

# MONTREAL WITNESS,

## COMMERCIAL REVIEW AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

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No. 2.

[For the "Witness."  
JOTTINGS BY THE WAY.

WASHINGTON.

I wound up sight-seeing in Washington with a look at the "National Monument," or rather at that small portion of it that is completed. The square shaft of plain marble is 70 feet in diameter at the base, and is to be 600 feet high, —though not more than one-third is yet finished. At the base is to be built a vast rotunda, with statues, sculptures, and other embellishments; but the work is at present entirely suspended, and the workmen's buildings are occupied by the commissariat of some portion of the army, fighting for the restoration of the Union that Washington inaugurated.

In Washington I learnt what "clear, foggy weather" meant. With a clear sky and a bright sun, a deep haze would hang near the earth, through which the sunshine would all day seek to penetrate, but with little or no success.—They said such weather was not uncommon in winter, and I could well believe it, for it lasted all through my visit. On the afternoon of such a day, having armed myself with a pass to carry me safely anywhere "inside of pickets," I started alone in a buggy to explore in Virginia.—There was no need to ask the way to the Army. Up Pennsylvania Avenue, and through Georgetown to the Aqueduct Bridge, there comes and goes a stream of soldiers on foot, orderlies on horseback, and army waggons of all kinds and sizes, telling of the thousands beyond whose "base of supply" is the City of Washington.—The bridge, of course, is guarded, and without a pass no one can cross, either by bridge or ferry, into Virginia. While crossing the bridge on the heights in front, are seen the first of the celebrated defences which have been drawn around the city, and are said to have made it impregnable. Looking at them with an unprofessional eye, I can give no judgment on this, but merely describe something of their appearance as I saw them. On the S. W. side of the Potomac, opposite and below the city, lies the elevated plateau called Arlington Heights. On this plateau has been formed a series of forts, a quarter to half a mile distant from each other, and so arranged that a cross-fire from three of these forts could be concentrated on any one spot at once. Between the forts, except where inequalities of the ground rendered it unnecessary, rifle-pits have been dug,—the whole forming a regular chain across that portion of Virginia fronting on the District of Columbia. The forts consist of earthworks thrown up some 8 to 10 feet high, with a deep and wide ditch outside, and over which there is sometimes a thick row of large roots, such as fences are made of in some parts of the country,—the large projecting roots looking as if they would cause a good deal of "bother" to any one who might attempt to pass. Inside the forts are bomb-proof magazines, and in some bomb-proof hospitals, rife-pits have been dug,—the whole forming a regular chain across that portion of Virginia fronting on the District of Columbia. The forts consist of earthworks thrown up some 8 to 10 feet high, with a deep and wide ditch outside, and over which there is sometimes a thick row of large roots, such as fences are made of in some parts of the country,—the large projecting roots looking as if they would cause a good deal of "bother" to any one who might attempt to pass. Inside the forts are bomb-proof magazines, and in some bomb-proof hospitals, rife-pits have been dug,—the whole forming a regular chain across that portion of Virginia fronting on the District of Columbia.

Our work, in hand, was resumed in due time, and prosecuted with fresh courage. It was felt that, if "the laborer was worthy of his hire," he would not be forsaken. A moderate amount of means was raised in Toronto early in May,—not exceeding \$75,—but kindly given by some of the best of men there. To this two or three small sums have since been added, by remittance. A moderate annuity comes to the cause from Boston, which would amount to \$250, but for heavy loss in the exchange into current funds. With these limited encouragements, the laborer has adhered closely, and in good faith, to his work, in the midst of sore afflictions,—not liking to turn aside from his work to attend to finances. Whether this course has been wise or unwise it has resulted in previous embarrassment, which must soon be abated or the cause abandoned. Here, however, hope coming up, in the midst of depression and darkness, says:—*Hear not—"The Lord will provide."*

To give you some idea of the extent of business on the canal the past season, let me state, that the aggregate of lockages of vessels alone, has been about 5,000, (being some 600 more than the previous season, and of scows, rafts, &c., about 2,000. Number of vessels visited, 1,560; Tracts distributed, about 10,000; Tract Journals, Christian Banners, &c., 4,000; Pages of Tracts, 100,000. Not only have the sailors been reached and benefited in vast numbers, but emigrants on the propellers, raftmen, lock-tenders, laborers employed in making repairs, and teamsters employed in towing the vessels, &c.; add also, numerous cottagers along the banks of the canal for miles, and the soldiers and their families here and in other places. To the sailor a gentle admonition has often been given, both on the deck and in the fore-castle, to steer carefully for the port of eternity; and to the soldier an ardent desire expressed that he may be a good soldier of the cross, as well as of the crown. The tracts and papers given, mostly in English, but some in German, French, and Gaelic, are generally received in a spirit of kindness and docility, and carefully read, as we are well-informed. These and other means of evangelization used here and elsewhere, have wrought favorable changes in the character and deportment of the sailors. The Temperance Reform has moved most prosperously. Intemperance, profaneness, and Sabbath-desecration, have been greatly diminished within a few years. To these cheering facts, there is no lack of testimony, by careful observers; and some, we trust, under these blessed influences have resolved on "newness of life," and had their names written in heaven.—Our aim is not only to reform the outward man but to lead to the Cross of Christ and thus advance His cause and the interests of His kingdom. While some of the tracts and papers distributed have been treated with indifference, far more, we are happy to say, have been perused and reperused with intense interest on the vessels and carried home at the close of navigation, to be read again during the winter season. Time and again we have had most gratifying testimony to these facts. We usually have one Bethel meeting every Sabbath afternoon on some vessel, for the reading of the sacred Scriptures and the proclamation of the Gospel. During many of these precious seasons, which can never be forgotten, we have witnessed marked solemnity, and most earnest and respectful attention to the word of life. Should our arduous efforts on the canal

ton, and the consumption of horses by army waggons and in the field, is enormous. Along the road-sides they are seen, scores of them, mercifully shot where they fell from exhaustion or disease—and at one rendezvous some 200 to 300 are daily condemned and shot as worthless. As I slowly wound my way back from camp to camp, and fort to fort, the sun shone so strongly through the haze as to soften the frost of the previous night, and give a slight sample of the Virginia mud, so that when I at length crossed into Washington, I brought back with me a larger portion of the "sacred soil" than the Confederates would have allowed to return to the Union, if they had known it. M.

### MISSIONARY WORK ON WELLAND CANAL.

(To the Editor of the Daily Witness.)

St. Catherines, C.W., Dec. 24, 1862.

Sir,—Inasmuch as it is well known that a Bethel Mission has been in operation for many years, on the Welland Ship Canal, chiefly under American auspices, I take the liberty to give you a brief view of its progress during the past season.

About the opening of navigation in April last, a meeting of ministers was held in Knox's church, Toronto, the Pastor in the chair; there being present seven ministers, representing four or five denominations. The substance of what passed is as follows:— "It was deemed advisable, after hearing Mr. W., to countenance and promote the good work in which he is engaged; therefore, he is hereby recommended to the favorable consideration and patronage of the Christian public, and the above named ministers have agreed to be a committee of reference, and from time to time to receive from Mr. W. a report of his work and financial account."

This brief quotation seems to make the matter clear as to the line of duty. It was felt that a good foundation was then and there laid to build upon for the present; or, in other words, that a satisfactory nucleus was formed which might afterwards expand to the dimensions of a Sailors' Friend Society. There was one present at the meeting who felt deeply the necessity for having something done in Canada in aid of this sacred cause, especially as, at present, the supporting hands of Christians in the States are in a measure crippled, by a calamitous war!

Our work, in hand, was resumed in due time, and prosecuted with fresh courage. It was felt that, if "the laborer was worthy of his hire," he would not be forsaken. A moderate amount of means was raised in Toronto early in May,—not exceeding \$75,—but kindly given by some of the best of men there. To this two or three small sums have since been added, by remittance. A moderate annuity comes to the cause from Boston, which would amount to \$250, but for heavy loss in the exchange into current funds. With these limited encouragements, the laborer has adhered closely, and in good faith, to his work, in the midst of sore afflictions,—not liking to turn aside from his work to attend to finances. Whether this course has been wise or unwise it has resulted in previous embarrassment, which must soon be abated or the cause abandoned. Here, however, hope coming up, in the midst of depression and darkness, says:—*Hear not—"The Lord will provide."*

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prove final, we shall ever be joyfully grateful, in the pleasing thought that through the grace of God "we have not labored in vain." Opportunities here for doing good abound in every direction, and it is fit that we should heed the Apostle's words: "To do good and communicate, forget not, for with such sacrifice God is well pleased." Yours truly, "In the Kingdom and patience of Jesus Christ." H. WILSON.

### TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

HEAD-QUARTERS, ARMY OF POTOMAC, Jan. 4.—Everything is quiet along the Rappahannock. Richmond papers, of the 3rd, contain despatches from Murfreesboro, 1st. Bragg says the expedition under Gen. Banks fully accomplished its object. The railroads are broken in several places. A large amount of stores has been destroyed—many arms captured, and 1,200 prisoners paroled. Gen. Morgan has done his work, but the full effect is not known. The enemy in Tennessee and Mississippi is without telegraph or railroad communication with the rear. Bragg's second despatch of the same day says, the enemy has yielded his strong point and is falling back. We occupy the whole field, and shall follow. Gen. Wheeler made a complete circuit of their army on 30th and 31st. He destroyed 300 waggons loaded with both baggage and commissary stores, and paroled 700 prisoners. He is again behind them and has captured an ordnance train; to-day he has secured several thousand stand of arms. God has granted us a happy New Year.

A special despatch to the *Mercury* says, Gen. Burnside again tendered his resignation on Wednesday last. The President positively declined to accept it, and has given him full power to go into winter quarters or advance on the enemy as he may choose. It is confidently expected that the army will soon be in motion against the enemy.

The following has been received at the Navy Department:—Hampden Roads, 3rd, p.m.—To Hon. G. Welles:—"The Monitor," in tow of the "Rhode Island," passed Hatteras Shoals on Tuesday p.m. The weather was fine and promising about 9 p.m. Squally weather commenced about 10 o'clock, and it blew hard. At 1.30 a.m. on Wednesday, 31st, the "Monitor" having sprung a leak, went down.

(Signed,) S. P. LEE, Acting Rear Admiral. Richard Yeardon, of Charleston, offers \$10,000 for the capture of Gen. Butler.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—A special despatch from Murfreesboro on Friday evening states that the rebels were twice repulsed on Thursday in fierce attacks on our center and right.

BOSTON, Jan. 3.—The steamship "Caledonia" will be a total wreck, she has broken her back and the tide ebbs and flows in her.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 3.—Major Isaac W. Cook, Paymaster in the Army, has been arrested for a heavy defalcation, amounting to half million dollars. Most of the money was lost in gambling. Simultaneous arrests of gamblers have been made in Cincinnati, Cairo, Chicago, Louisville, and other places. About \$70,000 have been recovered at Cairo.

Thursday night.—Rosencranz ordered Beattie's brigade across the Stone River on our left, which was accomplished. At the same time they threw immense masses of infantry against Beattie's brigade, driving it across the river, when Negley's and Davis' divisions went to their aid. The most desperate struggle ensued and all the artillery of both armies were brought to bear. Our men suffered terribly but unflinchingly. At last Negley ordered a charge when the rebels gave way. The 7th Penn. charged home on the 26th Tenn., capturing its colors. Another regiment charged and seized a whole rebel battery. A grand shout of victory arose along the whole line, when Rosencranz advanced his whole line, the left establishing itself on the east bank of the river, the centre holding the enemy's former position, and the right holding its original position of Wednesday. The advantage is with us. The battle will be resumed on Saturday, and all feel confident of a victory. Nassau dates of the 24th state that the schooner "Emma Tuttle," captured by the steamer "Cambridge" while trying to run the blockade off Wilmington, had put into Rumney, Bahamas; the British authorities refused to allow the vessel to go to sea again without a permit from the authorities of Nassau.

Second Despatch.—There was heavy cannonading to-day until noon, when the rebels attacked our left wing and were totally repulsed. There was very little fighting yesterday. Our forces do not yet occupy Murfreesboro. The rebels attacked and destroyed our hospital buildings on Thursday. They are being strongly reinforced from the rebel army at Richmond.

Third Despatch.—There was a reported engagement at Laverne to-day between the mechanics and engineers under Col. Innes and Gen. Whenton's rebel cavalry. The latter were routed with a loss of 33 killed. All contrabands captured by the rebels on the Federal wagon trains are immediately shot; 20 thus killed are lying on the Murfreesboro pyke. Yesterday Gen. Rosencranz personally took command of the 4th U. S. cavalry, and attacked Gen. Wheeler's rebel cavalry, who were cut to pieces and utterly routed. The despatch from Col. Anderson to headquarters here, says we have whipped the enemy decidedly, and are at Christians, 9 miles south of Murfreesboro, on the railroad.

Fourth Despatch.—Col. McKee is reported killed. Our loss of officers is heartrending. The fighting to-day has been light. It ceased last evening with terrible slaughter of the enemy.

Fifth Despatch.—5 p. m.—The first day's fighting was all our own way, but the right wing of our army fought itself into a bad position. The third day we repulsed the enemy with terrible slaughter; ourselves sustaining but light loss.

MURFREESBORO, Dec. 31.—The bloodiest day of the war has closed. McCown's division attacked the enemy's right, driving them back with great slaughter. By 3 p. m. the enemy had been driven back six miles from our left and centre. Our loss is heavy. Whitney's cavalry captured 200 prisoners, a large supply of waggons and 400 beaves.

CAIRO, Jan. 3.—Despatches from Gen. Sherman, on the battle-field before Vicksburg, have been received at Helena. On Saturday, the 27th, Sherman debarked his force on the left bank of the Yazoo river, 10 miles above its mouth, and forming line of battle advanced towards Vicksburg. After passing beyond the reach of the fire of gunboats he encountered the enemy in force, and a terrific conflict of 5 hours ensued. The enemy was driven back beyond the two bayous that gird the rear of Vicksburg, and from their entrenched works on the hill by our shells. Saturday night the two armies lay on their arms, with the two bayous intervening. During the night pontoons were constructed, notwithstanding a terrific fire from the enemy, who were under cover of the undergrowth.

At daylight on Sunday a concerted advance was made by Sherman's whole force; Gen. Steele held the left, Gens. Morgan and Blair the centre, and Gens. A. L. and M. L. Smith the right. Gen. Steele turned the enemy's right so as to communicate with Morgan's division. By sunrise the whole force was engaged, and up to 10 o'clock the musketry and artillery fighting was severe. The rebels of Morgan's and Smith's divisions were entrenched on high and rising ground. This position was finally carried by storm.

The gunboats did not co-operate, but the "Benton" engaged the fortifications during the action, and had several of her men killed. Captain Guyon, her commander, was mortally wounded. Gen. Banks and Farragut were expected to co-operate, but had not arrived.

St. LOUIS, Jan. 3rd.—Gen. Blunt telegraphs from Van Buren on the 30th, that the rebels retreated during the night towards Arkadelphia, abandoning 60 wounded at Fort Smith, whom they left with instructions to take care of themselves. General Blunt also reports that Col. Phillips whom he had sent into the Indian Territory with 1,200 men, has driven the rebel forces of Col. Coffee and Stanwort across the Arkansas River at Fort Gibson, and destroyed the rebel fortifications, barracks and commissary buildings at Fort Davis.

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 1.—Rebel newspapers captured at Van Buren, Arkansas, admit the loss of the rebels in killed and wounded at the battle of Prairie Grove to be 4,000. The entire telegraphic correspondence of Gen. Hindman was taken. It contains much valuable information, and will be forwarded to the War Department. The destitution of the Confederates is most pitiable; 4,000 of Hindman's are without shoes. The loss to the citizens by the recent raid amounts to over half a million dollars.

CAIRO, Jan. 4.—The *Memphis Bulletin*, just received, says the steamer "Ratler" has arrived direct from the fleet at Vicksburg, which place she left on Monday evening. The fighting had been going on five days, commencing Wednesday, and continuing up to Monday morning.—Sherman had captured three lines of the enemy's works, and the firing on the fourth and last line of defense, on the Jackson and Vicksburg road, had ceased, and the indications were that it had surrendered. This line was just 2 miles from Vicksburg, and nothing between Sherman and the city but the useless work of the Railroad. Before taking the fortifications, Sherman sent a brigade to cut off the Shreveport Railroad, which work was successfully performed. Sherman was re-inforced on Sunday by 9,000 men from Grant's army, by way of the river. The whole Federal force before Vicksburg is now 40,000. The latest accounts are that we had captured 10 guns and 700 prisoners. Nothing had yet been heard of the forces below Vicksburg.

The steamer "Judge Turrance" was twice fired on while passing Millikenville. In retaliation, the "Ratler" burned the town.

Gen. Sullivan, with a force of 6,000 men attacked Forest on Thursday morning, at Hunt's Cross Roads, 12 miles from Lexington, Tennessee. A severe engagement ensued, lasting all day. A gunboat, patrolling the river, prevented the rebels from crossing. They fought desperately, but finally were routed and scattered, with the loss of 1,400 killed and wounded, and 400 captured. We also took 350 horses, nearly 1000 stand of arms and a battery of six guns. The Union loss was 800 killed and wounded. These losses may be exaggerated, but it is certain, however, that they were very heavy.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Secretary Stanton this afternoon replied to Representatives Colfax and Dennis' request for information as follows:—"We have a telegram from Rosencranz to Halleck, in which he details the operations as successful on our side down to Saturday. Another from Gen. Mitchell at Nashville to me, which speaks of things as entirely favorable on our side, and with confident predictions of our entire success and the destruction of the enemy. Another from the operator at Nashville this morning, in which he says the news from head quarters this morning is decidedly cheering. A telegram from Grant says that the rebel newspapers at Grenada say that the Yankees are in Vicksburg. This ought to satisfy a reasonable appetite."

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—The *Times* has the following despatch from Nashville:—"From persons arriving from the battle field, I learn that on Saturday night, during the storm, the enemy attacked our men in their rifle pits along the whole line. There was heavy fighting in the centre. We drove the enemy across Stone River. The 77th Penn first carried the point. On Sunday morning Stanley's Brigade entered Murfreesboro. The town is injured by shells

The rebels buried their own dead and our officers. There has been great loss of Confederate life. We lose about 9,000 prisoners. The enemy retreated to Talahoma. Our forces are terribly scattered. Out of 136 Colonels engaged, we lost 119 killed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The material result of Stuart's cavalry raid was one Government wagon half filled with oats, but it masked the withdrawal from the lines behind Fredericksburg of large re-inforcements for Bragg's forces.

A balloon observation, 900 feet high, revealed to our commanders, last week, the fact that the number of rebel infantry camps, across the Rappahannock, had largely diminished.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 31st.—The British steam-sloop "Petrel," from Fortress Monroe, has arrived off the bar. She was visited by the British Consul to-day, and will come up to the city.

The schooner "Emma Tuttle" captured by a Yankee cruiser, and put in charge of a prize crew, has been re-captured by the original officers and crew who were confined on board, and taken back to Nassau with the prize crew.

VICKSBURG, Dec. 30.—A courier has just arrived here, who states that the enemy attempted to storm our lines again this morning, but after a severe contest were repulsed with heavy loss. No further particulars at present. The loss of the enemy is said to be about 300 killed, wounded and prisoners. Our loss about 50 killed and wounded.

OPPOSITE FREDERICKSBURG, Jan. 4.—The belief that large number of rebel troops have been withdrawn from our front, sent to Petersburg, and to reinforce Bragg, is very general among our commanding officers. The weather is warm and clear.

The iron clads were sent from Munro to Wilmington, with the object of cutting the railroad communication between Charleston and Richmond.

A London letter in the *World* states that if the writer is not misinformed, the Governments of England and Russia have re-considered their action on the proposition of Napoleon for friendly interposition in American affairs.

A special despatch, dated Fa'mouth, Va., 3rd, gives an account of a recent reconnaissance in force to Morrisville, on this side of the Rappahannock. Forty-eight miles were marched in 30 hours. Several rebel pickets were captured, and the force returned in good condition. One of the regiments crossed the Rappahannock, and penetrated seven miles into the interior, but found no rebel infantry or cavalry in force.

LOUISVILLE, January 5.—Murfreesboro advices represent the Federal victory as complete. The entire rebel army is fleeing towards Tallahoma in great disorder. There are three feet of water on the Cumberland shoals and the water is rising. Everything is going on well in front. Rosencranz is in Murfreesboro. He has captured the rebel teams, and is driving the enemy.

Gen. Rosencranz is unhurt. The *Journal's* despatch says that a fourth bloody fight occurred last night during the storm. The rebels charged us and were repulsed. Our troops hold Murfreesboro, and our advantages are great.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—The *Herald* has the following dispatches:—Nashville, January 5th.—Wounded officers who arrived from the front say that Murfreesboro is certainly evacuated. The rebels retired to Talahoma. Gen. Stanley is pursuing the rebel rear guard. Gen. Sill's body is in charge of the enemy. The rebels attacked us on Saturday night and got whipped and driven back. A portion of Gen. Negley's division crossed the river first. We lost 10,000 killed and wounded and 4,000 prisoners. The rebel loss is very large.

JOHNSON'S LANDING, 17 miles by Yazoo River, via Cairo, Jan. 5.—The expedition reached this point yesterday, and the troops debarked last night, under cover of the gunboats, in safety, and marched inland to get the rear of the enemy. This morning a force has been occupied building bridges to get to the position.

General Sherman has issued orders to move on to the bluffs commanding Vicksburg to-morrow at 5 a.m. There is every prospect of success.

The gunboats shelled the batteries at Haines Bluff to-day for an hour and a quarter, with indifferent success. The enemy have seven batteries of heavy rifled guns on each of these bluffs. The bulk of their army is reported to comprise 14,000 men.

The floating-batteries will drop out of Yazoo, probably to-morrow, with the gunboats, and shell Vicksburg in front. Admiral Farragut and General Bangs are hourly expected below. The enemy have news of their approach.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—Special dispatches from Washington give the following from Richmond papers of Friday. The first dispatch is official to the Confederate War Department:—

MURFREESBORO, Dec. 31st.—We assailed the enemy at 7 o'clock this morning, and after 10 hours hard fighting have driven them from every position except his extreme left, where he has successfully resisted us. With the exception of this point we occupy the whole field.

