dull amidst the Roman orgies, he was there and seemed elsewhere. . . . He thought as people thought in the time of Fabricius, and had fantastic ideas of incredible manias, and in particular an odd taste, strange and inexplicable—he liked liberty. Evidently Labienus had no common sense. Liked liberty! Do you know what that was? It was a retrograde opinion, for liberty was old and the new men liked the new system.

The pamphlet goes on to give Labienus's strictures upon the Emperor Augustus and a history written by him.—*London Public Opinion*.

TO YOUNG AMERICA.

We live in a fast age, very fast. And the boys and girls get on so fast now-a-days, that they pass from childhood into man and womanhood with a single bound. Just so soon as children get to be ten, twelve, or fourteen years old they begin to set up for themselves. The boy thinks he is now old enough to choose his own company, to go where he pleases when out of school, and if he turns up at home at meal and bed time he considers himself a model of good behavior and regular habits. The girl quite as early takes airs upon herself, and sets up to judge about her dress, her manners, her companions, and her time, without regard to her mother's taste or opinion. What young lady of the ripe age of fourteen now thinks it necessary to ask her mother's permission to go walking, or riding, or visiting, when she can get a chance or an invitation? What young gentleman is not old enough at the mature age of twelve, to smoke if he pleases, to go where and when he pleases, to do what is right in his own little eyes, without being called to account by those old-fashioned people, his parents, who were children so long ago that their notions are not at all suited to the present times?

It is a bad sign for any child when he begins to speak of his father as the "old man," and his mother as the "old woman." It shows a decay of respect and affection, and of reverence which he owes to them who have watched over him in his infancy and trained him thus far in the way to usefulness and heaven. And this disrespect of parents grows into disobedience, and that is the first step in the life of sin and crime that often,—O, how often,—ends in shame!

Did you never think, my young friend, (for I am writing to Young America,) that the fifth commandment makes the blessing of a long life to depend upon obeying your parents? "Honor thy father and thy mother that thy days may be long upon the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee." There is a strong intimation that to disobey your parents will tend to shorten your days and bring you to an untimely end. And I have read the confession of many persons dying in prison, or on the gallows, who have said that they began their course of evil by disobeying their parents. But no one of them ever could say, "I always minded my father and mother when I was a boy." Some years ago a pirate was caught, and being condemned to be hung, was kept in a prison cell in New York, till the day of his execution. I went to see him, and was locked in the cell alone with the murderer. Seeking to make some impression upon his feelings, I asked him if he had parents living to whom he would like to send any word. He said, "I would not for the world have them know that I am their son; had I done as they wished, I should not be here." He died under a false name, that they might not hear that their boy was a pirate! and was hung!

And there is a verse in the Bible that points to just such an end as this. It reads: "The eye that mocketh at his father and despiseth to obey his mother, the ravens of the valley shall pick it out, and the young eagles shall eat it." You are not to suppose that this terrible verse means that the birds of prey will fly at you and pick your eyes out if you disobey or despise your parents. But I will tell you what it means.

When I was travelling in the land of Palestine, where the Bible was written, I saw on the outskirts of villages and cities a place where the carcasses of beasts and the garbage from the streets are thrown, and there the birds of prey would gather to devour the carrion. Into such a Golgotha, the bodies of those who were put to death for crime were cast out to be devoured. And this is the meaning of the fearful sentence I have cited from the sayings of the wisest of men: if you mock at the counsels of your father and despise to obey your mother, you will be very likely to go on from bad to worse; to get into evil company; to fall into many temptations; to commit one crime after another, and at last come to a sad and disgraceful end, perhaps, by the hand of justice, and your body become the food of birds and beasts of prey. This is the way that one sin leads to another, and sin when it is finished bringeth forth death.—*N. Y. Observer*.

—A brigadier said that, when his troops were on the march, he had examined the quarrels between the mules and their drivers. Reason was almost always on the side of the mules.

THE FUTURE OF THE SOUTH.

BY HORACE GREELEY.

The Southern States of our Union have endured a terrible ordeal. Originally cursed with Slavery, under circumstances wherein they were alike culprits and victims, their great men were long open and earnest though unsuccessful contemners of the giant wrong whereof their understanding and their consciences alike presaged the baleful fruits.—The "incendiary" diatribes of Garrison, and Phillips, and Lovejoy, are but tame repetitions of the far earlier and reiterated philippics of Oglethorpe and George Mason, of Jefferson Madison and Mercer. Even within the last forty years, the traffic in human flesh has been condemned as pointedly, and deplored as feelingly, by eminent and honored Southerners—(some of them, alas! since active participants in the Slaveholders' Rebellion!)—as by any Beecher or Cheever at the North. And the despotism finally established in the South, whereby all such utterances were rigorously stifled, waitstill an evidence that anti-slavery convictions were still fervid and active in that region. Men seldom denounce intemperately and proscriber inexorably the avowal of opinions to which the great mass are stubbornly opposed, unless they are felt to have a dangerous hold on the judgments and feelings of the better portion of the community.

At last the South was goaded, by men of daring ambition or of desperate fortunes, into a flagrant crime, which was a fearful blunder. Putting herself into a state of ostentatious antagonism with the whole spirit and tendency of Christian civilization, she made war upon the Republic in the interest of Slavery. "You shall consent to and aid in extending Slavery," she said to the North, "or the Union is dissolved." The North demurred, and, when assailed, resisted. A terrible war ensued, which throughout four years has taxed the resources of the North and exhausted those of the South. A struggle which has brought anguish and sorrow to most Northern homes has bereft almost every Southern mother of one or more of her sons. Of the Southern whites, probably a larger proportion have fallen in this conflict than of any people since the destruction of Jerusalem by Titus. Childless parents, widows, orphans, these make a very large share of the entire dominant race in the States which so haughtily decreed that the Union was no more.

