

MONTREAL WITNESS,

COMMERCIAL REVIEW AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT AT THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

OTTAWA, Feb. 29, 1866.

The Cabinet has been in session here; but owing to the absence of leading members, no business of importance has been transacted. It is expected that there will be a full meeting of the Executive Council to-morrow.

THE OIL QUESTION

is exciting some attention here. The Canada Central Company is now sinking a well at North Gower, and has got down 250 feet. Oil has not yet been struck, although the indications of the existence of the precious fluid are said to be satisfactory. The North Gower well is about 30 miles from Ottawa. Nine miles from town, in Gloucester, the same company is preparing another well. The indications are said to be even better there than at North Gower. At this latter place there is

A BOILING SPRING

which pours forth a mineral water, in taste somewhat resembling the famous Plantagenet. Every hour or so the spring boils up at a furious rate, when, if a lighted match be applied, the whole surface of the water will immediately be covered with a red blaze, which will last as long as the water remains in a violent state. Those in that neighborhood allege that bathing in the water flowing from the spring is a never-failing remedy for neuralgia, and other afflictions. Whether the cure be the effect of the imagination or not I cannot say, but I know of one lady who was troubled with neuralgia for years, and who was cured almost immediately upon the application of the water.

THE RAILWAY BRIDGE

over the Rideau is being greatly improved. When rebuilt the bridge will afford accommodation for foot passengers. The Ebbw Vale Co., into whose hands the Ottawa and Prescott Railway has fallen, seems determined to place its newly-acquired property in as good a state as possible.

THE OTTAWA PRESBYTERY

of the Canada Presbyterian Church, was convened here on Thursday last. The Presbytery accepted the resignation of the Rev. Mr. Duncan, of Perth. Mr. Duncan's resignation is universally regretted here. The Ottawa Valley will lose, in Rev. Mr. Duncan, one of its most talented clergymen.

The Bank street (Canada Presbyterian) church has given a call to the Rev. Wm. Moore. The call was unanimous.

NEW CHURCH.

Following the example of their Free Church friends, the members of the Presbyterian church of Canada, (in connection with the church of Scotland) in this city, contemplate forming a second church. Already they have opened a station in Lower Town.

A POLICE FORCE

will, probably, soon be organized in the city. The Council, in its last regular meeting, adopted a resolution instructing the Police Committee to report upon the cost of a police-force. The conviction is becoming general that the city has grown too large for the old constable system, and that regularly paid guardians of the peace are absolutely necessary to the continual well-being of the city.

THE WEATHER

has been strangely mild for the last few days. The streets on Saturday were literally flooded with water, and so much of the snow has melted away that the roads are almost useless.

THE LUMBER TRADE.

It was expected that owing to the unfavorable state of the market last fall, comparatively little square timber would be taken out this winter. I am informed, however, by those who have every opportunity of knowing the state of affairs, that our lumberers are making as much square timber this winter as usual. CARLETON.

EMIGRANT SHIPS.

(To the Editor of the Daily Witness.)

Sir,—Seeing in a recent paper an account of the brutality that happened on board the ship "Neptune," in New York, and on the voyage from Liverpool, calls to mind what I saw myself on board the emigrant ship of the ——— line. The ship was taken out of the dock and anchored in the river. It could not sail for want of hands. After a day or two, a tug-boat came alongside with men, all more or less under the influence of liquor. One, as soon as he saw the kind of ship that he was to sail in, just as the boat was leaving, jumped into the river; another attempted to do the same, and was knocked down by the mate. Respectable sailors will not sail in the floating hells as they properly call them. One of the men seemed not to have his proper faculties; the captain and doctor said he was shamming, so they would not give him anything to eat or drink, but he got a little among the passengers; but he was beaten, kicked, and abused by all the sailors, put under the pumps, &c., &c., until at last death came to his relief. Here was a man murdered, and had not the ship arrived when it did, there would have been another killed by ill-usage. As to the passengers, the provisions were most shamefully dealt out, and

the coal for cooking cut short, and other abuses too numerous to mention; in fact, the worst convict of our Queen lives the life of a gentleman compared with the passengers on board many of the emigrant ships. We got up a petition in the second cabin, but when we got to New York, we were so glad that we were out of that filthy hole, that nothing came of it, which I fear is too often the case, so the abuse continues. It seems to me behind the age, as well as an act of cruelty, to take 400 human beings, and toss them about on the sea for six or seven weeks, when they may just as well be put across in a fortnight. It is well-known that a man can keep himself with food on land for ten shillings a week; a ship's company could therefore keep him a fortnight for twenty shillings; and I think it would pay well to bring emigrants to this country for £3 a head, if ships were built on purpose; besides being brought over in a fortnight, it would be a good saving to them, for they would save a month's wages. There would be no lack of passengers for every steamer that leaves Liverpool; the berths are engaged a fortnight before it sails. Every steamer that is running between England and America is a blessing to humanity may the Lord in his mercy increase them! A SUBSCRIBER.

REMARKS.

The notion that a shipmaster must be severe on his crew in order to be obeyed, has done immense damage to both classes, as well as injury to the commerce of the world. It has made the one class, to a certain extent, brutal tyrants, and the others no less brutal slaves. The best discipline will almost invariably be found on vessels where the most kindness and consideration prevails, and the captain who never elevates his voice, or uses abusive and profane language, has more control over his men than he who swears and roars like a madman. Nor is the superiority of self-possession ever age confined to the naval service;—the rule will be found equally applicable to the school and the family.

The cheating of passengers in their food and comfort is not only dishonest, but it is the cruellest kind of dishonesty, for which many owners of emigrant vessels incur a very heavy responsibility.

There are various ways in which philanthropic capitalists can, it seems to us, serve their fellow-men very efficiently without injury to themselves, and one of them is to construct suitable emigrant vessels and manage them on Christian principles.

THE CASE GODIN.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

Sir,—In reading an article in your paper upon a case of bigamy, copied from *Le Nord*, in which an insane woman personated a former Mrs. Godin, who had strayed off into the bush and never was heard of, I was both surprised and grieved to see that Mr. Godin was so fully accused of having maltreated his former wife, as to have caused her to become deranged. Never, I believe, was there a greater falsehood. Much was said to destroy Mr. Godin's reputation, but the evidence given was so unfounded that the court gave a complete decision in his favor, and expressed their surprise that his accusers should have so maliciously assailed his character, and put the poor man to such trouble. Why be surprised? was not Mr. Godin a Protestant? and here I believe is the whole secret of the matter. It was done to put him to expense, and they have gained their end, as the poor man was, from time lost and money expended, put to a loss of about fifty pounds. I hope this matter may be seen further into, so that he may see that if he has enemies, he has also friends.

E. JAMIESON, Missionary.

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

On Monday evening there was a large attendance of the members of this Society to receive the report of a Committee appointed some time ago, in consequence of a paper read by Alfred Rimmer, Esq., in which he stated the necessity for some action upon the part of the Legislature relative to the better protection of Fish and Game.

Dr. SMALLWOOD was in the Chair, and there were also present a great many members of the Fish and Game Club.

The following report was submitted:—

The Committee on the Game Laws has the honor to report the following recommendations:—

1. That all game legislation be consolidated into one general act.

2. That the following be the close terms of the whole Province:—

Woodcock and Snipe, March 1 to August 1.

Partridge and all kinds of Duck, March 1 to September 1.

Deer of all kinds, Feb. 1 to Sept. 1.

Turkey, Pheasant, Partridge, and Grouse of all kinds, Feb. 1 to Sept. 1.

Quail, Sept. 1 to Oct. 1.

Fur bearing animals, April 1 to Nov. 1.

Your committee does not consider these dates to be absolutely the best, but rather as compromised close terms such as would probably meet different interests.

3. That eggging and bird's nesting be prohibited save on the North-Shore, east of the Saguenay, and on the Islands of the Gulf, where it shall be legal up to June 1st, as at present.

4. That there should be no close-terms for birds within these limits.

5. That this report be sent to the Fish and Game Club with a view to a joint effort being made to procure the necessary legislation.

The Committee is of opinion that no action is needed in the matter of fish, inasmuch as the administration of the fisheries department has been judicious, and the operation of the new fishery Act (in itself greatly in advance of similar en-

actments in the mother country) promises to be, on the whole, satisfactory.

Respectfully submitted.

GEO. DRUMMOND,

D. A. P. WATT.

Montreal, Feb. 26, 1866.

A very animated discussion took place, resulting in an adjournment of the subject comprised in the last clause.

Mr. WHITEHEAD, the scientific Curator of the Museum, then proceeded to call the attention of the audience to the characteristics, features, etc., of some additions to the Museum, which he had collected for the Society during his visit to England last summer. The first of these was the Flying Fox Bat, which was once supposed from the bluntness of its molars, to live exclusively on fruit, but it had since been established that when the animal was confined, it also fed on flesh. Its strange supernatural appearance had probably given rise to the fable of the Harpy. The specimen in question was beautifully preserved and of very large size. He also called attention to a group of monkeys of very diminutive size, obtained from Brazil, and to a specimen of squirrel obtained from Malabar, and noteworthy for the peculiar coloring of its fur. It lived in the palm tree and fed on the cocoa-nut.

A cast of the head of the Dodo was next shown, having been obtained by Mr. Whitehead from the Oxford museum which contained the only complete head known to be in existence. It had once been thought that the Dodo belonged to the highest order of the feathered creatures, the type of which was the Eagle; but Professor Strickland had written a monogram on the subject, and it was satisfactorily established now that the Dodo really belonged to the Pigeon species. Some shells had also been received, but they were of no special interest, except to Conchologists, beyond the fact that they were collected in South Australia. They had been presented to Mr. Whitehead by the late Curator of the Sydney Museum. He had also received two cases of insects, some of which had been obtained in Africa by Dr. Livingstone's expedition. The beauty of some of these—the beetles especially—was very great, and so much so that they are now extensively used in Europe for personal decoration instead of jewellery.

The hideousness of some others, we need scarcely say, was just as great, and not very pleasant to behold.—The Rhinoceros beetle, among others, being pre-eminent for its ugly looks and formidable proportions. A case of barnacles and sea urchins from South Australia and California completed this portion of the collection. Mr. Whitehead then proceeded to speak very concisely and clearly of the classification of the fossil fish already discovered, and stated that he had recently examined the Museum for the purpose of ascertaining how many species of fossils it already contained. He found that it contained about 400 species, and he now had the satisfaction of stating that his visit to England had been the means of adding 268 more to the collection.

They were still deficient, however, in many fossil fishes, some of which were exhibited in the fine collection he now laid before the audience. Some of these were beautifully distinct, the impression, typographically speaking, being as sharp and clear as if only taken a day or two previously for the great handbook of nature. This was especially the case of some specimens of *Clupea*, one of which was found in the sandstone formation at Verona. Mr. Whitehead incidentally stated in the course of his remarkably lucid and comprehensive observations on the collection, that the theory of development could not be reconciled with the fact that the largest and most complete forms of fish were found in the earlier geological formations, and not as would, perhaps, be supposed in the later. The lecturer concluded amid loud applause, and was then tendered the thanks of the meeting by the President, who also took the opportunity of stating that he hoped Mr. Whitehead would return from England in sound health, and remain with them permanently; the sentiment being heartily applauded. The meeting then adjourned.

TRINITY CHURCH LECTURE.

The Course of Lectures in connection with the Trinity Young Men's Association, was continued Monday evening in the Lecture Room of Trinity Church. Mr. C. Dunkin was to have delivered the second lecture, his subject, "The Choice of a Pursuit in Life," but owing to sickness in his family he was unable to do so, and Dr. Carpenter, B. A. Ph. D., who was to have given the succeeding one, kindly consented to supply his place, the subject of Dr. Carpenter's lecture being "Rambles through a Mexican Oyster."

The room was moderately filled. The Rev. Canon BANCROFT stated that owing to the sickness of Mr. Dunkin's mother, he had not been able to attend and deliver the second lecture of the series. Dr. Carpenter had, however, kindly consented to transpire the order of his lecture, and give it that evening, the subject being as above.

Dr. CARPENTER began by alluding to the disappointment that must be felt by the audience in not being able to hear Mr. Dunkin, a gentleman who had obtained a reputation on the other side of the Atlantic, as being the initiator in Canada of legislation against the liquor traffic, and who, in consequence, deserved to be held in esteem.

After some further preliminary remarks, the lecturer took up the immediate subject of his lecture by exhibiting the large shell of a Mexican oyster, which was first named by Aristotle, and known as *Spondylus Calceifer*. The difference between it and the common oyster was then pointed out, as consisting in its teeth and ligaments, besides its larger proportions. These large shells were valuable on account of the quantity of lime they contained, and they involved the destruction of thousands of lives of other creatures, as was shown in the course of the lecture. The hammer, chisel, and microscope were the only means of locomotion which the naturalist could take in these rambles through a Mexican oyster, and the lecturer showed how by these means, one shell alone, would furnish occupation for months to a non-scientific person. The lecture was illustrated by a number of dia-

grams, which exhibited instances wherein the shells of these creatures were attached to each other in order, either to obtain greater warmth, or to resist the currents. The shell was, in fact, the skin of the oyster, and the lecturer referred to the different kinds of limpets, showing that varieties of the same shell had sometimes been mistaken for different species. He also referred to the class of oysters found in the St. Lawrence, amongst them *gastro kena*, or hollow-belly, being conspicuous. The effects of the action of the water on these shells were shown; those which were found in still water being smooth, whilst those that were subject to currents were uneven and rough. He then spoke at considerable length on the parasites of the oyster, amongst them being certain worms, and the sponges, which were the worst of all; but, without these enemies it would be apt to accumulate to that degree in harbors as to become a source of serious trouble and annoyance. The lecturer gave a minute account of the *Gastrochana*, which was one of these parasites, and read extracts from lectures delivered by himself in 1859 before the Smithsonian Institute, showing the development of growth of a Mexican oyster. He concluded by urging upon his audience these subjects as a matter of study; since nothing in God's creation, even an oyster, was unworthy of the admiration of his intelligent creatures.

The lecturer was frequently applauded, and at the close of his remarks a vote of thanks was proposed and unanimously given to him.

We may say that those who would wish for a more extended report of the lecture may find it in the proceedings of the Smithsonian Institute for 1859.

MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.

The American "Bible Society Record" states that in Mexico Mr. Hickey, is still zealously and successfully at work. Of his journey from Saltillo to San Louis Potosi, a distance of 103 leagues, this missionary writes: We made the trip in ten and a half days out, and thirteen back. On the way out I sold 100 Bibles, 173 Testaments, and eight Portions, though we travelled very fast; but it was done by short sleeps, long marches, and hard fares. About five o'clock in the afternoon, next day, a man came to our camp and brought three Bibles. He said he waited our arrival, at his village, till noon, and then saw that we had taken the other road, and so he came for the Bibles a distance of eleven leagues. He had to travel twenty-two leagues for his Bibles. I thought I had seen wretchedness and rage, dog-kennels and hovels, but nothing that I ever saw equalled the extreme of poverty and wretchedness which I saw in the beautiful State of San Louis Potosi. In the midst of a soil of inexhaustible fertility, hunger; and in a land where wool, cotton, and silk, to any amount, might be raised, nakedness. I sold several books, on credit, till my return. When I called, coming back, some paid a few cents, some a few eggs, some nothing at all, but offered to return the books, which, of course, I refused, deferring the payment till next visit.

The following extract from the last report of the Sierra County Bible Society, Cal., affords gratifying proof of the steady progress which is attending their work on the shores of the Pacific:

"The work of our society has been so quietly done, its appeals have been so modestly pressed, that we doubt whether the real value of the society to this county has been properly appreciated even by its friends; and yet it is a fact, that before the organization of the society, not more than half a dozen Bibles were on sale in our entire county, while very wide-spread destitution of the Scriptures everywhere prevailed. The copies of the Scriptures actually sold and given away in our county since this society began its work, may be counted by hundreds; while depositories are kept open at accessible points, so that none among us need to 'perish for lack of knowledge.'"

FRIENDLY ISLANDS.—Though the Friendly Islands are now distinctively Protestant, the French Jesuits unable or unwilling to take possession of new territory, make Tahiti their centre of operations,—intrigue, threaten, and diplomate—mix themselves up in native wars, and occasionally take the heathen side; and but for the remarkable prudence and good sense of the English Missionaries, and such men as King George Tubou would involve France in perpetual troubles.—*Christian Work*.

EVANGELICAL SOCIETY OF GENEVA.

TO THE MINISTERS AND MEMBERS OF THE EVANGELICAL CHURCHES IN THE UNITED STATES.

Gentlemen and Dear Brethren in Christ.—Allow me to introduce to you the Reverend Gilbert Des Isles, whom we have requested to represent us in the United States. We beg that you will kindly give him all the help in your power in the mission he has undertaken.

The Evangelical Society of Geneva endeavors, as you are aware, to advance the Kingdom of Christ among the Roman Catholics by every means in its power.

It was from Geneva that during many years, numerous doctors in theology, missionaries, and colporteurs carried into other countries the doctrines of Grace; and when after a long and death-like sleep God granted a great revival to Geneva and to other parts of the European Continent, those whom He had called to his marvelous light among us began at once to endeavor to disseminate the Scriptures in the different countries around us, and to preach the great doctrines of expiation by the cross and the necessity of a new birth.

We also founded a school of Theology to prepare pious young men for the ministry of the Word, and we have now about fifty students in our college. They are, we believe, with few exceptions, decidedly Christian young men, for we only admit those whom we have reason to hope are really converted to Christ. Our students comprise twenty-one Frenchmen, fifteen Swiss, five Belgians, one Dutch, two Irish or Scotch, two Waldensians, one Neapolitan, two Spaniards, and one Canadian.

The Rev. G. Des Isles, our deputy, can give you further information as to the work of the

Evangelical Society. He studied in our College, and he labored for some time in France under our Committee. We ask the religious corporations in the United States to give us something of the riches that God has committed to them. We ask the pastors of every Christian denomination to give our friend an opportunity of making known to their congregations the work that the Lord has given us to do.

In the name of the Committee of the Evangelical Society of Geneva.

(Signed), MÉRLE D'AUBIGNE.

Geneva, Oratoire, Dec. 19th, 1865.

[Mr. Des Isles was a pupil of the Pointe-aux-Tremble school before he went to Geneva, and since his return he has been laboring as an ordained minister in connection with the French Canadian Missionary Society.—Ed.]

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.—Centenary meetings have been held at Lambeth, London (C.W.) circuit, and at Brownsville, Dorchester circuit. At the former \$150 was raised, principally for the Belleville Seminary, and at the latter \$60 was realized. The London *Advertiser* is informed that quite a respectable sum has been secured in the Smithville circuit, \$100 of which is intended for the Seminary.—\$80 have been raised towards liquidating the debt on the chapel at Listowell.—Refreshing seasons are being enjoyed at Marlborough, and a few have been added to the church.—In Enniskillen township some progress is reported; a new church has been dedicated to Divine service at Petrolia, and another, which has been standing for some time unfinished, is now completed. Missionary money will probably be double the amount raised last year.—The Rev. J. F. Fairchild, of Newbury, relates a series of successful missionary meetings at Brook, Newbury, and Howard. This being centenary year unusual exertions were made in these circuits; at one of the meetings at Newbury no less than twenty-eight times the amount raised last year, was realized.—A new chapel was lately dedicated at McKay's Corners, Harwich. The proceeds of the opening services amounted to \$121, sufficient to meet all demands.—A tea-meeting was held lately at Mount Brydges for the benefit of the preachers, the proceeds of which amounted to \$75.—At a protracted meeting at Brockville about thirty were hopefully converted, twenty of whom have identified themselves with the church.—Times of refreshing have been experienced on St. Mary's Circuit during the Conference year. One hundred and nine have been received into Church fellowship.—A surprise party took place lately at the parsonage of the Dingman appointment, at which two well-filled purses were presented to the Rev. J. Reynolds and lady, containing in the aggregate \$40.

EPISCOPALIAN.—A meeting of the members of the church in Ottawa was held on the 19th, for the purpose of devising means for the erection of a new church in that city, capable of accommodating at least 4,000 persons, and at a cost not exceeding \$24,000. A committee was appointed to prepare a report on the subject, to be submitted to another meeting of the parishioners, to be held on the evening of the 26th inst.—The curate of St. Peter's church, Cobourg, received as a Christmas offering the sum of \$689.40, being a larger amount by \$20 than in the previous year.

—Mr. Enoch Turner, an old and respected inhabitant of Toronto, who died on the 8th ult., bequeathed to Trinity College, Toronto, the sum of \$8,000, \$2,000 to the Trinity Church, and \$1,000 to each of the churches of St. Paul and St. Peter in Toronto.—The Rev. C. Roles Bell, of the church in Mountain, Diocese of Ontario, was recently presented by his congregation with the sum of \$55, besides many gifts in kind.—Twenty-two missionary meetings have been held in the district of Bedford, Diocese of Montreal, at which 1,426 people attended and contributed but \$140.

THE EVIL EFFECTS OF INNOVATIONS.—It will be remembered that at last Christmas an unseemly scene took place in the Church at Jervis, C.W., owing to the erection of large crosses, against the will of the Churchwardens and several of the members. The consequence is that many of the congregation have left, and the usefulness of the pastor there is almost destroyed.—*Echo*.

WESLEYAN METHODIST.—The annual missionary meetings were held lately at Kingston; they were remarkably interesting and well attended.

—The *Christian Guardian* publishes a letter from the Rev. Charles Stringfellow, of the Indian Mission, Hudson Bay. There are four religious services every Sabbath, the congregations being generally good. From 80 to 90 young people attend Sabbath school, and there is an average attendance of 60 children at the day school. An intelligent French Canadian young man has been converted from Romanism, without any special effort being made on his behalf, simply through reading a French Bible which had been put into his hands, and attending the religious meetings. A melancholy occurrence had cast a gloom on the settlement. Two young men were drowned in Lake Winnipeg, one of whom had acted as interpreter to Mr. Stringfellow during nine months of the first year of his mission. Sad to narrate, one of the men, at least, was intoxicated, and a quantity of whiskey was found in the canoe.—The Guelph German mission now numbers 88 members, being a net increase of 18 since Conference.

PRIMITIVE METHODIST.—Eight successful missionary meetings have been held on the Bradford station this season. It is expected that a chapel will be built at Nicholl's Appointment in the spring.—A new church on the town-line between the townships of Stephen and Hay, Macgillivray station, has been dedicated to divine service.—At Walsingham Centre over twenty have found the pearl of great price and many more are anxious inquirers.—The Trustees of the Lacey Homestead report that of the \$825, the price of the property, \$350 has been paid. Of the forty-seven stations, fifteen only have made returns, consequently the trustees fully expect that the amount required will be raised in due time.

Contemporary Press.

SPIRIT OF THE EUROPEAN PRESS.

THE INDIAN COTTON TRADE.