We captured 4,000 prisoners, including two Brigadier Generals, 31 pieces of artillery, and some 200 waggons and teams. Our loss is heavy, but that of the enemy greater.

(Signed,) A. BRAXTON BRAGG.

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NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—Rumor says a Brigadier General and a Colonel have been arrested in this city, charged with heavily defrauding the Government.

Contemporary Press.

PROF. CAIRNS ON AMERICA.

This eminent man recently gave another lecture on American affairs, in which he comments as follows on the recent Democratic triumphs:—

And, now, Sir, will you pardon me if I say a word or two upon the present crisis? It is well known, from recent announcements, that the "Democrats" have gained some election triumphs, and any one who has the slightest acquaintance with American politics is well aware that they are a party who are either overt or concealed sympathizers with that "institution" which they reluctantly gave up in their own states, and which they still feed and support by their political weight and more, which they actually keep up by carrying on the slave trade in an underhand way. The recent condemnation of a black-headed villain at New York for smuggling a cargo of 800 blacks to Cuba illustrates my statement, and by the way shows how much in earnest the present Government heads are in their determination to sweep slavery from the earth. These Democrats are the internal foes of the Republic, the mental and the subversive lacquers of the Southerners, who when hard, up as scamps often are, were wont to borrow of them at usurious rates of interest, and in my mind are even more contemptible than the seceders who at least are straightforward in avowing and glorying in their villainy. No doubt these Democratic successes at the elections strengthen and inspire the belligerent Southerners, and I dare say, encourage Napoleon III., who has of course a sympathy with those who make alavery the "corner-stone" of an empire, to make his specious proposal which was promptly and deservedly rejected by the English and Russian governments; a peace made now, would, from the attitude of the South, and other causes, leave everything undone for which the war was undertaken, the Union would not be restored, and slavery would be allowed to career unrestrained over the "territories," over the whole Continent of America. The "Hero of Solferino," the nightmare of Italy the guilt-stained wader "through slaughter to a throne" saw this, and therefore with diabolic cunning he sought to interfere, and in order to give colour to his "mediation" he asked and expected to obtain the approval of the two great powers most interested in America. The daily interviews of the rebel envoy Slidell have not been without their fruit, "I must have my finger in the pie; I have already 40,000 soldiers in Mexico, what are these blacks to me? May I not even, eventually sway the sceptre of an empire of which the Southern states can form the nucleus; as a proof of my good will to the Southern aristocracy; I might also throw away a few lives in obtaining for them fresh training-grounds for servile occupation, *Vive l'Institution!*" These or something like these, might have been the cogitation of that tortuous brain which denies to Europe the power to disarm—but however, this time, he has "reckoned without his host." I am happy to say that the "Republicans" are still a decided majority in the Congress, and their affairs begin to look brighter for the Federal army. The "dashing cavalry officer" Stuart has found a match in the loyal Pleasanton. The *Times* correspondent, that biased and unscrupulous false prophet, is raising a cry that the Government are about to "inaugurate a reign of terror." And, shall I say it, this is exactly what I think that the President and his colleagues ought to do, and what they should be justified in doing. A dreadful distemper requires a severe remedy "the accursed thing" must be put away by the utter destruction and subjugation of those who are tainted with its complicity. The President has, at last, cast the Constitution to the wind, he is now a free man, and he is possessed of power equal to that of his friend Napoleon III. or the Autocrat of all the Russias. Let him employ that power in carrying the war still further into the headquarters of slavery, and quelling, within the loyal states, the factional opposition of Democratic caballers. I know that it is dreadful to contemplate further effusion of blood, but if the war stops where it is now, a greater evil than twice the amount of bloodshed remains behind, Slavery, vitiating and poisoning the moral and political atmosphere, an incubus which, so long as it is left on their shoulders, must prevent Americans from realizing a glorious future for the New World.

JEFF. DAVIS AND HIS SCHEME OF WHOLESALE MURDER.

(From N. Y. Tribune.)

On the 14th inst., Gen. N. F. Banks arrived at New-Orleans and assumed command there, vice Gen. B. F. Butler, relieved.

On the 15th, Gen. Butler issued his farewell order, announcing his supersedeure.

On the 23d—eight days later—Jeff. Davis issued from Richmond his proclamation consigning Gen. Butler and all his commissioned officers to a felon's death—when he shall have caught them.

Richmond is in telegraphic communication with Mobile, hardly one hundred miles from New-Orleans, and there is unquestionably almost daily clandestine intercourse between the military authorities in Mobile and the Rebels in New-Orleans. In other words, though our Government can only hear from New-Orleans at considerable intervals, and by the circuitous ocean route, the Rebel Government can always be informed of any important event occurring there within three days at most, and oftener within two days. Hence we first learned through Richmond of the capture of the great South-Western city several days before our Government had advice of it through official or other Union channels.

Can there be a shadow of doubt, then, that Davis, when he issued his raw-head-and-bloody-bones fulmination against Butler and his subordinates, knew that Butler had been relieved, and no longer had any subordinates?

The Butler portion of Jeff's pronouncement, therefore, is empty bravado. It is simply a load of straw which he pushes before him to cover his real assault.

In fewer words—Mr. Jeff. Davis proposes to kill all "negro slaves" who shall be captured fighting against the Slaveholders' Rebellion, and all white commissioned officers "when found serving in company with said slaves"—no matter whether officers of negro regiments or of any other.

Such is the way "the comet" takes "the Pope's bull." Don't he seem to think there's something in it?

Jeff. daintily says "all negro slaves"—but who for one moment imagines that any nice inquiry will be made as to the former status of the negro caught in a Federal uniform behind a Federal musket? There will be no time for such inquiry—no thought but to kill as speedily and painfully as possible. Nobody need be told what the punishment of "slaves captured in arms" and engaged in "servile war" is by the laws of Slave States. And our White officers "found serving in company with" them are to be served the same way.

In other words, the Rebel Confederacy proposes to meet the policy of Emancipation by inaugurating a wholesale murder of prisoners.

Is it well for insurgents to thus aggravate the perils and penalties of insurrection?

When Kentucky wanted to hang Gen. Buckner—who was a double-dyed, forsworn traitor according to all laws, human and divine—she was not permitted to do so. On the contrary, Kentuckians and Marylanders serving in the Rebel armies have been paroled and exchanged by the same as other Confederate prisoners. And yet, there is no serious pretense that Kentucky and Maryland have seceded from the Union; and if we had chosen to treat them specially as traitors, there was ample ground for doing so.

The first battalion of Colored Men organized for this war was raised in New-Orleans, to fight on the side of the Slaveholders' Rebellion under the authority of Gov. Moore of Louisiana. That battalion became the nucleus of Gen. Butler's (now Gen. Banks') colored force, now amounting to a brigade of three or four thousand men. Is it a law of civilized warfare that slaveholders and rebels alone may arm and use negroes? Let them show their patent.

Jeff. talks largely of "the horrors" and "merciless atrocities" of a "servile war"—but these atrocities are of his own creation purely. The negroes—whether on his side or on ours—have thus far shown no disposition to disregard the most humane rules of civilized warfare. But he steps in and, charging others with exciting to "merciless atrocities," proceeds to inaugurate them himself! Were the negroes to do their worst, they could not surpass the "atrocities" which he, from his snug fireside, orders to be perpetrated, until the whole land shall be drunk with blood.

He will frighten nobody. On the contrary, the whole civilized world will see in this savage manifesto a new proof of the unspeakable brutality and cruelty inseparable from the Slaveholding system, and will hail it as a striking proof of Rebel desperation. Murder is the last resort of even the most hardened and reckless felon. And, while it is easy to launch a threat for wholesale execution from the Cabinet, soldiers in the field, who are to be its victims, and who fully comprehend that butchery involves retaliation, will generally do as they see fit about carrying such sanguinary threats into execution.

LETTER FROM TURKEY.

(Correspondence of the New York Observer.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 20, 1862.—With the details of the Greek revolution you are of course already familiar. The sympathy with it, shown by the Hellenic community here, from its very commencement, has been very marked.

An extension of territory, as consequent on this revolution, is, naturally enough, the dream of Hellas. Grivas, a "fiery anti-Turk," was appointed General-in-Chief of the entire national forces, an act which was understood by many to mean an attack at an early day on the Turkish frontier; but Grivas had hardly assumed the command, when he was suddenly carried off by apoplexy. In view of "possible eventualities on the Greek frontier," a list of the Turkish forces there has appeared in the local papers. Three thousand more troops have been ordered thither by the Porte, and a strong squadron to Salonica.

It is a fact not without significance, that Russia should take this opportunity to demand a reconsideration of the Montenegro question; the Russian Navigation Company also, which has been accustomed, from time to time, to carry the Turkish Government's munitions of war to Salonica and other points, in its regular line of steamers, has since the accomplishment of the Greek revolution, declined to transport any more, alleging superior orders to that effect.

The question of the *Vakouf* property is again on the tapis, many obstacles having been thrown in the way of its settlement some time since. You may be aware that about half or more of the real estate in Constantinople is what is called *vakouf*—"devoted,"—that is to say, belongs to the mosques, which sell it out to purchasers on certain conditions. For example a man can buy *vakouf* property and transmit it to his family from generation to generation, if he has sons and grandsons to inherit it; but if his direct heirs are daughters, the house and lands are lost, and must go back to the mosques, which immediately sell them again to other purchasers. A man owning *vakouf* property, and having no sons, may however leave it to the nearest male heir, or to an adopted son, if the settlement is made during his life-time; otherwise the deed is null and void. Men wait till they are on their death-beds, before they are willing to transfer their property to other hands, and then it is either too late, or so many delays arise, and so many obstacles are thrown in the way, that life is extinct before the proper signatures have been placed to the deed, and the

property is sure to be safely restored to the mosques. In this way were obtained the immense revenues of the latter, which are devoted in part to the support of the schools in which are trained the *sophists* or law-students—in the sense that religion is their law, and law their religion,—the men who are always at the bottom of every insurrection or conspiracy in the city. One can readily imagine the abuse to which the *vakouf* system leads, and the many discouragements it throws in the way of owners who desire to improve and render more valuable their estates. There is again a vigorous effort by government to correct this abuse, and if possible to destroy this privilege; but with every imau and mollah in the empire opposed to it, it is attended with serious difficulties.

Another subject that has come up for consideration, has reference to the powers assumed by foreign Consuls and their employees over Ottoman subjects, and bears directly upon the case of the French Consul at Adrianople, who refused to give up his *kavass* for trial by the Turkish authorities. Some stringent rules have been addressed to the various Consulates, limiting their power over either *rayah* or *Musulman*. In future no Ottoman subject can escape Turkish jurisdiction, though employed by a foreign subject, neither can a native be appointed as Vice Consul or Consular Agent of a foreign power, except in urgent cases and by direct application to the Porte, and then only provisionally.

A new fountain has recently been erected by the Valide Sultana, the mother of his Majesty. The day it was opened, prayers were read by an imau, the people responding amen! Its sixteen cocks, full of sherbet, as is usual at such inaugurations, were then turned, and the people drank freely of the sweet beverage until sunset—some 15,000 gallons of sherbet having been consumed by that time. Largess was also given the same day to the soldiery, out of her Highness' private purse.

The third wife of his Majesty, the Sultan, gave birth this week to a son—a fact which we hope will satisfy those who persist in believing in the monogamy of Abdul Aziz. The young prince has received the name Mahmood Djelal-ed-Din—the glory of the faith—in honor of his grandfather. The cannon fire seven days to celebrate the event.

The friends of Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Haskel, of the American Board, will be glad to learn that they arrived here safely on the 15th inst. They leave next week for Bulgaria.

A very painful case of backsliding has just been discovered among the native converts. Henry Martyn, the baptized Persian, was, last week, arrested by the Turkish authorities for being connected with a band of counterfeiters, in fact, caught, with his accomplices, in the very act. The penalty for counterfeiting is fifteen years in the "Bagno."

Thouvenel, the ex-French Minister, is, it is understood, to return here and resume his former position as ambassador. G. B.

THE END OF A FAST YOUNG MAN IN NEW YORK.

A melancholy case of suicide, by shooting, occurred on Monday morning at the private boarding house, No. 240 West Thirty-second street. The victim was a young man named Edward Tomlins, aged about 19 years, and was regarded by all his friends and acquaintance as a young person of good moral character and promising business habits. For nearly two years past he has been employed in the store of Messrs. T. S. Young & Co., wholesale clothiers, No. 129 Chambers-street. Upon his entrance into that establishment, he came highly recommended to his employers, and he soon exhibited such a marked talent for business, and was withal so apparently conscientious and honest, that his employers were induced to repose the most implicit confidence in him. He had not been long with them before the whole charge of the books of the firm was intrusted to his care, and for several months past he has acted as their cashier. In the latter position, large amounts of money passed daily through his hands, and many workmen were weekly paid by him—he making the entry of such payments in the books of the concern in such a manner as best suited his purposes. During the last four months, his employers and others noticed, with some surprise, that the young man was very extravagant in dress, and also in some other respects, but, strange as it may appear, they did not for a moment suspect that he was robbing their money-drawer. He was seen morning after morning to come to his place of business in a carriage, and when the labors of the day were over, a carriage awaited at the store door to convey him to his boarding-house; and yet such was the confidence with which this firm trusted young Tomlins, that it never occurred to them to examine the cash-book or drawer, to see whether or not their confidence was misplaced. But the 1st of January was drawing near; the time was approaching when, as the habit is with all thorough business men, the accounts of the year would be overhauled, and all errors, whether of head or heart, would be brought to light. The result of this examination would involve the clerk in hopeless ruin. This was, no doubt, the reasoning of the young man, as the sequel will show.

On Monday morning, he did not appear at the breakfast table as usual, though it was known he was in his room during the night. About 10 o'clock Mrs. Archer, the landlady, tried the door, and finding it unfastened, stepped in. The sight which then presented itself to her view caused her to start back and scream with fright. One the floor of the room lay the apparently lifeless form of Tomlins, and beside him was a revolver. Mrs. Archer's screams brought some persons to her assistance, and the victim was placed upon a bed in a state of insensibility, and died a few moments afterward. An examination made by a physician showed that he had placed the revolver near his right temple and discharged it, thus driving a bullet into his brain. It is supposed that the act must have been committed about 9½ o'clock, and although there

were a number of people in the house at the time, it is a singular fact that no one heard the report of the pistol.

As soon as the news of Tomlin's death reached the store, a partial examination of the books and money accounts was made, which, according to the testimony of one of the partners given upon the inquest, resulted in showing a deficiency in his cash account amounting to upward of \$1,000, and it is believed that a more thorough investigation will reveal larger defalcations. It is alleged that during the past weeks there was a deficit of \$200, which is thought to have been appropriated by him to his own use. As an instance of his extravagance, it has been ascertained that his tailor's bill from April last up to the time of his death was \$462, all of which had been paid. His carriage bill during the last two or three months amounts to \$215; this also has been paid.

TRANSPORTATION.

Judge Burton, formerly Judge of the Supreme Court at Sydney, New South Wales, and late President of the Legislative Council, on the subject of transportation, in a letter just published, considers the causes which necessarily led to the abandonment of transportation to New South Wales:—

"The convict class—reckoning as such men and women still under sentence, holders of tickets-of-leave, and those free by expiration of sentence—had come to be a powerful party in the colony, to occupy posts of trust in situations which enabled them to give information to their friends, to the hindrance of justice, in the escape of felons; and once, I am able to state from my own judicial knowledge, a barbarous murder was committed upon a presumed witness in consequence of such information being conveyed by a convict clerk to the party against whom a prosecution was about to be instituted. They had their especial organ in the public press, conducted by a convict, holder of a ticket-of-leave; they were the chief holders of the too numerous low public-houses to which the friends of prisoners awaiting their trials and the witnesses on both sides resorted, and frequently those publicans, and others also who had been convicted themselves, formed a part of the jury.

"It is not too much to say that the course of justice was often hindered by these causes; but, besides all this, there was, on the one hand, an often undue and undeserved indulgence granted to special convicts on account of some talent useful to the favoured individual soliciting it; and, on the other, a spirit of insubordination among all classes of convict servants, and a consequent severity on the part of masters and magistrates, greatly deplored, but not to be avoided with a due regard to discipline."

In spite of this, Judge Burton considers that the advantages of the system of transportation are so great that a recurrence to it is by all means to be recommended:—

"I do not hesitate to declare that a penal settlement, well governed, on such principles, is the best, if not the only reformatory for adult offenders in the world.

"With respect to those colonies which were formerly penal settlements and refuse to receive again a convict class among them, and also object to the establishment of penal settlements in their immediate neighbourhood (I think rightly and wisely object), the renewal of transportation in those quarters is not to be thought of; but, beyond this, I deny the right of any colony occupying a portion, for instance, of the vast island continent of New Holland to place a veto upon such an occupation of its remote parts as upon its northern and north-western boundaries.

"It appears to me that there is in those parts ample space for more than one new settlement, without danger to the distant colonies on the extreme southern and eastern coasts; and I think that one such should be established without delay.

"I am aware of the vast expense of the old penal settlements to England; it was extravagant, needless, and is not to be repeated; but I hope that at this day an economical plan might be devised and carried out which would be found to justify the measure.

"They would all be maintained for a time by the Government, until private persons could be gradually intrusted with them as assigned servants. They would be employed in clearing ground, erecting barracks, public buildings, &c., and would thus act as pioneers of a more enlarged convict as well as of a free population when the time shall arrive for opening the settlement generally for free emigration. Until then the number of free persons should be limited to a due proportion with the requirements of the settlement.

"Transportation to such a settlement should not be continued for more than fifteen years, that is, beyond the period when free settlers shall become numerous.

"In this manner the advantages of the system for the founding of a new colony would be obtained without the main evils which may be feared from its too long continuance; and thus another and another settlement might be formed upon the coast of New Holland.

"The Australian colonies would certainly derive benefit from supplying them with necessaries, which would be more readily obtained thence than from England, and a new colony in the north might eventually vie with the prosperity of those already established, to the honour of Great Britain and the admiration of the world."

Mr. Herbert, of Queensland, in a letter on Justice Byles' charge to the Grand Jury of Maidstone, protests against transportation to his part of the country, and appears opposed even to its reintroduction as far as any part of Australia is concerned. He says:—

"It should not go forth to the world that the people of Queensland would for one moment consent to the re-establishment of a penal settlement in their territory. They will at once, and most strongly, repudiate the idea; and I regret that the informant of Mr. Justice Byles should have been so imperfectly aware of public feeling among the colonists. They claim to be no less British, in their

rights as well as in their sentiments, than their countrymen at home. They have been granted the privilege of self-government; and, with the opportunities thus afforded them, they have laboured industriously and effectually to obliterate from their society all traces of that convict system under which, years ago, their country was originally occupied.

"We, Sir, in Australia, have also our convicts to dispose of. We do not, it is true, impair the dignity of justice, imperil our own safety, or increase the amount of crime, by mitigating or annulling the sentences justly and deliberately passed upon offenders. We certainly find penal servitude no easy question to deal with. And would it not be impertinent and wrong for us to pray for leave to transport our convicts to some portion of the British Isles?"

THE FIRST OF JANUARY.

(From N. Y. Independent.)

The solemn day draws near. No Christian mind, accustomed to regard events as under the guidance of Divine Providence, can fail to perceive the steady progress of a Higher Plan in the history of this land.

How little could the venerable fathers have foreseen the extraordinary part which Slavery was to play in the history of this nation! It seemed to them a thing doomed and dying. It rose out of decay, gathered strength under a Government made for freedom, assaulted the spirit and doctrines of liberty in their very citadel; reared up a potent and corrupt aristocracy in a land vain-glorious of its democracy. It violated every principle of morality, and yet suborned the Christian ministry and subsidized the Church of fifteen States. It was at radical disagreement with political economy, and yet managed to control the business interests of the Nation! For a long period of years, this counterpart and mortal enemy of Human Liberty swayed the policy and managed the Government of a nation founded, above all others, for the express and eminent service of the Natural Rights of Man!

Was there no Divine Providence in permitting such a career to such a system of sin? Was it all Chance?

By a gradual influence, God developed, at length, an opposition to this gigantic wickedness that was overshadowing the land.

For thirty years He has summoned superior moral natures to resist this evil, until a generation of noble, protesting men has been reared and trained. The Anti-slavery Conflict has been to America a school and training not less important than was Luther's Reformation to Europe! In a period of unbounded worldly prosperity, when a nation was silently receding from its faith in human rights and liberties, this great Anti-slavery Resistance saved the moral sense and principles of the nation!

At length the crisis came. God had prepared the nation for it. He had led the people "by a way they knew not." Slavery declared war. A war for the founding of a slave-republic in America! It seemed strange and mysterious. The whole land was aroused. The power of the free states was put forth sublimely. Yet the conflict from the first has redounded to the credit, on the whole, of the slave states. Should the conflict end now, the North would have little of which to boast, and the South woe. It is true, Northern men have proved themselves brave and valiant. It will never hereafter, to the remotest South, be again said that Yankees dare not fight. South or North, courage has alike been shown to belong to our national character. Yet, the great resources of the free states have availed but little. The North has been like a steam fire-engine, with hose too weak or rotten to bear the pressure. The floods that have been drawn up have been wasted by the way, and but little has reached the flames. We have a noble common people. But they have acted through a feeble Government. At length it becomes evident that the safety of the nation demands the destruction of Slavery by the sword!

And now that the crisis is reached, and all men look anxiously for the Proclamation of Liberty, need any one fear the future? Has God guided the cause until this hour by manifest tokens, only to abandon it now?

Every one asks, and no one can tell what effects are likely to flow from the Proclamation. That it will inure to the benefit of Liberty, we have not a doubt. When the flame shall be lit in that Light-House at Washington, millions will gaze upon it with devout joy, and millions with rapture. The Proclamation of Liberty, which is to make January of 1863 more memorable than any day of any year in American secular history, is more than any light-house on the coast. Let us reverently hope it is rather like that Pillar of Fire by which God's people of old were divinely guided in the wilderness. To that God in whom our fathers trusted, we commit the destinies of this Nation! By every sign and token, we know that God guides us toward an auspicious future! Never till now, since this Government was founded, has the Executive and Congress laid the course of the ship of state by the compass of Justice and Liberty. Now our helmman stands, in the dark night, with his eye fixed upon the needle, heedless of the cries of frightened passengers or the mutterings of the crew, determined to trust the Compass.