But the Union survives, while its implacable assailant dies—such is the fiat of a just and All-wise God. We shall have Peace again, and the South, ceasing to re-echo the tramp of armies, will return to the ways of industry and quiet thrift. What is the horoscope of her future?

Doubtless, she will at first be sullen—that is, those who have hitherto been "the South" will be. They have played for a high stake, and have lost it; and they have not been trained to bear disaster with equanimity. The results of the struggle are so different from their sanguine anticipations, that they might well tax the fortitude of a less mercenary people. Some will doubtless stubbornly refuse to be reconciled to the new dispensation, and will seek to hide their chagrin in foreign lands, unmindful of the poet's axiom, that "we change our skies, but not our hearts." But the great body, even of those who have fought desperately to avert this consummation, will remain in the land of their fathers, gradually reconciling themselves to changes which they will feel to be irreversible. These will form an element—important, doubtless, but no longer omnipotent—of the New South which is about to be constituted on the basis of impartial freedom. What elements are to cohere with it in constructing the South that is to be? These are:

I. *The Blacks.*—They were nearly Four Millions when the war began; they are hardly fewer now. Some have fallen in battle; more have perished from disease and privation; but the race is hardy, prolific, and untrained to suffering. The blacks have multiplied in bondage; they would not perish because free. Nor can they be expatriated, any more than they can be reenslaved. The South is their country, and they will remain in it. It has been subdued to cultivation by their unpaid labor; they will not leave it, now that it has—in part through their valor—been purged of the only stain that ever made them wish to leave it. They will remain to till, as freemen, the fields whereon they have so long been lashed to work as slaves. They will remain to shame their oppressors and disparagers in the past by proving how much more efficient is free labor than that of bondmen. They will remain to earn for themselves and their children homes from the ample wastes of that sunny clime, and to prove themselves unsurpassed in docility, in piety, and in thirst for knowledge by any other peasantry on earth. Yet a little while, and ten thousand school-houses will peer out from the woods and nooks of the South, constructed and employed by Blacks to give their children advantages in the race of life which were denied to their own fettered childhood. The aristocracy of the South will grudge Liberia even the smallest fraction of this peasantry, who can be replaced by no other half so respectful and obedient. Instead of seeking to expel any, they will seek to recall those whom Slavery forced into exile. The South needs labor even more than capital, and can well reward many times the sum of either she has hitherto enjoyed.

II. *Immigration.*—From the North, from the West, from Europe, immigrants in thousands will speedily flock to the cheap lands and genial climate of the South. Soil, timber, coal, oil, water-power, etc., etc., will irresistibly appeal to those whom Slavery has hitherto repelled. Nowhere else on earth does so sparse a population enjoy so bountiful, so inviting an area. Only Liberty was needed to make this the garden of the earth, and Liberty will no more be wanting. The emigrants to the South during the ten years following her restoration to Peace will be measured by millions.

III. *Products.*—The civilized world is fam-

ishing for cotton. The South can supply the staple more amply and cheaply than any other region. India is too immobile; Egypt too narrow; the West Indies prefer to grow sugar, coffee, and spices; Spanish America is too barbarous and indolent. The South is so permeated with navigable rivers, so grid-ironed with railroads, so provided with the requisite machinery, that she can supply the general market with her great staple far cheaper than it can be obtained elsewhere.—If she has now, as is computed, 300,000 tons (1,500,000 bales) of the fibre, she can sell it for a generous price; so she can the little she will grow this year, and the far larger crop she will make in 1866. The present supply, whether of fibre or fabrics, is so short, that very good prices may be obtained for several years to come. And in these years the South will rebuild her waste places and achieve a prosperity more pervading and substantial than she has ever yet known.

Let there be no distrust, then, of the future of the South. With the war ended and Slavery abolished, a new and nobler career opens before her, and she will yet recognize that her sufferings and woes in the present were the chastening harbinger of a benignant destiny. The North has never hated the South; it will yet be realized that the latter has had no cause for hating the North. The electric bolt which has severed the chains of the slave was forged in heaven. The North has been but the medium—the reluctant, long-resisting medium—of its transmission.

PREACHING IN THE STREET.

At the last meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association, a Committee was appointed to provide for preaching on the street, and a service is held under the direction of the Committee, every Sabbath afternoon. Last Sabbath, the Rev. Dr. Peck, pastor of the Howard street Methodist Church, preached in front of the What Cheer House, on Sacramento street, at five o'clock, P. M. The services were opened with a hymn, during the singing of which, the audience, to the number of about five hundred assembled, filling the sidewalk and the street in front of the speaker. Prayer followed, during which an air of solemnity pervaded the throng. The Doctor then, standing on a box, which served as a pulpit, addressed the people about half an hour, in a very impressive manner, from Acts 13: 19; "Repent and be converted, that your sins may be blotted out." The sermon was a pointed one, directed to the consciences of the hearers, and was listened to with marked attention. Quietness and order prevailed during the entire service, and all who were present, must have felt that the effect was good. The doxology "Praise God from whom all blessings flow," was sung, nearly the entire audience apparently joining in the singing. The benediction was then pronounced, after which several young men passed through the crowd, distributing tracts, which were furnished by the City Tract Society. Over five hundred were disposed of in a few minutes, and nearly all who took the tracts [hardly any refusing] began to read them.