At the recent annual meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, there was a discussion on the development of the Indian cotton trade. One speaker blamed the Indian council, because no attempts had been made to "induce the Ryots to improve or increase their cotton," and maintained that "the collectors of revenue in India, who are very important officers, should, in the performance of their imperial functions, give every possible encouragement to a spirit of fair enterprise, which would tend to the improvement of the land already under cultivation." Another speaker would be satisfied with a thorough revision of the land settlement in the three Presidencies, and the vigorous prosecution of public work. "His idea was to make roads and canals for India, and then let India take care of herself," but he despaired of reforming Indian administration, until the apathy of the House of Commons should be overcome. The *Times* says that it appears to it unreasonable to suppose that any consideration but the welfare of India and its inhabitants ought directly to influence those who govern it or legislate for it. "There is a magnificent trade to be done in cotton, and the Hindoos could perhaps get it, or a good slice of it, if they chose; but if they don't choose, that is surely more their business than ours," and "it would be a curious form of free trade to coerce any people into a particular industry." Another paper asserts that this reasoning is not sound; for, in the first place, the Hindoos do choose to get a share in the English cotton trade, as is proved by the immense increase in the amount which has been raised since the stoppage of the supply from America; and, in the second place, the fact that the quality of the cotton has not at all improved during the last four years, clearly proves that the native cultivator is not competent, unaided and uninstructed, to effect any improvement, and the needed aid and instruction must come from the Government.

REFORM.

Sanguine hopes appear to be entertained by the opponents of Reform that the mistaken and mischievous course adopted so often before may be repeated in the session which now approaches, and that the fifth Reform Bill may share the fate of its predecessors. The Liberal papers see, however, no cause for fear of the ultimate result. If the House of Commons should unfortunately fall into the error expected from it, it will prove the necessity of the very measure which it rejects. The evidence of the disorganization and decadence of the Liberal party will be complete; and the need of an infusion of new blood into the constituencies which have chosen and tolerate such representatives will be demonstrated. The new bill, whatever its character, is certain to be earnestly and persistently opposed. All the ingenuity of the most skillful parliamentary tacticians will be exercised to procure either its direct rejection, or, more subtly, to amend it out of existence. The steady and well-matched votes of the Tory opposition will be brought up against it. They can be met only by the exhibition on the side of the Liberal party of an earnestness and union equal to that of their opponents. Concession and self-denial will be needed. The necessity is urgent of confining, to points upon which the Liberal party is tolerably unanimous, a bill which is introduced in order to be passed, and not in order to evade while formally redeeming a solemn promise. The extension of the suffrage within the limits which every one knows that the Government measure will not transcend, is one of these points. The first thing to be done is to settle the main question. After that is achieved, minor details will be more satisfactorily and candidly discussed.

ENDOWMENT OF THE IRISH ROMAN CATHOLIC CLERGY.

A recently published letter from Mr. De Vere, an Irish Roman Catholic gentleman of rank, education, and distinguished literary merit, takes the ground that the very best way to conciliate the Irish people would be, not by the abolition of the Protestant establishment, but by the making of a State provision on an equal basis for the Roman Catholic priesthood. Some of the papers agree with Mr. De Vere, believing that the people must be conciliated at all hazards. Others decidedly refuse to entertain the proposition, considering it in the highest degree retrogressive, pernicious, and impracticable. "Far from England be the day," says one paper, "when, as in ancient Rome, our educated and governing classes shall treat religion as a mere engine of State; when the various modes of worship shall be considered 'by the people as equally true, by the philosophers as equally false, and by the magistrates as equally useful.' The State, or say Parliament, either knows the true religion or it does not know it. In the latter case there is nothing for it to do, for in so important a matter it is not at liberty to act at random and in the dark."

MILITARY MORTALITY AT HONG-KONG.

The past hot season at Hong-Kong has been one of the worst ever known in that colony, and it was at about its worst period that the 11th Regiment arrived. There was not the slightest preparation made for their reception; and the troops, for want of better accommodation, were en-

camped on a piece of ground which had been a Chinese burial-place, and from which the exhalations were of a deadly character. Sickens, of course, broke out immediately, and then, the military hospitals being full, the invalids were placed in their verandahs, or left to be attended in their own quarters, among healthy men, in some cases additional buildings being hired for their reception. But no special arrangements could provide for the inevitable deficiency caused by two British regiments being quartered in a place where there was only room for a wing of one.

Besides being badly lodged, and dangerously exposed, the soldiers had only about two nights of regular rest in the course of the week. Such conditions of service are unknown in India, where native regiments are employed for routine duties, which they are better able to bear than European troops. Indian regiments used to be employed at Hong Kong for the purpose, but were withdrawn in order to "reduce the expense of the establishments in China." The change looked very well in the estimates, but in effect the additional outlay caused by the substitution of white for black troops is enormous.

There is no fitter material for an army than can be found among Chinamen and Malays of the Indian Archipelago. Well organized, and led by good English officers, they would be formed into as fine an auxiliary body of troops as could be desired, and furnish the best possible garrisons for British possessions in the east.

MILITARY REVOLT IN SPAIN.

In Spain, the last movements of the revolt are dying out little by little; the bands which had commenced to agitate Catalonia, when the military insurgents of Aranjuez were going to finish their mad enterprise on the soil of Portugal, have committed a criminal act and a useless piece of imprudence. They were far too weak to raise the province, and their demonstration, coming three weeks too late, was nothing but ridiculous audacity.

All the telegrams from Madrid announce the success of the government troops. In Catalonia complete tranquillity reigns. This great and active manufacturing province has hitherto been considered as the cradle of sedition, but, already tired by the financial crisis, it was terrified at the idea of seeing its industrial interests compromised once more by a political revolution.

THE NEW PRUSSIAN CANAL.

What the definite projects of Prussia, with regard to Schleswig and Holstein, are, the future will tell us. In the meantime she has determined to avail herself of their liberation from what is called in Germany "the Danish yoke," by cutting through them a canal for her war vessels, which, beginning at the vast bay of Kiel, will empty its waters within sight of the coasts of Hanover and Holland in the North Sea. This project, if carried out, will put an end to the long voyage around the Danish Archipelago, and replace it by a very short one. It changes Kiel into a military place, in which, indeed, Prussia has already fortified herself, and prepared there a war port, from which her cannon will command all the Scandinavian waters. As for Austria, far from opposing this commencement of possession, she recognizes in the Cabinet of Berlin "the right to stipulate in her favor strategic, commercial, and naval advantages, as a compensation for the sacrifice she made in contributing to the liberation of the Duchies."

DISCOVERY OF A FENIAN ARMORY, &c.

(From the Dublin Freeman.)

DUBLIN, Thursday, 8th.—The greatest excitement was caused through the city yesterday evening by the announcement that the police had made a most important discovery of a Fenian armory in full working order, and capable of turning out large numbers of effective weapons and great quantities of ammunition in a week. The majority of persons who heard the statement treated it as one of the thousand rumors that had been flying about for the past two months relative to the movements of "the Brotherhood," or at most regarded it as nothing more than the discovery of one of the workshops, similar to those in which the pikes and pike-staffs had been found in Blackhall Row and Longford Lane. But unfortunately the statements that had been made were not only not exaggerated, but were much understated. The police were privately informed that a large amount of arms, &c., were being manufactured in a building in the rear of No. 204 Great Britain Street. Upon investigation they found that the "workshop," which abutted on Loftus Lane, was divided from the front house by a back area, and a yard or garden. The doors and windows on the south side were all barricaded up and firmly secured, and the means of entrance was by a right of way through a heavy iron-door in the yard adjoining the chandlery establishment of Messrs. Barrington. The mysterious workshop consisted of two stories, and beneath its foundations extensive vaults were approached by a descent from the yard or garden. The police, finding there was no means of ingress by the door, forced open one of the windows with much difficulty, and, on entering, a scene of a most startling character presented itself to their view. On the floor of the lower compartment, metal hand grenades and Orsini shells lay in heaps. An oblong box, containing seventy-five pike-heads of new pattern, elegantly finished and ready for transmission, numerous boxes of Minie rifle bullets and brass detonating bullets for American rifles, some of them finished with the greatest care, and others in an advanced state of manufacture; earthen moulds for casting hand grenades and Orsini shells, bundles of fuse and boxes containing nearly seven hundred rounds of ball cartridges, and all greased for rifle use; bullets for revolvers; belts, finished and unfinished, with brass clasps bearing the representation of the Irish harp; boxes filled with cartridge paper,

and the brass machine for making cartridges. The work of the armors showed that they were practised hands, and knew their business well, and perhaps in the world a place better suited for the desperate purposes to which it was applied could not be found than the old stable or store—shut out from all observation from Britain Street or Loftus Lane, and only approached by an iron gateway, for which only two persons had keys. If the lower part of the armory surprised the police, how much more were they astonished on ascending the step-ladder which led to the loft above? Here was to be seen a perfect arms factory on a small scale. In one end of the apartment a lathe constructed on the most approved principles was erected, and in full working order, and that it had been recently in active use was evidenced by the brass and steel shavings lying beneath it, and the various matters in course of construction lying about it. It had been last used in the turning of detonating bullets from brass rods rounded for the purpose. This lathe had been valued at forty pounds. On the bench adjoining it were all kinds of whitemiths' tools and numerous bullet moulds finished or approaching completion; boxes of percussion caps, copper, lead in sheets and bars were carefully stowed away prior to being packed for transmission. Behind the first bench was another, on which rough work, such as heavy filing and iron moulding was done. In the corner, opposite the stairs, a furnace was built in the thickness of the wall, and very hot fires must have been constantly kept in it, for the bricks of which it was composed were nearly burned out. Near it lay a smelting pot, in which lead had been melted a short time before, and also a number of ladles by which the molten metal was poured into the moulds. We should have said that two American rifles were found below stairs, and these, in all probability, were only kept as guides or patterns for the manufacture of cartridges, percussion caps, detonating bullets, &c. In a nook near one of the benches a map of fortification was discovered, and blankets and the remains of various eatables showed that the workers were in the habit of living on the premises, no doubt for the purpose of causing as little suspicion as possible by going out or in only when absolutely necessary. The entire of the armors' "plant" was removed by the police and taken to Sackville Place Station House, where it filled one of the cells. The loft was only lit from the top, as the side windows were all closed up, save two peepholes through which the approach of danger could be perceived by the inmates. It is stated that there are a great many ammunition and arms factories through the city of which the one discovered yesterday is a specimen.

THE CASUAL POOR.

(From London Methodist Recorder.)

The author of "A Casual in a London Workhouse" has done service to the cause of humanity by the vivid and startling disclosures of his night's adventures. There are signs that the authorities are awakening to a sense of the need for thorough investigation. A "special commissioner" of another of the daily papers has visited a lodging-house to which the surplusage of casuals at Lambeth have been relegated since the disclosures of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and the result has been the withholding of the certificate as to the fitness of this place, which is described as exhibiting more revolting features than those appertaining to the notorious "shed." A writer in the *Times* gives the following picture of the accommodation furnished to casuals in Old Ratcliff Workhouse:—"In the yard of the old workhouse is a row of workshops with a loft overhead, and this loft, which has a sloping roof is about nine or ten feet high in the best part, and is reached by a ladder. On the floor, as closely packed as possible, and without any division whatever, are the beds of the men, made of mere hay-bags and stuffed with a handful of hay or straw—just enough, in fact, to keep the sleeper off the ground. Incredible and inhuman, debasing and demoralizing, as it may appear, it is a fact that the men have to lie upon these hay-bags stark naked, for all their clothes are taken away, and no shirts are supplied to the men or night-gowns of any sort to the women, and all the covering the wretches have is a rug and a worn out blanket, and this in a place not built for human habitation, and unlighted and unwarmed. The women's beds are not made up so close together as the men's, but each is doubled, and misfortune thus makes the unpitied, houseless women—most of whom, it was stated by the official, were of a somewhat decent class—acquainted with strange bedfellows, the old being thus 'pigged' with the young, the fever-smitten London tramp with the healthy girl from the country, and the clean wayfarer with the parasite-covered denizen of the street." We are further told that "there is no supervision during the night," and the quiet and helpless, the young and the old, are left to the mercy of the ruffians who are thrust from the neighboring wards of Poplar by the supervision of the police there.

It has hitherto been the practice in the casual wards of St. Pancras for the "casuals," both men and women, to sleep without any clothing whatever, but the guardians at their meeting on Tuesday, determined on adopting a more humane practice. It was resolved, "That a night garment be allowed for the use of the male and female wayfarers," as Mr. Thornton, one of the guardians, said, both for decency and warmth. On the treatment of casuals, the *Times* inserts a letter signed "St. L." (probably Lord St. Leonards) suggesting a series of rules, such as that no persons should be admitted after half-past nine "unless they could not apply earlier for admission;" that all cards and gambling implements should be taken from the casuals; and that after a certain hour strict silence should be enforced, "except in necessary communication with any officer of the workhouse."

MR. TRUMBULL'S REVIEW OF THE VETO.

Rarely has a more dignified, cogent, conclusive argument been addressed to either House of Congress than Mr. Trumbull's review of the President's message vetoing the Freedmen's Bureau Bill. Col. Forney's *Chronicle* gives the following summary of its propositions:

I. That the bill itself was inspired by the annual message of the President of the United States, delivered to Congress at the commencement of the present session. That message, it will be remembered, expressed a desire upon the part of the President to secure all men in their

rights, and to protect the freedmen in all the privileges guaranteed to them under the Emancipation Proclamation; and, in the judgment of Mr. Trumbull and thirty-six Senators who voted with him for it on the 25th of January, the provisions of this bill were eminently calculated to accomplish these objects.

II. That it was not, as the President avers, an original measure, but simply an amendment to the bill under which the Freedmen's Bureau is now acting, and which had the sanction of the Executive himself, as well as the approval of the great majority of the loyal people of the country. As an amendment, it removes many of the objectionable features of the bureau as now organized, simplifying its ramifications and making it more efficient.

III. That it was not intended as a permanent part of the administrative policy of the government—one of its sections expressly stating, on the contrary, that it shall remain in force "until otherwise provided by law," just as all other laws of Congress are supposed to do. The wonder is that the President ever thought of making such an objection to it as this. No such idea ever entered the mind of any person who supported and voted for it.

IV. That, instead of being an extravagant and unnecessary expense to the government, it has indirectly saved us millions of dollars which would otherwise have been wasted.

V. That the Bureau did not contemplate feeding, clothing, and educating the refugees and freedmen, but was rather intended to assist them in doing all these things for themselves.

VI. That, instead of it being designed exclusively for negroes, more whites have, in some sections, and in many instances, been benefited by it than Blacks, and that the proportion of whites still needing its assistance is equal to that of the negroes.

VII. That there was an immediate necessity for the passage of the bill, because the original act creating the Bureau expires by limitation in the month of May, 1866.

VIII. That, instead of establishing military jurisdiction over all parts of the United States containing refugees and freedmen, it simply extends it over the officers and employes of the bureau. And that in accordance with the recommendation of Gen. Grant, in his report to the President of his tour through the South, transmitted to the Senate with a message a few weeks ago, it makes the Bureau a part of the War Department of the Government.

IX. That the bill did not contemplate the appointment of agents and other officers in every county or parish, except the President should, in his judgment, deem such appointment necessary.

X. That what the President terms the unconstitutional features of the bill, conferring arbitrary powers upon the officers of the Bureau, go no further than the President himself and the officers of the army acting under him have already gone; and that it is competent for Congress to provide all rules and regulations for the government of the army and navy, to which all are subject, from the Commander-in-Chief to the humblest soldier or sailor.

XI. That, if the rebellion is in all respects at an end, the President is still exercising the war power, such as the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, contrary to the constitution, which expressly states that this shall only be suspended in time of invasion or rebellion; and, as we have no invasion, and the writ is not in operation in a portion of the States, we must have a rebellion.

XII. That, according to the census of 1860, there were not four million of slaves in the United States, and that instead of this being a measure to feed, clothe, and educate four millions of freedmen, the report of Gen. Howard shows that at no time was there more than one hundred and forty-seven thousand persons under the care of the Bureau, fifty-seven thousand of whom were white refugees.

XIII. That, according to the sworn statement of Gen. Fisk before the Committee on Reconstruction, of the twenty-five thousand persons fed by the Bureau in Tennessee, seventeen thousand five hundred were white refugees.

XIV. That, instead of the freedmen receiving protection from the civil Courts of the Southern States, and being secured by them in their rights, these States have, almost without exception, enacted through their legislatures laws with reference to the freedmen as infamous and oppressive as the black code of slavery.

XV. That, if the President's views regarding the representation of the late rebel States in Congress are correct, then all the legislation of the past five years is null and void.

MORAL LESSON OF THE CONCORD ROBBERY.

(From Boston Journal.)

Now that everybody has said in his or her mind how much better it would have been for the robbers of the Concord Bank if they had devoted the same ingenuity, address, and perseverance toward the prosecution of some laudable enterprise, it may be well to reflect how much more forcibly the same moral lesson of the value of persistent skill is taught by the course and success of the detectives. In the one case we have great effort naturally leading to nugatory results, through the subtle but all-powerful moral laws of the universe; while in the other, the same laws so reinforce human efforts that they are—as will be sure to happen in the overwhelming majority of actual instances—crowned with complete success. It will be remembered that Goldsmith, in his "Vicar of Wakefield," brings out this truth in the case of the honest farmer who was regularly cheated by an adroit scamp, but who still kept on increasing in wealth, while the other gradually brought himself to rags and punishment.

But in the case of the Concord robbery, wonderful as were the patience and skill of the thieves, still more so were the same qualities displayed by the detectives. The thieves had a single room before them, and a safe; they saw what they wanted to do, and they undertook to adapt themselves to the conditions of the case. But when the officers were called in after the robbery, there was nothing to aim at. The money was gone, the robbers were gone—but where? The whole country was to be their field of operation, and there was no certain clue to begin with. We need not retrace the interesting story, nor show how often they were baffled in the most promising trails, how they constantly had to balance the nearest probabilities and take the closest risks, what unconquerable tenacity they evinced in

following up their clue over all manner of obstacles and discouragements in their four months' unintermitting pursuit. But the careful reader will observe, all through the two narratives, the contrasted working of the subtle laws of truth. The robbers succeeded till they were suspected; after that, plan and toil as they might, they grew weaker from day to day, and steadily marched on to detection. With the officers, on the other hand, every step taken strengthened and threw light on their course. They were working in alliance with truth, and truth rewarded their efforts.

And thus it is in all the transactions of life. The laws of verity and integrity may not be so easily distinguishable as those of gravitation and cohesion, but they are just as real, active, and irresistible. Whoever acts in obedience to them, is sure—morally sure—to meet with that rational success which they guaranty. Whoever disregards and defies them, is sure to be discomfited at last, though he may have triumphed for a season, and the recoil may be attributed by shortsighted observers to other causes. But good intentions alone will not always avail, for sound judgment and perseverance are equally needed for the effective prosecution of the right.

A SLAVE WHIPPED TO DEATH IN KENTUCKY LAST MONTH.

(From Letter in Chicago Tribune.)

Reuben Harris was the slave of Isaac Rucker, who lived in Lyon county, between the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers. About a year ago Reuben directed them to where two companies of the 25th Kentucky rebel regiment were hid in the wilderness. Two of the sons of Isaac Rucker were officers in Co. E of said regiment. They were taken prisoners by our army. Isaac through fear, fled. The slaves, by the advice of our soldiers, still abode on the plantation and worked it. On the 17th day of January Rucker and his two sons returned to the plantation. Upon inquiry around they found that Reuben informed on them, by which means they were taken.

Isaac Rucker then took Reuben, his former slave, stripped him and tied him up by his wrists to a pole between two trees, just so that his toes could touch the ground. He then with his own hands, whipped him, and continued to whip him for hours, and frequently saying that he would cut him in two. His wife and family were present, moaning in agony at the spectacle. The wretch turned and struck the wife ten blows, and told her to go off and mind her own business. One of the black man's sons he made bring him (the rebel) whiskey several times while he was applying the cruel lash to his father. In vain did the poor sufferer cry for mercy. "Did you report on us?" was asked. "I never told you a lie, massa, and never will. I did report on you." "Well, I will whip you to death!" And he did whip on till the whole body around was cut up most horribly. From 11 a.m. till sunset the martyrdom went on. This was Thursday night. The poor sufferer lingered in agony till Sunday morning when death released him from earthly sorrows. I should add, several white men stood around witnessing the flogging and encouraged it on.

This slaveholding brute threatened all the family with death. They fled to Paducah by night, crossed the Ohio, took cars on the Illinois Central Railroad, and came on to Chicago—the widowed wife and four sons. The railroad conductor—to his honor be it said—showed them favor, carried them free, and moved with pity, fed them and gave them some clothing.

This suffering family has lately been to the Freedmen's Aid Rooms for aid and direction, where, of course, they found friends. The above is their statement of facts, and all who beheld them were convinced that they were telling the truth. Comments are unnecessary. Suffice it to say that the Freedmen's Aid Commission is doing all it can to relieve the sorrows of this long down-trodden and abused race, and to send friends among them who shall distribute aid to the needy, and instruct, protect, and elevate. Will not the friends of humanity rally around with increasing liberality, and give us the requisite means to aid these suffering millions, now, in this, their time of need? H. W. Com., General Agent A. F. A. Com.

GREATEST OIL WELL IN CANADA.

Oil Springs, Feb. 21.—Report of the Committee of Board of Trade, of Oil Springs, on the Hendrick's Well of the Seneca Falls Oil Company, situated upon sub-division 17 of lot 34, 3rd concession of the township of Dawn, immediately adjoining lot 18, in the 1st concession of Enniskillen, and only 66 feet from the line of the aforesaid township of Enniskillen.

The Committee report that they visited the "Seneca Falls" Well at 2 p.m. this day, and a tank having been procured and measured by them, the well was pumped at a rate of speed from 36 to 52 revolutions per minute for the space of one hour, producing 2,259 gallons of oil, equal to 70½ barrels of 32 gallons, or 56½ barrels of 40 gallons each, within that time.

Owing to two accidents the pumping was not consecutively performed, which did not give the well a fair show in the test, but the result is so large, equalling 1,692 barrels of 32 gallons, or 1,356 barrels of 40 gallons, every 21 hours, that the committee can only congratulate Oil Springs upon the possession, as they believe, of the largest producing oil well in the world.

The gravity of the oil stood a test of 40 degrees. There was no water pumped with the oil, and the gas several times interfered with the proper working of the pump.

CHEAP DWELLINGS IN PARIS.—An important step is about to be taken towards providing the working classes with cheap lodgings. By the generous initiative of the Empress, 300 houses will shortly be built at Montrougeon. The apartments will be spacious, airy, and abundantly supplied with water. Public baths and wash-houses will also be erected close by. It is proposed that comfortable lodgings for single persons shall cost only 100f. a-year, and those for families 200f., 250f., 300f., according to their size.

[The above rates are about equal to \$20, \$40, \$50 and \$60 per annum.—Ed. Wit.]

—A destructive fire took place at St. John, (N.B.) recently, by which a number of stores were destroyed and a great many families, all of them moving in the humble walks of life, rendered homeless.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

—A Manchester pawnbroker has been fined £10 for taking a coat in pledge from a boy 12 years of age.

—A woman at Birmingham, England, recently had an encounter with a gorilla, in a caravan, in which she came off second best. The woman was intoxicated at the time.

—The late Prince Oddone, third son of Victor Emanuel, who has just died at Genoa, was infirm from infancy and a great sufferer, but much beloved.

—The Empress of Mexico has purchased, at Jerusalem what is said to be the site of the habitation of the Virgin Mary, and intends to erect a magnificent chateau on the spot.