ARCHBISHOP WHATLEY'S WORKS.—We are glad to learn that the Theological Writings of Archbishop Whatley are to be republished in this country, under the direct editorship of the author. The reprints, heretofore given to the American public, have been from early English editions, without the improvements introduced into the later editions, which, in many cases, are important, and without which the Archbishop would hardly be willing that his published works should be taken as representing his present views. The American publisher is to be Mr. Warren F. Draper, of Andover.

WHO BEGAN IT.

(From N. Y. Tribune.)

The N. Y. Express betrays a very short and vicious memory in the following:

"The Tribune is in gross error in saying the South began this war, in the sense here used. There are two ways to begin war,—the one, that of the Abolitionists, for hectoring the South, running off her slaves on Underground Railroads, mobbing U.S. Marshals, breaking into U. S. Courts, and nullifying in State Personal Liberty Bills, the Constitution of the United States, which pledges the North to deliver up, on claim, fugitive slaves. The Abolitionists waged war for twenty years. The Secessionists responded to it, in the ordinance of South Carolina, and in the action of the Montgomery Convention. John Brown fired the first gun; Jeff Davis, gun No. 2."

The Express is surely old enough to know that the above is grossly partial and unjust. Let us amplify it;

1. More than thirty years ago, the State of Georgia seized, tried, sentenced, and imprisoned certain Northern missionaries among the Indian tribes who were charged with violating her laws by continuing their work among those Indians, and advising them not to give up their lands. The Supreme Court of the United States adjudged the proceedings of Georgia invalid because contrary to the faith of treaties and ordered the release of the missionaries. Georgia ostentatiously defied and nullified the decree of the Court, and a Southern President (Jackson) upheld her for so doing. "Well," said he, "John Marshall has made his decision, now let him enforce it."

2. Nearly or quite thirty years ago, the Northern mails were ransacked by a mob in the City of Charleston, S. C., and whatever they chose to consider "incendiary" was destroyed. An appeal against this lawless violence to the Southern President through his Southern Postmaster-General was coolly rejected. The destruction of the Mails was utterly, superlatively lawless—but it was a slaveholding outrage, and the Government refused even to censure it. It was virtually settled that the Mails might be rifled whenever the Slave Power should see fit.

3. Some years later, South Carolina having asserted and exercised a right to seize and imprison any citizen of a Free State having a dark or tawny skin who should come to any of her ports in a vessel, Massachusetts decided to test the validity of such legislation against her citizens in the courts of South Carolina and of the Union. With this view, she sent to Charleston, as her Commissioner, Hon. Samuel Hoar, one of her most eminent citizens, who, unthinking of giving offence, took his young daughter along with him. Yet he had hardly arrived in Charleston on this peaceful, legal errand, when a mob was raised which hurried him out of the State by threats of personal violence if he should venture to remain a single day. And to this hour, South Carolina has never allowed the validity of her legislation against the colored citizens of Free States to be adjudicated even in her own courts.

DEATH OF THE EX-KING OF DELHI.

The last Indian mail brought home a piece of intelligence which five years ago would have caused a sensation, its most important announcement being that the old ex-King of Delhi is dead. Then public sympathy was enlisted on behalf of hundreds of disconsolate families mourning the loss of some one or more dearly loved relatives, who had fallen either by the atrocity of murderous assassins, or by the swoop of the cannon ball in those tremendous sieges, which will ever be renowned in the history of the Anglo-Indian defence of the interests of the British Crown in the hour of most imminent peril. Now the news falls comparatively unheeded. Time, the great consoler, has passed away so rapidly, so many other misfortunes and trials have come rushing thick upon mankind; the affliction of the present moment is so all absorbing, that few are either at the pains or the trouble to note a circumstance, which for ever breaks up one of the oldest sovereignties of the globe, and wipes out the very name of an empire coeval with the earliest ages. Mohamed Bahadar Shar was the last of his race, the final representative of the Great Moguls, who centuries ago enthralled India by their enormous power, and were so firmly seated in their vast possessions that it doubtless seemed they never could be moved. Like the cities of Nineveh and Babylon, the place of the Mogul Empire now knows them no more; and not a word of pity, or a sigh of lamentation, marks a disruption which can only be paralleled by the decline and fall of those once-renowned and powerful Empires.

No sooner was the influence of British rule felt in India, bringing civilisation and progress in its train, than a heavy blow was struck against the once strong-hold of Mahomedan possession. Bit by bit, as annexation took place, the power and the grandeur of the mightiest dominions gradually frittered away, and in the course of time, had there been nothing else to increase the rapidity of their decline, beyond the fact of the reigning sovereigns becoming dependants and pensioners of the British crown, they would have soon ceased to exist. The insane attempt, however, to restore the Mahomedan power in the old Mogul districts, which was one of the moving causes of the late Indian mutiny, hurried the consummation with the utmost rapidity to its close. From the moment the deceased ex-King of Delhi fell a prisoner into our hands, the existence of the Kingdom of the Great Moguls was for ever extinguished. As it had risen and culminated by means of violence and rapine, so it set in blood. The turbulent old man, whose life was spared in mercy, that he might die by natural causes rather than by the headsman's axe, or the rope of the hangman, cared for no victim, whom he could get into his hands, but gave up women and children—our own flesh and blood—to indiscriminate massacre. By a preconcerted manœuvre no less than forty-nine helpless human beings were captured and

thrust into a filthy dungeon, only to be taken out to be slaughtered in cold blood, whilst the perpetrator of the deed gloated over their sufferings, and urged his myrmidons to show no pity. The feeling which such barbarity aroused in the breast of our own people in the moment, was to mete out at once the same measure to him that he had meted to others, to try him for his life, and then hand him over to a painful and ignominious death. Had even strict justice taken its course, the old ex-King of Delhi would have paid the penalty of his crimes five years and a-half ago. Treacherous, however, as he had been; brutal in his malignity; and unsubdued in his purpose of revenge, that mercy he had never felt for the European was shown to him. The large and Godlike dealing of Christian charity was resorted to, upon the sacred principle, that vengeance belongs to other hands than those of men. Time was given to Mohamed Bahadar Shar to think upon the past, and to contemplate the future. His own conscience—brutal as he was he doubtless had a conscience—became his scourge, and doubtless that punishment was even more bitter for him to bear than the degradation of being a prisoner for life of that Power, whose rule he had attempted to subvert, and whose subjects he had in cold blood ruthlessly slaughtered.

The humiliation of this cruel old man furnishes a striking illustration of the way in which crooked measures, underhand means, and selfish purposes, invariably defeat those who adopt and rely upon them. He dugged the pit deep and wide for his purpose of vengeance; besprinkled its sides profusely with the blood of unoffending women and children; feasted his eyes upon their mangled remains, and thought that the way was clear to the restoration of the once Great Mogul Empire in its pristine dignity, influence, and strength. The overruling Power, which controls the eagle in its flight, no less than marks the sparrow in its fall, however, brought his devices to naught and shattered them ere they were contrived. What a lesson, then, does this old man's degraded death—sinking as he has done in insignificance into a dishonored grave—read to empires, princes, and peoples! How forcibly does it illustrate the position of all time—the example of which is always patent, if men were but wise enough to observe and follow it—that no man ever attempted to compass the misfortune or the downfall of his fellow-men, without himself finding in the end that what he did, he did not to them, but to himself!—*Bell's Weekly Messenger.*

THE PROCLAMATION.

(From Boston Journal.)

The spirit and terms of the President's proclamation are completely satisfactory to the mass of his sincere supporters. It is brief, as though the policy now fully developed stood in no need of apology or advocacy, but was to be indicated by its results. It has no words of irritation, but is humane and considerate in its suggestions to the class to which this great boon is vouchsafed. The true character of the measure is plainly avowed, and the solemn invocation with which it closes could not have been more appropriately expressed. The application of the measure, also, to the area of the South will be generally approved. It will be seen that Maryland, Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee are wholly exempt from its provisions. The case of Tennessee may have caused some hesitation in the mind of the President; but aside from the fact that several Congressmen have been chosen, it is manifest that East Tennessee, that part of the State which is now under rebel control, is not without representation by any fault of its own, but only waits the deliverance which this arm of the Union only can give, to reveal a larger ratio of loyal votes than could probably be obtained in any other section of the South at the present time. The exceptions in Louisiana and Virginia are such as had been generally anticipated. There is probably Union feeling enough in North Carolina to have relieved a part of the State from the effects of the proclamation, but the required evidence of representation was wanting, and there were not those palpable grounds for waiving adherence to the general rule which existed in the case of East Tennessee. Undoubtedly the most equitable policy which the subject admits of will be devised to meet the varying cases of returning loyalty which may yet be developed in the area to which the proclamation is now nominally applied.

Men's minds will now be turned to the effect of this extraordinary measure upon the Southern agents and victims of the rebellion. But is there not a prior question, to wit: "What shall be the effect here at the North?" This, we say, is the first question, because the other is in a vast degree dependent upon it, and because we are always to look to the discharge of our own duties, before troubling our minds about the conduct of others. Wherein is the vitality of this proclamation? To a certain degree, undoubtedly, in the righteous truth it proclaims. Truth never falls to the ground, never dissipates in thin air and becomes lost. It has some vitality of its own. But in the scheme of Providence it is meant to be supported—supported by earnestness, activity, judgment, endurance, lofty determination, and all the life-sustaining forces of the world. Hence this proclamation must not be looked upon as the mere utterance of Abraham Lincoln, however worthy it is pronounced on his part; but it must be appropriated as the deliberate act and irrevocable purpose of the people of the loyal States of America, to be sustained by them with unanimity and consummated by all the powers which God and nature have put into our hands.

Otherwise, while we are looking for disorganization and defeat at the South, we shall be encountering the risk of anarchy and ruin at home. That must never be. Let us not forget the vital transformation which the measure has now reached. For several months it was open for discussion, and every good citizen was at liberty to express his views upon the desirability of its adoption as a military weapon for the disposal of this struggle. It is something to say that its

feasibility gained palpably every day on the public mind. It is more to add that its original opponents, who had the best of opportunities for studying the subject in the heart of the rebellion, like Gen. Butler and the great majority of our soldiers, almost invariably changed over to the side of its earnest advocates. But it ought to complete the sum of considerations that the President of the United States and his associates in authority, including the Secretary of State, so stationed as to command a view of the whole subject, were reluctantly, but irresistibly, drawn forward to its origination, announcement, partial trial, and finally, hearty and unanimous adoption.

And now being authorizedly pronounced by the Executive, it becomes the will of the nation, clothed with all the sanctions and obligations of the most sacred law. Do we wish it to avail among the enemies of the Union? Then it must have the complete support of the Defenders of the Union. The former will now look with eager eyes to the conduct of the latter, and if they discern division and wrangling and recreancy, the measure itself will become an encouragement instead of a doom to the rebellion. Let us, then, do our duty as the President has done his. We must expect here and there a traducer of this great measure, for the outcry is already begun. But we would fain hope that these men know not what they are doing, and that they will soon be rebuked into silence by the stern and overwhelming voice of the patriotic masses. At any rate, our duty is clear, and if we only come up to it with all the heartiness invoked by the great incentive of the hour, the night of our national troubles is already over, and the dawn is hastening on.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN NEWS.

LANCASHIRE DISTRESS.—The public mind is almost exclusively occupied by the Lancashire question, or life or death. The whole country is aroused by the pathetic descriptions of the distress, and the heroic bearing of the people. The numbers are rapidly increasing. A week adds fearfully to the mass of the destitute. The unemployed reach to near 400,000 persons. This is computed to express little less than two millions of souls. And the tide is rising, submerging shopkeepers and the smaller traders. Take Stockport, for example. The half of its population of over 60,000 is destitute. Of course the other half is in process of ruin. The work of benevolence is going on. The papers are occupied with reports, or briefer notices, of meetings in various places. The plan is to receive donations and also weekly subscriptions for future months.—*Letter from Liverpool.*

A DOCTOR MULETED.—A singular case, and one very interesting to the medical profession as regards cases of supposed lunacy, has occupied the attention of the Court of Queen's Bench for the past four days. Mr. Hall, an elderly man and a well-to-do earthenware dealer, sued a Dr. Semple for having, at the instance of Hall's wife, improperly given a certificate that he was of unsound mind, whereby he was for some time confined in a lunatic asylum. Yesterday the jury gave the case against the doctor, and condemned him to pay £150 damages to the plaintiff.—*Liverpool Paper.*

BREWERS NOT ELIGIBLE FOR MAGISTRATES.—A memorial having been forwarded from Scarborough to the Lord Chancellor praying that his Lordship would not appoint Mr. Godfrey Knight a magistrate for the borough in consequence of his being a brewer, an official communication has been forwarded to the moralists, acknowledging the receipt of the communication, and stating that "if Mr. Knight is a brewer he is not eligible for the appointment of borough magistrate."

A LOTTERY IN AID OF THE POPE.—The *Tablet* of Saturday last implores its readers to purchase tickets in a monster lottery which will be drawn at Rome on the 19th of February, 1863, "in aid of the necessities of the Sovereign Pontiff." As an inducement to the "faithful" to take tickets, they are assured that a large number of the articles to be drawn or raffled for have been blessed by the Pope himself.

A FREE PRESS IN FRANCE.—For long there has been an agitation going on in France to promote a revision of the electoral lists. In the opinion of many of the most eminent jurists both in Paris and in the departments, the present practice is most unconstitutional. The result of such a revision might be the return of some additional "liberal" members of Parliament, and as this would be highly distasteful to the Imperial Government, it has determined to put down all agitation on the subject with a high hand. The Minister of the Interior has imposed silence on the Press by launching an "avertissement" at the *Siecle*. Our outspoken contemporary, and *Moniteur* of the Palais Royal, the *Opinion Nationale*, has likewise received a second warning for the publication of an article entitled "Martyrdom of the Clerical Party." The motives of the warning are that the *Opinion Nationale*, "notwithstanding that it has received several semi-official warnings, has continued to falsely attribute all the acts of the Government to what it terms 'clerical influences,' and to misrepresent the liberal intentions of the Government of the Emperor." This second warning places the property entirely at the mercy of the Minister, who, when he next takes offence, may without further procedure order the publication to cease.

THE "PARTICULAR BAPTISTS" AND THE LAW.—On Monday morning Vice-Chancellor Sir Richard Kindersley gave judgment in the case of the Attorney-General v. Etheridge. The object of the suit was in substance to remove from his office Mr. Etheridge, the minister of Cavendish Chapel, Ramsgate, on the ground that he has acted in violation of the trusts on which the chapel is held; and also to remove the trustees on the ground that they have allowed him so to act; and the violation of the trust was alleged to be in his admitting to the Lord's Supper persons who had not been baptized by immersion, the trust on which the

chapel was held being that it should be held as a place of worship for Protestant Dissenters at Ramsgate, of the denomination called Particular Baptists. His Honor referred to the various Confessions of Faith which have been declared at various times by Baptists, from which he came to the conclusion that strict communion had not always been held by them as a principle of their body; and he then referred to the practice of the Church worshiping in Ramsgate Chapel, from which it appeared that sometimes open and sometimes strict communion had been practised. From the evidence it appeared to be a matter merely of Church order, and the Church had a right to change its views from time to time. He therefore dismissed the bill with costs.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND CLERGY.—Twenty years ago there were said to be about twenty thousand clergy in the Church of England. At present it is believed there are about eighteen thousand. The periodical supply needed to keep up the numbers was about 600 annually: it has actually dropped, we fear, to 500. The universities at present supply nearly the whole. The Army, the Navy, the Civil Service, draw off a much larger proportion than formerly of young men of the educated classes.

PROTESTANT VERSUS ROMAN CATHOLIC LITERATURE.—It is a remarkable fact that while the German Confederation counts about twenty-three millions of Catholics and only about eighteen millions of Protestants, the literature of the country is overwhelmingly under the control of Protestants. An immense majority of the new books published from year to year are by Protestant authors. The number of periodicals edited by Protestants is at least ten times as large as that published by Catholics.

DEFENTION IN PURGATORY.—The correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* writing from Rome on the 1st, says that, among other contrivances to raise money, the Pope is now driven to one which must surely touch his conscience. Antonelli, the banker, has imposed a duty of 5 per cent. on all the money paid for prayers to be said for souls in purgatory! Independent of the delay suffered by those who expected to be "out" on a fixed day, this tax must be very vexatious to poor people who have agreed with their priest to free a relation by a certain time for a settled sum.

THE MIDNIGHT MEETING MOVEMENT.—In pursuance of their philanthropic mission, the managers of the midnight movement held a meeting of fallen women at the Eastern Hall, Limehouse, on the 2d inst. It was numerously attended, and a goodly number of young women were rescued.

SYRIA.—Whilst the American Missionaries are finding encouragement in their work in Northern Syria, Bishop Gobat and his coadjutors meet with many incidents to cheer them in Southern Syria—at Jerusalem and several other mission-stations in Palestine. The work is slow, but success is certain.

SHOCKING MURDER.—A young man, named Charles Langley, died on Monday morning at Mettle Bridge, from the effects of a murderous assault made on him by his father on Saturday night. His father kept a public house; and in a drunken squabble the son struck the old man a severe blow over the eye. The father thereupon fatally stabbed his son in the side with a knife.

The French are said to have bought Oboc for \$10,000. It is near the Straits of Babelmandel, and will make a convenient military colony to match the Island of Perim, which the English "reannexed" close by, a few years ago.

AMERICAN NEWS.

THE BISHOPS OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND AND THE ESSAYISTS.—Probably a bolder, more plausible, and more dangerous assault against the very foundations of Christianity was never made before, and the Bishops would have been recreant to their most sacred duties had they not gone forth as leaders of the host to repel the assailants, and to bring on them deserved retribution. The following facts were obvious to them, and to all. That though the Essayists disavowed mutual responsibility, they were co-operating on a common and well-adjusted plan. Baden Powell had struck a blow at miracles, one of the great pillars of the Bible. In this as a matter of fact, all the other Essayists sympathized. Dr. Temple had virtually taught that the human race being arrived at manhood, had outgrown the possibility of accepting miracles, or an external revelation. Dr. R. Williams carried on the assault by aiming to smite down the prophecy, another pillar of revelation. Yet, though this seems to have been his main end, as one of the seven, he was not content with it, but must needs smite promiscuously at inspiration, the canon, original sin, the incarnation, the atonement, and justification by faith. Mr. Goodwin assailed the Mosaic cosmogony and its connected doctrines. Mr. Wilson undertook to teach how to retain their place by swearing to a sincere belief of the doctrines which they were assailing, until they were able to effect their destruction. Mr. Pattison taught how to slar and to depreciate the old defenders of Christianity. And Prof. Powell, how to eliminate the assailed doctrines from the Bible, by a system of interpretation based on the denial of its inspiration. Hence, it was plain that if the very idea of a national church defending Christianity was not a farce, the Bishops must arouse themselves to their duty. And so they did right manfully, as was seen, not merely in words, but in the prosecution and the trial of Dr. Williams and Mr. Wilson.—*N. Y. Independent.*

FEARS OF A NEGRO INSURRECTION.—Great alarm exists among the planters in the Lafourche District, which extends from Bayou Lafourche to Berwick Bay, and which is in possession of the Union forces, consequent upon apprehended slave insurrections, during the holidays now close at hand. The same fear exists on several of the plantations below the city, and several of the families have come into New Orleans to remain during the dreaded season. The negroes are inspired with the belief that they will be declared free

on the first of January, and any attempt to prolong their term of servitude beyond that time will, it is thought, be attended with danger. On the other hand, well informed gentlemen assert that there never was a time when there is so little to be apprehended from the negroes of Louisiana as at present. Those who have fled to the Federal camp for protection are as free to-day as they will be if the proclamation of President Lincoln takes effect on new year's day. They are fed and clothed by Uncle Sam, and are happy in the belief that their days of bondage are over. In this city the negroes have been making arrangements for a grand celebration, procession and dinner. Transparencies have been painted, symbolical of emancipation, and a day or two since I visited the shop of a carver, in Julia Street, who had two wooden statues representing a negro man and woman yoked and manacled. The fat and jolly German who executed the work, explained that "ven de company had drink der vine and make der speech, ze Sharmen he will strike off ze yoke and declare zem all freemen." The effect of a public demonstration like the one proposed would, it is thought, be attended with no good results, and I understand that measures have been taken to prevent it. Gen. Banks has been applied to for a military patrol for several plantations below the river to prevent any outrages which may be committed, and it remains to be seen what course he will take in the matter.—*Letter from New Orleans.*

IS THERE NO POSSIBILITY OF PEACE.—We answer, Yes, certainly; but let those who began the War make the first overtures looking to Peace. They were not satisfied with peaceably taking; they rushed on to bombarding, and when they want peace they can surely say so. Until they do, all clamor for it at the North is simply giving encouragement to the Rebellion. Should the insurgents propose to settle our differences by friendly and untrammelled arbitration, we would gladly see the overture met in a conciliatory spirit. True, we could not consent to submit our differences to any monarch who has evinced a disposition adverse to the Union, and especially to one who has the strongest personal reason for wishing to prove republican institutions impracticable and a failure. On the other hand, the Rebels would doubtless object to the arbitration of the Emperor of Russia, because he has evinced a decided partiality for the preservation of the Union. We see no other resort so fair and feasible as that we have already suggested—an unreserved reference of all our differences to the intelligent, pure, and unambitious Republic of Switzerland, which has thus far betrayed no partialities, and which has no selfish end to advance, and which most naturally desire such a solution of our difficulties as will redound to the credit and perpetuity of republican institutions. When the Rebels shall be ready to propose a peaceful arbitration, we stand prepared to favor such a one as we have already suggested; but until some proposition of that nature is made from Richmond, we trust there will be no further overtures for Peace on the part of the Union.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE IMPORTANCE OF ONE MILE.—By constructing a canal about three-fourths of a mile in length, from Big Stose Lake to Lake Traver, steamboats from St Paul could navigate both the Minnesota river and the Red river of the North to Lake Winnipeg, a distance of seven hundred miles! The country traversed by these rivers is surpassingly fertile, and capable of sustaining a dense population. Lake Winnipeg is larger than Lake Ontario, and receives the Sas-katch-a-wan river from the west. The Sas-katch-a-wan river is navigable to a point (Edmonton House) near the Rocky Mountains, seven hundred miles west of Lake Winnipeg, and only one hundred and fifty miles east of the celebrated gold digging on Frazer river, in British Columbia. The digging of that one mile of canal, would, therefore, enable a steamboat at New Orleans to pass into Lake Winnipeg, and from thence to Edmonton House, some 5000 miles! A bill has been introduced into the Senate, which makes provision for the building of the canal. Probably in the world there cannot be found a spot across which the digging of so short a canal would effect a result so prodigious. And, what is almost equally remarkable, the ground between the two lakes is so low, and so level, that, it is said, the water flows in times of freshets from one to the other.—*Washington Chronicle.*

COLORED REGIMENTS.—An officer in one of the colored regiments in Louisiana says in a recent letter: "You would be surprised at the progress the blacks make in drill and in all the duties of soldiers. I find them better disposed to learn, and more orderly and cleanly, both in their persons and quarters, than the whites. Their fighting qualities have not yet been tested on a large scale, but I am satisfied that, knowing as they do that they will receive no quarter at the hands of the Rebels, they will fight to the death. As an old Democrat, I felt a little repugnance at having anything to do with negroes, but having got fairly over that, am in the work. They are just as good tools to crush rebellion with as any that can be got." There are three regiments in service; the first is composed of freemen, the second has some that were slaves, while the latter is composed almost wholly of the latter class.