The good results of such a meeting, are not to be doubted. Here were men, gathered from all parts of the State, just on the eve of their departure for their homes on the other side of the continent, from which they had been absent, some of them, perhaps, for fifteen years. Many of them probably had not listened to a sermon before, since they first came into this State, though in their younger days they had been subjects of religious instruction, having been trained by pious parents, or taught in the Sunday-school, and been in the habit of attending church, as regularly as the Sabbath came. Such a scene as they witnessed on Sunday last, with what they heard spoken to them, must have awakened old memories in the minds of many of them, and caused them to think and reflect as they had not done for many a day before. The impression received will not immediately wear away, but will go with them on their voyage; give them food for thought when they are out on the ocean wave. Those impressions will act upon them with a restraining force, and be the means of preventing them from spending so much of their time in folly as they might otherwise have done, and will have the effect, may it not reasonably be hoped, of inducing some to "Repent and be converted, that their sins may be blotted out."

A similar meeting to the one just noticed will be held at the same place, every Sunday afternoon. The design of the Committee is to get one of the city pastors to preach each Sabbath. The Rev. Mr. Beckwith, of the Third Congregational Church, is engaged for next Sunday, and others of the pastors have consented to give their services, when they shall be needed. Success to the work!—*San Francisco Pacific*.

POSITION IN PRAYER.—We may safely lay it down as an absolute rule, without stipulating for even a single exception, that the best position for praying in is the position in which we can best pray. This question has begun of late to attract a considerable measure of attention in the Presbyterian churches of Scotland. It needs a wise treatment, and, alas! we lack wisdom. For convenience and order, all the members of a worshipping assembly ought to adopt the same method; but this is not a matter for arbitrary ecclesiastical enactment. The Pharisee and the Publican both stood while they prayed; but their prayers seem to have been short. To enact that the congregation must stand during prayer, and then to keep them praying for twenty minutes or half-an-hour, which is sometimes done, seems to be in effect turning prayer into penance.—*Rev. W. Arnot*.

PROSPERITY OF LONDON.—It was a popular superstition in the days of our provincial ancestors that the streets of London were paved with gold. The fable is becoming verified, if we have regard to the enormously increasing value of building ground within the city. I have been told a somewhat curious tale of a worthy citizen who bought some

property not far from Cornhill some five-and-twenty years ago. Of late years he has been repeatedly teased to sell his property, and his unvarying answer for a long time was that "he didn't want to sell." One applicant, however, was so pertinacious that at last the holder of the property was induced to reconsider his determination, and came to the conclusion that perhaps it might be worth his while to make a sale, providing he received a weighty "consideration." What price he should ask was the next thought. At last he bethought himself of a mode of assessment somewhat whimsical in its character, but sufficiently high in its results. He took the measurement of a sovereign and of the ground his property stood upon. He then reckoned up how many sovereigns it would take to cover the ground on which the property stood! Having numbered up the thousands, he resolved that if ever he sold at all that should be the figure. In course of time his tormentor reappeared. Again was he importuned to sell, and for once he entertained the idea. He was asked to name a price. In a vague sort of way he mentioned the thousands which stood at the foot of his calculation. "Will you take that?" eagerly inquired the would-be purchaser. "Well," said the cautious proprietor, "call again to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock and I will let you know." Punctual to the minute, the terror was on the spot when the time arrived. Overcome at last, the worthy citizen signified that he was willing to sell at the price named. "Done," said the purchaser, "and I will bring you a deposit in half-an-hour to make all sure." In half-an-hour the seller received as earnest-money a larger sum than he originally paid for the entire property, and I feel every confidence that the buyer continues as well pleased as the man of whom he made his purchase. This rise in the value of land no doubt results partly from the inroads of the railways, present, prospective, possible. At the same time there is an evident increase in the commercial prosperity of the modern Babylon, or, as it might rather be called, the modern Tyre. Every now and then fresh facts stare us in the face, proving the enormous wealth of our merchant princes, and the substantial prosperity of our trading classes generally.—*Letter from London*.

THE PRESIDENT FOR RETRENCHMENT.—President Johnson is understood to have put his foot down firmly for retrenchment and economy. The subject of the reduction of the expenses of the Government, and the duty of making an earnest effort to get those expenses back as near to the old peace footing as they can be got under the changed circumstances of the country, were brought to the attention of the Cabinet in its deliberations within the first week after President Johnson's accession to office. We note this important statement in Mr. Jay Cooke's new advertisement of the Seven-Thirty Loan: "It now seems probable that no considerable amount beyond the present series will be offered to the public. The Rebellion is suppressed, and the Government has already adopted measures to reduce expenditures as rapidly as possible to a peace footing, thus withdrawing from market as borrower and purchaser."—*Tribune*.