—The mortality amongst the workmen employed in the Mount Ceniz tunnel is so great, in consequence of powder-smoke and bad ventilation, that they have refused to work any more. The work is now at a standstill.

—The wife of a Bristol physician has passed the examinations necessary to her admission into the profession of medicine, and she now assists her husband in his practice.

—A contagion has broken out in the beehives of certain districts in France. A distinct sort of infusoria fastens on the bee, and multiplies on his body.

—Clonmel has been the scene of the utmost excitement, in consequence of the arrest of Acting Sergeant-Major Charles McCarthy, Corporal Brennan, and Private Kiely, of the 53rd Regt. William Meagher, John Meagher, Philip Morrissey, John Daniel, John Brien, William Dobbyn, and Richard Hoare. McCarthy is said to be a relative of Stephens.

—Fenianism appears to flourish on the banks of the Mersey. It seems that an accredited agent of the movement has been in Liverpool for some days, and that he has been particularly active in bringing together and inspiring the scattered elements of the "F.R." Meetings have been held at which recruits were promised gifts of land in Ireland and Canada, and military rank in the Republican army. Another emissary has visited many of the large manufacturing towns, and has, it is alleged, been most successful, not only in gaining "recruits," but in establishing and appointing "Deputy-Centres."

—The first balance-sheet of the large manufacturing company, known as "John Crossley and Sons, Limited," Halifax, which was converted into a joint-stock company with the express object of allowing the managers, overlookers, and other persons employed in the concern, to take shares, and thus have an interest in its prosperity, has just been issued to the shareholders; and the following are its principal features:—Capital paid up, £1,092,390; balance of profit from 10th September, 1864, to 2nd December, 1865, £228,593; proposed dividend, £201,119, being at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum, besides a share of profit belonging to the old firm up to the first of June, 1865, and a reserve fund of £11,284.

—THE CATTLE DISEASE.—Lord Bury recently stated at a meeting in London that the homoeopathic treatment of rinderpest in Holland, had been attended with marked success. He says:—"At the commencement of the experiment, the proportion of cures effected out of the animals attended was 70 per cent.; but, in the last three weeks, the homoeopaths saved nine out of every ten cattle which came under treatment." In England this method does not appear to have been very successful.

—SPECULATION IN 1865.—The Times furnishes an interesting review of the progress of speculation during the year. No fewer than 287 new joint-stock companies, with authorized capital to the amount of 106,995,000, have been brought out since the 1st of January last; but a large proportion of these projects have proved abortive, or expired after a brief and sickly existence. The total amount of capital offered was 75,578,000, but the deposits reached the sum of only 12,174,790. An analysis of the new projects shows that 119 of them were of a manufacturing and trading character, with 28,735,000 of authorized capital, 22,207,000 offered, and 3,890,290 deposited. Mining speculation was represented by 49 companies, with 4,505,000 of capital authorized, 4,196,000 offered, and 1,038,000 deposited. Building and investment companies come next in number on the list. There were 32 of them, with capital authorized, 9,815,000; offered, 7,350,000; and deposited, 1,186,250. Fifteen new shipping companies offered 4,235,000 of their authorized capital of 6,170,000, and received in deposits 729,100; 13 railway companies offered 8,140,000, having an authorized capital of 12,720,000, and received 1,180,000 in deposits; 12 hotel companies had a deposit of 264,500, after offering 1,250,000 of their authorized capital, 1,300,000; and 11 banks, with a nominal capital of 15,200,000, offered 10,400,000, and had 1,465,000 deposited. The new issues in 1865, by companies previously existing, amounted to 7,379,640 of capital called up out of 15,090,600 offered at a total premium of 539,500. In addition to this, the foreign loans on the year were 46,236,363 in nominal amount, 20,231,663 being called up; but a considerable portion of this sum was raised abroad.

AMERICAN NEWS.

—An attempt was recently made by three ruffians to assassinate Fred Douglass in Baltimore. Bricks were hurled and pistols drawn, and Fred, only escaped through the interposition of friends.

—Dr. J. H. Levering, who resided near Rose Mount station, about ten miles from Philadelphia, was shot through the heart one night lately near his own door, on his return from a professional visit, and instantly killed. There was no sign of any robbery having been committed, and no clue either to the murderer or his motive.

—THE TONE OF THE PRESS.—There is hardly any need of following up our summary of the opinions of the press on the President's speech of the 22nd. With the exception of the New York Times, there is not a thorough-going Republican journal that indorses and rejoices over the speech. The Democratic press, while wary of committing themselves to an explicit indorsement of the President's declarations, are immensely delighted that he spoke as he did, and are trying to make as much of the event as possible. Among the heartiest of the President's new-born admirers on that side of the house is the New York Daily News, whose course during the rebellion is too well known. The Richmond papers that have come

to hand eulogize the speech as the expansion of the policy announced in the veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill.—Boston Journal.

—OUTRAGES ON THE KENTUCKY FREEDMEN.—Washington, Feb. 26.—More than half-a-dozen letters were received to-day by Representative McKee, of Kentucky, detailing outrages committed against the freedmen of that State in various parts of his district. One case of shooting two negroes and robbing them had occurred, and upon the arrest of the perpetrators of the act by the agents of the Bureau, they were discharged by a writ of habeas corpus, sued out and tried before a Circuit Judge of the State Court. Another case was where a party of white men went to the house of an old man nearly eighty years of age, and a freeman nearly all his life, and robbed him of his money, and kicked him to death, and then raked coals from the fire, and putting him on them roasted first one side and then the other. They also burned two other negroes nearly to death, putting out the eyes of one, and boasted that they not only intended to drive out the negroes, but intended also to drive out certain whites.

—FENIAN DESIGNS.—It would really appear that Canada was the object of the threatened Fenian warfare, provided the following report of the remarks of General Sweeney at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, on Thursday, is correctly given. He said, as represented, that a revolution in Ireland was impossible, and that it is only those who have no knowledge of warfare, no conception of the gigantic force it requires to meet an organized military enemy, with his base of operations immediately behind him, who dream of such possibility. He denounced the attempt as an absurdity, and the sending of detached parties to Ireland murder. He said: "Never, before my God, have I had any other object in view in connection with the Fenian Brotherhood than the deliverance of the home of my boyhood from the accursed yoke of the usurper,—and if I decide to strike the enemy three thousand miles from his base and within a few miles of ours, I am confident that the common sense and knowledge of my countrymen will sustain me." He revealed his plans and explained them minutely, excepting those which commanding generals cannot reveal, convincing the most obtuse of their feasibility.—Boston Journal.

—GOOD PROSPECTS OF THE SOUTH.—Advice from the South are encouraging, especially as regards the consumption of produce. The freedmen are all employed and the demand for labor cannot be fully satisfied. There are parties here from the lower Mississippi engaging laborers, both white and colored, to work on plantations. This, while it promises a good crop of cotton, also insures a large consumptive demand for food. The Chamber of Commerce reports show that the shipments of provisions from this port to the South, exceed the foreign exports from New York. At the same time Chicago is shipping largely to the South, as are also St. Louis and Louisville. This is a feature of the business that is exceeding the most sanguine expectations; and if the cotton crop shall be in proportion to the arrangements that have been made for its cultivation, we shall have an extraordinary trade, in all branches, with the South this year. The capital which is being used at the South has been contributed largely by Northern men, who are either running plantations themselves or working in connection with the former owners. From the most reliable information we have regarding cotton prospects, we consider 3,000,000 bales a reasonable estimate for the next crop, provided the season proves favorable.—Cincinnati Gazette.

—OUR CLAIMS AGAINST ENGLAND.—Additional correspondence between Secretary Seward and the British Foreign Office relative to the operations of the pirate "Shenandoah," has been published. Its substance is that Mr. Seward refuses to recognize the vessel as the "Shenandoah," asserting that she was never other than the "British registered ship Sea King." He sharply declares that he did not ask for proceedings to be taken for the condemnation of the ship because "the course which the British government has heretofore pursued in regard to our applications for justice was such as to discourage on our part an expectation of such a disposition of the vessel," adding that the United States accept her now "simply and exclusively upon the prudential consideration that being reduced into our possession she will not again depart from British waters in a hostile character." An affidavit by one of the crew of the "Shenandoah," showing how the British portion of the pirate's crew were permitted to escape, having been laid before Lord Clarendon by Minister Adams, the British Foreign Secretary observed that there were some matters contained in this affidavit upon which the government might possibly find prosecutions, if evidence were furnished them. Mr. Adams rejoined, that with their previous experience of English prosecutions he could not presume to say that the United States government would be willing to take this course. The entire correspondence is summed up by the London press as being of an "irritating" character, placing the question in a less satisfactory position than ever.—Boston Journal.

CANADIAN NEWS.

—Good shows of oil have been struck at the Loomis and Concord wells, in the London (C. W.) district.

—Mr. Samuel Pollock, of Goderich, has resigned his position as deputy sheriff of Huron and Bruce, and accepted that of official assignee.

—The Stratford agency of the Royal Canadian Bank, it is expected, will be opened in a week or ten days. Mr. Hayward has been appointed agent, and Messrs. Hay and O'Leone solicitors.

—The Lindsay Post says that considerable excitement prevails in Cambray, in consequence of oil being struck in that district at the depth of 350 feet.

—The Toronto correspondent of the Hamilton Spectator says there is a rumor afloat that Mr. Gordon Brown, late of the Globe, intends shortly to start a new evening paper.

—The Dunkin Bill has been repealed in Beverly by a majority of 26. 36 votes were polled; but little interest seemed to be taken in the matter.

—The Millbrook Messenger states that the Dunkin Act has been repealed in Cavan. Only three votes were polled, and all in favor of the repealing law.

—The oil fever is rapidly spreading in the Niagara peninsula. Already companies are or-

ganized at Smithville, Beckettville, Port Colborne, St. Catharines, and Port Dalhousie.

—On the morning of the 18th inst., an attempt was made to rob the store of Messrs. J. B. Gillespie & Co., Galt, but the burglars were disturbed by some noise before they effected their purpose.

—On the 18th inst., the wife of Robert Hunt, of the 11th concession of Pakenham, went to the well for water, and, being long of returning, some neighbor's children went to see what delayed her, and, lamentable to say, found her drowned in the well.

—The St. Catharines Journal says that preparations are being made in the county of Welland to operate very largely in getting out peat during the ensuing spring and summer, and there is reason to believe that the different companies will reap a rich reward.

—The Dunkin Act has been repealed in the township of Verulam. At the close of the poll it was found there were 22 votes polled for the repeal, and the same number against. The returning officer gave the casting vote with the yeas.

—Mr. James O'Hagan, chief church warden of the R. C. Church at the Gattineau Point, near Ottawa, on Sunday the 18th instant, was assaulted by three or four persons, and had to be rescued by a magistrate who happened to be at hand.

—The man Grogan, who cut his throat, on Thursday morning, at the General Hospital, lingered till yesterday at eleven o'clock. An inquest was held at the Hospital at four o'clock in the afternoon, by Coroner Hollowell, and a verdict of "felo dese" returned.—Toronto Globe, 24th.

—Recently at Clinton a little girl, aged five years, drank about half a pint of raw whiskey, which it got from a quart measure placed under the tap of a barrel of whiskey, which leaked, in the front hall of Mooney's Hotel. The child became almost immediately insensible and never spoke again. It died about 22 hours afterwards.

—A freshet took place at Port Hope on the 24th, in consequence of the heavy rains. Some livey stables were much damaged by the ice, together with their contents. One side of Walton street bridge was raised off its foundation. It was feared the mill-dam, belonging to Mr. Helm, would not be able to sustain the pressure of the accumulating ice.

—The body of a child was found in the race-way near the foundry on Coleman's dam, on Monday morning last, supposed to be the fruits of an abortion, or a premature birth. The body was put in a small box, and taken to the Police Station. An inquest was held on the body, but of course any inquiries as to who owned it, or how it came to be consigned to the cold waters of the Moira, proved abortive.—Hastings Chronicle, 21st.

—On the 10th, a meeting was held near Elgin, for the purpose of forming a cheese market. A considerable number of factory and dairy men were present. After an explanation of the object of the meeting a number of resolutions were passed showing the importance of establishing a cheese market, and appointing committees to carry out the necessary arrangements. It is a very praise worthy movement, and will, we hope, succeed.

—About a week ago, a man named McBurnie, belonging to the town of Tatamagouche, met with a shocking death. He was sitting on a sleigh load of hay, and falling down in front, got entangled with his head dragging on the ground. The horse becoming frightened ran off, and the unfortunate man's head was bruised and mangled in a horrid manner. It is said that the man was under the influence of intoxicating liquor at the time.—Picton Chronicle.

—The business of sending out the produce of Canada to the States, before the 17th March, is going on with great activity. We understand that two hundred cars were dispatched from Point St. Charles within twenty-four hours, and that the number of cars now between Montreal and Portland is very great. The quantity of produce going out at Suspension Bridge and at other points is said to be still greater than at Montreal.

—In an affray on one of the streets of Toronto the other night, a man attempted to pistol a teamster whom he held down by the throat. A respectable young man interposed, when the assailant of the teamster attempted to shoot him also. On a policeman being called, he declined to arrest the man with the pistol, on the ground that he (the policeman) had not witnessed the assault.

—The Sherbrooke Freeman states that steps are being taken for the establishment of a public reading-room and library and Mechanics' Institute at Lennoxville. At a recent meeting it was resolved to begin with 600 shares at two dollars each; the shareholders to have the privilege of becoming subscribers by the annual payment of only one dollar each, while non-shareholders will have to pay two dollars each a year.

—Some slight interruption has been experienced on the line of the Great Western in consequence of the freshet. At a point west of Woodstock this morning the track was covered with water for a distance of nearly a mile, at some places the depth being almost up to the axles of the drivers. The trains passed through with safety, proceeding slowly and cautiously, and it was thought that no serious damage would result from the flood.—Hamilton Times, 24th.

—A Quebec paper regrets to have to record the death of Alexander Davidson McKenzie Bell, Esq., which took place at his residence, Grande Alce, on Sunday evening. The deceased gentleman was the fourth son of the late Hon. Matthew Bell, and was connected with many of the oldest and most noted Quebec families. He had been engaged in mercantile pursuits, and was for many years a member of the firm of Forgyth Bell, & Co.

—A building on Princess Street, Kingston, in which was situated the leather store of Mr. John McKay, was destroyed by fire, about four a.m. on the 23rd. A man named Stanton, who occupied the third floor, had to hurry out of the building with his wife and family, with little more than their night clothes on, losing almost everything they had. On the second floor Mr. Snook had his office, and Mr. Ashley his Dentistry-room. The former escaped without any damage, and the latter saved only his operating case and a chair. Mr. McKay's loss is about \$1,400. His stock was insured for \$2,600.

—It has been discovered that for some time past, says the London Free Press, the office of Col. Askin, clerk of the peace, situated in the County Court House, has been frequently entered by some party or parties at present unknown, but not unsuspected, and money in small sums from time to time purloined. Suspicion happened to light on the 17th upon a couple of individuals, and the police were set to work. One of them has gone to Toronto, and measures have been taken for his capture, which, it is hoped, will be speedily accomplished.

—The Journal remarks that the mechanics of St. Catharines are agitating the question of organizing a co-operative society, either on the basis of those at Toronto and Hamilton, or some of the English societies. A meeting will be called in a few days to consider the question, when some action will be taken for the establishment of a co-operative store, or for making arrangements with the proprietor of some store already in existence, whereby the members of the society can obtain their supplies cheaper than under the present system.

—A man named Grogan, about thirty-five years of age, was admitted into the Toronto hospital on the evening of the 21st. He was brought before the resident physician, and seemed to be perfectly sane. Early on the following morning he was found lying in the hall with his throat cut, and a broken table-knife in his hand. On examination it was found that he had severed his windpipe, cut into the gullet, and was still breathing. Grogan is now under skillful medical treatment, but there is not the slightest hope of his recovery. A strange fatality seems to have overhung his family; his mother having committed suicide, and his brother having been shot in a fracas. No reason can as yet be assigned for Grogan's act.

—An iron vault under the Toronto Custom-house was burglariously entered on the night of the 23rd and a box, which had been placed there, opened, and its contents abstracted. The box contained 2,631 letters bearing United States three-cent stamps. Some of these letters had been previously opened by the authorities, and enclosed in each of them was a sum in greenbacks of from \$2 to \$5, and a lottery ticket purporting to let the drawer of a certain prize have it upon payment of a certain sum. It was supposed that these sums amounted to at least \$5,000. The letters were addressed to J. Tuttle in a town in the State of New York, and from the circumstance that the box was differently addressed from the letter, and was marked "Manscript," it is thought that some one had in this way attempted to steal the letters. It is probable that the man who tried to pass the box on the Customs managed to discover where the key of the vault was kept, and succeeded in committing the burglary.

—A shocking case of neglect by a husband has come to light in London, C.W., where a good deal of feeling has been manifested in consequence. Mrs. Newton, wife of Richard Newton, secretary of the gas company, having died under circumstances which seemed to demand inquiry, an inquest was held by Dr. Nelles. The result is thus summed up by the Press:—"According to the evidence, Mrs. Newton had been ailing for some time, and anticipating confinement, had been forced to take to her bed, where she was neither furnished the necessary attendance nor changes of garments, while she herself was unable to supply her wants. Her head and body consequently had swarmed with vermin, while her bed was a perfect mire, too filthy to be seen. Dr. Moore, who had once or twice attended the woman, represented her as having suffered a severe pain in the head, which made her complain when touched, but otherwise her condition was as alleged. He recommended her hair to be cut off, but very few other measures having been taken to insure cleanliness, very little was affected. Death however did not arise from this cause, but from a cancerous affection of the brain, which had gradually displaced its interior surface. The following verdict was returned:—"That Mrs. Newton died from cancerous disease of the brain. We also think that Mr. Newton is guilty of great neglect and carelessness with respect to the manner in which Mrs. Newton was found in such a filthy state."

—At the Hendrick's well, on Tuesday, a remarkable flow of oil is reported to have taken place. It is said that 1,500 barrels per day can be obtained.

—THE U. S. CATTLE BILL MODIFIED.—The House of Representatives at Washington has found it advisable to pass a bill, which will probably be concurred in by the Senate, making an important amendment in the act passed early in the session prohibiting the importation of cattle into the United States. Power is given to the Secretary of the Treasury to suspend the operations of the law in cases where infectious diseases will not be introduced—thus opening the Canadian market to American buyers whenever Mr. McCulloch so directs. We presume that "long John Wentworth" has "bulled" the American market to his satisfaction.—Leader.

—TRADE OF BROCKVILLE.—Very little produce of any kind is being brought to market in Brockville this winter. There cannot be much grain in the country; little or no butter has been held over, and stock of every kind has been pretty well cleaned out by American buyers. The merchants of this section never before made such large deposits, and which deposits supply sufficient funds to some of our banks for their discounts. All these matters show a peculiar healthy state of things, and a beneficent Providence has thus placed Canada in the best possible position to sustain the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty. Pretty well freed from debt, with very little to sell, the farmers will not be much affected at present, and can await, without much loss or inconvenience, the opening up of new markets for their stock and produce.—Brockville Monitor.

—MARMORA IRON ORE.—A correspondent of the Belleville Intelligencer states that one hundred tons of ore have been got out on American account from the Iron Mountains near Crow Lake, in the township of Belmont, six miles north-west from the village of Marmora. The work was accomplished in a few weeks, and no sooner had it been completed than the Pittsburgh smelters—so well satisfied were they with the quality of the ore—gave an order for one hundred thousand tons, which is to be got out and conveyed to the front by the Cobourg railway, which is to be in working operation by next July. The eight miles of railway will convey the ore to the water

navigation of Rice Lake and its tributary, from whence it will be taken in scows twenty-one miles to Harwood, the present terminus of the Cobourg railway, whence to Cobourg is fifteen miles. By this route the ore is within forty-five miles of a lake port; and it is said can be laid down in Pittsburgh two dollars per ton cheaper than the Lake Superior ore, which it equals in quality. As may be expected, the prospect in store for Cobourg and its railway, and for the mineral townships of Hastings, is making the people very happy and sanguine.

—DEATH OF MR. GEORGE MICHIE.—We deeply regret to announce the death of Mr. George Michie, head of the well known house of George Michie & Co., of this city. He died in London, on the 31st January—having gone to England a few weeks ago, in hope of overcoming a severe malady under which he has been suffering for some time past. Mr. Michie was born in the parish of Corgart, county of Aberdeen, Scotland, and emigrated to this country in the year 1836. Mr. Michie was an excellent business man—prompt, punctual, and sagacious. He was a director of the Bank of Toronto from its commencement, and for some years Vice-President. He was a most active member of the St. Andrew's Society, and a generous contributor to the philanthropic institutions of the city. He was a most kind-hearted man, capable of doing princely acts of generosity, with occasional eccentricities of temper and manner that gave those who did not know him well, an erroneous impression of the man. Many a kindly act has George Michie done in Toronto, readily and unostentatiously—and there are many among us who will cherish his memory with affection and respect.—Toronto Globe.

—THE GALT BANK ROBBERIES.—Some startling revelations in connection with the Galt Bank robbery have been made lately, through the tact and industry of Captain Nicholls of the Hamilton police force. These disclosures deeply implicate McDowell quondam Sergeant-Major of Police, Toronto, who has taken the alarm and fled. It is stated that once when the notorious "Bristol Bill" was hard pressed by the police, McDowell gave him an asylum in his house for three or four days. It appears that Gustaff, who was lately extradited from the States on the charge of poisoning, was one of the prime actors in the Galt Bank robbery. He would have murdered a clerk named Harris, who slept in the second story of the Bank building,—but was prevented from doing so by "Bristol Bill," who declared that he had never yet imbrued his hands in the blood of a human being and never would. Gustaff is a German Jew, and is said to be a most desperate character, who, according to statement of "Bristol Bill," would as soon murder a man as take his breakfast. "He was," says the Toronto Globe, "in the habit of going to the house of Dr. Davis at night, putting on a pair of morocco slippers, and with a bunch of 'skeletons' in his pocket, used to slip out and take a look into some of the stores of the city. When he found that he could not fit the locks, he came back to Davis and filed the keys, so as to ensure success on the next trial." Patrol-sergeant Mack has also been arrested on the charge of complicity with the burglars, but he declares his innocence, and seeks to explain some suspicious circumstances which are urged against him by his duties as detective.

—A HUNTER KILLED BY AN AVALANCHE.—Joseph Rheame, aged 35 years, left his father's house at Lake St. Charles in company with two other men about the end of January, to proceed on a fishing tour to "Le Grand Lac Jacques Cartier," said to be distant about sixty miles. On the way, they were, on the 3rd of February, overtaken at Petit Lac J. Cartier by Abselem Gamache of St. Sauveur suburbs, who had left Quebec with the same view. On the 16th February the party came up with the tracks of Rheame, who had previously gone off alone in search of a stream by which he expected to find an undiscovered lake. On Wednesday Rheame having failed to rejoin them at the appointed place of rendezvous, Gamache proceeded in the direction Rheame had taken to look for him. After going three and a half miles from where they had last observed his tracks, the snowshoe marks ended at a point where it was obvious from the appearances, he must have walked unconsciously upon a ledge of snow overhanging the bank of the river and which fell with him, precipitating the unfortunate man through the thin ice into the stream. Gamache marked the spot and returned to inform his companions of Rheame's supposed fate. The three men set out to search for the body, and finally discovered it under water, suspended by one of the deceased's snowshoes which had got entangled in the branch of an impending tree. Taking the body ashore, they interred it in the snow, marking the spot. Returning finally to the settlements the men were urged by the relatives of the deceased to bring down the body, and Gamache volunteered to do so. Starting on the third time on the long and tedious journey (at the inquest it was sworn that he made sixty miles of travel in going there each time), Gamache returned for the third time alone over the lonely route, disintegrated the body of his late comrade, and putting it on an Indian sleigh, brought it down to Lake St. Charles. A coroner's inquest on the remains has resulted in a verdict of accidental death. The father of Gamache was famed in the annals of the Lower St. Lawrence for his hardihood and courage.—Quebec Mercury.