AN IMPORTANT MOVE.—THE NEXT CONGRESS.—The present House of Representatives will, it is said, pass a resolution instructing the clerk, when he calls the list of members at the opening of next session, to call the name of no person who alleges he has been elected from a district not now represented in Congress. This is to prevent a number of men who may have procured "certificates of election" from the Southern States from coming in and organizing the House in co-operation with the Democrats. It is also claimed that the House has the only right to say whether men have been duly elected from the rebellious States, and until they do they should exercise none of the rights of a member.

CONTENTS OF INSIDE PAGES.—Second Page: "Prof. Cairns on America." "Jeff. Davis and his Scheme of Wholesale Murder." "Letter from Turkey." "The end of a Fast Young Man in New York." "Transportation." "The first of January."

Third Page:—"Who Began it." "Death of the Ex-King of Delhi." "The Proclamation." "British and Foreign News." "American News."

Sixth and Seventh Pages:—"Jesus is mine." "The two Mothers." "Beholdhand." "His First Family Prayer." "Now I'll Join Christ's Army." "Surface Manuring." "Thoughts on Shoeing Horses." "A new Hymn for the Sabbath." "History of Frederick the Second, Emperor of the Romans." "Waste of Cities." "Purging the Vines."

THE WITNESS.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 7.

THE "WITNESS" ENLARGED.—We have now sent two numbers of the *Witness* in the enlarged form to all our old subscribers. As the increase in size involves additional expense, not to speak of the recent heavy advance in the cost of paper,—on which we had not calculated when we promised to enlarge,—we hope that the large amount of reading matter, without extra cost to the subscribers, will induce a large increase to our subscription-list. We are encouraged to believe that a little exertion on the part of friends would add considerably to the present number of subscribers. We will send the next number to all whose subscriptions expired at the end of December, and shall then have reluctantly to remove from the books the names of such as have not by that time remitted.

THANKS.—We are very much indebted to many friends for their efforts in behalf of this paper. The present large circulation of the *Witness* is to be attributed, in a great measure, to the voluntary labors of many of our subscribers. A few days ago two gentlemen sent us nearly fifty dollars each with lists of names; and many others have forwarded smaller amounts. One gentleman, in renewing some subscriptions, says:—

"I was on the way to the Post Office with an order for two copies, when I thought I would ask two parties (who formerly received the *Witness*, but did not so last year), to subscribe this year. Without any hesitation each of them gave me two dollars. I believe that if we, subscribers, all would try, your subscription list could be doubled in one year."

To all those friends who have endeavored to extend the circulation of the paper, we tender our warmest thanks.

A few extra copies of the *Semi-Weekly* have been printed from the beginning of the year, so that new subscribers can be furnished with back numbers.

MEXICO.—Advices to 4th December have been received. The French, 5000 strong, are reported to have defeated the Mexican army, 25,000 strong. The latter fled. The French are said to have entered Puebla. Tampico has also been occupied by 6000 French.

THE PROCLAMATION OF FREEDOM.—This proclamation wholly abolishes slavery in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Texas; eight States; and in all of Virginia and Louisiana not occupied by Federal forces, or nearly two more States. The portion of the United States where slavery has now a legal existence is, therefore, reduced to Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, and the parts aforesaid of Virginia and Louisiana. But these latter States are precisely those which had the fewest slaves and the least labor which could render slavery profitable. Delaware, Maryland, Western Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri, are similar in their climate and products to Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Iowa, and altogether unsuitable for the plantation system. Slavery is, therefore, preserved only in the regions where it has little hold, and must very speedily die out. Indeed, it would long ago have ceased in these States, but for the Southern market, to which the increase of their slave population was regularly sold. They were called the slave-breeding States, and sent off their droves or coffles of slaves to the Southern market as regularly as they sent their droves of bees to New York and Philadelphia. They were considered, and justly so, to occupy the meanest position of any people on the face of the foot-stool, and probably the most criminal; and fearfully have they suffered for it. They have been the battle-field of this terrible war, and have been fought over backwards and forwards for nearly two years. They have been harried by both sides, and are now a desolation. Their slaves have, for the most part, either been sold or escaped; and to preserve slavery for them is a mere mockery. Indeed it is obviously, only because the President cannot include States which are not in rebellion in his Proclamation, that they are left out; but if there be freedom, both South and North of them, they will immediately adopt the President's plan of compensated emancipation.

The great question now to be decided is, whether or not the President's Proclamation can be made operative by the Federal arms and the co-operation of the slave population; and the solution of this question will be watched with intense interest by the whole world.

It may be safely inferred that the sending

of a very large and well-appointed force under Banks—a Massachusetts General—to the Lower Mississippi, had an intimate connection with the proposed Proclamation. This force combined with that which was there before, and with the armies which are descending the Mississippi on both sides, will, doubtless, clear and hold that river; thus, isolating Arkansas and Texas from the other Slave States. There is no rebel force nor population West of the Mississippi capable of resisting the Army and Navy of the United States now in that region; and consequently, the Emancipation Proclamation can, and will, doubtless, be made operative there. This, should nothing more be accomplished, will confine slavery to the old Slave States, which is equivalent to extinguishing it entirely in no long process of time. But much more will probably be accomplished. The negroes are invited by the terms of the Proclamation to defend themselves and to escape to the Union garrisons and vessels, where they will be employed for war purposes. There will, therefore, doubtless be gatherings of freed slaves wherever there is a Union garrison on the coast, along the Mississippi, or on the Northern frontier of the Seceded States; and, though Jefferson Davis threatens to kill all such in cold blood, when he catches them, yet, that being a game that two can play at, not long be continued—if attempted at all.

It is said that there is not a man fit for the draft left in the cotton States, where the greatest slave population exists, and how the old men and boys, who remain there, are to control their stalwart slaves, who are probably three to one, may be a difficult problem. It appears to us that the South are in the position of those who would attempt to defend a house from outward assault which had begun to burn inside.

FRENCH-CANADIAN GRIEVANCE.—The French papers of the Province seem unanimous in the opinion that their nationality has always been slighted in the distribution of government patronage. They claim as their due a much larger share of the public offices than is at present placed in their hands, and complain that the British race well nigh monopolize the most profitable public appointments. The *Gazette de Sorel* has given a tangible, statistical shape to this grievance, by putting together a great many figures borrowed from the last public accounts, and which sum up as follows:—Of the permanent public functionaries in Canada, 505 are of British origin, against 66 French-Canadians. The amounts of their salaries are—\$378,112 for the British, and only \$62,883 for the French; which shows the British race six times as much favored as the French. This, says the *Gazette*, is "a flagrant injustice, almost an annihilation of the French-Canadians, as far as the service of the state goes; and this incredible disparity existing between the British and French races in the personnel of the public departments, is such as will raise the indignation of French-Canadians.

But, even admitting the figures of the *Gazette* to be correct, the injustice is more apparent than real. The vast majority of the people of Canada speak English, the province is British, and on an English-speaking continent, where the French is the language of the few: no wonder, therefore, that the government and administration should be principally in the hands of English-speaking people. Moreover, the almost exclusively agricultural habits of the French population, and the kind of education they receive under the control of their clergy, do not fit them as well for public offices as their British brethren. At any rate, appointments to public offices should be made, regardless of the race of the applicant, of the most competent and efficient.

For instance, the *Gazette* complains that the Geological Survey is in the hands of four Anglo-Canadians, without a single French-Canadian. Before such a puerile grievance is reiterated, let some French Sir William Logan or Chevalier Hunt be produced; and the province will be glad, not only to give him the first vacancy, but even to create at once an additional office for him, rather than lose his services.

EPIPHANY.—This religious anniversary is observed throughout Lower Canada by the Roman Catholic, and to some extent by the Episcopal Church. The name, which is one transferred from the Greek, means "manifestation," referring to the revelation of Christ to the world at the time of his baptism. The festival was observed very early in the East as the anniversary day of the baptism of Jesus Christ, when he was manifested to the people as the Son of God. After the third century, Western Europe connected with the day the remembrance of the visit of the Magi, or wise men, to the infant—Jesus. Hence, it is called by Frenchmen, *La Fête des Trois Rois*—the Feast of the three kings—as the tradition states, that there were three Magi, and that they were Eastern princes.—Later still, the Church of Rome added to the festival the reminiscence of the first miracle of Cana, as another first public manifestation of the Divine character of the Son of man. Thus, is Epiphany considered as a sacred anniversary on three distinct heads, namely, the adoration of the Magi; the baptism of Jesus Christ; and, the first miracle of Cana. The day is invariably celebrated on the 6th January; and in Western Europe a particular kind of cake, in which is concealed a bean or a pea, is baked for the oc-

caison, and mysteriously divided in the family circle. Good luck attaches to him who chances to find the bean in his piece of the cake.

THE NEGATORY PROCLAMATION.—"This proclamation will come to nothing," say the many who are determined to see nothing good in anything done by the North or its President. It comes to something, however; and so President Davis thought, when he prepared the horrible satire upon it which came out ten days ago. In Boston it has been celebrated by many with almost as hearty a good-will as the declaration of independence. Whatever makes the Boston people forget their prejudices, even for a night, comes to something. It comes to something all over the North, where every thinking person who looked out of the windows of temporal prosperity and saw the dark impenetrable cloud that was rising from the war blackening and thickening overhead, until the last faint gleams of light seemed to be disappearing, looks upon it as a movement which will have some effect in throwing light upon the end. It comes to something too in the South, where the negroes still own Mr. Lincoln as the head of the country, and still acknowledge his right to set them free. Let once the spirit of a freeman heave in the breast of a man, and who will be able to rob him of it again while he can defend himself? It means something too in the army, where every man, who was before bound by the laws of his country to send back to bondage every slave who should seek his protection, is now bound by the same law, as well as by a higher, to defend him to the last drop of his blood. It comes to something also in England and France. Had the proclamation of emancipation been a Government, and not a war-measure, the recognition of the South would have been the re-enslavement of so many million acknowledged freemen. The European powers are not, however, bound to acknowledge the war-measures of either belligerent as valid until they shall have become accomplished facts. Should these Governments, however, like many of their people, wish now to recognize the South, with how good a grace could professedly abolition powers do so without stipulating for the freedom of the negroes which the now recognized Government has already accorded to them? Is recognition more or less likely on account of this proclamation? If less likely, do we not see in this the origin of the rage of the Southern sympathizers. By issuing this proclamation, the President has changed the whole moral position of the belligerents. Whatever may be the value of his reasons, certain it is that the armies which were before spending themselves for the protection of the union and against slavery. Will not the moral power of the army increase with an object before it even nobler than the saving of their country from ruin. The constitution itself is now doubly valuable, with the stain of ambiguity on this important point practically wiped away, by the endorsement which the principle of the proclamation has received from the representatives of the people.

DESERVIERS STREET MISSION SCHOOL.—Last evening a social tea meeting was given to the scholars of this school, where instruction is given free to about 130 children of both sexes. The room was filled with the scholars and their parents and friends. After tea, Mr. Morris, missionary, took the chair, and a hymn having been sung, and prayer offered up by Rev. Mr. Jackson, brief addresses were made to the children by a number of gentlemen present. In the course of the evening the pupils were delighted with the exhibition of scenes of sacred and historic interest by means of the magic lantern, after which Mr. Bryson distributed a large number of books to the scholars, who, after prayer and singing the doxology, departed evidently pleased with the entertainment which had been provided for them by their kind patrons. The school has been in operation only since May, 1861, and though this was not an examination, yet considerable general and scriptural knowledge was shown by the children during the evening. The whole is supported by the private subscription of some seven or eight gentlemen of the city.

SERVANT VS. SLAVE.—The *Toronto Globe's* late exposure of the abuse of the liberty of the pulpit, has invoked a disquisition in its pages by a correspondent on the use of the words slave and servant in Scripture. The writer observes that the translators of our English version of the New Testament have in no case rendered the Greek word "doulos" by "slave." The word "slave" occurs once, (Rev. xviii); but it is then used as the equivalent for a totally different term. In the New Testament the word "doulos" seems to be employed to denote only a voluntary service, being employed to express that which the angels render in their ministrations, and even the obedience of Christ to the Father. Speaking of the translators of the authorized version, he says:—

"They saw that, even supposing slaves included, it was no more their slavery, as such, that was ruled for in the domestic sphere, than despotism in the civil sphere was ruled for in the general inculcations of obedience on subjects; or polygamy ruled for in the general counsels of obedience to 'wives.' If the sacred writers did not in so many words prescribe slavery, they came near to doing it, by nearer than to the prohibiting of tyranny in enjoining the duties of civil obedience and authority.—They did not in direct terms proscribe despotism;

but so far from approving it, they laid down principles of divine law, and of natural right and duty calculated to subvert it."

Pro-Slavery interpreters of Scripture tell us that Christianity only sought to remove the abuses of slavery, and slavery, like everything else, might be abused. But these abuses constituted the very essence of slavery; the disallowance of marriage, or substitution of concubinage for it—the extinction of the privilege of reading, even the Word of God itself—and the merging of every responsibility into deference to an earthly master. Let these go and slavery is no more.

"Dr. Spring all but admits in words, while contending against the views of abolitionists, and claiming apostolic recognition of the slaveholder's right that slavery is to yield before the gospel, with every form of oppression. Can the like be said of the relation of husband and wife, or of parent and child? These relations have their abuses, doubtless; but will they perish before the Gospel? Are they not permanent as society itself? This is the demonstration that our translators did right. Slavery they saw to be the abuse of service; but master and servant, like husband and wife, and parent and child, they saw to be recognised as remaining! They translated the words of God's law, as knowing it to be intended for all times, and for all countries alike.

RED RIVER SETTLEMENT.—POLITICAL CHANGE AGITATED FOR.—At the Red River Settlement a spirit of discontent and a desire for political change is apparent. Meetings have been held there to petition the Home Government on the matter. The Hudson's Bay Company have circulated a petition asking for the stationing of troops in the country for the protection of settlers. On the other hand, Messrs. Ross & Caldwell, Editors of the *Nor.-Wester*, have got up a counter petition, demanding not only troops, but such change in the government of the Colony as will free them from what they regard as the oppression of the Company. At a number of meetings the latter petition has been adopted and signed by a majority present, whilst the Company's petition has been rejected. Amongst the French settlers, however, the Company's petition seems to be most in favor. A keen contest is going on, and the *Nor.-Wester* urges the people to send a delegate to England to represent the popular cause before the British public.

WEEK OF SPECIAL PRAYER.—On Monday evening at half-past 7 o'clock services in connection with the week of special prayer, suggested by the Evangelical Alliance, began in the American Presbyterian Church. The topics specified by the Alliance for Monday, were—"Humble confession of our manifold sins: As individuals, families, churches and nations.—Prayer for the Lord's blessing on the services of the week."

Rev. Dr. Wilkes observed that it was of the utmost moment that the people of God should be found on their knees in humiliation; it was only when they did so that they were in a condition to rejoice in the Saviour. They were met to-night, along with the Israel of God over the earth, to supplicate the Lord for his pardoning mercies, and for all the blessings which follow these mercies; also to entreat for these beloved friends who are still out of Christ.

Rev. Mr. Harper remarked that humiliation was commanded by God, and as Christian people there was much for which they should humble themselves. Had they not neglected their Bibles? How had they attended the family duties? How had they borne the cross? Had they revered the sanctuary, kept the Sabbath? Had they prayed for the unconverted? These were questions which every one should ask himself.

After the singing of the hymn, "Jesus Paid it all," and prayer by Rev. Mr. Johnson,

Rev. Dr. Wilkes addressed some earnest remarks to the unconverted, urging them to come to Christ just as they are.

Dr. Goadby commented briefly on the passage from Isaiah, "You have sold yourselves for nought; ye shall be redeemed with money."

Rev. Mr. Bonar related an instance of a lady who had one time been an anxious inquirer, but had fallen away; and proceeded to remark that there is such a thing as coming close to God, and then landing in the pit. He wished to impress this fact, that conviction is not conversion; and to those who were still hesitating, he would observe that the Lord has said, "His Spirit will not always strive with man's spirit." The hymn "Happy Day" was sung, and Rev. Dr. Wilkes, after notifying the audience that an inquiry meeting would be held when these services were over, pronounced the benediction.

ARCTIC BIRDS BELOW QUEBEC.—A letter from Rimouski informs the *Canadien* that the lower St. Lawrence has been visited lately by an extraordinary affluence of birds,—ducks, wild geese, and other game. They were left undisturbed, on account of the sportsmen being scarce in that region. They took their departure farther south at the approach of the December snow-storms. They have been succeeded by an unprecedented influx of Arctic birds, seldom, if ever, seen in the Province. These are white partridges and white owls. The former are now as abundant at Rimouski, Ste. Flavie, St. Fabien du Bic, &c., as pigeons are in the spring. They keep together in large flocks, and are easily approached and killed. The white owls are the terror of the smaller birds, which have disappeared at their approach. The farmers have set traps for them, and destroyed a great number. The people think that this

extraordinary arrival of Arctic birds forbodes a severe winter.

THE "CALEDONIA."—The latest information from the wreck stated that the ship was full of water, the cargo washing out, the sea very heavy and the vessel laboring badly. She lies about 600 feet from the beach, heeled off shore. It is gratifying to know that not a life was lost. The following are the passengers reported to have been on board when the "Caledonia" touched at Portland; but no mention is made of who proceeded towards New York:—Mrs. Urquhart and two children; Lieut. V. Detmer, L. Vogl, Miss Pitts, Miss Meller, Miss Brown, Miss Bolton, Mr. Gordon, and 37 in the crew.

NAPOLEON AND THE ACADIANS.—The *Canadien* is informed that a donation of 3000 francs has just been made by the French Emperor to the poor Acadians of Rustico, Prince Edward Island. It had been preceded some time since by a similar donation of 1000 francs. The money has been sent through the agency of the French Consul-general, the Baron Gaudré-Bjilleau. Part of these Acadians were transferred last summer to Matapédia, on the lower St. Lawrence, through the zeal of the Hon. Mr. Tessier; and it is intended to remove the whole of them from Prince Edward Island to Canada, and thus swell the numbers of the French Canadian population.

THE "PRESBYTERIAN."—We are glad to find this monthly much improved in appearance, whilst the editorial arrangement of the past year has given a new character to its contents.—Amongst the improvements promised for the present year are: first, the insertion of sermons, and secondly, the publication of a series of articles on the "Heroes of the Scottish Reformation." In addition to a large amount of denominational information, the *Presbyterian* contains some excellent selections. We hope those members of the Church of Scotland, in Canada, who have charge of this publication, will be encouraged by a large circulation.

ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE.—The public exercises connected with the closing of the autumn term of the St. Francis College and Grammar School took place on the 17th of December. The attendance of parents and friends was large. The college was reported to be in a prosperous state. Prizes were distributed to a number of pupils, among others to the following from Montreal:—Masters Lomer, Parsons, Glassford, Hall and Watson. The next term commences on the 5th inst.

OUR VOLUNTEER FORCE.

We alluded, a short time since, to the Volunteer movements in England and Canada; we have now obtained such details as will enable us to institute a more accurate comparison of the force in the two countries.