WHAT IS TO BE DONE?—The appalling fact that a very large proportion of those elected to legislative and municipal stations habitually make merchandise of the public rights and interests committed to their charge, is not divested of its peril by adjurations to silence nor by affectations of ignorance. Whether we speak or forbear, the crime, the shame, the danger, remain. There is no blatant secessionist, no impudent rebel, who is this day a more decided, more culpable public enemy than the legislator who markets his vote, the lobbyist who acts as his broker, or the speculator in claims, contract, a public works, or franchises, who is the ultimate purchaser. Not till the brand of Cain is burnt into the forehead of each of these, and until they shall be hunted through the streets like mad dogs, will there be any adequate security for private property or public. And to this consummation all good citizens must actively contribute. We are assured by those who had means of knowing, that at least two-thirds of the members of our late Assembly had votes to sell—did not wait nor need to be tempted, but were on the lookout for bribes. If a bill was brought to their notice, they asked if there was "any money in it"—that is, whether there were persons who could afford to pay to have it passed or defeated. If there were, the next question in order was "How much?"—then followed the application of a divisor. And, as 65 years are required to pass a bill in that House, the cynic will be amused, while the honest man must be grieved, on noting how many bills of consequence were passed by 65 to 70 votes.—*N. Y. Paper*.

J. WILKES BOOTH.—The following extract from a letter which appears in a Hamilton (O.W.) paper, will give some idea of the personal character of the assassin:—

"In the early part of October I was introduced to J. Wilkes Booth at the St. Lawrence Hall, in Montreal, and indulged in a friendly contest at billiards with him in the saloon of that establishment, which was continued to a late hour in the evening. My opponent seemed to have been indulging too freely in stimulants, not appearing intoxicated at all, but I remember that the wandering character of his conversation, and the wild ideas he expressed, struck me at the time as indicating rather immoderate dissipation and a slight mental derangement or excitement. In the course of the recreation a peculiar 'run' drew from him a remark touching my partiality for the 'pockets,' and thereupon a sudden thought seemed to flash upon his mind, and, seizing his cue, he continued in a manner somewhat excited: 'Do you know, I have got the sharpest play laid out ever done in America. I can bag the biggest game this side of —; just remember my address—you'll hear of a double carom one of these days.' I paid little regard to his remarks at the time, supposing them to proceed from the ordinary fancies of a person in his condition. In the course of the evening some allusion occurred to the Presidential canvass, then progressing in the United States. Booth seemed to be inspired with great feeling on this subject, and among other observations said, 'It made — little difference, head or tail—Abraham's contract is near up, and whether re-elected or not he would get his goose cooked.' At one moment my opponent in a jocular turn clapped me on the shoulder, with this remark: 'By —, I like your Canadian style; I must put myself in Canuck airs, for some of us — may have to settle here shortly.'"

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE S.S. "HIBERNIAN."
FATHER POINT, May 7.—The "Hibernian," which left Liverpool on the afternoon of the 27th and London on the 28th ult., arrived at 11 45 yesterday afternoon.

The "Nova Scotian" reached Liverpool, it was supposed, on the morning of the 27th, but was detained by fog; the "Etna" at Queenstown, at 11 a.m. on the 27th.

The news by the Nova-Scotian of the assassination of President Lincoln and Seward, published throughout England in the forenoon of the 26th, created a most profound sensation. The strongest feeling of sympathy, indignation, and horror, was universally expressed. There was but one voice throughout the country, Southern sympathisers evincing quite as much indignation as the warmest friends of the North. In all places it was the all pervading topic, and caused an almost total suspension of business, particularly in Liverpool and Manchester. In London consols fell nearly one per cent, but slightly recovered. 6-20s fell to 88 to 90, ex coupon; Illinois to 88 to 90; Erie to 40; slightly rallying next day. The Confederate loan was only slightly improved. The cotton-market was quite unsettled, and most holders withdrew their stocks. Prices were called about 1d higher.

The London corn market was short of supplies, and there was a better business doing in English and foreign wheat at an advance in price.

FURTHER BY THE "HIBERNIAN."

Being Wednesday, there was only a day-session of Parliament, and only 60 members were present. They all signed the following address, which was presented the same evening to Mr. Adams:—"We, the undersigned members of the British House of Commons, have learned with deepest horror and regret that the President of the United States has been deprived of life by an act of violence, and we desire to express our sympathy in this sad event with the American minister now in London, as well as to declare our hope and confidence in the future of that great country, which, we trust, will continue to be associated with enlightened freedom and peaceful relations with this and every other country."

The *Times* of the 27th says:—"This evening it may be expected that the leaders of the great parties in the House of Commons will take the opportunity of expressing, in the name of the nation, the horror which is everywhere felt at the crime, and of assuring the American people that, whatever differences of opinion may exist in this country as to the present war, there is but one feeling of sympathy with them at the loss of an honest and high-minded magistrate."

The London and the provincial journals alike describe the intense excitement which the news created, and all unite in warm eulogiums upon Lincoln and in bitter denunciations of the assassin. Paris and continental journals contain similar articles.

The *Times* says:—"On the 27th of May will not soon be forgotten. The excitement has rarely, if ever, been excited. Late in the day, a requisition to the Mayor was drawn up, requesting him to call a public meeting to express sorrow and indignation at the people. Hundreds signed with alacrity, and the Mayor issued a proclamation for a meeting at St. George's Hall on the afternoon of the 27th, to be adjourned to the evening of the same day, so that the working-classes might also have an opportunity of attending. Flags on the Town Hall and other buildings, and on the shipping at Liverpool, were displayed at half-mast."

All the Americans resident in London, also the Union and Emancipation Society, and public gatherings at Manchester, Birmingham, &c., were likewise to meet on the 27th, to express their sentiments.

The Liverpool *Post* of the 27th was printed with mourning columns.