MARITIME PROVINCES.

—The office of the Halifax Evening Reporter was entered by false keys, one night last week, and a considerable amount of money stolen therefrom. The cash-box was carried off.

—The continued severe frost has thickened the thin ice we reported on Tuesday, into an ice bridge sufficiently strong to admit of the harbor being crossed by foot passengers, and for the last three days hundreds of persons have crossed between the city and Dartmouth.—Halifax Citizen 16th.

—From returns published in the Nova Scotia Official Gazette, we learn that the total yield of the gold fields of that province, for the quarter ending December 30, 1865, 6,044 oz. 6 dwts. 15 grs.; being an increase over the corresponding quarter of 1864 of 586 oz. 18 dwts. 10 grs.

—The Halifax Citizen of a recent date has the following:—"It has been rumored in well informed circles for the last ten days that the Hon. John McKinnon has tendered the resignation of his seat in the Executive Council. The fact has not been officially announced, but we believe there is no doubt of the truth of the statement."

SUBSCRIPTIONS EXPIRING AT END OF FEBRUARY.

—To our subscribers whose term expires with the end of the present month, we send the usual attestation, with blank form and envelope for return letters. Early remittances are desirable, as there is then no loss of any numbers by the stopping of the paper. We also respectfully solicit the kind efforts of our friends amongst their neighbors who may not be subscribers to the *Witness*.

THE WITNESS.

SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1866.

—We received on Thursday last a remittance postmarked "Ulverton, C.E., Feb. 19," enclosed with our usual printed form, but containing no name or post-office. Will our friend do us the favor to write again, stating the amount sent, and supplying the necessary particulars?

SEMI-WEEKLY SYNOPSIS OF MONTREAL NEWS.

The principal events here during the last few days have been the termination of the municipal elections, and the taking place of the annual scientific *conversations* at the Natural History Society's rooms, likewise a preliminary private meeting for the inauguration of a Free-Trade League for the Province. The result of the first is that Mr. Starnes has been returned as Mayor, without any real opposition, and that Mr. Mederic Lancetot has been returned as a representative for the East Ward, by a majority of 8. Mr. St. Charles has been returned for the St. James' Ward by a large majority. Mr. Labelle has again been returned for the St. Mary's Ward. Mr. Lancetot, and Mr. St. Charles, are the only new members returned to the council, along with the Mayor.—The *conversations* was a brilliant affair, the Governor-General, and the military chiefs of the garrison with their staffs being there, likewise many ladies. Many additions have lately been made to the museum, and the whole greatly improved in the arrangement.—The private meeting for a free-trade was only preparatory, and for making arrangements towards the holding of a public meeting on the question.

EDITORIAL ITEMS

—It is again reported that Sec. Stanton has resigned, and that a strong effort will be made for the appointment of Geo. F. P. Blair as successor.

—A despatch from Knoxville, Ky., says a dreadful tornado passed over that city on Saturday last, blowing down some thirty houses, and destroying a large amount of other property.

—The Fenian Congress at Pittsburg, Pa., closed its sittings on Saturday, after passing resolutions disclaiming all connection with American party politics, and adopting an address urging on the work of immediate preparation for war.

—A great billiard match was played at Memphis on Friday last, between Roberts, champion of England, and Kavanagh, the American champion, resulting in favor of the former by 21, in a game of 1,000 points.

—It is reported that at the Fenian meeting, held in New York on Monday night, intimation was given of a plan to seize British Columbia and establish a harbor for privateers on the Pacific coast that will sweep away British commerce. A communication on the subject is said to have been forwarded by the British Minister at Washington to the State Department, and it is expected that a proclamation will be issued against any violation of the neutrality laws.

—An explosion occurred at Harrisburg, Penn., on Monday night, resulting in the death of five men and the wounding of eight others.

—During Gen. Grant's late visit to New York city he was the recipient of \$100,000 as a present from several of the leading citizens. He narrowly escaped a fatal accident on Monday; while examining a newly-invented rifle, it was accidentally discharged, part of the cartridge entering his left hand, and wounding him, it is said, seriously.

—An attempt to assassinate Fred. Douglass was made in Baltimore on Sunday night.

—The state of affairs in the interior of Texas appears to be very unfavorable to the freedmen. Armed bands are said to be defying the United States soldiers and maltreating the laborers on the plantations.

—Gen. Comstock, who lately arrived from the Rio Grande, reports matters there as in a very disorganized state; but thinks that Gen. Sheridan's arrangements are such as will preserve peace.

—Wm. Lloyd Garrison, in the course of an address delivered in Brooklyn on Tuesday night, is reported to have said that it would have been better that Sec. Seward had fallen under the hand of the assassin Payne, than that he had participated in the late meeting at Cooper's Institute, New York.

—The Fenians had a great torch-light procession and an enthusiastic meeting in Louisville, Ky., on Tuesday night.

—Extract of a letter from St. Paul, Minnesota, dated 21st February:—

"Weather is extremely cold here, business very dull, and merchants, farmers, and business men generally, anxious to have the Reciprocity Treaty renewed."

POST-OFFICE CLERKS.—It is stated in *L'Ordre* that, on the recommendation of Mr. Freer, the clerks of the fourth class in the Montreal Post-office, have all received an increase of salary. A similar improvement in their condition is of course much coveted by the *employés* of the next lower rank.

NEW MUSIC.—From Messrs. Gould and Hill we have received the new song and chorus, "Come Home, Father!" by Henry Clay Work. The words and the music both express, in very touching strains, the agonizing feelings of the little girl, who at the door of the tavern entreates her intemperate father to return to the home made desolate by his cruel absence.

MOVEMENTS OF MINISTERS.—We learn from the *Minerve* that the Hon. Mr. Cartier leaves town to-morrow, to be present at the great ministerial dinner in Cornwall, at which many of the leading men in power are to be present, the object being, of course, to undo the Hon. John Sanfield MacDonald amongst his own constituents. After the Cornwall banquet all the ministers meet at Ottawa for business.

THE MINISTERIAL BANQUET IN CORNWALL.—The Grand Trunk runs a special train to accommodate those who will go from our city to aid in the grand ministerial demonstration at Cornwall. It starts at one this afternoon, taking besides other guests, Mr. Cartier, and a part of the band of the 25th K.O.B. The *Minerve* states that the greatest interest centres in this banquet, because Mr. Galt is expected to seize this early opportunity for making important declarations in reference to the Reciprocity Treaty.

THE FENIANS AND THE SONS OF LIBERTY.—It has been understood that the Fenian conspiracy was to be supported in the United States by the French Canadian organization, known as "The Sons of Liberty," the common bond being the hatred of England, and the enfranchisement of Canada from British rule. A letter written to the *Pays* from the State of New York, by a "Son of Liberty," shows that the two organizations cannot work together, and are, in fact, incompatible. The Fenians want Canada exclusively for Ireland, and as a basis of operation from which to conquer their Emerald Isle. The French Canadian republicans, on the contrary, want Canada for the French nationality, and, therefore, all co-operation between the two has become impossible.

THE BAKING TRADE.—Night-work is very bad for health and also for the quality of the work done. By the present custom of the trade here bakers have to work all night; and from what we have read of the closeness and filthiness of London bakehouses, and of the men frequently snatching a little sleep by lying down on tables on which the dough is kneaded, we should not, certainly, prefer bread baked at night. Now all this might be changed for the better if customers would consent to receive last night's bread in the morning. The whole process in this case would go on through the day and the bread would be baked by say seven o'clock at night, and sent round the first thing in the morning; and this bread, all will allow, would be more wholesome than hot bread. The bakers, from their confined night-work, will doubtless be in special danger in case of cholera, and this and the other reasons alluded to have, we are informed, prevailed in Quebec to effect the desired change. May they prevail in Montreal also! We understand that the filthy bake-houses of London above alluded to are paralleled by some in Montreal. Were baking done by daylight all this would be, to some extent at least, remedied.

THE FENIAN MOVEMENT.—Whilst it would be unwise to magnify the danger of this movement, it would be equally so to ignore it. There is no doubt that, with or without good cause, hatred to Protestant England is deep seated in the hearts of Irish Roman Catholics, and that a feeling so general and so bitter, may at any favorable opportunity be fanned into a flame. There is equally little doubt that the Irish in the States are numerous and brave, and that they possess as a body, considerable means, which, under the impulse of strong feeling, they may give for a contest with England. They have also a formidable voting power, and will be treated by politicians in the States with considerable caution, even were the latter favorable to Britain, which, as a general thing, they are not. Whatever the American government may do to restrain the Fenians is, therefore, likely to be no way vigorous, or, perhaps, effectual. On the other hand, we can well believe that the Irish in Canada have no wish for an invasion of their happy homes by their brethren in the States, and we have little doubt that the French Canadians, as well as all other classes, would turn out to a man against such an invasion. The danger, therefore, of anything like a serious attack upon Canada appears to us small, so long as Britain and the United States continue on friendly terms; but there may be irritating raids, leading to painful international questions.

FIDELITY IN A PUBLIC TRUST.—The following handbill has been sent to us, and we publish it with much pleasure. We hope all Revenue Inspectors will see fit to act in a similar manner in the very important trust confided to them:—

Caution to Hotel-Keepers.—Many of the tavern-keepers, during the past year, having taken great liberties with the statutes, and openly and continuously violated the provisions thereof.

1. In having allowed their houses to become the resort of numbers of young men, encouraging them to spend their days, as well as nights, in gambling and card-playing for drink.

2. Some of them have also encouraged respectable females to use and resort to their houses, much to the injury and fair fame of the town.

3. That the most, if not the whole of them, keep their bar-rooms open on Sunday contrary to the Statute, thus openly desecrating that day.

4. In giving to known habitual drunkards, intoxicating liquors, contrary to the well understood wishes of their families.

Now, therefore, take notice, that all gamblers and gambling-houses will be strictly watched, and any infringement of the law promptly punished.

The act requiring the keeping of bar-rooms closed on a Sunday, will be strictly enforced, and any one offending will be prosecuted. Let the sitting-rooms be used for boarders on the Sabbath day.

Every encouragement and assistance will be given to parties prosecuting for any breach of the provisions of the License Law.

The Inspector wishes it to be clearly understood that he intends to publish weekly in a County paper any or all violations of the above rules.

ADAM DUDGEON, Inspector.

Collingwood, Feb. 19, 1866.

[For the "Witness."]

OUR CANAL POLICY.

A correspondent (B.) regrets that the *Witness* has been misinformed "as to the views of the Board of Trade on the subject of canal enlargement." We can only, in reply, say—that we have again read the resolutions passed by the Board as the basis of a memorial to Parliament, and do not find them capable of much misrepresentation or difficult to understand.

So far as regards the St. Lawrence navigation hence to Kingston, and the Welland Canal, the spirit of the resolutions may be expressed in one word—uniformity. The principle of uniformity we believe to be a false one, as in our view these two works perform different functions, and subserve different ends. Uniformity with the Lake St. Peter channel is as logical as uniformity with the Welland Canal.

The letter of the resolutions—ten feet—is in our view not less absurd. It leaves the depth of the Welland unchanged, and calls for a deepening of the St. Lawrence (canals and river), thus leaving undone what is acknowledged on all hands to be required, and calling for improved facilities where existing ones are unused. If the resolutions mean anything different from this, we shall be glad to have it pointed out.

We differ entirely from the correspondent's statement that "the question of the use of the canals by sea-going vessels is an open one," but consider our alternative—that those who wish to play at such experiments should do it at their own cost—fair and reasonable. Montreal would have something "to fear from such a view of the case" as B. puts, if all our canal trade were taxed to pay for these so-called improvements, though she would have nothing to fear on the score of sea-going vessels going past her.

In the face of Mr. Young's statements at the Board, and of the (from his point of view) consistent and logical tenor of his resolutions, we regard it as absurd to speak of their "political bearing."

FOOLISH PUFFERY.

There appeared a few days ago in a country paper a comparative statement of the prices of the leading articles of prime necessity for house-keeping in Canada and Scotland respectively, from which it was made to appear that Canada was by far the cheapest country to live in. Had this statement been confined to the columns of the paper in which it appeared, it might have done little harm, and it would not have been worth while to controvert it. The *Toronto Globe*, however, has copied the paragraph, and lent its powerful indorsement to the truth of its statements, giving them thereby an importance which did not attach to them originally. After examination, we are constrained to say that the statements are of the same character as the silly pufferies of Canada which were once so common, and which, by the reaction they produced, have done the country great mischief.

The comparisons drawn in this article are so arranged as to produce an effect which is upon the whole fallacious. Staple articles of Canadian produce are, of course, cheaper here than in Britain, but the comparative prices do not exactly measure the difference. For instance, if British beef, mutton, fowls, &c., be dearer, the quality is generally much better. Again, if rents be cheaper in some half dead village of Canada than in a British town, they are, upon the average, for equal accommodations and corresponding localities, much higher; and the same is true of fuel, whilst nearly all articles of clothing and imported goods are almost twice the price.

The truth of the whole matter is this. Living in Canada, as compared with Scotland or England, admits of different comparisons. In this city, and possibly in other Canadian cities, living is decidedly dearer than in places of the same size and business in the old country. In the towns, generally speaking, the cost of living is about the same. In country villages,

and in some towns far in the interior, it is somewhat cheaper.

Roughly summarizing we may say, bare necessities are cheaper,—all comforts and luxuries are dearer, with the sole exception, perhaps, of education, which on the whole is cheaper.

Are we asked: What good will it do to preach this doctrine? Why tell the people of the old country that it costs as much to live here as there? Our object is to correct mis-statements, which will be sure to be exposed some day, and the exposure of which will do Canada much mischief. For what is the effect when a person gets undeceived?

He has read these statements about beef, mutton, &c., in Scotland, and been influenced by them to come out here. On settling down he finds out the truth, and writes home to his friends somewhat in this strain, "Don't come on any account. Living costs as much here as in Scotland. The paper compared wholesale prices here, and for the poorest things at that, with retail prices in Scotland, and the best things you can get. Tell Sandy and Donald and John to stop at home, or to go to Australia, but not to come here."

Scores and hundreds of letters like this have been written under the influence of disappointed feelings, and have been circulated around villages and neighborhoods in the old land, doing us much damage. Nothing spreads like bad news, and bad reports are always exaggerated. Hence, the very name of Canada may become odious through half a country, by means of two or three letters of the description referred to.

The real advantages of Canada meanwhile are forgotten.

First and foremost: Land is cheap. Second: Money will go further in business or in setting a man up in life, than it will in the old country. Third: Wages are higher, and so generally are salaries. Fourth: Opportunities of getting on are more frequent and open. Fifth: The prospects for a family are better.

These are solid advantages, and rightly appreciated, they will bring in just the class of people we want, viz., industrious, persevering, laborious farmers' sons with a little money, intelligent mechanics, and generally any one that has got capital and intelligence who wishes to put them to quicker use than he can at home. The same number of pounds will, as a general rule, go farther in Britain, in the way of living, than in Canada; but it is easier to obtain them in Canada than in Britain.

NEED OF CHEAP MODEL DWELLINGS FOR THE WORKING CLASSES.

We have already more than once called attention to the above serious want, the existence of which in Montreal we think none will deny. Certainly the class of tenants most deeply interested in the removal of any difficulty that may exist in supplying the desideratum will not blame us for returning to the subject. Neither need the owners of house property do so. We are not so much as even hinting that they take an undue advantage of the situation. Dwelling-houses are built from the same commercial motive as are ships, namely the lawful desire for gain, and not from philanthropy; and though this latter spirit may find an excellent field for its exercise in starting a model dwelling-house building movement on a large scale, yet, for their own sense of self-respect, it is not desirable that the working class should be permanently subsidized in any form of benevolence by the class or classes above them. A sturdy independence is the best for all,—yet not the less for that may charity find objects for its legitimate and continual attention.

The cheap, model working men's dwelling movement originated where so many social economic changes have originated, namely, in one of the great and overcrowded centres of population, where the want first urgently made itself felt. Hence, it is in London (Eng.) that we must look for its history, and also for particulars to guide us towards the judicious choice of means to accomplish in this city the desirable end in question. And herein, as compared with London, Montreal would seem to be at a disadvantage. It has not, nor is it, perhaps, likely soon to have, a rich and munificent Peabody, to endow it with \$1,250,000, or any sum proportionate thereto, to be invested, with the accruing interest, for the providing of cheaper and superior dwellings for workingmen. Those who, in Montreal, may provide funds for this enterprise will, most likely, demand the current rate of interest upon their capital; which capital may thus be looked upon as a loan to the city, not as a gift, as in the case of London and Mr. Peabody. But this difference in the conditions would tell, not so much against the success of the experiment as against its extension here in comparison with London, where the rent profit, instead of being absorbed as income, is to be continually reinvested in additional model blocks, thus accelerating the speed at which these new, cheap, and improved dwellings shall supersede the old, dear, and defective domiciles. These blocks, however, do in London realize upon their cost the ordinary rate of interest upon house property there; and there seems to be no reason why future similar blocks in Montreal should not prove as profitable to the proprietor or proprietors as any other class of dwellings would. The present state of the question, then, would seem to resolve itself into one

of obtaining information as to details in the planning, economizing of materials—yet with due regard to safety—the amount and nature of convenience, and the securing of all available modern appliances for cleanliness, comfort, and even of luxury in these contemplated dwellings. To this end it might be well that an elevation, ground plan, and section of the different stories, of one of these model London blocks, should be obtained, along with all particulars as to the materials used in their construction, in which materials, and the mode of their application, there have been, if our memory does not deceive us, some surprising examples given of economizing of expense in the erection of these blocks. One word of caution ought to be given here. Should any private individual, or joint-stock company, undertake to erect a block of these dwellings, it should be upon a sufficiently extensive scale, not less, say, than one of the London ones. They are each calculated to accommodate six hundred persons, which is a number equal to a hundred families. The ground flat is let off for stores, the handsome rents obtained from which assist in enabling the tenants above to dwell at a comparatively low rental,—a rental that diminishes with every succeeding story upwards. Every family's accommodations are as distinct from those of its neighbors as they would be in any self-contained house, which is a great privilege, as well as a wise provision. The vast roof is a flat one, and used for drying the clothes of the tenants, and there are in the basement and yard all kinds of conveniences. The rent receipts yield about six per cent. upon the outlay. Two advantages have thus been gained, namely, a rent within the working man's means, and a home such as a sober, industrious working man in these days ought to obtain. Indeed, in the case of the London blocks—and the result would be the same in Montreal—the increase in comfort, health, and decency has been in proportion to the decrease of the rent rate. Should any builder see fit to try the experiment as a trade speculation, he may depend on two things: first, upon his ability to select his tenants; second, the punctuality of their pay, and also the almost certainty of their good behavior in order that they may remain as tenants to enjoy their exceptional advantages. Good neighborhood would thus be secured, even from motives of prudence, and rendered permanent; whilst a like permanence of prosperity would await the proprietor; for whilst the inferior and dearer dwellings of others were occasionally unlet, his would always be leased, and yielding him a regular income. Great social, sanitary, and architectural changes have taken place in Montreal during the last few years, and we are upon the eve of others. Cheap and unexceptionable refreshment rooms, and a free public library, will form a part of these, and, amongst them, cheap model dwellings for the working classes will be neither last nor least.

VIEWS FROM NATURE. New York: American Tract Society. Montreal: F. E. Grafton.

This beautiful little book has a picture on every second page, most of which are views of celebrated places. The intervening space is filled with selections of prose and poetry, and simple information on the subjects of the pictures. It is elegantly bound, and would really be a valuable present for any child.

ORANGEISM.—The Provincial Grand Lodge of Canada East held its annual session at the rooms, Nordheimer's Hall, Great St. James Street, on the 20th and 21st inst., when the following gentlemen were elected office bearers for the ensuing year:—Lieut. Colonel George Smith, D. A. A. General of Militia, Montreal, Worshipful Grand Master; Capt. Joshua Breadner, of Athlenside, Deputy Grand Master; Capt. G. B. Pearson, of Montreal, Grand Treasurer; T. A. Scott, of Montreal, Grand Secretary; James Knox, of Montreal, Assistant Grand Secretary; William Johnson, of Montreal, Grand Lecturer; Rev. Mr. Wurtell, Grand Chaplain; David Harper, of Montreal, Director of Ceremonies; Wm. Dixon, of Montreal, Grand Tyler.—*Transcript.*

REVIVAL AT NASHUA, N. H.—The Newburyport *Herald* reports that the union meetings of the evangelical churches of Nashua, which were commenced on the first of January, to continue one week, are still being held, their protraction having been signalized by many conversions. Evening after evening the churches are crowded, and hundreds are obliged to turn away for want of standing room. The meetings are intensely interesting, and numbers, varying from thirty to fifty, rise for prayers nightly. The school rooms are scenes of prayer-meetings, and in two instances nearly every scholar has been converted. The largest number of conversions are at the Lowell street M. E. church, numbering fifty-six, while the others vary from four to thirty each. There is not the usual amount of excitement attendant upon such occasions, but all seem to be calm and sincere.

THE ANGLICAN AND GREEK CHURCHES.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Moscow Gazette*, in confirmation of the alleged inclination of the English to blend the Anglican and Orthodox Churches, relates that Divine service in St. Isaac's Cathedral has of late been frequently attended and reverentially listened to by the English residents in that capital.

—Bishop Elliot of Georgia announces the withdrawal of that diocese from the ecclesiastical confederation of the Southern dioceses and the return of Georgia to the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States. He is the oldest of the Southern Bishops, and the others are expected to follow his lead—the Bishops of Mississippi immediately, and those of Virginia, South Carolina and Florida at no distant day.

LETTERS TO AN INTENDING FRUIT-GROWER.

(By James Douglass, Esq., of Windsor Nurseries.)

LETTER III.—ON THE APPLE.—(CONTINUED.)

For those who like sweet apples, or who wish to cultivate them largely for feeding stock, for drying, or other purposes, for which they are very profitable, the following list will be found suitable:—

SWEET APPLES.

Bough.—Described already. August.
Golden Sweeting.—Large, roundish, pale yellow; a fair, fine, sweet apple; a strong grower and good bearer. August.

Summer Sweet Paradise.—A large, fine, sweet apple; round, greenish yellow, juicy, sweet, and rich. August and September.

Jersey Sweet.—Medium, striped yellow and red, very handsome, tender, juicy, and sweet; excellent for cooking and feeding stock. August to October.

Lyman's Pumpkin Sweet.—Large, pale yellow, with a blush on sunny side; waxen and beautiful, tender, sweet, and fine; a great bearer. September.