In Montreal, we believe, both in numbers and efficiency, the volunteers are not surpassed by any other district in the Province. The following is a correct list:—

	Total of all Ranks.
Commandant, General, - - -	1
Asst. Adjutant General, - - -	1
Quartermaster General, - - -	1
A. D. C. to Commandant, - - -	1
Brigade Major, - - -	1
Staff Surgeon, - - -	1
Paymaster, - - -	1
Cavalry, 3 Troops, - - -	105
Field Battery, - - -	76
Foot Company Artillery, - - -	53
Battalion of Artillery, - - -	323
Engineers, - - -	58
Do., (6th District), - - -	58
Montreal Light Infantry, - - -	381
Prince of Wales' Rifles, - - -	590
Victoria Rifles, - - -	328
Chasseurs do., - - -	500
Royals, Light Infantry, - - -	471
Hochelaga do., - - -	471
Total strength, - - -	3,421
Horses, - - -	175

The population of Montreal is 110,000; this shows that three per cent are organized in the Volunteer Force, which is a larger proportion than is found in England, or in any part of this Province. The expense of organizing and maintaining this force, which, with the exception of about 900, has sprung into existence during the past year, amounts to a considerable sum. On an average, the uniforms of the privates cost \$16 each, making for the whole Force, \$43,392

The drilling has been conducted partly by Sergeants of the Regular Force, who receive for their services 5s. per diem for each company; this amounts to \$55 per week, and is for the year, - - - 2,860

The Bands have been a source of great expense, and have cost not less than - - - 1,200  
Drill Rooms and other expenses fully equal - - - 1,000  
\$48,452

The uniforms of officers on an average cost \$160, which equals the sum of 46,560

\$95,012

Besides the expenses enumerated, there are other items incident to volunteering, which are omitted. We find, then, that the sum of \$95,012 has been expended by the Volunteer Force of Montreal during the past year, for which, as yet, not a farthing has been received from Government. Those who have performed the twelve days' drill, will be entitled to receive from Government \$6 each man, making the sum of \$16,272; this leaves a deficiency of

\$31,480 for uniforms. With these facts and figures before us, we must accord to the Volunteers of Montreal a great degree of patriotism, energy and liberality, in accomplishing so much during so short a period. In England the proportion of volunteers is less than one-half per cent; in Canada, a fraction over one-half per cent; while in Montreal it is three per cent of the population. In England the Commissioners have recommended the Government to allow each volunteer 30s. sterling on obtaining satisfactory proof of his efficiency, equal to \$7 30c. currency. Besides this, each corps has a staff, consisting generally of adjutant, sergeant-major and quartermaster, who are paid by Government, and who are permanently attached to the corps, and relieve the officers of much labor.—There is in England better provision for the force than in the colony, and yet we have a larger number in proportion to population.—While some of the English papers were uttering reproaches that the Legislature of Canada had not made sufficient provision for her militia and was lacking in patriotism in view of the necessities which might arise, a force was raised larger in proportion than England had organized, with a threatened Napoleonic invasion, and without a farthing's aid from Government. It must, however, be remembered that England is heavily taxed for the support of regular forces,—a burden from which Canada is exempt.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

On Sunday afternoon this school was addressed by Rev. Mr. Sullivan. He took for his text the 11th verse of the 34th Psalm:—"Come ye, children, hearken unto me; I will teach you the fear of the Lord." The gentleman began by giving some advice to Sunday-school teachers; and urged, first, the necessity of due preparation. It was a saying of the immortal Chalmers, that there was as much care needed in the teaching of little children, as to lecture a class of theological students. For those teachers who could not find time for preparation during the week, he would suggest Sabbath mornings as the opportunity for providing subject matter for the class; and for those teachers who had no commentaries, he would advise the use of a marginal Bible, which would be found invaluable for throwing light on passages, one of which might be made the means of illustrating the other; but the scriptures are their best interpreter for those who beforehand ask God to make them plain. It was the duty of teachers to make everything connected with the Sunday-school work, a subject of earnest and constant prayer; to pray for the children collectively and individually. For the best mode of communicating to their classes the knowledge acquired by previous preparation, he could point teachers to no higher model than the Saviour, whose sermons abound with imagery and illustrations gathered from every possible source. Teachers should come down to the level of the apprehension of their children, and diversify their instructions by every simile they could lay hold of in the vegetable, mineral and animal world, as well as by the passing events of every-day life. He would advise teachers not to impart too many truths in one lesson; better to send the children home with one single idea than to have them depart unedified, unprofitably by a medley of undigested ideas given without regard to method or connection. The duty of a teacher was not so much to instruct in the biography and chronology of the Bible, as to lead the little ones to a knowledge of Christ himself. Could a hungry soul feed on an historical Christ? Nothing short of a dying Saviour would appease the cravings of a dying spirit. He would like to impress the fact on teachers that a child might have its head full of Biblical history, and, at the same time, its heart full of Egyptian darkness. Teachers should never be discouraged; they should not be cast down if no fruit appeared, for God would, in his own good time, bring up the seed sown, in answer to the prayers and wrestling of their spirits. Turning from the teachers to the taught, the speaker commented on the passage in Proverbs, "The fear of God is the beginning of wisdom;" showing that the "fear" mentioned is not that of a slave for a master's whip, but that of a son, who would be afraid of doing what his father did not like. After impressing upon his youthful hearers that God's eye was upon them at all times, he went on to remark that all boys and girls who fear the Lord fight against Satan. He then proceeded to show how temptation might be resisted by shutting both eye-gate and ear-gate, and by constant prayer; and concluded a very instructive, able, and eloquent address, by an earnest appeal on behalf of the children of the distressed operatives of Lancashire, for whom a collection would be taken up on this and three or four succeeding Sundays.

country journals, and caused an additional outlay of money by the proprietors of those then in existence, in the improvement and purchase of machinery for overtaking the increased demand anticipated, and which actually followed the abolition of the newspaper postage. That this prosperity, your Petitioners regret, was suddenly checked by an Act, which re-imposed the postage on newspapers. That law has been generally regarded as a retrograde movement, and public sentiment has declared it to be impolitic. It is unpopular as an un-called for "tax upon knowledge," yielding but a small addition to the revenue, and a source of great annoyance to Postmasters, and readers of newspapers. That for these and other reasons which might be adduced, your Petitioners ask for the repeal of that portion of the Act, Vic. 22 cap. 18, re-imposing postage upon newspapers. And your Petitioners will ever pray.

EDITORIAL NOTICES.

—We have, during the recent transition weather, received the usual number of complaints of the non-reception of the different editions of the Witness. It seems a necessity that the coming of the winter should bring with it so much that is unpleasant in this way. The papers are despatched as usual from our office.

—Yesterday being a statutory holiday, the banks and public institutions were closed.—There was Divine service in the English, and also in the Catholic Churches.

—We insert elsewhere the petition to the Legislature for the abolition of postage on newspapers. Let everyone in favor of this copy the petition, get as many signatures to it as possible, and send it to his County member to present to the Legislature.

—We regret to learn that Mr. Joseph Levey, Agent of the Richelieu Steamboat Company, took ill suddenly at a hotel in the city on Saturday evening, was removed to his house, and died almost immediately.

—Mr. T. Holmes Wilkes, son of Rev. Dr. Wilkes, was yesterday admitted to the Bar of Lower Canada, after a very creditable examination at Sherbrooke.

—In directing attention to Mr. Long's notices respecting penmanship, we may state, that we have seen specimens of writing before and after taking lessons from Mr. Long, which sufficiently prove the value of his system.

—According to the Kingston Daily News, the Bishop of Ontario, at a private meeting called by him, promised that he would meet the St. George Vestry half way, and intimated that, with respect to the appointment of a Rector, he would begin anew. The Bishop, however, in answer to an address of sympathy, regrets that all hope of mutual concession should have been cut off by the offensive and personal course which, he declares, has been pursued.

—The ship "T. B. Wales," recently destroyed by the "Alabama," was the vessel destined by a New York firm to bear the cargo of provisions from New York to the distressed in Lancashire. We hope the firm will find other means of carrying out their benevolent engagement.

—A shock of earthquake was felt at St. Andrews, on the Ottawa, and vicinity on the 20th ult.

—The Rev. John Alexander, of Brantford, C.W., has accepted the unanimous invitation of the First Baptist Church of Montreal, to become their pastor, and will enter upon the duties of his office on the first of February next.

—Mr. Charles Rupert, of Madoc, shot a she wolf the other day near that village. She was very large and possessed of great strength.

—A band of Gipsies have been located for some time in the immediate vicinity of Peterborough.

—The barn of Mr. James Dickie, Dickie Settlement, three miles from Galt, was destroyed by fire on Saturday.

—The flouring mills of the Messrs. Bellamy, at North Augusta, have been destroyed by fire, together with between five and six thousand bushels of wheat.

—Mr. Charles Rupert, of Madoc, shot a she wolf the other day near that village. She was very large and possessed of great strength.

—Dr. James Austin, of Cobourg, C. W., whilst sitting in his chair, on Saturday week, suddenly expired from heart disease.

—We see it stated that the loss sustained by the late fire in London, C. W., amounts to \$100,000.

—Mr. Carpenter, a young Toronto lawyer, captain of a party proceeding down the Frazer River for Fort George, came on the 30th Sept. to the Grand Canyon, the most dangerous of all the rapids above Fort George. In running it, the canoe was upset, and Carpenter drowned. When his diary was examined, the following was found in his handwriting: "Tuesday, Sept. 30.—Arrived at the Canyon at 10 a.m., and was drowned running the canoe down. God help my poor, dear wife!"

—The colored people of London, C. W., indignant at the attempt of the school-trustees to institute a separate school for their use, have passed a number of resolutions at a public meeting, one of which was that they deny the right of the trustees to recommend the adoption of a separate school, since the Prince of Wales, on a recent visit, refused to receive a separate address from the colored people. They also pledge themselves not to vote for any one as mayor, or member of the city-council, or school-trustee, who is not opposed to the separation of colored children from the public schools.

—The Free Church of Unst has suspended several members for dancing.

—The Times states that the Government balance at the Bank is 75 per cent. in excess of its amount in corresponding period of last year; and that, notwithstanding the trials consequent on the cotton crisis, the revenue receipts throughout the United Kingdom are very favourably maintained.

—St. Anne's Church, Toronto, was to be opened for divine service the first Sunday in the new year.

—On Sunday, the 21st ultimo, a new Canada Presbyterian Church was opened in Cobourg.

—Patrick Gilmore, a private belonging to Co. No. 9, of the 62nd Regiment, stationed in Kingston, received on Monday fifty lashes as an instalment of the sentence passed upon him about two weeks since, by a court martial, for an unnatural crime. He is to be drummed out of the service.

St. Andrew's Church, Fergus.—This new church was opened on Sabbath the 28th ult.—The Rev. George Macdonnell,—the minister of the church,—conducted the dedicatory services in the morning; the Rev. George Smellie, of Melville church, officiated in the afternoon; and the Rev. John Hogg, of Guelph, in the evening. At each occasion the beautiful church was well filled by a large and an attentive congregation, who contributed liberally towards liquidating the remaining debt on the church. The audience in the evening, especially, was overflowing. It is matter of much satisfaction to the people of Fergus and the neighborhood, that such a handsome edifice has been erected for the worship of God, and speaks well for the prosperity of the congregation. It is most earnestly hoped that internal Christian progress, as well as outward improvement, will be realized.—Com.

[This is one of the most beautiful country churches in Canada.—Ed. Wit.]

SCHOOL-EXAMINATION.—The public school in Côte St. Charles, Cavagnol, passed an interesting examination on the 23rd ult., commencing at 10 a.m. About 30 pupils were present, and each one took part in the exercises. The school has been taught but three months. The teacher (Miss J. Christie, from Martintown, C.W.) has displayed unexampled diligence in the training and educating of the youth placed under her care. At 6 in the evening a general review took place, when the old schoolhouse presented a very gay appearance, having been decked with evergreens, flowers, and mottoes. The house was crowded with the parents, friends, and a number of visitors from a distance, who were delighted with the performances of the scholars. G.

ROBBERY IN MORRISBURG.—A very daring robbery was perpetrated at the Hotel of Mr. A. P. Empey, last Monday week. About 8 o'clock Mrs. Empey had occasion to go to her bed-room, situate on the ground floor, and noticed the trunk in which Mr. Empey kept his money, in its usual place. About half an hour after, the family, sitting in the next room, observed that the cold air was coming through the petition, and going to see what was wrong, found the bed-room window open, and the trunk gone.—In a short time the whole of the male inhabitants of the village commenced a search in the adjoining fields and outhouses, and in one hour from the time the alarm was given, the trunk was found about 30 rods from the house. The trunk was broken open, and gold, silver and bills to the amount of \$2,000, extracted therefrom.—Com.

SEED WHEAT.—A letter to us contains the following paragraph; if any of our readers can afford information on the subject, we shall publish it:—

"As there is scarcely any seed wheat in the County of Dundas, I think it would serve the public at large and many of your subscribers, if you would let us know through the Witness whether Black Sea wheat, Scotch, or any other fresh variety could be obtained in Montreal, as all the old varieties have completely run out, viz., the Black Sea, China, and Scotch. By complying as above indicated, you will much oblige AN OLD SUBSCRIBER."

THE CREDIT FONCIER SCHEME.—The N. Y. Tribune in a notice of this scheme remarks:—

"It is hardly possible that the Canadian Legislature will legalize any such wild scheme as is here proposed. With its present debt of \$70,000,000 the five per cent bonds of the Province are already below par in the English market. An addition of \$50,000,000 would probably depreciate their value to a ruinous point. Banking on a real estate basis was tried in this State and utterly failed. Hardly a bank organized under the old Free Banking Law realized more than 50 cents on a dollar from that portion of its securities when it came to wind up its affairs, although the Bank Department issued currency only to half the estimated value of the property. Now the banks of New York are required to deposit the amount of their circulation half in State and half in United States stocks with the Bank Department at Albany. The only result which this Canadian bubble can accomplish, supposing it to be carried into practical effect, will be to rob the simple habits of their farms, instead of relieving them of their distress, as has been too sadly demonstrated by the operation of similar schemes in France.

CURIOUS PHENOMENON AT OTTAWA.—Soon after dark, at intervals of about half an hour, the ground beneath has been felt perceptibly to shake, accompanied with a rumbling sound somewhat resembling that of an earthquake. The houses, also, have been observed to be under the same influence. The theory advanced is, that the very severe frost which has prevailed has so far penetrated the earth, owing to the absence of snow, that it has caused the ground to move. In support of this view large cracks appear in the ground, extending to the length of nearly a quarter of a mile.

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL WITNESS Office, Tuesday, noon, Jan. 6, 1863.

Since New-Year's-day, the weather has been uncommonly mild, the temperature being more indicative of Spring than mid-Winter; the nights have been clear and genial; and it is said there has been no season to compare with it since 1837-'38, when a steamer is reported to have left Quebec on Christmas-day, arriving here on 30th December. Looking from the Victoria Bridge this morning, down the river, as far as the eye could reach, there was little or no ice to be seen; and business-connections with the country are suspended on account of the bad roads. Trade in most places in Western Canada is said to be suffering from the same cause. The streets of our city are quite bare, and of course wheeled vehicles have supplanted sleighs. The sky last night and this morning was overcast and dull; bar., at 7 1/2 a.m., 29.53; therm., 39° above zero;—at noon, 42° above; barom., 29.53; raining a little this forenoon.

FINANCIAL.—The New York money-market has been variable this week; the latest quot-

tions yesterday were,—Sterling Exchange, 148 1/2 to 149; Gold, 34 1/2 to 34 3/4 prem.; Silver, 27 prem. To-day, reports say,—Sterling Exchange, 147 1/2 to 148; Gold, 34 1/2 prem.

Sterling Exchange is unaltered here, viz., Bankers' 60-day drafts on London, 10 1/2 to 10 3/4 prem.; Private, 10 to 10 1/2 prem.

No change in New York demand-drafts since yesterday; Canadian Bank, 25 1/2 dis.; American Bank and Private, 25 1/2 to 26 dis.

American Silver continues at 4 to 4 1/2 dis. Rates for American bank-notes at Exchange-offices here are,—buying 26 1/2 to 27 dis., selling at 25 to 25 1/2 dis.

MORE SHIPWRECKS.—The "Samuel Boddington," loaded with Grain and Flour from Montreal to Liverpool, has gone ashore on the coast of Newfoundland, and is now reported a total loss. The brig "Elizabeth," with Indian Corn from Montreal to Queenston, has been abandoned off Cape Pine, near Cape Race.

TRADE WITH THE FRENCH WEST INDIES.—Thos. Ryan, Esq., French Consul at this port, has received an interesting letter from M. Boilleau, French Consul-General at Quebec, of which the following is the principal part:—

"You know that the law of July 3rd, 1861, has completely modified the Custom House regime of the French West India Islands, and that the dispositions which it has established are very favorable to the importation of the leading articles of exchange which are possessed by the Colonies of B.N. America. Timbers, especially, which constitute the riches of Canada, are admitted to Martinique and Guadeloupe free of duties, whether they are transported in French or British vessels. The two flags are, in fact, assimilated in virtue of the additional articles of the Convention of Navigation of the 26th January, 1862, and are alike subjected to the shipping duties of the Colonial Tariff, which at present are but 1fr. 60c., (\$0.30) per measurement ton of the ship in which it is imported, when two-thirds of the cargo is wood.

"This assimilation, it is true, is limited by the condition that the transportation should be direct, and also to the proof of origin; but it secures to the British flag the benefit of exemption from the surcharge on the freight, which would otherwise be 10 francs (\$1.70) per ton.

"These details, which I beg you will bring to the knowledge of the merchants of Montreal, will cause you to understand, Sir, all the advantages which would accrue to Canada from the opening by her of commercial relations with the French West Indies, where the Colonial woods will find a certain market. No better time could be chosen for inaugurating these new relations. Martinique and Guadeloupe, which have hitherto provided themselves with lumber in the markets of the United States, find that resource failing them, as a consequence of the war. They require not only building materials, planks, scantlings, boards, &c., but also staves fit for the construction of barrels for holding sugar, which is their principal crop.—If cargoes of suitably assorted lumber were forthwith forwarded to the French, at once, from Montreal, the sale would, no doubt, be equally prompt and profitable.

The following are the ordinary dimensions employed in building at Martinique and Guadeloupe, viz:—

Table with 4 columns: Boards, Breadth, Thickness, Length. Rows include Dea's, Do., Scautling, Do., Do., and As to staves.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRODUCE PRICES CURRENT.

Montreal, January 6th, 1863.

FLOUR—Pollards, \$2.25 to \$2.50; Middlings, \$2.65 to \$2.80; Fine, \$3.50 to \$4; Superfine, No. 2, \$4.25 to \$4.35; Superfine, \$4.50 to \$4.52 1/2; Fancy, \$4.65 to \$4.75; Extra, \$4.90 to \$4.95; Superior Extra, \$5.15 to \$5.30. Little demand; no sales reported to-day.

OATMEAL per brl. of 200 lbs., about \$4.50.

WHEAT.—Canada Spring, 93c. to 94c. ex-cars; U.C. White Winter, nominal, \$1.02 to \$1.03.

PEAS per 66 lbs., 70c. to 72c. Nominal.

ASHES per 112 lbs.—Pots, \$6.35 to \$6.45; Inferior, 5c. more; Pearls, \$6.20 to \$6.30.

BUTTER.—Not much doing; prices remain the same, viz., inferior, 10c. to 10 1/2c.; medium, 11c. to 12c.; fine, 12 1/2c. to 14c.; choice, 14 1/2c. to 17c.

LARD per lb., dull at 7 1/2c. to 8 1/2c.

TALLOW per lb., quiet at 8c. to 8 1/2c.

HAMS per lb., dull and nominal; smoked, 6c. to 8c.; canvassed, 8c. to 10c.

PORK per brl., Mess \$10.00 to \$10.50; Thin Mess, \$9.00 to \$9.50; Prime Mess, \$8; Prime, \$8. No transactions; quotations nominal.

BEEF per brl., Prime Mess, \$8 to \$8.50. Nominal.

DRESSED-HOGS in good demand, and sell at \$4 to \$4.25; choice, \$4.50.

SEEDS.—Clover, 8c. to 8 1/2c. per lb.; Timothy, \$2 to \$2.50 per 45 lbs.

JOHN DOUGALL & Co., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 270 St. Paul Street.

REVIEW OF THE LEATHER MARKET FOR DECEMBER.

MONTREAL, JANUARY 2, 1863.

Usually, the business of the last month of the year is of very moderate character; and that of the period under review is not altogether exceptional as regards the consumptive demand, which has been mainly confined to the local trade. Of most descriptions, the stocks on hand at the end of the year just closed, are lighter than usual; and, as an improved inquiry from the Shoe-Manufacturing Trade may be expected before the end of the current month, prices will probably continue to be well sustained. The Tanner's business during the whole of the past twelve months has been prosperous and remunerative, and his prospects for the coming season are, at least, of an encouraging character.

Spanish Sole.—Although sales to consumers and retail dealers have been only moderate and

to supply their immediate wants, yet a good deal of Leather has changed hands. The receipts being meagre and a probability of their being light for a month or two to come—taken in connection with the small stock in market—had the effect of advancing figures, Prime No. 1 being now held at about 27 1/2c.

Slaughter Sole has had an improved call, and prices have sympathized with the improved rates of Spanish. The quantity on hand to meet the improving demand is small, and unless augmented by larger arrivals, still higher figures will likely be realized. Present quotations for No. 1, of fair quality, are from 25c. to 26 1/2c.

Harness Leather has been more freely offered. Although there has been a considerable inquiry, it has been chiefly for small lots; and, to effect sales of any importance, considerable concessions had to be made. Prices ranged from 21c. to 24c.

Waxed Upper.—Waxed Upper has been in steady fair request, the inquiry being chiefly for medium weights. The receipts are scarcely equal to the demand, and prices for desirable stock range from 32 1/2c. to 35c.

Grained Upper.—The season for this description being over, transactions have been quite unimportant. The stock remaining on hand might have been all sold at fair prices had the quality been suitable; but being too heavy, will be held over to meet the chances of the Spring market.

Calfskins.—The arrivals, as compared with those of the previous month, have not been large, yet the stock on hand at this period is greatly in excess of that of former years; the call has been only moderate, but an immediate improvement is expected. Light, from 40c. to 50c.; Medium and Heavy, 55c. to 65c.

Kips.—There has been very little doing in this description of Leather, the supply and demand being both small. City Slaughter Whole, 37c. to 50c.; Sides, 27 1/2c. to 36c.

Splits continue to be much sought after; but the offerings are comparatively trifling. Light, 15c. to 20c.; Heavy, 21c. to 25c.

Enamelled and Patent Cow continue quiet and inactive, at prices ranging from 15c. to 18c.

JOHN DOUGALL, COMMISSION MERCHANT.

NEW YORK MARKETS.—[By Telegraph.]—Jan. 5.

Flour—Receipts 14,104 bbls; market 5 to 10 cents better, with fair inquiry; sales 13,000 bbls; \$5.90 to \$6.30 for Superfine State; \$6.35 to \$6.50 for Extra State. Canada 5 to 10c better.

Grain.—Wheat market 1 to 2 cents higher, with fair demand. Rye quiet. Barley firm at \$1.25 to \$1.50. Corn firmer; sales 45,000 bags at 80 to 81 1/2c for shipping Mixed Western. Oats steady at 88 to 91c for Common to Prime.

Provisions—Pork steady. Stocks better and active.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FARM FOR SALE, containing 100 ARPENTS, more or less, beautifully situated on the north bank of the CHATEAUGUAY RIVER. There is an ORCHARD of choice FRUIT, and a good VEGETABLE GARDEN. The DWELLING HOUSE is STONE, Two-Stories high, very large and well finished. The OUT-HOUSES and FENCES are in the best order. This FARM is about 3 miles from the Basin or Steamboat Landing, from which there is daily communication with MONTREAL; two miles from CATHOLIC and PROTESTANT CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, &c. For particulars inquire of ALEX. ESCOFFER, the Proprietor, on Farm, or WILLIAM WALKER, St. Gabriel Lock Mills. S.S.W.