The *Times* says:—"Nothing in political history can be remembered that has ever drawn forth a more unanimous feeling than this news. Personally President Lincoln enjoyed the kind regards of every one in England. The extent to which his influence was estimated in upholding amicable relations between England and the United States has been shown by the fall of unusual severity in all classes of securities."

The *Times* editorially says:—"The news will be received throughout Europe with sorrow as sincere and profound as it was even in the United States themselves. Lincoln's perfect honesty, his influence was estimated in upholding amicable relations between England and the United States has been shown by the fall of unusual severity in all classes of securities."

The *Daily News* says:—"Lincoln has not fallen in the flush of triumph, for no thought of triumph was in that honest and humble heart, but his task was accomplished and the battle of his life was won, and in all time to come among those who think mankind is more than rank, Abraham Lincoln will be held in reverence." The article further says:—"We will not, without overwhelming proof, let the horrible conspiracy or the phrases of its actors lead us to lay it to the charge of abettors in the South."

The *Star* pays a warm tribute to Lincoln, and eulogizes his steadfast policy of peace in spite of all provocation towards England. It also expresses the confidence that the North, even in its hour of just indignation, will still bear itself with that magnanimous clemency which thus far has illumined its triumph.

The *Daily Telegraph* says:—"From vulgar corruption, from faction, hatred, from meanness, jealousy, and uncharitableness, this ruler was truly free. At least some what seemed to be the fruit of his labors,—it was a deed of his patience and courage. He entered Richmond as a conqueror, but he entered it as a man of peace, for the fight appeared to be over, and it was not in the man's large heart to bear malice towards a beaten foe. He spoke very kindly of Lee (says Seward) and, on that same night, that he pleaded for peace and for mercy, a villain killed him. Not for Lincoln himself can the end be considered unhappy."

Much uneasiness was evinced in regard to the assumption of the Presidency by Johnson, on account of the unavoidable deductions drawn from his conduct at the inauguration and the tenor of his speeches.

The London *Times* suggests that he should resign voluntarily; or, failing that, that public opinion should be so expressed as to lead him to do so.

The *Daily News* says it made careful inquiries and is assured on reliable authority that the incident, to be regretted, which occurred at his installation as Vice-President, cannot, without injustice and injury, be taken to represent Johnson's character.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP "AMERICA."

New York, 7th.—The steamship "America," from Southampton on the 26th, arrived to-day. The *Times* says:—"The end has come at last, and the great American war is virtually closed by the surrender of Lee's Virginia army to Grant, upon terms honorable to both. The conditions were such as was no disgrace for an overmatched army to accept. Not even the First Napoleon's grand army could count a series of more brilliant victories than the army of Virginia. The Federal army is entitled to rank among the very first military nations. All attempts to establish a Southern Confederacy must be abandoned."

The *Times* of Tuesday says:—"With the defeat of the Southerners, the difficulties of the Federal Government set in. After the restoration of Federal authority and the reduction of the South to obedience, an overwhelming prospect will open before Lincoln's administration. Much lies between the conquest of the South and the restoration of the Union. In the face of political problems of unexampled difficulty to be confronted, such questions as the regeneration of the currency, the reform of the tariff, and the management of the national debt, important as they are in themselves, may appear insignificant."

The Canadian deputation had proceeded to London.

Notwithstanding the strong sympathy felt for the South in Liverpool, the intelligence of Lee's surrender was received with great satisfaction, causing increased confidence in commercial circles.

Constantia Emily Kent confessed committing road murder and surrendered herself.

FRANCE.—Count Walowski was appointed President of the Corps Legislatif.

The Mexican embassy will be officially received by the Pope shortly.

The American ambassador was received by the Emperor and Empress.

The Emperor will leave Paris on the 29th, for Algiers, and will stop at Lyons. On returning to France he will visit Ajaccio.

The Secretary of the Russian legation was assassinated in Paris by a Russian.

ITALY.—The Czarnowicz died at Nice on Sunday.

The Czar, the Princess Dagmar, and the Queen of Denmark were with him.

BRUSSELS.—A meeting was held at Brussels, followed by great demonstrations, in honor of the late Federal victories. An immense procession repaired to the Federal consul's residence. The consul received the deputation and made a speech. A congratulatory address followed.

King Leopold has been seriously ill.

GERMANY.—The statement that the Prussian ships were about leaving Kiel is officially denied.

PORTUGAL.—Earl Selton arrived at Lisbon, with the English squadron, for the purpose of investigating the King with the order of the garter.

ROME.—Vogelhoff to the Pope to admit bishops in ancient Pontifical States, and requested the Pope to recognize the King of Italy's right to appoint bishops for other parts of Italy, conformably to former usage. The Pope hesitates.

AUSTRALIA.—The gold-ships since last departure are 52,760 ounces.

BRITAIN.—The *Times*, in its Monday's leader, also says that the fall of Richmond has been followed by military disasters from which it is impossible that the South can recover.

The *Times* says:—"There seems to be on the part of President Lincoln a desire to conciliate his vanquished fellow-citizens. Under the guidance of Mr. Seward, who has creditably distinguished himself in the Cabinet by his moderate counsels, and whose life will, we trust, be spared to the Union at this crisis, he may by gentle measures restore tranquility, and perhaps, before his term of office expires, calm in some degree the animosities which have been caused by these years of war."