Superb Sweet.—Large, roundish, yellow and red; tender, juicy, and rich flavored; tree a good bearer and grower, and succeeds well in Maine. September and October.

Bailey Sweet.—A magnificent sweet apple of the largest size, deep reddish crimson; flesh yellow, tender, sweet, juicy, and rich; tree strong grower, erect and productive. October to January.

Dancers Winter Sweet.—Medium, with brownish orange blush, sweet and good; valuable winter fruit for baking or stock. December to April.

Ladies' Sweet.—Large, green and red (nearly quite red), sweet, sprightly, and perfumed; one of the best winter sweet apples. November to May.

Tallman Sweeting.—Medium, pale yellow tinged with red; flesh firm, rich, and very sweet; excellent for baking; tree vigorous and productive. November to April.

Well's Sweeting.—Medium, green; flesh tender, sprightly, and rich; an excellent early sweet apple; tree a very stout, upright grower, and good bearer. November to January.

The following list are all very excellent apples. Many persons would put some of them in the select list of twenty-five in place of some I have placed there. A few of them are not well known or have not been yet generally proved:—

Benoni.—Medium, round, red; flesh tender, juicy, and rich; good bearer, and strong, upright grower. August.

Early Joe.—Below medium to small; yellow, nearly covered with bright and dark red stripes; very tender, and one of the most delicious apples; tree slow but vigorous grower and very hardy. For Lower Canada this should be put in the select list in place of American Summer, Pearmain, or Garden Royal.

Primate.—Medium, greenish white, with a crimson blush on the exposed side; flesh white, very tender, sprightly, mild subacid; an excellent dessert apple; tree a strong and stocky grower, forming a beautiful head. Last of August, continuing in use till October. This variety does well in Lower Canada.

William's Favorite.—Large, oblong, bright red; rich and excellent; one of the best and most beautiful of apples; a good bearer, but tree a poor, irregular grower. August.

Maiden's Blush.—A beautiful, medium-sized apple; clear, pale yellowish white, with a beautiful blush on the sunny side; tender and pleasant; tree erect, good grower and good bearer. This is much cultivated in Western Michigan for the Chicago market, where it is a great favorite and commands the highest price. September and October.

Goyeau.—Very large, yellow, extremely tender, rather acid and the very best summer and early autumn cooking apple, and to those who like a very tender acid apple, an excellent table fruit, but it is too soft for orchard or market, as the slightest pressure bruises it, and it bursts open in falling from the tree; no garden should be without one or two trees; a strong straggling grower, and bears annually a large crop of fine, large, fair fruit; a native of Windsor, C.W., and not generally known. August and September.

The Peach Apple.—A beautiful medium-sized, light yellow fruit, with pink cheek, but rather poor quality. Tree grows with slender, straggling branches, like the crab-apple, which it resembles also in hardness; growing in exposed situations, or clayey soils, where other apples will not thrive. A good bearer. September and October.

Hawkin's Pippin.—Very large; pale whitish green; extremely tender and good; tree a very strong, stocky, upright grower, and early bearer; is one of the very best as a Dwarf on the Doucin stock, as it is a perfect picture of beauty, covered with its enormously large fine fruit; not generally known. October and November.

Canada Reinette.—Large, greenish yellow, crisp, tender, rich and juicy; very vigorous grower. January to April.

Domine.—Medium to large, flat, greenish yellow, with bright red stripes; very juicy, tender, not very high flavored, but will keep fresh and fine till May. Tree a very vigorous grower when young, but as it is one of the earliest and most enormous bearers, it is apt to get stunted when old; the branches have very few twigs, and

bear the fruit more like strings of onions than anything else; to have large fine fruit, fully half the crop should be thinned out when small. This variety would do to plant in intermediate spaces, like Hawthornden and Keswick Codlin. December to May, or even June.

Dutch Mignonne.—Large, orange, marked with russet, and faint, dull, red stripes; fine-flavored, tender, subacid, and aromatic; tree upright and very strong grower, making one of the largest trees of the orchard. November to March. Does not ripen completely in Lower Canada.

Golden Russet.—Medium, dull russet, with a tinge of red on exposed side; flesh greenish, crisp, high flavored; tree fine grower, with light-colored speckled shoots, by which it is easily known; bears well, and is extensively grown. November to April.

King (of Tompkins county).—A large handsome fruit, yellow striped, and splashed with crimson; flesh yellowish, coarse, juicy, and tender, with a rich vinous, aromatic flavor; tree an exceedingly fast and vigorous grower; no apple has been in such demand for planting orchards as this has been of late years; but whether on further proof it will sustain its present high character is yet to be seen; nursery-men will be apt to praise it, as it grows as much in two years as any other almost will grow in three. December to March.

Peck's Pleasant.—Large, pale yellow, with a brown cheek; very smooth, and flesh firm and rich, approaching the flavor of the celebrated Newton Pippin, and succeeds well where that apple will not thrive, as in the greater part of Canada; tree strong grower and fine bearer. November to April.

Roxbury, or Boston Russet.—Medium to large; surface rough, greenish, covered with russet; flavor inferior. Its popularity is caused by its productiveness and long-keeping; tree hardy, but not a straight, handsome grower when young. December to June.

Sugar.—Large, pale lemon-yellow, with dark dots; flesh tender, rich, and spicy; tree a moderate grower, with dark shoots and large gray buds. With good culture, it is one of the best of apples. November to May.

Westfield Seek-no-further.—Medium to large, striped with dark red; flesh tender, rich, and excellent; tree good bearer and fruit always fair. November to February.

List of Apples most suitable for culture as Dwarfs on the Doucin Stock, the Paradise stock being unsuitable to this climate:—

American Summer, Pearmain, Astrachan Red, Bough, Early Harvest, Early Joe, Garden Royal, Keswick Codlin, Alexander, Gravenstein, Hawkins Pippin, Hawthornden, Hawley, St. Lawrence, Bellefleur Yellow, Hubbardston Nonsuch, Jonathan, Melon, Red Canada, and Wagener.

NOTE.—The dates of ripening given above refer to Windsor. As you go farther north the date will become a little later. The latest varieties only ripen in the house in Canada, and it is doubtful if some of them would attain sufficient maturity in Canada East to do so.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

—Mr. Dagg, successor of Messrs. Armour and Ramsay, and Thomas Campbell, being the oldest bookselling and stationery business in Montreal, is removing to a much larger and more conspicuous store, namely, that on the corner of St. Paul and St. Francois Xavier street, where he means to carry on a much more extended business.—See advertisement.

THROAT AFFECTIONS.—A PHYSICIAN WRITING from Newfane, New York, speaking of the beneficial effects resulting from the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches," says: "For alleviating that horrid irritation only felt by those who have suffered from any Bronchial Affection, and for Hoarseness and Sore Throat too, I am free to confess (though I am an M.D.) they answer all you claim for them." To avoid disappointment, be sure to obtain the genuine "Brown's Bronchial Troches."

BRYAN'S WAFERS.—(The great public remedy) have now been in use over twenty years, hence it cannot be said that they are on trial. They have been thoroughly tried and pronounced (on the authority of those whose lives and health they have preserved) to be a sure, harmless, and eminently salutary preparation, and if taken in season will invariably cure colds, coughs, sore throat, and all Bronchial affections. One fair trial will convince the most skeptical. Sold by all medicine dealers, at 25cts. per box.

DAVIS' PAIN KILLER has won for itself a reputation unsurpassed in the history of medical preparations. It is as well known in the trading ports of India and China as in New York and Cincinnati; and its continually increasing demand, where it has been longest known, is one of its strongest recommendations. It is not unfrequently said of it—"We would as soon think of being without flour in the house as without PAIN KILLER." It gives immediate relief in case of scald dysentery, or other similar affection of the bowels; and being entirely a vegetable preparation, it is as safe as it is reliable.

—Gentlemen: Having had frequent occasions to use PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER for colic in horses, and seeing it used by others, I can say that I regard it as the best preparation extant when tried in time, or in the first stages of that very preva-

lent complaint. I recommend all persons who have, or use horses, to have it constantly on hand for cases of emergency. For the human family, both as an internal and external remedy, the Pain Killer is so favorably known that it is almost useless to call attention to it.

Truly yours,
S. STEWART, Druggist, Hebron, O.

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL WITNESS OFFICE,
Friday Morning, March 2, 1866.

Snow fell during yesterday, followed by rain, and frost last night. This morning is dull and overcast.

FINANCIAL.—New York, March 2, 10:30 a.m.—Gold, 135½; Exchange, 8½. 11 a.m., Gold, 135½ to 135½; Exchange, 8½.

—Greenbacks are bought at 27 to 27½ dis. and sold at 26½ to 26½ dis. Silver is bought at 3½ dis. and sold at 3 to 3½ dis. Latest N. Y. quotations for 5-20's, 102½ to 103; do. 7-30's 99½ to 99½.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MONTREAL STOCK MARKET.

MONTREAL, Thursday, March 1.

The market is heavy. Several buyers have withdrawn, and where sales are pressed, lower prices must be submitted to. **Bank of Montreal.**—Transactions on a very limited scale at 115 and 114½; buyers now offer 114. **Ontario Bank.**—Sales reported at 102½; held now for 102½; buyers at 102. **Bank of British North America.**—Nothing done this week. Quotations nominal. **City Bank.**—No sales reported; offered at 101½ without attracting buyers. An offer of stock of 101 having failed of eliciting a buyer, has since been withdrawn. **Commercial Bank of Canada.**—Important transactions this week, mostly at 74; now held at 74½. **Bank of Upper Canada.**—Only a few shares in the market at 32½. **La Banque du Peuple.**—Transfer Books closed until 5th inst. **Molson's Bank.**—Latest sales at 116½, which is still offered; held for 117. **Bank of Toronto.**—No stock in the market. 103 offered. **La Banque Jacques Cartier.**—Continues in demand at 107. No stock offering. **Merchants Bank.**—Sales at 107, 107½, and 107½; can be bought at 107½. **Gore Bank.**—Nothing done this week. Quotations purely nominal. **Eastern Townships Bank.**—A few shares in the market at 95, which is rather above the views of buyers. **Quebec Bank, La Banque Nationale.**—Nothing done in this market. Quotations nominal. **Montreal Mining Company Consols.**—A few shares sold at \$3.50. **Huron Copper Bay Co.**—Transfer books closed for payment of dividend of 20 per cent on 8th inst. **Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad.**—No transactions for several weeks past. **Grand Trunk Railroad.**—No stock in market. **Montreal Telegraph Company Stock.**—Latest sales at 127 which would still be paid. **Richelieu Navigation Company.**—No stock offering. Several buyers at and above quotations. **Montreal City Passenger Railway Company.**—No sales reported. Sellers and buyers at 75 and 72 respectively. **Montreal City Gas Company.**—Transfer books closed until 16th inst. for payment of dividend of 4 per cent. Sales at 130 to 130½. **Government Debentures.**—Nominally as quoted. Nothing whatever doing. **Montreal Harbor Bonds.**—Quebec Harbor Bonds—Nominal, and unchanged quotations. **Montreal Corporation and Montreal Water Works Bonds.**—Sales at 90. 91 is asked for a limited amount. **Exchange.**—Firm at last week's quotations. The counter rate at most of the banks is now 109 per cent, but several transactions at much lower rates are reported.—From *Brokers' Circular in Herald* this morning.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

FOR MARKET DAY, March 2, 1866.

(Carefully corrected for the "Montreal Witness.")

Flour, country, per qtl.	16 0 to 17 0
Oatmeal, do.	11 3 to 11 6
Indian Meal, do.	8 0 to 8 6
Wheat, per min.	0 0 to 0 0
Barley, per 50 lbs.	3 4 to 3 6
Peas, per min.	4 0 to 4 6
Oats, do.	2 0 to 2 1
Buckwheat, do.	3 0 to 3 6
Flax Seed, do.	8 0 to 9 0
Timothy Seed, do.	10 0 to 12 0
Turkeys, per couple (old)	12 0 to 15 0
Geese, young, per couple	8 0 to 10 0
Ducks, per couple	6 0 to 7 0
Fowls, "	5 0 to 6 0
Chickens, "	0 0 to 1 3
Butter, fresh, per lb.	0 0 to 1 1
Eggs, salt, "	0 0 to 1 1
Potatoes, per bag	3 0 to 3 6
Beef, per lb.	4 0 to 9 0
Pork, "	0 5 to 0 6
Mutton, "	5 0 to 6 3
Lamb, per quarter	5 0 to 15 0
Veal, "	5 0 to 10 0
Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs.	\$8.75 to \$9.00
Beef, per 100 lbs.	\$7.00 to \$8.00
Maple Sugar, per lb.	0 5 to 0 6
Honey, per lb., in the comb.	0 10 to 1 0
Lard, "	1 3 to 0 0
Eggs, fresh, per dozen	\$3.00 to \$5.00
Apples, per brl.	\$3.00 to \$5.00

REMARKS.—The attendance on the market today was good; and a good deal of produce was brought in. Sales somewhat dull; a slight decline on dressed hogs. Other articles stand at Tuesday's quotations. There seems to be considerable demand for horses, as several farmers sold them while on market, taking their sleighs home as best they can.

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET.—March 2.

First quality of Cattle, \$6.50 to \$7.00; Second and Third, \$6.00 to \$5.00. Milch Cows, \$20.00 to \$25.00; Extra, \$35.00 to \$40 each. Sheep, \$3.50 to \$6.00; extra, \$8.00 to \$10.00. Lambs, \$3.00 to \$4.00. Hogs, dressed, \$8.00 to \$8.50. Liver, Hides, 6c per lb. Pelts, \$1.50 to \$1.80 each. Tallow, rough, per lb., 7c.

REMARKS.—Market dull, and fully supplied.

—The traffic receipts of Great Western Railway of Canada for week ending Feb. 23, 1866, were \$68,482 17; corresponding week of last year, \$31,066 27½;—increase, \$37,415 89½.

—In anticipation of the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty, dealers are hurrying every pound of produce across the lines as speedily as possible; great difficulty is experienced in moving freight. Loud complaints are prevalent of the insufficiency of cars on the different lines of railway, especially on the Grand Trunk line. The order recently issued by the management, that a preference was to be given to freight for the United States markets, is rendered almost useless by the scarcity of cars on the line. Serious loss is likely to result to dealers unless this difficulty is removed.—*Globe.*

—Hendrick's well, eighth concession, Dawn, was tested on the 21st, and has been found to

average a barrel a minute, pure oil. It will pump fifteen hundred barrels a day easily. Great excitement exists in consequence.

—We observed some time since, that parties were negotiating with the O. & P. R. R. Co., for the conveyance of a large quantity of lumber over that road, before the 17th of March. The contract was accordingly duplicated, and we learn that the service is being performed with all possible despatch, some twenty-five car loads being conveyed over to Ogdensburg each day. This, in addition to the large freight traffic on the road, taxes the present capabilities of the road to the utmost capacity; indeed, rolling stock consisting of cars, and a locomotive have been brought over from the States, for the express purpose of performing this lumber contract.—*Ottawa Post.*

BOSTON BOOT AND SHOE MARKET.—The boot and shoe market shows signs of improvement, and buyers who have delayed purchasing until a month past usual time, are now taking hold to some extent, as consumers want become imperative. Some concessions have been made by manufacturers, and goods sold now do not yield much profit; but, all things considered, it is better to dispose of stocks before they get more shopworn rather than to hold on for asking rates of last month. The feeling obtains that prices of shoes have reached the lowest point for the season, and shrewd buyers are taking advantage of the circumstance, and laying in goods while stocks are ample to select from. As the manufacturers have curtailed the production but comparatively few new goods are coming forward; any considerable demand would soon sweep the market and affect prices for an advance.—*Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

RECIPROCITY.—The failure of the Provincial Delegates to obtain a renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty is much talked about in commercial circles. In every department of trade we hear but one opinion expressed on the subject. All agree that such a Reciprocal free trade on fair terms with the United States is to be desired, and great as the inconveniences may be which the want of it may entail upon our traders, it is preferable to have no Reciprocity, and even a hostile tariff to contend with, than the one-sided and discriminating treaty proposed by the American Government. The hardly less humiliating proposals made by our own Delegates are looked upon with the greatest disfavor. Astonishment is expressed that proposals so scandalously partial to our neighbors, and unfavorable to Canada, were allowed by our usually "cute" Yankee cousins to fall to the ground. It is felt to be a matter of congratulation that the ideas of the American Government were so extravagant, that even the indefensible proposals of Mr. Galt were rejected by them. The close of the treaty being now looked upon as an accomplished fact, merchants are busy preparing to adapt their own trade to the new state of things, and with the greatest confidence in their ultimate success. No doubt is expressed but that new, and perhaps equally profitable channels will be found for our commerce. This idea is precisely that ventilated at the last meeting of the Board of Trade of this city when the President alluded to the profitability trade springing up between Canada and England. Large orders for oats and other products were then stated to be already on the market, and it was confidently anticipated that this was but a foretaste of the large trade in store for us in the future.—*Globe.*

AMERICAN WOOL TRADE.

We noted some time ago the demand of an American wool-growers' association for a higher tariff upon wool, and for the termination of the Reciprocity Treaty, because it admitted Canadian wool free of duty. The duties which at present apply to all foreign wool—except that from the British Provinces—and which will apply to that very soon—are, one would think, sufficiently high to satisfy any reasonable Protectionists. They are as follows:—

Wool worth 12c. or less per lb., 3c. per lb.
Wool worth from 12c. to 24c. per lb., 6c. per lb.

Wool worth from 24c. to 32c. per lb., 10c. per lb. and 10 per cent.

Wool worth over 32c. per lb., 12c. per lb. and 10 per cent.

Wool in other than ordinary condition, or changed in character in order to evade duty, or mixed with a foreign substance to reduce its value, 12c. and 10 per cent.

Wool, when different qualities in the same bale or package, of an aggregate value of 24c. per lb., 10c. per lb. and 10 per cent.

Wool, increased in value by scouring, three times the above duties.

Those duties ought to be enough for a tolerably avaricious lot of wool-growers. But, as there is a clamor for something higher, the New York *Dry Goods Reporter* puts in a vigorous protest against the demand. That paper makes a calculation showing that while the woollen mills in the Union are capable of manufacturing annually 200,000,000 lbs. of wool, the amount of wool grown in that country is only half that amount. If the manufacturers do not import foreign wool, therefore, their mills must stand idle for half the year, and the American people buy foreign woollen goods at the high prices which result from the protective tariff. If, as is more likely, the manufacturers import foreign wool to a considerable extent and pay high duties upon it, they will enhance the price of them sufficiently to make the operation profitable. And not only that, but the prices of all woollen goods, whether made of foreign or domestic wool, will be advanced in a corresponding degree. If, therefore, higher duties are charged upon foreign wool, the American consumers will be the parties to pay those duties, and to pay them in effect several times over. The injury from the repeal of reciprocity may fall upon the Canadian producer in respect of some articles, but it is as clear as possible that, with reference to wool, the loss will fall upon the American consumer—just as certain as it is that the same will be the case in regard to lumber. The reciprocity negotiations having been broken off, the Americans will, in a few weeks, begin to pay the duties quoted above upon our wool, and the loss occasioned by that change is not contingent upon the success of the wool growers' cry for more protection.—*Globe.*

N.Y. MARKETS (By Telegraph) Noon, March 2.

Flour firm; receipts 3,008 brls. Wheat advancing; receipts 1,350 bush. Corn dull; receipts 3,100 bush. Rye dull. Pork dull; Mess, New, \$28 to \$28½. Lard dull and a shade easier. Oats dull. Ashes dull. Barley quiet. Peas dull. Freight dull.

INSOLVENTS.—The following is the new list of insolvents in the *Canada Gazette* of the 24th instant:—

William Hinde, Wroter, C. W.
William Armstrong Brown, Meaford, C. W.
Charles Ead, St. Thomas, C. W.
Walter Charles Henderson, Quebec, C. E.
John Crerar, Stratford, C. W.
James Willoughby, Newboro, C. W.
David Youmans, Belleville, C. W.
John Bishop Cary, Lindsay, C. W.
William Roach Mirick, Merrickville, C. W.
William Henry Mitchell and Charles Mitchell, Lindsay, C. W.
Horatio Holden (J. H. Holden & Brother), reo-man, Merrickville, C. W.
Johanna Doyle, Kingston, C. W.
George R. German, Marysburg, C. W.
William Cole, Hullett, C. W.
Thomas Dowsley and James Dowsley, merchants, Prescott, C. W.
Joseph Clark (Joseph Clark & Co.), Hamilton, C. W.
Levey & Myers, Montreal, C. E.
David Sickiesteel, senior, Chatham, C. W.
E. O. Runians, Toronto, C. W.
James Edmund Kellogg, Brantford, C. W.
John Smuck, Bayham, C. W.
Duane Miron Cook, London, C. W.
Christopher Huffman, London, C. W.

OTTAWA MARKETS.—February 27.

The following are the latest quotations:—Flour, extra \$6.25 to \$6.50; Flour, No. 1 \$6.00 to \$6.25; Oatmeal, \$4.50 to \$5.00; Cornmeal, \$3.25 to \$3.50; Oats, 30c per bu; Peas, 60c to 75c; Wheat, \$1.25; Beef per 100 lbs, \$6.50 to \$7; Mutton per 100 lbs, \$8.00 to \$9.00; Pork per 100 lbs, \$7.50 to \$8.50; Butter, salt, per lb, 17c to 18c; fresh, 19c to 20c; Hay per ton, \$3.50 to \$12.00.

TORONTO MARKETS.—Feb. 28.

The receipts of grain on the street market have considerably improved during the week. There has been good inquiry for choice spring Wheat, which sold freely at our quotations. Some transactions were also reported in oats and peas. The demand for barley is confined to the brewing and malting interest, and as most brewers are now in full supply, the market is a shade lower.

Fall Wheat, \$1.25 to \$1.35; Spring Wheat, \$1.02 to \$1.05 on the street; car-loads \$1.06 to \$1.07 per bu. Barley, selling at 60c to 66c for best light samples; medium to bright 55c to 60c. Flour, market dull, stocks light. No. 1 Superfine \$5.20 to \$5.30; Extra, \$7.00 to \$7.25; Double Extra, \$7.75 to \$8.38. Pease, 61c to 64c. Oats, dull at from 30c to 33c. Rye, little doing, nominal, at 56c to 60c per 56 lbs. Butter, no material change; 14c to 17c for keg; choice dairy, 18c to 20c per lb. Eggs, scarce, packed, 20c to 25c. Hay, \$7 to \$9.50. Straw, \$5.00 to \$6.50. Dressed Hogs, unchanged; selling at \$7.20 to \$7.90 per 100 lbs. Potatoes are unchanged; Cups at 30c to 35c; and other varieties, 25c to 30c. Apples, few offering; \$1.50 to \$2.00 per barrel. Live Stock, the cattle market continues well supplied; prices of cattle tend downward.—first-class, \$6.00 per 100 lbs.; do 2nd class, \$5.00; do inferior, \$4.00 to \$4.50. Sheep, prime heavy, each, \$5.00 to \$6.00; do light, each, \$4.00 to \$4.50.

Corn Exchange Daily Reports.

Furnished exclusively to the "Daily Witness."

WHOLESALE PRODUCE PRICES.