IN THE PRESS, AND WILL BE READY ON 15TH JANUARY.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

A COLLECTION OF REVIVAL HYMNS AND TUNES.

This new "REVIVAL HYMN AND TUNE BOOK," will include a number of the pieces recently introduced by the Rev. Mr. Hammond. The selection of Music and Words has been carefully made from various sources; and it is believed that while the very low price at which the work is issued will bring it within the reach of all classes, it will be especially useful in FAMILIES and in SUNDAY SCHOOLS, as well as in INQUIRY and UNION PRAYER MEETINGS.

The following are the principal pieces:—

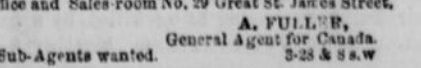
- Awake my Soul to Joyful Lays. Behold, behold the Lamb of God. Cross and Crown. Come ye Sinners, poor and needy. Come to Jesus just now. Drooping souls, no longer mourn. I need thee, precious Jesus. In the Christian's Home in Glory. Jesus paid it all. Just as I am, without one plea. Lord, I hear of showers of blessing. Nearer my God to Thee. Now I have found a Friend. O happy day that fixed my choice. Rock of Ages cleft for me. Return, O wanderer to thy home. Take my heart, O Father, take it. There is a fountain filled with blood.

Ministers of the Gospel, Superintendents and Teachers of Sunday Schools, and Christians throughout Canada, are earnestly requested to assist in giving this work an extensive circulation. While it is very cheap,—to be well printed on fine paper, and to contain at least 200 pieces of music with the Hymns,—its chief merit consists in the fact that no other book known to the compiler contains all the Tunes given. PUBLISHED AT THE "WITNESS" OFFICE, 36 Great St. James Street, Montreal,—where orders from the country will be received. Price per dozen 50c. 3-Lb

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Mothers and Children.

JESUS IS MINE.

(Tune, Happy Land.)

- 1. Now I have found a Friend. Jesus is mine. His love shall never end. Jesus is mine. Tho' earthly joys decrease, Tho' human friendships cease, Now have I lasting peace. Jesus is mine.
2. Tho' I grow poor and old, Jesus is mine. He will my faith uphold, He shall my wants supply, His precious blood is nigh, Nought can my hope destroy, Jesus is mine.
3. When earth shall pass away, Jesus is mine. In the great judgment day, Jesus is mine. Oh! What a glorious thing Then to behold my King, On tuneful harp to sing. Jesus is mine.
4. Farewell mortality! Jesus is mine. Welcome eternity! Jesus is mine. He my redemption is, Wisdom and righteousness, Life, Light, and Holiness, Jesus is mine.
5. Father thy name I bless, Jesus is mine. Thine was the sovereign grace, Spirit of Holiness, Sealing the Father's grace Thou mad'st my soul embrace, Jesus is mine.

THE TWO MOTHERS.

"I declare, Sarah Bell," said Mrs. Howard to her niece, "I don't know how your mother can get along as she does, with six children. I have only half as many, and they almost worry the life out of me. It really seems as if they grew troublesome every day. The only happy moment I have, is when they are all in bed; then I know they are not in mischief. How hard it must be for your mother to manage six."

"Why aunt, it never seems to be hard; though dear mamma has a great care, I know, I don't believe she thinks there are too many of us; she never tells us so, if she does. I am sure we are all very happy together; and I think mamma is happy too. I heard her say last week, that the best part of the day for her, was when we came home from school at night, and she could have us all together again."

"Well, her children cannot be much like mine, if she can say that; I am positively dreading to see my George open the gate. It is time for them now."

A loud outcry, and the din of many childish voices drew the speakers to the window. There was evidently a row among the crowd of boys who were on their way home from the village school. Willie Howard was running as if for life; and too much in haste to stop for trifles, sprang over the fence instead of stopping to untie the gate which was fastened with a string. A rent in his trousers was the consequence of his escapade; and the wrath of his tidy mother met him at the threshold. "Another job for my tired fingers, you naughty boy, you plague me almost to death. A pretty sight you are for company, but come along and let your cousin see what work you make me."

Willie was about to deprecate his mother's anger by telling what was indeed the truth that a very quarrelsome comrade was pursuing him to make him stand and fight, while he was following his mother's repeated direction to run home and get away from him. But the furious outbreak with which she greeted him, and the mortification of being dragged as a culprit into the presence of his cousin, made him too sullen and resentful to offer any justification.

"Where is George?" said Mrs. Howard. The question was answered as soon as asked by his entrance. He bore the marks of a street fight, having a bruised eye, a bloody nose, and his cap torn and soiled. But his injuries scoured his mother's pity, and she petted him as the victim of his comrade's violence while he was really the unprovoked aggressor of the fray.

Before the house was quiet, the third child came in, little Lucy Howard, who had been spending the day abroad. She was a child of rare beauty, and naturally amiable, but the mother's indiscreet training had nearly spoiled her. She was vain and exacting. Her brothers were made to yield to her humour right or wrong; and there was neither love or peace in the household.

Sarah Bell was as much relieved as her aunt when bed time came. Yet it was not the happy retiring which she was accustomed to at home. The children were cross and threw off their garments in disorder. This fretted the impatient mother, and though with the maternal instinct, she carefully covered and tucked them up in bed, no word of love or voice of prayer soothed them to their slumbers.

When their young cousin's visit was ended, Mrs. Howard accompanied her home, and spent a day or two with her sister-in-law, Mrs. Bell. They had very seldom met before; Sarah's mother having but just removed from a distant part of the country into the town adjoining the Howards. Both the ladies were widowed, their husbands having been killed by a railroad casualty while travelling together

about five years previous to the date of our story. Each of these mothers was a professing Christian also; but there, alas! all points of resemblance ceased.

Mrs. Howard seemed greatly struck by the contrast between her sister-in-law's household and her own. The children of Mrs. Bell were obedient and affectionate. There seemed to be a hidden influence, and undecurrent of moral power operating to check irritation, curb any approach to waywardness, and bring each member of the family into relations of harmony.

"I wish I knew your mother's secret for managing children" said Sarah's aunt as they were alone together on the morning after her arrival. "I don't see what should make such a difference between hers and mine." Now Sarah was a thoughtful and observing child, though only twelve years old. She had already seen one strong point of difference between her mother's way of family training and her aunt's. So she answered the latter's appeal pleasantly but frankly as follows.

"Aunt, you do not put my cousins to bed, as mamma does us."

"What do you mean, child? Don't I tuck my children in as nicely as your mother does hers?"

"Oh, aunt, I mean—I mean, mamma always tucks us in with a prayer."

Mrs. Howard's conscience smote her with the difference.—E. N. H. in Congregationalist.

TALKS ABOUT HEALTH.—OUR FEET.—Women are not more hardy than men. They walk on the same damp, cold earth. Their shoes must be as thick and warm. Calf or kip skin is best for the cold seasons. The sole should be half an inch thick; in addition there should be a quarter of an inch of rubber. The rubber sole I have used for years: would not part with it for a thousand dollars. It keeps out the damp, prevents slipping, and wears five times as long as leather of the same cost. For women's boots it is invaluable. But rubber shoes should be discarded. They retain the perspiration, make the feet tender, and give susceptibility to cold. Stand on one foot, and mark around the outspread toes. Have your soles exactly the same width. Your corns will leave you. The narrow sole is the cause of most of our corns. A careful study of the anatomy of the foot, and the influence of a narrow sole, will satisfy every inquirer. The heel should be broad and long. Wear thick woollen stockings. Change them every day. Before retiring, dip the feet in cold water. Rub them hard. Hold the bottoms at the fire till they burn. Bathe them when taking the general bath in the morning. Do they perspire or emit an unpleasant odor? Wash with soap twice a day. In a month the difficulty is removed.

Young Men's.

BEFOREHAND.

It is an important element of success in life to acquire the habit of being beforehand with whatever you undertake. I can, perhaps, best illustrate what I mean by an example taken from another branch of the subject. There are two friends, gentlemen of large means, whose estates and whose annual incomes are about equal. One of these is always short of money, buys everything on credit, and on the longest credit that he can command, often when travelling has to borrow money to take him home, and really has to make as many turns and shifts to get along as if he were poor. All simply because he lives just twelve months on the wrong side of his income. The other man, whose annual income and expenses are about the same as those of his neighbor, never has an open account, buys everything for cash, always has plenty of money in his pocket, and plenty more in bank, and is apparently without a care in the world, so far as money is concerned. All simply because he lives just twelve months on the right side of his income. The two men have equal resources. In the course of their lives they spend about equal amounts. Yet the one is always poor and harassed, the other is always rich and at his ease.

The picture has its counterpart in the history of many professional men. Some men in their intellectual disbursements are always beforehand and at their ease, while others of equal resources live habitually from hand to mouth. You will see an editor scratching and scrambling for copy at the very latest moment, and living, it is to be feared, in greater dread of the office devil than of the other personage of the same name. You will see the professor quaking over his incompleting experiments or his half-finished manuscript, anxiously dreading the summons to lecture. You will see the clergyman looking himself up on Saturday to push through under high pressure the sermon that must be delivered on the morrow. These all, and others like these simply in consequence of a bad habit of mental action, pass through life in a perpetual state of discomfort and pro-

fessional poverty. Brainwork so done is generally badly done, besides being done at a ruinous waste of the life-force.

As an illustration of a different mode of doing things let me cite an historical example. The late Dr. Murray, of Elizabeth, New Jersey, a few years since, was at a clerical conference, where each minister told for the benefit of the others his own experience in the matter of composing sermons. The Doctor said that he spent usually the entire mornings of five days, never less than four days, in the composition of a sermon, and that he was never without at least three finished sermons ahead! It is a recorded fact that after his death they were found in his desk no less than four finished sermons, fully written out, which had never been preached, besides a fifth sermon already on the stocks. I am informed that he has at times had as many as eight sermons ahead. The Doctor moreover was abundant in other labors of the pen. He wrote several books. He wrote many popular lectures and addresses. He wrote almost every week an article for the New York Observer filling from one to two columns of that paper. He was a frequent attendant upon ecclesiastical councils of various kinds, and upon literary festivals such as the present. Yet, he never seemed to be in a hurry, never pressed for time. He had all the comfort of a gentleman of leisure. It was simply because he early formed, and ever adhered to the habit of being beforehand with every engagement. I knew him well, and I had it from his own lips the circumstances in which he began his ministerial career. Immediately after leaving the Seminary, he entered upon an important charge at Wilkes-barre, Pennsylvania. He told me that on his first Sabbath there, he exhausted his entire stock in trade, so far as written sermons went. He had gone to the place with nothing prepared but his Presbyterian trial pieces, and he had used those all up the first week of his ministry. On the Monday morning following, the first thing after breakfast, he went to his study and put his next sermon on the anvil, and hammered away at it the entire morning, and he continued thus to work at it every day, to the exclusion of every other thing, until the sermon was completed. He settled this irrevocably and unchangeably as his method of procedure, and he kept it up through life. It was the same with every other professional engagement. He never allowed himself to drift along till near the time when any public duty was to be performed, and then turned in with frantic haste to make his preparations.—He pursued no such spendthrift course as that, but on the contrary was always in ample time. He lived intellectually on the right side of his income. The consequence was, he was never hurried, never anxious, never thrown out by unforeseen accidents. The habit gave him a feeling of ease and independence, that shone forth in his very face. I commend to you his example.—"Mistakes of Educated Men," by John S. Hart, L.L.D.

"Mrs. Howard's conscience smote her with the difference.—E. N. H. in Congregationalist."

HIS FIRST FAMILY PRAYER. Thirty years ago, Mr. W. lived in the "hill country" of Ohio. He was an enterprising and comparatively wealthy farmer, much respected as a citizen and beloved as a friend. He was the counterpart of his excellent father, Deacon W., except in one thing; he lacked piety. At the time alluded to, that father had been a few years in heaven; having carried with him his example, but leaving behind "the old family Bible that lay on the stand." Mr. W.'s wife was a fit companion; an excellent woman, yet, like her husband, lacking the one thing needful. Being out on one of my missionary tours, twelve miles from home, and needing refreshment both for myself and my horse, I called on Mr. W. Their hospitality was tendered with a welcome that went to my heart. Why, thought I, why should not these generous friends be Christians? And the next morning we were on the subject of personal piety. In answer to my inquiries, they said they had long desired to be Christians; had felt willing to do or give anything in their power for an interest in Christ; did not know the reason of their present perilous condition, but supposed the fault was all in themselves; and hoped some day to rejoice in the hopes and prospects of the children of God.

What could I say to them? Taking up that Bible I said, this is the book your good father used at family worship?—"Yes." Have you had any family worship since he left you?—"No, sir." Why not?—"Because I am not a Christian; if I was I suppose we should; but I can't pray, and I don't know as it would be right if I could." "Right! Mr. W., is it right to live without? May be it is your duty, and the neglect of a known duty is a sin. Here are your little children? How do they know there is a God? They do not see their father bow the knee before him, morning and evening; and how can they be expected to become persons of prayer, unless they are taught and

prompted by your example? Who says you can't pray. And who says it would be wrong for you if you could? Not the Bible."

Then, turning to Mrs. W., I exhorted her the same evening, to bring out that old Bible; to read a chapter herself, if her husband declined, adding I did not believe her husband would dare refuse to pray. The next I heard was that she did bring forward the Bible and read; and after much exhortation from her, he fell upon his knees and offered up his first family prayer. Soon they both rejoiced in Christ, and confessed him before me.—Ch. Herald.

NOW I'LL JOIN CHRIST'S ARMY.

My heart thrilled with joy and gratitude the other evening, as I listened to the touching narrative of a brave soldier-boy, by one who had soothed his midnight restlessness by intelligent sympathy, and thus won the story of his life.

"I went from couch to couch," said the narrator, "to find some sunk in heavy slumber, some murmuring in delirious unrest, and some wailing with pain and anxiety. One young face attracted me; it was that of a lad only seventeen, who had lost a leg in battle, and in consequence had suffered amputation, so perilous in its location, that but one in seventy-five had ever survived, and he was that one."

"I asked him if he wanted anything."

"Oh no," was the reply.

"I then asked him what he thought about while so full of pain that he could not sleep."

"Oh, sir," said he, "I have a letter from home to-day, from my mother."

"Then I knew I could talk to him, so I drew a chair up to the bedside, and seating myself, asked, 'Where does your mother live?'"

"In Boston, sir."

"And," said I, "we are friends then; I am a Massachusetts boy myself."

"What! are you from Massachusetts?" was the earnest inquiry, as a gleam of joy illuminated his pale face.

"Yes," I said, and then told some incidents of my young life, to which he listened with the deepest attention. I gained my object, I had won his confidence, and soon he told me the story of his life; of his enlisting and going to the war; of the terrible fight, his wound, and the amputation. "But I kept up," he added with energy, "and when we were all put in an ambulance, all jostled together, and hot and crowded, I kept the other fellows up too."

"And how did you do it?" I inquired; "how did you forget your great sufferings?"

"Oh, sir, I thought how much more Jesus suffered for me, and now I have but one leg, I cannot fight for my country, but I'll join Jesus' army and fight for him. I know lots of boys, and I'll get round them, and bring them to church, and to the Sunday-school. We boys can do a great deal more with young fellows than grown people can do."

Oh, that the radiance of that noble spirit might be reflected into millions of souls, and win them to enlist in Jesus' army. Children of the Sabbath school, will you stand at ease while this brave cripple is gathering souls for Christ? How many friends and companions might you win to the blessed influences of the sanctuary! Come, labor on the Lord's side and your reward shall be great, for it shall be fully known and enjoined in heaven. M.

—That man is doubtless upon the brink of ruin, whose worldly business eats up all his thoughts of God, of Christ, of heaven, of eternity, and of his soul; who can find time for any thing, but none to meet with God in his closet.—Brooks.

Agriculture.

SURFACE MANURING.

The washerwoman exposes her linen on the grass to the influences of sun and dew, to whiten and extract stains. Does the grass or ground gain what the cloth loses? The farmer, leaving some scatterings in his hayfield, after two or three days goes to rake them up; he finds them worthless. The color, sweetness—in fact all the desirable qualities of hay have gone. Has what the hay has lost, been gained by the soil?

Again, the farmer spreads his green manure on the ground, and somebody says, "All right. What the manure loses the soil gains—there is no waste." A sensitive man passes such a field, and his nerves of smell are very much offended. Pooh! says the farmer, to notice such a matter is effeminate. But, friend, aside from smell, isn't your manure wasting? Why, no, how could it—where could it go to? As long as the scent remains on the field, if that is of any value, I've got it, haven't I? Ah! but I noticed the effluvia a long distance before I reached your land. The air is not motionless—what rises from the ground will not fall again in the same place; besides what active agent is there

which should tend to make it fall to the ground after once rising? Have you such an abundance of manure that you can thus afford to enrich your neighbors' land? Why, no, I cannot get enough for my own, much less for my neighbors' land. I declare, I never thought of that before! I guess there is a leak that ought to be stopped.

But, stranger, wouldn't you ever top-dress grass lands? Yes, but not with green or long manure, for what animal and vegetable substance has, fit for immediate plant food, can be more certainly used with economy some other way, and all the rest, which is at least nine-tenths, if not nineteen-twentieths in bulk, is mere coarse fibre, which, when thus spread, amounts to mere mulching. You would think your neighbor crazy, who, after putting his hay in the barn, should commence carting it out on the ground to spread as mulch. Certainly. Yet this would be less labor than to feed it to cattle, to say nothing to the wear and tear of their grinders.

Well, then, you would not manure before using, would you not? Yes. But clear rotted manure would lose too much by exposure, spread as a top-dressing; besides, it is too concentrated to be appropriated by plants as food until it is diluted by dews and air.

Manure should be used like baker's leaven; first, to quicken and enlarge the compost heap; and second, to make of the whole farm a compost heap by incorporating it in the soil, that no benefit from it be lost.

Where one load of manure is mixed with two loads of clay and muck for sandy land, or with sand, leaves, and muck, for clayey land, thus making three loads of compost fit for immediate plant-food, it is poor policy to lose two-thirds of the benefits that might accrue from it, is it not?

True, I always thought it labor wasted to make a compost heap; but if what you say is true, it will pay. I must think the matter over.

Remember that a compost heap must be made properly to pay well, and for grass-land it must be carefully fermented and worked over so as to be finely pulverized before using. Even then it would be well to stop and consider before applying to any land that is not too strong or wet to plough.

Often ploughing is worth as much to land as a good dressing of manure.—Country Gentleman.

THOUGHTS ON SHOEING HORSES.

An iron shoe affixed to a horse's foot is one of the unavoidable evils of domestication; yet when understandingly applied, the addition of an iron protection to the horny substance of the foot is not so great an evil as some persons might suppose.

One of the principal objects in applying a shoe, is to protect the foot; next, we must aim to preserve the natural action and tread of the foot. With this object in view, the shoe should be made concave on the ground surface.

An unshod horse, or one in an aboriginal condition, has a concave solar surface to the foot; and wisely is it so ordained; were it otherwise, the animal would be unable to obtain secure foot-hold when climbing eminences or travelling over level surfaces.

The action of concave feet may be compared to that of the claws of a cat, the "nails" on the fingers and toes of a man; and the "nails" and toes are the fulcrums; they grasp as it were, the bodies with which they come in contact, and thus they secure a fulcrum of resistance when travelling or grasping.

Now in order to preserve the natural, mechanical actions of the horn and sole, the ground surface of the shoe must correspond exactly with the ground surface of the foot; that is to say, the ground surface of the shoe must be bevelled, cup fashion, its outer edge being prominent, corresponds to the lower and outer rim of the hoof; while the shoe being hollow, it resembles the natural concavity of the sole of the foot.

Notwithstanding the various opinions which now prevail in regard to the general art of shoeing horses, I think all will, sooner or later, confess that a shoe with concave surface next the ground is the only proper one to apply.

No matter what may be the form of the foot, whether it be high or low heeled, contracted at the heels, lengthened, or shortened at the toe, or having a concave or convex sole—it matters not, the ground surface of the shoe must be concave.

In every other part of the shoe alteration and deviations from any given rule or form are often needed, in consequence of the ever varying form of the foot, and the condition of the same, both as regards health and disease; but the sole of the foot being concave, presents a pattern for the ground surface of the shoe, which the "smith" with all his skill, cannot improve on, and if all such craftsmen were to follow this pattern more closely than they do, there would be fewer accidents in "falling," and a less number of lame horses.—G. H. DADD, V. S., in Prairie Farmer.

The Miscellany.

A NEW HYMN FOR THE SABBATH.

[The following beautiful Hymn is from the pen of the Rev. Dr. Wordsworth, Canon of Westminster Abbey, and nephew of the late Post Laureate. R. S. C.]

I.

O day of rest and gladness, O day of joy and light, O balm of care and sadness, Most beautiful, most bright; On thee, the high and lowly, Bending before the Throne, Sing, Holy, Holy, Holy, To the Great Three in One.

II.

On thee, at the Creation, The Light first had its birth; On thee for our salvation Christ rose from depths of earth; On thee our Lord victorious The Spirit sent from heaven, And thus on thee most glorious A triple Light was given.

III.

Thou art a port protected From storms that round us rise: A garden intersected With streams of Paradise; Thou art a cooling fountain In life's dry, dreary sand; From thee, like Pisgah's mountain, We view our Promised Land.

IV.

Thou art a holy ladder, Where angels go and come; Each Sunday finds us gladder, Nearer to heaven, our home. A day of sweet reflection, Thou art a day of love; A day of resurrection From earth to things above.

V.

To-day on weary nations The heavenly manna falls; To holy convocations The silver trumpet calls, Where Gospel-light is glowing With pure and radiant beams, And living waters flowing With soul-refreshing streams.

VI.

New graces ever gaining From this our day of rest, We reach the Rest remaining To spirits of the blest; To Holy Ghost be praises, To Father and to Son; The Church her voice upraises, To Thee, blest Three in One.

—New York Observer.