The *Daily News* of Monday, after complimenting Lee for surrendering, alludes to Mr. Lincoln's notification to foreign nations to withdraw the regulations to which the Federal vessels of war are now subjected in their ports, and says:—"This notice will not affect us, as, with the accommodation of our harbors as Halifax and in the West Indies, we have no occasion to enter, much less to remain in, any port of the United States. It is, therefore, probably directed against other nations, whose constantly impending threat of recognition of the South has, during the war, so added to the difficulties of the North; yet it will be right in the American Government to remember that, while it still recognizes Confederates as belligerents, it must allow foreign nations to act towards both sides on the same footing. When the rebellion is so far crushed that the remaining armies are defeated, the cities occupied, and those who still resist are shot or hung as rebels, the North may claim from other nations that the state of war has ceased. That time, we hope, is very near; but, till it comes, we cannot help following the Federal example, and recognizing Confederates as belligerents."

1,953 miles of the Atlantic cable was completed, and 1,400 are already on board the "Great Eastern."

The *Daily News* also says:—"Those who know him well describe Johnson as a man of zeal, capacity, and temperate habits. We must wait to see how his judgment upon him."

FRANCE.—Letters of condolence from the Emperor and Prince Napoleon to Cobden's family are published.

Bourne, 28 h.—Rentes closed 67 40.

SPAIN.—The Senate was debating the San Domingo question.

ENGLAND.—The King had again been very low. His condition was more favorable on the 26th.

ITALY.—The Chamber of Deputies approved by a large majority the articles of the bill relative to the suppression of religious corporations.

M. V. G. Z. Z., the delegate from the Italian Government, had another long conference with the Pope. It was agreed that the bishop already appointed in former dominions of the Pope will be allowed to assume office without the oath of allegiance. The Pope admits the right of the King of Italy to appoint Lombard and Piedmontese bishops, according to ancient rights.

The suspension of Gwao & Watz, London, large dealers in American securities, was announced on the 26th. Their deficiencies are stated at £14,000.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, April 28th.—Breakfasting and provisions quiet and steady; bacon heavy.

LONDON, April 28.—Consols are quoted at 90 1/2 to 91 for money; U.S. 6-20, 104 to 104 1/2.

Tobacco in the Bank of E. Glad has decreased £219,000.

LONDON CORN MARKET, April 28.—Short supplies. Weather fine, with east wind. English and foreign wheat has a better sale at fully Monday's advance. The feeding-stuff business is restricted, owing to factors asking 6d to 1s. more money. There is only one cargo of wheat off the coast, for which 38s. 6d. per 480 lbs. has been refused. The maize crops are off in value. Barley 6d. dearer. Another report says there is no alternative in either foreign or English wheat. Oats meet fair sale at Monday's rates.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—Sugar, prices firm; farmers and grocers are buyers to a fair extent; there is a fair demand for refined brown lumps at 43s. Coffee brisk; plantation from Ceylon has advanced. Tea, demand active; China seconds higher, subject to the new duty. Rice, free sales of soft grain at the previous advance. Tallow, 4 1/2 on the spot.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, 28th.—Moderate attendance. Wheat, in fair demand, at full prices of Tuesday. Flour unchanged. Indian Corn, quiet, 80s for Galatz.

NEW YORK, April 5.—By the steamer "Costa Rica" we have Panama dates to the 26th.

The Panama Railroad Company has secured a new contract with Columbia, which only needs the sanction of Congress to become a law. It secures to the company perpetual ownership of the road, and no other road is to be built within 15,000 metres on either side. The Company pays \$500,000, and issues 15,000 shares of \$100 each to the Government. The Company is to transport government stores, troops, armaments, &c., gratis, and to charge 10 per cent less for the transportation of the products of the Republic than those of other countries, in return for which they are to pay no taxes. The necessary lands, &c., are conceded.

A French company have secured the exclusive privilege to construct a canal across the Isthmus.

From Chili it is learned that there is a prospect of a rupture between that country and Spain, growing out of claims by the latter for treatment to her set on its way to Peru.

The reported capitulation of Montevideo to the Brazilian forces is confirmed, and General Flores has assumed supreme power in Uruguay, under the protectorate of Brazil, thus terminating the war.

A new revolution has broken out in Bolivia, headed by Gen. Balza, who has been proclaimed president of the republic. President Melgarejo immediately marched on La Pasa, and after a desperate struggle took possession of the town. Gen. Balza was shot, and peace was restored.

The whole southern portion of Peru is in a state of revolution against the government. There is but little hope that the President will be able to maintain his position.

CINCINNATI, 5th.—The train on the Ohio and Mississippi rail road last night was robbed, near North Bend, 14 miles from the city, by a gang of 20 guerrillas. The sales of Adams's Express Company were blown open by gunpowder, and the contents taken. Passengers were relieved of their watches, &c. The robbers escaped across the river in skiffs.

NEW YORK, 5th.—The *Commercial*'s special says, there is no truth in the report that Minister Adams has been recalled to become Secretary of State.

The Mexican recruiting agents advertise openly in *La Jiraca* for discharged officers and men to emigrate to Mexico.

The *Pot's* special says Gen. Sherman's headquarters will be established at Alexandria, Va., and his troops will be encamped on the Virginia side of the Potomac.

WASHINGTON, 5th.—The proclamation offering rewards for the arrest of prominent Confederates, is regarded here by some parties with serious apprehension, as likely to lead to trouble with foreign powers. Some persons have conjectured that the design of the proclamation is to place before the world the parties named as criminals, in order that they shall be unable to claim the right of political asylum.