MONTREAL CORN EXCHANGE, March 2, 1866.

Flour, per brl. of 196 lbs.—Superior Extra, \$8.00 to \$8.50; Extra, \$7.75 to \$8.00; Fancy, \$6.50 to \$7.00; Superfine from Canada Wheat \$5.40 to \$5.55; Strong Superfine from Canada Wheat (rates exceptional), \$5.60 to \$6.00; Superfine from Western Wheat \$5.40 to \$5.50; City Brands of Superfine, nominal, \$5.40 to \$5.50; Western States Flour, choice \$5.75; Super No. 2, \$5.10 to \$5.25; Fine, \$4.25 to \$4.45; Middlings, \$3.50 to \$3.75; Pollards, \$3.00 to \$3.25; Bag-Flour, \$3.15 to \$3.20 per 112 lbs. Flour-market quiet, but steady,—prices maintained.

OATMEAL, per brl. of 200 lbs.—\$4.40 to \$4.60 according to quality.

WHEAT, per bu of 60 lbs.—U.C. Spring \$1.16 to \$1.20; Milwaukee and Chicago Spring \$1.16 to \$1.20; quotations purely nominal. A lot of about 8,000 bushels U. C. Spring sold on p.t.

PEAS, per 60 lbs.—Purely nominal, 70c to 72½c.

CORN, per 56 lbs.—No transactions transpiring, nominal at 60c to 61c.

BARLEY, per bush of 48 lbs.—Farmers' loads 60c to 67c per 50 lbs., according to quality.

OATS, per bush of 32 lbs.—Farmers' loads bringing 2s 1d per 40 lbs.

ASHES, per 100 lbs.—No sales reported on 'Change this forenoon,—quotations of yesterday are, therefore, repeated.—First Pots \$5.60 to \$5.65; Inferiors \$5.90 to \$6. First Pearls \$7.80 to \$7.82½; Seconds, \$8.10 to \$8.15.

PORK, per barrel of 200 lbs.—Sales of inspected Mess reported yesterday afternoon at \$22 and \$22½; Thin Mess at \$21.

DRESSED HOGS, per 100 lbs.—Market quiet; car-loads sell at \$8.00 to \$8.25; \$8.50 is an exceptional price, and only paid for choice small lots.

BUTTER, per lb.—Market quiet but steady; Medium Dairy 19c to 20c; Choice Dairy, very scarce, 21c to 22½c.

CHEESE, per lb.—Market firm; Dairy 14½c to 15c; Factory 15½c to 16c.

FREIGHTS.—The steamers' rates from Point St. Charles to Liverpool, via Portland, are unchanged.—Grain 8s 6d per 480 lbs.; Flour, 4s per brl.; Provisions, 60s per gross ton; Ashes, (including cartage), Pots, 50s per gross ton; Pearls, 60s.

FINANCIAL.—Sterling Exchange dull; Bankers' 60-day drafts on London 8½ to 8½ prem for cash; the counter and credit rate is 9½ to 10 prem. No Private 60-day drafts offering; Documentary nominal. Demand-drafts on New York 26½ to 26½ dis. The quotation for Gold in New York at noon to-day was 135½ to 136.

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

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 28th. Wheat, declined to \$1.23, closes firm at \$1.24½. in store; receipts 10,000 bu. Flour, \$6.75, firm. Pork, \$26.50.

CHICAGO, March 1.—Wheat, \$1.23½ to \$1.24, in store, firm; receipts 14,000 bush. Corn, 36½ to 37c in store, for rejected, firm. Pork, \$26.50, weak.

Family Reading.

SONG OF THE GRASS.

Here I come, creeping, creeping everywhere;
By the dusty roadside,
On the sunny hill-side,
Close by the noisy brook,
In every shady nook,
I come, creeping, creeping everywhere.

Here I come, creeping, creeping everywhere;
All around the open door,
Where sits the aged poor,
Then where the children play,
In the bright and merry May,
I come, creeping, creeping everywhere.

Here I come, creeping, creeping everywhere;
When you're numbered with the dead,
In your still and narrow bed,
In the happy Spring I'll come,
And deck your silent home,
Creeping silently, creeping everywhere.

AN IRISH HEART.

(Concluded.)

The governor was much interested by the zeal and honesty of this devoted creature; and having heard, soon after the trial of Mashee, some circumstances of a palliatory character, he was strongly inclined to mercy. The marks of weariness were evident on the features of Kathleen and her little boy. The high color upon her intelligent and honest face was not the glow of health, but the flush of a protracted and painful excitement. The governor requested his daughter, who came accidentally into the room, to bring some refreshments. She soon returned, with her mother and a little brother, whose curiosity she had excited by her account of the pretty Irishwoman and her children. "It's your leddy, sir?" said Kathleen, dropping a courtesy. The Governor nodded his head, and gave some little account of the poor woman's errand, while she gave little David some of the refreshments, and partook, though sparingly, herself. "You had better take something more," said the governor's lady; "you have walked several miles since your breakfast." "It's na breakfast Ise been ating the dee, maam," said Kathleen; "it's hard ating wid a heavy heart. My own tears it is that's bin maat and drink to me mony a dee. An ye was I the same case yourself, dear leddy, wid your swart childer haer dependant upon yourself alone for a bit bread, and your good mon pit up in prison for siven waary years, it's na o' ating ye'd be thinking, moor nor to kaap sow and baddy together till ye saad him ha' his leeberty agin."

"Och, sir," continued Kathleen, turning to the governor, and pressing an argument which her sagacity assured her had not been presented entirely in vain;—"is it in the sight o' God to spread a sharn at iv'ry corner, and whin as 't was na moor nor reasonable to be expiated, a poor immigrant or any other poor buddy falls in't, to pit him in prison for siven years? An ye wad jist put the crathur, that did the ill wark, in prison for siven years, wid them that makes it and them that sills it, ye'd do a sarvice, and sae a daal o' difference onyhow. Ise haerd afore I lift Ireland, that Amiriky was a fraa country. It's a fraa country, for aven the dacons o' the charches, Ise tout, to make the accursed crathur o' the Sabbadee; it's a fraa country for sich as the like o' it, who profess to love the Lord, that wint aboot doing good, to sill the pistilent poison that it is, an to win away the bit bread o' the little childer, an drive the poor broken-hearted mother to dispiration, an laad the misguided husband an father to offend agin the law. It's a fraa country for all this, inad it is. But whin the wretched mon, craz'd wid the crathur, commits an offence, it's na fraa country for the like o' him onyhow."

The energy and honesty of this poor supplicant's manner can scarcely be conceived. The governor's lady and daughter were deeply impressed by the native eloquence of this untutored Irish woman. Their tears were already telling the secret of their sympathy.

"Good woman," said the governor, "your husband's case shall be considered without delay, possibly this morning; in the mean time, as you are entirely without friends in this place, my wife will provide for you to-day." "Och, sir, it's nothing Ise can return, but a poor buddy's prayers, an ye'll ha' enough o' them, onyhow." Kathleen and her children were ushered into the governor's kitchen. "Dear papa," said his daughter, as he was leaving the room shortly after, "do let the poor little children have their father again!"

At noon, the governor returned, and Kathleen was summoned into his presence. "In consideration of your husband's youth," said the governor, "and of some circumstances, which, as I am told, were favorable to him at the trial, and of your own efforts in his behalf, I now put into your hands a full pardon for Thaddy Mashee."

The effect upon this poor woman was not such as might have been expected. Instead of giving way to such an ebullition of ungovernable feeling as is characteristic of the Irish under similar circumstances, she received the pardon from the governor, and, turning her eyes towards Heaven, she put the paper to her lips, and bathed it with tears; she then dropped upon her knees, and, clasping her hands together, exclaimed, in tones of the deepest feeling, "Lord of the poor and the rich, the weak and the powerful, for the blessing which Ise now received, may I spind the rist o' my dees to thy honor and glory."

Her gratitude to the governor and his family was expressed in the most simple and affecting terms. She could not be prevailed on to remain and rest herself for the night. "I'll be tin miles on my way to the prison," said she, "afore I sleep." She pursued her journey to Auburn, and arrived there at last, herself and her little boy nearly exhausted with fatigue. She inquired her way to the State's Prison, and, in the words of the respected individual from whom we received the original statement, upon which we have built this tale of an Irish Heart, "like the good angel of Peter, she opened the prison-door,

and set the captive free." She delivered the pardon, which she had kept safely in her Bible, to the warden of the prison. After carefully examining the document, he bade her follow him. She passed along through the narrow avenue and between the rows of cells. At length he stopped and applied the key. Kathleen stood near him with a beating heart. The bolts flew back; the doors swung open; the criminal could not perfectly recognize the individual who eagerly approached him; but in an instant the poor creature's arms were clasped about his neck, and "Daar, daar Thaddy," conveyed in tones of the tenderest affection, assured him of the truth. "It's your own wife and childer, Thaddy," said she; "come out fro' this coult, ugly place, daar mon." Thaddy looked anxiously at the warden for an explanation, who announced to the bewildered man that he was fully pardoned.

Nothing could exceed the professions of gratitude and love which he bestowed upon his deliverer. Her touching story created a strong feeling of sympathy for them both. A purse was made up, by some benevolent individuals in Auburn, on their account. Thaddy once more commenced business as a carpenter, and there was but one obstruction in the way of their prosperity,—the crathur,—the most uncompromising and unrelenting of all task-masters over those who have once become his voluntary slaves.

It would be more agreeable to lay aside the pen, and leave the reader under the delightful impression that Thaddy and Kathleen were thenceforward the happiest couple upon earth. It was not more than six weeks from the period of his liberation, when a person, walking in the evening near the little dwelling which was tenanted by Thaddy Mashee, was attracted by groans, proceeding apparently from some person in distress. He approached the spot, and not far from the door discovered a female, who was unable to rise. Having procured a light, he ascertained that this unfortunate woman was Kathleen Mashee. She was conveyed to her dwelling, which was in terrible confusion. The little furniture she possessed had been broken to pieces; the cradle was knocked over, and the baby was turned upon the floor; and the elder child lay concealed beneath the bed. From him, when he had sufficiently recovered from his terror, he learned that his father had come home crazy, and broken the furniture, and, after beating his mother over the head repeatedly with a chair, had dragged her by her hair to the spot where she had been found. Whether his father had fled the boy knew not. Poor Kathleen, by the kind attention of the neighbors, was in the course of a few weeks restored to health. She still persisted in finding excuses for Thaddy's conduct. "There niver was a kinder nor himself upon coult wather," she would often say; "it's nothing but the crathur." Surely there is too much of rationality in such an allegation to authorize its unequalled rejection. The experience of the world has taught us that the temptations to drunkenness, which are legalized at every corner, are too powerful for the poor; and that a vast proportion of mankind who would be praiseworthy in the various relations of life upon "coult wather," are converted into maniacs and devils by the influence of the crathur.

After this horrible outrage, Thaddy appears to have fled, for nothing has been heard of him to the present hour. Of Kathleen we can only speak in the words of the individual from whom we obtained the groundwork of this narrative. "The last I knew of this devoted and much injured woman, she was asking charity to enable her once more to go in search of that monster of a husband, who had thus required her sacrifices and her love."

When we contemplate those poor emigrants, who are flocking among us from the Emerald Isle, oppressed by poverty, and through the detestable agency of our grog-shops invited to the commission of every variety of crime, we are prone to speak and think of them as an offensive and dangerous accession to the popular mass. Before we condemn by wholesale, let the enlightened philanthropists of our country endeavor to meliorate their condition by removing the means of drunkenness, by supplying the means of education, and by urging upon their minds the claims of a religion pure and undefiled. By such allurements and excitations as these, we shall be enabled to elevate the character of a large and increasing department of our population, and learn to estimate the real value of AN IRISH HEART.

THE TWO DEATH-BEDS AND THE TWO WIDOWS.

(From "Thy Poor Brother," by Mrs. Sewell.)

THE SCENE IN THE SQUARE.

The husband is indisposed; he rests himself; a little worse; he has recourse to his well-approved domestic medicine. The illness increases, and the doctor is summoned,—the family doctor, who knows his constitution. He hastens to his patient and speaks hopefully; but the quick affection of the wife detects somewhere a shadow of apprehension, and her heart is astir with lively emotion long before any one else catches a hint of fear. She makes domestic arrangements and provides mentally against every probable emergency. The doctor looks more serious and speaks more thoughtfully. An experienced and well recommended nurse is immediately engaged, and the devoted wife puts aside every duty and engagement, that her beloved husband may have her undivided attention. The children are confined to the nursery, with strict injunctions to be good and quiet, and not disturb "dear papa." As the illness increases, the interest and efforts of the house centre in the sick-room. Friends and neighbors vie with each other in sympathetic inquiries and offers of assistance. Game, wine, ice, grapes—every thing the most fastidious appetite can require—are procured at any cost, or are sent by friends for kind acceptance. Dangerous symptoms appear. Another physician, or a consultation of physi-

cians, is called, regardless of the fees; some thing is thickly spread in the street before the house, to prevent a sound from the outer world reaching the love-encircled patient; passengers tread softly, and look up at the curtained windows, their hearts touched with sorrow for the imagined sufferer within. The knocker or bell-knob is tied up; and, as danger increases and inquiries multiply, a paper is sometimes placed on the door or in the window to give the desired information, so as not to disturb the house or distract hand or foot from the sick man.

We will look into his room. It is spacious and airy; the temperature is regulated by a thermometer; there are pillows of down for the aching head, and spring mattresses for the restless, weary limbs; plenty of sweet clean linen from the country, with the smell of daisies upon it; all inventions of science for the relief of the body; all things most tempting to the palate, the moderated light most pleasant to the eye; the perfect ventilation; the noiseless tread; the indefatigable watch; the inventions of ingenious affection; the want understood before it is expressed by the electric apprehensiveness of love; all are there, enduring, untiring,—but all in vain. Human skill, human love, avail nothing; the last day, the last hour, the last minute has come, the last look of love has been taken, the last loving word has been spoken, and the wife is a widow.—Ah! how desolate! She leaves the apartment, and the last offices of humanity are performed by careful, tender hands, whose delicate skill would even give to the lifeless features "the rapture of repose;" and the widow, in her retirement, resigns herself to the bitterness of her grief. Her nearest and dearest friends come to her in this day of her calamity, to sympathize and soothe,—to relieve her responsibilities and lighten her cares. Meanwhile, from every side come the messages of sympathy.

Next comes the opportunity most congenial to her feelings, to gratify her mournful affection by the deepest style of mourning; and heavy silk and sombre crape do their utmost to give the outward expression to the inward woe.

An expensive funeral with a long train of carriages proclaims along the streets that a man of consequence has fallen; and the foot-passengers stand silent, and think of the widow and the orphans; and the widow calls it a mournful consolation, thus to manifest her woe and grief.

The friends of the departed remember only his good qualities, and dwell upon them with affectionate admiration; and this gentle under-current of sympathy sustains her through the first dark days of widowhood.

Her position in life, as it regards property, may not be altered; her personal and domestic comforts may remain the same; and in due time she returns into the bosom of her family, walking softly with saddened countenance, and undertakes with trembling heart her increased responsibilities,—we would hope, with a quiet faith, and strengthened resolution, to cast all her care upon the widow's God.

THE SCENE IN THE ALLEY.

Let us turn now to our poor sister. Her husband is already confined to his bed. He had taken cold upon cold by going to his work in all weather, not sufficiently protected by flannel clothing, and, wanting a change, he had often put on his coat damp in the morning. At length he paid the penalty of his imprudence, or his poverty; the cold settled on his lungs, and he is now in a consumption. He continued his work as long as he had strength for it, attending the dispensary at the same time. He is past work now, and the doctor from the dispensary occasionally visits him; but it is a hopeless case, and so he tells the wife plainly; he will call, but he can do him no good; he must take all the nourishment she can get for him, to keep up his strength, and the more the better. Oh! this heart-rending advice to one who has neither money nor friends, and whose only support is now gradually sinking away before her eyes! She has been a servant in good families, and knows what the sick require.

They had once a comfortable home; but this long illness has gradually sunk them down lower and lower, till they are reduced to one small room, and that, unfortunately, smokes; and there are noisy, disreputable lodgers in the room beneath; she is in the attic. She is comparatively young, and has four small children, the youngest an infant. She has made a bed for the children on the floor; their father cannot bear them now in the bed with him. When she rests herself, it is in a chair; she places the infant on one corner of the bed. It is often fretful, and its cry disturbs its father.

Since her husband's wages were stopped, she has succeeded in getting a little plain work from a shop; she is quick and skilful at her needle; and she must keep a piece of bread in the house and pay the rent. The landlord is impatient, and threatens to turn them out if they get behind. Her work has been found fault with; it is soiled, and she is told she can have no more unless it be returned perfectly clean. How can this be done? She has to put it down continually, to attend to her husband and the baby; and there is the chimney smoke besides. She will work in the night. The work is her only dependence to keep them from starving; but the candle costs more than she knows how to afford. She racks her brain to think of some way of relief. She contrives plan after plan, but all fruitless, through her utter helplessness. Her last mistress might assist her, but she lives a long way off; and she cannot leave her husband, or spare the time to go, and she dare not make so bold as to write to her.

The husband lies patiently suffering the want of all things. He knows that his wife can do no more; but his haggard face, his anxious look, his hollow cough, continually cut her to the heart.

One thing after another has gone to the pawnbroker's; the children's cry for bread is irresistible; she offers the sick man a piece of toasted bread; but his mouth is dry, his lips are cracked, and he turns from it. Oh, she

thinks, how he would like an orange, some grapes, a little raspberry vinegar! Oh that she could get him something, just to refresh his mouth!

Once she went to the relieving officer of the parish, to entreat a little assistance. He said he would give her an order to come into "the almshouse." No, she cannot take him there; she must nurse him herself; and she goes back, and watches and works and starves. She feels her strength failing, but she must not think of it; she must hold on; and she does.

The little furniture, the domestic utensils, the clothing, still keep flitting away to the pawnshop. A neighbor did her washing, whilst she could pay her for it; but the woman is poor herself, and cannot work for nothing. Her husband cannot bear the steam of wet clothes in the little room; how shall she keep him clean? How shall she wash the sheets? They have only two. She would like to see him nice; she had always kept him so before; she cannot bear to see the children dirty; she is troubled on every side, and has no helper.

Daily the precious life is sinking away; he cannot lift himself in the bed now, and she cannot lift him; his bones have come through his skin. What can she do? She does not know what should be done:—she has no soft linen. The bed has grown hard for want of shaking, and he cannot get out of the hole in the middle. The air of the room is close with so many in it, and he gasps for breath, but cannot bear a draught.

At such a point as this, would not a lady of experience and sympathy, coming in upon this scene of desolation, be as an angel of God sent down straight from heaven? But to this low district no ladies come, and there is no Bible woman.

Something must be done; and the affectionate wife and mother, the patient heroic woman, makes a desperate effort to see her late mistress. She had married from her house, and was respected by the family. She takes her infant in her arms, and hastens through the thronged streets to one of the genteel suburbs of the great city. Oh! those thronged streets full of living human creatures! Not one of them saw her; not one recognized a sister in distress. For her, the streets were a desolate unpeopled wilderness.

What an unnatural solitary life do we often live here!—isolated individuals in a moving chaos of lives,—needy, feeble, weary all; yet in the battle and struggle of existence, how many are unhelping and unhelped, save by the good God, whose infinite pity and mysterious providence will one day, through all and in despite of all, bring out of this enigma of life a beautiful and glorious consummation, worthy of himself and best for the poor creatures he has created and redeemed.

She arrives at her mistress's house. The servants, who are strangers, inform her that their mistress has company and cannot be spoken to. She pleads and explains her case. They have often heard such tales at the door, and doubt the truth of her story; but her distress and importunity prevail upon them at last to mention to their mistress that she would be thankful to speak to her for a few minutes. The answer brought back is that the person must call again; she is very particularly engaged with friends, and cannot possibly be interrupted.

I fear this lady by no means represents a solitary instance of trifling with the time and feelings of the working-classes by thoughtless delay, especially by compelling them to call more than once for many things, but especially for money that is due to them. A large sin lies with many, who withhold from the laborer, the laundress, the needle-woman or the shopkeeper, the money that is justly due at an appointed time, and which from its non-payment compels them to get into debt.

In despair she hurries back again over the weary miles, her heart sinking within her, and frightened, to think how faint she feels; but she will not think of it; she must keep up, and she will keep up, for the sake of her husband and the children. Oh, brave heart of woman! and the nights and days pass on in deepening distress; the lamp of life is going out more rapidly; the gasping breath, the torturing cough, are succeeded by exhaustion and torpor; but still the spark rises up and flickers again. Now it is going. Will the candle last out to see the end of him?—He is gone—where? Who pointed him—who drew him—to the sinner's friend? Nobody knows in that street; nobody cares. There is a man dead; there is a pauper's funeral; and that is the end of it out-of-doors. And what is the end in-doors? What is the next of that widow and those orphans?—The widow who cannot afford herself even the poor comfort of appearing a mourner!

Are we surprised to hear of the "anxious eye," or that multitudes of over-taxed women end their days in a mad-house and leave their friendless children to be reared in "the Union"? These friendless orphan paupers!

Some time since, having heard that a large number of orphans were collected in "the Union" belonging to the district I lived in, and wishing, if possible, to bring a ray of sunshine upon them at Christmas, I spoke to one of the persons who composed its board of management (a man with plenty of money), and asked him if the orphan children ever had any little treat at Christmas, or any other time of the year. "No," he said: "We never acknowledge them." (A large number were illegitimate children.) Was not there a volume of revelations in that answer? And does it leave any mystery in the fact that these unacknowledged, friendless orphan orphans generally turn out badly when they are thrown out into the world, mostly into the lowest kinds of service?

There is very much that might be done by ladies for the comfort and welfare of nearly all classes in "the Union," if it were allowed; for except to the indolent and disorderly they ought not to be places of punishment. The sick, the aged, and the children might derive the greatest advantage and comfort from friendly visiting. I think young women

would generally be better adapted to this kind of work than to district-visiting, which properly requires more experience than is commonly possessed by young people; but in the almshouse, if they be kind-hearted, intelligent, and good, they must do good and scarcely can do harm, as the general rules of the house would bind them to certain lines of conduct.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

KIND MANNERS.

"Will you lend me your knife to sharpen my pencil, George?" asked little Mary Green of her brother, who was sitting at the opposite side of the table.

George drew the knife from his pocket, and pushed it rudely towards her, saying at the same time: "Now, don't cut your fingers off!"

The knife fell upon the floor, and as it was evening, it took Mary some seconds to find it, and her brother made no offer of assistance. He was studying a geography lesson for the next day, and seemed to be very much engaged with it. At length he closed his book and atlas, exclaiming:—

"Well, I'm glad that lesson is learned." "And now, will you please to show me how to do this sum, before you begin to study again?" said Mary, who had been for some time puzzling over a sum in subtraction, which appeared to her very difficult.

"You are big enough to do your own sums, I should think, Miss Mary," was the answer. "Let me see. What! this simple question. You must be stupid if you cannot do that. However, I suppose I must help you. Give me the pencil."

The sum was soon explained, quite to Mary's satisfaction, and several hints were given her as to those which followed, which prevented her meeting with further difficulty. Her brother did not mean to be unkind. He loved to help her. It was only his manner which seemed harsh and cross.