HISTORY OF FREDERICK THE SECOND, EMPEROR OF THE ROMANS.\*

Madame Rolland, when going to execution, she having been one of the most earnest promoters of the French Revolution, and one of its most remarkable victims, is said to have exclaimed, "O liberty! how many crimes have been committed in thy name!" At a period when the Church of Rome is thought by many persons to be rapidly declining towards destruction—the severance of the temporal from the spiritual power of that church would be little less than execution—its most astute and earnest partisans may, indeed, adopt the expression of the fair Girondist, with the change of only one word, and say—"O religion! how many crimes have been committed in thy name!" The history of the church of Rome, in fact, exhibits in every phase that is brought to light, how, under the pretence of promoting the cause of religion, the ministry of that mighty system has only been adapted to secure the aggrandisement of its priesthood, and to make everything, both temporal and spiritual, fall into subordination to its one definite and rooted purpose—Supremacy! In the long line of Bishops commonly recognised by the significant name of Pope, whether those so-called successors of St. Peter have been men of powerful intellect, or of weak comprehension, the special purpose of Supremacy has never been lost sight of by any one of them. The meekest as well as the most turbulent have alike sought to maintain, and to increase, the powers which superstition has rarely failed to supply, and to build up a tyranny which should rule paramount over the souls and bodies of mankind, so long as the world may last, subordinating kings and princes to its despotic authority, and crushing out every aspiration of independence which might spring up in the hearts of their peoples. In the course of centuries, there has been many a struggle for mastery on the part of some who have been more disinclined than others to submit to the intolerant yoke that had been riveted about their necks. Kings and princes have again and again kicked against the tyranny with which they have been treated, and peoples have revolted with every sign of determination, although with faint hopes, of being ultimately successful. Rome in the end has generally prevailed. Even now, in spite of the altered state of popular feeling, although weakened and depressed as she never before has been, she is yet strong enough to hurl defiance against the purpose of a liberal Italian Sovereign, and to restrain the action of his subjects by her

consummate cunning, and energetic persistence. A few months ago the independence of Italy and the restoration of the ancient glories of the Southern Peninsula, seemed to be an all but accomplished fact. On a sudden, however, there has been a check, if not a recoil. The man, who, "for an idea," undertook to free the races from the Alps to the Adriatic, who pine for emancipation, suddenly collapsed in his purpose, and now remains, as it were, paralysed, "halting between two opinions," and incompetent to move a single step further in a career that once bade fair to have immortalised his name. The circumstances of the present hour are, however, but a repetition of what has constantly happened in the dealing of the Church of Rome. The present drama, which is causing such intense interest throughout the whole of Europe, is but the repetition of others that have preceded it. Although most unlike, in many of its scenes, to those of more remarkable incident, which were performed in former ages, the plot and groundwork of the drama is the same. It is the Church of Rome against the world—the stereotyped and indissoluble determination of that Church to rule mankind, *per fas et nefas*, in the name of religion. If there be any doubt upon this head it cannot be out of place to seek for proofs and instances in times past, which afford a parallel to those events which are going on in the present day; and just as such a requirement is especially needed, that parallel is supplied by the volumes before us—volumes which combine, in the history of the most remarkable prince whom the end of the twelfth and the beginning of the thirteenth centuries produced, the illustration of an ardent aspiration after independence, and in dubitable proof that such independence, the Church of Rome has never recognised, and even in the nineteenth century will still refuse to recognise. Frederick II., the ill-fated prince whose biography Mr. Kington here presents to the world, was born in the year 1194, heir to the crown of the Two Sicilies, and succeeded his father Henry VI., in 1197. A powerful competitor, Otho of Brunswick, disputed his right to this inheritance, so that until 1218, when the competitor died, peaceful possession of the throne was not obtained. In his infancy and youth he was protected by Pope Innocent III.,—a name renowned in English history in connection with one of the most disreputable monarchs that ever reigned—John—from whom *Magna Charta* was wrested by the barons, and for which they were excommunicated by this very Pope. For such protection Frederick was induced to make several humiliating engagements to Innocent III. Immediately after the death of the latter, however, Frederick began to exhibit that independence of character and action which involved him in war and bloodshed during the remainder of his life. For his resistance to Papal demands, Honorius III., the successor of Innocent, gravely reprimanded him; but Gregory IX., a Pope more after the temper of Innocent, again and again excommunicated him, using as an excuse for the repetition of this then terrible blow, that he had refused to carry out the Crusade upon which he first entered, and failed in his obedience to the behests of the Church. From that moment to the death of Gregory "war to the knife" continued between these remarkable men, occasionally interrupted on each side by attempts at conciliation, which were invariably frustrated by the *mala fides* of the Pontiff, and the exasperation of Frederick, which induced him not only to retaliate, but also to descend to most reprehensible practices, in which lust, rapine, and cruelty predominated. On the death of Gregory, Frederick undertook a Crusade, the last of those remarkable acts of mediæval folly, only ending in disaster to those engaged in them. On his return from Jerusalem Frederick fared no better with the new Pope, Innocent IV., than he had done with his predecessor. Against this Pontiff he also waged an incessant warfare, with more or less success, until death cut short his career in the year 1250, when the friars, no less than the higher members of the Popish hierarchy, congratulated themselves, but more especially the Church, upon a release from an assailant whom they regarded as little else than an anti-Christ. In spite, however, of the constant contention which Frederick never altogether permitted to decline, the independence he desired to gain for his family and kingdom was by no means obtained. To use Mr. Kington's words—"Rome won the battle." Whether Mr. Kington is right in asserting that

"The impartial inquirer will hesitate before he pronounces that the fall of this House was a blow to the interests of mankind,"

we will not pretend to say. But most assuredly, if Rome were perverse and tyrannical, Frederick was both brutal and sanguinary. Excuses may, however, be made for him both on account of the age in which he lived, and of the deceit and craft with which he had to contend. This Mr. Kington thoroughly establishes, whilst his book indirectly demonstrates that what

Rome was four hundred years ago she is even now. That Louis Napoleon is another Frederick II. towards that Church no one who reads these volumes will assert; but comparing what is stated of things past with things present, there can be no hesitation in saying that the same policy is as rife now as ever it was, and that the man of action, whoever he may be, who attempts to cope with Rome, will have an uphill, if not a losing, game to play, so long as the Popedom remains possessed of temporal and spiritual power. As that power was not built up in a day; as it has withstood the shock of ages, quite as vehement as that with which she has recently been assailed: and as its hold upon a large proportion of its adherents, although greatly shorn of its once renowned proportions, is, as it seems, still most intense, so it may come to pass that the long expected downfall which many think is near at hand, may not be witnessed by the present generation. When the ramifications of influence still prevalent and used with the utmost perseverance, are considered in combination with the ignorance of populations, and the fear of priestly invincibility which prevails largely amongst them, and especially in the rural districts of France, it is almost too much to hope that resistance will any more succeed now than it did four hundred years ago. As the Church of Rome then proved to be equal to the emergency of the times, so it may again. Intelligence is doubtless now decidedly on the side of change for the benefit of mankind, but it has mighty obstacles in ignorance, selfishness, and half-heartedness to remove ere the victory be gained. Such labours, however, as Mr. Kington has accomplished, tend largely to promote so desirable an end, inasmuch as whilst they expose what the Church of Rome has done, and will do again and again, it puts the adherents of the cause of liberty and religion on their guard, not to expect too much from promising appearance, and to remember that if failure is to be averted, the history of the past must be the only reliable guide to so desirable an issue.—*Bells Weekly Messenger.*

WASTE OF CITIES.

Paris throws five millions a year into the sea. And this without metaphor. How, and in what manner? Day and night. With what object? Without any object. For nothing. By means of what organ? By means of its intestine. What is its intestine? Its sewer. Five millions is the most moderate of the approximate figures which the estimates of special science give.

Science, after long experiment, now knows that the most fertilizing and the most effective of manures is that of man. The Chinese, we must say to our shame, knew it before us. No Chinese peasant, Ekeberk tells us, goes to the city without carrying back at the two ends of his bamboo, two bucketsful of what we call filth. Thanks to human fertilization the earth in China is still as young as in the days of Abraham. Chinese wheat yields a hundred and twenty-fold. There is no guano comparable in fertility with the detritus of a capital. A great city is the most powerful of stercoaries. To employ the city to enrich the plain would be a sure success. If our gold is filth, on the other hand our filth is gold? It is swept into the abyss.

We fit out convoys of ships at great expense, to gather up at the South pole the droppings of petrels and penguins, and the incalculable element of wealth which we have under our own hand we send to the sea. All the human and animal manure which the world loses, if restored to the land instead of being thrown into the sea, would suffice to nourish the world.

These heaps of garbage at the corners of stone blocks, these tumbrils of mire jolting through the streets at night, these horrid scavengers' carts, these fetid streams of subterranean slime which the pavement hides from you, do you know what all this is? It is the flowering meadow, it is the green grass, it is marjoram and thyme and sage; it is game, it is cattle, it is the satisfied low of huge oxen at evening, it is perfumed hay, it is golden corn, it is bread on your table, it is warm blood in your veins, it is health, it is joy, it is life! Thus wills that mysterious creation which is transformation and transfiguration in heaven. Put that into the great crucible; your abundance shall spring from it. The nutrition of the plains makes the nourishment of men. You have the power to throw away this wealth, and to think me ridiculous into the bargain. That will cap the climax of your ignorance.

Statistics show that France, alone, makes a liquidation of a hundred millions every year into the Atlantic from the mouths of her rivers. Mark this: with that hundred millions you might pay a quarter of the expenses of the Government. The cleverness of man is such that he prefers to throw this hundred millions into the gutter. It is the very substance of the people which is carried away here, drop by drop, there in floods, by the wretched

vomiting of our sewers into the rivers, and the gigantic collection of our rivers into the ocean. Each hiccough of our cloaca cost us a thousand francs. From this come two results—the land is impoverished and the water infected; hunger rising from the furrow and disease rising from the river. It is notorious, for instance, that at this hour the Thames is poisoning London.—*Victor Hugo.*

PURGING THE VINES.

"Every branch that beareth fruit he purgeth it, that it may bring forth more fruit." John xv: 2.

Do you wonder why repeated bereavements, losses, sufferings befall you, till nearly all your life seems cut away? Go look at the vine dresser as he cultivates his vine. For what purpose has he planted the tender shoot? That it may grow strong and sturdy and bring forth abundant fruit! Yet see him after the first year cut back nearly all its growth, and after the second year prune it down again, so year by year cutting it back, never leaving it to its own will in its luxuriance. Why is this? That its sap may be concentrated, its strength matured, its wild straggling exuberance restrained, and a compact growth of rich fruit be perfected. Has the vine bled in vain? Was not the pruner's knife a kindly one?

Eat of the wild grape of the fields, and then of the carefully pruned and cultivated fruit of the garden and see if there did not concentrate sweetness after every wound.

Yet though Christ says, "I am the vine, and my Father is the husbandman. Every branch in me that beareth not fruit, he taketh away; and every branch that beareth fruit, he purgeth it, that it may bring forth more fruit," you wonder that you are wounded by God's afflictive hand! See you not that your happiness, your riches, your health, your affections, were the over abundant branches, by whose many clinging tendrils you were attaching yourself to weak, earthly supports. Winding, climbing, clinging around these in free natural growth, all your use was lost. Your use in growth is not your own untrained development; it is to bring forth much fruit for the Master's hand.

Be rather thankful that you are not left as the wild vine, unworthy the pruner's knife.

It is the husbandman's mark of value that he sets upon you.

"Every branch that beareth fruit, he purgeth it." Whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth, and scourgeth every son that he receiveth. If ye endure chastening, God dealeth with you as with sons; for what son is he whom the father chasteneth not? Now no chastening for the present seemeth to be joyous, but grievous: nevertheless, afterward it yieldeth the peaceable fruit of righteousness unto them that are exercised thereby.—*Ladies' Repository.*

BEHAVIOR ON LEAVING CHURCH.—Ministers have often occasion to regret the change which takes place among their hearers when they are dismissed from the house of prayer: many who appear deeply impressed with the word of God, and the solemnities of his worship, become, as soon as these are ended, frivolous and careless; their conversation is unprofitable, their manner light, and their general deportment so inconsistent, as to excite an apprehension in the mind of their pastor that, so far as they are concerned, he has "labored in vain, and spent his strength for nought." If it be required to observe decency and order while we are in the sanctuary, engaged in its important work, surely it is needful that somewhat like these should be discernible in the manner of our retiring from that holy place and employment: this should not resemble that of a gay, tumultuous throng, who have just quitted scenes of fashionable dissipation, or public entertainment. Whoever desires to obtain permanent advantage by the public celebration of religious ordinances, must retire from it with a serious mind to the performance of private duties; and, above all things, endeavor to preserve a lasting remembrance of that which had been spoken unto him by the word of the Lord. Is this our practice? Do we retire from the temple to secret meditation and prayer in our closet? The Lord enable us to do this.—*Rev. Henry Draper.*

GRACE: THE CHURCH: THE SECTS.—A long article, with this title prefixed, appeared in the July number of the *Church Review*. The problem which the writer sets himself to solve, is how it happens that "grace," which, by the theory of the writer, can flow only through the channel of the Church, does escape from that channel, and flows widely and constantly among the "sects," so that, as the writer confesses, "men are converted under sectarian ordinances, live religiously under the same, and die in Christian hope."—The writer briefly considers the theories that have been started to account for the difficulty, and dismisses them as unworthy shifts to get out of a painful position. He then states his own view, which is that al-

together the best way of getting along with the difficulty, is to hold no positive theory on the subject, except that the Church is alone the pillar and ground of revealed truth among men, and the alone authoritative teacher thereof—in other words, that the Church is—the Church.—*Am. Paper.*

DISCIPLINE.—Gotthold one day looked on while a farmer's wheat was being thrashed, and observed the men not only stoutly beat it, but tread upon it with their feet, and finally, by various expedients, separate the grain from the chaff, dust, and other impurities. How comes it, he asked himself, that whatever is of useful nature, and intended to be profitable to the world, must be submitted to every kind of ill-treatment; but that man who himself does with other things as he lists, is unwilling to suffer, or permit God to do as he lists with him. Wheat which is the noblest of all the products of the earth, is here thrashed, trod upon, swept about, tossed into the air, sifted, shaken and shoveled, and afterwards ground, resifted and baked, and so arrives at last upon the tables of kings. What then do I mean in being displeased with God, because he does not strew my path with fine leaves or translate me to heaven in an easy chair? By what other process could the wheat be cleaned, and how could I be sanctified or saved were I to remain a stranger to chastisement? Deal with me, therefore, O my God, as thou wilt, and grant that what is thy will may also be made mine. Thrash, toss and sift me, that, at last, I may appear as white and as pure as bread upon my table. I will suffer all the more willingly, knowing as I do, the words of thy servant, "Breadcorn is bruised, and not yet destroyed by thrashing. This, also, is done by the Lord of hosts." Isa. 28, v. 28, 29.

A RESTING PLACE.—John Selden was a most erudite Englishman: possessed much antiquarian, historical, and legal knowledge; was master of many languages, and author of works which have filled Europe with his fame, and was possessor of a library of eight thousand volumes. When he lay dying, he said to Archbishop Usher: "I have surveyed most of the learning that is among the sons of men, and my study is filled with books and manuscripts on various subjects; but at present I cannot recollect any passage out of all my books and papers whereon I can rest my soul, save this from the sacred Scriptures: 'The grace of God that bringeth salvation hath appeared to all men, teaching us that denying ungodliness and worldly lusts, we should live soberly, righteously, and godly in this present world; looking for that blessed hope and the glorious appearing of the great God and our Saviour Jesus Christ, who gave himself for us, that he might redeem us from all iniquity, and purify unto him a peculiar people, zealous of good works.'"

A LOOK AT THE CROSS.—Behold, oh faithful soul, the grief of the crucified, the wounds of him hanging on the cross, and the agony of the dying Saviour! That head, so glorious to angelic spirits, is pierced by the thickly plaited thorns; the face, excelling in beauty the sons of men, is marred by the abuse of the impious; those eyes, brighter than the sun, are dimmed in death; those ears, which are familiar with angelic praises, are stunned with the insults and sarcasms of the wicked; those lips which trembled with eloquence divine, and which taught angels, are touched with vinegar and gall; these feet, for which the earth is a footstool, are pierced with nails; those hands, which have spread out the heavens, are extended and nailed to the cross; that body, the most holy tabernacle of the Divinity, is bruised, and pierced with a spear; and life remains in the tongue, that prayer may be offered for those who crucify him. He who reigns in Heaven with the Father is grievously afflicted for our sins, upon the cross. The Son of God suffers; the Son of God freely sheds his blood.—*Gerhardt's Meditations.*

BET ROOT SUGAR.—The *Rural New-Yorker* says that much seed of the Sugar Beet was last spring "distributed in different parts of the West, and resulted in quite a crop of samples, grown on different soils, with great difference in culture. Analysis of these samples have been made with results depending, apparently, upon the different conditions (of soil, climate and culture) under which they were grown. The per cent. of cane sugar these samples have been found to contain has ranged from 3 to 13 per cent. \* \* \* The experiments in the manufacture of this crop into sugar, which are soon to commence in this city (Chicago) will be regarded with great interest, and will determine to a great extent the future of the crop here. So great is the confidence of experienced Germans in the capacity and adaptability of western soils to the profitable culture of this crop, that large investments have been made in land, and extensive preparations are being made for cultivating a large crop the coming year.—One gentleman near Chatsworth, is to plant 200 acres next spring."

\*By T. L. Kington, M.A., of Balliol College, Oxford, and the Inner Temple.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Arrival of the "ASIA."

New York, Jan. 4.—The steamship "Asia," from Liverpool on the 20th, via Queenstown on the 21st, arrived to-day. The "Africa" reached Queenstown on the eve of the 19th. The "Asia" passed the "China" on the 24th. The reported burning of the ship "Harriet Spaulding" is unfounded. She safely reached Havre.

Cyrus W. Field is a passenger in the "Asia." On the day before sailing he attended a meeting of the Telegraph shareholders in Liverpool. A letter from the Admiralty explains that the Captain of the "Tuscarora" assured the Captain of the British steamer "Leopard," at Madeira, that the steamer "Thistle" was not seized. Everything was found in order in her, and she was allowed to proceed. The "Tuscarora" had overhauled and examined the papers and cargo of the British steamer "Conuba," from Fayal to Nassau, and found all right.—The "Tuscarora" was on the look out for other vessels.

The Times, in an editorial on the peace prospects in America, congratulates the North on the better spirit displayed towards the South, and says, from the liberality shown by a portion of the public towards relieving Lancashire distress, it is willing to believe that clearer perceptions of the honorable part that England has played during the war now prevail.

A vague rumor prevails that France intends soon to send another note to England and Russia, showing the necessity for peaceable intervention in America. Scofield and Bright had addressed their constituents in Birmingham, on American affairs. The former thought the South had a right to secede, and recommended recognition. Bright took a different view, and charged the South with a sole desire to perpetuate slavery, and eulogized the course of the North. He represented the affair of the "Alabama" as a violation of international law. Did not believe the revolt would succeed, but had a vision that the whole continent of America would become the home of freedom and the oppressed of every land. Nearly all the London journals find fault with Bright's speech.

Italy has declined further negotiations with France on the Roman question. The Daily News dilates with great satisfaction on the proceedings of the New York Chamber of Commerce in relation to the Lancashire sufferers. It says the movement is proof not only of deep sympathy for their general suffering kinsmen, but a good feeling towards the Queen and the country at large, and believes the sympathy to be a new bond of union.

The "Hammonia," from Southampton, takes 40,000 stand of arms. It is rumored in Paris that as soon as the French obtained any decided success in Mexico, the Emperor will order home the troops. The gale still continues around the English coast, with loss of life, but nothing serious has happened to American shipping.

The following private telegraphs were received at Queenstown by Mr. C. W. Field:—"Omah, Siberia, 21st Dec., 8 a. m.—A portion of the materials for the construction of the telegraph to Lake Barkel has arrived this Sunday a. m." This dispatch was received at Queenstown, a distance of over 5,000 miles, at 9.30 a. m., Dec. 21st.

London, Dec. 21st, 3 p. m.—Latest particulars from Amsterdam say that great ravages have been caused by inundations in Holland. A dyke has given way in the vicinity of Amsterdam, and has caused a great deal of mischief. Hundreds of individuals have been suddenly bereft of all their possessions. The storm has much abated now, so as to give hopes of its speedy disappearance."

LIVERPOOL, 20th, a. m.—The Brokers' Circular says the week's sales of cotton foot up 75,340 bales, market closing quiet but tolerably steady. Breadstuffs—Flour steady but not very active; Extra State 24s. a 24s 6d. Wheat in good demand, and 1d. a 2d. per cental dearer for Red; White is steady; Red Western 8s. 6d. a 9s. 8d.; Southern 9s. 8d. a 9s. 10d. White Western 10s. a 11s.; Southern 11s. a 12s. per 100 lbs. Corn steady; Mixed 28s. a 28s. 6d. per 480 lbs; White slow, 31s. a 32s. 6d.

Provisions.—Beef and pork dull at former prices. Bacon in limited demand, and again easier. Lard dull at 28s. a 30s.

Arrival of the "City of Washington." CAPE RACE, Jan. 4th.—The "City of Washington" from Liverpool on the 24th, via Queenstown the 25th ult., was boarded this morning. The political news is unimportant. Quite a number of shipwrecks have occurred on the coast.

It is semi-officially denied that Drouyn De L'Huys, at an official reception, had spoken to the foreign Minister as to the advisability of mediation. The Liverpool Journal of Commerce says, that the Government has issued orders that the "Alabama" be warned from all British ports, and notice given that if any more British property be destroyed Government will at once take steps to destroy the "Alabama." The Shipping Gazette denies this; it is sure the Government will not consider itself justified in stopping the cruise of the "Alabama." The Times again ridicules the idea of the British Government being held responsible for the acts of the "Alabama."

The Times published a strong secessionist letter from Commodore Maury; he is very bitter against Lincoln's Government, and repudiates the idea of reunion; he says the South is well supplied with arms and as determined as ever; he asserts that the custom receipts at Charleston in July were greater than those of the corresponding months for 10 years.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 24th.—Cotton buyant and prices 1d higher. Breadstuffs—Flour quiet, but steady. Wheat steady; Red Western 8s 10d to 9s 8d; Red Southern 9s 10d; White Western 10s to 11s; White Southern 11s to 12s. Corn tending upward; Mixed 28s 6d to 28s 9d; White dull at 31s. a 32s.