Other persons say that it will be noticed that the proclamation declares that upon adoption before the Executive this course is adopted. Much stress is placed on this. It is stated, on good authority that, unless the Confederates now in Canada are promptly delivered to the United States authorities, a demand will be made for the surrender, couched in such language as will induce an immediate compliance, or force Great Britain to protect them at the cost of war.

ST. LOUIS, 5th.—J. H. Blackburn, alias Dr. Tambley, charged with complicity with Harrold in the assassination conspiracy, was arrested here to-day in accordance with orders from the War Department.

CAIRO, 5th.—General Meredith, commanding the district of Western Kentucky, has summoned all bands of armed men acting in open hostility against the Government of the U.S., operating within his district, to surrender before the 20th May, on the terms granted to Lee, or otherwise they shall be regarded as outlaws.

NEW YORK, 5th.—The *Commercial*'s Washington special says the Mexican legation is circulating printed pamphlets containing the terms of migration and land bounds given to those who go there.

WASHINGTON, 5th.—General Grant arrived here to-day. Secretary Seward is better than at any time since his injury. Mr. F. Seward's condition is most encouraging.

Governor Aiken was closeted this morning with President Johnson. He had a long interview with Secretary Stanton last evening. He has the freedom of the city, and enjoys the society of members of his family who came on with him, from all of which it is argued that he is here in aid of the government rather than to receive its disloyalty.

The Washington *Republican* says, neither of the statements detailing the mysterious manner of finally disposing of the body of Booth is true. Col. Baker and brother, Lieut. Baker, are the only two persons living who know what disposition was made of it, and they are under oath to reveal the fact to no human being. Any statement professing to detail how or where the remains were deposited, is only guess-work.

The *Tribune*'s Washington special says, Mrs. Lincoln's nervous system seemed stronger and more composed yesterday, but she is laboring under great depression again in contemplation of the burial of Mr. Lincoln at Springfield to-day. She will leave the White House as soon as permitted by her physician, and proceed directly to Illinois.

PHILADELPHIA, May 6.—The subscriptions to present a monument to Mrs. Lincoln are not over \$5 each, so that all may have a chance of contributing. The statement that they were to be \$500 each, as mentioned in a previous dispatch, was incorrect.

HALIFAX, N.S., 5th.—The Bermuda papers contain long accounts of the judicial investigations now being held at St. George's, of the attempt of Dr. Blackburn to introduce yellow fever into New York, Philadelphia, and other northern cities. Blackburn visited Bermuda ostensibly on a philanthropic mission, in connection with the cause of yellow fever. The evidence shows that while there, he collected bedding and clothing taken from fever patients, and that he purchased and infected a quantity of new clothing, which he packed in trunks and left in charge of parties with orders to forward them to New York in the spring. One witness testified that Blackburn represented himself as a Confederate agent, whose mission was the destruction of the Northern masses. It was also shown that several persons connected with the agency of the Confederate States were cognizant of these facts. It is stated that there were 10 trunks, three of which have been found, and their contents buried by the Board of Health. Blackburn is well known in these provinces as a leading and ultra rebel.

TORONTO, April 5th.—Cleary, one of the parties for whom the President offers a reward in his proclamation, publishes a letter, declaring that there is not a particle of truth in the statement that he concocted and incited the assassination, and asserts that he knew nothing of it until it had been committed.

BIRTHS.

On Thursday, the 4th instant, at No. — Hanover street, Mrs. A. J. Auerthorpe, of a son.

In this city, on Thursday, the 5th instant, Mrs. D. V. Clearburn, of a daughter.

On the 4th instant, Mrs. James Ferrier, Jr., of a son.

In this city, on the 4th instant, the wife of James Turbayne, of a son, still-born.

MARRIED.

On the 4th instant, by the Rev. Canon Bancroft, at Trinity Church, Mr. Stephen Tingley, to Miss Mary Curiale, eldest daughter of Mr. John Curiale, of this city.

On the 4th instant, by the Rev. Canon Bancroft, at the Trinity Church, Mr. Philip Curiale, of this city, to Miss Sarah Jones, daughter of Richard Jones, Market Drayton, Shropshire, England.

DIED.

In this city, on the 5th instant, Agnes, daughter of Augustus Mosser, aged 5 years and 7 months.

In this city, on the 5th instant, Charles Henry, infant son of William Wilkinson, aged 2 months.

In this city, on the 5th instant, Minnie Eliza, daughter of W. S. Goodough, aged 4 years and 6 months.

On the 6th instant, suddenly, at his residence, at Edwardburg, C.W., James Jollyman, Esq., of H. M. Customs, aged 45 years.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS TO "SABBATH-SCHOOL MESSENGER."

There will be some delay in the delivery of the "S.S. Messenger" for May; but after this month it is hoped the periodical will be ready for delivery at the beginning of each month. All orders should be addressed to F.E. GRAFTON, Bookseller, Stationer, and Periodical Agent, 82 Great St. James street, opposite the Methodist Church. The subscription is 15 cents per annum. Four copies, 50 cents; ten copies and over, 10 cents per copy per annum.

LETTERS on withdrawal from the Bible Society by the late Corresponding Secretary, addressed to

JOHN MAIR, Esq., A.M., M.D., Staff-Surgeon, &c., &c., Kingston. Price 10 cents; free by mail. For sale by F.E. GRAFTON, Bookseller, Stationer, and Periodical Agent, 82 Great St. James street, Montreal.