Presently his mother took her sewing and sat down at the table where the children were studying. George wished for the large dictionary which was in the book-case at the farther end of the room, and he took the lamp and went to look for it, leaving his mother and sister to sit in darkness until his return.

"That is impolite, George," said his mother; "there is another lamp upon the mantle-piece, which you can light, if you wish to use one."

George made no reply, but instantly replaced the lamp and lighted another. After finding the dictionary, he returned to his seat and hastily blew out the lamp, instead of placing the extinguisher over the flame. The disagreeable smell of the oil filled the room, and his father, who was sitting near, reading the newspaper, looked up and said:

"You are impolite again, my son. Have you not often been told, that it is not good manners to blow out a lamp in that way?"

"I cannot always think about manners," replied George, rather rudely.

"And yet they are of great consequence, George. A person whose intentions are really good, and who desires to be of some use to his fellow beings, may impair his usefulness very much by harsh and unkind manners."

"If we do what is right, father, I should not think it much matter how we do it."

"You are mistaken, George. It makes a vast difference in the amount of good we perform. I will tell you of a little instance which will show the truth of this. I visited this morning a very poor woman in the neighborhood. My means did not enable me to do a great deal for her relief, but for the little I gave her she appeared deeply grateful. Finding that she had formerly been employed as a washerwoman by a gentleman whose office is near mine, and whom I knew to be wealthy and benevolent, I asked why she did not apply to him for some relief. The tears came into her eyes as she replied, 'Indeed, sir, I know the gentleman is very kind, and he has helped me before this when things went very hard; but, indeed, I would rather suffer than go to him; he has such a harsh way of speaking to a poor body. A kind word is a good thing, sir; it comforts the troubled heart. A penny from some is worth a pound from others.'

RIDDLES TO BE ANSWERED IN A FORT-NIGHT.

No. 41.
When would a farmer be surprised at the letter G?

No. 42.
In spring I look gay, decked in comely array;
In summer more clothing I wear;
When colder it grows, I fling off my clothes;
And in winter quite naked appear.

No. 43.
'Twas born in affliction; 'twas cradled with care;

And had lived ever since in the midst of despair.
It dwells in the valley; it glides on the wave;
And is highly respected by those who are brave.
In the rainbow it sits; in the stars it has birth,
And with angels descending it visits the earth.
With Adam it dwelt, and to Paradise came;
But Eve knew it not, though it shared in her shame.

From the dream of our childhood it ne'er can depart,
Having fixed its abode in the core of our heart,
By the wandering peasant 'tis carried along,
And the Nightingale loves it, though strange to her song.

From the joy of our mortal existence 'tis driven,
To find an enchanting asylum in heaven.
It mingles in war, as if bound by a spell,
And it comes to my lips as I utter "Farewell."

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.

ANSWERS TO RIDDLES 36, 37, 38.
No. 36.—Absence of Body.
No. 37.—Rhinoceros.
No. 38.—Penitentiary.
The following correct answers have been received:—H. J. B., Nos. 36, 37, 38; R. J. N., Nos. 36, 37, 38; St. Andrew, Nos. 36, 37, 38; Cecilia, Nos. 31, 32, 33; Minnie, Nos. 37, 38; Sarah, Nos. 30, 31, 32; G. A. M., Nos. 37, 38; E. R. P., Nos. 36, 37, 38; Jemmie, Nos. 36, 37, 38; Sandy, Nos. 37, 38; W. J. C., No. 37.

The Miscellany.

LITTLE LIGHTS.

Jesus bids us shine
With a pure, clear light,
Like a little candle
Burning in the night.
In the world is darkness,
So we must shine—
You in your small corner,
And I in mine.

Jesus bids us shine,
First of all, for Him:
Well He sees and knows it,
If our light is dim!
He looks down from heaven
To see us shine—
You in your small corner,
And I in mine.

Jesus bids us shine
Then for all around;
For many kinds of darkness
In the world are found;
There's sin, there's want and sorrow,
So we must shine—
You in your small corner,
And I in mine.

MISS DICKINSON'S LECTURE ON MARRIAGE.

From the earliest time upward, the woman of the present day, is taught that the one end of her life is marriage—the one happiness and ambition of her life, marriage; the only opportunity to be or do any thing, marriage; and the only sphere in which she can develop her powers or be of service to herself or others, marriage; every where and by every body is she advised to get a husband. The boy on the other hand is educated for manhood; he is to go through his school life and college; he is to choose his trade, business, profession, or calling; he is to earn money and make for himself a home. And then, having educated himself, and having got a home, society says to him: "Take a wife" to help to spend the money, and to be a useful and ornamental appendage of that home. The man is educated, not for husbandhood, but for manhood; and why is the woman not educated for womanhood? There are many evils that arise to both sexes from this difference in their education. As to the accomplishments which were now taught her they were not education—they were only bestowed to enhance her price in the market, and were not intended to be of any great value after the bargain had been concluded. Miss Dickinson then proceeded to review the various other pleas advanced against the equal education of the sexes. She said that it was not necessary that the woman should be able to stand side by side with man in any avenue of life, but it was necessary for the interest and well-being of both that she might be able to sympathize with the labor and work of the man. But at present they took the souls and intellect and inspiration of a woman, and treated them as you treat an acorn, by putting it in a flower-pot and preventing its growth by every possible contrivance lest it should break the flower-pot. Women were constantly driven to sin by their thus being unfitted for the higher spheres of being.—Probably the chief reason of the hardness and injustice and cruelty of women, the one to the other, might be found in the fact that they were taught to regard marriage as the great aim of their life. They were brought to an overcrowded market, and were forced to sell their own wares by undervaluing their neighbors. She concluded her lecture by an eloquent appeal to society, to all men and women of influence and power, to unite in extending an equal punishment in respect to the "social evil" to both men and women. As things stood, by one offence the woman removed herself from all hope of again treading in the paths of purity and happiness. She was an outcast and abandoned, and no repentance could atone for her fault. The man was not prejudiced by having committed a few indiscretions. She called upon all the just and righteous to change this cruel and wicked difference in judgment.—*Boston Paper.*

A SCHOOL FOR COOKING.

The social science gentlemen of this city, it seems, propose to establish a school for cooking. Why not? Such a school would be the most useful instruction to the commonwealth, and would give it more reputation over the country at large than anything else. More than a school of philosophy or poetry. Let us have a professor of roast beef, home-made bread, pumpkin pie, beef-steak and clam chowder. It matters not whether said professor be feminine or masculine. A course of lectures on roast and boiled, and the art of preparing baked beans artistically would be more useful and tend more to the happiness and good temper of the community than the learned discourses of Professors Agassiz and Parsons on the glacial epoch and the common law. Those persons who frequent our eating houses for their daily bread will hail with delight the establishment of the school in question. The part of the *Pater Noster* which alludes to our daily sustenance, will be ejaculated with increased fervor after a generation of regularly graduated cooks shall have added an artistic flavor and digestibility to that sustenance. Such a school will banish that scourge of sedentary and indoor life, dyspepsia, from our borders.

Foreign tourists who visit us, particularly from the land of good cookery, France, are loud in their denunciations of the stupidly concocted edibles which are set before them in such variety and profuseness at our public tables of hotels. They are horror-struck at the waste of God's bounties daily perpetrated in our kitchens. Only a virgin soil of unexampled fertility and the thinness of our population save us from starvation. As long as the above circumstances continue we can continue our "wicked waste" without bringing ourselves to "woful want;" but already in the older portions of the country, as hereabouts,

our population is attaining to a European density. Therefore it behooves us seriously to train up as soon as possible a race of scientific cooks who can make the most out of fish, flesh, vegetable, and fowl, so that every fibre shall yield its utmost quantum of nourishment to our frames. We are continually, from the cradle to the grave, in the process of decomposition and recombination, of waste and replenishment. It is the cook who keeps us alive, and only an artist in the mysteries of the kitchen can dress our vitals so as to give us true vitality.—*Boston Commercial.*

[Could not such an institution be inaugurated here, in connection with a cheap public dining-hall, for working men &c.? In general, the food as served on many tables is indigestible, and shortens life.—*Ed. W. T.*]

NORTH SHORE OF LAKE SUPERIOR.

The mining lands on the north shore of Lake Superior, some account of which we gave a couple of weeks ago, are attracting attention among American capitalists. As appears by advertisement in a Detroit paper, a company is being organized in that city, for the purpose of fitting out an exploring expedition to visit the mineral region this season, with the view of selecting the best locations not yet disposed of. The confidence of the Detroit people in the mineral wealth of the north shore has mainly been created by the success of the "Batchewaning Land and Mining Company," who, in the summer of 1861, purchased a large tract of land about four miles north of Batchewaning Bay. The mineral wealth of this tract was discovered by an Indian, in the spring of that year, who by the accidental uprooting of a tree upon the side of the mountain, saw the outcropping of an immense mass of pure magnetic iron ore. The company lost no time in exploring and surveying the property which is about five miles in length, and more than a mile in width. Scientific investigation has led to the conclusion that this deposit is identical with the Marquette mines, as the lode which runs south-west and north-east would strike the south shore of the lake in their immediate vicinity. The Batchewaning Company have laid out their lands into several mining locations, and three companies, we understand, are already organized, two of which commenced operations last summer, with the most flattering prospects.

The consequence of the discovery of this immense deposit of iron ore on the north shore may be best inferred from what has already taken place on the south. Though the discovery of iron in the neighborhood of Marquette was first made in 1844, it was not until 1855, when the Sault Ste. Marie Canal was completed, that mining was carried on to any great extent. In that year 1,447 tons of ore were shipped from Marquette, and the quantity has gone on increasing every year (except in 1861) until in 1864, it had reached the enormous amount of 235,100 tons. During that period the several blast furnaces established at Marquette produced about 25,000 tons of ore, 12,951 tons of pig metal. In the year last named, there were seven distinct companies in active operation, and about one hundred sail of vessels constantly employed, during the season of navigation, in carrying the ore to the various ports on the Lakes for the American market. It need scarcely be added that this vast trade has greatly increased the population of Marquette and neighborhood, and added much to the value of the produce of agricultural labor in the vicinity.

It is with the example of such success before them that the Batchewaning Land and Mining Company have gone to work so energetically on the north shore, building four and a half miles of railway at their own expense, besides a wharf, houses for their workmen, &c. They calculate upon a saving of at least \$1 per ton on the ore, in consequence of being so much nearer to the Sault Ste. Marie canal, and with mines of at least equal richness, ample capital and experienced management, their property will probably, in a few years, be the centre of a large and prosperous settlement not inferior to Marquette at the present time. As mentioned in a former article, immense deposits of iron ore are known to exist a few miles to the north of the Batchewaning company's tract, to make which available, it is only necessary that that company's railway should be extended towards the interior; and even beyond these lands, further explorations may possibly lead to important discoveries. In other sections of the north shore region, indications of copper, lead, and other mineral ores, have been found, and it is by no means improbable that the Detroit exploring expedition will make additional discoveries; so that, at no great distance of time, the north shore of Lake Superior may become one of the greatest mining regions in the world.—*Globe.*

SCIENTIFIC.

SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY.

The Rochester *Democrat* gives a description of a new invention by a mechanical genius of that city, by which it is claimed the weather may be forecast with certainty for a week or ten days in advance. The name of the instrument is the "Alloscope," or storm viewer, and of its utility, if it will perform what is claimed for it, there can be no possible question. The art of forecasting the weather has been a study with scientific men and maritime nations for many years. As early as 1854 the British Government instituted a special department connected with the Board of Trade, the object of which should be obtaining hydrographical and meteorological observations at sea, after the manner of those instituted some years before by the United States Government under the direction of Lieutenant Maury. This was to be the first and preparatory step to a system of telegraphing, by which, with the help of signals, vessels could be warned of the approach of a storm, and make necessary preparations against danger. This was first attempted at Aberdeen, in 1859. In

1861 the first cautionary or storm-warning signals were given along the coast; but so little faith had many of the mariners in them, that they were in some parts disregarded; but, on the following day a great storm ensued, which on the north-east coast, was very disastrous to property and life. Since that time the warnings have been continued, and untiring efforts made to perfect the system.

Just at the time when these first experiments were being made in England, Mr. Henry A. Clum, a tailor of Rochester, was perfecting the invention upon which he had been at work for twenty-one years, the principle upon which his plan is developed being atmospheric displacement. The *Democrat* says:—

"It is no longer a vague idea floating in the inventor's head, it is not an experiment, but a grand result. It has now been in operation four years, and is perfect. Not the slightest error can arise from the contraction or expansion. It operates equally well in summer's heat or in winter's cold; in a close room or in the open air; in clouds of steam or where no perceptible moisture obtains. The plan for use is to have alloscopes stationed at different points over the whole continent, with a central office, with which communication will be kept up by means of the telegraph, and from which information will be sent by the same means to posts and signal stations on the approach of a storm. Mr. Clum predicted the storm which proved so disastrous to the Burnside expedition six days before it took place, and marked out its track on a map. The great storm of the 1st and 2nd of January, 1861, was predicted here by this instrument eight days before it made its appearance, and while yet beyond the Rocky Mountains. This storm extended from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico. The storm which swept over Chicago and produced such disastrous results on the 9th of July last, was indicated here by this instrument on the 20th of June. There has not been a storm since the instrument was set up but it has unerringly predicted."

The inventor has now left for England and Russia, where he intends to exhibit his invention, and then build a fine one for the Paris Exhibition, where a place has been secured for it.

EFFECT OF EXTREME COLD.—Bayard Taylor gives the following account of the effect of extreme cold upon man:—"There is a degree of cold beyond that, which I have not described. It is when there is a strong wind blowing from the north at a temperature of forty or fifty degrees below zero. The sensation with which you endure, I can only characterize as a continued struggle for life. The air is hazy with the frozen moisture. The sky is like a vault of solid steel, so hard and pale does it appear. And the wind is like a blast out of that fabulous frozen hill of the Scandinavians. The touch of it on the face is like cutting it with an exceedingly dull and jagged knife. I endured this weather during two days of travel in an open sleigh, but very fortunately it was blowing on my back, or I would have been obliged to give up the battle. Every man I met who was travelling against the wind had a face either already frozen or just in the act of freezing. Those purple faces surrounded with rings of ice did not seem to belong to human beings. Dr. Kane described to me his sensations upon being exposed for two days to a storm at a temperature of forty-seven degrees below zero. Although the physical effect was not particularly painful yet the mental effect was such as to make him and his men delirious for some days afterwards. The physical effect of an extremely low temperature—perhaps the lowest which the human frame is capable of feeling—is a sort of slow, penetrating, deadly chill, rather than acute and painful sensation. But after the battle is over, on entering a warm room, then painful sensations commence. I experienced a curious counterpart on the African desert. During the warm hours of noonday, with the air like the blast of a furnace, I did not suffer any feeling of intense heat; but after sunset when the temperature fell rapidly, than I began to burn and glow through and through like a live coal. It would seem from that, the absorption of heat or cold into the body is much less sensibly felt than the giving it out again."

HUMOR IN MEDICINE.—"Moreover, let me tell my young doctor friends," says Dr. John Brown of Edinburgh, author of "Rab and his Friends," "that a cheerful face, and step, and neckcloth, and button-hole, and an occasional hearty and kindly joke, a power of executing and setting agoing a good laugh, are stock in our trade not to be despised. The merry heart does good like a medicine. Your pompous man, and your selfish man, don't laugh much, or care for laughter; it discomposes the fixed grandeur of the one, and has little room in the heart of the other, who is literally self-contained. I may give an instance when a joke was better than medicine. A comely young wife, the cynosure of her circle, was in bed, apparently dying from swelling and inflammation of the throat, an inaccessible abscess stopping the way; she could swallow nothing; everything had been tried. Her friends were standing round her bed in misery and helplessness. 'Try her wit' a compliment' said her husband, in a not uncomic despair. She had genuine humor, as well as he; and physiologists know, there is a sort of mental tickling which is beyond and above control, being under the reflex system, and instinctive as well as sighing. She laughed with her whole body and soul, and burst the abscess, and was well." "Sydenham," he adds, "when asked by Sir Richard Blackmore what he would advise him for medical reading, replied, Read Don Quixote, sir."

A NEW AND GOOD INVENTION.—One of the most interesting and necessary problems of science is the discovery of some means of rendering effectual relief to vessels ship-wrecked or in distress. The experiences of the past year intensify the desire for the solution of this difficulty. These sad experiences teach us that little dependence can be placed on life-boats—for a ship seldom carries enough to save the

passengers, and in a heavy sea a boat cannot be launched without running the risk of being swamped. Dr. Penry, of New York, has devised a Life-Saving Raft, which seems to answer the purposes designed. It is made of two or more airtight cylinders, incased in heavy duck cylinders of the strongest material, and connected together by means of heavy duck flanges, which, being united with the outside cylinders, forms a complete deck surface. The largest size has a buoyant capacity of twenty thousand pounds, and when inflated gives a surface of 380 square feet. When folded it is 19 feet long by 18 inches in diameter, and can be put in order in 10 minutes. It will carry 80 persons, with necessary provisions and water. The reader will see the immense results that Mr. Penry proposes to accomplish. If he can do what he claims, he will be considered as a benefactor of the human race.

SILK FROM OAK TREE WORMS.—A new description of silk worm has been introduced into France, which if it turns out as useful as the reports represent it, would, doubtless, be found quite capable of naturalization in Canada. It appears that the royal family of Japan have a monopoly of the proprietorship of these insects, and that it is a capital offence to sell or export the eggs. However, in 1861, the French Consul General sent some of these eggs to the *Société d'acclimatation*, from which one worm only survived to make a cocoon. That cocoon, however, was so valuable as to cause the Society to take steps to procure more of the eggs, and a Mr. Personnat has, after three hatchings, succeeded in raising 20,000 worms on his oak trees at Laval. The worms will feed on any kind of oak trees and make their cocoons in from sixty to sixty-five days, requiring very little protection from the weather, even from the moment of their being hatched. The cocoons of one of those worms weigh double that of the ordinary mulberry silk-worm, and forty inches square of oak underwood will support 15 or 20 cocoons. The silk is as good as that of the mulberry worm.—*Herald.*

APPLICATION OF THE ANILINE DYES TO PAINTING.—It is found that all resins having acid properties—caoutchouc and the aniline dyestuffs—dissolve in the solution of aniline. Shellac is thoroughly soluble in it, and the resulting solution may be colored with the concentrated solution of an aniline dyestuff, the result being an excellent material for producing transparent paintings on glass, porcelain, etc., to which it very firmly adheres. The aniline dyestuff may be dissolved directly in the aniline solution of shellac, with the aid of heat; but not fuchsine, since this, when heated with shellac, is changed to blue; hence, when this substance is to be dissolved a solution of it in aniline, prepared without heat, is to be mixed with the aniline solution of shellac. These shellac solutions of the dyes may be mixed with oil paint not containing lead, and thus a brilliancy of tone may be imparted to the various colors in oil which they do not themselves possess.—*Scientific Review.*

NEW PROCESS OF BRICK-MAKING.—Brick-makers will be very much interested in examining the Adamantine Brick-Press now in operation in Jersey City, office No. 175 Broadway, New York. It requires about two-horse power to drive it, and will deliver brick ready for the kiln as fast as one man can take them away from the moulds, as they are pushed out, one after another, and lay them upon a small railway car to be run off to the kiln. Clay in the bank of about the right temper for working is shovelled into a crushing-machine and ground into a fine, even condition, and freed from sticks, stones, and hard clods, and passes from that by an elevator to the hopper of the moulding-machine, where it is rapidly formed into solid bricks. The brick-makers have been trying for many years to discover how they could make brick without first mixing the clay into mortar, which requires a process of drying before the bricks are put in the kiln, and a great deal of fuel to drive off the surplus water. The secret of this new press consists in perforating the clay in the moulds to let out the air, which, in a mass the size of an ordinary brick, is capable of resisting the pressure of a thousand tons, and preventing the clay from becoming thoroughly compact, and rendering it liable to burst when the imprisoned air expands by heat. The perforators entering each side leave scarcely a single cubic inch of solid clay, and, as they are withdrawn, the final heavy pressure is given, so that air and moisture both escape. It is probable that this improvement will greatly reduce the cost of fire-bricks, which are now very expensive.

THE BAGPIPES NOT SCOTCH, BUT ENGLISH.—At a meeting in Edinburgh, the Lord Advocate said: "Most people think that the bagpipe is a Scotch instrument. Some are proud of the bagpipe, others are afraid of it—but, whether by its friends or its foes, the bagpipe is looked upon by us as something national. Now, I am not at all sure that we are entitled to any such praise or blame. I believe it could be demonstrated—though our friends on the other side of the Tweed would be excessively indignant—I believe it could be demonstrated that the bagpipe is an English instrument—especially English—that the English were the original bagpipers; and I find in confirmation of this that Shakespeare, who was an authority in music, refers to the bagpipes constantly; but he does not introduce them into Macbeth. The armies in Macbeth don't march on Dunsinane to the sound of the bagpipe, and he speaks of the drone of the Lincolnshire and the Yorkshire bagpipe. He speaks of a person 'laughing like a parrot at a piper,' but all without the slightest allusion to the bagpipe. And when we look at the works in the Register House, and see how our former monarchs spent their income, we find their expenditure for music put down in such entries as the following: 'To the English piper, three shillings and six pence.' Scotch piper, were not pipers, they were harpers. The harp was the old Scotch instrument, and I believe continued to be the old Scotch instrument till within a very recent period."

SELECTIONS.

COURT MARTIALS.—Some time ago, when in conversation with an intelligent soldier who had passed many years in India; and had seen not a few fearful applications of the 'Cat-o'-nine-tails'; on inquiring, "With how many of the cases of flogging had drink to do?" The soldier with a smile replied, "Oh, with every case, sir. I never knew a soldier flogged, except through drink in some way or other; or for stealing so as to get drunk! Many a time have I had to help to roll barrels of grog up the hill to one of the canteens in India, and it was a common joke to say, 'I say, Bill, I wonder how many court martials there are inside here!'—*British Workmen.*

SUNSHINE IN PARLORS.—The horror of a sunshine has more to do with the fear of discolored curtains and carpets than it ought to have, especially among the rich. What signifies the flying of a few colors easily replaced, compared with giving a proper welcome to the great colorer himself—the sun, that makes all things beautiful? There are few sights in your town house more cheerful than a sudden burst of sun into the room, smiting the floor into so many windows, and making the roses on the very carpet look as if they felt it. Let them fade in good season as the others do; and make up for the expense, dear fashionable people, by staying a little more at home, keeping better hours, and saving the roses on your cheeks.—*Leigh Hunt.*

MAKING CHILDREN HAPPY.—Let us say to every one who has it in his power directly to do so, Oh, do what you can to make the children happy! Oh, seek to give that great enduring blessing of a happy youth! Whatever their after life may prove let there be something bright to look back upon in the horizon of the early time. You may sour the human spirit for ever by cruelty and injustice in youth. There is a past suffering which exalts and purifies; but this leaves only an evil result; it darkens all the world, and all our views of it. Let us try to make every little child happy. The most selfish parent may try to please a little child, if it were only to see the fresh expression of unblinded feeling, and a liveliness of pleasurable emotion, which in after years we shall never know.—*American Paper.*

LITTLE THINGS.—Great virtues are rare; the occasions for them are very rare; and when they do occur, we are prepared for them—we are excited by the grandeur of the sacrifice, we are supported either by the splendor of the deed in the eyes of the world, or by the self-complacency that we experience from the performance of an uncommon action. Little things are unforeseen; they return every moment; they come in contact with our pride, our indolence, our haughtiness, our readiness to take offence; they contradict our inclinations perpetually. We would much rather make certain great sacrifices to God, however violent and painful they might be, upon condition that we should be rewarded by liberty to follow our own desires and habits in the details of life. It is, however, only fidelity in little things that a true and constant love to God can be distinguished from a passing ever of spirit.—*Fenelon.*

NEST OF THE HUMMING-BIRD.—The nest of the humming-bird is a miracle of perfection in domestic economy. For beauty, fitness, and safety, the wisdom and taste displayed in its arrangement are irreproachable. Bedecked in a plumage of emerald, ruby, and topaz, remarkable for the delicacy of its form, and grace of its motion, unsullied by rain from the clouds, or dust from the earth, feeding upon the nectar of the flowers, its habitation should be in character, and so it is. Shaped like a half-cup, it is delicately formed of lichens colored like the branch on which it is fixed, and lined with the soft down of plant blossoms of mullen leaves, or the young fern. It is delicately soft, sheltered, and undistinguishable from the bark of the tree, of which it seems a most natural excrescence—a moss-grown knot. Two white eggs as large as peas adorn the nest, upon which, as asserted by some naturalists, the cock and hen sit by turns for ten or twelve days.