Provisions.—Beef dull. Pork dull. Lard quiet but steady. Tallow flat. London, Dec. 23rd.—Consols for money closed at 92 1/2 to 93.

LATEST.—LIVERPOOL, 25th, via Queenstown.—The Cotton market closed buoyant, with a trifling advance on all descriptions. Breadstuffs quiet but steady. Provisions dull.

LONDON, Dec. 24th.—Consols closed for money at 92 1/2 to 93. To-day being Christmas no market report was received.

BATTLE OF MURFREESBORO.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—A special dispatch from Nashville gives some details of the battle at Murfreesboro, as follows:—It is one of the most ferocious battles of modern times, sustained by both sides with splendid determination. Gen. Rosecranz marched from Nashville last Friday, with about 45,000 effective men, and 100 pieces of artillery, skirmishing all the way to the battlefield, the enemy resisting bitterly. Tuesday was spent in reconnoitering. The enemy were strongly posted with artillery on the bank of Stone River, his flanks resting on Murfreesboro, West side. The centre also had the advantage of high ground with a dense growth of cedar, masking them completely.—Their position gave them the advantage of a cross fire.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 4.—The Louisville Journal says Captain McCulloch, of the 2nd Kentucky cavalry, says the rebel Gen. Wilders was driven almost to madness by the slaughter of his men. Eye witnesses say that the slaughter exceeds that of Shiloh. Gen. Rosecranz and his soldiers are in the highest spirits.

On Saturday Col. David McCook engaged Wheeler's cavalry, six miles from Nashville, and routed him completely. All is highly cheering. Prisoners say that Gen. Kirby Smith is in the fight. The rebel canteens were filled with whiskey and gunpowder.

The Murfreesboro Rebel of the 2nd says, the Federals fought gallantly, and admits a loss of 5,000. The Federal prisoners are sent to Murfreesboro as fast as taken. The following is from the Associated Press' correspondent at Nashville:—It is reported that Gen. Rosecranz shelled Murfreesboro this a. m. There was no reply. Our forces occupy it at noon. The rebels undoubtedly left. Our forces, it is reported, are pursuing. Private dispatches say, that the rebels in their retreat are burning the cotton wherever they can get hold of it. All the reports of Gen. Rosecranz having retreated to Nashville are false. The fight to-day is supposed to be in the vicinity of Christiana. The interruptions of the Rebel cavalry between Nashville and Christiana makes it difficult to get news, but everything thus far is favorable to the success of the Federal arms.

HEAD-QUARTERS, 14th Army Corps Department of the Cumberland, in front of Murfreesboro, Jan. 3rd, via Nashville, Jan. 4.—To H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:—On the 26th of December we marched from Nashville in three columns. Gen. McCook by the Nolinsville Pike, Gen. Thomas from his encampment on Franklin Pike, via Wilson Pike; and Gen. Crittenden on the main Murfreesboro Pike. Our left and centre met with a strong resistance, such as the nature of the country permits. The rolling or hilly routes skirted by cedar thickets and farms and intersected by small streams with rocky bluff banks forming serious obstacles. General McCook drove Gen. Hardee's corps a mile and a half from Nolinsville, and occupied the place. General Crittenden reached within a mile and a half of Lavergne. Gen. Thomas reached the Wilson Pike, meeting with no serious resistance.

On the 27th, Gen. McCook drove Gen. Hardee from Nolinsville, and pushed a reconnoitering division six miles towards Shelbyville, when he found that Gen. Hardee had retreated towards Murfreesboro. Gen. Crittenden fought and drove the enemy before him, occupying the line of Stuart's Creek, and capturing some prisoners with slight loss. Gen. Thomas occupied the vicinity of Nolinsville, when he was surprised, thrown into confusion, and driven back. Gen. Sheridan's division had repulsed the enemy four times, and protected the flank of the centre, which not only held its own, but advanced until this untoward event which compelled me to retreat the left wing to support the right until it should be rallied, and assume a new position.

On the 1st the rebels opened by an attack on us, and were again repulsed. On the 2nd inst. there was skirmishing along the front with threats of an attack until about 3 o'clock p. m., when the enemy advanced. I threw a small division across Stone River to occupy the commanding ground there. While reconnoitering the ground occupied by this division, which had no artillery, I saw a heavy force coming from the woods, and advancing in line of battle three lines deep. They drove our little division before them after a sharp contest, in which we lost 70 or 80 killed and 375 wounded, but they were repulsed by Gen. Triggler's division and the remaining troops of the left wing of Gen. Morton's former brigade, and fled far over the field and beyond their entrenchments—their officers rallying them with great difficulty. They lost heavily. We occupied the ground with the left wing last night. The lines were occupied at four o'clock in the morning.

The third was spent in bringing up and distributing provisions and ammunition. It has been raining all day, and the ground is very heavy. CAMP NEAR MURFREESBORO, Jan. 4.—To Maj. Gen. H. W. Halleck:—Following my despatch of last evening, I have to announce that the enemy are in full retreat. They left last night. The rain having raised the river, and the bridge across it between the left wing and the centre, being incomplete, I deemed it prudent to withdraw that wing during the night. This occupied my time until 4 o'clock, and fatigued the troops. The announcement of the retreat was known to me at 7 this morning. Our ammunition arrived during the night.

To-day was occupied in distributing ammunition, burying dead, and collecting arms found on the field of battle. Pursuit was commenced by the centre; the two leading brigades arriving at the West side of the river this evening. The railroad bridge was saved, but in what condition is not known. We shall occupy the town and push the pursuit to-morrow. Our medical director estimated the wounded in hospital at 5,500, and our dead at 1,000. We have to deplore the loss of Lt.-Col. Garasche, whose capacity and gentlemanly deportment had already endeared him to all the officers of his command, and whose gallantry on the field of battle excited the admiration of all.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS.

BIRTHS. In this city, at No. 6 Poplar Place, Mount'n Street, on the 3rd instant, Mrs. J. Russell of a daughter. At Roxborough, on the 25th ultimo, the wife of James Kennedy of a son. At Roxborough on the 25th ultimo, the wife of Archibald McGregor of a daughter. At Roxborough, on the 15th ultimo, the wife of John McLennan of a daughter.

MARRIED. On New Year's Day, at Miss Worsley's residence, Guelph, by Rev. Edward Ebbes brother of the bride, Norman Hamilton, Esq., of Paris, to Miss Elizabeth Ebbes, of Guelph. DIED. On the 6th inst., at his father's residence, in this city, John Ellis, son of W. Ellis, aged 28 years, 6 months and 23 days. In this city, on Monday morning, the 5th instant, Charles Atkinson, Esq., aged 42 years and nine months. In this city, on the morning of the 1st inst., after a short and painful illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude and resignation to the will of Divine Providence, Mrs. Anne McMillan, wife of Mr. Hugh McMillan, Commissariat Baker to the garrison, at Montreal, and mother-in-law of Mr. William King, Saddler, aged 65 years; a loving and affectionate wife, a kind mother, and deeply regretted by all who knew her.

In this city, on Sunday morning, the 4th instant, Mary, third daughter of Adam Drysdale, aged 18 years five months and eight days. In this city, on the 4th instant, Sarah Elizabeth Crampton, only daughter of Mr. William Crampton, aged fifteen months. At Compton, Eastern Townships, on Friday, the 26th ult., after a short illness, Joseph Smith, Esq., aged 76 years, father of S. G. Smith, Redpath Street, Montreal.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALEX. MCGIBBON, PURVEYOR OF TEAS, COFFEES, FRUITS, CONDIMENTS, DELICACIES, PROVISIONS AND FINE GROCERIES, Corner of NOTRE DAME AND ST. GABRIEL STREETS, MONTREAL.

INVITES attention to his present STOCK, which is extensive and well-assorted in every department, and being of recent importation direct from the best and cheapest markets, will be found of superior quality, and at his usual MODERATE PRICES. Every accessory to the BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, DINNER AND SUPPER TABLES, WILL BE FOUND AT HIS ESTABLISHMENT. To prevent disappointments purchasers will oblige by leaving their orders the day previous, or early on the day the goods are wanted. Lists of Goods, with prices, furnished on application.

ALEX. MCGIBBON, FINNAN HADDIE DEPOT, Montreal.

MCGIBBON'S PRICES FOR CHRISTMAS WEEK. PRAIRIE HENS and CHICKENS supplied to Families only, at 2s. 6d. or 50 cents a BRACE. ROAST BEEF AND PLUM PUDDING.

NEW CURRANTS, 6d. per lb., or 6 lbs. for 2s. 6d.!! NEW VALENTIA RAISINS, 6d per lb. NEW SULTANA RAISINS, 9d. per lb. NEW MUSCATEL RAISINS, 6d. and 9d. per lb. NEW TURKEY FIGS, in Layers.

BOXES NEW MUSCATEL RAISINS at 2s. and upwards. The Subscriber is now receiving the above Choice Fruit, and being ordered specially for his CHRISTMAS TRADE is of a quality rarely seen in this market. TILL 1st JANUARY, 1863, The whole will be offered in Retail Lots at WHOLE-SALE PRICES. 301-312 & s.w. ALEX. MCGIBBON.

IMPORTANT TO CONSUMERS LAND DEALERS IN COAL OIL LAMPS, &c. We have just received several consignments of NEW GOODS, consisting in part of the following:— 250 dozen of the celebrated MICA CHIMNIES, can be thrown on the Floor without breaking. 150 dozen NEW STYLE BURNERS, to burn without CHIMNIES. 380 dozen COAL OIL LAMPS in great variety, and cheaper than ever offered before. 60 barrels No. 1, 2, 3 and TOM THUMB CHIMNIES Plain and Frosted. 300 dozen PAPER SHADES, all prices and styles. 30 dozen PORCELAIN SHADES, to read by. 180 dozen No. 1 and 2 GLOBES, Plain, Ruby, Green and Canary Color. 40 dozen ILLUMINATING GLASSES, in Colors. A magnificent variety of GASOLINERS, CHANDELIERS, HOUSE LAMPS, SIDE LAMPS, &c., &c., for COAL OIL, over 50 different styles.

CALL AND EXAMINE. JOHN GREGORY & CO., MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS, No. 35 St. Francois Xavier st. \$50 REWARD offered for the apprehension of any one selling a counterfeit of Lewis' Rat and Roach Exterminator. The genuine article can be obtained wholesale of Messrs J. Lyons, Clark & Co., Lamplough & Campbell, John P. Henry & Co., Kenneth Campbell & Co., Kerry, Bros. & Crathern, of Montreal; B. A. Mitchell, London; John Roberts, Ottawa, and at Retail by all dealers in Canada. HARRY LEWIS, Sole Proprietor, Dec. 8-6-3 m.s.w. Montreal. MACAULAY'S ENGLAND, in 5 Volumes complete, for 12s. 6d. For Sale at Witness Office. 203 L.F.B.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of BURRITT, LONSDALE & TOWNSEK, as Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Dry Goods in this city, is this day dissolved by limitation either of the undersigned will sign the name of the late firm in liquidation. (Signed,) H. O. BURRITT, J. C. LONSDALE, GEO. TOWNSEK. Montreal, 1st Jan., 1863. 1-3 & 3-s.w

NOTICE.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and style of GILMOUR & THOMSON, was dissolved by mutual agreement, on the 31st day of December last, Mr. JAMES THOMSON retiring from the business. All matters relating to the late firm will be settled by the remaining partners, Mr. J. Y. GILMOUR and Mr. JOHN WHITE. J. Y. GILMOUR, J. THOMSON, JOHN WHITE. Montreal, Jan. 2, 1863. 1-6 & 2-s.w

REFERRING TO THE ABOVE, the Subscribers beg to intimate that they will carry on the business as heretofore in all its branches in the same premises, under the name and style of GILMOUR, WHITE & CO. J. Y. GILMOUR, JOHN WHITE, 213 St. Paul street. 1-6 & 2-s.w

NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP. MR. W. O. BUCHANAN has this day been admitted as a Partner in our business, which will be carried on in the name of W. & T. LEEMING & CO. 2-7 2 s.w & 1 w W. & T. LEEMING.

MRS. SIMPSON'S ESTABLISHMENT FOR THE BOARD AND EDUCATION OF YOUNG LADIES. THE WINTER TERM will commence on FRIDAY, the 16th inst. Several vacancies for Boarders. Attention is invited to the series of ADVANCED CLASSES supplementary to the ordinary School Course. JUNIOR and ELEMENTARY CLASSES will be opened for Children under twelve years of age, for whom the School Fees will be reduced to \$40 and \$30 per annum. For Prospectus apply to MESSRS. DAWSON BROTHERS, 23 Great St. James Street, or at the School, Mansfield Street. 1 d s.w & t f b

THINGS NEW AND OLD.—A MONTHLY MAGAZINE for the Lambs and Sheep of the Flock of Christ. 6 Copies (Post Free), to one address at 37 1/2 cents each; a single copy 50 cents. Orders cash in advance. Address, T. N. and O., Witness. 1 d s.w & t f b

FIRST CLASS FARM FOR SALE.—That valuable property in Cote St. Luke, formerly owned and cultivated by the late ROBERT CRAIK, is now for sale. Possession to be given on the 1st of MAY next, or partial possession immediately, if required. The FARM is situated at the extremity of the Western Slope of the Mountain, about two miles from the St. Antoine Toll gate, and in full view of "Montland" (formerly the residence of the Governor General.) It comprises about 135 arpents of the finest land, unsurpassed for fertility by any in Canada, and is thoroughly watered by never-falling Springs and Rivulets, one of the latter winding picturesquely through the Orchards within a few yards of the Dwelling and Out-houses. The land is in the highest state of cultivation, being elaborately laid out, and thoroughly drained and fenced, the late owner having spared neither pains nor expense to render it in every respect a model farm. With the exception of the dwelling house, which is old and considerably out of repair, the buildings, including Barns, Stables, Granaries, Root-houses, Work-shops, sheds, &c., &c. are commodious, comparatively new, and in good order. The property has been commuted, and the Title is indisputable. For further particulars apply to Dr. CRAIK, 130 Craig Street, from 10 to 10 1/2 in the forenoon 2 w-s.w.t.f.b 259-70

PURCHASERS OF DRY GROCERIES TEAS, OILS, &c. ON COMMISSION.—The undersigned, in addition to their Produce Commission business, are prepared to fill to the best advantage, orders for the above classes of goods for a very moderate Commission. Orders to be accompanied by the money, or a name known to the trade here, which the sellers of the goods will accept without a guarantee. Consignees of Produce may, of course, order Groceries to the value of their consignments. JOHN DOUGALL & CO. Dec. 10. s.w & w 3 mos

TO CONSIGNERS OF PRODUCE.—The undersigned respectfully tender their services to consignors of Produce, whose interests will have their most careful attention. Short drafts for about three-fourths of net value of consignments will be accepted in advance, and the balance remitted with the utmost promptitude. Prices Current are published in each issue of the Montreal Witness. N.B.—Potash Kettles and Coolers will be furnished at Manufacturers' prices. JOHN DOUGALL & CO.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES. The undersigned continues to offer his services to manufacturers for the sale of their goods, which his arrangements will enable him to effect promptly and satisfactorily. Drafts at three months for about three-fourths of net value of consignments, will be accepted in advance. A supply of warps, from good factories in the States, constantly on hand. For sale, consignments from various factories of Tweeds, and Satinets; also, from Manufacturers in England, of Black, Blue and Brown Ladies' Cloths, Mixed Melton Cloakings and Fancy Costings. Orders for dry goods, accompanied by cash or satisfactory reference, will receive prompt attention. JOHN DOUGALL, COMMISSION MERCHANT, s.w & w 71-d.f.b 272 St. Paul Street.

COTTONS, SHIRTINGS, &c.—For Sale, 80 BALES GREY COTTONS, 27 to 36 inches in 25 piece Bales. 1000 PIECES WHITE SHIRTINGS, In Horrocks' and other makes. 500 PAIRS BLANKETS, in sizes, 7-4 to 11-4. 300 PIECES SCARLET and WHITE FLANNELS. 100 PIECES D. K. BLUE FLANNELS. 1500 PIECES Madder and LILAC PRINTS. Together with a large Stock of desirable Fancy and Staple Dry Goods. GEORGE WINKS & CO., Commissioner Street & Custom House Square. 307-316 & 4-s.w

NOTICE TO TANNERS. MOONEY & CO., 45 GREY NUN STREET, DEALERS IN WESTERN AND CITY SLAUGHTER, HIDES, KIPS, CALSKINS, &c. &c. HAVE ON HAND, 200 Western Salted Trimmed Hides, 300 City Slaughter (Christmas Hides,) For Sale low for CASH. 308-9 & 4-s.w MOONEY & CO.

SEWING MACHINES FOR SALE. The Genuine Singer's Sewing Machine, and the 40 Combination Shuttle Machine, for Tailors' Thread Machines. All kinds of Machines repaired at short notice, and at low prices. 277 & s.w. t.f.b. 29 Great St. James Street.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. "A SLIGHT COLD," or SORE THROAT, which might be checked with a simple remedy, if neglected often terminates seriously. Few are aware of the importance of stopping a Cough or "SLIGHT COLD" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if not attended to, soon attacks the lungs. The efficacy of BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES is demonstrated by testimonials from Physicians, Surgeons in the Army, and eminent men wherever they have been used. They were first introduced in 1850. It has been proved that they are the best article before the public for COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CATARRH, the Hacking Cough in CONSUMPTION, and numerous affections of the THROAT, giving immediate relief.

PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND SINGERS will find them effectual for clearing and strengthening the voice. From Mr. T. DUCHAMPE, for many years Chorister of French Parish, Church Montreal. "It gives me great pleasure to certify to the efficacy of your Bronchial Troches, in an affection of the Throat and voice, induced by public singing. They have suited my case exactly, relieving my Throat and clearing the voice so that I could sing with ease." From Rev. HENRY WILKES, D.D., Pastor of Zion Church, Montreal. "When somewhat hoarse from cold or over exertion in public speaking, I have uniformly found Brown's Troches afford relief."

"I have been much afflicted with BRONCHIAL AFFECTION, producing Hoarseness and Cough. The Troches are the only effective remedy, giving power and clearness to the voice." REV. GEO. SLACK, Minister, Church of England, Milton Parsonage, Canada. "Two or three times I have been attacked by BRONCHITIS so as to make me fear that I should be compelled to desist from ministerial labor, through disorder of the Throat. But from a moderate use of the Troches, I now find myself able to preach nightly, for weeks together, without the slightest inconvenience." REV. E. B. RYCKMAN A. B., Wesleyan Minister, Montreal. "Your Troches are too well and favorably known to need commendation." Hon. CHAS. A. PHELPS, Pres. Mass. Senate. "My communication with the world has been very much enlarged by the Lozenge, which I now carry always in my pocket; that trouble in my Throat, (for which the TROCHES are a specific) having made me often a mere whisperer." N. P. WILLIS. "I have never changed my mind respecting them from the first, excepting to think yet better of that which I began thinking well of." REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER. "The TROCHES are a staff of life to me." Prof. EDWARD NORTH, Pres. Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y. "A simple and elegant combination for Coughs, &c." Dr. G. F. BIGELOW, Boston. "I recommend their use to Public Speakers." REV. E. H. CHAPIN. Sold by all Dealers in Medicines at 25 cents per Box. 279 3/4 w.d., 1 a w s w & w 5 mo.

CANADA AND EUROPEAN EXPRESS. The British and American Express Co. have opened an Office in Tower Buildings, 22 Water Street, Liverpool, for the forwarding of Parcels, Freights and Valuables of every description, by the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company's Steamers. Consignments solicited. Orders promptly attended to. AGENTS: Liverpool, A. Blackwood, Jr., Tower Buildings, 22 Water Street. London, Hill St. and Meadows, 85 Milk Street, Cheapside. G. W. Wheatly & Co., 150 Leadenhall Street, E.C. Manchester, Globe Express Co., Market Street. Glasgow, do do Miller Street. Dublin, do do Eden Quay. Edinburgh, Wm. Croucher, North Bridge Street. Montreal, D. T. Irish, Place d'Arms. Toronto, M. H. Irish, Toronto Street. Hamilton, J. D. Irwin, 1 West-King Street. Quebec, W. C. Scott, St. Peters Street. Kingston, J. C. Clark, King Street. Portland, J. E. Pringle, 90 Exchange Street. PACKAGES delivered to any Railway Company in the United Kingdom, addressed care of B. & A. EXPRESS COMPANY, 22 Water Street, Liverpool, will be promptly forwarded. Pre-payment optional. And in all the Principal Towns in Canada of whom any information may be obtained. J. W. HOWES, Manager. Montreal, Nov. 15, 1860.

BUSINESS CARDS. WILLIAM NIVIN & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, FORWARDING AND GENERAL AGENTS, 26 ST. NICHOLAS STREET, MONTREAL. AGENTS FOR SALE OF WHEAT, FLOUR, ASHES, BUTTER, PORK, and GENERAL PRODUCE. ALSO, FOR THE PURCHASE OF GROCERIES, HARDWARE, and GENERAL STORES. 177 s.w JOHN HENRY EVANS, IMPORTER OF IRON and HARDWARE.—1 Stores and Iron-Yard: St. Nicholas Street; Warehouse and Office St. Paul Street, MONTREAL. December 1, 1859. DR. W. E. BOWMAN, (Licentiate of the College of Physicians and Surgeon of Lower Canada, Graduate of McGill College,) PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, M'GILL STREET, MONTREAL. DR. J. A. BAZIN, SURGEON DENTIST, 39 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL. WAIT & SIMPSON, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND DEALERS IN FLOUR AND OATMEAL, BUTTER, EGGS, HAMS CHEESE, CORN-MEAL, FLOUR, OATS, BRAN, &c. YOUNG'S BUILDINGS, No. 2 McGill Street, MONTREAL. REFERENCERS:—Messrs. James, Oliver & Co., Messrs. Edward Mattland, Tylee & Co., M. Laing, Esq., Wm. Parky, Esq. ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE BOUGHT & SOLD ON COMMISSION. 15-s.w

The "MONTREAL WITNESS" is printed and published by JOHN DOUGALL & SOX, Proprietors, at 35 Great St. James Street. House head of Drummond Street, Montreal.