ENGLISH PERIODICALS.—

All communications respecting the English Periodicals heretofore supplied from the "WITNESS" BOOK STORE, should hereafter be addressed to the undersigned, who will continue to supply them.

F.E. GRAFTON, Bookseller, Stationer, and Periodical Agent, 82 Great St. James street, Montreal, Opposite the Methodist Church.

TO ADVERTISERS.—

The "Daily Witness" circulates over 900 copies by mail through 380 post-offices, and an average of 5,000 in the city, being by far the most largely circulated daily paper in Canada, excepting, perhaps, the "Globe." The charge for advertising is very low in proportion to the circulation, being not much more than One Cent per line per 1000 copies for the first insertion, and half that rate for subsequent insertions.

The "Montreal Witness" (semi-weekly) circulates 3,300 copies, through 980 post-offices; and the "Weekly Witness" has a circulation of 3,100 copies, through 990 post-offices; the issue of the latter having been nearly trebled within the last six months.

Advertisements intended for country-merchants within 250 miles of Montreal, will probably reach their aim better through the "Witness" than through any other medium, and the small number of advertisements inserted in the country-editions especially renders those that are inserted more valuable.

ESTATE THOMAS GIBSON, ST.

JOHNS—Final Dividend payable on and after WEDNESDAY, 17th instant, by the Assignees.

JOHN SINCLAIR, J.A. MATHEWSON.

Montreal, 4th May, 1865.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS BY MAIL.

I will send THOMPSON'S GRAND STRAWBERRY PLANTS, in good order. Post-paid to any part of the Province for 30 cents per dozen, or \$1.00 per hundred.

This is the best foreign variety, and has taken four first premiums in New York. [See "American Agriculturist" for July, 1864, '65 and '66.] Also, a complete treatise on Strawberry culture sent for 12 cents. Send P.O. Money Order if convenient. Address Post-paid, G. P. RIXFORD, Bedford, Massiquoi Co., C.E.

"THE FAMILY WASH" may be

speedily accomplished to the great delight of the Household by using the

GLYCERINE SOAP POWDER,

which saves time, trouble, labor, firing, soap, "tongue and temper;" no rubbing is required at the tub, boil the clothes twenty minutes and hang them up to dry. Ask at your nearest Grocer or Druggist for "Harper Twelve-tree Glycerine Soap Powder" in small packets.

Wholesale Agent: Walter Hargrave No. 20 Exchange street, Montreal. Sole Manufacture and Patentee: Harper Twelve-trees, Brouley-by-Bow, London, England.

1865. NEW FREIGHT

MONTREAL AND OTTAWA FORWARDING COMPANY.

(LIMITED.)

CAPITAL, \$50,000.

JOHN McLENNAN, President.

W. McNAUGHTON, Directors.

J. B. AUGER,

This Company has been formed with a special view to provide for the large and increasing trade of the route by the Ottawa River and Rideau Canal and their tributaries, and is provided with new and efficient stock, and all the means necessary to secure despatch and economy in rates of freight.

Freight received on the Wharf of the Richelieu Company at Quebec, and forwarded daily.

ISAAC BONNER, Agent,

95 Common Street,

Canal Wharf, Montreal,

L. C. COUVRETTE,

Agent Canal Basin,

Ottawa.

S.W.

TEACHER WANTED.—

Wanted, on the 1st July next, a competent Male Teacher for the Beauharnois Protestant School.

Salary, say \$240, and a free House. Apply [if by letter unreg'd] to DAVID SMITH, Chairman of the Trustees.

Beauharnois, 19th April, 1865.

CARPET WAREHOUSE.

74 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET, 74.

JAMES BAYLIS,

Importer of

CARPETING,

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,

CURTAIN MATERIALS,

KAMPTULICON,

CORNICES,

LACE CURTAINS,

Invites the attention of intending purchasers to his large and well selected stock of the above goods, which have been purchased in the best markets under the most favourable circumstances.

An experienced Upholsterer attends to the Curain Department, making of Carpets, and laying of Oil Cloths.

Montreal Warehouse, 74 Great St. James Street.

Toronto Warehouse, 31 King Street East.

READ IT IF YOU PLEASE.—

The Rev. D. Whitaker writing from Toun-oo, Burmah, says:—"My duties as a missionary prevent my noticing particular cases, but your Pain-Killer has been used with peculiar success in diseases of the stomach, bowel complaints, and in severe cases of burns; one of the Christian villages near us was burned down, and several persons were represented as near a dying condition from the severity of their injuries. I sent them the Pain-Killer at once, with directions for its use; all but one were saved."

Rev. C. Hibbard, writing from Burmah to his father, says:—"I have used Perry Davis Vegetable Pain-Killer for croup, colds, summer complaints, burns, bruises, and for the stings of scorpions, with uniform success. We always keep it where we can put our hands on it in the dark, if need be."

CANADA AND EUROPEAN EX-

Press.—The British and American Express Co. have opened an Office in Tower Buildings, 22 Water Street, Liverpool, for the Forwarding of Parcels, Freight, and Valuables of every description, by the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company's Steamers. Consignments solicited. Orders promptly attended to.

AGENTS:

L'pool, A. Blackwood, Jr., Tower Buildings, 22 Water St.

London, Hill Son & Meadows, 35 Milk Street, Cheapside.

G. W. Whealy & Co., 150 Leadenhall Street, E.C.

Manchester, Globe Express Co., Market Street.