The little birds, scarcely larger than flies, enter upon their existence in a chamber tapestried with velvet, and are fed with the sweets of flowers from the maternal tongue. The tiny household exhibits not only a commendable neatness but exquisite taste and delicacy in all its arrangements. Can gentle humanity derive no lesson from such an example?—*J. R. Dodge, Ohio Reports, 1864.*

ADVERTISING.—The reason why the great Sarsaparilla man could afford to build the handsome palace on Fifth Avenue—why Phoenix T. Barnum could afford to lose two fortunes, and be still wealthy—why Professor Holloway had almost the largest unherited estate in England—why three immense fortunes have been made by three several Sewing Machine Companies—why a poor fifth-rate druggist, who, ten years ago, kept a little obscure store in Philadelphia, is to-day making out of common rum and a few herbs a princely income, and why hundreds of others are succeeding in this world, while their neighbors in the same line of business are failing, lies, more than anything else, in one word—advertising.

Mercantile men are beginning thoroughly to understand this, and the variety and ingenuity of the means whereby the public is made acquainted with the wares of the world, and their whereabouts, is a study within itself. The majority of these methods are of very late origin, and have sprung from the competition in every line of business, stimulating traders to the exercise of every expedient in order to woo the custom to their counters.

Our people are beginning to learn the advantages of types—slow as they have been to yield to innovations of any sort—and to discover that no business is so bad that it may not be made good, and none so good that it may not be made better by a judicious investment in printer's ink. Barnum says it is the best friend he ever had, and no one in this country has ever shown himself better calculated to give good advice as to the means of getting on.—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Arrival of the "ARAGO" and "HERMANN" at New York.

The steamship "Arago," Captain Gadsden, from Falmouth on the 15th inst., arrived at New York on Monday night.

The steamship "Hermann," Captain Wenke, from Bremen on the 11th, and Southampton on the 14th inst., also arrived.

The news by these arrivals is four days later. Earl Russell received a deputation on Monday from the Royal Agricultural Society in reference to the cattle plague.

A fearful gale had passed over the Southern coast of England. It is expected that many casualties will be reported.

The Paris *Presse* has received a second warning. It intends to appeal to the Council of State against the two warnings which it has received.

The steamship "Queen" arrived out on the 12th instant, and the "City of Boston," on the 13th.

FRANCE AND MEXICO.

In the French Senate, on the 10th inst., M. Rouher protested against the speech delivered by M. de Boissy in Friday's sitting.

Marshal Forey stated that the return of the French troops from Mexico could not take place so speedily as appeared to be desired in France, and he even advised that fresh reinforcements should be sent out.

M. Rouher declared that Marshal Forey had expressed, in his speech, merely a private opinion, the views of the government upon this subject being those contained in the speech from the throne and the drafts of the address.

THE FENIANS.

(Dublin (Feb. 13) correspondence of the London Times.)

A police inspector and four detective officers surrounded a most respectable house in the neighborhood of Pleasant street yesterday, and made a diligent search in it and about it for Stephens, but without getting any trace of him.

A supplement of the Dublin *Gazette* has been issued, and contains the announcement that the following counties and parts of counties will be proclaimed from the 14th instant:—The county of Roscommon, the city of Armagh, the county of Armagh, the county of Leitrim, the county of Cavan, the county of Wicklow, the county of Wexford, Longford, the baronies of Moydown, Ratheline, and Shrule. Accounts from various parts of the country express the great satisfaction of the population at having their respective counties proclaimed. Many Protestant families in the south and west have been for weeks afraid to go to bed.

Dr. White, city coroner, held an inquest to-day on the body of George Clark, who was murdered on Friday night. From the evidence it appeared that the three men who inveigled him to the banks of the canal were Fenians, who believed him to be an informer, but he denied the fact, and is corroborated by the police. A verdict of wilful murder was returned against a person or persons unknown, and that John Lawlor, Samuel Kavanagh, and a man called "the doctor" were present at the time. Gavan, who was arrested as "the doctor," has been discharged, there being no proof against him.

Corporal Mulvhill was tried to-day by court-martial for treasonable language towards the Queen and government.

THE BRITISH REFORM BILL.

The London *Times* of Monday, in a leader, says: As the time draws near for revealing the plans of the Ministry, it appears and becomes more and more certain that the reform bill of 1866 will consist simply of clauses lowering the franchise in boroughs of £6 rating, and in counties to £15 occupation. It would seem, unless he has been sadly misled, that Lord Russell has acted upon the advice of Mr. Bright, and has resolved to stake the existence of his administration on the success of a bill which shall give us £6 for £10 householders, and £15 for £50 county tenants. We cannot suppose that the government believes that such a bill as is now predicted will be accepted as a settlement of the reform question. It is crude, violent, and offensive; it expresses no policy, it corresponds to no aims. The conduct of the Ministry on reform seems to show that they are themselves conscious they are settling down. They pass from side to side, and roll and plunge with every fresh gust and every passing wave; but such things are premonitory of disaster, and we can only hope that if there is to be a shipwreck something valuable may be left by way of salvage.

SPAIN'S POLICY TOWARDS ITALY.

The following is the text of a despatch, dated February 5, addressed by General de la Marmora to the Italian Minister at Madrid, in consequence of the declarations contained in the Spanish Red Book, respecting the policy of Spain towards Italy:—

"I request you to remind Senor Bermudez de Castro that if the September Convention, while acknowledging the principle of non-intervention, nevertheless placed certain conditions upon the application of that principle, those conditions concern France exclusively. You will, therefore, declare that, as regards other powers, their non-intervention in the political affairs of Rome always remains the unqualified principle upon which the conduct of Italy will be invariably based."

ITALY.

A despatch from Florence of February 12, says: The Commission of Inquiry upon the route to be selected for the railway through the Helvetic Alps have almost unanimously decided in favor of Mount St. Gothard. No vote was given for the Lohman route.

Letters from Rome to the 7th instant give the speech of the Pope at the English College, in which his Holiness mentioned the prosperity and greatness of England, but regretted that she should have been forgetful of her glorious title of the Holy Island. The Pope hoped that her immense possessions and boasted institutions would serve the cause of the true faith.

Several English Catholic prelates and other distinguished persons were present.

PRUSSIA.

In the Chamber of Deputies on February 10th the debate was resumed, on the motion protesting against the decision of the Supreme Court, restricting liberty of speech in the Chamber. During the debate, Count Bismarck and the Minister of the Interior and Justice censured the De-

puties in strong terms, and stated that they opposed the independence of the courts of justice in order that they might be free to give vent to expressions of insult and calumny. The House subsequently adopted the motion of Herr von Hoyerbeck, protesting against the decision of the Supreme Court, by 263 to 35 votes.

THE DUCHIES.

The Vienna *Debate* of the 11th says:—"The sensation news published in some foreign newspapers of a Prussian ultimatum upon the question of the Duchies having been received by the Austrian government is unfounded. Yesterday Count Mensdorff desched a note to Count Karolyi, the Austrian Ambassador at Berlin, in which he announced that Austria declined to entertain the protest of Prussia with reference to the late public meeting at Altona."

The *Presse* says:—"Count Mensdorff, in his note to Count Karolyi, appeals to the Gastein Convention, by which the possession of the Duchies is divided between the two great German Powers. He energetically denies that Prussia is entitled to address complaints to Austria respecting the administration of Holstein."

"The Prussian despatch declared the present state of things to be untenable, but did not put forward any demand or precise proposal."

HUNGARY AND CROATIA.

The Croatian Diet has agreed to the union with Hungary by 98 against 94 votes.

SWEDEN.

The Franco-Swedish Treaty of Commerce has been sanctioned by all the four Chambers of the Swedish Parliament. The debates on the treaty were most violent.

Arrival of the "ASIA."

HALIFAX, March 1.—The steamship "Asia" from Liverpool on the 17th instant, via Queens-town on the 18th instant, arrived here this morning.

The royal assent was given to Bill suspending *habeas corpus* in Ireland. Upwards of one hundred arrests were made in Dublin on the 17th, principally strangers, among others were Col. John William Byron of the federal army. Many more arrests are expected.

It is reported that the Emperor of Austria is willing to furnish Maximilian with any troops he required, on condition that they be incorporated in the Mexican army and the expenses paid.

COMMERCIAL.

Breadstuffs steady, except corn which is easier. Provisions firm.

Consols, 87½ to 87½; U.S. 5-20's, 68½ to 68½; Erie, 53 to 53½; Illinois Central, 76½.

VERY LATEST.—Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Provisions steady, except Bacon and Lard, which is easier.

Consols, 87½ to 87½; 5-20's 68 to 68½; Ill. C. 76 to 76½; Erie, 52½ to 53½.

Bullion in the bank increased £239,000.

FURTHER BY THE "ASIA."

The steamers "Kangaroo" and "Pennsylvania" arrived out on 15th. The steamers "Hibernia" and "Glasgow" arrived out on 17th, and "Java" on 18th.

Diplomatic relations had entirely ceased between Russia and the Papal court.

The urgent haste in the passage of the bill repealing the *Habeas Corpus* Act in Ireland, was owing to the reported departure of Fenian privateers from America.

New York, 26th.—A secret military council of the O'Mahony faction of the Fenian Brotherhood, consisting of about 125 military men, has been sitting for a few days past in Mozart Hall. The council adopted a long series of resolutions recognizing the ability and integrity of James Stephens, and approving John O'Mahony Head Centre of the Fenian Brotherhood and agent of the Irish Republic in America, condemning the secession of the Senate, and calling upon every member of the Brotherhood to purchase at least one \$20 bond of the Irish Republic, in order to meet the present necessity.

A letter was received from the Great Centre, James Stephens, stating that his letters of the 22nd and 23rd of December last were not forgeries.

An address was adopted appealing to the Brotherhood to put the members of this Military Council in the field while they have life and energy. It adds:—This is the age for action.—A few years will pass away, and the Irish officers of experience will have gone to their graves, or become old and beyond the power to strike. Now is the day! Now is the hour! We must strike at once, for delay is more than dangerous. An opportunity will be given to the Brotherhood to take a large number of the \$20 bonds in the meantime. It is promised that the military council will make an immediate demonstration on Ireland.

Michael Mullin and John King were arrested last night by the police on suspicion of having smuggled 50 bundles of cloth, valued at \$1,500 from Canada. The prisoners were found at the Hudson railroad depot with the cloth in their possession.

New York, 27th.—The *Herald's* Toronto telegram says, reports from English detectives at Pittsburgh say that the Fenian Gen. Sweeney's plan is to make a demonstration against Canada about the middle of March with a small force, and strike New Brunswick via the Maine frontier with his main columns.

NASHVILLE Feb. 27th.—The river here is falling, but the water is still 20 feet deep on Harpeth shoals.

The late storm damaged the bridges on the Nashville and Decatur Railway.

It is stated that Mr. Barnes, Superintendent of the State Insurance Department, has debarred the Morris Insurance Company from the continuation of business, on the ground that its capital has been too much impaired.

New York, 27th.—The *Commercial's* special says, at a Fenian meeting here last night information was given of a plan to seize British Columbia, and establish a harbor for privateers on the Pacific coast that will sweep away British commerce. It is understood that the English Minister has forwarded communications on the subject to the State department that formed a topic for cabinet discussion to-day. A proclamation will probably be issued against any violation of the neutrality laws.

A large meeting of the citizens of Newark was held on Monday evening to indorse and ratify the measure now before the State Legislature at Trenton, for the construction of a new railroad between Newark and New York. The bill in-

corporating the new company has passed the lower branch of the Legislature.

HARRISBURG, 27th.—A terrific explosion occurred last night at the furnace of J. & S. H. Meilly, Middletown, resulting in the complete destruction of the furnace, the death of five men, and the wounding of six others; eight boilers were in the furnace, one was raised through the building and carried five hundred yards, and lodged in the Pennsylvania canal. The other boilers were scattered in various directions, some of them passing through houses and other buildings. A portion of one boiler was hurled through a room in which two women were lying sick, but missed them. The bridge over the Union Canal was carried away. Many of the dwellings in the vicinity were more or less shattered by the fragments, and the whole town shaken. The loss exceeds \$50,000. The owners will rebuild immediately, and workmen are already employed in removing the debris.

New York, 27th.—John O'Mahony, publishes a letter to the Editor of the *Herald* stating that the assertion that he was about to dismiss Killian is untrue.

New York, 27th.—Mr. Thomas Swift, of Moristana, was killed at Melrose, N. Y., yesterday, by a switch tender in the employ of the Harlem Railroad. The murderer was arrested.

The *World's* Washington telegram says, the Senate Military Committee resolved, at their meeting yesterday, to report a bill to provide for the national defence, by establishing an active uniform national militia force throughout the U. S. The first section makes every able-bodied male person between 20 and 40 years of age, subject to enrolment for militia duty. The second section exempts all of the executive and judicial officers of the government, and all of the States, members of both houses of Congress, postmasters, pilots, mariners, telegraph-operators, and all persons who have charge of the mails. Section ten says there shall be organized in all of the States one regiment of active volunteer militia for each Congressional district. All officers of this active force are to be appointed by the Governors of the States and territories, but the War Department is to furnish all arms, equipments, &c., to said militia force.—The President can order all or any part into service at any time. The Lieut.-General, in order to secure uniformity in the militia, may cause inspectors to be made from time to time.

LOUISVILLE, 27th.—The Fenians had an imposing torch-light procession to-night, and an enthusiastic meeting at the Court House. The sum of four thousand dollars was collected.

New York, 28th.—The *Herald's* Washington correspondent writes:—It is understood that during the late excursion of Secretary Seward to the West Indies he selected a harbor in the Island of St. Thomas to form a rendezvous for our national vessels, and that negotiations with the Danish authorities have resulted in securing to us the use of the same, which will be of immense value to our Government in case of a foreign war.

NEW ORLEANS, 27th.—Advices from Galveston state that the Texas State Convention adopted the article to the Constitution, abolishing involuntary servitude, except for crime, protecting African descendants in their rights of property, and allowing them to testify in the Courts by a vote of 56 against 26, and ordered it to be engrossed. The agents of Freedmen's Bureau report that, armed bands in the interior of Texas are defying the United States soldiers, and maltreating the laborers on the plantations. Forces have been sent to afford protection. The crops are about to be abandoned, and the freedmen removed to places of safety.

NEW ORLEANS, 27th.—The Mexican *Times* of January 27th says, several ex-Confederates have arrived at Cordova en route to the American Colony, near Maritan. This Colony is doing well, and cotton is being extensively planted.—A Portuguese Colony is settling at Huachuco.

ROCHESTER, Feb. 28.—At seven this morning, a bottle filled with explosive fluid was thrown into a house in Lafayette street, occupied by Capt. Bottery, constable of the 3rd Ward. The captain was sleeping in the room, which was suddenly enveloped in flames. He escaped alive, though somewhat burned, but the house was quickly destroyed. The author of the outrage is unknown, though he is suspected to be some party who was offended by the constable in the discharge of his official duty.

NEW YORK, 28th.—The Rio Grande *Courier* states that Monterey has no French troops, and only 500 Imperial Mexican troops. The city is nearly deserted by its best inhabitants, who had gone to Saltillo, where there was a French force. The abandonment of the place by the French troops was owing to jealousies on the part of the Mexican commander.

NEW YORK, 28th.—In consequence of the turbulent disposition manifested by some portions of the people in Washington, it has been deemed necessary to put on an extra police force at the capital during the hours of session.

General Comstock, of General Grant's staff, arrived at Washington from Texas with important reports for the Lieutenant-General. The Lieut.-Gen. reached Washington yesterday morning, and at once repaired to his headquarters, where he is now busily engaged with military affairs.

The *Tribune's* Washington telegram says, there was a protracted session of the Cabinet yesterday, at which all the members were present.

Rumors are in circulation that a serious difference of opinion exists between the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Controller of the Currency, both in respect to the financial policy and the new political phases.

The *Times* says, next Sunday will complete one year since the Senators from Tennessee were elected to their seats in the U. S. Senate. It is hardly possible that these gentlemen will be permitted to take their seats before the first senatorial year shall have expired. The indications are that three-fourths of the Senators will vote in favor of admitting Tennessee members, when the motion comes up.

New York, 28th.—Wm. Lloyd Garrison delivered an address in Brooklyn last evening. He denounced the President's policy in severe terms. He thought that Secretary Seward might better have fallen under the hand of the assassin Payne, than to have participated in last Thursday evening's meeting at Cooper Institute.

NEW YORK, March 1.—The *Herald's* Fort Monroe correspondent states that Jeff. Davis pretended to be surprised that the national vessels in the harbor, in their national salute on Washington's birthday, fired a gun for each of the

States, including the lately rebellious ones. The rebel ex-Chief's health continues good, and at times he converses freely on all kinds of subjects. The surveillance of vessels arriving in Hampton Roads, is still continued, to prevent any chance for Jeff's release by his friends.

The *Tribune's* Washington telegram says, the *Star* of last evening says Mrs. James Swisshelm was dismissed from her position as clerk in the Quarter Master General's office on Monday by the Quarter Master General with the approval of the Secretary of War for disrespectful language against the President of the United States in Saturday's edition of the newspaper. She edits the *Reconstructionist*. This is the second dismissal from that office for hostility to the Government.

The following is published: The only grounds for the astounding announcement of the *Herald*, of the re-opening of the slave trade by the Freedmen's Bureau, are the operations of the employment office in securing places on written contract, anywhere in the United States, for the unemployed destitute free people in this city. Sixty-three were sent to Mississippi last week, after seeing their employers and making a fair agreement for good wages. Some have been sent to many of the northern States in the same manner. A fee of one dollar for every man, and fifty cents for females is charged, to pay current expenses, such as printing, &c. The salaries of the agents in no way depend upon the fees.

The steamer "Eagle," from Havana on 24th, has arrived. The French steamer "Louisiana" had brought Vera Cruz dates to 13th, and city of Mexico to 10th. 3,000 Juaristas are reported defeated in Michoacan, many killed, 600 captured, and the rest dispersed. Martinez was defeated in an attack on two squadrons of the Empire Regiment on its way to Saltillo. 600 insurgents were defeated in Sonora with a loss of 120 killed and wounded. Canto with 400 men suffered severely in Tacambaro, Michoacan; lost several killed and 34 prisoners. These successes are all reported on Imperial authority.

Guadaloupe statistics to Jan. 1st, show 1100 deaths from cholera. Advices to 17th, say pest decreasing, but made appearance in Dominica. Seven American war steamers are at St. Thomas, five more were expected.

News from Hayti states Geffard was making an excursion along the coast, stopping at all ports in new war steamers. Cholera is feared at Havana. A sort of cattle disease appeared at Sierra Morea. Large numbers of oxen died within 24 hours. Small-pox increasing at Regla.

BIRTHS.

CLAXTON.—On the 25th Feb., at No. 1 Balmoral Place, Montreal, Mrs. T. James Claxton, of a son.

SIMPSON.—On the 25th inst., Mrs. Alexandre Simpson, of a daughter.

SANDHAM.—In this city, on the 26th inst., Mrs. Henry Sandham, of a son.

FALKNER.—On the 19th instant, Mrs. J. G. Falkner, of a son, still-born.

MULLAN.—At Spencerville, C. W., on Friday, the 23rd inst., the wife of the Rev. S. B. Mullan, of a daughter.

MCNEIL.—At 56 City Councillor street, on the 24th ult., the wife of W. D. McNeil, Esq., of a daughter.

DIED.

SMITH.—In this city, on the 27th inst., Mary Early, infant daughter of Mr. R. Smith, aged 4 months and 12 days.

FALKNER.—On the 25th inst., Kate, wife of Mr. J. G. Falkner, aged 26 years.

DAWES.—In this city, on the 24th instant, Mr. Thomas Dawes, aged 61 years.

FOOTE.—In this city, on the 28th inst., Thomas, son of Mr. George Foote, aged 4 years and 21 days.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The Co-Partnership existing under the Firm of NELSON & WOOD

expires this day by limitation, and the undersigned have formed a new Co-Partnership under the name of

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who will settle the affairs of the old Firm, and continue the Business at the old stand, No. 28 St. Peter Street.

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Montreal, March 1, 1886.

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In connection with the above notice, he has to announce the arrival of a large stock of miscellaneous STATIONERY and FANCY GOODS, including WRITING PAPERS, ENVELOPES, STEEL PENS, INKS, WRITING DESKS, WORK BOXES, Pocket-books, SCISSORS, PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS, Stereoscopes, ENGRAVINGS, CHROMOLITHOGRAPHS, WALKING-STICKS and CANES, Sealing Wax, BACKGAMMONS and CHESS BOARDS, COLOR BOXES, Rubber Bands, Mucilage, SCOTCH TARTAN FANCY GOODS, DRAWING and WRITING PENCILS, TOY and SONG BOOKS, WINDOW SHADES, Box Papers, SCISSORS, STAPLES, MIRRORS, FANCY TOILET SOAPS, TOOTH, NAIL, HAIR, & CLOTH BRUSHES, Book-binding Materials, Leather, &c., &c., all recently selected by his buyer, Mr. MAXSON, from several of the leading British and Foreign Manufacturing Houses. These Goods will be opened for inspection in a few days, when he invites all and sundry of his numerous customers, and country merchants generally, visiting this the recognized great market city of Canada, to give him a call, when good inducements will be offered to CASH BUYERS.

Meantime orders by letter will be promptly attended to.

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Particular attention is called to the fine stock of DWARF PEARS and DWARF APPLES, in a bearing state, of almost every variety. Orders will be attended to with despatch, and trees packed so as to carry safely to any part of the country.

As this season is about a fortnight to three weeks earlier at Windsor than other parts of the country, orders should be sent as early as the latter part of March to the middle of April to have the trees lifted in proper condition.

JAMES DOUGALL.

Windsor, 1st Feb. 1886.

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